CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, Fayette. A WORD TO DELINQUENTS. There are hundreds of persons indebted to us for subscription, advertising, or job work-varying in sums of from one dollar up to twenty dollars—which ought to be paid, and must be paid without much longer delay.

We have commenced making out bills for town and country—near and remote—and shall expect settlements to be made, either by cash or due bills, between this and the 1st of July next—so that then, at the commencemen of the tenth year since the INTELLIGENCER passed into our hands, we may be enabled to open new books. After that period those who refuse to liquidate their indebtedness in one of the ways specified, will be stricken from our list of "patrons," and their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

We have become tired of "working for other people and finding ourselves," and we give this timely warning so that all may be prepared. We cannot live and keep the estabwe have no notion of starving when every thing is in abund ance all around us, we have concluded to adopt the course

To such of our patrons as have been prompt in their payments, we return our sincere thanks; and we shall also feel grateful to those who may repent of their past delinquency, and either call at the office and settle their bills, or remit by mail the amount of their indebtedness. But we wish it to be distinctly understood, and therefore we repeat it, that we take the step because our necessities require it, and shall expect all accounts of more than one year's standing, to be settled between this and the first of July If not, they will be settled in another way.

Hon. LEMUEL TODD, Chairman of the "American Republican State Committee," has withdrawn his call for a State Convention on the 8th of July-and has united with H. Bucher Swope, William B. Thomas, J. R. Walker and Leonard R. Fletcher, representing every hue and color of the opposition to the Democracy, in a call for a pie-bald State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 14th of July, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner.

From the above it would seem that the "black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey" of the opposition are about fraternizing-at least this is the purpose of the leaders. How far they will succeed, and to what extent they may be able to whip in the rank and file, time alone can determine. In the meantime. however, the Democratic hosts will marshal in solid array for the contest, having their time-honored principles emblazoned on their banner, and be prepared to rout the common enemy "horse, foot and dragoons," no matter designated.

The following excellent remarks in refer ence to this attempted fusion of the opposition elements, we clip from the Pittsburg Union. In alluding to their frequent altera tions and changes of front, that paper re-

These continual changes—this being only sufficiently show what are the real motives of this hybrid opposition, and to what shifts they raise the money necessary for its payment. are prepared to resort in order to secure suc-It is manifest that these constant unions that are being patched up, are not based upon principle, but upon the spoils! What hope can the country, or our noble old Commonwealth, have of a successful and honorable administration of its affairs, in the incumbency of a set of men, who have no system of State or National policy to propose, but who seek simply to obtain office at any sacrifice of The success of such sole aim is not the benefit of the people, but private interest, must necessarily result in the atroduction into our State administration corruption which has disgraced those of other States. Are the good people of the Commonwealth prepared to introduce here the Wisconsin system, as developed under Republican misrule? We think they will naturally prefer the honest, been long accustomed to, and which has so honored and dignified the Commonwealth

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. The municipal election in Washington City, on the 7th inst., resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic party, and the utter prostration of the opposition. The election of Col. BERRET by 571 majority, and the Councilmen in six of the seven wards, is a glorious result, and will be gratifying to our friends all over the Union.

The opposition were certain of success, and had imported a number of the Plug Uglies of Baltimore to assist them in carrying the election; but it all would not answer the purpose. Had they succeeded, the result would have been trumpeted forth as an anti-Administration and anti-Lecompton triumph. and we should not have heard the last of it for months to come in the Republican and Know Nothing journals.

ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION. The State Convention of the Administration Democracy of Illinois, met at Springfield on Wednesday last, and nominated Hon. JOHN DOUGHERTY for State Treasurer, and Ex-Governor REYNOLDS for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Resolutions were adopted affirming adherence to the Cincinnati platform; re-affirming the principle of non-intervention in the Territories; opposing the concentration of power in the hands of the central government: deprecating the slavery agitation : condemning Senator Douglas, and character izing his course in opposition to the Administration as overweening conceit; denouncing the principles of the "Republican" party as tending to a dissolution of the Union, and denouncing the late outrages by the British cruisers on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS. All the Philadelphia appointments made in March, 1857, were confirmed by the United States Senate last week-fifteen months after the incumbents were commissioned.

## THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Congress did not adjourn on Thursday, the day fixed upon by both branches. They could not get through the important business pressing upon their attention, and therefore (on motion of Senator BIGLER) extended the period for adjournment until yesterday, the 14th inst.

## IN THE FIELD.

A movement is on foot in Black Republican circles, headed by the New York Herald, looking to the nomination of Hon. Simon CAMERON as their Presidential candidate in

There is evidently something in this. The old stagers of the Republican party, such as Seward, Giddings, Hale, Fremont, et. al., are to the United States Senate. no longer considered available, hence Simon is at work to secure the prize for himself .-The General is a capital hand at wire-pulling, and we should not be surprised if he turns out to be a prominent candidate for the Black Republican nomination. But as to an election, that is an entirely different matter. He will be able to bear a defeat with as much philosophy as any other man of his party.

ELECTION IN NEW ORLEANS. The election in New Orleans, for Mayor, on the 7th instant, resulted in the success of the Know-Nothings by a small and reduced majority. The Vigilance Committee have disbanded, and order again reigns in the Crescent

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—PEACE IN UTAH.

We lay before our readers this morning a very important message from the President of the United States. It will be read with great interest and satisfaction by the people of the whole country, for it announces the triumph of the Utah policy pursued by the administration. The troublesome problem of Mormonism has been solved by the prompt ness, decision, and resolute firmness of Mr. Buchanan. The festering sore, the cancerous ulcer of fanatical licentiousness, has been subjected to the knife and actual cautery. The experiment has proved perfectly success ful. The disease is cured. The country will Mormon submission to the laws and officers of the United States.

So long as the forces sent to Utah were inadequate to overawe the Mormons, they did not scruple to commit any act of rebellion and Indeed, by a unanimous vote of their war. legislature, these deluded people adopted an address to Congress, so treasonable and disrespectful that it was treated with the greatest indignity by that body. Whilst Gen. Johnston's little command seemed to be beyond the reach ent in operation on mere "promises to pay," and as of succor or support, nothing but vengeance was breathed from the tabernacle of the Mormon Prophet; but no sooner had the ample preparations been made to march a crushing and overwhelming force to the City of the Saints than a change was obvious in the demeanor of the Mormons. Day by day their resolution grew fainter and fainter, until the banners of our advancing columns had scarcely been fairly unfurled to the winds of the prairies, before Brigham Young and his dupes fairly "cut and run." The sixty thousand an unequal competition with the products of saints snugly ensconsed in the centre of inaccessible mountains, and an almost trackless desert, with their ten thousand disciplined troops, have succumbed to the majesty of the law, backed by the army, and enforced by the firm resolution of the President. The wisdom of this policy is fully vindicated, and the thorough preparation for enforcing submission

> economy: - Washington Union of Friday. To the Senate and House of Representatives : I transmit the copy of a dispatch from Gov. Cumming to the ecretary of State, dated at Great Salt Lake City, on the second of May, and received at the Department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the constitution and the laws has been restored. congratulate you on this auspicious event.

> has proved a most judicious plan of wise

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriations for the purpose of calling into vice the two regiments of volunteers authorized by the act of Congress approved on the by what name the nondescript party may be 7th April last "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the I am the more gratified at this satsfactory intelligence from Utah because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook the fourth programme for the fall campaign— no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defence tier of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been

withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON CITY, June 10, 1858.

The sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury gotten up for the purpose of obtaining the Canals for the sole benefit of the Sunbury and Erie Company; and it appears from what has taken place since the transfer, that the benefit of the State is now wholly and openly repu diated. One provision of the bill reads as

That if the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company shall sell said Canals for a greater nillion of dollars, seventy-five per centum of said excess shall be paid to the Commonwealth. by a transfer of so much of the bonds and securities as said Railroad Company shall receive for the same, and payable in like man-

How this provision ostensibly for the benefit gathered from the following from the Harrisburg Union and Patriot:

"It is stated that the Sunbury and Eri Railroad Company have sold the North Branch Canal for a million and a half of dollars, the entire sum to be secured upon the Works and Governor has been obtained to this re-sale. and the bonds of the purchasers substituted for those of the Company; that this transfer has been effected in the face of another offer of two millions of dollars from a company fully as responsible as the purchasers, and that they have applied to the Court for an injunction to prevent the consummation of the sale to the company offering the least

"It is intimated that this contract was made by collusion between the company and the purchasers, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the surplus to the Common

The same Journal adds . "The company will pay nothing to the State,

but will, in all probability, sell portions of the Canals until they realize three and a half millions, after which it will be more profitable for them to retain the balance in their posses sion, at least nominally, rather than sell it and pay the State seventy-five per cent. of the sum realized." Thus works the sale of the Canals for the

benefit of the State!

SAM HOUSTON AND MEXICO. The most practicable field for annexation is unquestionably Northern Mexico, and of all men General Houston is the best man for leader of such an enterprise. Our Young Americans have confidence in him; the world s familiar with the history of his experience and success in filibustering. The Mexicans know him, and would as soon jump head first into perdition as to encounter him on the battle field.

The very cry of San Jacinto would transfix them with terror. He might without difficulty get peaceable control of the country, and then Mexico would be very willing to sell her title to the United States. Most of the Northern Mexican States have a population sufficient to entitle them to admission as States on becoming annexed to our Union. "Old Sam" might therefore reasonably calculate that a period of two to five years would suffice to restore him

William B. Anderson, Esq., formerly for a number of years a representative in the State Legislature from Perry county, and afterwards a State Senator from Perry and Cumberland counties, died at his residence in Aaronsburg, Perry county, on Wednesday last, aged 58 years.

break occurred in the Susquehanna and Tide Legislature, and conducted it in such a manner Water Canal, at McCall's Ferry, about 18 as to assure its readers that the late proprie miles below Wrightsville, Pa., on Monday last, which may possibly suspend navigation for a week or ten days. The breach, the Star says, is seventy feet wide, and has washed out | Legislature of New Hampshire, for six years seven feet below the bed of the canal.

THE TARIFF AND BANK PAPER. The late Legislature of Massachusetts, say

the Ledger, in its proceedings, gave evidence of having grown more rational in its notions than was her wont in years past, and even more radical than some making louder pretensions to tariff and bank reform. One of the committees in that body recently came out in favor of abolishing all laws for the collection of debts, and advanced much sound reasoning in favor of the project. Another committee, in the same body, about the same time, brought forward an argument of much currency with the tariff. The General Government has established a system of protection hail with intense satisfaction the news of the more or less stringent and effective; but the States have undone all the benefits of such legislation by the extravagance of their inflations of currency. The web of protection that has been woven by the law makers at Washington in the day, has been unravelled in the night by the law makers in the States. On

this point the report says: "The national government has established the system or policy of a low tariff of foreign imports, with a currency consisting wholly of the precious metals. The different State Governments have no control over the tariff of duties, but they have generally exercised the power of creating a currency of paper money, by chartering nearly fifteen hundred banks, with authority to issue notes to circulate as money, practically to an unlimited extent. The tariff and currency are kindred subjects, which act and re-act upon each other; and no financial system, in any country, can be successful, which does not combine them and cause them to work in harmony.

"A low tariff, with an expanded currency of paper money, increases the cost of manu facturing and exposes the manufacturers to labor under a more restricted and sounder currency. An excessive paper rency is at all times unsound and unsafe; in connection with a low tariff of duties, it is exceedingly detrimental to the success of manufacturing and producing classes. It is t war with our various industrial pursuits and vocations; it opposes their prosperity by generating fictitious values of property; and in spite of the skill and application so creditable to our manufacturers, it secures the advantage, even in our own markets, to much of the competing labor and product of Europe.

"In time of peace and uninterrupted com merce, the benefits of the high prices arising from an expanded paper currency cannot be secured to the industry of our own community without the protection of a high tariff duties; and, as such a tariff cannot now be had it is obviously for the interest of New England with so large a proportion of her population dependent on industrial and manufacturing pursuits, that the currency should be regulated by restricting it, so as to bring it nearer in value to the currencies vf those countries which are now our great con petitors for the supply of what is consumed by

"What do we gain by the additions to the currency in the form of bank notes, when California is furnishing an ample supply of the precious metals for currency, if the country will not make use of it? Why should the people of New England encourage the use of bank notes for currency and force the precious metal to be sent abroad, to be exchanged for foreign merchandize, at the very time when they need protection for their free labor engaged in manufacturing employments, against the immense imports of the products of foreign labor received in exchange for the exports of cotton, tobacco and breadstuffs produced by the servile labor of more genial climates and more fertile soils?'

There is much truth in these views of the Massachusetts Comittee, and weare pleased to see that in that manufacturing State, the to respectfully. people are becoming awake to the disastrous influence of the Paper Banking System upon the labor and industry of our country. Politicians may talk about Tariffs for the protection of American interests, but all Tariff Legislation is vain, so long as Banks are FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STATE. permitted to fill to overflowing all the channels of trade, with paper promises to pay, and thus and Eric Railroad Company, was urged and drive out of circulation and out of the country, advocated on the ground that it was for the the only true and reliable currency, that of the benefit of the State, although the bill for the Constitution, for which Jackson contended, provisions and household furniture, the women sale was and is, on its face, a palpable swindle, and which the interests of our people and the prosperity of our country require should be greatly enlarged-gold and silver.

The letter from Gov. Cumming accompany ing the President's message is dated on the 2d of May, and states that he left the camp for Salt Lake City in company of Col. Kane. On reaching the dividing lines between Salt sum in the aggregate than three and a half Lake and Davis counties, he was met by the officers, who escorted him to lodgings in the city which had been prepared for his recention. He was received with every demonstration of respect by the people, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from fatigue of the State, is being complied with, may be to admit visitors, Brigham Young called and delivered up the seals of office. Gov. Cumming addressed an assembly of over three thousand Mormons in the Temple, telling them that he came among them to uphold the constitution and maintain their rights, which aid in twenty years; that the consent of the gave general satisfaction. The Mormons, adds the Governor, are leaving the city in large numbers in carriages, wagons, and on foot, Brigham Young and Kimball being of the number, and it is rumored that their destination is Sonora. A painful rumor is also the city the moment it is occupied by the

## United States troops. SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD LETTING.

street. There were upwards of six hundred roposals, and the allotment was consequently t low figures; but the successful bidders are men of reputation in their line, which insures a sure compliance with their contracts. The following are the sections, with the names of

Section No. 41.   Riddle & Blackwell.	ic successiui parties :
Section No. 42	
Section No. 43.	Bridge Sup. No. 41 Shiffler, Griffy & Co.
Section No. 43.	Section No. 42Fields, Bubb & Co.
Section No. 44.	
Section No. 45	
Bridge No. 5, at Linden. Marr. Griffy & Co. Section No. 46. Ira C. Gibson. Section No. 47. Davis & Bennett. Section No. 51. Henry Shire. Section No. 55. Porter & Glasgow. Section No. 55. Porter & Glasgow. Section No. 57. Wm. M. Wiley & Co. Section No. 58. Not allotted. Section No. 59. Barstow & Ettele. Section No. 69. M. Malone & Co. Section No. 61. Wm. Paraons & Co. Section No. 62. T. Mackey. Section No. 63. R. R. Bridgens & Co. Section No. 63. John Fleming. Section No. 63. John Fleming.	Section No. 45 Chas Dougharty
den	Bridge No. 5. at Line
Section No. 46. Ira C. Gibson. Section No. 47. Davis & Bennett. Section No. 51. Henry Shire. Section No. 55. Porter & Glasgow. Section No. 56. Porter & Glasgow. Section No. 57. Wm. M. Wiley & Co. Section No. 58. Not allotted. Section No. 59. Barstow & Ettele. Section No. 69. M. Malone & Co. Section No. 60. T. Mackey. Section No. 62. T. Mackey. Section No. 63. John Fleming. Section No. 63. John Fleming. Section No. 63. John Fleming.	
Section No. 47.   Davis & Bennett.	
Section No. 51. Henry Shire.  Section No. 55. Porter & Glasgow.  Section No. 56. Porter & Glasgow.  Section No. 57. Wm. M. Wiley & Co.  Section No. 59. Barstow & Ettele.  Section No. 59. Barstow & Ettele.  Section No. 60. M. Malone & Co.  Section No. 61. Wm. Parsons & Co.  Section No. 62. T. Mackey.  Section No. 63. R. R. Bridgens & Co.  Section No. 63. John Fleming.  Section No. 63. John Fleming.	
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Section No. 58. Not silotted.  Section No. 59. Barstow & Ettele.  Section No. 60. M. Malone & Co.  Section No. 61. Wm. Parsons & Co.  Section No. 63. T. Mackey.  Section No. 63. R. R. Bridgens & Co.  Section No. 63. John Fleming.  Seation No. 65. Quiggle & Co.	
Section No. 59. Barstow & Ettele. Section No. 69. M. Malone & Co. Section No. 61. Wm. Parsons & Co. Section No. 62. T. Mackey. Section No. 63. R. R. Bridgens & Co. Section No. 63. John Fleming. Seation No. 65. Quiggle & Co.	
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Section to, bridge at	Section 68, Bridge at

Queen's Run......Dull, Criswell & Dull. We learn it is the intention of the company to prosecute their enterprise with vigor, so that a train of cars may pass from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, via the Sunbury and Erie term of office.—Philad'a Press of Wednesday.

Editorial Change.—Maj. John Hodgson, who has been, for sixteen years, the editor and proprietor of the West Chester Jeffersonian a well-conducted and faithful Democratic jour nal, has retired from the toils and cares of editorial life, and disposed of the paper to his sons and step-son, William H. and Charles Henry Hodgson, and Charles Stow. These young gentlemen were reared in the Jeffersonian office, and are practically acquainted with all the duties of their profession. They had charge of the paper during Maj. Hodgson's absence SUSQUEBANNA CANAL. Quite a serious at Harrisburg last winter, as a member of the tor has transferred it to canable hands.

Hon. John P. Hale has been re elected to the United States Senate, by the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A message received by Congress to-day from the dent, enclosing a copy of the despatch from Governor Cumming, dated May 2d, received it the State Department yesterday. From the tenor of this despatch the Presi ent says he has reason to difficulties with Utah have terminated, and the aws been restored. He congratulates Congress on this auspiciou

ent, and he expresses the opinion that there is no occasion to make an appropriation for the three regiments of volunteers authorized for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah, and for the protection of emigrant train force growing out of the connection of the and supplies. Texas can be defended by the regular troops now within her limits.

The President is more gratified, because the events in Utah will afford some relief to the Treasury, and not require a loan and an additional taxation on the people.

In the letter to Secretary Cass, Gov. Cum-

ming says he left the camp on the 5th of April en route, to Salt Lake City, accompanied by Colonel Kane, as his guide, and two servants In passing through the settlements, he wa greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States in a Territory. Near the Warm Springs, at a line dividing the Great Salt Lake from Davis county, h was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the ipal officers of the city mon Mayor and and by them escorted to lodgings previously provided-the Mayor occupying a seat at his side in the carriage.

Ex-Governor Young paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of his journey to receive company. In a subsequent interview Ex-Young evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. Brigham Young's course in this respet Cumming perceived met with the approval of a majority of the Salt Lake com-

The Territorial seal with other public property was tendered to Governor Cumming by Wm. H. Hooper, the late acting Secretary of the Territory. The records and library remain unimpaired. Governor Cummin entered upon the performance of his official duty. With feelings of profound regret he learned that the agent, Wm. Hurt, was charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in the Vinta vally. The information came from Mr. Hooper. He hoped that Mr Hurt could vindicate himself from the charges, yet they demand an investigation.

Governor Cumming had informed Gen. ohnston that he should probably be compelled to make a requisition for a sufficient force to hastise the Indians. At every point he was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute, the houses

being illuminated to his honor. Having heard numerous complaints, Gov Cumming caused public notice to be posted signifying his readiness to relieve those who hemselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty, and assuring the He kept his office protection of all persons. open at all hours, day and night and respited fifty six men, thirty three women, and seventy one children, as desirous of his protection and evincing their disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to be removed.

Governor Cumming says that his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotton. There were between three and four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship There was the usual protound silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him as the Governor of Utah, and Governor Cumming addressed them for half an hour telling them that it was his purpose to uphold the Constitution, and that he their obedience to all lawful authority, assur ing them of his determination to administer equal and exact justice, etc. He was listened several spoke, referring in excited tones to the murder of Joseph Smith, to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulated a long chapter of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased but an appeal from Brigham Young restored calmness. Several afterward expressed regret

Governor Cumming proceeds to describe the exodus of the Mormons. The people, including the inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the northern part of the Territory, are leaving; the roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with and children following after, without shoes or hats, and driving their flocks they know not where Thev seemed not only content but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination was not fixed upon.

nate the place, but from the private remarks of Young in the Tabernacle, Governor Cum ming thinks that they are going to Sonora.

Brigham Yonng, Kimball, and most of the influential men, had left their commodious mayor of Salt Lake City and the municipal mansions to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The masses everywhere announced to Governor Cumming that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. The people, though scattered every means would be taken to rally them ne of the Mormons are yet in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as guerillas. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific is open. Governor Cumming says that he would leave for the South on the 3d of May: says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the

TROUBLE AHEAD! The process of political party-making is jus now engrossing the attention of quite a number of Abolition and Know Nothing journals prevalent that the Mormons will set fire to The Buffalo papers contain the proceedings of a "union" or "mulatto" meeting, recently held there, with a view to the more effective organization of the "opposition" forces, upon some change of platform, at which resolutions The allotment of work on this road from favoring the reconstruction were adopted. On Williamsport to Farrandsville, embracing a the other side, we have an extract from the distance of thirty three miles, was made yes- Ohio State Journal, the leading Black Repubterday, at the company's office, in Walnut lican or "opposition" paper of that State, which is significant—as follows:

'Some people seem to imagine that parties can be made, dissolved, and reconstructed with as much facility as a lithe and active boy This is a great mistake can turn a somerset. Parties are not made, but grow. They cannot be unmade: they may die, or, by folly or perversity, be killed. We speak, of course, of parties having vital principles-not of ephemeral organizations."

The Journal is quite right. There can be no vitality or soul in an organization gotten up by resolutions; a party must have a regular conception, growth and manhood. We are therefore to infer that the Ohio Republicans repudiate the Buffalo movement.

The picture of the proposed new party, as drawn by the Pennsylvanian, is life like. We

give it: The Mulatto Party.-The opposition press have been speaking recently of a project looking towards the formation of a new party, to be made up of men of all parties opposed the policy of the Adminstration. It would, of course, include the wool speculators, the followers of Sam and Sambo, Abolitionists and strong minded women, and would be torn to tatters by internal dissensions in less than six Railroad, before the close of Gov. PACKER'S months. Like the battle of the "Killkenny cats," only a bit of hair would be found on the scene of conflict. This "People's" party would present a picture similar to that Otway's old woman, whose gown of many colors spoke

GOLD AND SILVER.

We learn from the New York Post, that

there is complaint that one of the Banks of

that city refused to pay gold for its own bills. when it was required for use at the Custom House. Silver was proffered, which was de clined. The law allows of silver, as legal tender, for sums not over five dollars, but beyond that it requires gold. The Post says, "there is no scarcity of gold in any of the Banks," which may be true, but there has always been difficulty in New York of getting it from them. Overrun as that city and State is, with a small note currency, the issuers of which are all the time struggling to keep it out, it is not surprising that gold is so firmly held.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS

THE HEAVY RAINS .- The heavy rains during latter part of the past week have swollen the Conestoga and other streams in this county to a great extent, causing a vast deal of injury to the Lumbermen, &c. Much damag has also been done to the Wheat, Corn and Potato crops

THE FENCIBLES' PIC NIC .-- The Second nnual Pic Nic of the Lancaster Fencibles will take place n Thursday next, at Rocky Spring. The social gatherings of this company are always of the most agreable nature, and, per consequence, largely attended by the citizens. Thursday will also be \$84 anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Two Men Drowned .- We were informed resterday that two men and a horse were drowned in the Beaver creek, in Strasburg township on cunday morning. They were in a carriage, and attempted to cross, but the the effort to extricate themselves the men and horse found watery graves. The men were natives of Ireland, but we

THE MILITARY SPIRIT.—The beneficial efcts of the new militia law are already beginning to be seen in this region. Some two or three companies ar We are glad of it. Our military ardor has risen consider ably within the past fortnight, and the readers of The Intelligencer should not be surprised to hear of us some day throwing down the pen, and taking up the sword and vielding it in defence of our country's rights. It don't nake a bit of difference whether we fight the Mormons or

Writing about military matters reminds us that the Fencibles are rapidly increasing in point of numbers. They intend, we understand, taking part in the Encampment at Williamsport, in September, and will muster sixty mer rank and file. Of one thing we are sure: the Fencilles will be superior to any company on the ground, both in appearance and drill. They are now considered, by the nost competent judges in such matters, the crack military corps of the State. The fine Band of the Fencibles wil npany them, and take part in the camp duties. people of "the everlasting State" may rest assured that they are a gallant set of fellows, and they will be favored rith most delicious music during the Fencibles' sojourn in their midst.

THE MOZART CONCERT .- The concert of the Jozart Choral Society on Tuesday evening at Enlton Hall performances were all rendered in the most effective and aptivating style, so that it would not be altogether fair o particularize. This Society, numbering some sixty mbers, is a lasting credit to the musical taste of on city, and it must be gratifying indeed to the Mozarts that their efforts to raise the musical standard have been so uccessful. Professor Schmied presided at the Piano, and pleased all by his complete mastership of that instrument. Mr. Keffer performed an exquisitely delightful solo on his nagical Violin.

Suicide. -On Wednesday afternoon last, Christopher Williams, of Salisbury twp., this county, comnitted suicide, by cutting his throat with a new razor, in he second story of the White Hall House in Market stree bove Seventh, Philadelphia. He obtained a glass of emonade, threw down a quarter of a dollar-then pro his change. He seemed to be somewhat excited. He wrote a letter on the bar, and then rushed up stairs, where he committed the work of self-destruction. Coroner F-mer, of Philadelphia, held an inquest the same afternoon. The following is a verbatim copy of the letter found at his side: June 9th 1858

June 9th 1858

I Bid you all adue—the reasing—I have sufored for long time and now to be respected at last, and sufor ou may as usual

DEATH IN THE PRISON. -On Wednesday last Joel Fern, who was committed to prison, on Tuesday, for ness, for thirty days, by Mayor Burrowes, died in his cell at that place. Fern was a man about twenty-three years of age; slight frame, brown hair, and large light blue eyes. He had traveled with another man from Philadelphia to this city, for the purpose of procuring work in a boiler shop, but on arriving here was seized with a fit of delirium tremens. His companion, (a hard-hearted crea-Baker, and had him arrested and committed. The man Fern, not having any relatives or friends in this city, was ground. The Keeper of the Prison, Mr. Cadwell, did all in is power to alleviate the poor fellow's intense sufferings

A NEW BIRD AND GAME LAW .- It is not generally known that a new law for the better preservation of game and insectiverous birds was enacted at the last sion of the Legislature. It is one of importance to every farmer and lover of nature, and we hope the good sense of our citizens will make it generally observed. The penalties are quite stringent-enough so to make the law a terror to evil doers in that respect. We publish the law in full, as matter of interest to all, and particularly to the sporting ommunity:

community:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, dc., That, from and after the passage
of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person within this
Commonwealth to shoot. kill, or in any way trap or destroy
any blue-bird, swallow, martin, or other insectiverous bird,
at any senson of the year, under the penuity of two dollars.

SEC. 2 That, from, and after the passage of this act, no
person shall shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy any phensant
between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January and the first day of October, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SEC 3. That no person shall buy or cause to be bought, or carry out of this State, for the purpose of supplying any private house or market, any phensant, partridge. Woodcock or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided for in this act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SEC 4. That no person shall, at any time, wiffully dis-

under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence. Szc. 4. That no person shall, at any time, wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds, mentioned in the different sections of this act, within this Commonwealth, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offence. Szc. 5. That the possession of any person, in this Commonwealth, of any of the game and birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, shot, killed, or otherwise destroyed out of season as aforesaid, shall be prima facial evidence to convict under this act.
Szc. 6. That any person offending-against any of the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnessess, shall, for every offence, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one half to the use of the county in which the complaint is

offence, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one half to the use of the county in which the complaint is made, and the other half to the informer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay said forfoiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for every such offence, for the space of two days, without bail or mainprise: Provided, however, That such conviction be made within 60 days after the committing of the offence.

SEC. 7. That any act or acts conflicting with this act be and the same are hereby repealed. OUT ON BAIL .- On Friday last "Tucker" Valtz, committed for a violent assault on Mr. Wolf, on Whitsuntide Monday, was brought before Judge Hayes, on a writ of habeas corpus, and released on one thousan

llars bail to appear at the August Court. Mrs. Hannah

Purdy was accepted as his surety in the required amount. COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—We glean the follow-COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—We glean the following "items" from Saturday's Spy:

Ladies' Fair.—On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week the Ladies, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will hold a Fair and Festival, for the sale of Fancy Articles, Refreshments, &c., in the Odd Fellows' Hall. We understand that the display of articles will be unusually large and beautiful, and from the reputation of past fe-tivals we anticipate a liberal consumption of the delicacies of the refreshment tables. The Fair is to be conducted upon just and equitable principles, and the objectionable roulette, lottery and gift-book features will be omitted.

Election of Officess.—At a stated meeting of the Vigilant Engine and Hose Cumpany, held in their Hall, June 4, 1858, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, John D. Wright; Vice President, G. W. Ewin; Secretary, G. W. Miles; Tressurer, H. M. North; Chief Director, Joseph Hogentogler; Assistant Directors, J. B. Wolf, D. A. Gohn, G. F. Gohn, John J. Long, J. C. Fullerton, Harry Boyer; Custodiers, Michael Collins, J. R. Zeider F. W. W. Frales, D. K. Annad, E. M.

rectors, J. B. Wolf, D. A. Gohn, G. F. Gohn, John J. Long, J. C. Fullerton, Harry Bover; Custodiers, Michael Collins, J. B. Zeigler, E. W. W. Fraley, D. K. Aurand, E. M. Shreiner, Eichard Strawbridge and Frient Taaxsacrion.—On May 29th complaint was made, before Justice Weish, by John P. Staman, of West Hempfield township, near the Borough, sgainst Jackson Clingler and an unknown partner, fish pediers, for fraudulently obtaining money from his family. The complainant stated that the fishmen, on the morning of the 29th, appeared at his farm house, with shad for sale. They laformed the housekeeper that Mr. Staman had directed them to leave eighteen fish and collect the price, \$4.50. The story was credited by the woman, who received the shad and peld the money, but upon Mr. Staman's return, discovered that she had been swindled. The fish turned out decidedly below par.

close par.

Upon the complaint being entered, the Magistrate placed warrant in the hands of Constable Baker, of Lancaster, who arrested Clingler. Bail was given for the defendant's ppearance for trial at the August Sessions. The partner

who arrested Clingler. Ball was given for the defendant's appearance for tral at the August Sessions. The partner has not been discovered.

WITE CHERISHER—On Theeday, 8th inst, Mrs. Bridget B. Quinn appeared before Esquire Welsh with a complaint against her husband, Stephen Quinn, for drunken and disorderly conduct, and brutal treatment of herself and children. The parties are from Henry Clay Furnace, and the husband had, previously to the late increase of accommodations for strangers and travelers, borne the character of an orderly and industrious man, but recently be has taken advantage of the abundance and low price of whiskey to make an exceeding brute of himself, endangering the lives of his family in his drunken spress. He was sentenced to 30 days at hard labor in the County Prison.

ARBITRATION.—On Wednesday an important case was arbitrated at the Washington House, Chief Justice Hunter, Associate Justice Welsh and Joseph M. Watta. Esq., being the Referees. The parties were Mary Fisher and Charles Cliarke, both colored, Col. Fisher appearing for the plaintiff, (the lady), and H. M. North, Esq., defending Charles. The count was crowded both with spectators and witnesses, the latter of a complexion in keeping with the principals in the case. The little difference arose from the alleged appropriation by Clarke of bedding and wearing apparel belonging to plaintiff. In December, 1857, Isaiah Fisher and Mary, his wife, deposited in care of defendant, of Tow Hill, a trunk containing a quantity of clothing. &c., the property of Mary. On New Year's eve Isaish was happily drowned in the canal at Wrightsville, while attempting to secape from an officer, sent to arrest him for robbing Diffenbach's Store in Maritata. Mrs. Fisher demanded the surrender of her property by Clarke—which was refused—hence the action and claim of \$5.5.5.

of her property by Clarke—which was refused—hence the action and claim of \$75.75. Plaintiff produced a strong array of witnesses, to wit: Charlotte Shadd, Martha Brown, Stephen Miller, Levi Taycharlotte Shadd, Martha Brown, Stephen Miller, Levi Tay-or, George Morris and John Thomas, all of the Hill, whese svidence was to the effect that the trunk had been placed n care of Clarke, by Mary and her husband. Mrs. C. Shadd was positive as to the identity of the trunk, "Case it had Edwyd Sprigg's name on it. I seed de hame. Seed W. S. on de trunk, and knowed dat meant

trunk, "cass it had Edwud Sprigg's name on it. I seed de name. Seed W. S. on de trunk, and knowed dat meant Edwud Sprigg, or some oder Sprigg,—'co'se it did; ebry body knows dat Satands fo' Sprigg, "Spose W dosen't stand fo' Edwud, dat's no reason de trunk wasn't his'n! Make a mighty fus bout one letter! But go on! go on! I isn't mindin' you. Huh! think dis nigga's a Ico!?"

Shadd was informed that her season was about over, and was permitted to retire into privacy without the expression of the opinion of the Court regarding her mental integrity. John Thomas was sworn, and commenced a recital of his knowledge of the transaction, which dated back so remotely and ramified so extensively that it was deemed expedient, by the Court, to limit his testimony to a general sketch of Tow Hill life, and the antecedents of the parties concerned in the case under consideration. In no wise pleased with this curtailment of his narrative the witness, who had evidently set out to unbosom himself of all he knew on every topic of interest, proceeded doggedly, throwing not the least light upon that transaction between Fisher and Clarke, and finally went down, after a little cross-questioning by the attorney for defence, which he looked upon as a special 'indignity, and resented it by a frigidity of demeanor totally at variance with his ordinary free and easy, not to say jovial bearing.

The defendant offered no evidence, but rested his case on

rigidity of demeanor totally at variance with his ordinary free and easy, not to say jovial bearing.

The defendant offered no evidence, but rested his case on he soundness of his law and the eloquence of his counsel. The case was ably argued by the attornies of the parties, rho cited many authorities, both foreign and domestic, rith so effectually complicating a result that the Court aid it under advisement until Thursday morning, when verdict was returned for plaintiff, for \$30.67 and costs, justice Hunter dissenting.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—The Lancaster Law ibrary Association will partake of an Anniversary Dinner t Wahank, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to-morrow. est, ye hungry disciples of Blackstone

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE DE BOW'S REVIEW. Published monthly at Washington City, and edited by J. D. B. Dr Bow. The June number of this very able periodical complete

he twenty fourth volume, and it is seldom that more pro undly interesting matter is spread before the public than The contents are "Report on the Slave Trade to the Southern Convention, by L. W. Spratt"—"English Negro of these reports state that Gov. Cumming had returned to Apprentice Trade"—"Washington City, by Geo. Fitzhugh, CampaScott, according to promise, and we think the rumor Esq., of Virginia"—" Thomas Jefferson"—" Albemark

and Chesapeake Canal"—"Proceedings of the Southern Con vention at Montgomery," &c., &c. UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. Publisher monthly in New York, by C. SWACKHAMER, at \$3 p.

The June number is very handsomely embellished with

The following constitutes the table of contents The nonlowing constitutes the table of contents:
The Treaty with Nicaragua; Democracy and the Constitution; Republican Inconsistency; Kansas Congressional
Record; British Interference with our Commerce; Undine;
Jennie June's Letter; The Song of the Skeleton; Secrete
of the Past; Hon. George W. Hopkins; A Fearful Watch.

### TABLE OF ITEMS.

A number of counterfeit \$5's on the Trades. men's Bank, of Philadelphia, are in circulation. Gen Scott was 72 years of age on yesterday -having been born June 14, 1786.

Garrett's snuff mill, in Christiana Hundred, Delaware, was destroyed by fire, a few days since, with 50 hhds. of tobacco. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$8,000. A catfish weighing 124 pounds was caught

recently in Kansas River, Kansas. Its length was 5 feet 2 inches, and circumference 40 Emigrants are pouring into Kansas by

thousands. Six steamboats per day, it is said, leave St. Louis, Mo., with an average of 200 passengers for Kansas and Nebraska. In some towns in Wisconsin butter is selling

at 10 cents a pound, and eggs 5 cents a dozen. Money is so scarce that it commands 20 to 40 per cent. per annum interest. An affray took place at Lawrence Kansas

last week, between Gen. Lane and Mr. Jenkins, a prominent citizen of that place, resulting in the death of Mr. Jenkins. An animosity existed between the parties growing out of New counterfeit \$5's on the State Bank well executed and calculated to deceive those

the plate used by the Morgan Bank printed or of Georgia. The word "five" in the counterfeit is printed in red ink. The month of May in Europe seems to have been as unpleasant as it was in America.-Snow had fallen in some parts of France Madrid was similarly visited on the 4th. the provinces the mountains were covered with snow. A fortnight previous the heat was so

intense that it drove the Queen and Court from Madrid to Aranjuez. An Inspection of Bridges on the New York Central Railroad has been ordered, and an extra train has left Syracuse on the 1st inst., with the proper inspectors for that purpose This is a wise precaution. The New York Central road has 323 bridges, only two are of iron and one of stone; the Erie road has 196 bridges, none of iron, and 3 of stone; the Baltimore and Ohio has 280 bridges, 18 of ron, and 78 of stone; the Panama Railroad has 170 bridges, from 12 to 625 feet long all iron.

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.-The Washington Union, of the 3d inst., says:

"What we have quarrelled about since the organization of the government, in point of act, has been the disposition of slavery in the killed. public territories. This question has been fiercely discussed in congress and throughout the north on one side, and the south on the other; and yet the north had no interest in it. no power to decide it, no right to interfere with it. The south had no more just claim over it and authority to control it than the north. Congress had no business with it, could not shape it, dislodge it, or prohibit it The people of the territories were its govern They could create or abolish it, ors. they came up to man's estate. Thus this fright abstraction-this miserable bone of contention -this lifeless and inanimate spectre - has been permitted to overshadow all the great interests of the Union, and embroil the industry of one section against the other.

# Duel in Prospect.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .-- Mr. Gwin has challenged Mr. Wilson, in consequence of the colloquy between the two Senators last evening, in the Chamber. · In the Brooks affair, it will be remembered

that Mr. Wilson said he would not fight a duel, but would protect himself if attacked. This is his position now. Senators Seward and Wade are endeavoring

to effect an adjustment.

The Despatches from England--The Out-rages on our Vessels in the Gulf--Re-ported Changes in the British and American Legations. WASHINGTON, June 11, 1858. The mails by the Asia were received here this morning, and so far as the advices concern the British outrages they are satisfac-

Lord Derby is disposed to make ample reparation for the course pursued by the English cruisers, and peremptory orders have been sent out by his government to stop the proceedings immediately. It is not impossible that a final settlement of the right of search question will be made at an early day if, certain anticipated changes are effected These changes are in the missions of both countries. The Derby Cabinet are firm in

power, and it is stated that not only Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley has directions to come home from his secret and mischief making mission, but that Lord Napier will be recalled at an early day. Mr. Dallas is also expected, on the other side of the water, to be regalled, as it is suspected that he sympathized all during the recent struggle in Parliament with Palmerstod; and, indeed, his private letters to narties here indicate as much.

It is further stated that as soon as these changes are made the whole of the British policy in relation to Central America and the Spanish American questions generally will be revised, and put in reality upon that footing of good understanding with us which they only seemingly occupied under the Palmer In a word, the tenor of all the communica-

tions from England is of the most friendly character. PENSIONS AND LAND WARRANTS.

The following, clipped from recent Wash ington items, may be of interest to some of

The President has signed the bill extending the provisions of the first section of the act of 3d February, 1853, so as to continue for life children under sixteen years of age. receiving pensions under special acts are also included in this beneficent measure.

He has also signed the bill delaring the title to land warrants to vest in the widow, filed, but the warrants not issued during the lifetime of the claimant, and makes them sonal chattles. The warrants issued the act of March, 1855, are assignable. The warrants issued under

TRIAL of Mrs. Twiggs.-The trial of Mrs. Twiggs for the murder Mrs. Clark, at Danville, practising with a revolver for some days, not was commenced on Tuesday morning last, On Wednesday evening the Jury retired, and any danger from him, and on Sunday evening, on Thursday at 2 o'clock, P. M., returned a on Thursday at 2 o'clock, P. M., returned a together. It was returning from this walk, verdict of guilty. After a solemn pause in when without warning or quarrel he perpewhich no sound was heard save only the trated this crime. Rosseter died of his wound subdued sobs of the prisoner, her counsel, E on Monday morning. Chantler was shot first, sent stand should sobs of the prisoner, her country, in: Make on! I isn't H. Baldy, Esq., moved for a new trial, on the on which his body was found. Miss King ground that one of the Jurors had expressed tried to escape, but was arrested by the his opinion of guilt before entering the jury box. Witnesses were summoned who testified shoot her; and while his pistol was elevated that they had heard one of the Jurors, to wit: to fire, she caught it, but too late. The ball John Cormly, declare his belief of the guilt of Mary Twiggs, previous to the trial. Mr. Cromley was sworn, and denied the charge. she tried to get away, but the next ball fired Upon which the Court was adjorned for a by the murderer took effect in her shoulder couple of days, when the Judge refused the new trial, and passed judgment on the prison er, concluding as follows:

"The sentence of the Court is, that you,

Mary Twiggs, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, within the jail of the county of Montour, and from thence to the place of execution within the walls or vard of love have mercy on your soul."

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. ater from Utah-Rumored Expulsion of Gov. Cumming from Salt Lake City-From Mexico-Kansat- Wars and Rumors of Wars-The Recolation in New Orleans-Vigi-lance Committee- Election, de. The Floods-The Coun-try Juundated-The Weather and Itains-Another Murder-row Whest- Cupt. Luc., late of the Arctic-Political

Sr. Louis, June 7, 1858. We have still later intelligence from Utah-the accounts wever, are very conflicting. One of which as it that Gov. Cumming has been driven out of the city of Salt Lake, and that the Mormons intend to fight to the end-that they will never abandon the field, but will defend their lives, their property and their homes to the last. Another mere report, without having the slightest coloring of truth. The Republican, of this city, says in regard to this

The Republican. of this city, says in regard to this report:

"The letters from Camp Scott, of the latest date, make no mention of any such event. Nothink, indeed, was known there of what was going on in Great Sait Lake City, there being, unfortunately, no official intercourse between Gay. Cumming and Gen. Johnston.

"It is certain that dispatches from Gov. Cumming to the Secretary of State have gone forward to Washington.— These dispatches were not put in the mail from Camp Scott. They were received there subsequent to the 6th of May with instructions to put then through with all speed, and it was the two Mormons, who were the bearers of these dispatches, that circulated the report that Gov. C. had been driven out of Sait Lake City. This looks improbable, and we incline to think that the dispatches from Gov. C.—still in Great Sait Lake City—are the result of consultations betwen Gov. C. and Brigham Young. We shall soon see how this is, and in the meanwhile all the movements from our frontier will go on as if nothing had happened, looking to a settlement of this question.

The following dispatch was received in this city on Sat-

The following dispatch was received in this city on Sa urday : Wm. Crossman, who arrived here last night from Fort Laramie, states that Capt. March train he been cut off by the Mormons. The particulars will be transmitted by mail

Capt. Marcy had been to New Mexico for a nules for Government, and was on his return, within a few days march of Fort Laramie, where this attack is said to have been made. This dispatch also needs confirmation. Government troops are still being sent forward, and also upplies for the army, and we have not the least doubt out that in a few months peace will be restored, and Gov. imming will take the reins of government in his own

hands-all of which will be accomplished without the

shedding of blood. Accounts from Mexico announce the retreat of Vidante from Monterey before the Government troops. This, and Garza's defeat a few days since by the troops at Tampico do not promise well for the Western Mexican Republic. It is also stated that some four thousand muskets are now o their way from New York to Mexico.

A dispatch received and published here this morning rem Leavenworth, states that the notorious Lane and nian by the name of Jenkins got into a quarrel, and that the latter was killed by a pistol shot in the hands of Lane.

This your readers can take as another Kansas roorback.— Jim Lane is too great a coward to attack any man face to face. If Lane has taken the life of Jenkins he waylaid an

Wars and rumors of wars reach us from all quarters,-New Jersey are in circulation. The notes are | War in Utah-war in Kansas-(Montgomery's band of robbers and assassins)-war on the Gulf-war with England, and war in New Orleans. During the last week the not well posted. The note, it is stated, is city of New Orleans has been in a state of revolution. It appears that the city administration is insufficient to make ain the law and order of that place—murders, robberies and assassinations are of daily and almost hourly occurmuce, and that, too, in the face of open daylight, and all attempts to arrest and bring to justice the perpetrator have proved of no avail. The people believing it a duty they owe to themselves, as well as to the common good have formed themselves into a Vigilance Committee bering several thousand of the most prominent citizenswho are now at work making arrests. The Mayor, after a perate attempt to maintain his authority as the Chie Magistrate had fluxlly to succumb, and the police were disbanded, and the reins of the city government placed in the hands of this Vigliance C munities, and we hope they may meet with better success in maintaining law and order than the Know-Nothing Mayor, who was compelled to re inquish all claim to the position he occupied. We do not exactly understand the position of parties in recard to this ent Know-Nothing administration of that city has become distastetul to the citizens, as it did here, in Louisville, in Baltimore and other places. The election in New Orleans comes off to-day, and we see that the Know Nothing can didate is harranguing the people to resist the Vigilance Committee. A great many of the K. N.'s-who have be come disgusted with the dark lantern order, have taken sides with the Vigilance Committee, and riot and bloodshed are expected at the polls to-morrow. One or two person

We have frequent'y expressed ourself opposed to mol law, but when justice is overruled, law and good order outrage-usly violated, the lives and property of the citizens we are then forced to approve and support such persons or parties who will uphold its majesty and bring its violator to speedy punishment.

There is no abatement in the flood. The recent heavy along all the principal rivers, and the streams tributary The Illinois river is higher now than it has been since the flood of 1844. In many of the towns along its banks, the people are forced into the second stories of their houses to inundated, and the crops are completely ruined. The the same may be said of the towns and property along that river, as in Illinois. The Upper Mississippi is bank full, and sweeping everything before it, as are also the Des Moine, Osage and other small atreams emptying into the look upon. At this point there are two feet of water in the cellars on the levee, and it is expected that the rise in the upper streams will overflow the entire levee in a few days. The lower country is inundated for hundreds of miles, and the loss of property is beyond calculation at present—the sugar interests have aiready sustained a loss not less than \$6,000,000. All attempts to arrest or stop the crevasse have been fruitless, and further labor on them has been abandoned, and everything is now left at the

ercy of the flood. The weather here has been unsettled in the past weeknearly every day a heavy shower. A constant heavy rain set in on Saturday morning and continued through day and night, and should this rain have prevailed in the upper country, there is no telling to what extent the present flood may obtain. The rains, the unsettled state of the weather, the high waters and the inundation hundreds of miles of country, have all con tributed to the general dullness in every branch of trade Our produce market is extremely dull and depressed; receipts are light, and prices of all articles about as last reported. About 100 bags of new wheat-the first of the season-was received here on Saturday from Tennessee and Mississippi, and sold at \$2 25 per bushel-this, or course, is not the market price-good choice wheat co

manding from 80 to 95c. Capt. J. N. Luce, of the ill-fated steamship Arctic, which was lost at sea, a year or two since, is now in our city, en route for Jefferson City to visit a son who is lying danger ously ill at that place. Capt. Luce is accompanied by his

upon to record a murder in our midst. On Friday night last an unknown man was murdered in the vicinity of the work house. No arrest. A splendid opening for a Vigillauce Committee, a la California and New Ofleans. The Know Nothings met in Convention a few days since wisely concluded that the Convention were only joking in placing his name before the people, and Saturday sent the President his letter declining the honor! Our opinion at the time of his nomination was, that the party only intended to pass a complimentary vote-which wipes out forever the great American party of Missouri. All the other candidates put in nomination by the Convention have declined running—so there is virtually no such party

in our city or State. Peace to its ashes. The National Democratic party met in ward and town ship meetings on Saturday pight, and elected delegates to ship meetings on Saturdsy night, and elected delegates to the County Convention, which meets in this city to-day, when a full ticket will be placed before the people. The Black Republicans will probably defer making nominations until after the adjournment of Congress, when Mr. Blair will fix up matters for them.

We had a visit from Mr. S. L. Hertz, formerly of your country. unity.

Geo. Weidler left our city on Saturday evening last for

tah—he goes out as cierk for an established house in

ireat Salt Lake City.

Yours,

OLD GUARD.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN IOWA .- At Des Moines, on Sunday evening, 23d ult., about to the widows the half-pay allowed by said 9 o'clock, people were startled by four succesact, and, where there are no widows, to the sive shots from a revolver, and the screams of Widows a female, near the house of Mr. Scott. On repairing to the spot, Miss King, a young ady well known in the neighborhood. was found badly wounded, a young man by the name of Chantler lying dead on the ground, heirs or legatees in all cases where proof was and another, the murderer, named Charles Rosseter, lying wounded and bleeding, having shot himself after firing upon his companions.

Both Rosseter and Chantler were Englishmen, and boarded with the father of Miss King. Both were suitors for the young lady, and Chantler had been favored by Rosseter had threatened them, withstanding which they did not anticipate at his suggestion, all three went out to walk murderer. She piteously begged him passed directly through the palm of her uplifted hand, and lodged in her cheek. Again and she fell. Supposing that the foul deed of murder had been fully accomplished, Rosseter placed the muzzle of his revolver at the right side of his head, pulled the trigger, and fell a short distance from the hody of Chantler.

The young lady is still living; but her ecovery is considered very doubtful. Chantler came about three years since from Canansaid jail, that you there be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God in his infinite tion, and his tragical death is deeply deplored by all who knew him.