

End of the Utah War.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President today transmitted to Congress a message enclosing a copy of a despatch from Governor Cumming, dated May 2, received at the State Department yesterday.

From this the President says there is reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah have terminated and the laws are restored. He congratulates Congress on this auspicious event; expresses the opinion that there will be no occasion to make the appropriation for three regiments of volunteers recently authorized for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah and for the protection of the emigrant trains and supplies, and says that Texas can be defended by regular troops now within her limits.

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

In a letter to Secretary Cass, Governor Cumming says that he left the camp on the 5th of April en route to Salt Lake City, accompanied by Col. Kane as his guide and two servants.

In passing through the settlements he was greeted with such respectful attention as was due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States in the territory. Near Warm Spring at the line dividing Great Salt Lake from Davis county, he was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and municipal officers of that city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously prepared for him, the Mayor occupying a seat at his side in his carriage.

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

The territorial seal with other property was tendered Governor Cumming by Wm. H. Hooper, late acting secretary of the territory. The records and library remain unimpaired.

Governor Cumming entered on the performance of his official duty with profound regret, when he learned that agent Hart was charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in the valley. The information came from Hooper. Governor Cumming hopes that Hart can vindicate himself from the charges, yet thinks they demand an investigation.

Gov. Cumming had informed General Johnston that he should probably be compelled to make a requisition upon him for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians.

At every point Governor Cumming was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. He invited responses to his speech, and 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 recapitulating long chapters of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased as they progressed, but an appeal from Young restored calmness. Several afterwards expressed regret for their behavior.

Governor Cumming proceeds to describe the exodus of the Mormons, saying the people including the invalids of Salt Lake in the northern part of the territory are leaving.—The roads everywhere are filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture. Women and children, often without shoes or hats, are driving their flocks they know not where, seeming not only contented 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.

There were illuminations in his honor.—Having heard numerous complaints, Governor Cumming caused a public notice to be posted signifying his readiness to relieve those deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty, and assuring protection to all persons. He keeps his office open all hours of the day and night, and registered fifty-six men, thirty-three women and seventy-one children, as desirous of his protection, and evincing a disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of those people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to remove. Governor Cumming says his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between three and four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship and there was a most prominent silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him by name as Governor of Utah and he (Cumming) addressed them for half an hour, telling them his purpose to uphold the constitution and the laws, and that he would expect their obedience to lawful authority, at the same time assuring them of his determination to administer equal and exact justice, &c. He was listened to respectfully.

Their ultimate destination was not fixed. Going south seemed to be sufficient to designate the place; but from private remarks of Young in the Tabernacle Governor Cumming thinks they are going to Sonora.

Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men had left their commodious houses to swell the ranks of the emigrants.

The masses everywhere announced to Governor Cumming that torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately through the country as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains, and that although their people were scattered, they would take every means to rally them.

The Re-election of Senator Hale.

The announcement of the almost unanimous re-election, by the New Hampshire Legislature, of John P. Hale to the United States Senate, accords so entirely with public expectation and public wishes as to occasion but little remark.

Although the names of several worthy competitors were presented for the office, it was obvious that the selection of any other successor would have been regarded, both inside and outside of the Republican party as a political blunder. Mr. Hale has served in both Houses of Congress, and during the ten years of senatorial life which he has nearly finished, he has rendered distinguished and efficient service to his constituency, and to the cause of free labor and free territory, attaining a position of usefulness and honor peculiar to himself.

The main significance of Mr. Hale's re-election is the recognition it gives to the principle of retaining those officers whose public course has proved eminently acceptable to their constituents. By a perversion of the doctrine of rotation in office, it has been too much the custom of the northern states to dismiss their servants just at the time when their experience has enabled them to discharge their duties with the greatest success and efficiency.

Without objecting to the reasonable enforcement of this rule of rotation, we cannot but think that the rewarding of eminent fidelity and service by repeated manifestations of popular confidence, would tend equally to the benefit of the electors, and to an improvement in the character of their representatives. A large part of the triumphs of the South in the struggle for sectional domination, is due to the parliamentary skill, acquired during a long lease of official responsibilities, of her Congressmen. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, Letcher, of Virginia, Cobb, of Georgia, are not superior in natural capacity to some of their Congressional peers from the North, whom they so readily surpass or circumvent. Their superiority is but the necessary effect of the system of making the term of Representative service a term during good behavior. It may be advantageous to derive instruction from an opponent, and if the North expects to cope successfully with the sectionalists of the South, in the contest for its constitutional rights, it must, to some extent, imitate their victorious tactics.

We are, therefore, gratified to observe that the Republicans of the legislature, in nominating Mr. Hale, emphasized the act by rejecting a resolution offered by Mr. Clement March, approving the commonly received doctrine of rotation in office. They have recognized a principle which is auspicious of their future ascendancy.—Evening Post.

KANSAS.—THE AFFRAY BETWEEN LANE AND JENKINS.—St. Louis, June 7.—A Leavenworth despatch, dated the 5th inst., says that the details of the affray at Lawrence, between Gen. Jim Lane and Mr. Jenkins, are received. Both Gen. Lane and Mr. Jenkins were living on a claim which both contested. The former enclosed an acre on which was a well, and which was used by both parties in common. Gen. Lane recently locked the well and fenced it up, and forbade Mr. Jenkins access to it. Mr. Jenkins declared that he would have the water at all hazards, when Gen. Lane threatened to shoot him if he made a forcible entry on his premises. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Jenkins, accompanied by four of his friends, well armed, cut down Gen. Lane's fence and proceeded towards the well, when Gen. Lane warned them not to advance or he would shoot. Disregarding his threat, Mr. Jenkins, with his party, advanced, when Gen. Lane fired, killing Mr. Jenkins instantly. One of the Jenkins party immediately returned the fire shooting Lane in the leg, inflicting a wound which confines him to his bed. Gen. Lane had been arrested and was to undergo his examination to-day.—Much excitement existed in consequence of the affair. Mr. Jenkins was held in high estimation, and his death is deeply deplored. A man named William Welles is in custody at Lawrence, charged with participating in the outrage in Lynn county.

FAIR WARNING.—The Springfield (Ill.) State Register, of a late date, holds the following language: "Mr. J. Glancy Jones & Co. must call off their dogs, or every cur of the pack will have his hide stretched on the fence in less than two months. The Illinois Democracy know their rights. They have cared for themselves heretofore, and they think, have contributed something to the maintenance of the party of nation, and they will brook no outside interference with their home organization, come from whence it may. If mediocre men cannot cope with Stephen A. Douglas in his laudable aspirations and his course as a Democrat, that is the misfortune of the former, but when they seek to break up a great State organization like the Illinois Democracy, that they may punch one of its number who is too much for them, intellectually, and in the popular heart, they undertake a job that will extend in its ramifications without the area sought to be punished. Without the sanction of the outside influence we have alluded to, the petty disorganizers who hold government place in this State would be unworthy of a moment's thought. With it, they may be entitled to, and will receive, that attention that may damn themselves and their masters. Will Mr. Jehu Glancy Jones, and those who are using him, make a note of these facts?"

THE EXPECTED DEED SETTLED.—WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Harris and Hughes difficulty is settled. Harris is exceeding cool, and in choosing weapons, as the challenged party, called for "muskets at ten paces." William Polk, brother of President Polk, was his second. Mr. Hughes it is understood to have retracted the language "in the order in which it occurred," which provoked the severe reply of Harris. The latter is understood to be a dead shot with his chosen weapon, which he handled with decided effect in most of the battles of the Mexican war.

STOUT'S WRIT OF ERROR.—The Roch. Union learns that the main point on which the writ of error in the case of Stout is granted is that testimony was admitted on the trial, which proved another felony than that for which the prisoner was indicted. It was shown by the testimony that he was guilty of incest with his sister, and that is of course a high offense, for which he was not indicted. When the testimony was introduced by the District Attorney, and objected to by counsel for the defence, it was urged upon the Court by the former, that it was necessary, and simply for the purpose of showing the relation Stout held towards Mrs. Little and the motives for the crime.

BRITISH OUTRAGES IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—A correspondent from Washington, writes: Mrs. Douglas evidently shares in her husband's indignation at the British Outrages, and is reported to have refused to receive Lady Napier, the British minister's wife, when the latter called a few days since at the Illinois Senator's residence. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, has got his back up, and commenced hostilities by refusing to attend Napier's last party, to which he was courteously invited.

TRANSFER OF THE MINT.—It is announced that the Hon. DANIEL STURGEON has resigned the office of the Treasurer of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and that the President has appointed the Hon. JAMES M. WALTON, of Missouri, to the position.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, June 17, 1858.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLEANING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 10 copies for... \$5 00 15 copies for... \$12 00 20 copies for... \$18 00 25 copies for... \$25 00 30 copies for... \$32 00 40 copies for... \$40 00 50 copies for... \$50 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blankets, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

A UNION CONVENTION.

LUCIUS TODD, Esq., who signs himself as Chairman of an "American Republican Committee," has withdrawn the call, which we published, for a State Convention, and now unites with the People's Committee of Superintendence of Philadelphia City. H. BERGER SPOONER, Chairman of the American State Committee, and Wm. B. THOMAS, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in recommending a Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court.

The course marked out by the action of these Committees, is so palpable, judicious and correct, that we wonder at the late appearance of the recommendation—for the mal-administration of public affairs by the general government has become so grievous and intolerable, that he who puts an obstacle in the way of its political overthrow, is worse than a traitor.—The great object to be attained, this fall, is a rebuke of an Administration which has falsified its pledges, covered us with national dishonor, and brought bankruptcy upon the Treasury. In these days of official profligacy, party names are not worth sticking for, and minor questions are of no consequence.

The following carefully prepared and sensible article from the Susquehanna Republican, so exactly expresses our sentiments in regard to the present position of parties, and our future course of action, that we adopt its sentiments as our own, giving them a cordial approval:—

"In Pennsylvania there are three parties opposing the national Administration, the Republican, the American, and the Douglas Democracy; and it is proposed to unite these into one party. Several reliable Republican papers do not favor this project. They fear the arrangement would necessarily involve a sacrifice of principle. The Americans and the Douglas Democrats believe that the Constitution does not give to Congress the right to exclude Slavery from the Territories. On the contrary, Republicans believe that, under the Constitution, it is not only the right but the duty of Congress so to exclude Slavery. Here is a fundamental principle dividing the parties. Republicans cannot and will not recede from their position. They not only deny the validity of the Dred Scott decision, but they also deny the principle upon which it is based. It will be useless to ask the Republican party to join any organization, or to take any position, that will require them to give up the principle that Slavery is sectional—the creature of State laws.

Many of the Republican papers are in favor of standing upon the platform of 1856. They know the principles to be correct, and they believe the platform good enough and strong enough for another campaign. We, too, believe those principles to be correct; but it appears to us, if we stand upon that platform, without addition or modification, we must close our eyes to some unpleasant truths. We must make ourselves ignorant of the fact that—according to the party which now administers the government, and practically—Slavery is already established in the territories, and persuade ourselves to believe that a slave cannot exist outside of the slave States. We must teach ourselves to forget that the one great question now before the American people is, How can Slavery be driven out of Kansas?"

Shall we wait for Congress to accomplish it? It will be a long term of years before the U. S. Senate can be so much changed.—Even if it could be done by a Republican President and Congress elected in 1860, it would then be too late. Slavery, under the fostering care of the federal government for three entire years, would become so fastened upon the people of Kansas that it could only be removed by the slow and tedious process of emancipation. The proper remedy would be the U. S. Supreme Court, but its Dred Scott decision, although not final nor binding, is sufficient to convince every one that it is worse than useless to seek redress from it. We are hoping that Kansas will reject the Lecompton Constitution. If she does, she must remain a territory so long as James Buchanan is President. How, then, is she to rid herself of Slavery, which has been fastened upon her by the general government, against the wishes of a large majority of her actual citizens? She has no other remedy than herself. She must look to her territorial legislature for relief.—We see no possible way by which Slavery can now be driven out of Kansas, except by the action of her own legislature.

The question will not be settled with the admission of Kansas; for what is said of Kansas is true of all the Territories. Taking advantage of the decisions of the Supreme Court and the acts of Congress, the South are pushing their slaves out into all the territories.—The darling scheme of the President is the formation and admission of slave States. In all his territorial appointments he has a single eye to the extension of Slavery. The history of Kansas teaches us how much can be done by the national administration to foster and propagate its favorite institution. If we look, for a moment, at what James Buchanan has been able to accomplish in a little more than one year, we shall not hesitate to throw every obstacle in his way, and prevent an entire subversion of the rights of free labor. If he could accomplish so much in one year, what may he not do in three years more?

Republicans have contended most strenuously that Slavery ought not to be permitted to go into the territories; but now a new question presents itself. Slavery has become established in the territories, by the action of the general government. That government cannot be changed for many years. Three years is as soon as it will be possible to change the Executive, and many more must pass before a change can be effected in the U. S. Senate.—What then is the duty of the Republican party in this unpleasant position of affairs? Their clear, plain, and imperative duty is to endorse the action of their representatives in Congress. Yielding to the necessities of the case, they voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment. Politicians, like other men, must conform to the circumstances under which they find themselves placed. No particular rule can govern them in a general course of action.—Our representatives sustained the Crittenden amendment, although its principle is not in accordance with the platform of 1856; and the whole country approves their course. They yield not one foot of ground, and gave up not one principle, so the party can endorse that action without compromising their position in the least.

Slavery being in the Territories, the general question is, shall the actual settlers have the right to legislate it out? The federal government having forced Slavery upon Kansas against the wishes of a large majority of her actual settlers, the particular question presents itself, "Have the people of Kansas the right to say they will not have Slavery?" They have that right, most unquestionably. Republicans ought to claim that right for them; Americans claim the right for them, and so do Douglas Democrats.

Here, then, is a basis of union for the three parties, or rather is a principle which the three parties can support together at the polls, as their representatives did in Congress. Is it inconsistent for Republicans to claim this right for the people of the Territories?—No. It is consistent for Republicans to oppose the Dred Scott decision in every way and under all circumstances. By that decision the Constitution is made to protect Slavery in the Territories, and it would be unconstitutional for Congress or the people to exclude it.—Therefore, when Republicans claim the right to exclude Slavery from the Territories, by any power whatever, they are still opposing the Democratic principle that the Constitution protects Slavery wherever the Constitution is recognized.

We say, let the Convention which is about to meet at Harrisburg endorse the vote of our Representatives in Congress upon the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment. Let them endorse it most emphatically; and then we shall have a basis upon which all the opponents of the administration can unite to overthrow the most corrupt and infamous administration that ever cursed a free government."

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.—Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, have commenced the publication of a new cyclopaedia, the first two numbers of which have been issued, and which when completed will fill a want long existing for a convenient and reliable book of reference for every day life. The New American Cyclopaedia is popular without being superficial, learned but not pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique, and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important subject within the scope of human intelligence. Every article in it has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the subject of which they speak.—They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment; to state just how it stands now. All the statistical information is from the latest reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the last explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead, but also of the living, and of the living up to within the last half year. And the work is cheap: three dollars a volume; and each volume contains more—we have carefully computed the contents of both—more than the whole six volumes of Bancroft's history, which are sold at two dollars a volume, making in all twelve dollars. Every family ought to possess a copy of the New Cyclopaedia. It is a library in itself. Let each man save twenty-five cents per week, and by the time the work is complete he can not only own the fifteen volumes, but also a handsome book-case to keep them in. The New Cyclopaedia will be completed in 15 volumes, royal 8vo.; \$3 per volume, in cloth; \$3 50 in library leather; \$4 half morocco; \$4 50 half Russia extra.

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The rains on Friday and Saturday last created quite a freshet in the river. We do not hear, however, of any great damage being done to the Canal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at New York, Sunday morning, with three days' later news from Europe. Details of the recent aggressions on our commerce by British cruisers in the Gulf had been received in England, but the London journals do not make any editorial comments on the subject. Parliament re-assembled on the 28th, but its proceedings on that day were of an unimportant character. It is reported that the Conference Committee of the Lords and Commons have agreed to the principle of the right of Jews to seats in Parliament. Baron KORNERSCHILD will therefore take his seat in the House of Commons. The Niagara and Agamemnon were lying off Plymouth, and it was expected that they would start on the Atlantic Telegraph Experimental trip about the 29th of May. The second meeting of the Paris Conference took place on the 2d of May, but nothing was known of the proceedings. Nothing new has transpired relative to the pending trouble between England and Naples. There is a disposition on the part of the latter to refer the matter to Austria as an arbitrator, but this course will certainly be rejected by England. Newspapers from China assert that Lord ELGIN had declared himself ready to employ force to penetrate the empire to Peking itself. Correspondence from India states the campaign into the Kohlicand had already commenced. The rebels were as determined as ever, and a long guerrilla fight was expected. The British commander is urgent for more reinforcements.

The Ohio River and its tributaries are in a very swollen condition, from the heavy rains which have visited the section of the country through which they flow. Great damage has been done by the overflow of water, and still more is expected, as the streams at last accounts, were yet rising. The track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been washed away, west of Cincinnati, and other roads are more or less injured. McPhersonstown, on the Miami River, was completely inundated on Saturday. The storm was also very severe in Baltimore on Saturday. The flood at Jones' Falls was very great, and the streets at the lower end of the city were completely flooded. The damage was very considerable, and included not less than twenty turnpike bridges on the Falls and the vicinity.

ILLINOIS.—The Buchanan State Convention met at Springfield on the 9th inst. Hon. JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union County, who presided, was put in nomination for the office of State Treasurer, and Ex-Governor REYNOLDS received the nomination for the Superintendency of Public Instruction. No compromise with the Douglas wing of the party could be effected. The resolutions deprecate Slavery agitation, endorse the Cincinnati platform, denounce DOUGLAS for "overweening conceit," pitch into the Republican party, and censure the "outrages" committed by the British upon American commerce.

Intelligence received from Utah by way of California brings a variety of interesting items concerning the movements of the Mormons. The report was current that the Saints had commenced the evacuation of the Territory, acting under the orders of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who had removed, with the Council of Twelve, to Provo City. The Deseret News has discontinued the publication of the discourses of the elders, has reduced its size one-half, and furnishes no information of Mormon movements.

The next meeting of the Bradford County Teachers' Association will be held at Granville Corners, some time in September.—G. D. MONTAGNE, Esq., is to deliver the address. G. D. SCOTT and J. T. PRATT, were appointed to declaim, and Miss HELEN M. CARTER and MARY A. BOWEN, to read essays.

Wm. 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 of last week.

An attempt was made by some scoundrel, on the 2d inst., to burn the office of the Sunbury American. A large quantity of paper which had been stowed away in one of the upper rooms of the building was discovered to be on fire, and discovered in time to save the building from destruction.

A Pioneer and Historical Festival came off at Montrose, on Wednesday last.—The Oration was delivered by R. B. LITTLE, Esq., and B. S. BENTLY, Esq., presented the poem. We understand the attendance was large, and that the proceedings were quite interesting.—The next annual meeting will be held at Wilkes-Barre.

Boston was visited by a destructive fire on Saturday night, involving a loss of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Corinthian Hall was among the buildings destroyed, from which the fire burst through in a westerly direction to Theatre-alley. The principal occupants of the buildings destroyed were dry-goods dealers.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July is already upon our table, and freighted with more than its usual cargo of embellishments and literary matter. The Book continues to maintain its position as the favorite of the Ladies, and deserves all the popularity it has attained.

The difficulty between Senators GWYN and WILSON was, on Saturday night, amicably adjusted by the intervention of mutual friends.

News from all Nations.

Gen. J. Pinkey Henderson, U. S. Senator from Texas, died in Washington City, last week, of consumption. He was born in North Carolina, and participated actively in the Texas Revolution, and was first Governor of the State.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Machine Shops, and several surrounding buildings are informed, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last. The light was plainly seen from Scranton.

One hundred and seven persons were admitted as members into the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scranton, on Sunday morning last.

According to a recent statement of the Moran, the expenditures of the Erie Railroad Company during the last six months, have exceeded the amount of \$400,000.

An attempt was made to break the Rockingham Bank by the presentation at its counter of a \$27,000 of its paper for payment. This amount, as it was, was promptly paid.

A partially successful attempt to cut the Boom at Lock Haven by a party of men heading the Williamsport. Twelve or thirteen of the participants had been arrested by Sheriff M'Ghee and his deputies, and held to bail to answer for their conduct and delinquency at the September Court.

A child four years old, named LADY, came to its death in Pottsville last week, from infection. During the absence of its parents, it unfortunately got hold of a bottle of liquor.

VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On the 23d ult., the main-mast of the schooner Rainbow, of 234 tons, bound for Chicago, was struck by lightning, and one of the sailors, John Cole, who had been sent to reef the topsails, was instantly killed. The mast split into slivers.

An attempt is to be made to recover the million and a half of dollars that went down in the Great America, although she is sunk in water over the eight miles deep, and in a spot that is nearly bare from the nearest land.

The winter grain crops, East, West, North and South, are represented as looking unusually promising.

C. H. SHEPARD, Esq., has been appointed Cashier pro tem. of the Waverly Bank, in place of E. Fairchild, Esq., resigned.

A young man by the name of BROWN, while washing sheep in the Susquehanna river near Hagerstown, Wyoming county, in company with his father and brother, accidentally got into the stream where it was very deep, and being unable to swim, was drowned. They succeeded in rescuing him.

Heavy rain storms have occurred in Missouri. At St. Joseph the flood was so great that the streets were carried away, and barns and their contents destroyed.

A serious explosion occurred on Saturday at the town of Barre, Mass., causing the destruction of three powder mills, and resulting in loss of the lives of the employes attached to the works.

The Village Record states that a daughter of Patrick McCoy, of West Chester, was injured on Saturday last, by a game cock, which ran on a case out of a yard and attacked her, driving her into the neck of the child just below the ear, and an inch deep, and inflicting a wound on the forehead, which was cut to the skull and several other wounds on the face.