

From the New York Day Book.
WHAT THE OCCASION CALLS FOR.
A hint for the Cincinnati Convention.

Never, in political annals, was there a fairer field for a platform and nomination corresponding to the wants of the country—the necessities of the crisis—the yearnings of the popular heart—the glowing visions of the future—than will be before the Cincinnati Convention which is to assemble in April. The field, in fact, is occupied. The platform promulgated by a remnant of old-and-end politicians at Philadelphia, touches no practical or vital issue before the country. It is a mass of verbiage, of crudities, of insipidities, of impalpable generalities, in regard to all questions of great and immediate concernment. Every strong head and earnest heart in the country will revolt at it. It ignores all practical interpretation of the Kansas-Nebraska principle—it ignores every material guarantee for the South—it proffers the assertion of those great national interests and necessities which call, at this very time, for the stringent enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, in its letter and spirit, upon the American Continent, and which especially demand the exclusion of British supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico and in Central America.

The late contest in Congress, and the proceedings at Philadelphia, show that the South is the only national stronghold—that nationality exists in an available shape only at the South—that, in the main, the North is nearly equally divided between maudlin fanaticism on the one hand, and reckless demagogues and double-dealing tricksters on the other—and that nowhere but in the South, can be found the compactness, the rational zeal and earnestness, necessary to meet great emergencies, and to succeed in momentous elections.

Of course, there are many individual exceptions to this classification of Northern politicians. We would not thus classify Douglas, Dallas, Richardson, and other eminent men of the North, who have revealed a catholicity of principle and sentiment that entitles them to a place on the South side of the political Mason and Dixon's line, whatever their geographical position may be. But, in the present complexion of politics, it is impossible to look anywhere but at the South for that orthodoxy, consistency and solidity, essential as the basis of a party, and indispensable to carry a great election.

The North is political chaos; the South is the seat of political empire. Therefore, if it be true to itself, no party, no convention, no candidate that ignores the South or refuses to accord to it, fully and unequivocally, all it asks, as a reasonable ultimatum of self-protection and self-preservation, can expect to succeed. Nor should it be satisfied with flatterful professions, remaining generalities, or impractical abstractions. The occasion calls for something specific—something to the point.

The South wants more in a platform than a tissue of verbiage, conveying the smallest modicum of sense of which English is capable. It wants more than a rivulet of water-guel meandering through a meadow of boundless ambiguity. It has too often, already, submitted to the warm-water and depleting treatment of political quacks. Its health calls for more generous diet than they have given, and spews up the nauseous panaceas they would administer. It should demand from the Cincinnati Convention, a platform adequate to its immediate wants and commensurate with its expanding future. If such cannot be had, then better discard platforms, go outside of conventions and caucuses, and throw itself upon its rights, and its own strong arm, political and physical—not the devices of trading and equivocating politicians—for their protection.

But more than all this, the successful candidate for the next Presidency, must be identified with a great national programme—a programme looking to external development, not to internal inflammation and corrosion; a programme that throws a prophetic light far into the future, and that ignores no part of the world's geography; a programme framed to elevate, expand, and not contract the ideas, hopes and aspirations of the people. Already the country has been—socially and politically—almost paralyzed by topical applications and local stimulants. Our politics have been of a character to invert the healthy action of the Government. Its action has been mainly from without inward—not from within outward. A nation cannot bear inactivity and self-analysis any more than an individual. Decay and anarchy will surely follow in one case as disease and insanity in the other. The national welfare, therefore, demands that the action of our Government should be turned in a new direction. It must act outwardly or go to pieces. Better war, or the dangers of war, than certain dissolution. Better adventure into perilous seas than rot upon the sea. The popular instincts appreciate these truths, however they be disregarded by pseudo-statesmen and diplomatists. "Passion is destiny," said the poet Bailey; and a strong national impulse is no less national destiny, and if repressed, partially or wholly, must result in national retrogression or decay.

In the United States, the national impulse points clearly to a change in our foreign policy. It points clearly to a change of stand-point from that of passive observation and indifference to one of vigorous activity and influence in the affairs of nations. It suggests plainly the wisdom of substituting the objective for the subjective policy in our Government. It yearns to make the world outsiders—the crowned heads and potentates of the earth—feel our power and acknowledge the justice and beneficence of our institutions, instead of frittering away the immense vital and mental energy of the country in local excitements and intestine dissensions.

The man who expects to be the next President of these United States, should personify this impulse. "No pent up Utopia" should bound his ideas—no intolerant or exclusive sentiments should contract, no fanatical zeal gangrene his soul. He should embody the Monroe doctrine in its widest sense. He should have inscribed on his political chart, Cuba and Nicaragua, and be ready to vindicate, at all hazards, American supremacy in America against either British or Napoleonic. At the same time, his appointments should be such as would show him amply gifted with the moral courage

to illustrate his principles by his actions, and convert the ideal of American nationality into the real and the historical. Let such a man be put forward, and it needs no prophet to say what would be the result. The national heart would leap to him. Can we not have such a man? Will the Cincinnati Convention answer in the affirmative? We shall see, and hope for the best.

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1856.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.

Agent for the Southern States.
Col. SILAS WOODSON, who is now visiting the Southern States, is duly authorized to act as agent for the SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.

Look out for the X.
A cross (thus X) immediately before the name, signifies that the subscriber has not paid for his paper, and that it is expected he will remit the amount due us by the return mail.

We are under obligations to the Hon. J. W. WHITFIELD, for numerous Congressional favors. Hon. MORDECAI OLIVER, of Missouri, has favored us with several interesting documents, for which he has our thanks.

Kansas Committee.
We see from the *Republican* of the 25th, that L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, HOWARD, of Michigan, and MORDECAI OLIVER, of Missouri, have been sent to Kansas, to take depositions in the WHITFIELD and REEDER election case, now agitating Congress. We are very glad to see this, as the people of Kansas will now have an opportunity of showing to the world, the lies and calumnies which have been heaped upon them.

Where is Leavenworth City?
We are often asked the question above, and were formerly of the opinion that it was somewhere on the Missouri River below this. This must be a mistake, however, as we don't remember to have seen any such place mentioned by any of the steam boats this spring. In looking over the list of boats to leave for this river, advertised in the *Republican* of the 25th, there are fifteen boat cards to leave for Weston and other points above us, high up as Council Bluffs, none of which notice Leavenworth City—we are therefore led to infer that it must either be above Council Bluffs, or in the interior of the Territory—somewhere, perhaps, near Topeka.

Startling Phenomena!
Mr. John Parker, and son, were attending to some fish lines on the river about three miles above here, when they were surprised by a continuous, unusual roaring towards the middle of the stream—the night was without wind. Owing to the darkness, no effort was made to ascertain the cause of this strange noise until daylight, when it was seen that a whirlpool of large extent was in active operation, some two hundred yards from the Missouri shore, which still continues in operation, drawing in a great body of water. So much, indeed, that the volume of the river below is sensibly lessened. Drift-wood and large floating logs go in and disappear totally.

Many hundreds went up yesterday to see this strange sight. Unless this immense chasm soon fills up with water, the effect upon navigation will be calamitous indeed, for it would seem the bottom of the river has really fallen out.

SINKING OF THE A. B. CHAMBERS.
This fine Missouri River Packet, now lies a total wreck about two miles above this city. On Thursday, while attempting to land at the Rushville Landing, she struck a snag, which broke a hole about ten feet long in her hull, and sunk in a very short time. Every possible precaution was used to keep her afloat, but all to no purpose, and she was intentionally run on a sand bar, where she soon went down and broke in two. The Atchison Steam Ferry Boat, Lewis Barnes, went to the relief of the boat, and took off all of the passengers and furniture. The Chambers was one of our finest packets, and we understand, was insured in St. Louis for about \$25,000; this will not near cover the loss sustained by her owners. None of the machinery as yet, has been saved, and it is now under water. She is fast settling into the sand, and at this writing, the water is running through her cabin.

The Kansas committee of Lowell report that they have raised \$1200 for the purchase of Sharp's rifles, or something else.—*Lowell Advertiser.*

Better keep that money and appropriate it to the relief of the half starved operatives who are held in slavery in your cotton mills. Or perhaps it could be judiciously invested on the "Acres," where thousands of poor people are daily suffering for want of bread.

HON. ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.
This gentleman has written a letter contradicting a mistake of some of the papers in styling him the adopted son of Gen. Jackson. He says "the adopted son of Gen. Jackson bears his own name, and is now living at the Hermitage."

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS!!

TREASON IN KANSAS.

The Plans of the Traitors Exposed by One of their Own Party!

From a friend in attendance on the District Court in Jefferson county, we have been put into possession of many facts which have come to light during the past two weeks, that will be of considerable interest to the community. It cannot longer be doubted, that the entire Free State party of Kansas have placed themselves in opposition to the laws of the Territory, and the United States; and further, that they are encouraged in their nefarious and treasonable designs by the Emigrant Aid Societies of the North. It is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the Sharp's rifles and cannon daily being shipped up the Missouri river, are intended to be used against the General Government and the law and order citizens of Kansas. In view of these facts, it becomes the duty of our friends in Missouri to detain all such war implements in their own State, and if they are permitted to be landed in Kansas, let them fall into the hands of patriots not traitors.

The First District Court of Kansas Territory, for Jefferson County, setting at Osawkee, was closed on Saturday last. It was quite an interesting Court. The Grand Jury found sixty indictments, mostly against the abolitionists for hog-stealing, higher-law elections, treason, and other crimes. During the course of their examinations, they elicited from Dr. A. J. Francis, a free State man, the fact that an organization of armed men, embracing the free-soil party, generally, existed in the Territory, of which J. H. Lane was the presiding chief, assisted by other subordinate officers—that during the sitting of the bogus Topeka Legislature, three companies were parading daily, armed with Sharp's rifles, with the sworn object of resisting the execution of the law.

During the sitting of the Court, there was a company mustering about four miles from Grasshopper Falls, in a very secluded and remote hollow, by the euphonious title of "Granny's Hollow." The free-soilers hourly threatened to break up the Court by violence, but the fine bearing and determination of his Honor, Judge Lecompte, deterred the armed perjurors from carrying into effect their damnable designs. It was testified before the Court, that the company then drilling, were, when fully organized, to take the vote whether they should resist all process issued against them. If so decided, each man was bound by oath to resist its execution to the bloody end, and to be always fully armed, and that the condition of getting Sharp's rifles from the Emigrant Aid Society, was in consideration of their using them against any execution of the laws.

The late Grand-General of the rebels—Hutchison—was sent for to defend one of his brother traitors, who was indicted. This man, whom Beecher styles the "immaculate," added perjury to his many other crimes. He was sworn as an Attorney to support the fugitive slave law, the Nebraska bill, and the laws of the Territory of Kansas, notwithstanding his former oath to disobey and resist them. The efficient Grand Jury required his attendance, and he refused to testify, because he would implicate himself by his testimony. The question was submitted to the Court, and the Court decided Hutchison should answer. Seeing the gallows staring him in the face, he quietly, but very hastily, made tracks for parts unknown, on a fleet horse—perhaps to join his confederates, Robison and Lane. The organization is known by each man having a small black ribbon tied in his bosom. The password is—"Are you in favor of Kansas being a free State?" Answer—"Yes, if Missouri is willing." This testimony was corroborated by a number of other witnesses.

We may congratulate the country on having such an able and firm officer as Judge Lecompte, assisted by the efficient United States Marshal and deputies. The laws will be executed.

OPENING THE MAILS.—INTRUDERS MUST BE TURNED OUT.—The Post Office Department has issued an order in relation to the opening and closing of mails. It sets forth that the mails cannot, in compliance with law, be opened or made up by the postmaster or his sworn assistants, within the reach of persons not authorized to handle them. The postmaster must, therefore, while discharging these duties, exclude from the room appropriated to the use of his office, all persons except his assistants regularly employed and sworn. This law is often violated by postmasters, and the agents of the Department are required to promptly report to the Department all cases that come to their notice.

To criticize a newspaper is an easy task, but to print one that will please everybody "and the rest of mankind," is no small undertaking. Those who find fault with every little item which does not suit their ideas of right and wrong, should buy type and publish an "organ" of their own. If all such would do this, there would be great need of reform in journalism.

The accommodating clerk of the Star of the West, has placed in under obligations for late St. Louis papers.

Congressional Proceedings.

Through the courtesy of our Delegate, General WHITFIELD, we have received the proceedings in Congress, relative to affairs in Kansas. In the Senate, Wilson of Massachusetts—who disgraces the seat once occupied by WEBSTER—and HALE, who misrepresents New Hampshire, have been most ferocious in their attacks on the people of Kansas and Missouri. They have denounced every thing and every person, from the President down, who has the least pretension to nationality of sentiment, who will not bow and worship their idol—Sambro. Fortunately for the credit and peace of the country, there are sills in that body; the Senate, from the North, as well as the South—men of enlarged patriotism—men who have the ability and the nerve to wither these fanatical demagogues. Tooley, of Connecticut, Jones, of Tennessee, and Toombs, of Georgia, have utterly demolished these Priests of the new God—Sambro. The old adage that "when the cauldron seethes, the scum will rise," is literally fulfilled in the present condition of political affairs—such a miserable scum of arrogant knaves, and would-be-great men, has never before been thrown up by the rabble hordes of the North. Who would ever have expected, even ten years since, that JUSTUS R. GIBBINS would be the leading spirit of the House of Representatives, and that WILSON and HALE could strut and bully in that Senate where a CLAY, a CALHOUN, a WEBSTER, so lately rose with diffidence, to address Mr. President. But "the signs of the times" are cheering—the overblown bubble is full of bursting, and we predict that at the next election, the people will consign to eternal retirement, these miserable toads who have greased fat on the foul atmosphere which has of late swept the North and East.

In the House, STEPHENS and WHITFIELD have utterly demolished poor REEDER, his friends, or rather those who are using him, are perfectly mummified. Of one thing we are perfectly certain, that when the vote comes, if it ever comes, REEDER won't find a "laker's dozen," who will so degrade themselves as to vote for his admission. We fear that the case will be kept open, to the exclusion of useful and necessary legislation, during the entire session, for the purpose of manufacturing capital for the next Presidential campaign.

Our Delegate, however, has gone to work like a man for his constituents, notwithstanding the "noise and confusion" which surrounds him. We hope and believe that the present will be the last Black Republican Congress that will ever curse the country.

The Missing Pacific.

Hopes continue to be expressed, and conjectures made, with reference to the Pacific, just as similar hopes were entertained of the loss of the President in 1841, and the City of Glasgow in 1854. Mr. Collins received a dispatch recently, from a passenger in the America, who is familiar with the Collins steamers, stating that on the Tuesday after leaving Liverpool he saw a large steamer without a bowsprit, and with a signal in her rigging, running for the English channel.

The New York Tribune says: We know of no other steamers having no bowsprit excepting the Collins boats, and there is a hope that the steamer seen was the Pacific. It is possible, however, that it was some English steamer which had lost her bowsprit by an accident. The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the Wednesday previous to the sailing of the America, so that it could not have been that ship. The next steamer due here, the Baltic, may not bring any advices of the safety of the missing ship, even if the steamer seen was the Pacific, as she left Liverpool on Wednesday, and the Pacific could hardly have arrived before Monday following. Still, she may have been spoken and some information obtained in that way.

WAR EXPENSES.—The existing war has already cost England \$250,000,000, which is six times as much as the whole of the expenditure of the government for the same time for purposes of peace. It is sad to think that such a vast sum, capable of giving so much beneficial employment, should be wasted for purposes of destruction, and for spreading misery over a large surface of Europe. Add to it the expenditure of France, and it obtains an enormous aggregate, as much lost to the nations themselves as if it were cast into the sea. Russia too must have lavished other millions, besides impoverishing the country, and decimating the people; and in the whole we have a gigantic example of the calamity which the ambition of one man can inflict upon a suffering world.

There has lately been shown, in Paris, a huge concave mirror, an instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a monstrous dissection of your physiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your own face and figure in true proportion, but reversed, the head downward. But retire still farther, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold you see yourself, not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror! The effect is almost appalling, from the idea it suggests of something supernatural; so striking indeed, is the exhibition, that men possessed of the strongest nerve will shrink involuntarily at the first view.

Treason at the North, Abetted by the St. Louis Democrat.

The Detroit Advertiser, in an article headed "When does forbearance cease to be a virtue?" lets off the following:

"There are wrongs so bitter that the judgment of man is overweighed in the contemplation of them, and no place is left in the heart but for indignation. There is a despotism so flagrant, so shameless and so arrogant, that it can be characterized by no terms but those of opprobrium. The late Presidential proclamation is a public wrong—a national insult—a despot act—wherein the writer avails himself of his position, as a servant of the people, to become their insolent, irresponsible master. It is such an act as will stir the indignation of the free people of the North to a pitch which will require every available bayonet in the United States service to reduce to control."

He then goes on to give an abolition summary of the events which have since transpired in connection with the settlement of Kansas—distorted, of course, filled with misrepresentations of the action of the Southern States, and of President FRANKLIN. After giving a wretched parody of the President's proclamation, he adds:

"Has the blood of our fathers become rotten in the veins of their sons, that this infamous proclamation can be calmly pondered by them? Do we live under laws and a constitution, or do we hold our political rights, and enjoy our political opinions, at the sufferance of a stunting military pigmy, whose chances for further preferment have become desperate by his own imbecility and bad faith, and who now seeks, like a cis-Atlantic Louis Napoleon, to commit a grand coup d'etat, in the insane hope that in a common ruin his individual fortunes may triumph?"

Are Northern men to be told, under the threat of the gallows, that they shall abstain from sending to their brothers, friends, neighbors, and fellow-citizens in Kansas, such aid as their circumstances may require? And will they be deterred from sending thither, men, money, rifles, ammunition or provisions, by such insane threats? The eager hope of further power has turned the brain of this imbecile, so in whose person man will cease to remember that they speak of the head of their Government. Let us here in Michigan show our bitter disdain of him and his threats, by promptly taking such measures as will place our opinions beyond a controversy. If we have been hitherto tardy, let the spur of just indignation be added to the convictions of manifest duty."

When such articles as these appear in nearly every paper of the free States, recommending practical treason—a total disregard of the proclamation—is it not strange that a paper can be found in the slave States, who can see nothing in all this excitement about Kansas, but the errors of the border Missourians. In the Democrat of the 13th March, will be found this sentence:

"Surely it is time that there was peace—time that Kansas should be left to the control of her own affairs, without the intermeddling of Missourians in any way or shape whatever."

We begin to think that when such unblushing abolitionists as those who control the Democrat, are tolerated in Missouri, that she will have no time to meddle in Kansas affairs. The *Centinel* can quietly sit, and read such papers as the Detroit Advertiser, New York Tribune, and others, who preach treason as a virtue, and find no time to comment on it; but if a gentleman from Missouri, moves to Kansas with his slaves, his howl is heard from Maine to Texas. The people of Missouri should serve him as they did the Parkville Lunatic.

Greely, who has asserted that General Pierce was beyond the reach of political resurrection, now says that he will have the largest number of delegates at Cincinnati. Here is what an Alabama paper says in a letter to the N. York Day Book: "We in this section wish no other man for President than Frank Pierce; he is a patriot, a national man, he is for a constitutional Union, he is for securing equal rights to all sections and to all citizens under the constitution. For that we intend to battle; and we intend to have. We ask no more. Give us Pierce for the next president, and we will in Benton county, Ala., give 2000 majority; in the State the largest majority ever given to mortal man, Jackson not excepted."

F. A. HUNT & CO.—The card of this house, which appeared in the Democrat on Saturday morning, escaped our notice otherwise we should have had something to say to it. Yesterday's Herald, however, has commented upon it, and in such proper terms, that we content ourselves with copying and endorsing its article:

SHARP'S RIFLES.—F. A. Hunt & Co., came out in a card in the Black Republican organ, (Missouri Democrat.) yesterday, endeavoring to exonerate themselves from blame for shipping Sharp's rifles to Kansas, for Abolitionists to use against Missourians and Border Ruffians. They say the course of certain papers, in denouncing them, will materially injure the people of this city. Well, that is cool! A gang of negro-thieving fanatics are to be permitted to send arms and ammunition into our State, to be used in butchering our own people, and the newspapers must remain silent, lest certain commission houses might lose a small amount of ready cash, partly raised by emissaries of the British Government! Such brazen-faced impudence puts us entirely out of humor, and we are therefore unable to reply calmly to such effrontery.—*Pilot.*

ARABIA SUNK.—A telegraphic dispatch announces that the steamer Arabia, Captain Shaw, sunk, below Jefferson City, on her down trip. No particulars. She passed a few days since, with a large number of passengers, most of whom it is presumed took the rail road at Jefferson. The Arabia had just been sold to Messrs. Terrill and Boyd, formerly of the Soconora, and was to be delivered upon her arrival at St. Louis.—*Glasgow Times.*

News from all Quarters.

A FRANK ADMISION.—The Louisville Courier, an old line Whig paper in Kentucky, while advocating the re-organization of the Whig party, very frankly says: "We do not, for a moment, suppose that the Whigs can have a hope for their own success in the next campaign. We believe that it is written down in the book of fate that the Democracy will sweep the whole country at the Presidential election in November next. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt but they will carry Kentucky by a sweeping majority. Would it not be much better, then, for those Whigs who have principle, and not self-interest in view, to support their own men and measures, especially when they know that in doing so they more certainly secure the present success of the Democracy, which they regard as so necessary."

Editors throughout the Union, may begin to look up. Frank Leslie is about to present to the public his illustrated newspaper, the likenesses of the most celebrated newspaper editors in the country. It will, no doubt, form a perfect galaxy of American masculine beauty. It is surprising that some Yankee has not hit on such a good idea before. A book containing the likenesses, would have an extensive sale.

Green, the reformed gambler, and Mr. Hawkins, the Baltimore temperance lecturer, are about to have a joint discussion, probably at Cincinnati. The former contends that gambling is the greatest vice, and the latter, that intemperance is the worst of the two evils. Mr. Hawkins gave the challenge to discuss the subject, and it was accepted by Mr. Green.

On the 25th ult., the Governor of Wisconsin sent to the Senate, a list of forty-six persons pardoned out of the State Prison during the last year. Twenty-four of this number were pardoned on the day previous to the expiration of their sentences, upon petition and evidence of good behavior and reformation.

The Wisconsin Mirror is printed in the woods. There is not a dwelling, except that of the editor, within half a mile. The wild foliage of the forest looks over the office, and wild game shy around it. Still, the editor is in fine spirits, and expects a large village to spring up.

On Saturday last, says the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, Mr. W. Hubbard succeeded in casting a perfect statue of Washington in bronze. Gov. Wise, Ex-Governor Floyd, and a number of distinguished gentlemen were present to witness his success.

Gen. Quitman, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, takes the trouble to deny what nobody believed was true, that he had said he "would never report a bill for sending troops to Kansas." The story was coined in the "outrage" mint.

A new stove has been invented for the comfort of travelers. It is put under the feet, and a mustard plaster put upon the head, which draws the heat through the whole system—said to be a Yankee invention. Patent rights sell cleverly.

A gentleman who is perfectly familiar with the Daguerrean art, says that any bank note, not painted in colors, can be so accurately counterfeited in every respect, that the bank officers themselves cannot detect the fraud.

Two white deer, caught in the Rocky Mountains, have arrived at Cincinnati, where they have been sold for \$2,000, and are to be exhibited. One is a buck, with a fine pair of antlers, covered with a smooth white velvet coating.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the 15th of February. The shock lasted twenty-five minutes, and was preceded by a rumbling sound like distant thunder.

Greely thinks the standing committees of the National House of Representatives, "are generally satisfactory, and well arranged with a view to the triumph of freedom."

The American consul at Hong Kong, has been imprisoned for interference with the local British police while they were attempting to arrest an American captain.

The grade of roads is regulated by law in Europe. In France, the maximum grade is 4 deg. 46 min. In England, it is 4 deg., which is one foot rise in 35.

What is the difference between having all your children "down with the measles," and a well executed counterfeiter? The one is a sick family and the other a facsimile.

It is said that the forthcoming statistics of Massachusetts, will show that the shoe and leather manufacturers of that State, amount to the enormous sum of \$55,000,000.

Boston lost, in two quarters last year, nearly half a million of dollars by the Eastern war. Her trade with Russia, was cut off to that extent.

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed the bill making cities and towns responsible for all property destroyed by mobs.

A Western editor, in speaking of a friend, says: "He has his weak points, but telling the truth is not one of them." Nice puff, that.

Mr. Brown, I owe you a grudge, remember that? "I shall not be frightened then, for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed."

Wounds in cattle, are quickly cured by washing several times a day with a mixture of the yolk of eggs and spirits of turpentine.

Female physicians are becoming quite numerous in the North. Query: Who would not be sick?

A Kansas Patriot.

Mr. Charles Robinson, who is called "Governor elect of Kansas," was highly extolled by Senator Wilson, in his late speech, and compared with Miles Standish, Senator Jones of Tennessee, in reply to Mr. Wilson said:

"I desire to ask who is this Mr. Charles Robinson, who is called governor elect of Kansas? Does the honorable Senator pretend to know who he is? [Mr. Wilson bowed assent.] The honorable Senator bows his head. Then I hope he will furnish the Senate a biographical sketch of him. I have a few paragraphs in regard to that gentleman; and, by way of adding to the Senator with the preparation of his memoir, I will state what I know of him. I shall not resort to newspapers, but I can refer to the records of the country to establish what I say. Mr. Charles Robinson—the Miles Standish of Kansas—was once a citizen of the State of California; and what was he there? He was the head and front, the leader of a band of desperadoes, as infamous as ever disgraced any age or country. He was that organized band in the city of Sacramento for the purpose of carrying against the rights of property there. He was who led that band in that ever memorable, ever to be execrated conflict, in which the peaceful Mayor of the city of Sacramento, and the sheriff, of that county, in attempting to execute the law, were shot down. He was arrested and put into prison, and while there elected to the legislature by these ruffians, these squatters, these men essaying to usurp the rights of property. He went to the legislature as the champion of that spurious or squatter sovereignty in California. When the senatorial election came on, I am informed by a gentleman well advised on the subject, instead of standing up to the party which elected him, he voted for the largest property holder in California. On the 15th of February—if I am not mistaken in the date—your Miles Standish left the legislature, and never appeared there again. The journals show it; I had them examined last night. He left California; and the next time that Miles Standish, alias Mr. Governor Charles Robinson, makes his appearance on the stage, he is at his old game, leading desperadoes to the violation of the law and resistance to the legal authorities of the country."

Mark the Difference.

The Know-Nothings and Black Republicans in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, held a full caucus in Harrisburg, on the 12th January, at which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The Americans and Republicans met in caucus on Saturday evening, Senator Lewis in the chair. On the third ballot, Hon. E. Joy Morris, member of the House from Philadelphia, was nominated as the candidate for United States Senator. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice: Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any more slave States into this Union; therefore, Resolved, That Kansas and Nebraska should only be admitted into the Union as free States. Resolved, That we are opposed to political Romanism, or the interference of any foreign ecclesiastical establishment, with the political affairs of any country. Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought to be so modified as to correct the evils which the present system entails on the country, and that rigid measures should be taken to prevent the importation of foreign paupers and convicts. Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published. J. J. LEWIS, President. D. N. FINNEY, S. P. McCALMONT, Secretaries.

The Democrats in the Legislature of the same State, in their caucus which nominated Gov. Bigler for the Senate, unanimously adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in caucus assembled, do hereby express their unanimous approbation of the course pursued by the Democratic members of the House of our national Congress, for their steady and unyielding support of the national principles of the party, which know 'no North, no South, no East, no West,' and urge upon them the propriety of still adhering to their nation's honor.

THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.—Public curiosity has been kept alive for some days, until Banks has appointed the committee to investigate the Kansas elections. It is well known that the Black Republicans desired that witnesses should be brought on to Washington, which would have cost the government an immense sum of money. For the present commission, only ten thousand dollars have been appropriated, which is amply sufficient. We also hardly think that Banks, violent partisan as he is, will so outrage all sense of common justice as to appoint only Black Republicans on the committee. The whole country desires a fair and impartial investigation, and one on which reliance can be placed. Unless, therefore, proper men are appointed, their report will have no effect whatever upon public opinion.—*St. Louis Evening Pilot.*

SALE OF A WIFE.—A short while ago, Mr. Robert Rhoads was united in the bonds of matrimony with a Miss Eastman, of Longbridge; but the marriage was unfortunate. Both parties very soon forgot their vows to "love and cherish." For shortly after they relinquished the fascination of each other's charms and separated. Since this event they have both lived in private lodgings. To bring the marriage knot to a solution, the husband, on Monday last, publicly led his wife through the streets of the village, by a halter, offering her for sale, when, being viewed by one, and examined by another, she was ultimately, after a little higgling, "knocked down" for 20s. The purchaser was a Mr. George Bonks, who quietly, but gallantly, led her away.—*Freston Chronicle.*