Squatter Sovereign.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MERCANTILE AFFAIRS AND USEFUL READING.

STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, *"The Squatter claims the same Sovereignty in the Territories that he possessed in the States."* *EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.*

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The Squatter Sovereign,

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TO CLUBS:—Five copies will be sent to one address for $9. Ten to one address for $17.—Twenty to one address for $32. Forty to one address for $60. ☞ Invariably IN ADVANCE.

☞ Money may be sent by mail, at the risk of the Editors.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as our Agents.

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☞ All letters addressed to the Editors must be POST PAID, to receive attention.

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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible, till they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

The Poet's Column.

The Worn out Fount of Type.

I'm sitting by my desk, George,
Before me, on the floor,
There lies a worn out font of type,
Full twenty thousand score.
And many months have passed, George,
Since they were bright and new,
And many are the tales they've told—
The false, the strange, the true.

Their beauty has all gone, George,
You scarcely now may trace
Upon the smoky medium
The likeness of their face;
They mind me of a man, George,
Whose morn of life was full
Of promise, but at evening's close
Was desolate and dull.

What tales of horror they have told,
Of tempest and of wreck,
Of murder in the midnight hour,
Of war full many a "speck"
Of ships that—lost away at sea—
Went down before the blast,
Of settled cries of agony
As life's last moments passed!

Of earthquakes and of suicides,
Of failing crops of cotton,
Of bank defaulters, broken banks
And banking system rotten,
Of boilers bursting, steamboats snagged,
Of riots, duels fought,
Of robbers with their prey escape,
Of thieves with booty caught.

Of flood, and fire, and accident,
Those worn out type have told;
And how the pestilence has swept
The youthful and the old;
Of marriages, of births, of deaths,
Of things to please or vex us;
Of one man's jumping overboard,
Another gone to Texas.

They've told how long sweet summer days
Have faded from our view;
How autumn's chilling winds have swept
The leaf-crowned forest through;
How winter's reign hath come and gone—
Dark reign of storm and strife—
And how the smiling spring hath warmed
The pale flowers back to life.

I can't pretend to mention half
My lukey friends have told,
Since shining bright and beautiful,
They issued from the mould—
How unto some they joy have brought,
To others grief and tears,
Yet faithfully they record kept
Of fast receding years.

☞ One of the best epigrams ever written was conjured up a good many years ago by—we don't know who. QUIEN SABE? Here it is:—

As Harry one day was abusing the sex,
As things that in courtship but studied to vex,
And in marriage but sought to enthral;
"Never mind him," says Kate, "'tis a family whim,
His PATHER agreed so exactly with him,
That he never would marry at all!"

Good Advice.

If you your lips
Could keep from slips,
Five things observe with care,—
Of whom you speak;
To whom you speak;
And how—and when—and where.

Political.

THE KANSAS WAR!

In the last issue of our paper we briefly alluded to the overt acts on the part of an armed mob, which led to the exciting war that has been raging in our Territory for the past few weeks. The causes are probably known to most of our readers. The Abolition party in this Territory acknowledge no authority but that of its own will, recognizes no government as existing, and repudiates our Legislature and all acts of that body. By means of a secret organization, they have accumulated a large amount of arms and munitions of war, and have made a formal declaration of an armed opposition to all laws, save those of their own making.

Pro-Slavery citizens in the vicinity of Lawrence have been brow-beaten and insulted, their stock killed, houses burned, and lives threatened. This state of affairs as a matter of course, could not last, and upon the determination of a Pro-Slavery settler to stand up for his rights, the true designs of this secret order leaks out. The commencement of the difficulty originated by three Abolitionists, with Sharps rifles, going to the claim of Coleman, a Pro-Slavery man, and ordering him to leave. Coleman remonstrated, stating that he was unarmed and could not defend himself.—He was allowed ten minutes to leave or he would be shot. He left for a short time, but returned well armed. In returning he met with one of the three men, who immediately renewed his threats, and attempted to shoot Coleman, but his gun missed fire. Coleman then shot his assailant, who died immediately. Coleman gave himself up for trial.

A mob of Abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rifles, repaired to Coleman's house, driving his wife and children off, burning his house, and ordered other Pro-Slavery men to leave and burned their houses.—Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and obtained the names of twenty-five others who were engaged in this violation of law.

On the reception of this news at Lawrence, the tocsin of war was sounded, and a party enlisted to rescue the prisoners from the hands of the Sheriff. Sheriff Jones summoned all the good citizens of Lecompton, (where he held the prisoners) to assist him in executing the laws of the Territory.

The Abolitionists gathered in great numbers at Lecompton, and demanded the release of their comrades, and the surrender of Coleman into their hands, that they might punish him summarily. This request was refused by the Sheriff, who immediately sent an express to the Governor desiring aid. On the reception of this news at the capitol, the Governor immediately issued a proclamation, calling out the militia, and forwarded an express with the following order to the Major General of the Kansas Militia:

HEAD QUARTERS, SHAWNEE MISSION, KANSAS TERRITORY, Nov. 27, 1855.

MAJ. GENERAL WM. P. RICHARDSON.

SIR:—Reliable information has reached me that an armed military force is now in Lawrence and that vicinity in open rebellion against the laws of this Territory, and that they have determined that no process in the hands of the Sheriff of that county shall be executed. I have received a letter from S. J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas county, informing me that he had arrested a man under a warrant placed in his hands and while conveying him to Lecompton he was met by an armed force of some forty men, and that the prisoner was taken out of his custody and defiance bid to the laws. I am also duly advised that an armed band of men have burnt a number of houses, destroyed personal property, and turned whole families out of doors in Douglas county. Warrants will be issued against those men and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Douglas county for execution. He has written to me demanding three thousand men to aid him in the execution of the process of the law.

You are therefore, hereby ordered to collect together as large a force as you can in your division, and repair without delay, to Lecompton, and report yourself to S. J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas county, together with the number of your forces, and render to him all the aid and assistance in your power in the execution of any legal process in his hands. The forces under your command are to be used for the sole purpose of aiding the Sheriff in executing the laws and for no other purpose.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
WILSON SHANNON.

Immediately upon the reception of the call for troops, the Pro-Slavery citizens of Kansas in great numbers rallied around their leaders and repaired to Lecompton, or the Wakarusa, the two places of rendezvous. Atchison City, Doniphan, Kickapoo City, Tecumseh and other towns, turned out companies, and in less than a week, an army of about twelve hundred men were ready and anxious to administer such rebuke to the offending party as our executive might think proper.

The northern division of Kansas Militia made a fine appearance. We attach below a list of officers in command:

1st REGIMENT KANSAS MILITIA.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Col. D. M. Johnson,
Lieut. Col. J. H. Thompson.
Major M. P. Berry.
Adjutant, C. Newman.
Sergeant Major, B. J. Nenson.

COMPANY A, OF DONIPHAN.

Capt., A. Dunning.
1st Lieut., Wm. Sublette.
2d Lieut., J. Saunders.

COMPANY B, OF ATCHISON.

Capt., J. H. Stringfellow.
1st Lieut., John Randolph.
2d Lieut., A. G. Smith.
1st Sargeant, J. T. Hinton.
2d Sargeant, J. H. Blasingame.
3d Sargeant, A. E. Mayhew.
High Private, R. S. Kelley.

COMPANY C, OF KICKAPOO.

Capt., J. W. Martin.
1st Lieut., W. H. Elliott.
2d Lieut., D. A. N. Grover.

COMPANY D, OF TECUMSEH.

Capt., Wm. Hicklin.
1st Lieut., J. H. Cavanaugh.
2d Lieut., J. W. Reed.

COMPANY E, OF WATHENA.

Capt., Scott.
1st Lieut., William Hughes.

COMPANY F—Lecompton Guards.

Surgeon in Chief of Division, Dr. H. P. C. Harris.
Drs. Henry and Erricson, Assistants, attached to 1st Regiment.
Quarter Master and Commissary of 1st Regiment, B. O. Driscoll.

Capt. Webster's Company of Scouts and Skirmishers also attached themselves to the 1st Regiment. 1st Lieut., Frank. Davidson. 1st Corporal, W. D. Addams.

The 2d Regiment, under command of Col. Payne, were as fine a set of soldiers as were ever on parade. We could not learn the names of the officers of the companies composing this Regiment.

We gather many of the following incidents of the war from our exchanges:

The Herald truly remarked, that "many went illy prepared for camp life, or to endure the rigors of cold weather. But nothing daunted they determined to brave the vicissitudes of sunshine and storm, and all the exposures of a campaign, to sustain the laws of their country. About 700 of the men camped on the Wakarusa, about six miles below Lawrence, and about four hundred at Lecomton, about twelve miles above Lawrence. Both parties had out their picket guards, and kept a continual watch over the movements of the other. In one of the skirmishes between a smaller force of our men and a larger one of the Lawrence party, one of the outlaws was killed.

It is understood that Dr. C. Robinson was Commander in Chief, and J. H. Lane Colonel of the Lawrence forces. They They calculated largely on their fortifications and trenches for defence. Their three story stone building could have been easily demolished, and their trenches and dirt breastworks would have availed them but little, in a general engagement. Added to this was their four or five hundred Sharp's rifles, and two pieces of cannon, one a twelve pounder received while we were there. This, with about seven or eight men, constituted their defence, upon which they vainly calculated to sustain their position.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The following dispatch was sent by the Governor:

WESTPORT, Dec. 1.

His Excellency, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:—

I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth, to preserve the peace in this Territory, to protect the Sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed, civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men with all the equipments of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the Sheriff, burned houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. This is the only means to prevent bloodshed. The particulars by post.

The President replied as follows: "All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out the troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised."

Several prisoners were taken during the war, and important documents found about their person. Two emissaries of this band, Dr. Cutler of Doniphan and G. L. Warren of Leavenworth City, were taken up in Atchison, and the following papers were found in Warren's possession. He undertook to destroy them by eating them up, but they were dragged out of him, and in that manner he was made to disgorge a pamphlet copy of the Ritual and Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the Kansas Legion, the corners of which were somewhat torn. It has a red back and the imprint of G. W. Brown, Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence, K. T. It is an exact copy of what Laughlin published. The following, in addition to the Ritual, are the papers found in Warren's possession.

COPY OF PAPERS TAKEN.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Territory of Kansas.

Know all men by these presents, that we, the Grand Encampment of the Kansas Legion of Kansas Territory, have created, chartered and empowered, and by these presents do create, charter and empower George L. Warren to be Regiment No. of the Kansas Legion: and as such they are hereby invested with all and singular the authority and privileges with which each and every Regiment is invested working under a charter from the Grand Encampment.

In witness whereof, we hereunto set our hands this 16th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

G. W. HUTCHINSON,
Grand General.

T. E. GOODIN, Grand Quartermaster.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 15, 1855.

To whom it may concern, Greeting:—I have this day appointed Brother G. L. Warren, of Leavenworth City, Deputy Grand Agent for Leavenworth District, and for any other portion of the Territory which he may visit.

In testimony I have hereunto set my hand, this 15th day of August, 1855.

(Signed) *tora* HUTCHINSON,
G. G. for Kansas Ter.

Copy of Signs.

SIGNS.

Question.—Left fist doubled and fist resting on left hip.
Answer.—Right thumb in vest arm-hole.

GRIPS.

Thumb pressed on middle joint of third finger.

CERTIFYING CONVERSATION.

Question.—Where have you been?
Answer.—Not far off.
Question.—What did you see?
Answer.—I saw sights.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS AND DANGER.

Signs.—Left hand held up, fist closed, right hand in inside coat pocket left side.
Words—Ordinary—I have rights.
" *More than Ordinary*—On to the rescue.
" *Extraordinary*—Liberty or Death.

PASS WORDS:

Pass Word—Remember.
Explanation—30th of March.

Among other papers found in Warren's and Cutler's possession was an order to destroy the office of the Squatter Sovereign, burn the town of Atchison, and murder Pat Laughlin, the person who made an expose of their designs. Warren attempted to eat the precious documents above alluded to, and would have probably succeeded had not the hand of a powerful squatter sovereign seized him by the throat and compelled him to spit them out. The time to burn our office and destroy the town was set, and while our citizens were absent, on duty, these threats were to be put in execution. This important capture led to a postponement of their hellish designs.

Gen Pomeroy, one of their leaders, was also taken prisoner and sent to the Wakarusa camp. The following papers were found in his possession:

Papers found on S. C. Pomeroy,

LAWRENCE, K. T. 4th Dec. 1855.

We learn to-day that Gen. Stringfellow, Atchison's left bower from Platte county Mo., and James Burns, another leader of the Missourians, are in Camp at Lecompton. The Sheriff came to town this morning, but had no demands to make. Our citizens asked him what he wanted of us and he said he would tell the people when it suited his pleasure. Their force now encamped at Lecompton, which is above us, and those below us number some 600 or 800, and they say they will have 1200 in a day or two—have just seen several pieces of ordinance in addition to what I spoke of in my communication of yesterday—I also learn that a considerable quantity of cannister shot, and also chain. The men who lead the row have their Head-Quarters at Lecompton, Secretary Woodson is there also. The camp below is increasing.

On the other side recruits are coming in from all quarters. I do not know as I say too much when I say that the country is rising. Many of those who act with the other political party, arrange themselves against our invaders. The defending forces of the town are mustering in front of it. It is surprising to see with what instantaneousness military companies spring up. It is the old spirit of resistance to oppression moving the entire people.

The camp below exercises the right of searching every team that passes the highway and securing whatever they please, one of our merchants had had teams come up to-day, when they were stopped, and all the powder and shot forcibly taken from them by the marauders. In fact Lawrence is a beleaguered city at this hour to all intents and purposes.

9 o'clock, P. M.

The committee of public safety is now in session and the following papers issued and couriers dispatched to various parts of the Territory with this notice.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We whose names are annexed hereto, having been appointed a committee of Public Safety by the citizens of Kansas, assembled at Lawrence for the purpose of defending ourselves from threatened invasion, by armed men now quartered in its vicinity, hereby deem it necessary to call upon you to come to our aid fully prepared for any emergency.

Lawrence, K. T., 4th Dec. 1855.

Charles Robinson,	G. W. Hutchison
J. H. Lane,	S. S. Emory.
G. P. Lowry,	M. J. Parott.
J. W Deinzler,	C. W. Babcock.
W. Jesse,	W. Hutchison,
J. Miller,	S. B. Prentiss.
J. A. Wakefield,	C. K Holliday,
R. M. Morrow.	

To his Excellency Wilson Shannon, Governor of Kansas Territory.

Sir:—As citizens of Kansas Territory we desire to call your attention to the fact that a large force of armed men from a foreign State have collected in the vicinity of Lawrence, are now engaged in committing depredations upon our citizens, stopping wagons, opening and appropriating their loading, arresting, detaining and threatening travellers upon the public road and that they claimed to do this by your authority. We desire to know if they do appear here by your authority and secure the peace and quiet of the community by ordering their instant removal or compel us to resort for the same to other means, and to higher authority.

Respectfully &c.,

Signed by Robinson and the 14 others as above.

TO COL. SUMNER, COMMANDANT AT FORT LEAVENWORTH—Sir: We the committee of Public Safety, appointed by the citizens of Kansas Territory, Assembled in Lawrence being beleagured by a body of armed men who have marched here from a neighboring State, and who are threatening the town of Lawrence with destruction, and our citizens with immediate death as well as committing all manner of depredations upon unoffending travellers on the highway, all of which is done without our being able to learn the cause of provocation therefore if consistent with you discretion and duty, we request of you a sufficient force from your command to quell this riot and prevent further invasion of our peace and safety.

Dated and signed as above by Robinson and 14 others.

A like request was sent to the commandant at Fort Riley.

By the same persons the following Telegraphic Dispatch was made out for the President:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Sir:—We the citizens of Kansas Territory notify you that the City of Lawrence is besieged by armed men, from a neighboring State, committing depredations upon the unoffending citizens of said Territory, stopping and arresting persons and seizing the property of travellers, threatening the destruction of said City and its inhabitants. The lawless assemblage it is claimed is here under the authority of Wilson Shannon, Governor of said Territory. We trust you will take such steps as will remove this armed hord from our borders and restore peace to our people.

Signed Marcus J. Parott, J. H. Lane, J. S. Emory.

12 o'clock at night.

Gen. Pomeroy has just arrived from Kansas City. He was arrested on his way, and escaped by swimming the Kansas river. Great excitement prevails.—Couriers just report that Gen. Stringfelow has returned to Missouri for further orders from Atchison, and that it is the design of of the invaders to stay in the Territory till after our voting on the Constitution the 15th inst.

TRIMMER.

LAWRENCE 5th Dec., 2 P. M.

The committee of Public Safety have been in session all this forenoon. Very important and reliable information was communicated as to Atchison's connection with our difficulty. He was in consultation with Shannon, Sunday, and returned home declaring he would collect his men and accordingly sent couriers out through Missouri.

Two gentlemen of the opposite political party but not identified as yet with the invading army, came before the committee. They had been in town during the night and said they could learn no cause for the trouble. They heard our position, and said we were right, and left saying they should go to Lecompton and try and arrange matters if they could. But the reins are not in their hands, nor in the hands of Sheriff Jones now. Atchison and Stringfellow have assumed the command, and this is the reason the Sheriff did not come to town day before yesterday and make his demands as he told us he would. The whole affair looks more serious at this hour of writing. It assumes a more general character. It looks like the opening scene of a dreadful tragedy.

The council have authorized messengers to visit the States to raise men and arms (a northern army is scratched out.) We believe we are justified, according to present appearances, in taking this step.

The government forces are not moved from the Fort yet. It is understood they will take their position between the two parties that is protect us from the invasion

At the camp below I learn reliably, the Mayor of Kansas City is quartered. Also the foundry at Independence Mo. is controlled by them and it is occupied in running cannon balls The murder is not named now. The invasion is only the long contemplated acting out of the plan of our enemies, matured weeks ago, put off till navigation closed.

Our streets are being at this time of writing, dug up and trenches made.—Our citizens will die by them if need be. The heroism of our women is remarkable. No fear is manifested. Many a "Joan of Arc" will develop herself if we have a general fight.

Were not Atchison at the head of movements I should even now, entertain the opinion that the difficulty would blow over but who can calculate results where that desperado leads. He is fast rising to take his place along side of Robespierre and Danton. The Benton and Doniphan men have united and no hope exists that Atchison will be re-elected. The sun shines warm like May day upon our men preparing to defend themselves to the death. The contrast is painful. They are cool but determination marks every face.

Three Wyandott Indians came in just now, and they say they want to fight with the Lawrence men. They are civilized and well understanded our matters.—Yesterday some Delaware braves told our men they would come and fight like h—l for Lawrence if we wanted them. The Sacs and Foxes are ready. We learn nothing definite of what our invaders want. But the great object is to kill the Free State Party. Blood will flow before this thing is done. I will write daily and forward letters as often as opportunity allows.

4 o'clock, P. M.

The mob below now stop all teams and take their flour. This will bring a collision soon. We cannot restrain our men much longer. They want to march out and drive these marauders out.

TRIMMER.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 6, 1855.

Messrs. Eli Smith, at Ft. Desmoine, Scaitens at Peller, A. F. Eastman, at Oscaloosa, Hogan, (merchant) at Sigourney, Iowa, allow me to introduce to you Mr. S. C Pomeroy, of this city, who visits your place on business of the greatest importance to our citizens, and as I believe, to the Union. A. D. BARNES.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 6th.

COL. ALLEN, DEAR SIR:—The bearer, Gen. S. Pomeroy, of this place, visits your place on business of the *greatest importance* and as he is one of the first men in the Territory, you may rely upon in every respect. I trust you will be able to act efficiently in this great crisis in this Territory.

I am truly yours,
LYMAN ALLEN.

Addressed to Lyman Allen, Esq., Iowa City, Iowa.

In his pocket-book was the following card:

S. C. Pomeroy, Financial Agent for the Emigrant Aid Co., Boston, Mass. Office at Union Hotel, Kansas, Mo.

Letters and papers were found on E. C. K. Garvey of Topeka, and a Mr. Dun, going to show the organization of the secret order, called the Kansas Legion, and a preparation for war, and for resisting the laws by force. These papers were dated as far back as the 14th of August last.—They also show the receipt and an order for two boxes of Sharp's rifles, which had been deposited at Topeka, for the protection and defence of the Topeka Convention. These papers were sent to Governor Shannon.

We would it were within the range of the most liberal indulgence for us to express satisfaction with the adjustment of the difficulties which called so large a number of the squatter sovereigns from their firesides to encounter the inclemency of bleak December winds. Volunteers were required to render assistance to a legal officer in the re-capture of a violater of the laws, and also in the arrest of sundry persons who had laid themselves liable to serious penalties; but, after promptly and freely responding to this demand for their services, they are dismissed without even a preliminary step being taken towards the accomplishment of the object for which they were enlisted. True, the nullifying rebels of Lawrence, through their leaders, promised compliance with the laws of Kansas, yet it was not for this that aid was solicited. The sheriff of Douglas county had a duty to perform, in the prosecution of which he deemed it necessary to summons a posse. The design of that summons has been thwarted through the interference of the Executive. Had the matter rested with Mr. Jones, the sheriff, the result would have been different. The criminals would have been traced to their hiding places, and safely secured against the audacity of a set of God-forsaken fanatics. This would have given satisfaction, answered the purpose of the requisition, and fulfilled the ends of justice. As it is, base, cowardly, sneaking scoundrels will go unpunished and be left free to perpetrate their infamous outrages wherever they may find an unprotected pro-slavery family.

We have heard the opinion expressed by some, that the moral effect of the policy pursued will have a happier result than a more decisive and rigorous course would have had. Talk to us of "moral effect" upon a set of low-flung pharisees, who make one job of saying their prayers and picking a pocket. As well preach morality to the devil as to expect a set of thieving abolitionists to be influenced by "moral effect." Such ingrates are only to be controled through fear of bodily injury or pecuniary loss, and not through the ordinary channels by which the better portion of humanity are governed. This time they have escaped through the unfortunate circumstance of the squatters having placed themselves under the guidance of individuals robed in "a little brief authority," and having thus done, were in honor bound to abide the action of those in command until absolved from their temporary allegiance, whereby the thousand men under arms were deterred from accomplishing that which the proper authorities have thus far failed to do—the execution of the laws. Should it again become necessary for them to lend their aid, they will do so in such an effectual manner that a repetition will never be coveted. "Law and order" is our emblem, but when those selected to see the laws executed fail in their duty—through fear of political damage or other sinister motives—it is then time for the squatters to adopt measures for the protection of their lives and property. They have forborn until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and now they are aroused, and determined to discard all further temporizing, and carry into effect a line of action the efficacy of which is more to be relied upon. When next they take the field, they will not be lumbered with officials alike timid as chieftains and nervous as politicians, but will be governed by their own sense of justice, a due consideration of what the law allows and their own safety requires.

GOOD SHOOTING.—The Southwestern Independent, published at Fayetteville, Arkansas, is responsible for the following:

"Ben Callaker was describing to Tip Onstott, the other day, the skill of a sportsman in Mississippi, with a shot gun.

"Why," said he, "I have seen him take two partridges and let them both go, one in front and the other behind him; and he would fire and kill the one in front, and then whirl and kill the other."

"Did he have a double-barreled gun?" inquired Tip.

"Of course he did!"

"Well," said Tip, "but I can beat that. I saw a man do the same thing with a single barrel!"

☞ 'Tis said the following incident occurred down in one of counties of Jackson's Purchase:

'Bob, that's a fine horse you have there; what is he worth?'

'Three hundred and fifty Dollars!'

No—not so much as that.

'Yes, every cent of it, and another fifty on top of it!

'Are you sure?

Yes-si-ree!—I'll swear to it if you are particular.'

'All right.'

'Stranger, I guess you'd like to purchase?'

'Oh no, I am the assesor for the county, and only wanted to know what you rated your nag at!'

☞ "Colonel W——is a fine looking man,' said Jenkins.

"Yes," said Noggins, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why you are as ugly as a stump fence!"

"I can't help that; I was taken for him. I endorsed his note, and was taken for him by the Sheriff."

☞ Courage, when genuine, is never cruel. It is not fierce. It foresees evil. Its trepidations come either before or after danger. In the midst of peril it is calm and cool. It is generous, especially to the fallen. It is seldom assumed.