



C. D. MURRAY, Editor.
D. C. ZALIM, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOHN ROWE,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

We have no disposition to go into an elaborate reply to the column and a half of personal abuse of us which appeared in the last number of the *Mountaineer*. We will not stoop so low as to attempt to get up a set-off to our neighbor's personalities. Nearly two years ago he invited us to accompany him to Carrolltown, and we did so. We returned home with him, and nothing occurred during the trip to mar the friendship which then existed between us. And yet our neighbor, for the sake of being personal, endeavored, by falsifying a circumstance which occurred on that occasion, to represent us to the world as a blackguard, as a contemner of the common courtesies of life. We will not retort to his personalities by saying that he was so drunk on the occasion referred to, that he could not possibly know anything which occurred, for by so doing we would place ourselves on the platform which he himself occupies. If he is mean enough to invade the hours which we believed were consecrated to friendship, let him do so, but we are determined not to disgrace ourselves by following his example. When we see a fellow being with faults and failings, we pity him. It is a sight at beholding which, although devils laugh, angels weep. Engaged in the defense of what we believe to be an honorable cause, we have freely commented on the political conduct of the politicians of this county whose views did not accord with our own. But we have not, in any instance, assailed their private character, and we never will do so.

The editor of the *Mountaineer* has many and grievous failings, but it will not be our fault if they are harshly commented on during his life, or are remembered in his epitaph. We regard with contempt his attacks on our private character, and say to him with as much sincerity as Uncle Toby said to the fly, which he caught while buzzing maliciously around his head—"Go, poor devil; this is a world not large enough for thee and me!" There is nothing in the world at which there are so many adepts as at personal abuse. The best hands at it we ever met with were the fish women of Philadelphia. It is as natural for them to be personal in their observations, and to be even sarcastic in their remarks, as to cry "fresh shad." Our neighbor is welcome to continue his personalities if he sees proper. We are willing to leave the business with such creatures as himself and the fish women of Philadelphia.

Our neighbor commences his article by assailing an individual who never had anything to do with this controversy. This is cowardly and mean, but is eminently characteristic of the editor of the *Mountaineer*, and furnishes a convincing proof of the truth of that which he has said of himself—"I ain't much of a lawyer or editor, but I am the best surveyor in the county." Last fall he made a personal attack on General White, to which he replied, and after a "few letters" were exchanged, our neighbor quietly backed out from the controversy. We know that the almost unanimous verdict of the people on the occasion referred to was that the editor of the *Mountaineer* had been badly used up. After thus "backing out," his attempt to make a thrust at General White over our shoulder is, we repeat, mean and cowardly. He asserts that we are not our own master, and that in the discharge of our duties we are controlled by "outsiders." It takes but little time or ink to make such charges, but it is sometimes difficult to prove them. We have never published anything in the editorial columns of this paper of which we are ashamed. We challenge our neighbor to point out when or where we ever faltered in the support of Democratic men and measures. If we were dictated to, our dictators evidently never counselled us to pursue an anti-Democratic course. Our neighbor cannot say the same with truth. Our course never elicited the approbation of Black Republican editors—his did.

A few weeks ago our neighbor made a number of serious charges, against Senator Bigler. We called on him to prove them. Instead of doing this, he commenced assailing our private character—the common resort of low-minded blagards when sinking under the weight of argument. Our neighbor asserts that we have been attempting to misrepresent the bogus Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 13th of April, and cites the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* as authority to sustain his position. That paper denounced Forney's Convention in stronger terms than ever we did. It was a Convention called in open violation of the principles of the Democratic party, for the purpose of transferring it to the Black Republicans. We denounced at the time the men who composed it as traitors and disorganizers. Our neighbor acted the part of the apologist. Our views with regard to them have undergone no change since

then. We regard them as low demagogues, and if possessed of the intellect of Junius, we would preserve the perishable infamy of their names, and make them immortal.

Our neighbor last fall and winter denounced as traitors the men who opposed a portion of the County ticket last October. He is now the apologist and defender of the men who held a bogus Convention at Harrisburg on the 13th of April, and repudiated the Democratic State ticket and the platform adopted by the State Convention. Where is his consistency? According to his logic, that which was treason last fall is perfectly right now! "If this be consistency, make the most of it."

For the purpose of bringing the matter to an issue, we will endeavor to come back to the point from which we first started. Our neighbor has asserted that the appointment of Quiggle was procured through the influence of Senator Bigler. This we wish him to prove. He has asserted that, in procuring this appointment, Senator Bigler was actuated by pecuniary motives. We ask him to prove this. He has asserted that we are not our own master, and that we are controlled by "outsiders." This also he will please prove. Last fall he denounced as traitors the men who opposed a portion of the county ticket. Now he is the apologist of the men who are opposing the State ticket. We wish him to say whether in this matter he has pursued a straightforward and consistent course. Is he, or is he not, the political friend of John W. Forney. A satisfactory answer will be more interesting to the readers of the *Mountaineer* than a column and a half of personal abuse of the editor of the *Democrat & Sentinel*.

—We were shown the other day, by a friend, a letter from Mr. Abraham Cramer, who resided in this place a portion of last year, dated from Pike's Peak. He states that the diggings are a magnificent humbug and that he intended starting shortly across the Plains for California. We believe none of the citizens of Cambria were duped by the Pike's Peak humbug.

—Mr. C. T. Roberts, of the firm of Stahl & Roberts, informed us yesterday, that an attempt was made to enter their establishment on Monday night. A burglar was endeavoring to pry up the window on the Alley between their Store and Mr. Fulton's residence, but fortunately the noise awakened Mrs. Stahl. She immediately hoisted a window and looked out, and the burglar finding that he was "noticed" decamped. Court has evidently drawn to our town a number of these enemies of society, and we advise them to leave as soon as possible. If they get into the clutches of the *Mountaineers* they need not anticipate merciful treatment.

—We refer our readers to the advertisement of T. J. James. The citizens of Cherrytree Borough, where he has resided for some time, speak of him as a good workman. We confidently recommend him to the patronage of the citizens of Elensburg and vicinity.

—The editor of the *Mountaineer* was absent from home last Monday and Tuesday, and consequently did not write the leader in the last number of that paper. We know very well the gentleman by whom it was written, but we will not name him now. If he persists in thrusting his snout into matters with which he has nothing to do, it may hereafter become our duty to attend to him. He may think he is sharp, but after all he is not as sharp as he thinks he is. We advise him if he understands his true interests to lay low and keep easy.

—We will next week publish a report of the proceedings of Court. The attendance is not as large as usual.

—We had a talk with Mordecai the other day, and will give an abstract of his sayings next week. Although not much of a scholar, he says some very sensible things occasionally.

—We had the pleasure of taking by the hand, on last Saturday, our friend, James A. Rodriguez, Esq. He is now a citizen of New York city. Andy is possessed of intellect and a heart, and will yet make his mark in the world. Jack Riley is also in town, and is just from the city of "magnificent distances." He looks well, and is as kind-hearted as in days of yore.

—Mr. Jack Frost paid us an unwelcome visit last Saturday night. This is an item concerning which we presume our Cambria county readers are as well posted as we are. All the gardens in this place are "good for nix," and the instalment of apples next fall will be small. Corn is severely injured, but we think it will recover. At all events it was not too late to replant it on last Monday. The best corn we recollect ever having seen was planted on the first of June. Wheat and rye we understand, were not injured, and Providence permitting, there will be a very large crop of both in this county next fall.

—A citizen of Chest township named Francis Schimp, was so seriously injured by the falling of a tree on Monday of last week, that he died the next day. His two sons chopped down a tree, which fell in a contrary course from that which they supposed. It struck Mr. Schimp on the head, and fractured the cranium. He survived about 24 hours after the accident.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio met in Columbus on Thursday, and made the following nominations:

For Governor—R. P. Ranney, by acclamation.
For Supreme Judge—H. C. Whitman.
For Lieut. Governor—W. H. Safford.
For Secretary of State—Wm. Bushnell.
For Treasury—Jacob Reinhardt.

Delegate Elections.

THE DEMOCRATIC voters of the several Election Districts of the County of Cambria, are requested to meet on SATURDAY the 25th day of June, at the places designated by law for holding the General Elections, and then and there elect by ballot two persons to represent them in County Convention. The Delegates thus chosen will meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Elensburg, on TUESDAY the 25th day of June at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing General Election, and to transact such other business as the usages and interests of the party require. The Election for Delegates to be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and to be kept open until 7 o'clock. The voters of Conemaugh township will meet at Williams' School House.

THOMAS MCCONNELL,
Chairman Co. Com.

June 8, 1859.

The Steamship City of Washington arrived at St. Johns, N. B., last Saturday. The news which she brings is intensely exciting. A battle has been fought between the Austrians and the Allies, in which the Austrians were defeated. The following is the telegraphic dispatch of the news received on Monday:

The Steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 25th, bound to New York, has been intercepted by the N. Y. Associated Press news yacht. Her news is of great importance, as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The Allied and Austrian forces had met, and the latter had been defeated.

The Steamer Africa, from New York had arrived at Liverpool.

The battle between the Austrians and the Allies took place at Montebello, a town of Austrian Italy; the Austrians were 15,000 strong and made the attack; after a severe engagement they were obliged to retreat. The Allied army lost 700, while the Austrian loss is estimated at 2,000. A number of Austrians had been captured and taken prisoners to Marselles.

The Liverpool cotton Market was quiet and prices were much easier, but there is no change reported in the quotations. Breadstuffs were dull and provisions steady. On the London "change" closed about 90 1/2.

The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May. The Austrians were commanded by General Stadion, attacked the posts of the allied General D'Almeida. They were driven back by Gen. Forey's division after a furious combat, which lasted four hours. The Allies carried Montebello but did not pursue the Austrians. Two hundred of the Austrians, including the Colonel, were captured and taken to Marselles. The Austrians lost 2,000, the Allies 700, among whom were many officers.

The Austrian account of the battle differs widely from the above. The actual force of the French is not stated. It is reported, however, that it numbered 6,000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian Cavalry.

PASSAGE OF THE SEDIA BY THE SARDINIANS.—A bulletin issued by the Sardinian Government announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under Gen. Balbini, had forced a passage over the river Sedia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Gen. Garibaldi had entered Gaven Pavia with 6,000 men for a revolutionary purpose.

ENGLISH MEN-OF-WAR IN THE ADRIATIC.—It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic sea.

THE LATEST.—Revolution in Lombardy.—Death of the King of Naples.—Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy. The King of Naples is dead, and Francis II. has assumed the Government of Naples.

England.—The British Admiralty has formerly invited tenders for the carriage of the monthly mail to and from Australia via Panama.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to sanction the agreement with the Government and to issue £600,000 of new capital.

France.—The Paris *Moniteur* announces that France adheres to the condition of "privatizing," and the principle that the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.

The Paris Bourse closed firm; three's were quoted at 65 1/2.

Indians Examining the "Swift Wagons."—A correspondent, who has recently crossed from the Pacific on the overland route, says: The Indians of the Cherokee nation are very anxious to have the route through their territory. They call the mail coach the "swift wagon." A deputation from the heads of the nation have waited upon the "Great Chief, Butterfield of the swift wagon," as they call him, and asked him to run the wagons through their country. They are rich, and great slaveholders, owning more niggers than their neighbors in Arkansas.

Their country is a beautiful one. They are jealous of the whites, fearing—it is probable—that they will be driven from their homes. The Camanches and interior Indians look upon the "swift wagon," with great curiosity and wonder. They have shown no malice or ill-will as yet. Some six hundred of them lately stopped the mail coach and surrounded it. "They wished to see the 'swift wagon,' and what was in it." They detained it five or six hours, until they had inspected it—looked under the seats—turned over the mail bags—felt of them—looked at the wheels, poles, harness and trappings, to their satisfaction with many an interjection, "Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!" They then told the conductor to "go on with the 'swift wagon,'" (here many an ugh was grunted with satisfaction, but, "ugh! no railroad—no railroad," and all grunted a hearty "ugh!" of approbation and comment.

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH NAVIES.—The French Navy is now supposed to be as efficient as that of Great Britain. It received its stimulus from Louis Napoleon, in the grand display of the British Napier fleet off Cronstadt, five years ago, consisting of 15 ships of the line, 11 heavy frigates, and 43 screw steamers. France now actually outnumbers England—the one having forty-six while the other has but thirty-four with nine black-ships. In steam line-of-battle ships France is well nigh up to England, she having forty, with four iron-sided ships—while England has fifty. In corvettes and gunboats, and other small steam craft, England has still a preponderance, but these are comparatively of little account in the great operations of naval warfare. But the Emperor has by no means finished. According to the last Report of the Minister of Marine, it is designed to raise the French steam navy to 150 vessels-of-war of various classes, built after the best models, with engines of full power, in addition to 72 steam transports? and it is proposed to devote to this end a sum equivalent to thirteen millions annually for the next twelve years.

NO MORE NEGRO VOTING IN OHIO.—The Legislature of Ohio lately passed a bill prohibiting any one having negro blood in his veins from voting. The bill was introduced by Mr. Wm. H. Stafford, formerly of this place, and the vote upon it was strictly upon party lines, every Democrat voting for the bill, and every Republican against it. When Mr. Stafford left here, he was a Whig; but after living in Ohio for a time, he found, as every person does, that the Democracy was the only national party, and he now acts with us. And yet Americans and Whigs even here in Virginia advocate a coalition with Black Republicans to defeat the Democracy. *Parkersburg News*

The Attorney General has given his opinion that the Postmaster General cannot legally reduce the overland mail service from semi-weekly to weekly. Could it have been done, the saving to the department would have been nearly \$300,000 annually.

Proscription in Massachusetts.

The voters of Massachusetts adopted, on Monday last, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, which was submitted by the Legislature in the following words:

"No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified according to the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth; Provided, That this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; Provided further, That it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States born during the temporary absence of the parent thereof."

The amendment has been carried by over six thousand majority. Massachusetts is a Republican State, and this is a Republican vote. Notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the German Republicans of the North-western States, and the fears of the New York *Tribune* that the adoption of the amendment would drive off this class of voters, and possibly affect the Presidential election, Republican Massachusetts has not been deterred from giving expression to its hatred towards citizens of foreign birth, by engraving upon her Constitution an odious and proscription feature, unknown to other States of the Union. By this amendment a foreigner may be a citizen of the United States, qualified to vote and hold office, and yet be excluded from the same privileges in liberty-loving Massachusetts. That State exhausts all its liberality upon the negro, who is allowed to vote, when the citizen of foreign birth is excluded.—*Patriot & Union*.

Tricksters Unmasked.

The New York *Tribune*, so long the most virulent organ of the abolitionists, has now the cool effrontery to accuse the democratic party of organizing and keeping up the slavery agitation! In its anxiety to qualify as the leading director of the fusionists, this rapid anti-slavery and sectional journal formerly declares that there is no immediate practical issue before the country involving the slavery question. The audacity of the first statement must be obvious to every man who knows anything of the history of the subject in Congress and the country. Does the *Tribune* really imagine that the people have forgotten the early beginnings of aggressions upon the constitutional rights of the South, and the meddling with their privileges and comforts, whether at home or traveling with their families and servants in other parts of the nation? that, from first to last, the Democratic party in the South have only said, "LET US ALONE?"

The second declaration is a pregnant proof that the black republicans feel the dissolution of their faction to be nigh. Have we not declared, over and over again that the subject of slavery is no longer a practical question among democrats? Thanks to the far-seeing sagacity and unblenching firmness of the President, the disturbing issues that were forced upon the democracy in relation to it are settled. Could we believe in the *Tribune* in this statement to express the minds of its faction to throw the dead issue behind them, we would hail the announcement with satisfaction; but, unluckily, there is too much reason to believe that it is merely intended for the nonce. It is desired to bring about the so much desired coalition between the opposition elements, North and South. If that coalition could succeed in establishing a hybrid Administration, then the mask would be thrown off, and the more powerful party to the bargain would pre-empt its own terms. The success of so unprincipled a combination could not but be fatal to the peace, the happiness and liberties of the people, if not to the integrity of the people.

These shallow stratagems will not do!—*Washington Constitution*.

A Balloon in the Lake.

As the propeller Jefferson, Capt. Bond, was passing Erie, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some five miles from shore, a large balloon was discovered about 3 miles in the air, above Erie, travelling in a northeasterly direction. Capt. Bond was looking at it through the glass, when he saw it rapidly descend to the lake, and in a few minutes strike the water. Two persons were seen in the basket, and one of them waved a white signal for relief. The Captain ordered the course of the propeller to be changed toward the sufferers, and when a short distance from them a small boat was lowered and manned and sent to them. One of them proved to be Mr. Lynn, the editor of the Erie Dispatch. They were standing in the basket, which was sunk in the water up to their heads. The small boat was made fast to the balloon, when a tug came out from Erie and took them ashore.

Mr. Kyle, the clerk of the propeller Jefferson, and to whom we are indebted for these particulars, informs us that the wind was hauling the balloon through the water at the rate of about five miles an hour, and it required considerable exertion for the small boat to overtake it. The men in the balloon were quite jocular over the mishap, but as they shook like the ague and were as white as sheets, their mirth seemed to be of a rather ghastly character. The propeller was about seven miles from them when they struck the water. The prompt action of Capt. Bond, Mr. Kyle and others on board the propeller, saved the lives of the unfortunate aeronauts beyond doubt.

The manager of the balloon was the editor of the Dispatch, who has been on several aerial excursions before. The ascension was made in the presence of a large concourse of people yesterday afternoon at Erie. A tug has been engaged to be in readiness to go to the relief of the aeronauts in case they struck the lake, but somehow it did not get started until the propeller's small boat had picked them up. They were in the lake half an hour.

An Accommodating Wife.—The August (Ga.) Dispatch relates the death of a man in that county under the most horrible circumstances. He was intoxicated, and told his wife that he intended to kill himself. She seconded the proposition and aided him in getting a rope over a beam in the house, and in getting it around his neck. His wife immediately ran away and had not been apprehended.

Mr. Kossuth, who was reported to be in or near Hungary, is certainly in London.

Four Days Later from California.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—LATER FROM ARIZONA. ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The Overland Mail, which left California on the 13th ult., reached Jefferson City at noon to-day, and is due here at 10 o'clock to-night.

The advices furnished are four days later. There was no news of importance.

There was a fair business doing at San Francisco. The demand from the interior is increasing.

The mining news continues to be of a favorable character.

The Steamer Santa Cruz had arrived at San Francisco, from Mazatlan, with \$385,000 in specie, and 36 Mexican officers, who had been banished by the Liberals.

The mail brings intelligence that eight white men who were prospecting for silver mines near Honey Lake, has been killed by the Indians.

The house of Old Stevenson, at Red Bluffs was burned on the 11th ult. and Mrs. Stevenson, another woman, and five children, perished in the flames.

The *Arizonian*, of the 19th ult. is filled with the accounts of outrages committed by a band of Regulators who had driven all the Mexicans from Sonora Valley, and committed several murders. The Americans at Tubac have publicly denounced the outrages, and a company of troops had been detailed from Fort Buchanan to suppress further proceedings.

SHIP NEWS.—The Ships *Coginola* for Melbourne, *Dragon* for Calcutta, barque *Kamenglen*, sailed from San Francisco between the 6th and the 13th ult.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President has issued a proclamation for the sale of public lands in Iowa, commencing at Fort Dodge the 26th September, and at Sioux City the 31 October; they are in the north-western part of Iowa, at the head of the Des Moines river and its tributaries.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howitz has been ordered to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as Assistant Chief of that Bureau. Surgeon Delaney and Assistant Surgeon Kindelberger have been ordered to the San Jacinto.

The steamer *Roonoke* will, it is said, bring the Japanese Commissioners from Panama to New York.

Commander Porter will leave in the steamer of the 26th, to take command of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, now at Panama.

Captain Dahlgren, having, by order of the Chief Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, examined and tested Josiah's breech-loading carbine, officially reports that this style of arms commends itself to the test of the service, the only objection being the shortness of the barrel.

By Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The Overland mail arrived last night. The news is unimportant. A letter from Fort Belknap dated 22d inst., says that the express train had just arrived from Camp Radzinski, bringing the report that Maj. Van Horn had a fight with the Northern Camanches at the fork of the Arkansas river, on the 16th, killing fifty and taking thirty-six prisoners. Two soldiers were killed and several wounded, among the latter Lieut. Lee, and Capt. Smith. The letter also says that three or four hundred Texans were encamped twenty miles below the Brazos on the Indian Reserve with the intention of attacking the Reserve Indians. Much excitement prevailed.

The first lot of new crop wheat sold yesterday to A. W. Fagin for five dollars per bushel. The wheat was raised by Dr. Dockney, of Desoto county Missouri.

The *Arizonian* published at Tubac, in Arizona Territory, a file of which has been received, contains the proceedings of a meeting held in Arizona city, on the 5th, at which expressions of strong disapprobation of the course of Congress towards Arizona were made, as well as an urgent request for the co-operation of the citizens throughout the Territory, with a view to establish and maintain an independent government.

Important from Mexico.—Santa Anna Restored to his Rights, and Invited to Return.

A private dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, from New Orleans, says, Miramonte's cabinet has issued a decree restoring Santa Anna to all rights and titles which he formerly held in Mexico, and inviting his return via Tampico, with General Woll is marching to meet him.

The dispatch also states that the steamer Coatzacoalcas, of the Tehuantepec route, has been attached by creditors. She could not, therefore, leave on Friday with her California mails and passengers for the overland route to the Pacific. It is thought in New Orleans, however, that the matter will be arranged in a few days.

Excitement at St. Louis.—A Riot Apprehended.—Military Out.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—An intense excitement prevailed to-day among all classes of our citizens, growing out of the shooting of Mr. Chatless, this morning, by J. W. Thornton. About noon some two or three thousand persons repaired to the jail, with the avowed purpose of forcibly taking out the prisoner, and hanging him. Through the exertions of the police, and the influence of several prominent citizens, the excitement was somewhat allayed, and the majority of the crowd prevailed upon to disperse.

A squad of excited men, however, lingered around the jail all the afternoon, and traversed the streets threatening vengeance upon the culprit. To prevent violence, Mayor Filly ordered to the military, some of whom are now (8 o'clock P. M.) standing guard in the jail yard, while others are patrolling the streets, prepared instantly to suppress any threatened outbreak.

Mr. Charles still lingers, but his death is looked for every moment. He received two pistol wounds in the abdomen, either one of which the surgeons pronounce to be mortal.

Much excitement still exists, and it is feared that the announcement of the death of the wounded man will be the signal for a general outbreak.

Mr. Charles is the senior member of the firm of Charles, Blow and Company, one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants in the city, and the attack upon him is universally regarded as the most unprovoked and cold-blooded on record.

The Kane monument is to cost \$15,000. They are going to raise it by lecturing a la Mount Vernon.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE. THE MORMONS.—A TALK OF HOBBS.—San Francisco Bulletin of April 23d last, following:

One of the dread mysteries of Mormonism, which the United States judges in Utah endeavoring to unravel, greatly to the consternation of the "Saints," is the massacre of Mountain Meadows, of the hundred emigrants, on their way from Kansas to California. At the time, we were told that the unfortunate victims fell into the weapons of the Canosh band of Panamint Indians; but various subsequent developments have established the conviction that these are merely tools in the hands of the Mormons themselves. An eye-witness of the transaction has been found at last, and we have received from an official source, Salt Lake, a statement of his account of the affair.

The whole fearful truth stands revealed, presenting one of the most shocking enormities and crimes that ever stained the records of a civilized community. The writer says:

"While I was residing at Cedar City, I was called upon by Messrs. Isaac Rich, John D. Lee and J. C. Higbee—to go ten miles out of the City—Bible he did. There I found thirty or forty others, selected from different settlements. We were all taken by the above officers, who told us that we had sent Canosh, the Panamint Chief, with his warriors, to destroy the Arkansas company, and that if he had not done it, we must, and that if any of us refused or hesitated them to the Americans, they would do good care of him hereafter. Here we were all ordered on the quick march to the Mountain Meadows, where we found the emigrants with their families in their midst, trying to defend themselves against the merciless and bloodthirsty savages, who lay around in ambush, killing them as opportunity presented.

High and Lee formed their men into companies, and made a precipitate rush upon the poor defenceless victims. This was the inside of the circle rose up, but instead of dead or mortally wounded under the weapons who so cruelly sought their lives. Nothing remained to be done, except to kill the frightened females and their innocent children, and to destroy the rest of the company, with the exception of those who were dying of hunger, and those who were at the hands of the "Christians," who controlled the no more savage Indian warriors.

"John D. Lee now sent to the ladies chief and his men in ambush to come and finish the survivors, directing him to spare only the little children, who could not talk. The savages came instantly, with knives drawn, and speedily finished the work. The scene beggars description. The screams of the women, the wailing of the children, the yells of the savage monsters, mingled with shrieks and prayers of helpless mothers and daughters, whilst the dead blows were dealing with unfeeling hands, and the wretches were torn from heads which had been with joy and innocence a few moments before. Now the work of butchering ended, the murderers threw the dead into two heaped covered them slightly with earth, and then to feed the wolves and birds of prey, and returned home with their booty of scalps, and wagons, and a great quantity of goods," &c.

THE TERRIBLE DEATH OF WHITEWATER, the 24th May, has been briefly chronicled in the telegraph. We are indebted to Thomas Shepard, of Iowa City, for a copy of a *Republican* extra, of the 25th inst., which gives the details as follows:

There occurred on Tuesday afternoon about six o'clock, one of the most terrible destructive whirlwinds that was ever seen upon any people. The path of its destruction commenced, as far as we can learn, about one or two miles from Iowa City. When first discovered it was about waist high, and it moved in a south-easterly direction to the residence of Gen. Morgan. Its force was very considerable there, and it swept along in nearly an easterly direction, gathering in intensity and destructive force. Reaching the residence of Mr. Morgan, it shattered his house to atoms, not leaving a piece of timber or sticks together. The wife of Mr. Morgan, son and grandson, of the son and grandson were found by two hundred to five hundred yards from the house. This was about three miles from Iowa City. Mrs. Morgan has her thigh broken, and is otherwise badly injured.

A man by the name of Wolfe, residing beyond Mr. Morgan's house, is reported to have been badly injured, also his wife and child. Still further, on some six miles from Iowa City, Jesse Berry and his aged about 16, were on the farm when a tornado swept by. Mr. Berry, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this city, was instantly killed. His body was brought to city about four o'clock this morning. His son has four of his ribs broken, and is otherwise seriously injured, and it is thought his attending physicians that he cannot possibly live. We also learn that a tenant, Jesse Berry had one arm broken—his head severely cut—and an infant child, the arms of its mother was also most severely bruised.

Further on, near the Seven-mile-house, a new brick building was entirely destroyed. In the wreck at this place, six were injured, four very badly, some it is feared are mortally.

We hear, also, that a man who yesterday accompanied Mr. Berry to his farm for the purpose of buying it, was badly hurt. Another man in the barn where Mr. Berry was, saved his life by crawling under a manger in the basement. He is considerably hurt.

It is stated by those of our citizens who visited the wrecks of the destructive whirlwind, that one can no adequate idea of the power and devastation without a personal observation. The earth itself is torn in places, houses, barns, sheds and fences scattered about in chaff, and lie about the roads and fields in wild and in the most ruinous.

SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The sale of stamps, of different prices, sold at the Post Office in New York City, from 4 o'clock 1st to May 1st, 1859, was \$5,620,000 from April 1st to May 9th the number was 3,390,000—making a total of 6,010,000 stamps sold in about four months. This does not include the sale of stamped envelopes.