



Democrat and Sentinel.

H. C. DEVINE, Editor and Proprietor. C. D. MURRAY, Assistant Editor. EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—DECEMBER 2

Wanted.—WE MISS out of our files, Vol. 3, the following numbers of the Democrat & Sentinel, Nos. 1, 6, 38, 39, 37, 40, (50, three numbers.) Post Masters or subscribers, having any of the above numbers, will oblige us by sending them to our address.

Our Court commences on Monday next, at which time we expect a goodly number of our subscribers and advertisers in town. We need money badly, and must have it, in order to meet our indebtedness. Subscribers who have been receiving our paper for the last five years, and are in arrears for that time, will be struck off from our list and send for the amount of their subscription.

Attention is directed to the new advertisements.

Know-Nothing Organs.

The majority of our readers are aware that the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, have two organs in this county. One is known as the "Cambria Tribune," and is edited by John M. Bowman, the other sports the high sounding title of "National Democrat," and has the name of one A. J. Hite, at its mast head, as its editor. It is to the last named "organ" that we intend turning our attention in this article. Inasmuch as Mr. Hite "talks on so," because we stated a few palpable truths two weeks ago, concerning the paper he professes to edit, and seems to think that our object is to injure him politically and pecuniarily, we beg leave to assure him that he is mistaken. Personally we entertain no unkind feelings towards him, nor would we willingly do him the slightest injury or injustice. It is at his masters, at the Know-Nothing rascals, who own and control his (?) paper, that our shafts are aimed. Poor Jack! it would be indeed, unkind to hold him responsible for anything that appears in "Thug organ No. 2." We will therefore,

Take him up tenderly, Soothingly, tenderly, Fashioned so slenderly, Young and so feindly.

But before we proceed to prove that the National Democrat (?) is a Know-Nothing organ, it may not be improper to say a few words in reply, to the ridiculous effort which it made last week, to prove that the "Democrat & Sentinel," is an anti-Administration organ. Its Know-Nothing Editors may call us Wretches, Liars, &c., until they are weary. The fact of a writer using hard names, affords strong proof, that if he was possessed of sufficient sobriety, he would be "very sober," and consequently bears a strong resemblance to the man who is cursed with the melancholy madness of poetry, without the inspiration. We will not follow the example of these Know-Nothing Editors, and call them Liars; but it is highly probable we may prove them to be such, before we take our leave of them. The only argument they advance to prove that the "Democrat & Sentinel," is an anti-Administration organ, is the fact that it disapproved of the interference of Mr. Buchanan after he was President elect of the Republic, to procure the election of John W. Forney, to the United States Senate last winter. What wonderfully acute reasoners these Know-Nothing Editors are. Because we disapproved of a single act of Mr. Buchanan's political career, and that too before his administration commenced, this paper must be stigmatized and regarded as an anti-Administration organ.

That the letter of Mr. Buchanan of January 7th to Mr. Matt, was used to secure votes for Mr. Forney, among the Democratic members of the Legislature, and used successfully so, there can be no doubt. It is highly probable that Mr. Buchanan never for a moment supposed that any unworthy use would be made of his letter when he wrote it. But he was deceived. Under these circumstances, we feel that we were right at the time, in insisting on fair play, and demanding that neither John W. Forney, or any other man, should be forced upon the party by any improper or extraneous influence. The Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian," which was the loudest and fiercest paper in the State last winter, in denouncing Gen. Foster, and his friends for refusing to attend the Democratic caucus, has since acknowledged that Mr. Buchanan "interfered perhaps improperly" to secure the election of John W. Forney, as United States Senator. And because we had the audacity to give utterance to the honest sentiments of our hearts at the time, we must henceforth be regarded as the editors of an anti-Administration organ. Have we said anything against the policy pursued by Mr. Buchanan since his inauguration up to the present time? Have we denounced any of his appointments? Have we not always spoken of his administration in the highest terms? If the National Democrat (?) can produce a line or paragraph which we ever published hostile to the administration of Mr. Buchanan,

an, we will acknowledge that even Know-Nothings can speak the truth, and that the "Democrat & Sentinel" is an anti-Administration organ.

We have already stated, that we firmly believe that the "National Democrat" is owned, edited and controlled by Know-Nothings in disguise. And we are confident that no man who has watched its course during its brief career, will for a moment, doubt that we are right. The only objects it seemed to have in view during the late campaign, was to bring about the defeat of George N. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, and to disorganize the ranks of the party to which it professed allegiance. It never pretended to assert, that George N. Smith was not fairly and honestly nominated. Then why did it oppose him? Because the Know-Nothing leaders desired his defeat on account of their hatred of the man, and the sincere desire which they felt to disorganize the Democratic ranks. Will the editors of "Thug organ No. 2," deny that William Palmer, received almost every Know-Nothing vote in the county? Will they deny that the "Cambria Tribune," the avowed organ of the Know-Nothings of this county, vilified and abused Smith as a "Franciscan Friar, Slavery Extension Locofoco," and advised all Know-Nothings and Black Republicans in the county to vote for Palmer? Will they deny that communications assailing the political integrity of George N. Smith, which first appeared in the "Cambria Tribune," were afterwards copied into the columns of the "National Democrat?" In order to refresh their memories and enable them to return correct answers to the foregoing interrogatories, we beg leave to quote a few facts and figures, for their especial edification. We have asserted that Palmer the candidate of the "National Democrat," received almost every Know-Nothing vote in the county. Let us see how the record sustains us in this. In Jackson township, a Know-Nothing district, Wilmet received 67 votes, and Palmer 65. In Richland township, a Know-Nothing district, Wilmet received 71 votes, and Palmer 79. In White township, a Know-Nothing district, Wilmet received 38 votes, and Palmer 36. In Carroll township, Wilmet received 13 votes and Palmer 17. In Clearfield township, Wilmet received 21 votes, and Palmer 23, and so on to the "end of the chapter." Pretty close running that we would say, between Messrs. Wilmet and Palmer. The Know-Nothings merit praise, for the fidelity with which they adhered to their candidates. The vote for Smith in the above named districts, is the same, or about the same, as that for Palmer.

And now courteous reader, with all these facts before us, knowing that every Know-Nothing leader in the county, had opposed Smith, and electioneered for Palmer in the late campaign, that their organ, the "Cambria Tribune," had done the same thing, and that almost every Know-Nothing vote in the county, was cast for Palmer, were we not right in judging the "National Democrat" and its editors, by the company they kept, and in believing that the facts before us made out a case of circumstantial evidence to convict them of Know-Nothingism, of a nature as strong, as that which sent McKim to the gallows.

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The County Poor-House.

This institution was opened on the 23d of November, for the reception of paupers, and some 28 or 30, have already been received. The building is a beautiful and substantial brick structure, 120 feet long, by 40 wide, with a wing extending back 30 feet. It is three stories high, and contains 57 rooms besides a large dining room and kitchen.—The rooms are all comfortably furnished, and we could not fail observing, during a recent visit, the cast iron bed-steads, an article at once neat, cheap and convenient, with which all the sleeping apartments are provided.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. William Cullin, the architect and contractor, for the manner in which he has performed his work. We think no competent judge after examining the building, could point out a single defect in the work, or suggest any advantageous alterations or improvement. The plastering, the work of Mr. A. Lewis of this place, is executed, (if we may use the expression,) in a masterly manner, and the painting, by Mr. W. P. Patton of Johnstown, is faultless.

The Board of Directors is at present composed of Edward Glass, William Palmer and David O'Hara, Esq's., and we do them but justice when we say, that three men better qualified for the post, cannot be found in the County. The people may rest assured, that their interests are perfectly safe in their hands, as they will we are certain, use all possible care and economy, in regulating the expenses incident to furnishing, opening and carrying on the institution.

We learn that a resolution has been passed by the Directors, authorizing and requesting, the Clergymen of all Christian Denominations to visit whenever they see proper, any of the inmates of the institution, in whose spiritual welfare they feel an interest, and who desire their presence.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday was very generally observed as a holiday by our citizens—stores, shops closed and business being suspended. Service was held in all the churches.

Another Failure.

We perceive by a card in the Hollidaysburg "Whig" of Yesterday, that Mr. James Moss, proprietor of the Restaurant at the American House, Hollidaysburg, has been obliged by circumstances which he could not control, to close business and make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. If James is the Moss who visited our town a few weeks ago, and delighted us all by his patriotic, humorous and sentimental songs, (all who heard him, acknowledged that he was the best singer, to whom they had ever listened,) we can very easily account for his failure in business. James "bath Music in his soul," is moved by a concert of sweet sounds, and consequently, is unfit for "Treasons, stratagems and spoils." Look around you and see who is your man of wealth, your fifty or hundred thousander. Not we will wager, your clever hound souled fellow, who loves a song and a social glass, but some stolid old Hunk, who keeps constantly looking after the main chance, and who would not have paused to listen to the music of the Morning Stars, when they "sang together" at the creation of the Universe. Your clever fellow always trusts and is seldom trusted. We do not write this for the purpose of discouraging James. Let him sing on and like the Swan die singing, and when "old Death comes knocking at the door," he will not have the terrors of the text of Scripture hanging over his head which declares: "It is easier for a Camel to pass through the eye of a needle than a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

Dr. Wm. A. Smith.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we announce the appointment by President Buchanan, of our fellow townsman, Dr. Wm. A. Smith, to the office of Inspector of Drugs, in the Philadelphia Custom House. The position we understand is worth from 1200 to 1400 dollars annually. While we rejoice at the Doctor's good fortune, we bid him farewell with regret. He has for years been one of the most active and efficient Democrats in this county, and the party will miss his sage counsel in future contests not a little. A few weeks ago we took occasion to urge his just claims to an appointment at the hands of the National Administration, and we rejoice that the hope which we then expressed that he would not be forgotten, has so soon been realized.

A Gem.—We find the following exquisite little poem by William Winter, entitled "A's Coffee," in the columns of the "Home Journal." It breathes the true spirit of poetry, and tells a tale that might be expanded to the length of a two volume Romance. But here, how indelicately and tersely it is told. Willis says of it, with truth, that it is one of those gold edged, diamond pointed epics, which you read for their beauty and brevity, and which you never forget because of their intense completeness.

"Here she leth, white and still; Put your hand upon her brow, For her heart is very still, And she does not know you now."

"Ah, the grandest a quiet life! She shall sleep a pleasant sleep, And the tears that you may shed, Will not wake her—therefore weep!"

"Weep—for you have wrought her love! Mourn—she mourned and died for you! Ah! too late we come to know What is false and what is true."

Death of Mr. James Rodgers.

We announce with feelings of sorrow, the death of Mr. James Rodgers, at Leocompton, Kansas Territory, on the 5th day of November last, in the 30th year of his age. Mr. Rodgers was a son of our venerable townsman, Mr. John Rodgers, Sr., and brother of Geo. J. Rodgers, Esq.—He enlisted on the 2d of May, 1855, at Quincy, Illinois, in company H, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., and remained in the service until the time of his death. He was a young man of noble and generous impulses, and we are sure all who knew him will receive the intelligence of his demise with emotions of sincere regret. When he took his departure from this place a few years ago buoyant with hope, little did he think that he would never again behold his Mountain Home, or receive the greetings of the friends who loved him. We sincerely sympathize with his relatives, in their melancholy and unexpected bereavement.

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Cosmopolitan Art Association in another column. The manner in which this Association has heretofore conducted its affairs is a sure guarantee that at the next drawing, which takes place on the 28th of January next, will be conducted fair and honorably, as heretofore. The payment of three dollars entitles any one to a certificate in the award of premiums, a costly engraving—"Manifest Destiny," or any one of the leading monthlies now published.

M. C. McCague, Post Master, is authorized to receive subscriptions.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the December number of Godey. It is a beautiful number and fully compares with all former ones. We have been requested by Godey not to loan any of his numbers. The borrowers will take the hint.

M. C. McCague keeps constantly on hand, Graham, Godey and Harper's Magazines. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call on him.

COL. M. HANSON.—Our newly elected Register & Recorder yesterday entered on the discharge of the duties of the office. The Col. would make an attentive, competent and accommodating officer. Success attend him say we.

An Important Principle.

The great principle of popular sovereignty lies at the very basis of republican government. It asserts the right, and acknowledges the capacity of the people to rule themselves. It is indispensable to the existence of our institutions, and cannot be controverted without encouraging lawlessness, usurpation and tyranny. It is the principle upon which the protection and preservation of which the rights of the States, the safety of the South and the security of the Union depend. It is practically presented to the American people, and under circumstances that threaten to impair its efficacy, by perverting its action, in determining the mode of adopting the organic law of Kansas.

It is held by a certain set of Southern politicians, that with the Convention chosen for the purpose of framing the Constitution, rests the right to submit it to the people or not, for ratification or rejection. They contend that the Convention is sovereign, that those who elected its members, delegated to them the authority not only to frame the organic laws, but also to say that those laws shall be binding, whether the people approve them or not. In other words, that they are invested with indisputable power to determine upon the character of the institutions of the new State, to proclaim that to be law, which cannot properly become law until the people have accepted it as such: Is such a construction of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, in accordance with the intent and of that act? Is it in conformity with republican principles? Is it in favor of an usurpation of the power, and an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people? Let us see. The soul and substance of the Nebraska bill, as it was intended to operate, is the right of the people of the territories to adapt their own institutions without the interference of the Federal Government.

It is true that the refusal of the Convention to submit the Constitution to the popular voice, would not be amenable to the objection of Federal intervention. But would it be allowing to the people—the bona fide inhabitants of the territory—that liberty of thought and action to which they are entitled, not less by virtue of the spirit of our government than by the express declaration and immediate object of the very act, in obedience to the provisions of which this convention has been called into exercise? Suppose that, from some cause, the convention should adjourn for six months, or continuing in session, that it should be unable to present a complete Constitution in less than six months, would it be proper that those who, in the interval, might come into the territory with the intention of remaining, and who had been three long enough to vote for territorial laws, and officers, should be allowed no voice in determining upon the organic law—the Constitution of the new State? The great object, it must be remembered, is to demonstrate the cardinal principles of our government, by securing to the people, the right to adopt their own institutions; thus illustrating at once popular sovereignty, the great fundamental doctrine of Democracy, and State rights, an essential element in the policy of a confederated republic.

The legitimate sense of the people must be ascertained, and allowed supreme sway in the conversion of a Territory into a State. Such is the true Republican spirit, and such the essence of our own good Government. The people of Kansas have the right to say whether slavery shall or shall not exist in the new State, for which they are about to seek admission into the Union. By the people of Kansas are, of course, meant those, and those alone, who have gone into the Territory with the purpose of making it their home. They are the sovereign power, to ratify or reject that, which their representatives may deem best for the organic law of the State, which is not yet, but is to be. And now we submit the question to every unprejudiced mind, would the will of the people be more fully expressed by the members of the Convention, or by the voters of the people themselves? If the Convention is satisfied that what it does will be acceptable to the people, why refuse the formality of putting it to the test?

There can be but one objection, and that may be as readily removed, that it cannot amount to a difficulty. We mean the facility of being imposed upon by the votes of others than those who are entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise. But let the Convention in its wisdom and discretion, without prejudice, "fair, favor or affection," prescribe such qualifications for voters, as shall, as closely as is practicable, embrace all the bona fide inhabitants, and exclude adventurers and sojourners; and the will of the people may be arrived at with sufficient accuracy to render the legitimacy of the decision satisfactory and certain. If the Convention is favorable to the adoption of slavery as an institution of the new State, and the people are opposed to it; let us ask which should control, the delegates of the people, or the people themselves—the agent or the principal—the creature or the creator? The answer is apparent to every schoolboy's mind. And if the people are in favor of it, as well as the Convention, why not submit the Constitution for their ratification? The Nebraska-Kansas act embodies what were intended to be terms of adjustment between the North and South—an agreement between the free States and the slave States, that they and we would adhere to the spirit of the government and the principles of the Constitution; and allow the people of the territories in all latitudes and in every section to reject or accept slavery at their own option. So it then follows, as well from the intent of the act under which the Constitution of Kansas is to be framed, as well as from the principle of popular sovereignty itself, which is the chief element of our political system, that the Convention should submit the Constitution to the people. Such a mode of proceeding is not only dictated by fairness and justice, but by the pledged faith of the North and South, and by the plainest precepts of republicanism; but it is also essential to the interests of the slave States. If the Constitution is enforced, the South cannot be endangered. Our institutions belong alone to the separate States, within which they exist. The Federal government has no jurisdiction over them. We claim that slavery is illegal only where it is pronounced to be so by the sovereign people, either already as a State, or when they have prepared a territory for admission into the Union.

The South must seek shelter, not under the shadow of the general government, but in the rights of the States and the principles of the Constitution. And hence, even as a matter

of strictly selfish consideration, it would be better for the interests of the Southern people that a dozen new States should be brought into the Union without slavery, than that the great principle of popular sovereignty should be perverted and destroyed. That principle involves the rights of the States, the security of the South, and the continuance of the confederacy. Let us once abandon that elevated and impregnable position, which we now hold, and we are inevitably undone. Let us once discard the Constitution, as the bulwark behind which we now hid our defence to abolitionism, and acknowledge the legitimacy of the test which the North submits to us, and we will be provoked from a citadel strong as Gibraltar, to be between an unequal contest by an artful and unscrupulous enemy. Let us once say that slavery shall be circumscribed or extended, elevated or annihilated, as the North or South may predominate in the control of the General Government, and we will decide by numerical strength, that which we now claim as a moral and political right, beyond the reach of any other power on earth, than to those to whom it immediately belongs. And yet, to contend that the Constitution of Kansas should not be submitted to the people, seems to us to attack this important principle of popular sovereignty with serious significance. Every Southern man would, of course, rejoice to see Kansas come into the Union as a slave State. But not unless with the approbation of that people. Let us win fairly, or let us lose. A new State on our side, in comparison with this principle involved, is absolutely unappreciable in its insignificance. To force slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to their wishes, would impair the proud prestige and injure the interests of the Southern people, more than all the abolitionists ever have done, or ever can do, against our institutions.—Richmond Enquirer.

Is it Best to Fight with the South?

We are all interested in free labor. The commercial man is interested. It is that which freight his ships, etc. [N. P. Banks in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Aug. 15]

Let us see how this applies to the exports from this country for a few years past.

For the year ending June 30, 1850, as shown by the last Treasury report, says the Boston Post, our total exports amounted to \$96,046,912.—Value of cotton, \$71,984,616; tobacco, \$9,851,024. Making a liberal estimate on the products of the sea forest and agriculture, and giving all the export of specie to the North during the year, the product of free labor going to freight ships outward bound did not exceed forty millions, or less than one-third of the total exports.

In 1851 our total exports amounted to \$185,489,718, of which the North furnished less than one-fourth—\$45,000,000. The South furnished \$112,315,317, in cotton alone, and \$2,219,251 in tobacco.

In 1852 the total exports were \$192,200,844. Giving thirty-seven millions of specie to the North, she exported only about \$7,000,000, or a little more than one third. The value of cotton exported by the South was \$87,255,727; tobacco, \$10,921,482.

In 1853 the total exports were \$210,317,497. Giving the North, again, all the specie—twenty-three and a half millions—she exported only some \$2,000,000, or less than one third of the total. The South furnished in cotton \$139,632,071, and in tobacco \$11,319,159.

In 1854 the total exports were \$257,550,870. Including all the specie, some thirty-eight millions, the North could not have exported more than \$9,000,000, or a little more than a third. The South sent out more than that in cotton alone (\$45,000,000) and \$10,075,646 in tobacco.

In 1855 the total exports were \$246,108,556. Giving, again, the specie to the North, (some fifty-four millions), she exported less than \$16,000,000, or about two-fifths only. Cotton, \$88,143,244; tobacco \$14,712,498.

In 1856 the total exports were \$310,468,250. With forty-five millions of specie included, the North exported less than \$19,000,000—say one-third only. The South furnished more than that in cotton alone (\$124,382,151) and \$12,221,846 in tobacco.

It seems, therefore, by the figures, that when Mr. Banks undertakes to enlighten commercial men, he either knows not what he is talking about, or else for low, sectional ends, he intentionally misstates the truth. Cotton alone freighted more than two-thirds of our outward bound vessels. The following table will show how large a proportion of our exports, including slaves, skins and sundries, principally consumed at the North, it has actually paid for six years past:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Value of Imports including specie, Value of Cotton exports. Data for years 1850-1856.

Under these circumstances, concludes our Boston contemporary, it is worth while for New England business men to lower the wage war against the South—quarrel with their own bread and butter—simply to gratify the aspirations of such speculative demagogues and political weather cocks as Nathaniel P. Banks?

Cutting Glass by Diamonds.—It has been ascertained that the parts of the glass to which the diamond is applied are forced asunder, as by a wedge, to a most minute distance, without being removed, so that a superficial continuous track is made from one end of the intended cut to the other. After this, any small force applied to one extremity is sufficient to extend this crack through all the whole substance and across the glass; for since the strain at each instant in the progress of the crack is confined nearly to a mathematical point at the bottom of the fissure, the effort necessary for carrying it through is proportionately small. Dr. Wollaston found, by trial, that the cut caused by mere passage of the diamond need not penetrate so much as the two-hundredth part of an inch. He found also that other mineral bodies, recently ground into the same form, are capable of cutting glass, but they cannot long return that power from want of requisite hardness.

The Mormon Rebellion. Col. Alexander, commander of the vanguard of the Utah expedition, was within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, when he received the following letter from Brigham Young, through the commander of the "Nauvoo Legion."

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY, Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 29, 1857. To the Officers Commanding the Forces now Invaluing Utah Territory.

Sir—By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you find the following:—Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in and exercised by the Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander in Chief of the militia thereof, &c., &c.

I am still the Governor and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, to succeed having been appointed and qualified, as provided by law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation, forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered.

Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until Spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Black Fork on Green River—you can do so in peace and undisturbed, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition, with Lewis Holman, Quartermaster General of the Territory, and leave in the spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march, and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you upon making the proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. Wells, will forward this and receive any communication you may have to make. Very respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor and Sup't. of Indian Affairs.

The following is the proclamation referred to by Brigham Young:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. CITIZENS OF UTAH.—We are involved by a hostile force, who are evidently seeking to accomplish our overthrow and destruction. For the last twenty-five years we have trusted officers of the government, from courts and justices to judges, governors and Presidents, only to be scorned, held in derision, insulted and betrayed. Our homes have been plundered and then burned, our fields laid waste, our principal men butchered while under the pledged faith of the government for their safety and our frontier driven from their homes to find that shelter in a barren wilderness and that protection among hostile savages which were denied them in the bosom of a Christian and civilized nation.

The constitution of our common country guarantees to us a right to demand our rights ever claimed. If the constitutional rights which pertain unto us as American citizens were extended to Utah according to the spirit and meaning thereof, our lands would be partially administered. It is all that we could ask—all that we have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselves of prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, and set out a formidable war to accomplish our destruction. We have no privilege or opportunity of defending ourselves from the false, foul and unjust accusations against us before the nation. The government has not condescended to name an investigating committee or other person to be sent to inquire into and ascertain the truth, as is customary in such cases. We know these assertions to be false; but the world is nothing. We are cruelly wronged, and forced to act in union with an unscrupulous mob, which has been sent against us as the justification of every mean letter written, addressed to Father the base, slandering slanderous which they have given to the press—of corrupt officials, who have brought false accusations against us to screen themselves in their own infamy, and of living priests and howling editors, who profess the truth for filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced upon us compels us to resist. The great first law of self preservation, and second in our order of rights—a right guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, as upon which the Government is based, is duty to ourselves, to our families, (requiring us to stand firmly united to preserve ourselves) without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our only religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand still and see the fetters forging around us which are calculated to enslave and bring us into subjection to an unfeeling military despotism, such as can only emanate, in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny and oppression.

Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah forbid.

First—All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretence whatever.

Second—That all the forces in said Territory hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion.

Third—Marital law is hereby declared to exist in this Territory from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be allowed to pass or re-pass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the proper officer.

Given under my hand and seal, at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The following is Col. Alexander's reply to Brigham Young: Headquarters Tenth Regiment of Infantry, Camp Winfield, on Ham's Fork, October 2, 1857. Brigham Young, Esq., Governor of Utah Territory. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Septem-