2.500

# THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

## huntingdon, Pa.

Wednesday, November 25, 1857.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Orange Judd, of New York, for his "American Agriculturist," found in another part of this paper. The Agriculturist is highly recommended by the press, and doubtless is an excellent work. Read the advertisement.

#### A Hundred Dollar Bill.

The Valley Spirit states that a merchant in a small town in Virginia went to Petersburg lately, taking with him a Bank Note of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, to pay a debt of that amount due by him. He paid out the note directly after his arrival in the place in the early part of the day, and before he left in the evening, the very same note was paid back to him by one of his debtors. Curious to know the circumference, so to speak, of the circle it had made from the time it left his hands till it came back again, the merchant made inquiry and found that it had gone from one hand to another, till it had paid debts to the amount of One Thousand Dollars in a single day, and, as before stated, had come back to the same gentleman who paid it out in the morning.

This incident will serve to teach us what good we may all do by circulating our money, if we have any. That Hundred Dollar Bill was a relief to at least ten persons. It paid their debts, and doubtless lightened their hearts. It went around all day, doing good work as it went, and in the evening it came back to the worthy gentlemen who had started it out in the morning. That gentleman paid his debt of one hundred dollars, and yet carried home as much money as he had when he set out; and what is more, he carried home the very same money he had started with.-He also carried home with him the consciousness that he and his Hundred Dollar Bill had done a good day's work, and that was worth something too.

Now, what was done with this Hundred Dollar Bill may also be done, but in different degree by a note or ccin of smaller denomination by a five dollar bill or a quarter eagle. Indeed, the smaller note would in all probability circulate far more rapidly than the larger, and thus in a given period discharge a ger, and thus in a given period discharge a In this city I had hoped, from the promises larger indebtedness in proportion—in other of Mayor Swann to the Governor and citiwords, afford relief (for that is it precisely) zens, that the democrats would have been to a greater number of persons. Some men | protected in the attempt to exercise the proud find pleasure in paying their dues. They are the men who give life to business. Others we been deceived! Not only have thousands hold their money with a hard grasp, and been denied that privilege whose misfortune only pay it out when payment is unavoidable. They injure others without benefitting them- and forty years,) but others who were born selves, for the less they give, the less they on American soil to the number of several can receive; whereas if they paid out freely, their money would return to them, as did the Hundred Dollar Bill to the Virginia mer-

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.—The special Washington correspondent of The Press says it is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will re-affirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Inde- en from them. In every instance almost pendent Treasury Bill. He believes that it where a foreigner approached the polls he was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false

The issue will be made in the next Congress, whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating "promises is cheering to the Democrats more especially to pay." There will be a large party to take from the north western, as you will perceive the negative of the argument, who will not, by to-morrow's papers. This city is a doomit is said, yield until a decision has been given from it for peacoful security and the exercise on the question by the Supreme Court of the of a freeman's rights. God knows I desire United States. A general bankrupt law for to leave it, and I trust in God that something the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into liquidation insolvent banks all over the

## The Five Points.

The following paragraph, from the New York Express, gives an idea of the fearful accretion of vice and squalor in the field of labor occupied by the Five Points' Mission:

"In attending to his duties recently, Mr. Pease found a dying woman in a foul apartment in Cow Bay, occupied also by eight other women and one man, all drunken and debased and infamous in the last extreme.-In the upper end of the same postilent court, or close, were found, in fifteen rooms, twenty three families, making an aggregate of 179 persons, or twelve to a room! In five of these fifteen rooms, intoxicating liquors were kept for sale! Indescribable filth, privation, disease and indecency reigned through them all. . Yet seventeen children from these rooms attend the schools of the House of Industry .--In eleven other-rooms were eighteen families, and in nearly half of these rooms spirits were sold. In one of the garrets lived two negroes with eleven abandoned white women. In twelve other rooms were found twentyfour families, consisting of 124 persons. Here were two blind women, two just past the peril of child-birth, and seventy-one children, only eight of whom attended any

Here, it would seem, is a field large enough for the exercise of sham or real philanthropy, without going to the cotton fields or rice plantations of the South for subjects to shed crocodile tears over. When will charity begin

Origin of Thanksgiving Day.

The New York Times, and some of the Philadelphia papers have expressed their disapprobation of the appointment of a Thanksgiving day. They think a day of fasting and prayer would be more appropriate, as though in the present distress we had nothing to be thankful for. To those who think thus, the following history of the origin of Thanksgiving day may prove instructive:

When New England was first planted, the | Emigrants, settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is necessarily the case when a civilized people attempt to establish themselves in a wilderness country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from Heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation and discourse fine blooded cattle. on the subject of their difficulties kept their minds gloomy and discontented, and like the children of Israel, there were many disposed to return to the land which persecution had determined them to abandon.

At length, when it was proposed in the which they had wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as might have been expected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labors, and to sweet, the climate wholesome; above all, they were in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more profitable, as tending to make them more contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a Thanksgiving. His advice was taken; and, from that day to this, they have in every year observed circumstances of public happiness sufficient to furnish employment for a thanksgiving day.

### A Deplorable Picture

The following is an extract from a letter of a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Baltimore to a friend in Washington city .--It gives a deplorable picture of Baltimore. But, deplorable as it is, the picture is not a new one to our readers:

Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1857. "A word now with regard to the election. privilege of an American citizen-viz: the elective franchise; but how villainously have it was to be born in another clime, (many of whom had resided here for twenty, thirty, thousand, some of whom had been engaged in the war of 1812-'14, and defended this very city from the invasion of a British soldiery. This Iknow of my own personal observation. The plan adopted to deter such from voting was to approach every person with a Know-Nothing ticket, and if they refused taking them to issue threats, and to

drive them from the place of voting. In one instance, in a family of my acquaintance, where three sons of a lawful age, and a father, who had lived here for ten or twelve years, they were all compelled to flee from the polls without voting, rather than be beatwas knocked down and beaten in a most brutal manner, and half grown youths disguised and made to vote the know-nothing

The torch of the incendiary lighted up the dwellings of the Democratic voters ere the close of the day's brutality on the part of steps taken, and to bring the government the ruffians. The papers do not contain one-back to the true ground. simply because the reporters were deterred by fears of being assaulted hereafter. The intelligence from other portions of the State will turn up to my advantage by which I may be enabled to do so."

> AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The editor of the New York Independent, in the leading article of that paper of last week, says:

A friend of ours was called upon the other day for assistance, by the wife of a mechanic, a saddler, who had always had work enough at this season of the year, with ample wages, but who was now entirely out of employment. The gentleman offered to give the husband work, for a day at least, in his own cellar, splitting wood, piling coal, &c. But the man had pawned his last coat for a trifle as well as his watch, and all his furniture —and must borrow another before he could come. The next day he came, in the gentleman's absence, and worked till afternoon; when, just when he was leaving the house, he asked the domestics to give him some bread, if they had any, as he had eaten nothing till then all day. Another friend of ours was compelled the other day to dismiss nine of the men employed by him in manufacturing a certain article. Said he, I dismissed all the unmarried ones, and I shall retain the others as long as I can. But it was pitiful to see the suspense and fear of those men as I went up to pay them last Saturday night. Their faces actually whitened before me, in the evening light; they could not look me in the face, fearing that I should say I had no more work for them.'

It is said that the seat of Mr. Rutherford, of the Dauphin district, in the State Senate, will be contested by Mr. Haldeman, on the ground of fradulent voting on the part of the Black Republicans.

Waynesburg Banks continue to pay specie. Water street. N. Y. Herald, Nov. 21.

Immigration on the Plains---The Mormon Hand Carts.

Mr. Henry Buckingham, of Norwalk, Huron county, who went to Oregon seven making the journey by way of California, in a little over one hundred days.

Mr. B. gives the following memorandum of the number of emigrants, cattle, horses, sheep and wagons that had passed the Devil's Gate this season, as kept at the Mormon mail station: 12,500 950 Wagons, 67,000 Cattle.

10,000 There were several large droves of cattle taken on speculation, but as a general thingthe emigrants took only what they thought they would need on the plains, and for a good start when they got there. I noticed a few

Horses and Mules, (about)

About fifty wagons would have gone the Oregon route, but were afraid of the Indians. Nearly all the emigrants went by Soda Springs to avoid Mormondom. There did not seem to be much love between the Mormons and Missourians.

The Mormon emigration is not included in At length, when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense, arose and remarked that the inconvenience they suffered, and concerning Brigham" last year, whereby a Saint cap pecame a "perfect hoss" on the plains—a hand-cart train!

It was certainly the most novel and interesting sight I have seen for many a day. We met two trains-one of 30 and the other of 50 carts-averaging about six to the cart.furnish liberally for their sustenance; that | The carts were generally drawn by one man the seas and rivers were full of fish, the air and three women each, though some carts were drawn by women alone. There were about three women to one man, and two thirds of the women single! It was the and religious. He therefore thought, that most motley crew I ever beheld. Most of them were Danes, with a sprinkling of Welsh, Swedes and English, and were generally from the lower classes of their countries; could not understand what we said to

The road was lined for a mile or two behind the trains, with the lame, halt, sick and needy. Many were quite aged and would be going slowly along supported by a son or daughter; some were on crutches; now and then a mother with a child in her arms and two or three hanging hold of her, with a forlorn appearance would pass slowly along; others whose condition entitled them to a first-class seat in a carriage, were wending their way through the sand. A few seemed in good spirits journeying to the promised land; but the majority thought "Jordon a hard road to travel."

#### Hard to Explain.

Our Republican friends, when reference is made in their presence, to the numerous victories recently won by the Democracy, find it rather difficult to answer them satisfactorily. If we ask them how it came that Gen. Packer was so triumphahtly elected, hey will answer:

'Oh, the Quakers did not vote.' 'But we have carried New Jersey, Quakers

and all?' 'Oh, that is owing to the railroad.'
'But look at New York?' 'Oh, that is owing to the canal.' 'But we have carried Illinois?' 'Oh, that is owing to the Germans.' 'But we have carried Indiana?' 'Oh, that is owing to the Methodists.' 'But Louisiana is also with us?'.

'Oh, that is owing to the Catholics.' 'New York city is overwhelmingly with 'Oh, that is owing to the Irish.' 'But Minnesota, where there are few Irish,

Germans, Catholics, no canals and few railoads. How does it become Democratic?" 'Oh, that is owing to the Federal Govern-'And Connecticut?'

'Oh, that is owing to the Yankees.' 'And California?' 'Oh, that is a new State.' 'And Virginia?'

'Oh, that is an old State.' 'Look at the South, which is composed of an Anglo-Saxon population—a race unmixed, and where internal improvements and

eternal salvation do not enter into politics?" 'Oh, that is owing to slavery.' But the north is organizing equally with the South, in support of Mr. Buchanan?'

'Oh, that is owing to emigration.' But New Mexico is Democratic, where the people came over shortly after Columbus; and which was settled before Cape Cod?" 'Oh, that is owing to---- Heaven knows

what. Finally, the opposition run out of apologies, excuses and explanations, as the Domodifferent theory.—Pittsburg Post.

CRIME IN NEW YORK .- The increase of enough to make the stoutest heart quail. | successor having been appointed and qualified, Within the past three days we have been as provided by law, nor have I been removed called upon to chronicle the murder of no by the President of the United States. By less than three persons, and the mortal wound- virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I ing of four others. Where the carnival of have issued and forwarded to you a copy of blood is going to end we know not. Citizens | my proclamation, forbidding the entrance of can no longer resort to the public highways armed forces into the Territory. This you after nightfall, without the fear of sudden have disregarded. I now further direct that death beneath the brave's steel. The killing | you retire forthwith from the Territory, by of young Hamilton in a drinking saloon in the same route you entered. Canal street, marked the commencement of the bloody epoch. The following night Fran- prefer to remain until spring in the vicinity cis Vincent was murdered in North William of your present encampment—Block Fork on street: Wm. Marshall, the negro, was mor- Green River-you can do so in peace and untally wounded in West Broadway, and a molested, on condition that you deposit your grocer in 17th street, named Fraser, received arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson. store. Scarcely twenty-four hours had elapsed leave in the spring as soon as the condition when we were again horrified by a wholesale of the roads will permit you to march; and have died, and those who are now dying plication therefor from the effects of wounds received at the idea of the extent of crime in the metropolis | make.

since Monday morning last:-1-Henry F. Hamilton, murdered on Canal street. 2-Francis Vincent, murdered in North

William street. 3-McManus, murdered in Water street. 4-William Marshall, (colored,) mortally wounded, corner of West Broadway and Canal streets. 5-Jno. Fraser, mortally wounded in West

Seventeenth street. 6-Richard Barrett, mortally wounded in Water street.

Posting the Books.---The Next House of sulted and betrayed. Our houses have been Representatives.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have years ago, has returned by the overland route now been held in all the States of the Union. with the following result:

wim me minoming	resuit:		
_	Dem.	Blk Rep.	K. N.
Maine,			
New Hampshire,		6 3 3 . 11 2 2	
Vermont,		3	
Massachusetts,		. 11	
Rhode Island,		2	
Connecticut,	2	2	
New York.	12	21	
New Jersev.	3	<b>2</b>	
Pennsylvania,	15	10	
Delaware,	ì		
Virginia,	$1\overline{3}$		
South Carolina,			
Florida,	. 6 1 2 4 5	•	
Arkansas,	$ar{2}$		1
Missouri,	$\overline{4}$	1	2
Illinois,	$\tilde{5}$	$\bar{4}$	-
Iowa,	_	4 2 3 5 13	
Wisconsin,		3	
Indiana,	6	<b>.</b> 5	
Ohio,	8	13	
Michigan,	·	4	
California,	2	-	
Texas,	$ar{2}$		
Kentucky,	8		2
Tennessee,	7		$\tilde{3}$
North Carolina,	7		$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 3 \ 1 \end{array}$
Alabama,	2287776533		•
Georgia,	6		2
Mississippi,	5		~
Maryland,	3		g '
Louisiana,	3		3 1
acaidima,		·	<u>.</u> .
	128	92	14

The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. It will be seen from the above table that the Democrats have a clear majority of twenty-two over the combined vote of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings. This majority will be increased to twenty-five at an early period of the session by the admission of the three democratic members scarcely one could speak English plain; most | from the new State of Minnesota. It may be added as a most significant fact, that six of the seven Territories of the United States will be represented in the next Congress by Democratic delegates.—Washington Union.

> The political representation in the U. S. Senate is as follows:

,	Dem.		Opp.		
Maine,			$\mathbf{\dot{2}}$		
New Hampshire,			<b>2</b>		
Vermont,			2		
Massachusetts.			2222122		
Rhode Island,	• 1		· 1		
Connecticut,	_		2.		
New York,			<b>2</b>		
New Jersey,	2 ·				
Pennsylvania,	1		1		
Delaware,	$\dot{2}$		,		
Virginia,	$\overline{2}$				
South Carolina,	1	Vacancy.			
Florida,	$ ilde{f 2}$				
Arkansas,	2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1				
Illinois,	ī		1		
Iowa,	ĩ		ī		
Wisconsin,	_		$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 1 \ 2 \end{array}$		
Indiana,	2	•	-		
Ohio,	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$		1		
Michigan,	ī		1		
California,	$\overline{2}$				
Texas,		Vacancy.	1		
Missouri,	2				
Kentucky,		-	<b>2</b>		
Tonnessee,	1		$rac{2}{1}$		
North Carolina,	$ar{f 2}$		_		
Georgia,	$ar{f 2}$				
Maryland,	1 2 1 2 2 2 2		1		
Louisiana,	$ar{f 2}$	•	-		
Alabama.	$\overline{f 2}$				
Mississippi,	$\overline{2}$				
pp.,					
	35		25		
Democratic majority, 10.					

## THE MORMON REBELLION.

Colonel Alexander, commander of the vanguard of the Utah expedition, was within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from Brigham Young, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Le-

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, 1857. To the Officers Commanding the Forces now

Invading Utah Territory: Sir-By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four vears, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The cratic victories pour in, each one requiring a Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof, &c., &c.

I am still the Governor and Superintendcrime in our midst is truly alarming, and ent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no

Should you deem this impracticable, and a fatal stab while ejecting a rowdy from his Quartermaster General of the Territory, and butchery at a dance in Water street. The should you fall short of provisions, they can following table of the names of those who be furnished you upon making the proper ap-

Gen. D. H. Wells will forward this and rehands of assassins, will give our readers some ceive any communication you may have to

Very respectfully,

Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Af-

The following is the proclamation referred o by Brigham Young :-

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officials of the government, from constables the advanced trains, consisting of three hun-The Brownsville, Washington and 7—Susan Dempsey, mortally wounded in and justices to judges, Governors, and President dred and fifty wagons, are with the troops, dents, only to be scorned, held in derision, in- and are safe,

plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety, and our families driven from their homes to find that shelter in the barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the boast-

ed abodes of Christianity and civilization. The constitution of our common country guarantees unto us all that we do now or have ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, and fairly and impartially administered, it is all that we could ask -all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our to accomplish our destruction. We have had no privilege nor opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust as

persions against us before the nation. The government has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to inquire into and ascertain the truth. as is customary in such cases. We know those aspersions to be false; but that avails us nothing. We are condemned unheard, and forced to an issue with an armed mercenary mob, which has been sent against us at the instigation of anonymous letter-writers, ashamed to father the base, slanderous falsehoods which they have given to the publicof corrupt officials, who have brought false in their own infamy, and of hireling priests and howling editors, who prostitute the truth sufficient to keep them in check. for filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defence—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and upon which the Government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves .-Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see these fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah,

First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under

any pretence whatever. Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such

Third—Martial law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or repass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The following is Col. Alexander's reply to Brigham Young: Headquarters Tenth Regiment Infantry,

Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork, October 2, 1857. Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Ter-

ritory; Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 29. 1857, with two copies of a proclamation and one of the laws of Utah, and have given it an attentive consideration. I am at present the senior and commanding officer of the troops of the United States at this point, and I will submit your letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives here.

In the meantime, I have only to say that these troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements and operations will depend entirely upon orders issued by competent military authority. Very respectfully,
E. R. ALEXANDER.

The News from Utah. From the Nebraska News, October 24.

We learn by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail that the advance party of some thirty or more United States troops sent out during the summer, have been driven out from Salt Lake City. Brigham is preparing to receive the whole posse of the United States troops. He declares vengeance upon all hereties. Our nformant tells us that robberies and murders are frequent on the plains by the Mormons and Indians. Five hundred United States troops have started for Utah; but these are thought to be a force totally inadequate to quell disturbances at Salt Lake, and it is not expected that this small force will reach, this season, the Mormon hornet's nest. They are to winter upon Fall river.

We have late intelligence by express, sent to Messrs. Russell and Waddell, says the field life, and stimulated by their love of home Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, that three of and family, and assured of victory by the their trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, in charge of Dawson, Simpson, and Barrett, containing government stores for the army en route for Salt Lake City, were captured and burned by the Mormons at Hand's forks of Green river, on the 10th of Oct. Five wagons, and sufficient rations to reach Fort Laramie, were allowed the drivers and those connected with the trains, and ten minutes given them

to leave. They have burnt all the government stores, but did not offer to hurt any of those connectshould be killed, and then they would anni-

hilate the whole United States army.

agents, had gone to Fort Bridger for supplies. He left behind property worth about \$33,000 He was detained there as a prisoner, and is supposed to have been killed, as it is known was not alive to meet the latter, and certain that he is well acquainted with all the roads mortgages being due, his property had to be and mountain passes leading into the city.

Had the troops of Fort Leavenworth, under four were girls under 16 years of age-Gen. Harney, been pushed on early in the almost destitute. The jury, after half an spring, Utah might have been awed into sub- hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for Citizens of Utali:—We are invaded by a hostile force, who are evidently assailing us erty. Now we may look for both, and a long

and bloody fight besides. P. S.—We have unofficial intelligence that From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Pennsylvanian. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1857.

Great preparations are being made for the gay season, notwithstanding the financial revulsion. Parlors are being newly filled up; milliners and mantua-makers are busy doing their parts; tailors are making men by the score; confectioners are increasing their supplies; a theatre is being fitted up, several largely attended concerts have been given, and in short the indications are that we will have a fashionable season.

The heads of the different departments are busy making up their annual reports. This in a measure occupies the greater portion of their time, for it is well known that no little research is required in making them. The religious faith, to send out a formidable host report of the Postmaster General will be unusually interesting. The expenditures of that department for the closing fiscal year exceed the receipts to the amount of upwards of four millions of dollars! This is a very large deficiency—much greater than that of the previous year.

The propriety of making the Colorado River of the West the base of our operations against the Mormons, is urged upon the Administration with great force, since it is generally believed that these rebels must sometime next Spring leave Utah for Mexico. It can, however, hardly credit the fact that they will attempt to escape to the South. Should they determine upon such a course, the chances are that they would be intercepted long beaccusations against us to screen themselves fore they could reach their destination. The

The Mormons can fight best in their own strongholds, and it is quite certain now that they will be able to keep our troops at bay, until spring, but after that they will be forced to change their tactics—to fight on the defensive instead of the offensive, and when that takes place, they will be forced to beat a retreat, and the safest retreat to which they can go is the Russian possessions.

It is generally understood that bills will be introduced into Congress, at an early day, for the organization of two new territories-Arizonia and Sierra Madra.

From the Sacramento Age, Oct. 16.

Mormon and Indian Alliance. Twenty Thousand Indians Ready to Take the Field Against the United States Troops—

Women to be butchered. Yesterday we had an interview with a gentleman from Carson Valley who, from intimacy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future designs and plans of operation. If his conclusions be correct, not only the settlers east of the mountains, but even the people of this State, will have reason to deprecate the exasperation of those American Bedouins. He says that the Mormons of Carson Valley and San Bernardino have sold their eattle and property for nearly nothing, and, at the bidding of their chief, have repaired to Salt Lake, with the secret design of re-organizing, arming, equipping. returning, murdering and plundering their Gentile enemies. They declare that, for every Saint slain by the United States troops, ten Gentile women shall make atonement: that they will first exterminate the troops from the east, then come west, and in predatory bands, allied with Indians, they wilt ravage the border, rob, plunder and murder, the United States of America the eighty- until they shall have replenished the Lord's. treasury, and revenged insults put on his cho-

sen people.

Of their ability to execute this threat we have but little doubt. At the order of their leader and prophet, they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousands of the finest horses, trained to camp service; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war, and necessary provision and means of transportation, within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake, from the east, it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty-five miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan; and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley; the beseiged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies, would, in turn, besiege their beseigers, and cut off supplies until the invaders had stary-

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Mormon religion—enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these and fighting for their homes, and, according to the helief of the ignorant, under the direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who traveled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to revelations of their prophets.

A CANADIAN VERDICT—SPECIAL PROVISION FOR A FAMILY.—We find in the Toronto Globe and the Montreal Transcript some interesting details of another action against the Great Western Railroad Company, to recover damages for the death of Mr. Alexander Grant, caused by the terrible accident at the Desjardins bridge. The action was brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, the widow of the deceased. It appeared in evidence that Mr. ed with the trains, saying that they did not Grant was a man of great industry, ability wish to spill blood, unless one of the saints and foresight. He had commenced business as a gardener, penniless, seventeen years ago, but he realized sufficient to commence a They have burnt off all the grass for a discuriosity store on Goat Island, at the Niagara tance of two hundred miles around Salt Lake City, for the purpose of starving the stock with the Government trains.

They have burne of all the grass for a distance of two hundred miles around Salt Lake Falls. In it he acquired a considerable amount of property, and at the time of his death was making \$3000 or \$4000 per an-Jesse Jones, one of Russell & Waddell's num, in the regular course of his business. sold, leaving his wife and children-of whom

the plaintiff. Damages as follows:	
For the widow	\$6,000
1st child	400
2d do	- 600
3d do	1,000
4th do	1,200
5th do	2,000