



C. D. MURRAY, Editor.  
D. C. ZAHM, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, YAM 4, 1859.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,  
Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are empowered to contract for us at our lowest terms.

General Newspaper Agent, S. W. Corner Third and Arch Streets, 21st Story, Philadelphia, is duly authorized to contract for advertising and subscription for the DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.  
AUDITOR GENERAL,  
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.  
SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
JOHN ROWE,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A Bad Place for Demagogues.

Perhaps there is no county in Pennsylvania where a majority of the people are more devotedly attached to the principles of the Democratic party than in little Cambria. They never falter in the hour of darkness and danger. It is true they unfortunately quarrel among themselves concerning the nominations for county officers. But further than this, they never allow their dimensions to extend. They never in national or State contests give aid and comfort to the enemy, by opposing the regularly nominated candidates of the party. They are not merely opposed to, but they despise, the doctrines promulgated and upheld by the Abolitionists and Black Republicans. Consequently, this is a bad county for demagogues to operate in, and if the individuals of that class who assembled "in convention" at Harrisburg, on the 13th of April, expect to receive any assistance from the "frosty sons of thunder" in carrying out their reasonable policy, they will discover ere long that they are very much mistaken in their calculations.

The Democratic politicians of this county, especially those who have not yet cut a very extensive figure before the public, but who firmly believe that, in the immortal words of John Soudweger, they are "destined for till rise," should be very careful to pursue a straight forward Democratic course. If they pursue a different course, if they allow themselves to become the "whippersnappers" of Forney & Co., they will soon find that their hopes of becoming "Lights of the world and demigods of fame," are forever blasted, and that they occupy a very low place in the estimation of the "rank and file" of the Mountain Democracy. If a man in this county expects to secure the confidence of his Democracy, he must pursue a consistent and straightforward course. He cannot secure their esteem by "biling and cooing" with the Black Republicans, and assisting a clique of disorganizers and demagogues in their efforts to disorganize the party in this State by opposing the regularly nominated candidates of the party for State officers. He should never allow himself to forget, for even an instant, that the Mountain Democracy despise low demagogues and trucking, trading politicians.

The Sickness Trial.

This trial, which has excited so much universal interest throughout the country, closed on Tuesday last week. By agreement of the counsel, the case was submitted to the Jury without argument. The Judge having concluded his charge, the Jury retired at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock, and shortly after 2 o'clock they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict was received with manifestations of joyous enthusiasm by the audience, and it was some time before order could be restored. Although cheering or any open manifestation of censure or approbation on the part of the audience in a court room is highly improper, yet on this occasion it was impossible to prevent those in attendance from expressing their joy at the acquittal of the prisoner. The people of Washington City evidently approve of the verdict of the Jury. Immediately after the recording of the verdict, Mr. Sickles was discharged, and received the congratulations of his friends. His counsel conducted the case with transcendent ability, and he owes them a debt of eternal gratitude. The trial continued just twenty days.

The Commissioners of the Ebensburg and Croston Railroad Company commenced receiving, on Wednesday last, subscriptions to the stock of the Company. They have thus far, we learn, been very successful. All the owners of Real Estate in this place and vicinity have already, or will, subscribe liberally. Those who have money could not invest it better, as the stock will certainly pay. The citizens of Carroll and Susquehanna townships, and Cherrytree borough and vicinity, are deeply interested in the construction of the Railroad. As soon as it is in successful operation, we are confident the Ebensburg & Susquehanna Plank road will be completed, which will furnish an outlet to market of the immense lumber trade of the northern section of this county, and the portions of Clearfield and Indiana counties adjoining this county.

The professional card of Dr. R. S. Bunn will be found in our advertising columns this week. He is a graduate of one of the best medical schools in the United States, and will, we have no doubt, render satisfaction to all who may engage his professional services. He has also opened an extensive and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Oils, Paints, &c., which he offers for sale cheap. Call and examine his stock—we are certain you will be pleased with it.

It appears from the Report of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, recently published, that the number of those who became insane by means of business perplexities, failure, loss of property, &c., is larger this year than it has been during the last seven years. The number is stated as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855. Values: 7, 12, 15, 11.

Inasmuch as 1857 was the year of the financial crisis, it may seem strange that the number for that year is so small. But as an exchange very properly remarks, the revulsion did not come until October, and consequently its effects, in this particular, were not felt until the subsequent year. We never yet heard of a case of insanity in Cambria county which was produced by failure or embarrassment in business. The Mountaineers have too much strong practical common sense to allow themselves to go crazy about money.

The honest anti-Leocompton newspapers in this State boldly denounce the course pursued by Forney and his followers since the adjournment of the Democratic State Convention in March. As an illustration of the tone in which they generally speak of the traitors, we publish the following extracts from the Somerset Democrat and Perry Democrat. They are both anti-Leocompton papers.

"They have repudiated the regularly nominated Democratic State Ticket—they have resolved to nominate another ticket, and by so doing they have resolved, deliberately and with malice prepense, to aid the Abolitionists in defeating the Democratic party of the State—and as such we repudiate its action, and declare ourselves of any sympathy we may have had in the movement."—Somerset Democrat.

"We will continue to stand by the regular organization. If it is in the hands of men who are not fit to control it, the house and snuff of the party have it in their power to entrust it to a better and firmer hand. If they are willing to suffer it to continue under its present management, we feel ourselves bound to support its nominees. In doing so, we surrender no principle we have ever contended for, deserted no position that we have ever held; and when the present troubles have been settled, as they ultimately will be, to the satisfaction of the majority of the Democratic party, we feel confident that the course which the Democrat has pursued, and the position which it still maintains, will be cordially endorsed by the Democracy of Little Ferry."—Perry Dem.

"We return our thanks to Mr. George Huntley for his excellent present, and would recommend those of our friends who wish to purchase Hardware or Tinware to call and examine his new stock, which he will sell cheap for cash. George is a good fellow, and deserves to be well patronized. Give him a call if you want bargains."

"Notwithstanding the call for a Peace Congress, the preparations for war are going forward in Europe as rapidly as ever. The London News says that it is just as likely that the Congress may listen and emit, instead of averting, a war."

"Simon Cameron is now actively engaged in electioneering for the Black Republican nomination for the Presidency."

"The Editor being absent this week, he had not, of course, an opportunity of correcting the proof sheets of the editorial articles in the present number. We therefore hope due allowance will be made for any errors that may be detected."

"The large number of students in attendance at the Iron City College has made it necessary for the managers of that popular institution to open separate rooms for the several departments of the College. One Hall, capable of seating two hundred and fifty students, is now appropriated exclusively to those engaged in book-keeping; another, with a capacity for one hundred and fifty, is devoted to the writing department; a third, with accommodations for two hundred, is occupied by those engaged in mathematical studies, while the fourth, used as a lecture room, is occupied from four to six hours each day, by some of the Professors with their classes. The present capabilities of the College are ample for the accommodation of six hundred students; but should its patronage increase for the year to come, as it has during the past, the College rooms will be far too limited for those seeking admission."

"We return our thanks to Mr. R. J. Hughes of Altoona, for the presentation of a copy of the Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

"SARASAPILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarasapilla in our columns, and we know it needs no eulogium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers."

"WASHINGTON, April 20.—Leit. Mowry, who has been here for some days on business connected with Arizona, will leave for that Territory to-morrow, but will return next winter to urge the organization of a territorial government."

"The last Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of presents for the Pinos Indios in acknowledgement of their good faith and friendship for the whites. The Indian Bureau is now making arrangements for the distribution of the presents, which will consist principally of agricultural implements."

"General Jeres, the Nicaraguan Minister, on the 29th inst., notified Mr. Yelverton, President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, that their charter had been declared null and void by the Congress of Nicaragua, on the ground that the Company had failed to fulfill its obligations. He has likewise notified Secretary Cass to that effect."

"The yellow fever is said to have appeared unusually early, and with great violence in Cuba."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.  
The Pillar of Fire, or Israel in Bondage.

By Rev. J. H. Ingraham, author, of "The Prince of the House of David." New York, Putney and Russell, Philadelphia, G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut Street.

"The Pillar of Fire" has had a sale-unprecedented by any volume of its size and character. In that work the effort was made to illustrate events in the land of Judah, by the letters of a Jewish maiden.—In this young prince of Phoenicia is supposed to write from Egypt. The condition of the children of Israel, and the wonders wrought by Moses, from the staple of the work, and as much of Egyptian history and description is introduced as are necessary to complete the picture, and give it fulness and unity. Mr. Ingraham has diligently consulted all accessible authorities upon the antiquities and customs of Egypt, and the volume is the result of long and patient study. Many difficulties attending an undertaking of such a nature, and justice to the writer requires that the preface and appendix should be read before the text of the work. The object is to promote a knowledge of the Bible, by leading readers to compare and verify, and search for themselves. The material for the volumes, it is proper to say, is drawn from other sources, and the imagination of the writer is employed to fill up, from brief data, a continuous narrative. It is a Phœnician and contemporary view of the scenes and events which we are accustomed to regard from quite a different standpoint. It will popularize knowledge upon subject heretofore restricted to archaeologists.

This entertaining and instructive book of 596 pages, bound in excellent style, is sold for \$1.25—same price as "Prince of the House of David."

Evans of Philadelphia, has purchased 10,000 copies of "The Pillar of Fire," and 5,000 of the "Prince of the House of David," and will mail a handsome Gift, with other book, on receipt of the price and twenty cents for postage.

A new Classified Catalogue of Standard Books, in every department of Literature, with a new list of Gifts for 1859, has just been issued by Evans, and will be mailed free, on application. Address G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BOOK OF ANECDOTES.  
And Budget of Fun.

G. G. EVANS, Publisher.  
[No 429 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.]

We have here a neat volume, containing a capital budget of fun, being filled with the most laughable sayings and jokes of celebrated wits and humorists. The publication, too, is well timed, as the travelling season is about to commence, and we can hardly imagine a work better calculated to amuse leisure, as a reading companion on board a steamer or a railway car. Merit, too, is good for the mind. It classes away care and cultivates humor. In the language of the poet, it is wise to "laugh while you may"—be candid when you can."

This mirth-provoking book is sold at its low price of One Dollar. Evans will mail a copy and a handsome present to all persons remitting one dollar for this book, and twenty cents for postage. Address G. G. Evans, Publisher, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—New Classified Catalogues of Books and gifts sent free, on application by mail.

Dreadful Affray between Newspaper Proprietors.

A serious rencounter took place this morning in the law office of the Messrs. Cotton, situated on Exchange Alley, opposite the Post-Office, up stairs, between John M. Vernon and Capt. J. S. Bossiere, proprietors of the Louisiana Courier. It appears, from what we can learn, that there had been some misunderstanding between the parties, and that there had been some much known his intention to go into court in order to liquidate the concern. This morning, early, Mr. Vernon went to the office of Messrs. Cotton and was seated at one of the desks with his memoranda, for the purpose of drawing up a detailed statement for his lawyers, who were acting also for Capt. Bossiere, when that gentleman came up the stairs and took a seat next to Mr. E. B. Cotton, on the opposite side of the room from Mr. Vernon.

He stated to Mr. Cotton that he objected to being sued in this parish, and wanted the action brought in St. Tamany, where he resided, at the same time applying, so Mr. Cotton informs us, rather abusive language to Mr. Vernon, who seemed, however, to take no notice of it and continued his writing. And continue to talk in that manner for a few moments, Capt. Bossiere rose from his chair and said to Mr. Vernon that he would like to see him a moment in the passage. Vernon got up and followed him to the passage, a few feet from the door of the office where E. B. Cotton sat, that, from where he sat, he heard the lie given on both sides, and other abusive epithets, until finally he heard Capt. Bossiere exclaim, "D—n you, I'll shoot you." Vernon then instantly backed into the office and drew his pistol; and Mr. Cotton sprang towards Bossiere, and placed his hand on his breast to prevent him from firing, though he had not drawn any weapon.

Suddenly, however, Capt. Bossiere drew his revolver and fired at Vernon, when Mr. Cotton sprang out of the way. Vernon there upon returned Bossiere's fire, and continued firing until he had fired five shots, four of which took effect upon the person of Capt. Bossiere, whose pistol clogged in some manner.

They then eluded and were struggling desperately, when Judge Cotton and one other gentleman succeeded in separating them. Capt. Bossiere's son rushed up stairs with a pistol, but was prevented from using it.

Capt. Bossiere was taken to the Charity Hospital, where, upon examination, it was found that he was wounded dangerously in the breast just below the sternum, the other balls, one of which entered and came out of his face, and the other two through the left hand, having caused but trifling though painful wounds.

Dr. Foster, the physician at the Hospital, was unable to state the exact direction the ball in the breast had taken, but was in hopes that it had gone round the body through the integuments. Mr. Vernon was arrested by special officer Farrell, and taken to the second District Station House.

Prospects for 1859—A good time is coming.

The New York Tribune of Saturday thus notices the departure of "hard times" from the country, and the dawn of a better era which is at hand. It says:

"Eighteen months have passed, and all seems changed. Manufactories, furnaces and forges, are generally at work again. Nearly all who can do anything have work, if they see fit to do it. Wages are generally higher than at this time last year. Trade is brisk, and is generally supposed to be healthy. The imports at this point for last week exceeded in custom-house valuation \$6,000,000. Up to April 9th the merchandise entered at this port since January 1, was valued at \$65,000,000, though the exports hence were less than \$15,000,000. And while the imports of the first fourteen weeks of this year exceeded those of last year, our exports were actually less than those of the corresponding portion of either 1857 or 1858. Of course, we hear without surprise that the Persia took out more than \$1,200,000 in specie this week, and that even larger shipments are anticipated."

And the New York Herald of Wednesday says:—"On Monday last the exchanges at the Bank Clearing-house in this city were larger than they had been on any day since August 17th, 1857, just before the crisis. This little fact shows the tendency of affairs. It is one of the many indications around us which tell the tale of returning commercial prosperity. According to present appearances the United States are destined this year to see a period of commercial activity and general speculation such as they never knew before."

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE in Ecuador was the most disastrous in the loss of human life and damage to property that has occurred in South America for a number of years. The following details will be read with interest. "On the 22d day of March, at half past eight in the morning, an earthquake which shook the mountain range of the Chimborazo for the space of four minutes destroyed almost entirely the city of Quito, and killed from two to five thousand persons. The churches, monasteries, convents and State edifices are almost all ruined to fragments. The Convent of San Augustin, the Tabernacle de la Capilla, the Temple of the Segarino, the Cathedral, the Convent of Santa Catalina, the Palacio del Obispo, the Chapel of la Merced, the Chapels of the Cathedral, the Compania, of the Hospital, of Carmen Vajjo, the cloisters of the Convent of Santa Dominga, a part of the Convent of San Fernando, are all partially or wholly ruined. Also, the contents of San Diego, Santa Clara and Santa Barbara. There is scarcely a house in the city that is not badly damaged."

That portion of the Peace occupied by the Minister of the Interior, a great part of the College of San Luis, and the splendid mansion of Dr. Albuja, have also fallen. All the principal buildings of the neighboring towns of San Antonio, Ocotambo, Machacha, Chillogallo and Magdalena have been destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at three millions of dollars; and, from the poverty of the people, it will be impossible to repair and rebuild any great number of the better class of edifices destroyed. The shocks were felt simultaneously in Baugua, Ambato, and Alausi, and in Eipillo the earth opened in various places. The earthquake was also felt at Guayaquil, but did no damage there. The temples and convents of Santa Dominga, in Merced and San Augustin, all had fine stone facades and towers; the temples of San Catalina and Concepcion, and the Hospital, also had stone facades.

Quito is said to contain 60,000 inhabitants. It is built on an extensive plain against the mountains of Panacillo, and Pimichica, and is about 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the houses are two stories, some three and a part one story. Many are built with burnt brick, with handsome facades, but the greatest portion are unburned brick.

Prospect of the Wheat Crop.—The Detroit Advertiser of Wednesday, says:—"Since we referred to the prospect of the growing wheat crop of Michigan, a few days since, we have seen and conversed with several gentlemen from different parts of the State upon the subject, and their uniform testimony is that it never looked so promising, at this season as at present. It has in no instance, as far as we are informed, been winter killed, and every where looks rank and thrifty. Unless attacked by the fly or weevil, the aggregate quantity raised in the State will be larger than ever. This encouraging appearance of the Wheat crop cannot fail to exercise a favorable influence upon the business of the State. It will induce those who have been holding on to the last year's yield in anticipation of higher prices, to relax their grasp somewhat, if it have no other good result. But this of itself will be no inconsiderable advantage, provided there is any Wheat in the country."

Statistics of Ohio for 1858; shows that the number of suicides in that State was sixty in all, or one in every thousand of the population. The mode of suicide is mainly confined to hanging, drowning, cutting throat shooting and poison.

Another Relief of Antiquity.—A quaint Indian pipe was dug up near Brookville, Jefferson county, last week. It is made of a hard soapstone, about two and a half inches long, and shaped like a baby's foot—the stem serving for the leg, and the whole for the tobacco being cut out on the instep. The whole is perfectly shaped, toes, toe-nails, and even the dimple on the side for the ankle bones and a depression for the hollow of the foot.

The Jackson Monument in New Orleans has risen to the height of seventy feet and seventy feet more are required to complete it, calling for an additional outlay of \$21,000. The monument Association is making an attempt to raise funds.

This precise point at issue in the New Nicaragua treaty is this.—The Nicaraguan Government require that the United States should promise to prevent military expeditions from leaving our country against Nicaragua. To this the President objects, and maintains that our own laws are to be executed by ourselves and to be repealed or changed, without being the subject of stipulation with a foreign government.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, April 25.—The steamship City of Washington, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon. Her news is three days later.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, the war rumors have circulated to an alarming extent, but the latest reports are of a more pacific nature. The armament preparations continue with unabated energy. Great Britain.—War was generally considered inevitable, and much depression prevailed until the 11th, when reassuring rumors were current, and announcements were made that the concessions made by Austria, in the preliminary considerations gave renewed hopes for the meeting of the Congress, and caused considerable recovery in the funds at London and on the continent.

Austria has proposed, and the other powers it is said have assented, to a simultaneous disarming before the Congress meets. The English Ministers have been pressed in Parliament to give a statement with regard to European affairs. They promised to do so on the 15th.

Parliament will probably be dissolved in a week. The House of Commons have rejected a resolution in favor of the ballot by three majority. France.—The Paris Monitor publishes another official article to conciliate the German power. France repudiates the idea of interfering with their independence.

Sardinia.—Sardinia has sent the Marquis D'Azeglio on a special mission to London. Austria.—The Vienna advices had been very warlike, but had slightly moderated at the close. The Austrian troops at Lombardy continued to advance, and threaten the frontiers of Piedmont.

India.—The Calcutta mail to March 9th, and Hong Kong advices to February 25th have arrived in England. The India Government had imposed an increase of duty on imports, the market for which continued depressed. The Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.—A dispatch from Paris says that England will propose the question of general disarmament to the plenipotentiaries. Germany.—A letter from Munich states that the Cavalry and infantry of the Bavaria army are to be placed on a war footing, and before the end of the month all Germany will be in arms.

China.—The Hong Kong advices by mail are to the 26th of February. The January English mail had not arrived out. The supplies of tea were falling in the tea districts, having been swept, and the low qualities arriving show there is very little to come. Considering the quality, the prices are extremely high. In the Baysian districts it is reported that the plants are greatly suffering from drought.

Distrust of the People.

In the country there have always been many politicians belonging, as their occasion might serve, to different parties, who have been distinguished by no characteristic more marked than their distrust of the people. This distrust is shown in various ways:—in contempt, sometimes, for what they call "the populace," or the "popular" judgment and taste; at other times, by disregard of the most absurd manifestations; and, again, by efforts to play upon those whom they despise, or at least doubt, by various sorts of trick, stratagem, and imposture. The instincts of some, and honest impulses of others, among such men, naturally drive them into opposition to the Democracy; and the more candid and disinterested among them, have at different eras of our political history, openly avowed their antagonism under the names of Federalists or Whigs. With the leaders and the rank and file of this sort it is easy to deal; they are open and above-board; and at the least, as well as at the best they are quite harmless. Candid and honest enough to express their hearty, if not rancorous, distrust of Democracy in a Nation wherein, by the very nature of our political institutions and social life, and individual aspirations, Democracy must be paramount in some form or other.

But, from time to time—as at this hour—there have been found persons making noisy and incessant professions of attachment to the Democratic cause—assuming the name of "the party,"—and boastfully pretending to state its opinions and feelings, and yet ignoring the deliberate and settled, the wise and dispassionate judgment of the people. These persons are notable to every attentive observer for every quality which can designate and defile the spirit and the aims of faction.

At present they display their fanciful animus by the intemperance and unscrupulousness of their attacks upon the man whom the people of this Union elevated to the Chief Magistracy. Mr. Buchanan could not, of course, by his policy, or his patronage, or his courtesies, satisfy the personal and varied, and in many instances, contradictory wishes of these self-seeking pretenders to authoritative position and leadership in the Democratic ranks. So they magnanimously deserted the Administration at an important crisis, fancying that they would not only preserve what character they possessed, in the act of desertion, but also transfer the masses, by whom they professed to be backed, into the camp of the opposition. This fancy, we presume, is now patent to themselves as the merest illusion. They are not recognized by the adversaries of Democracy as quite so mighty, by talents, influence, or character, political, social, or personal, as they expected to be acknowledged; and they are averse enough to discover also that the people, of whom they never thought, except as a mass to be enjayed, or whedled, or squeezed into such forms as suited their desires and aims, are still the hearty friends and ready supporters of the Chief Magistracy.—Washington Constitution.

At a recent festivity in Paris, Louis Napoleon wore a sword, the scabbard and hilt of which were covered with \$30,000 worth of diamonds, while the Empress displayed a million of dollars worth of diamonds.

The Legislature of Maryland, at its late session prohibiting lotteries after the 1st day of April, 1859. It seems, however, that the law is inoperative and worthless, by reason that no penalty attaches to its violation.

Arrival of the St. Louis.

New York, April 25.—The steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall, with California mail of the 5th inst., 550 passengers, and \$1,700,000 in treasure, arrived at this port this evening. The St. Louis made her trip in a little over 20 days.

The U. S. ships Roanoke and Jamestown, and the store-ship Relief, were at Aspinwall all well. An attempt at a revolution in San Salvador was speedily put down. A fearful earthquake destroyed the City of Quito, with over 2000 lives. The loss of this is computed by some as high as 5000. The loss of property is said to amount to \$2,000,000. A number of small towns to the westward were also destroyed, and some deaths were occasioned in Guayaquil.

Dr. Trevitt, the U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, has had a difficulty with the government. Several of the principal actors in the outbreak of the 28th of February, took refuge, which was twice invaded by armed police, and the wrong men were taken prisoners, and the first time the police were driven off, but on the next day the Consul was obliged to submit under protest.

Dr. Trevitt's exequator has been cancelled by the government. The revolution at Chili had been nearly quelled. At an engagement in Corquimbo, the government forces were forced to retire, with the loss of 95 men; the revolutionists had nearly double that number.

In Bolivia, the opposition had been nearly beaten in an engagement with the government forces, with a loss of 65 killed, including many of the leaders. In Equador, the blockade at Guayaquil continues.

Important News from Utah.

Johnston.—Movement of Troops to Provo. LEAVENWORTH, April 25.—Advices from Utah received by the Overland Mail represent affairs in the Territory as wearing a very threatening aspect, and seem clearly to justify the impossibility of the Federal Government administering justice. Judge Cradlebaugh discharged the Grand Jury, they refusing to find any bills and using every other means to screen the parties accused of murder.

The court for the parishes of Potter and Poole, was also compelled to discharge its prisoners in custody. Judge Cradlebaugh, in discharging its grand and trial jurors, charged the Mormons with obstructing the officers of the court, by pressing testimony, and refusing to give provision for the confinement and maintenance of prisoners.

Owing to the excited state of popular feeling, about one thousand of the troops were ordered from Camp Floyd, and succeeded near Provo. Governor Cumming had issued a Proclamation, taking ground with the Mormon sentiment. It is not stated whether he demanded the withdrawal of the troops from Provo, but the action laid him open to the charge of complicity with the Mormon theory.

There is much bad feeling between the troops and the Mormons, though the former forboreance. A collision is, however, imminent. St. Louis, April 25.—The Utah correspondent of the Republics, writing about the affairs of the Territory, says that things are in a worse condition than ever before since the advent of the army. The feeling has reached a culminating point, and we are on the eve of open hostilities. There is a difference between General Johnston and Governor Cumming, and an open discussion and rupture between the Executive and Judicial.

St. Louis, April 25.—The Salt Lake Valley Fair, recorded by the mails, contains a series of letters giving the proceedings of Judge Cradlebaugh's Court, as from a plain to some extent the difficulties and disturbances in the Territory. The misunderstanding between Governor Cumming and General Johnston, seems to have grown out of the latter refusing to withdraw the troops from Provo, sent there under a requisition of the Court, to protect the witnesses subpoenaed to give evidence.

Judge Cradlebaugh had passed severe strictures on Gov. Cumming's proclamation, (which has not been received here) characterizing it as infernal, and entirely designed to excite the people against the troops, to obstruct the course of justice, and create insubordination in the army. He also says that instead of the presence of the troops tending to terrify the inhabitants and intimidate in behalf of the prosecution, and paralyzing in behalf of the protection of the troops against the threats and intimidations of the very inhabitants, said to be so greatly terrified.

Judge Cradlebaugh sitting merely as a committing magistrate, would go to Camp Floyd the following week to continue his investigations. Testimony has been elicited implicating several Bishops, and the civil authorities of the Territory in murders at various times, all of whom have fled to escape arrest. Four of the Grand Jurors discharged by Judge Cradlebaugh have also fled.

Colar City, and several other towns in the vicinity of the Meadows Mountain massacre, are almost entirely depopulated. The Valley Fair also states that a force of about one thousand Indians have been murdered in that neighborhood, headed by a white man, who expresses a determination to prevent the arrest of any one in that neighborhood.

Judge Cradlebaugh emphatically denies that the grand jury protested against their discharge, as stated by the Desert News.

Post Office Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The question relative to the Postmaster of Philadelphia has not yet been definitely settled, and the reported removal of Postmaster Westcott is at least premature. O. Flynn the Postmaster at Detroit, will be removed as soon as his successor can be selected, about which there is some difficulty. The President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company arrived here to-day on business connected with the California mail service. The Postmaster General will open new routes under the Post Route bill of 1858, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, but will continue the service on all the old routes, the contracts for which were recently awarded.