



Democrat and Sentinel.

EDWARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE, WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 27.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Causal Commissioner: GEORGE SCOTT, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY; Auditor General: JACOB FRY, JR., OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY; Surveyor General: JOHN ROWE, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM C. REAMER, GEORGE N. SMITH, FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, GEORGE W. EASLY, RICHARD JONES, JR., FOR PROTHONOTARY, JOSEPH McDONALD.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THEOPHILUS L. HEYER, FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, THOMAS McCONNELL, POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS, WILLIAM PALMER, FOR CORONER, PETER DOUGHERTY, FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, HENRY SCANLAN, COUNTY AUDITORS, DANIEL COBAUGH, 3 Years, EDWARD FARRAN, 2 Years.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. SENATORIAL, Charles B. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless, DISTRICT.

- 1. Geo. W. Nebinger, 13. Abraham Elinger, 2. Pierce Butler, 14. Reuben Wilber, 3. Edward Wadman, 15. Geo. A. Crawford, 4. Wm. H. White, 16. James Black, 5. John McNeil, 17. H. J. Stahle, 6. John N. Britton, 18. John D. Roddy, 7. David Leary, 19. John T. Roddy, 8. Charles Kessler, 20. J. A. J. Buchanan, 9. James Patterson, 21. Wm. Wilkins, 10. Isaac Slenker, 22. Jas. G. Campbell, 11. F. W. Hughes, 23. T. Cunningham, 12. Thos. Osterford, 24. John Kealy, 25. Vincent Phelps.

Fremont and the Naturalization Laws.

In a speech, delivered a short time since in New York, by JOHN VAN BUREN, he said that although Fremont's feats of horsemanship in California were somewhat remarkable, if true, he thought it would be a difficult task for him, to ride two horses, on two platforms, at the same time. Hazardous as the undertaking would seem to be, the self-constituted conqueror of California, is now making a bold and vigorous effort to accomplish it. When the Know-Nothing party commenced its wild and reckless career, the prominent planks in its platform, were opposition to all foreigners; and extension of the naturalization laws to a period of twenty years and uncompromising hostility to the members of a certain religious denomination. These fanatical and anti-republican doctrines, constituted the Shibboleth, of that unsanctified band of political traitors. Their hypocritical cant, about none but Americans ruling America, was merely a tub thrown out to the popular whale inasmuch, as no one but a fool, believes that America ever has been or ever will be governed by any other than Americans. When the Dutch take Holland, and not before, we may perhaps be called upon to vote for a German or an Irish President. We say then, that this unholy crusade against foreigners and Catholics, was the very marrow—the sublimated essence of Know-Nothingism. It was so in the day of its triumphal march, when it strode, giant like over the Republic, and it is so now, in the sere and yellow leaf, of its gradual but certain decay. The National Know-Nothing Convention, which assembled in New York last June, and nominated John C. Fremont for President and William F. Johnston for Vice President, was composed of men professing these doctrines. Each one of its members, when he entered the dark portals of a Know-Nothing Lodge, bound himself with the solemnity of an oath.

- 1. That he will never vote or give his influence for any man for any office, unless he be a born citizen. 2. That he will never vote or give his influence for any man for any office who is a Roman Catholic. 3. That he will, when elected or appointed to any official station, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place. 4. That in all political matters he will comply with the will of the majority of this order. 5. That in all political matters, and for all political offices, he will support members of this order in preference to all other persons. Can it be that any man but a Know-Nothing, in "good standing," or one who does not sympathize and act with them, could have received a nomination at the hands of a convention constituted as that was? would that convention so completely justify itself, and place in nomination any man, who was not "bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh," and who would not, in his administration of the affairs of the government, carry out its wild and mischievous designs?

Look at Fremont's colleague, William F. Johnston. Although he is the son of an honest, patriotic, county Tyrone Irishman, he is nevertheless, a shining light in the Know-Nothing temple. He can denounce the Dutch and Irish, with as much vindictiveness as Ned Buntline, and declaim against the Pope, with all the vehemence and bitterness of Joe Barker. Independent of Fremont's nomination by the New York Convention, as conclusive evidence of his Know-Nothing proclivities, yet if there ever was any doubt on the subject, it has been entirely removed by a late letter from George Law; the head and front of that faction in New York, in which he distinctly states, that Fremont is a better American (Know-Nothing) than Fillmore—that he has done more to promote the success of the order than Fillmore, and that he, Law, will support Fremont, with all the zeal and energy in his power. This is an endorsement, not to be mistaken or misconstrued—now, that the naturalized voters of the country, have discovered the treachery, and are swelling the ranks of the Buchanan column, Fremont has made a last and desperate effort, to conciliate the "rich Irish brogue" and "the sweet German accent." To effect this object, he has recently inserted the following new plank in the Know-Nothing platform.

The New York Free Press, a Fremont paper of August 18th says: "Colonel Fremont has pledged to the Editor of the Criminal Zeitung, his sacred word, not to support, if elected, any attempt of the federal legislature and not to approve of any resolution of the same, by which the term, for naturalization of emigrants would be prolonged, and emigration molested or impaired in any way whatsoever."

This solemn (Y) word of Fremont, [that he would veto any bill, if elected, altering or prolonging the term of naturalization,] this declaration in regard to the principles which would lead him, if elected, in the treatment of all resolutions of the Federal Legislature purporting to prolong the term of naturalization, or to molest in any way emigration, or render it more difficult, has now been given to us.

In spite of timid advisers—who estimated less the increased support of German-Americans, which would grow out of this confession to our demands, than the loss of votes from the natives that might be caused by it—Mr. Fremont has answered the questions put to him in that straight and manly way which characterizes all his actions.

This is no forgery—the testimony is genuine, and the record speaks for itself. We ask any Know-Nothing, how he can vote for Fremont, and reconcile the above declaration, with his acceptance of their nomination by the New York convention. If Fremont, by any calamity should be elected, either the Know-Nothings or the naturalized voters who support him, will be woefully cheated. Who will be the dupe? It does not require the gift of prophecy, to answer the question. Let our German democracy beware, for it is especially in their waters, that Fremont has cast his political net. His assumed friendship for them is only calculated to deceive—it is but a promise to the ear, to be broken to the hope—Let them firmly stand by the man and the party, Buchanan and the National Democracy, who have always recognized and supported their rights, and who have not, at the eleventh hour, hypocritically professed to be their steadfast and devoted friends.

A Speech Revived.

It will be recollected, that John C. Fremont, was first placed in nomination by the National Know-Nothing Convention, which assembled in New York last June. William F. Johnston was placed on the same ticket for Vice President. Just about the time those nominations were made, the Black Republican Convention met at Philadelphia. The New York Convention, which had adjourned temporarily, despatched a committee, of which George Law was chairman, to Philadelphia, for the purpose of procuring an endorsement by that Convention of their own nominee for the Vice Presidency, William F. Johnston. If George Law and his committee had accomplished the object of their mission, Johnston and not Dayton, would have been placed on the ticket with Fremont. The Philadelphia Convention however, indignantly repudiated the alliance and George Law was the bearer of the unwelcome news to his Know-Nothing friends in New York. The Convention reassembled to hear the report of the committee, after it was read, John Williamson, Esq., of Huntingdon, who was a delegate, delivered a speech full of wrath and indignation—as reported in the New York papers, it was as follows:

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, rose—He was glad to see the report of the Committee so correctly made, and was very sharp upon the treatment the Committee had received in Philadelphia. He denounced the Republican National Convention as a Convention of rowdism, which had betrayed every principle of liberty. He charged the men who took part in that Convention with being traitors to liberty. On this floor, he said, he denounced the Convention at Philadelphia as a body composed of traitors to free Kansas; they cared nothing for Kansas; they cared nothing for American principles; they had insulted Americans by the last resolution adopted as a part of their platform. [Applause.] He denounced Mr. Giddings for moving to lay the communication of the Committee on the table, and proceeded at length to animadvert upon the action of the Republicans; winding up with an earnest exhortation to his brethren to take such distinct and definite action as could not be misunderstood. [Applause.]

This speech although not long, yet like the widow Malones song, is very strong, and coming from a man of such magnificent proportions as General Williamson, doubtless produced a deep sensation. We do not know on what platform Gen. Williamson now stands nor is it material at this time to enquire, in as much as he is not a candidate for office, except in expectancy. We have merely published his onslaught on the Philadelphia Convention, for the purpose of showing the friends

of Fremont and Dayton, what his opinion was of the honesty and patriotism of the men composing it.

Democratic Pole Raising.

After the Democratic County Convention adjourned on last Saturday evening, the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge, raised two magnificent poles between the Hotels of John A. Blair and Mrs. Mary Ann Litzinger—Although it was almost dark before the crowd commenced raising the second pole, the hard fisted democracy went to work with a hearty good will, and in a short time, placed it in position, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, accompanied with swelling music of the fife and drum. Between the two poles is suspended the American flag,—the flag of our Union, containing thirty-one stars, in glorious contrast with the banner of Black Republicanism, which in some sections of the north displays only sixteen.

After the flag was flung to the breeze, the crowd was briefly and eloquently addressed by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, M. D. Magehan, Esq., C. D. Murray, Esq., and John S. Rhey, Esq. Great credit is due to Capt. John A. Blair, for his promptness and energy in procuring the poles and delivering them on the ground.

The Prospects in Cambria.

We had an opportunity on last Saturday, of conversing with the delegates to the County Convention, which re-assembled on that day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Prothonotary. From all of them, we received the most encouraging and gratifying reports. James Buchanan, is stronger in the affections of the people of this county, than he ever was before, and the result in November will prove it to a demonstration. The Democracy, are determined to bury Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism, in an ignominious grave. As they have been lovely in their lives, so in death, they shall not be separated.

DEATH OF HARRISON WRIGHT.—We deeply regret to announce the decease of Harrison Wright, Esq., member of the last Legislature from Luzerne county. He died in Wilkesbarre on Monday, after a very brief illness. He was a gentleman of fine abilities, of much experience in public affairs, and as a member of the Legislature his clear judgment and foresight gave him a wide and very marked influence. The people of Luzerne lose in him a prominent and worthy citizen, and the Commonwealth, one of the most promising of her rising statesmen.

APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Pollock has appointed Howard J. Roberts Esq. Prothonotary &c of Cambria county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Milton Roberts Esq. The commission runs until the first day of December next, and in the meantime a new Prothonotary will be elected at the next general election in October.

A Trio.—We learn from the Cambria Tribune that the notorious Barlingame, and Ex-Gov. Ford spent last Sunday at Cresson with the abusive Sumner.—What a trio!—Barlingame, Ford and Sumner. Is there any new treason afoot, or do they only intend if they cannot succeed in paralyzing the government," to revolutionize Washington Township?

ASSEMBLY TICKET.—The Know-Nothings of Fulton county have nominated W. W. Sellers of Fulton co., for Assembly. As their brethren in this county under the garb of "Union men" had previously nominated Mr. John Pringle of Cambria, we suppose that their ticket may now be fairly considered in the field. The Democracy have but to do their duty, and there will not be much danger of Cambria, Bedford, and Fulton being represented in the next Legislature by such Know-Nothing worthies as Messrs. Pringle and Sellers.

GEORGE ENGBACH.—This gentleman is doing good service in the Democratic cause. He delivered an address in the German language at a Mass Meeting in Hollidaysburg last week, and booked as one of the speakers at a meeting of the Altoona Democracy on to-morrow. George is one of the Democrats we read about, and is entirely competent to strip Black Republicanism of its assumed mask and expose it in all its deformity to his fellow German Citizens. Let him cry aloud and spare not.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT GALITZIN.—The Democracy of Allegheny Township held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the village of Galitzin on Friday evening last. The meeting was organized by calling Philip Smith to the chair, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by G. N. Smith, G. R. Stewart, C. L. Pershing and others. The meeting is said to have been one of the largest ever held in the township. Allegheny will do her duty.

COURT.—Our County Court commences on next Monday, at which time we expect a number of our patrons to call on us and square their accounts, or at least a part. Our expenses are heavy, and without prompt payment we are unable to keep business going. Quite a number promised to liquidate their indebtedness from time to time, we expect to see them fulfill their promises at this Court—if they do not they may expect us to pursue our course, and that without fail.

H. D. DECKER, Esq.—This gentleman has closed his Dancing School in this place. The scholars under his care regret his leaving, and all bear testimony as to his fitness as a teacher. Mr. D., while among us won many friends, owing to his gentlemanly deportment—we hope, wherever he may pitch his tent, he may meet with many warm and devoted friends.

A. C. MULLIN, Esq.—This gentleman has received the nomination for State Senator for this District. Mr. Mullin is an active member of the Know Nothing party, and as far as this county is concerned he will receive a smaller vote for the office of Senator than he did for the office of County Treasurer last fall. The District is certain for the Democracy.

MASS MEETING AT THE SUMMIT.—A Mass Meeting of the Democracy will be held at the Summit on Saturday the 6th of September. In that region, where Fremont men are as scarce as white crows, a large crowd can be assembled. A Buchanan Pole will be raised,—let the Democracy go to work and unfurl the stars and stripes on the very Summit of the Alleghenies.

OUR NOMINEE FOR PROTHONOTARY.—By reference to the proceedings of the County Convention, it will be seen that Gen. Joseph McDonald, was nominated by acclamation for the office of Prothonotary of this county, made vacant by the death of Col Milton Roberts. It is unnecessary for us to say that it will add very materially to the strength of the county ticket. The entire ticket is a strong one, and will be elected by a very strong majority.

GOVEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We are in receipt of the September number of Govey. This number richly abounds with useful and instructive reading matter—together with its engravings fashion plates &c., makes it one of the most attractive numbers for the present year.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 22nd inst., Major John Hill, an old and respected citizen of Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, left home in a buggy to go to mill. While on the way, one of the wheels came off, the horse ran away, and he was thrown out upon the ground. When found he was insensible, and lived but a short time. Maj. Hill had presided at a Democratic meeting in Greensburg, a few evenings previously, and on taking the Chair, said:

"I am an old man now. I have almost reached my three score and ten—the allotted age of man, and have at most but a short time left me. My fellow-citizens have, at different times, honored me with office. I am thankful for it. But my day of holding office is over. I seek for nothing—I ask for nothing—but I feel anxious, and hope to see our free institutions handed down to posterity without a stain."

A new Democratic paper called the MESSENGER has been established at Indiana, Pa., by Messrs. Thompson, Young & Clark. It is handsomely printed and displays editorial ability of a high character. We wish it success.

STILL THEY COME.—Col. Wm. A. Todd, a leading member of the bar, in Indiana, Pa., and the most prominent personage in the Know-Nothing party in that county, has declared himself in favor of the election of Mr. Buchanan. Col. Todd distinguished himself in the service of his country during the Mexican war.

Democratic Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, the Convention of Delegates composing the late County Convention, met at the Court House in Ebensburg on Saturday the 23rd day of August 1856, to place in nomination a candidate to be voted for at the ensuing general election for the office of Prothonotary, &c.

Joseph McDonald, Esq., the President of the late Convention, having retired from the seat, on motion of Gen. Humphreys, Michael Hasson, Esq., was chosen preside.

The list being then called the following delegates appeared and took their seats, to wit:

- Allegheny Tp.—John Stephens, Michael McGuire. Cambria Tp.—John S. Rhey, William Kittell. Carroll Tp.—James Fegan, Michael Rutch. Clearfield Tp.—Michael Durbin, George Rutledge. Conemaugh Bor.—Thomas Callans, John Campbell. Conemaugh Twp. No. 1.—John McCloskey, Daniel McDonald. " No. 3.—William Adams. Ebensburg Bor.—Michael Hasson, James Myers.

- Johnstown Bor.—H. A. Boggs, Charles Zimmerman. Jackson Twp.—James Murray, Loretto Bor.—Patrick Shiels, Geo. Yinger. Munster Twp.—Augustin Durbin, Francis O'Friel.

- Summerhill Twp.—Isaac Wike, John B. Brookbank. Susquehanna Twp.—Francis Bearer, Jos. McCreery. Summitville Bor.—Peter Dougherty, John Humphreys. Washington Twp.—Michael Myers, Peter McGough, John Mullen.

A motion being then made by Gen. Humphreys that the Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Prothonotary &c.

James Myers proposed the name of Gen. Joseph McDonald; whereupon, on motion of Francis Bearer Esq., Mr. McDonald was nominated by acclamation.

The business for which the Convention assembled being disposed of, on motion the Convention adjourned.

M. HASSON, Pres't. H. A. Boggs, Secretary. Wm. Kittell.

Hon. John L. Dawson's Oration.

We have perused with pleasure and profit, the oration pronounced before the Literary Societies of Washington College, on June 18th, by the eloquent statesman whose name heads this notice.—It is characterized throughout by that practical eloquence, for which Mr. Dawson is distinguished. His ardent devotion to his country never fails to display itself on every proper occasion. We subjoin an extract from the oration, which is peculiarly eloquent on this subject.

Public opinion is everywhere, and inevitably, tending to freedom. A knowledge of the rights of the individual, and a sense of his importance cannot but be the result of the hurrying to and fro of the nations, and their meeting and mingling in friendly intercourse in the great marts of mankind. All this is familiar reflection, and doubtless there is much justice in its conclusions. I cannot, however, leave this topic without reverting for a moment to one prominent circumstance in our history. Who can have failed to note in the consideration of this subject, how far above the petty sectional and party questions of the day stand the purposes and motives which originated this Union. Did not the same sectional causes of difference exist then, as now? How did the men of '76 and '89 deal with them? Did they consider them of such paramount importance to outweigh the Union?—you know that on the contrary, no other question was regarded as of any importance, except as secondary to its preservation. How comes it, my young friends, that the Union is now held so cheap—that we seem intent on stretching every cord that holds it together, as if to test how much they will bear without snapping? Is it not because, elated with prosperity, our minds are diverted from the illustrious examples of our conscript Fathers. Let us not forget the greatness of the trust reposed in us! Let us remember that the PERMANENCY of the Union is the experiment which we are making! Let us be sensible of the superior importance, above all other questions and considerations, of preserving its integrity! The peculiar institutions of a portion of the country, are evils of a subordinate degree, and no pretensions to statesmanship can be admitted which do not embrace this as the primary element. Time, interest and advancing civilization will carry that peculiar race into the distant South, preparatory to their return to their original home, just as certainly as the waters of the Mississippi are drained into the Gulf. It is impossible in the nature of things that two distinct races can for any great period co-exist on this continent. With the landing of the Pilgrims, and the earliest settlement on the James River, began the gradual disappearance of the Indian; and as settlement and civilization advanced, his track has been from his native hunting grounds toward the setting sun. In the excess of their prosperity, both New England and the South, are prone to undervalue the Union, and to suppose they should flourish as well without it. They are committing a great and lamentable mistake. They would be shorn of their consideration among the nations of the world, and their power too, would consequently be gone.—Let them decide whether the insignificant evils under which they now complain, are at all comparable to those which they should then be called upon to endure. If they cannot now adjust their sectional differences within the Union, what probability is there that they will have better success, when split into a dozen petty states, where the causes of disunion will be multiplied indefinitely, from the exclusiveness of local systems, and the absence of a common tie.

It depends, I believe, above all other things, under Providence, upon the education or training which is given to the young, how long shall be the duration of this grand and beautiful fabric. I allude not so much to the mere training of the school or recitation room, though this is a great and essential portion, but to that larger and still more useful education which is conducted at home, and in society. It is all important that the young mind should be secured from the contagion of evil example. Juvenal's admonition is as pertinent now as when first uttered. It is all important that it should learn a docile submission to wholesome discipline. That it should be accustomed from the earliest years to contemplate the best examples of excellence;—that it should thus be brought to the comprehension of the social and relative duties;—to the understanding of justice and a love of its exercise;—and to feel deep reverence for law. This, with proper instruction in the history, the foundation, and practical working of our government, and with such accomplishments of speech and of writing as shall enable you best to explain and to defend the truth, would seem to form the best preparation for the future citizen.

With this training and with the knowledge which it is permitted you to acquire within these walls, you may emerge into the world and aspire, with well founded hope, to the high places of society, and a full share of the honors and prizes of life. NOVEMBER IS THE TIME TO DRIVE THEM.—Rev. Dr. Bethune, in his address at the inauguration of the statute of Washington, spoke as follows of the Father of his country, our Union, and of those who would tear it asunder: "God made him, and gave him to us, in himself the type of what our Republic should be, in all his elements great, even consistent—each vigorous in its own action, yet all held in harmonious balance by the unity of a single purpose. No wonder his work survived him. Survived him? No. He still lives, though his mortal frame has long been dust. God who gave, kept that life with us, when that spirit is lost, when our elements revolt from their enemies, and, like the maniac among the tombs, whose devils were legion, we cut and tear ourselves, this fair confederacy will soon lie beneath the heavens the most mangled, loathsome corpse that ever polluted the breath of humanity with its putrefaction. Some of the devils are in us now. O, for the God of our fathers to drive them out and down into the sea of an infamous oblivion!"

The Democratic gain in North Carolina this year is over 8,000. The Democratic candidate for governor is elected by over 13,000.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1856.

MODEL RETURN.—The Messrs. Brooks, of the New York Express, a Fillmore and Donelson paper, lately sent a Prospectus to Mr. Hollister, Sheriff of Susquehanna county, with a request that he would get up a club, or hand over the Prospectus to some active Fillmore and Donelson man for that purpose. The Sheriff subsequently made the following formal return: "To THE HON. J. & E. BROOKS, EDITORS EXPRESS.—I certify that by virtue of the within writ, to me directed, I have made diligent inquiry and search, but have been unable to find a Fillmore man or a Donalson man in my bailiwick. So answers F. P. HOLLISTER, Sheriff.

Congress—Extra Session.

In pursuance of the President's Proclamation, Congress, which had adjourned on Monday, met again on Thursday in extra session—a quorum of members being present in both branches. As soon as Congress was organized, the following Message from the President was received:

President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In consequence of the failure of Congress, at its recent session, to make provision for the support of the Army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two Houses, in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the welfare of the nation. With the exception of a partial authority, vested by law in the Secretary of War, to contract for the supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress.—The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year, had already caused embarrassments to the service which were overcome only in the expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish the transportation, equipments, and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must, in effect, be disbanded, the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by the standing laws, but the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military cloth, and camp equipage must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service, thus be deprived, suddenly, of the employment essential to their subsistence. Nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the sea-board fortifications and of the inferior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army, and again distilling it over the vast regions which it now occupies.—These are evils which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country. But other evils are involved, which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, and in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance.

A great part of the army is situated on a remote frontier, or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation, with a disregard of justice and right most derogatory to government.

In the Territories of Washington and Oregon, numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants, and although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have no intelligence of a successful result. On the Western plains notwithstanding the impending display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions and been guilty of outrages which if not designed to prove a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is sufficient widely to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced a temporary suspension of hostilities there, but in New Mexico incessant activity on the part of the troops is required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida, and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the general Government. To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and its practical disbandment, and thus to invite the hordes of predatory savages from the Western plains and the Rocky Mountains, to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress for the first time in the history of the Government, to grant supplies for the maintenance of the army; the inevitable waste of millions of the public treasure; the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment, by service employment or contracts; the recall of our forces from the field; the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers; the striking of our national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion; the violation of the public honor and good faith, and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both Houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the army of the United States.

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