

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.
CARLISLE, PA., JULY 15, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGES,
WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONERS,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

Standing Committee Meeting.

Agreeably to notice, the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, met at Burkholder's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, July 17. On motion, EDWARD LAMONT, of Mechanicsburg, was called to the chair, and Dr. J. D. Bowman and J. K. Kline, appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions were then offered by Col. John Clendenin, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party throughout the county meet at the usual place of holding their respective townships, boroughs and ward elections, on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1858, and then and there elect two delegates, to assemble in County Convention, in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to form a County Ticket for the support of the Democratic party at the election in October next, and to attend to such other business of the party as may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That said County Convention, when assembled, is directed to hold its session with open doors, and to vote for the different candidates for nomination *in toto*, instead of by ballot.

Resolved, That said election be held between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M., on the above day.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers as follows: EDWARD LAMONT, Pres't.
J. D. BOWMAN, Sec'y.
J. K. KLINE, Sec'y.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

By reference to the proceedings of the meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee, it will be seen that Saturday, July 31st, is the day fixed for the election of Delegates in the various wards, boroughs and townships, and that on the Monday following, said Delegates will meet in County Convention, at this place, to form a County Ticket. It is hardly necessary for us to remind the Democrats of the different townships of the importance and necessity of sending their best men to that Convention—men who care more about the party and its principles, than they do for any man, or set of men. The importance of the approaching election is fully appreciated by all good Democrats, and they know that unless "Union and Harmony" prevail we can accomplish nothing. Before the assembling of the regular Democratic Convention, every individual Democrat is entitled to his preference of candidates, and should be free to express his opinions; but after the claims of a nomination is made, every one should acquiesce in its decision and be satisfied. That such will be the case, no one can doubt. We call upon the Democrats to attend their primary meetings and to see to it, that honest men and good Democrats are sent to the Convention.

The Next State Fair.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its eighth annual exhibition at Pittsburgh, on the 28th of September, continuing till October 1st, inclusive. The book of entries will be opened in Pittsburgh on and after the 1st of September. The premium list has been published and will be forwarded by the Secretary to all applicants. It covers twelve different classes of productions, including premiums for power and resources. Intensive was and root-crops have wasted the wealth of the people, and destroyed their energies, until they are now ready to sacrifice independence and nationality for the sake of repose and protection from some stronger arm than their own. At this time anxiety and wild disorder reign predominant.

Having beggared their own people, the chief of the hour has been attempting forced loans from the citizens of other countries who may be found sojourning among them. Our own citizens have been levied upon, and those who have refused to submit to the unjust demands of the presiding demagogue have been rudely ordered from the country. And these things have been done while a great portion of the Mexican people themselves are in arms against the tyrant, and every day is expect to announce his downfall.

Mexico Hastening to its Downfall.

The Baltimore Republican says that ever since the nominal independence of Spanish America—that is, from the period when it threw off its allegiance to Spain—that country has been a prey to demagogues and adventurers, and has been constantly depreciating its power and resources. Intensive was and root-crops have wasted the wealth of the people, and destroyed their energies, until they are now ready to sacrifice independence and nationality for the sake of repose and protection from some stronger arm than their own. At this time anxiety and wild disorder reign predominant.

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SALT LAKE CITY.

Harper's Weekly gives an account of Salt Lake City, from which we learn that it is four miles in length by three in breadth, covering 12 square miles of ground. The streets are laid out at right angles and are each 12 feet wide. The sidewalks are 28 feet in width. A city ordinance requires that each house shall be set 20 feet from the street, and that shade trees shall be planted in front. Each block from street to street, is 50 rods square and eight building lots are allowed in each block. The dwellings are mostly long one-story brick buildings. The city has a pleasant appearance. The river Jordan, uniting the Great Salt and Utah Lakes, is west of the city. To the south for the distance of 25 miles, is a plain. On the East and North are the slopes of the mountain range. There is a hot spring near the city, a stream from which the Mormons have turned into their bathing houses. A stream running through the site where the city stands, has been turned by various branches into each street, supplying every family with pure water, and these streams enrich the inhabitants to raise trees and flowers which could not grow without irrigation. The city was founded in the Fall of 1847.

Mr. John M. Bernheisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an Appeal to the public, in relation to the march of the Army towards Salt Lake city. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatements which he charges upon the press of the country, will have the effect of prejudicing a public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will ensue, if the Army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons. Mexico.—It is reported, unofficially, that a messenger left Washington on Friday, carrying despatches to Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Mexico, approving of his suspension of diplomatic intercourse with that country, and directing the withdrawal of the Legation and its return to the United States. The Masonic fraternity of Louisville, Ky., have erected a hall at a cost of \$160,000.

COURTING THE APOSTATES.

Our political opponents—the Black-Republican-Know-Nothing—any-thing-to-beat-the-Democratic-party politicians—appear to entertain an exalted opinion of apostate Democrats. Last year when they wanted a candidate for Governor, the renegade WILSON was selected; again, when a United States Senator was to be elected, the renegade CAMERON was chosen. At their late bogus State Convention, the traitor REEDER occupied the chair as President, and the traitor READ was nominated for Supreme Judge. So too in the Congressional districts—over two-thirds of their nominees are traitor-Democrats. Why is this? Why is it that our opponents are so much in love with the *refuse* of the Democratic party? Is it not an acknowledgment that a corrupt and vacillating Democrat is a better man than a true, outspoken Republican or Know-Nothing?

Why did the men upon whom our opponents have lavishing their favors, leave the Democratic party? Was it because they did not agree with us? No, for they are ready to agree to anything, *provided always*, that they are permitted to "feather their own nests." Why did WILSON leave? Because he wanted to be Governor, but could not be nominated by the Democratic party because of his extreme and obstinate free-trade opinions. He therefore joined the high protective party, and was made their nominee for Governor! "The people, however, were determined that 'free-trade WILSON' should not rule over them, and they defeated him by a sweeping majority. Why did the oily-tongued and slippery CAMERON leave us? Because the Democratic party refused to recognize him as a leader or to confer honors upon him. During his connection with the Democratic party our opponents were in the habit of speaking of him as the most corrupt man in the State and the greatest demagogue that could be secured up; but no sooner did he join their ranks than honors were heaped upon him, and he was at once recognized as their chosen leader. He is now spoken of by a number of their journals as a candidate for President of the United States! Why did REEDER leave the Democratic party? Simply because President PIERCE turned him out of office. Why did JOHN M. READ, the present nominee of the negroes for Supreme Judge, leave us? Because President POLK would not appoint him to a Judgeship.

These are the men who are the present leaders of the mongrel party—these are the men upon whom our opponents confer their honors—all of their recent Democrats—men who left the party from selfish motives, and not because they differed from the party on any principle. Can the old Whigs and old Anti-masons continue to recognize these recreants as their leaders? Will they consent to be reduced to the ranks and have these new masters placed over them? We shall see.

But, we ask again, why is it that these recreant Democrats—these factious and unstable ones—are so much caressed and cared for by our political opponents? Is it because our opponents consider the character of even a bogus Democrat better calculated to command the respect of the people than a true Republican or Know-Nothing? It would seem so. No difference how corrupt a Democrat may be, or how obscure, as soon as he joins the Opposition he is made a leader, and tattered, the highest honors in the gift of his new associates. By this means our enemies procure their leaders and masters, and the Democratic party at the same time is relieved of the dead matter that clung to its organization.

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE MONGREL CONVENTION.

As our readers may be curious to see the resolutions adopted by our zealous opponents, at their late State Convention, we publish them entire below. It will be seen that they are exceedingly "wishy-washy," consisting mostly of "bleeding Kansas" fragments, with a slight inkling of Americanism, and endorsing strongly the course of Senator Cameron.

This Convention representing the freedom of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the leading measures of the National Administration, most especially those which seek to stifle the voice, and ignore the rights of a large majority of the citizens of Kansas; and those which have prostrated the industry of the country, and are fast driving our Government into national bankruptcy, do hereby declare and resolve:

1. That the Federal Constitution, the sovereign rights, and the Union of the States, and the liberties of the people, must and shall be preserved.
2. That we protest against the Kansas policy of the National Administration, as at war with the rights of the people, and subversive of the principles of our government.
3. That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans, without any means provided for their payment, gives evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the government of a free people, and unless checked will lead to inevitable bankruptcy.
4. That the purity and safety of the Ballot Box, are to be preserved at all hazards, and that all frauds upon the National Administration, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be contrabanded by wholesome and proper legislation.
5. That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our late and distinguished Senator in Congress, the Hon. Simon Cameron, as well as that of those Representatives from the State, and state laws which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be contrabanded by wholesome and proper legislation.
6. That the National Administration, during all the late long session of Congress, evinced an entire disregard of the great industrial interests of the country, and indulged in a most wasteful and lavish expenditure of the public money.
7. That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the Government, should be derived from duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them, such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry.
8. That in presenting John M. Read to the people of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, we recognize him, scholar and jurist, eminently qualified to fill and adorn the place.
9. That Wm. E. Frazer is well and favorably known to the people of Pennsylvania, as an able and correct business man, and peculiarly qualified to discharge all the duties pertaining to the office of Canal Commissioner.
10. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals into our country, and that we are in favor of such measures as will prevent the same from slipping into our shores.

Sub-Atlantic Telegraph.

The telegram from Boston, received last night says the Philadelphia Press, of Saturday, through the agency of the Associated Press, convey most important and particular news respecting the laying of the Sub-Atlantic cable. A sailing ship arrived at Boston yesterday, the *Niagara* and *Gordon*, at sea, on the 27th inst., and was boarded by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and a Lieutenant of the *Niagara*. The fleet was sixteen days in reaching its mid-ocean place of rendezvous. Two unsuccessful attempts had been made. In one of them forty miles of cable had been laid. The break occurred on the Agamemnon. Each time the steamers returned to their starting place, and spliced the cable. A third attempt was to have been made on the 28th ult. Mr. Field was in good spirits, with lively hope of the ultimate success of the great enterprise with which he has been so greatly connected, as projector and manager.

The *Niagara*, as if expressly to contradict the disparaging comments and prophecies of the London Times, made the voyage well. Her engines were in fine order, and worked admirably.

THE DISPATCHES FROM UTAH.

The official dispatches from Utah are published in the Washington Union. They fully confirm the previous synopsis of their contents by telegraph. The Peace Commissioners appear to act with discretion and humanity, and on their representation that the army was sent into the Territory to enforce the laws and not to persecute the people, the chief men agreed not to resist its progress. The Commissioners are going to Provo, to which place the Mormons had previously retired. It was their intention to persuade them to return to their homes. Fifteen hundred persons had been left in Salt Lake City to destroy it, if the difficulties had not been peaceably settled. It is gratifying to find the civil and military officers acting in perfect harmony both seemingly in the same spirit—to further the settlement of the trouble without bloodshed. The Peace Commissioners inform General Johnson that the Mormons felt some apprehensions about the safety of their persons and property, or the entrance of the army into Salt Lake. General Johnson instantly issued a proclamation, declaring that no person would be molested by the army or property be injured, and should protection be needed, that they would be given. The army (always faithful to the obligations of duty) is ready now to assist and protect them as it was to oppose them while it believed they were resisting the laws of their government. On the 17th of June the army set out for Salt Lake City. The cost of this expedition has not been thrown away. The display of force sufficient to back the authority of the Government, has brought the rebelliousists to a sense of their duty to the Government under which they live. It proves to them and to others who may be disposed to defy its authority, that no distance is too great to exempt them from obedience, or the consequences of disobedience. It will establish the authority of law in that wild region, and impress a wholesome fear upon the savages, who have made the overland route to the Pacific a path of danger and disaster.

AVULS ACCIDENT.

It is our painful duty to record another frightful railroad accident. It occurred to the express train on the New York and Erie Railroad, when about seventy-five miles out of the city on Friday morning. By the breaking of a rail, the two rear cars were thrown from the track and down an embankment of thirty feet. Five persons were killed outright, and forty-seven wounded, some of them fatally.

DEATH OF GEN. QUIMMAN.—General Quimman died at his residence, near Natchez, Miss., on Saturday, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel, in Washington.

Stephen M. Routh, of Louisiana, who was on route for Europe, died at Wheeling on Sunday.

THE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS NEAR THE PLOUSE RIVER.

THE DEFEAT OF COL. STEPTOE.

The War Department has received official despatches, stating that Col. Steptoe, with a command of five commissioned officers, and a hundred and fifty-two rank and file, was attacked and defeated by a large body of Indians on the 17th of May, at about eighty miles north of the Snake river, in Oregon.

The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till a short time before sunset.

Ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the Musketeers being nearly exhausted against the enemy, a retreat and forced march to the crossing of the Snake river became necessary.

The details of the disaster to Col. Steptoe's command, show that he was led into an ambush by too much confidence in the friendly disposition of the Spokan Indians. The immediate cause of hostility on the part of this tribe is the fact that the Government is about to cut a military road through Walla-Walla to Fort Benton. The Indians seem determined to resist any transit whatever across the country, and the Spokans have been pined in their revolt by the Flatheads and the Coeur d'Alenes. It is feared that a general revolt will take place; but fortunately there is a large force of United States troops in Utah, which now there will probably be no necessity for keeping there. These can be drawn upon if necessity calls for it, though, from the promptitude with which the Pacific Military Department has already acted, it is quite probable that the Indians have before this been chastised, and their hostile operations checked. The temporary success of the Indians may embolden them to attack the settlements, and should they do so, they have strength enough to drench the country in blood, skilled as they are in the use of deadly rifles, with which they are well supplied.

A letter before us, written by Mr. JOHN F. NOBLE, (son of our respected townsman, Mr. JOHN NOBLE,) gives us some interesting facts in relation to the battle. We will not attempt to give the whole letter, (for it is quite lengthy,) but call from it such items as may be interesting. It appears that on the 6th of May last, Col. Steptoe left Fort Walla-Walla with some 140 Dragoons, and 25 men of the 9th Infantry, with two mounted howitzers under the command of Capt. Winder, with the intention of making a tour through the country, for Colville. The officers of the command were Col. Steptoe, Captains Winder and Taylor, Lieutenants Wheeler, Fleming, Gaston, and Gregg. After marching eight days the troops reached Plouse river, and were about passing the Spokan country, when they were informed by the Indians that the Spokans would resist their entrance into the country. The Spokans have always been regarded as friendly to the whites, and when the troops left Walla-Walla, no one thought of having an encounter with them, or any other Indians on the march. Col. Steptoe continued his march till about dusk, when he found himself confronted by some 600 warriors, well mounted, and armed with rifles. This was on the 16th May. The Colonel apprehending an attack, put the troops in position, and marched on a mile north to a sheet of water and encamped, when a "talk" was had with the red-skins. The Indians, however, were insulting, and told the troops to return the way they came, or take the consequences. At 8 o'clock next morning the Indians again made the same request, and the same threat, and soon put their threat into execution by firing upon the troops as they were crossing a small stream. A fight immediately ensued, and a continuous fire from both sides was kept up for some time. Two companies charged the Indians on a hill and killed 12 of them. Loss to the Americans, two commissioned officers killed, and eighteen non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded as follows:

Killed, 5.—In Company C, First Dragoons, Brevet Capt. O. H. Taylor and private Alfred Barnes; in Company E, First Dragoons, private Charles H. Hanson, and James Crozat; in Company H, First Dragoons, Lieut. Wm. Gaston.

Wounded, 15.—In Company C, First Dragoons, privates T. C. DeMey, Jas. Lynch, Company E, First Dragoons, First Sergeant W. C. Williams; privates James Kelly, William D. Micon, Baylet Metcalf, James Honly, Maurice Henly, Charles Hughes and John Bledall; in Company E, 9th Infantry, privates Ormond W. Hamilton, John Klay, and Gilbert Berger.

Missing, 1.—In Company H, First Dragoons, First Sergeant, Edward Ball.

A correspondent of the Oregon Times, in a letter dated May 26, gives the following interesting particulars in regard to the march of the army against the Indians, and killed a number, we got our scattered men together and kept up the fight for half an hour, and again started to reach water, moving half mile under a constant and raking fire, under eight hundred Indians. They were forced to finally reached a hill near the water, and occupied the summit, and the Indians having now completely surrounded it, we dismounted and picked our horses close together on the centre of the flat, and fired until we were completely surrounded by the Indians, and were compelled to surrender. They were taken to the mouth of the Snake river, and were there kept in a stockade, and were treated with the most cruel and inhuman manner. It was plain that, nearly destitute of ammunition, we were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Indians, and the most of these points which we must pass to get away. Therefore, it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that, if possible, some might escape. Accordingly, we were mounted and left the camp, and were met by a party of ninety miles, mostly a gallop, and without a rest, we reached Snake River, at Red Wolf Crossing, the next evening, and were met by our friends, and the next morning we were taken to the mouth of the Snake river, and were there kept in a stockade, and were treated with the most cruel and inhuman manner. It was plain that, nearly destitute of ammunition, we were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Indians, and the most of these points which we must pass to get away. Therefore, it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that, if possible, some might escape. Accordingly, we were mounted and left the camp, and were met by a party of ninety miles, mostly a gallop, and without a rest, we reached Snake River, at Red Wolf Crossing, the next evening, and were met by our friends, and the next morning we were taken to the mouth of the Snake river, and were there kept in a stockade, and were treated with the most cruel and inhuman manner.

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From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Monroe Obituaries.

GOV. WISE'S
Address at the place of re-interment and at the Entertainment in Richmond.

COUNTYMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—The General Assembly of the Commonwealth has ordered that the remains of James Monroe be re-interred in the city of Richmond, and that the public burying ground in the city of New York be the cemetery at the city of Richmond.

The remains are removed, the cenotaph is open, and we are here assembled to become re-interred in the city of Richmond.

In view of the speaking receipt and example of the long life of usefulness, distinguished public services and patriotic devotion once exemplified in the body of which these are the remains, I am not permitted to be silent.

No better instance of an American man of the People, or of a true American Republican can be cited than that of James Monroe. His leader, his better, his master, was the father whose statue mounts the plynth of your city monument; but Washington is not dead, he is still with us, and his spirit is still in the fact that the Government is about to cut a military road through Walla-Walla to Fort Benton. The Indians seem determined to resist any transit whatever across the country, and the Spokans have been pined in their revolt by the Flatheads and the Coeur d'Alenes. It is feared that a general revolt will take place; but fortunately there is a large force of United States troops in Utah, which now there will probably be no necessity for keeping there. These can be drawn upon if necessity calls for it, though, from the promptitude with which the Pacific Military Department has already acted, it is quite probable that the Indians have before this been chastised, and their hostile operations checked. The temporary success of the Indians may embolden them to attack the settlements, and should they do so, they have strength enough to drench the country in blood, skilled as they are in the use of deadly rifles, with which they are well supplied.

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Missing, 1.—In Company H, First Dragoons, First Sergeant, Edward Ball.

A correspondent of the Oregon Times, in a letter dated May 26, gives the following interesting particulars in regard to the march of the army against the Indians, and killed a number, we got our scattered men together and kept up the fight for half an hour, and again started to reach water, moving half mile under a constant and raking fire, under eight hundred Indians. They were forced to finally reached a hill near the water, and occupied the summit, and the Indians having now completely surrounded it, we dismounted and picked our horses close together on the centre of the flat, and fired until we were completely surrounded by the Indians, and were compelled to surrender. They were taken to the mouth of the Snake river, and were there kept in a stockade, and were treated with the most cruel and inhuman manner. It was plain that, nearly destitute of ammunition, we were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Indians, and the most of these points which we must pass to get away. Therefore, it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that, if possible, some might escape. Accordingly, we were mounted and left the camp, and were met by a party of ninety miles, mostly a gallop, and without a rest, we reached Snake River, at Red Wolf Crossing, the next evening, and were met by our friends, and the next morning we were taken to the mouth of the Snake river, and were there kept in a stockade, and were treated with the most cruel and inhuman manner.

THE MONGREL CONVENTION.

As our readers may be curious to see the resolutions adopted by our zealous opponents, at their late State Convention, we publish them entire below. It will be seen that they are exceedingly "wishy-washy," consisting mostly of "bleeding Kansas" fragments, with a slight inkling of Americanism, and endorsing strongly the course of Senator Cameron.

This Convention representing the freedom of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the leading measures of the National Administration, most especially those which seek to stifle the voice, and ignore the rights of a large majority of the citizens of Kansas; and those which have prostrated the industry of the country, and are fast driving our Government into national bankruptcy, do hereby declare and resolve:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Harper's Weekly gives an account of Salt Lake City, from which we learn that it is four miles in length by three in breadth, covering 12 square miles of ground. The streets are laid out at right angles and are each 12 feet wide. The sidewalks are 28 feet in width. A city ordinance requires that each house shall be set 20 feet from the street, and that shade trees shall be planted in front. Each block from street to street, is 50 rods square and eight building lots are allowed in each block. The dwellings are mostly long one-story brick buildings. The city has a pleasant appearance. The river Jordan, uniting the Great Salt and Utah Lakes, is west of the city. To the south for the distance of 25 miles, is a plain. On the East and North are the slopes of the mountain range. There is a hot spring near the city, a stream from which the Mormons have turned into their bathing houses. A stream running through the site where the city stands, has been turned by various branches into each street, supplying every family with pure water, and these streams enrich the inhabitants to raise trees and flowers which could not grow without irrigation. The city was founded in the Fall of 1847.

Mr. John M. Bernheisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an Appeal to the public, in relation to the march of the Army towards Salt Lake city. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatements which he charges upon the press of the country, will have the effect of prejudicing a public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will ensue, if the Army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons. Mexico.—It is reported, unofficially, that a messenger left Washington on Friday, carrying despatches to Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Mexico, approving of his suspension of diplomatic intercourse with that country, and directing the withdrawal of the Legation and its return to the United States. The Masonic fraternity of Louisville, Ky., have erected a hall at a cost of \$160,000.

of the South? "The North has given up" and "the South shall not hold back," and they are one, even as the north wind and the south wind are one.

We affectionately, then, welcome New York, and cordially embrace her around the grave of him, Virginia's son, to whom she gave a resting place in life and in death. And now I call the blessing of God to rest upon his passing spirit, and pray fervently and effectually for the example of this patriot's life to be blessed to the youth of our country—blessed to the people of this generation—blessed to the children of the North, Virginia and the United States—blessed to the cause of Truth and Justice and human Freedom; and blessed to the perpetual Strength, Peace, Liberty and Union of the Confederacy, "one and indivisible now and forever."

May the good which this patriot did be revived by the re-interment of his bones, and may monuments of wisdom and virtue like his be so multiplied and raised around your capital of the Mother of States, that the very statues of her heroes and sages and patriots, dead and departed, shall be the more potent in their being and in their active servants, to preserve this Commonwealth in its destiny and unshaken in glory. "The last syllable of recorded time," when the tenants of Holywood, this beautiful city of the dead, shall rise to immortality, and the countenances of this city, with the heroic troops, and the New York Regiment, returned to the city, and repaired to the large new mill of Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, where (under appropriate refreshments had been provided for the occasion) several speeches delivered. The sixth regular toast was read as follows:

Gov. Wise rose and said:

Brother Citizens:—I think I can call myself a witness that I was the most cheerful meeting that ever gathered together. [Laughter.] We are told, in the toast to which I have been called upon to respond, that it is first given to "Virginia"; next to her "sons of the past"; and then to the very friends of the present, and I think I can call myself a witness that I was the most cheerful meeting that ever gathered together. [Laughter.] We are told, in the toast to which I have been called upon to respond, that it is first given to "Virginia"; next to her "sons of the past"; and then to the very friends of the present, and I think I can call myself a witness that I was the most cheerful meeting that ever gathered together. 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