

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.
 CARLETON, PA., JUNE 24, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE,
WM. A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

In consequence of the death of the editor's little daughter, he has been unable to give any attention to this week's paper. This, we presume, will be a sufficient apology.

We have been requested to state that the Cumberland Valley Bank will be closed on Monday, the 5th of July.

Persons having Executor's and Administrator's accounts to file in the Register's Office, are requested to hand them on or before the 10th of July.

MAKING HAY.—The farmers of this county have commenced making their hay, which promises a large yield and of superior quality. The weather, just now, is very well suited for this kind of out-door work.

PRESENTATION OF A CASE.—The members of Carlisle Lodge, No. 91, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on Thursday evening last, at a splendid gold-headed cane, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Carlisle Lodge, No. 91, I. O. O. F., M. P. Esquire, Esq., on behalf of the Lodge, in token of their esteem and affection." W. M. P. Esquire, Esq., on behalf of the Lodge, presented the cane with some very interesting and appropriate remarks suitable to the occasion. It was received by Col. Nonie, who returned his sincere thanks for the honor conferred, hoping that the kind and affectionate feeling now existing in the Lodge may remain forever. Speeches suitable to the occasion were also made by Messrs. RHEEM, OGDEN, DALL and others, when after a few songs by Mrs. J. H. RHEEM, the members dispersed well pleased with the transactions of the evening.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of this institution will take place, in this borough, on Thursday, July 8th. On the 7th, the oration will be delivered by Wm. H. Allen, L. L. D., and a poem by Thos. G. Chantle, A. M., before the General Bibles Lecture and Union Philosophical Societies in the morning, and an oration before the Associated Alumni at the evening by the Rev. R. L. Dashiell, A. M.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The closing scenes of the late session of Congress presented none of the characteristics of hasty legislation and tumult so often seen at the close of past sessions. The Senate passed a handsome complimentary resolution to Vice President Breckinridge, and the members of the House were cordial and general in their congratulations to Mr. Speaker Orr. The session closed with unusual good feeling.

The great feature of this session has been the settlement of the Kansas question. After five months discussion, the result was reached that effectually removed this subject from Congress and localized it. The effect has been already made to the country. President Buchanan pledged himself to effect this pacification, and he has succeeded. Among the bills passed at the late stage was the Post Office Appropriation bill; and it is gratifying that the proposition to raise the rates of postage did not succeed.

CROPS DESTROYED.—The amount of sugar destroyed by the inundation in Louisiana is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads—worth \$8,000,000. The cotton destroyed by the overflow on the banks of the Mississippi, it is said, will be 100,000 bales—worth probably about \$4,000,000. In the Washab Valley, as represented by the Evansville "Journal," the losses by the farmers and property owners will certainly be equally as heavy.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW.—The New Bloomfield Advocate estimates the cost of carrying out the new Military Law. It says: "Suppose that we estimate the number of infantry, artillery, &c., in the State at 25,000, and the cavalry at 45,000, (in both cases a low estimate), and suppose that there should be the full number of parades, the expense would be \$695,000 per annum!—and estimate that there are 40,000 in the State liable to military duty under the law, the revenue would be only \$200,000, or less than a third of the expense. We venture to say that the expense of carrying out this law, on an average, will not be less than half a million of dollars annually!"

Among the bills of an interesting character which failed at the late session by not being reached in the order of business was the bill in the House of Representatives for the admission of Oregon as a State, and the bill to create the Territory of Nevada.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.—The printing of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses cost the Government over \$6,000,000. The same would have constructed fifteen or twenty first class steam sloop of war, or built three hundred miles of railroad to the Pacific; yet the amount has principally been squandered in useless picture books. The shameless manner in which frauds are perpetrated upon the Government in its printing operations, has called forth a rebuke all over the country, and it is high time that measures should be taken to prevent a repetition of the same difficulties.

DROWNED.—We learn, says the York Press, that Mr. Joseph Pentz, a worthy and highly respectable young man, was drowned in Mr. George B. Deigh's mill dam, in the Conewago creek, on Friday evening last. The deceased in company with a number of his fellow workmen—who were engaged in putting up a barn for Mr. George Spahr, in Washington township, in place of the one destroyed by lightning some weeks ago—went to the dam for the purpose of bathing, and not being able to swim, ventured into water which was deeper than he imagined and was drowned before his companions could render him any assistance.

THE CITY OF SALT LAKE.—When Gov. Cummins reached Salt Lake, he discovered that extensive preparations had been skillfully made to give the city to the flames, as the Russians at Moscow. Large quantities of dried fence-wood had been arranged in many houses, and a match would have kindled to conflagration. Young had gone so far as to station a guard in Salt Lake City and several upper settlements to prevent their being burned.

The weather of the few days past was distinguished by a refreshing shower on Tuesday afternoon.

THE HOPES OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Democratic party never has been and never can be defeated, when united. Since the organization of political parties in this country, our opponents have succeeded but twice in electing their President, and on both occasions the Democrats were disgraced, thus giving the advantage to the enemy. As well might an army going into battle in a better-skilled condition—quitting this way, and another that way—expect success against a well-disciplined foe, as a political party, in a state of disorganization, to expect success at the polls. Disorganization in the ranks of one party encourages the other to increase activity and zeal, and thus it often happens that the colors are carried off and the victory won by the party numerically the weakest.

Such being our experience, what folly it is for men holding to Democratic principles, to so far forget themselves—to so far forget their duty to their country—as to permit any stratagem of the enemy to deceive them. What folly it is, we say, for Democrats to let themselves be hoodwinked and captured by their political enemies. And yet, by this very means—by persuading Democrats into an opposition to their own party—our pie-bald and utterly unprincipled enemies expect to elect their State ticket in this State the coming fall, and thus pave the way for a national victory in 1860. Let Democrats reflect before they permit a calamity like this to again happen our country. Let them consider the great injury they would inflict upon the Union, by permitting it to fall into the keeping of the desperate men who are the leaders in the Black Republican ranks. No man who has been a Democrat from principle, and who has sustained that party from pure and honest motives, will now forsake its organization and its men, merely because he is dissatisfied from the policy of the administration in regard to the LeCompton Constitution. No—he will, if actuated by a lofty patriotism, acquiesce in the views of the majority—for this is a cardinal Democratic principle—and do all he can to heal all heart-burnings and misunderstandings that may exist. If he cannot sanction every act of the majority, he should not, and will not, if he is a Democrat from principle, permit his dissenting opinions to endanger the harmony of the party; he will not, in fine, do anything that will add to the strength of the hydra-headed party whose object and schemes he detests in his heart.

"Divide and conquer," has always been the policy of our opponents. They make little or no pretension as to principles, nor are they two years the same. Opposition to the Democratic party, its men and its measures, is the only principle—its principle it can be called—that the Republicans profess to their deluded dupes. Occasionally our enemies advocate, for a short time, 'an isolated dogma'—but they are soon convinced that the people are not with them, and the subject about which they effected so much anxiety is dropped, and never heard of after. The proscription of adopted citizens, and opposition to the Catholic religion, was their stock in trade for a couple of years; but soon the good sense of the people discovered that many of the men engaged in this proscription of certain citizens and a certain religion, were bad men—many of them infamous and libertines—and that their aims were mercenary and wicked. They therefore rallied in their might and put down the Know-Nothings. The Know-Nothing papers foundered like fish out of water for a time, for their editors were really left without a party. One after another, however, they commenced to slip in at the back door of Black Republicanism, when Gov. Foster stood ready to receive them with open arms and open purse. *Sans* was dead and buried, and Know-Nothing editors were then, and only then, induced to advocate the woolly principles of his half-brother, Sambo. These principles were to be varied as circumstances transpired, but "before Kansas" was to be kept constantly "before the people."

This question of Kansas is about to be ended, and our opponents, we notice, are attempting to provide for this contingency by reviving the old issue of a high protective tariff. This was the leading measure of the old Whig party, but the members of that party—or many of them at least—joined the Know-Nothings, and repudiated this doctrine. Now, again, they pretend to be its advocates, but the people understand them and their objects. A Washington correspondent of the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, thus speaks of the hypocrisy of the opposition, on the subject of the tariff: "To show the inconsistency and great want of sincerity of the opposition, it may be well enough to call to mind a little bit of history connected with this tariff. In 1837, when Mr. Polk's administration carried the tariff of '46, the opposition were loud in their denunciation of the measure, predicting that it would yield a revenue of over fifteen millions, and were, by a war of words, to eternal infamy, the Hon. David Wilmot, who was the only Democratic member from Pennsylvania who voted for the bill. For the purpose of obtaining credit for their undivided support to Gen. Taylor, a free-trade southern planter, I will refer to another circumstance of later date. Notwithstanding the Hon. David Wilmot was an avowed free-trade man, and had supported the tariff of '46 because that measure approached nearer his views of free-trade, this mongrel party actually selected him as their candidate for Governor in 1847. Did not ever get into the State themselves? I have not done yet, however. In 1857, this party having a majority in the lower House of Congress, advocated and passed a bill, reported by Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which reduced the tariff of '46 considerably; and gave as a reason that the bill of '46 was raising too much revenue. So here we have a party denouncing the measure, predicting that it would yield a revenue of over fifteen millions of revenue, and afterwards supporting the same gentleman for Governor, and in the same year, introducing and passing a bill which reduced the tariff of '46 because it afforded fifty millions of revenue! Yet they would be considered *par excellence*, the friends of American labor and enterprise."

As have before stated, the Democracy will be called upon to meet the old issue of "protection," and in order that we may "brighten up" upon the "obsolete" question, it might be well to consider for a minute the theory of the protection. Under the low tariff, the content, the importation of foreign productions is encouraged, and the prices ranging at a lower standard than they can be produced, the commerce with our own iron manufacturer is fatal to his business. The tariff, however, when the rate of duties upon the foreign article is such a degree that either it will be excluded, or the expense of the great body of the people. This is so well understood, however, by the American people that it seems like lost time to talk about it.

It is ill to fore demagogues to go before the people and preach up protection upon commerce, for the judgment of an enlightened public opinion is against it, and will forever remain so. The time has gone by when it was possible to lead the masses to believe that our occasional revolutions were to be charged to the want of a

high protective tariff. Thanks to the wisdom and justice of Democratic men and measures, we have lived to learn that the true cause of all commercial disasters is to be found in the undue expansion of the credit system. The mass of the people now know, beyond question, that the banks of our country are responsible for all our embarrassments. This is so well understood, by all men, that it is unnecessary for me to go into any argument."

Reduction of the State Debt.

By an act of the Legislature, approved 22d day of April last, the revenue derived from the following sources, is specifically appropriated to the payment of the State debt and interest thereon. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, are appointed Commissioners to receive and disburse the same. The Sinking Fund law of 1849 is repealed.

The net annual income of the public works that now are or may be hereafter owned by the Commonwealth, and the proceeds of the sale heretofore made, and yet remaining due; or hereafter made, and the income or proceeds of stocks owned by the State; and all revenues derived from the following sources, to wit: From Bank charters and dividends, taxes assessed on corporations and all the sources of revenue connected therewith; the tax on taverns, eating-houses, restaurants, distilleries, circuses, billiard and bowling saloons, ten pin alleys, and patent medicine saloons, on theatrical, circus and menagerie exhibitions, on writs, deeds, mortgages, letters of attorney and instruments of writing entered on record, on which a tax is assessed; on the public officers and others on which a tax is levied; on foreign insurance agencies; on enrolments of laws, on pamphlets, on loans of money at interest; all fines, forfeitures and penalties; revenues derived from the public lands; the excess of militia tax over expenditures; millers tax; tonnage tax paid by railroads, escheats, collateral inheritance tax, accrued interest, refunded cash, and all gifts, grants or bequests, or the revenue derived therefrom, that may be made to the State, and not otherwise directed.

British Aggressions.

The report of Senator Sumner, says the Columbus (Geo.) Times and Sentinel, is rather mild for the sentiment of the people. All admit that a war would be a sad calamity; yet there is a point beyond which endurance is a base submission and a degrading humiliation. Especially would a war with Great Britain be fraught with momentous consequences—a people bound to you by many ties, speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton, cherishing the liberties of a Magna Charta, and the religion of Christ. Hence we would sacrifice anything, consistent with honor, to avoid so direful a necessity.—England, however, is not disposed to relinquish her right to search American vessels, notwithstanding it was one of the causes of the war of 1812. The treaty of Ghent did not settle that question, though some understood better than the British government that such an unjust policy would not be tolerated by the United States. The question turns upon the point, whether or not the British government is a party to the aggression upon our commerce. If so, it is a beligerent act, and a cause for war; if not, the offenders should be punished by the law of retributive justice.

It is contended by Great Britain, that it knows that her judicial tribunals, as well as our own, pronounced it war. Shall Congress pass a mere paper resolution, that means nothing? Shall we fold our arms in slumber, and permit our houses to be searched, until we can hear from the British government? Shall our rights, which we have declared should remain inviolate for the last forty years, be trampled under foot until we can hear from the pirate's government in the language of Mr. Toombs, "the military force of the country should be sent to the Gulf, and if should seize or sink the aggressors, and get an explanation afterwards. If it is against their orders, we have treated them right. If it is not against their orders, we have treated England right." In either event, we do nothing more than our honor and dignity require of us. Belligerent acts should not be met by remonstrance or logic, but by force.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives have referred to the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, the leading and working man of that Committee, all the memorials and other papers relating to the establishment of a National Foundry, with a view to a full and elaborate report upon the same to the next session of Congress. This is a subject of vast importance, and requires a critical and careful examination, which it will undoubtedly receive. Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland all have a direct interest in this matter. He intends to report immediately on the assembling of Congress.

FORGERY ON THE PENSION OFFICE.—John W. Gully, a man sixty-seven years of age, has pleaded guilty in the United States Court at Raleigh, N. C., of defrauding the Pension Office and forging land warrants. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and fined \$4,000. The sentence would have been more severe had not the prisoner been afflicted with an incurable disease. It appears that when the present Commissioner of Pensions went into office, having occasion to refer to the last census report, he made the singular discovery that in the entire State of New York, according to that report, there were but four revolutionary widows drawing pensions, while in the small county of Johnson, in North Carolina, there were six. Suspecting all was not right, he sent an agent to that county to examine and find out. The agent soon discovered that the whole six had been dead twenty or thirty or more years, and that this man Gully had not only drawn their pensions regularly, but forged the claim for the bounty land, certifying the affidavits, &c., before himself as magistrate.

SALE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Marshall (Texas) Flag contains the particulars of the sale of the Southern Pacific Railroad, consisting of the 20 miles in running order, iron, cars, track, appliances, and all other property belonging thereunto, together with the rights and franchises appertaining to the old company. The sale took place on the 24th inst., under the deed of trust executed some time last summer; and after some little bidding, the whole of this vast property, estimated by hundreds of intelligent men to be worth fully one hundred millions of dollars, was knocked off to Dr. J. M. Sanders and others for the sum of forty thousand dollars. An injunction had been issued against the purchasers, but as a bond of \$50,000 was required to give it force, and as that bond had not been given up to the latest dates, will not amount to much. The purchasers have since organized themselves into a joint stock company.

The Opposition State Convention—A Glimpse at some of the Leaders of the Coalition.

The American Republican State Committee, of which Lemuel Todd is Chairman, says the Patriot and Union, had hardly published their call for an opposition State Convention, to meet on the 8th of July, before the call was withdrawn, and the 14th of July substituted, by an agreement between all the elements of the Opposition. The parties entering into this combination are the United American Republican and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, "The American Republican State Committee," "The American State Committe," and "The Republican State Committee." The several Chairmen of these Committees, with their advisers and backers, met at Harrisburg last week and perfected their arrangement. It is almost needless to say that they constituted a brilliant array of ability and honesty. Joseph R. Flannigan and George A. Coffey figure as Vice Presidents of the Philadelphia Committee. Personally they are the very antipodes of each other, but no doubt there is a moral and political likeness which renders the association fitting and agreeable. Coffey certainly ought to be able by this time to tell which party he prefers. In the campaign of 1856, he started out in opposition to the Democratic party; then he changed his mind, joined the Democracy and stamped it for Buchanan, and growing tired of this in a few weeks, he changed again to Fremont. He is admirably adapted to be one of the artificers of the new coalition. He can be depended upon at any time to leap from one platform to another, to change one set of principles for another set, and to do such little political jobs as may be assigned him, without any of those awkward scruples of conscience with which less facile men are troubled. He is certainly the right man for the right place.

H. Becker Schroep is the Chairman of the American Committee. Last Fall this gentleman was opposed to the election of Wilmot, and most resolutely anti-Republican. He is most cordially detested by the Republican politicians of the State, on account of the nice little exposure he made to Ford, of Ohio, for the purpose of buying up presses and politicians for Fremont. Schroep is controlled in his present action by another politician than himself, who acts on fighting on their own hook, and who look to a coalition victory as bringing them something comfortable. They have stood on the outside long enough, and are rejoiced at the opportunity of coming in upon terms of equality. Sanderson of the Daily News is the head and front of this straight-out division. He has been stigmatized and abused beyond measure by the Republicans, for his course in 1856 and last Fall, but they know the case is hopeless without him, and have been compelled to yield to his demands. When Lemuel Todd called a Convention to meet on the 8th of July, Sanderson rebelled, and Todd's party were constrained to give way. The time was then changed to the 14th, and Sanderson's party propitiated by concessions which were no doubt more substantial than the simple alteration of the time of the Convention. The Daily News goes so far as to view the action of the other wings of opposition as an acknowledgment that the Straight-outers were right in their course. Witness its language: "Americans were unwilling to adopt the sectional platform of the Republicans, believing it to be dishonouring and unwelcome. Time has shown that the conservative policy of the American party was right; and when others are willing to acknowledge it, and to unite in a common effort to resist the tyranny of a despotic President, we are not so unwise as to repulse them." "Time, we believe, will show the necessity for adopting all our measures, and every wing of the Straight-outer party will be glad to join and to stand by the people that they cannot properly under the unwise system which now curses the country and destroys the hopes of the people."

But the Republicans will submit to be openly flouted this by the man they kicked and cut last Fall, rather than lose the chance of defeating his blustering candidate. Wm. B. Thomas is Chairman of the Straight-out Republican Committee, an organization purely Abolitionist, having no other object but the promotion of anti-slavery sentiments, and uniting with this coalition, not so much from sympathy with "Americanism," which they cordially detest—as with the desire to use any party that can break down the Democratic.

Most of the men who have been foremost in perfecting this combination belong to the lower order of politicians. Some of them have sold themselves two or three times, and others are perhaps in search of a market. Having arranged all things for the members composing the different branches of the opposition, they are expected to acquiesce without a murmur.—So fall into line!

A TARIFF MOVEMENT.—Petitions have been circulated and numerously signed in Schuylkill county, by the Democrats, asking for the restoration of the Tariff Act of 1846 in place of the Act of 1857, passed by the Republicans in Congress. The interests of Pennsylvania were better cared for under the former Act, and better cared for under the former Act, and better cared for under the former Act. It is a remarkable fact in connection with the Tariff question, that whilst some of the Black Republican journals are now very vicious in regard to a Tariff, only a year ago, the Tariff of 1846 was further urged by the votes of members of their own party in the House of Representatives of Congress, and that last year these same Republican presses, (the Reading Journal among the number) supported Wilmot for Governor of this State, the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania who voted against the Tariff of 1842, and declared himself an out-and-out free trader! These things do not harmonize very well.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer, of the 10th instant says: As the steamer Melopotamian came up the river, just above Prairie du Chien, Wis., in the vicinity of the island upon which the river pirates were found secured, the body of one of the robbers of the Hudson City Bank was taken out of the water, and gold to the amount of some \$4000 was found in the pockets of the man. The robber had endeavored to escape from the island by swimming ashore, and in his desire to save the gold, made it the cause of his death.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A WIFE.—Early on last Wednesday morning, a police officer of Buffalo, N. Y., bearing a woman scream on the Old Packet Dock in that city, went to her aid, and was told by her that her husband had just drowned himself in the canal. The body was soon taken out and an inquest held, when the woman testified that her husband, Lewis Long, had been gambling and lost his money, and had drowned himself in consequence. It was afterwards proved by another witness that the woman, Hannah Long, had pushed her husband into the canal, thereby causing his death. She was fully committed for trial.

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA.—The Belle Plain Enquirer, gives a table exhibiting the population of each county in the State, the number of square miles contained in it, and the number of dwellings in each county of the State, showing a total of 169,882 inhabitants, 75,494 square miles of territory, nearly half as large again as the State of New York, and 81,629 dwellings. A splendid inheritance was added to the arrangements of Uncle Samuel. In 1848, ten years ago, the territory contained but 4,840 inhabitants.

Foreign News.

The Foreign News (to the 5th inst.) received by the Europa on Wednesday last, embraces political items of much interest. The House of Commons has abolished the property qualification for members of Parliament—another concession to liberalism. Mr. John Bright had vigorously attacked the foreign policy of the British government, which had resulted in placing England at war with "one-half of the human race." The aggressions of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico had caused further discussion in Parliament. Mr. Fitzgerald, on behalf of the Ministry, said if the allegations made by the American press were confirmed by official evidence, immediate explanations would be given. The Times in the course of an article upon the search question, again depreciates the policy of maintaining a squadron for the suppression of the slave trade, after experience has shown that the expenditure is in vain.—While that journal censures our government for the apathy it has manifested upon the subject of the slave trade, it contends that England had better relinquish a policy, which irritates her best ally, before she is compelled to do so. The Daily News discredits the statements of the American captains, and attacks our country for the style of a rabid abolitionist. The News is very wrath with Edward Everett, because he does not ride the negro hobby. But, upon the whole, the temper of the British press and Parliament upon the subject of the alleged outrages is eminently mild and conciliatory.

The Atlantic Telegraph Squadron had returned to Plymouth, after having made some successful experiments with the paying-out machinery. The squadron was reported to sail finally for the purpose of laying the cable, on the 10th or 15th of the present month. From France we get some interesting information in regard to the operations of M. Felix Bolly, in Central America. He has secured the consent of the government of Costa Rica to an attempt on the part of the French Company to construct an inter-oceanic canal on the line of the San Juan. This will awaken the attention of our people at Washington, and the steamship commodores will be wrath with the gastronomic Frenchmen. The Assurance in Montenegro continues, and the Porte had sent a large army into the rebellious province.

STRANGE FADIES?—It is quite common in France for ladies (?) to stand behind the counters of hotels in eating or dram shops, as inducements to young men to patronize such establishments. New York, Philadelphia, and other cities of the United States are fast falling into the same custom. Drinking saloons, in dollars and above ground, with free concerts, where girls are exhibited upon the stage, and intoxicating drinks sold at the bar, are becoming too common to continue the charm. What ever may be said of "Womens rights," (there is nevertheless a sphere beyond which she cannot pass without losing that sense of modesty which gives to female loveliness all its charms. However chaste and circumspect her private conduct may be, she becomes in popular estimation a "hard case," and falls considerably "lower than the angels." Every such establishment should be made to close, and the female degradates be sent to the House of Correction.

MAN KILLED BY A WOMAN.—On the 5th inst., Elgin Wilson broke into the dwelling of a man named Branham, who was lying on a sick bed, in Weston, Mo., and commenced choking and beating him. His wife, Mary Branham, seized a club and attacked Wilson, beating him so dreadfully about the head that he died in a few minutes. She was examined before several justices, who discharged her from custody on the ground of "justifiable homicide."

SINGULAR CASE OF IMPOSTURE.—A convict, aged 43, who was sentenced to the State Prison at Charleston, Mass., for eight years, in December, 1851, has for 17 months past been in the State Prison Hospital, being, as he represented himself, so weak in the back and limbs that he could not sit up or walk. A few days since the warden expressed a belief that he was "shamming," and that his food should be stopped. After fasting about thirty-six hours, he asked for his clothes, got out of bed and went to his allotted labor, which he has remained at ever since without interruption.

MORTALITY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—A recent debate in the British Parliament has elicited the extraordinary fact that the mortality in England is greater than that of an equal number of troops engaged in an active campaign in any part of the world! Garrison life and garrison duty in England are productive of a higher rate of mortality than prevails among any other portion of the British population.—Eleven men in a thousand die every year in the cavalry, eighteen in a thousand in the line, and twenty in a thousand of the guards. The mortality of the general population of England and Wales, among persons of the same age as the soldiers, is said to be nine in a thousand, and in the healthy districts less than eight in a thousand. If to the deaths which appear in the army returns are added those who have left invalid for their homes, the average mortality for the whole army amounts to seventy-six in the thousand. This is a greater proportion of mortality than prevails among an equal number of miners or firemen. It must also be borne in mind that the physical strength of the soldiers when enlisted is something above the general standard, and every recruit undergoes a strict medical examination at the time of his enlistment, and is rejected if he has any sign of ill health.

The cause of this extraordinary mortality is said to be the defective sanitary arrangements made for the troops in barracks. The accommodations are not equal to those of modern prisons and work-houses. They live and sleep in the same room, and at night their apartments are so filled with poisonous effluvia that the sergeants will not enter in the morning until the windows have been opened for some time. Measures have been proposed in the House of Commons to change this destructive and disgraceful state of things.

INDIAN TREATIES.—Two treaties were on Saturday entered into at the Indian Bureau with the Upper and Lower Sioux of Minnesota, the object of which is to confine them to a portion of the large reservation set apart under the treaty of 1851, to quiet the land titles and provide them with permanent homes, with the usual educational and industrial assistance.

The London papers report that the long talked of trial of John B. Gough against Leech would begin about June 14. Mr. Gough has retained the services of Mr. Edwin James, O. C., and Dr. Leech is to have the legal assistance of Mr. Bough, Q. C. The damages are laid by Mr. Gough at £1000. As a large number of witnesses will have to be examined, the trial may last some days.

THREE HUNDRED FISHERMEN DROWNED.—On the 1st inst., a heavy gale occurred on the banks of New Foundland, attended with great suffering among the fishermen, no less than 300 of whom perished.

NEVER LOOK SAD.—Nothing keeps a man on such good terms with his friends as when he retains his cheerful spirits, no matter what the circumstances under which he labors. There is no reason why a man should get the sulks and brood gloomily over every misfortune. Never look sad; keep up the spirits at all times. If things do not work right once in a while, why should it cause people to be continually fidgeting over them?

Never look sad—there's nothing so sad as getting familiar with sorrow. Treat him to day in a cheerful way, and he'll seek other quarters to-morrow. Hon. Wm. Montgomery has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 20th District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette and Greensburg, by a large majority.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM UTAH—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION TO THE MORMONS.

We publish below a proclamation of President Buchanan indicating the policy that is to guide the Peace Commissioners—Messrs. Powell and McCulloch—in their negotiations with the Mormons. The President warns the Saints to beware of the punishment which they will receive by persisting in their unreasonable course, but offers a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the federal Government. At last accounts the army at Camp Scott was suffering greatly. "The weather" there was cold and stormy, the duties of the soldiers very harassing, and the provisions diminishing rapidly, with a certainty of a resort to mule steaks and even coarser fare. There is, moreover, no prospect of any immediate relief for them, as the supply trains have been, if not stopped entirely, at least seriously retarded in their progress across the plains by heavy snow storms and swollen streams.

PROCLAMATION.
 Whereas, the Territory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countries, who have for several years past manifested a spirit of insubordination to the constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting under the influence of leaders to whom they owed allegiance, have manifested a disposition to be controlled by any other authority. They have been often advised to obedience, and these friendly counsels have been answered by defiance. Officers of the federal government have been driven from the Territory for no offense but an effort to do their duty. Other persons have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of their functions, and the records of the courts have either been seized and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been perpetrated, and the right to repeat them has been openly claimed by the leading inhabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their hostility to the lawful government of the country has at length become so violent that the officers bearing authority from the Chief Magistrate of the Union can no longer remain there with safety; and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Salt Lake or anywhere else in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition of affairs in that region, that no one among them could express an opinion favorable to this government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

After carefully considering the state of affairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the laws faithfully executed, it seemed to me right and proper that I should issue a proclamation, which would be a proposal, as might be necessary to protect the federal officers in going into the Territory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the army to march for the city of Salt Lake, or to any other place in Utah, as they might deem it necessary to do in order to enforce the laws. But, in the meantime, the hatred of that misguided people for the just and legal authority of the government had become so intense that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of our Union. They have organized an armed force far from contemptible in point of numbers, and trained it, if not with skill, at least with great assiduity and perseverance. While the troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage wagons, which happened to be unprotected, were attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mormon forces, and the provisions and stores with which the train was laden were wantonly burnt. In short, their present attitude one of decided and unqualified hostility to the United States, and their loyal citizens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the government by military force has not only been expressed in words, but manifested in overt acts the most unequivocal character.

Fellow citizens of Utah; this is rebellion against the government to which you owe allegiance. It is levying war against the United States, and involves you in the guilt of treason. Persistence in it will bring you to a punishment, to ruin and to shame; for it is mere madness to suppose that, with your limited resources, you can successfully resist the force of this great and powerful nation.

If you have calculated upon the forbearance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this government will fail to put forth its strength and bring you to submission—you have fallen into a grave mistake. You have settled upon territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union, and you have used the arms and property of the United States and paid for out of their treasury. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will or can permit you to erect in their very midst a government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religion. The constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your creed, whether it be true or false. That which is the question between you and your government, in which I disclaim all right to interfere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace, and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith or change it for another at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this government has never, directly or indirectly, sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your ecclesiastical affairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

This rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without that cause, without reason, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which every where else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary restraints than you. Human beings never devised a political system, which bestowed more blessings and imposed fewer burdens than the government of the United States in its operation upon the Territories.

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people, for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the federal government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall upon your own heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately, and reflect well before you reject this tender of peace and good will.

Now, therefore, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah, to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to all the inhabitants of Utah, who shall submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditions and treasons

heretofore by them committed; warning those who shall persist, after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military forces now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.
 [L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.
 JAMES BUCHANAN.
 By the President: LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

Important from Washington.
Our relations with England.—The Right of Search still adhered to.
 WASHINGTON, June 19.—Despatches have been received from Mr. Dallas, at the State Department, covering the response of the British government to the letters of Secretary Cass upon the recent seizures of American vessels in the Gulf. The pitch of these despatches is, that while England disavows all authority for any offensive acts that may have been committed, and while standing ready to make all the repairs that may be required, she is not, at the same time, willing to abandon the right of visiting all vessels that may be suspected of being engaged in the traffic of slaves. In other words, the most effective measures will still be used for its suppression. It is, however, the desire of the British government that these visits may be made in the most acceptable manner;