

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 6.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 26, 1857.

NUMBER 18.

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed to the end of the year. Non-payers will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (10 lines of text, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent. Court and mercantile notices and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 1/2 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at 91 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

Poetry.



THE MATCH-MAKING MOTHER.

My married daughter could you see,
I'm sure you would be struck—
My daughters all are charming girls,
Few mothers have such luck.
My married one—my eldest child—
All hearts by magic wins;
And my second one resembles her
Most people think them twins.
My married daughter could you see,
She's quite a pattern wife;
And her address here—well he may,
Few men lead such a life.
She never had a meddling mother
And she never had a meddling mother
And my second girl—just the same—
They're seldom known apart.
Her husband all has grown up
While she's stood in his eyes,
And said, "You brought my Susan up—
With you the credit lies."
To make her a domestic wife
I was well all my days;
And my second is domestic, too—
My system was the same.
Now, do you know, I've often thought
The eldest of the two,
(She's married, so I may speak out.)
Would just have suited you!
You never saw her—how shall I
My eldest girl marry?
Oh! my second's just her counterpart,
And her you'll meet to-day.

Miscellaneous.

From the American Organ.
CHARLES MASON.

A HOME STORY.

Twas toward the last of January, 1844,
and winter, cold and drear, away its icy
scepter over the gay and populous city of
Washington. The morning had been dark
and gloomy, and as night came on, a terrible
snow-storm compelled man and beast to
seek shelter. The clouds were drifted across
the sky like evil spirits contending for
dominion, the piercing blast howled dismally
through the almost deserted streets, and the
Storm King seemed to rule the elements with
all his fury.
In an obscure but pleasant street, stood a
plain, neat frame tenement, whose appearance
indicated that its occupants were of that
class of persons who were compelled,
by daily labor, to sustain themselves. A
cheerful fire was burning in a grate in the
interior of one of the apartments, shedding
a bright glow over the pleasant countenances
of Albert Mason, his wife, and daughter.—
He was a steady, industrious mechanic,
earning with honest industry the means of
supporting his small family, and loved and
respected by all in the circle in which he
moved. His daughter Kate was a quiet,
dark-eyed girl of sixteen, whose sunny smiles
and sweet voice seemed to shed rays of sun-
shine around her wherever she went.
"What causes Charlie to stay so late,
mother?" asked Kate, as she sat at the win-
dow gazing anxiously out at the dark
street. "It is a dreadful night, and the poor
little fellow will be so wet and tired when
he returns home."
"Mr. Stanford must be a hard-hearted
man to keep him so late," answered Mrs.
Mason. "I am far too busy to have to
take him away, for he has too much labor
to perform for the small wages he receives."
The subject of their conversation was an
intelligent little boy ten years of age, who
was employed in carrying bundles and parcels
in a large mercantile establishment.—
The proprietor was a flint-hearted, money-
loving man, who did not scruple to go be-
yond the bounds of honesty in his business
transactions when he could do so with per-
fect security, and though all knew him to be
close and parsimonious, yet very few knew his
real character. Charlie did his duty faith-
fully, and richly earned the small wages he
received so grudgingly, but was often com-
pelled to hear cross words and treatment
from his employer, who disinclined to let his
children associate with the son of a mechanic;
and though a harsh expression would often
call an angry flush to his cheek, and cause
his little heart to rebel, there was always
one to speak a gentle word and defend him
from the insulting words of her elder brother
and sister, who considered him far beneath
them and inferior to themselves. This was
Annie Stanford, the merchant's youngest
daughter, a petted, beautiful child, with
blue eyes and sunny curls, over whose fair
brow nine summers had scarcely shed their
sunbeams. She was Charlie's little cham-
pion, for to speak ill of him in her presence,
was to call an angry flush to her cheek
and brow, and cause her eyes to sparkle
brilliantly. They loved each other dearly,
and the stern father knew not how else
to bound the two children as day after day
passed and they became very intimate.
During the day Charlie had been engaged
in carrying packages, and when at night he

returned to the store, tired and cold, there
was still another large one to be carried to
a distant part of the city. As the weary
child raised the bundle, he thought of the
long, wet walk, and then of the comfortable
home, with its cheerful, smiling faces,
and replacing it on the counter, he turned and
entered the private office of the wealthy
merchant. Both taste and elegance were
combined in the arrangement of this little
apartment, and none could gaze on the fine
portraits that adorned the walls, and the
rosewood desk and rich carpet, without
thinking how brightly fortune had smiled
upon him. In a velvet arm-chair, before a
glowing fire, sat the proprietor, reluctant to
leave such comfort, though he knew that he
should find it the same in his highly furnished
dwelling, which was some distance from
his store, for he dreaded the long, cold walk,
and well he might, for the snow and sleet
descended with cutting violence, and the
wind howled mournfully around. As Charlie
opened the door, he turned, and seeing who
it was, exclaimed roughly,
"Why are you not at your business?"
"I have carried all the packages but one,"
answered he, "and it is so dark and cold,
and if you will let me go home now, I will
come half an hour sooner in the morning."
"No, it must go to night, or I shall lose
a dollar on the sale of it," was the quick
answer, and the child turned sadly away
and prepared once more to face the storm.
Was that man happy, as half an hour after,
he reposed on his downy bed, surrounded
by every luxury? Did he cast one thought
on the weary boy who then traversed the
dark streets, through wind and storm,
to save him a few minutes? Ah, no; wealth
too often steals the heart to humanity and
love; it too often binds the soul with a cold,
stern chain, to which every dollar adds a
link, until at length each human feeling is
absorbed in the love of gain.
CHAPTER II.
Hour after hour sped swiftly on, and
Charlie had not returned home where his
father, mother, and sister were awaiting him
so anxiously. Not a word had been spoken
by either for some time, and a deathlike
silence pervaded the apartment. At length
the sound of a bell, striking the solemn
hour of midnight broke the stillness, and as
the last stroke died upon the wall, Mr.
Mason arose, and wrapping his cloak around
him, prepared to brave the storm that still
raged with violence.
"I do not like to distress you," said he
turning to his wife and daughter, "but I
fear something unpleasant has occurred to
delay Charlie so long; I will go to Mr.
Stanford, and see if I can obtain any infor-
mation concerning him, and he set out to-
wards the merchant's residence. The family
had retired, and it was with some difficulty
that he succeeded in arousing any of them.
Mr. Stanford, however, after a time appeared
at the window, quite angry at being dis-
turbed at an unreasonable hour, and Mr.
M. enquired what time his son had left the
store that evening.
"He left at the usual hour, but had a
package to carry to Mr. _____ before he
returned home; but why do you ask that?"
"Because we have not seen Charlie since
early in the afternoon, and I am confident
something has occurred to delay him," and
bidding Mr. S. good night, he turned his steps
homeward, where Annie and her mother
were anxiously awaiting him.
"Have you heard nothing of Charlie?"
asked Mrs. M., as he entered.
"Nothing," said he, "he left the office at
the usual hour with a bundle to carry to a
distant part of the city, and I fear _____ here
has paused, for he could not trust his lips to
utter the fearful thought that rose to his
heart.
"Speak, Albert," she said, "I would
know what has befallen him," and Annie's
cheek grew pale as she gazed on her father's
serious countenance.
"Do not be alarmed, my dear Mary,"
answered he calmly, for he saw that his wife
was fearfully agitated, "perhaps he has
concluded to stay all night with his young
friend Eugene Ray, as the night is so stormy
and the distance home long." She saw that
he was more uneasy than he chose to confess,
and as the blast howled around, and the
hall rattled upon the pavement, she shud-
dered as she thought of her boy exposed to
that intolerant weather. Through the long
hours of the night they waited and watched
in vain, and when the morning sun rose clear
and bright, every trace of the storm had
vanished, and Mr. Mason once more left his
family to search for the absent one, though
he sorely knew which way to direct his
steps, and though he endeavored to hope for
the best, still a feeling of dread oppressed
him, which it was impossible to shake off.
As he was crossing one of the numerous
bridges that connect the "city" with the
"Island," he observed several boys on the
edge of the canal, one of whom was en-
deavoring to reach with a long stick, some-
thing dark that floated on the surface of the
water, and at length succeeded in his at-
tempt, and took it dripping from the water.
"Why, it is a nice cloth cap," said he as
he examined it, "and it's Charlie Mason's,
too, I declare."
"How do you know, Eugene?" asked one
of his companions, while they all eagerly
gathered around him.
"Because here are the initials of his name
and my own which I marked on the lining
myself last night. I wonder how it could
have got in the canal." Mr. Mason heard
every word distinctly, for they were not ten
yards from the bridge, and as the last word
was uttered, he sprang forward and stood in
their midst. With a trembling hand he took
the cap and instantly recognized it. "How
did it get in the canal, Mr. Mason?" said
Eugene. "Charlie passed our house in the
storm last night and mother made him come
in and get himself dry and warm, but he
would not stay all night, he said you would
be uneasy." As the boy ceased speaking,
Mr. Mason fell senseless to the earth, and
when he recovered he was at home lying on
the sofa, with his wife and daughter beside
him. For a few moments he could not col-
lect his scattered senses sufficiently to realize
the meaning of those sad, fearful faces, that
beamed upon him; but, oh! the morning's oc-

currence soon rushed to his mind, for there
on a chair before him, was the dripping cap.
His wife followed the direction of his glance,
and after struggling vainly to control her
feelings, burst into tears, while Annie knelt
sobbing beside her. "Mary," said he, "I
know it is hard for us to part with our little
Charlie, but we must not murmur at God's
lovely will. He must have walked off the
bridge in the darkness, and there is no
chance even, of recovering the body of our
little boy, for the current has by this time
swept it far out into the river." Mr. Mason
spoke in a strangely calm tone, for the first
shock had passed over his heart with terri-
ble force, leaving it as calm and still as the
blue waters of the noble Potomac, beneath
whose tranquil surface his darling boy slept.
We will leave them to the solitude of their
grief, for none but those who have had a
loved one taken from them, can sympathize
with the bereaved.
CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.
UNCONSCIOUSLY TOUGH.—A correspon-
dent of the New York Spirit of the Times
writing from Keeseville, New York, perpe-
trates the following dog story:
A most remarkable exhibition of canine
sagacity occurred in St. Lawrence county.
An eminent physician, Dr. M., of Potsdam,
was hurriedly called in consultation to a
patient forty miles distant. His dog, a faithful
companion and splendid specimen of the
Newfoundland species, accompanied him.
On arriving at his destination he found him-
self miserably weary, and the treatment
was essentially necessary in the treatment
of the case, and which could not be obtained
in the vicinity. The critical condition of
the patient would not admit of his returning
for it. In this emergency he bethought of
trusty "Major," who was ever willing to
obey his mandates. The Doctor accordingly
wrote a letter to his student, who slept
in the office, (he was in a pocket handker-
chief and securely fastened it about the
neck of "Major," then dismissed him for
home. The intelligent dog readily obeyed.
Twelve at night found him howling at the
door; his familiar voice awakened the clerk,
who let him in and again retired, but this
would not answer the purpose of "Major,"
who, having an urgent mission to fulfil, com-
menced pulling the clothes from the bed.—
This unusual demonstration alarmed the
clerk, who, supposing he had admitted a
strange, possibly a mad animal, got cautiously
up for the musket. The dog instantly
became quiet; a match was lighted, when
"Major," with a friendly wag of the tail,
approached, and with a piteous whine at-
tempted the clerk's attention to his burden;
the letter was removed, "Major" fed a
hearty supper, when the handkerchief with
remedies was adjusted, and the trusty retainer
set out on his return trip, which was accom-
plished before noon the next day, carrying
the medicines safely, and having travelled
the distance of 120 miles within a day and
a half. This marvellous feat of canine fidelity
is well authenticated.
A SERVICEABLE RAT.—A close observa-
tion of these animals entirely conquers the
antipathy which is entertained towards them.
Their sharp and handsome head, their eyes,
their intelligent look, their sleek skins, are
the very reverse of the hateful and repulsive
features of the pestiferous animal. In a
positive attraction in the beautiful manner
in which they sit, licking their paws and
washing their faces, an occupation in which
they pass a considerable portion of their
time. The writer on rats in "Bentley's
Miscellany" relates an anecdote of a tame
rat, which shows that he is capable of serv-
ing his master as well as of passing a per-
vasive existence under his protection. The
animal belonged to the driver of a London
omnibus, who caught him as he was remov-
ing some hay. He was spared because he
had the good luck to be pebbled, became
remarkably tame, and grew attached to the
children. At night he exhibited a system
of enjoyment and warmth by stretching
himself out at full length on the rag be-
fore the fire, and on nights, after the fire
was extinguished, he would creep into his
master's bed. In the day time, however,
his owner utilized him. At the word of
command, "Come along, key," he would
jump in the ample great coat pocket, from
which he was transferred to the boot of the
omnibus. Here his business was to guard
the driver's dinner, and if any person at-
tempted to make free with it, the rat would
fly at them out of the straw. There was
one dish alone of which he was an inefficient
protector. He never could resist plain pud-
ding, and though he kept off all other in-
truders, he ate his fill of it himself.
Quarterly Review.
DOG-RAISING IN ENGLAND.—An English
paper remarks that in the time of George
the Fourth, that monarch used to be amu-
sed with the story of a Staffordshire col-
lender, who being a rearing of bull dogs in
the vicinity, once attempted to justify his
brutal treatment of his wife on the ground
that "she had refused to suckle her pup."
And now in the same district no charge of
undue cruelty is laid against the smith who
to go on all fours and imitate the bull, and
he was so delighted at seeing the canine
pup pin the old man by the nose, as to dis-
regard the paternal roaring, and to exclaim,
"Hold him, Grosler, boy, hold him!" bear
it, father, bear it, 'twill be the making of
the pup." Such are the social traits to be
found in the iron and coal districts in the
neighborhood of Wolverhampton.
In Norfolk, Va., the other day, a mulat-
to girl went to the market of that city with
goods so extensive, that the clerk ordered
here away from the place crowd had collect-
ed. In the meantime, a noisy crowd had collect-
ed, and the girl becoming frightened, at-
tempted to tear her hoops off, in which she
was successfully aided by two or three
colored women present.
When is a razor not a razor? When it
is "a little sharper."

From the St. Louis Democrat.
WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO?
There is nullification—open, direct and
avowed—in Wisconsin. There is treason-
able resistance to the execution of the law,
as declared by the U. S. Court in that
State; its officers have been set at defiance,
and the process of the Court trampled upon.
And now what will Mr. Buchanan do in the
premises? It will not do to say that the
amount which forms the subject of contro-
versy is so small as not to justify an exhibi-
tion of the authority and force of the United
States. It will not do to say that, be-
cause one thousand dollars are involved, the
President of the United States may, there-
fore, pass over the matter with impunity.—
The treason against the United States is just
as great in this case as it ten millions were
at issue; and it is just as incumbent on the
President to enforce the decree of the Court
at all hazard. If it be not done, then there
is no longer any good reason why the Union
should not be held together; for hundreds
of cases will be brought up, not only in
one State, but in all the States, where brute
force can hold in check the more ministerial
agents of the law, and the Courts and the
Government defined on every hand.
In this case before us, Booth, the editor
of an Abolition paper in Milwaukee, was
convicted of being a party to the escape of
a fugitive slave from the custody of the law
in that city. He was prosecuted, and the
United States Court for that State, after
elaborate pleadings, adjudged that he should
pay \$1,000 and the costs. The Marshal of
the United States proceeded, under the
mandate of the Court to seize upon the
printing materials of the defendant, out of
which to make the money. This was resist-
ed by the Sheriff, under the pretext that the
same property was in his custody, and his
force was sufficient to prevent the execution
of the order of the United States Court,
nor was it executed. Nothing can be clear-
er than it was determined to nullify the
laws of the United States, and now it ought
to be decided forever, whether the Govern-
ment has sufficient power to enforce the de-
crees of the Courts under the law, or whether
mob violence can nullify them whenever they
do not accord with their views and senti-
ments?
What will Mr. Buchanan do in the prem-
ises?
YOUNG LADY IN A SCRAPE.—HOOPS AND
HIGH HEELS IN CHURCH.
The Richmond Whig says:
A few Sundays ago, a modest young gen-
tleman of our acquaintance attended the
morning service, in one of our fashionable
churches. He was kindly shown into a
luxuriously cushioned pew, and had hardly
settled himself, and taken an observation of
his neighbors before a beautiful young lady
entered, and with a graceful wave of the
hand preventing our friend from rising to
give her place, quietly sunk into a seat
near the end. When a hymn was given out
she skillfully found the page, and with a
sweet smile that set his heart thumping,
handed her neighbor the book. The minister
raised his hands in prayer, and the fair girl
kneelt, and in this posture perplexed her
friend to know which most to admire, her
beauty or her devoutness. Presently the
prayer was concluded, and the congrega-
tion resumed their seats. Our friend re-
spectfully raised his eyes from the fair form
he had been so earnestly scanning, lest when
she looked up, she would detect him star-
ing at her. After a couple of seconds he
darted a furtive glance at his charmer and
was astonished to see her still on her knees;
he looked closely and saw that she was
much affected, trembling in violent agitation
no doubt from the eloquent power of the
preacher. Deeply sympathizing, he watch-
ed her closely.
Her emotion became more violent; reach-
ing her hand behind her, she would convul-
sively grasp her clothing, and strain as if
dressed to read the brilliant fabric of her
dress. This sight was exceedingly pain-
ful to behold, but he still gazed, like one
entranced, with wonder and astonishment.
After a minute the lady raised her face,
heretofore concealed in the cushion, and
with her hand made an unmistakable beck-
on to our friend. He quickly moved along
the pew towards her, and inclined his ear
as she evidently wished to say something.
"Please help me, sir," she whispered.
"My dress has caught, and I can't get up."
A brief explanation revealed the cause of
the difficulty; the fair girl wore fashion-
able high heeled shoes; kneeling upon both
knees, these heels of course struck out at
right angles; and in this position the high-
est loop of her new banded skirt caught
over her head, and thus rendered it impos-
sible for her to raise herself or straighten her
limbs. The more she struggled the tighter
she was bound; so she was constrained to
call for help. This was immediately, if not
scientifically rendered, and when the next
prayer was made she merely inclined her-
self upon the back of the front pew—
thinking no doubt, that she was not in pray-
ing costume.
The following dialogue was overheard
at one of the Hotels in Kingston, a few
mornings since, between a Lawyer, who had
"put up" there the evening before, and one
of the servants, who was ringing the bell
first for breakfast.
Lawyer.—(Opening his room door.) "Boy,
what's that bell ringing for?"
Servant.—"It is an ringin' for de Gemmen
to get up."
Lawyer.—"Must all get up when the bell
rings?"
Servant.—"No, sar, Gemmen only, gits
up when de bell rings, Lawyars can lay
abed long as da mind to."—Kingston Ad-
vocate.
An old bachelor geologist was boasting
that every rock was as familiar to him as
the alphabet. A lady who was present de-
clared that she knew of a rock of which he
was totally ignorant. "Name it, madam,"
cried Celebs. "It is the rock of the cradle,
sir," replied the lady.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.
THE MORMONS—THE MILITARY POWER
AND POLITICAL PURPOSES OF THE
MORMONS.
GENTLEMEN.—From a military order re-
cently published in your paper, I infer that a
division of the United States army is to
move into Utah. This news will be hailed
with joy by thousands of American citizens
in every State and Territory of the Con-
federacy, who have suffered directly or in-
directly by the merciless outrages of the
Mormons, committed while quietly pursuing
their toilsome journey over land to Oregon
and California. Every indignity has been
offered to emigrants, every specie of prop-
erty stolen, and every species of crime has
been committed. The federal laws have
been trampled in the dust, Government of-
ficials set at defiance, menaced, threatened
and insulted; juries have been influenced,
and the ends of justice thwarted; the pris-
oners have been opened and the criminals
set free. All this did not satisfy them, but
they must enter the hall of records, and
publicly burn the archives of the Territory.
Now, as evidence of their inveterate hat-
red to Americans as every thing pertaining
to America, (and these sentiments are con-
stantly taught and preached,) I will cite as
follows:
A Gentle shall not bond in my family,
and if one of my houses was rented to a
Gentile, after the time had expired, I would
burn it down: That's the doctrine.
Jedediah M. Grant.
If a Gentile were boarding in my family,
and I should how down to pray, and the
Gentile or heathen should hesitate, I would
say to him, low down, you devil! That is
the doctrine, and I know it; and any man
who shall oppose it shall be destroyed.
Haber C. Kimball.
Their religious tenets may be inferred
from the following:
I believe in marrying brothers and sisters;
I believe in the pre-existence of man;
that Adam and Eve are the parents of all
men, spiritually and physically; that all
the saints of this dispensation will be resurrected
by Joseph Smith, Jr. If I am ever saved,
I expect to be saved by, and through the
atonement of Joseph Smith.
Brigham Young.
Were my daughter to marry a Gentile, I
would save her in this kingdom, namely,
cut her throat, from ear to ear.
Brigham Young.
Objects of the Missionaries:—Most of the
former Missionaries will be called home.—
They will be sent all among the Indian
tribes to teach them agriculture, the me-
chanic arts, and military tactics.
Brigham Young.
Means of defence:—We have the self
loading twenty-four repeating rifle, the Minie
rifle, Browning's revolving five shooting
rifle and pistol, and a revolving cannon or
field-piece.
Elder Travis.
All the above named fire-arms, powder,
ball, &c., are in process of secret manufac-
ture.
What the Indians are expected to do:—
If the (United States mail) may come this
year while yet, as the (Indians) wish to
cut off the mail going from here.
Elder Perkins.
The Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes
have banded together and sent the Gentiles
to the number of 3,000 warriors.
Walker, Chief of the Utah Indians.
The Lamanites (Indians) are the bottle-
neck of the Lord in the hands of the Mor-
mons.
Mormon Bible.
The law and the prophets:
A kingdom can exist within a republic.
Brigham Young.
No one was ever known to dissent from
the will of Brigham Young.
Orson Pratt.
What may be expected?
If government officers ever interfere with
our women again, I will cut their throats
from ear to ear.
Brigham Young.
A division of the United States Army
shall never winter in this valley again.
Brigham Young.
The above quotations are taken from a
mass of information collected in 1854-55,
during nearly a year's stay in Utah, all of
which came under my personal observation,
and was noted at the time it was spoken.—
I have been thus particular in noticing these
quotations, that the public may know upon
what is based the conclusions that follow.
One-tenth of all property, and one-tenth
of all products, are demanded as "tithing";
and then, not only the man, but his wives
and children, and his property entire, are
consecrated to the Church. All are at the
disposal of Brigham.
The entire male population of the State
are enrolled in the militia, who are under
weekly (some daily) military drill, every
man of whom, from the boy of twelve to the
man of eighty years, is required to keep on
hand one hundred rounds of cartridges, one
gun or rifle, one or more pistols, swords,
sabres, knives, &c., all be equi obtained; and
then, in the event of war, the women and
children are to fight with whatever weapons
they can command. Now, when we con-
sider their location, a thousand miles inland
on every side, in the mountain fastnesses of
the continent; their numbers, which accord-
ing to Chief Justice Drummond, are one
hundred thousand in the Territory, and two
hundred thousand in surrounding States and
Territories; their appliances of war; their
secret agents in every nook and corner of
the Republic; their emissaries among every
Indian tribe on the continent, teaching them
"mechanic arts and military tactics," they
amount to something more than we have
been accustomed to regard them.
Throughout the States and Territories,
at various and convenient localities, the
Mormons have what are termed "Stakes of
 Zion," and each stake is governed by a
presidency. It may not be known to many
that there is a stake in the city of New York,
whose president is the editor of a paper
called The Mormon; at Council Bluffs is
another stake and another paper; at Inde-
pendence another stake; at St. Louis, &c.
Their agents and spies are in every city in
the Union, adapting themselves to surround-
ing circumstances, luring the ignorant and
unseeing into the meshes; secretly dis-
seminating individuals whom they suspect

capable of informing against them; pur-
suing their victims with a pertinacity that over-
comes all obstacles; and their agent in
Congress keeps them constantly advised of
the policy and aims of the General Govern-
ment. They are in the frontier post offices,
either by appointment as postmaster or as
clerk, and have the opportunity of super-
vising the transit and distribution of all mail
matter; and it may not be improbable that
to this cause may be traced the loss of so
many letters going to and coming from the
Pacific Territories.
Now, in view of the facts herein set forth,
and the assumption by Chief Justice Drum-
mond that they are a hundred thousand
strong in Utah and two hundred thousand
spies and emissaries in adjoining States and
Territories, with every facility for obtaining
and transmitting information; and allied to
a savage Indian horde of three hundred
thousand more, who are, in their hands, the
"battle axe of the Lord," to be wielded
against the Gentiles; added to a thousand
miles of land travel, prairie and mountain,
with natural means at hand to throw every
obstacle in the way of an army, by running
off their animals, cutting off small parties,
poisoning the springs of water, and block-
ading the cañons and mountain passes; I
repeat, in view of all these facts staring us
boldly in the face, they form an obstacle to
the peaceful settlement of the interior of the
country of no mean character, and which
should be promptly met by the General
Government. In my judgment the only way
to meet the necessity of the case is to ap-
point a military Governor for the Territory,
with discretionary power to place the whole
Territory under martial law, backed by a
military force of at least 5,000 men, amply
equipped with munitions of war and a year's
supply of provisions; then station the army
at three several points in the Territory, not
to fight the people, but defend them. By
proclamation call on all true citizens of the
United States to come out and enroll them-
selves under the flag of the Republic, warn-
ing all hostile threats to leave the Territory
under penalty of capture, trial and execu-
tion by martial law. This, in my judgment,
will be the easiest, cheapest, and safest mode
of reaching and remedying the evil. The
idea that if left to themselves they will break
up and disband by internal dissensions is
futile and absurd.
Something ought—something should be
done. Let the Government look well to it
that its army be sufficient, amply supplied
with munitions of war and provisions for at
least one year, as the task it is about to as-
sume is no child's play. More anon.
Very respectfully,
VERASTUS.
WHO OUR SOLDIERS ARE.—The standing
army of the United States, as organized by
law, numbers or should number 12,000 men,
of whom 1,040 are commissioned officers.—
By the act of 1850 the President was au-
thorized to increase the number of privates
in the 181 companies, last year serving on
the frontier, to seventy-four men each, which
added, if duly made, would give an ag-
gregate of 17,802 men in the American
army. It is probable, however, that con-
sidering the constant losses by death, expira-
tion of service, &c., our military force is
rarely greater than the first mentioned.—
The whole number of recruits during the
six years ending September 30, 1855, was
30,096, or an annual average of 5,016.—
They are principally from our large cities,
New York furnishing her full proportion.
The difficulties of this service may be im-
agined from the fact that of the 10,000 en-
listed in that city during 1852, 13,355 were
rejected for various causes. During peace
the greater number of recruits are foreigners,
but in time of war this is reversed. In the
last war with Great Britain nearly the entire
army was composed of Americans. The
same may be said of the Mexican war. Of
five thousand enlistments during the year
1847, 3,670 were native born citizens of the
United States. Generally these men were
far nobler than the usual recruits of our
peace establishment. Taller, more intelli-
gent, and less likely to succumb to sickness
and fatigue. The average height of native
born soldiers gives the State of Georgia the
preference, it being 5,872 feet. The lowest
is that of New York, 5,6205 feet. Of 241
men six feet and upwards, Georgia sends
thirty; North Carolina twenty-four; Ten-
nessee, Kentucky, and Indiana each eight-
teen; Alabama and Illinois seventeen each;
South Carolina, Virginia and Ohio fifteen;
Maine eleven; Maryland nine; Missouri
eight; New Jersey and Vermont six; Mas-
sachusetts and Pennsylvania five; and New
York four. The tallest man is from Georgia,
6 feet 6 1/2 inches. Close by him stands one
from South Carolina, 6 feet 4 1/2 inches. The
average weight of American soldiers is
148.25 lbs.
SHAMEFUL PROCEEDINGS.—An extraor-
dinary excitement (says the New York Tri-
bune of the 18th inst.) was occasioned in
Broad street yesterday by the gathering in
front of Mrs. Cunningham's of a disorderly
mob of women and boys. The women,
about thirty in number, held a sort of drum-
head court-martial, and unanimously agreed
that Mrs. Cunningham was guilty of murder,
and ought to be driven from the city.
With the help of the boys they made an at-
tack on the house, stoning the windows and
doors, ringing the bell, making hideous faces,
and shouting their opinions in no very
delicate way. The attack was continued
until the arrival of an officer, who took the
most active of the Amazons to the lock up.
A GERMAN UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA.—
It is designed to erect and endow a German
University in Cincinnati. The funds are to
be raised by subscription, and the chairs to
be filled by importations from Göttingen
and Halle. The projectors intend to pur-
chase a college edifice already erected.
NEW YORK, May 10.—Turk-Island date
to April 23rd have been received. The
weather had been fine, and there would soon
be a general taking of salt. The quantity
on hand is 130,000 bushels, and the price
asked is 9 a 10 cents. The rain had caused
much damage to the salt pond at Inagua.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLLO-SAXON.
QUEBEC, May 19.
The steamer Anglo-Saxon has arrived at
this port, with advices from Liverpool to the
6th inst.
Cotton was firm and unchanged, with
sales of the four days of 30,000 bales.—
Broadstuffs were steady, but all qualities
have slightly advanced. Provisions quiet
and unchanged. Money slightly easier.—
Consols for money 92 1/2 to 93.
It is rumored that there is a discovery of
an extensive conspiracy in Spain. Officers
of the expedition against Mexico are em-
barking at Madrid.
FURTHER BY THE ANGLLO-SAXON.—The
officers of the expedition against Mexico are
embarking from Madrid. The text of the
Queen's speech respecting Mexico, says:
"Diplomatic relations with the Mexican Re-
public had been interrupted, but it is hoped
to be only temporary. The Mexican Govern-
ment and nation had already begun to
find that they will not countenance these
acts as contrary to justice and humanity
by allowing them to go unpunished, and
that they will not oblige Spain, to whom
they are united by so many bonds, to exact
a reparation for such outrages."
Generals Santiago, Medina and Gaudin
will command the expedition against Mexico.
Russia removes her prohibition of the ex-
port of gold from that empire.
The Russian treaty with Japan opens the
ports of Simoda, Hakodadi and Nangasaki
to Russian commerce.
The Manchester Art Exhibition was open-
ed with great ceremony.
The Papal Government makes a further
reduction of the duties on textile fabrics.
The French Journal asserts that Lord
Elgin, the British Ambassador to China,
will demand a renewal of the treaties with
that country, with an extension of com-
mercial privileges to three other ports besides
the five already mentioned. Also the es-
tablishment of English military posts at all
the cities where English Consular Agents
reside, and the erection of forts at Canton,
Shanghai and Hong Kong.
Several slave ships had been seized at
Tehama, and the slaves liberated.
Milford Haven has been selected for the
Great Eastern steamship.
Admiral Beyron's Russian squadron is
expected at Algiers.
Marques De La Rosa has been chosen
President of the Spanish Congress.
ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ARAGO.
NEW YORK, May 18.
The New York and Havana Steamship
Company's steamship Arago, Capt. David
Limes, has arrived at this port, with 1,500
000 in specie, and Havre dates to the 5th
inst.
The Austrian ministry had been defeated,
and have resigned. A new Ministry had
been appointed.
The general election in France will take
place on the 18th of June.
There was a rumor of a discovery of an
extensive conspiracy among the Spanish of-
ficers engaged in the expedition against
Mexico, which was almost embarking from
Spain. The Queen of Spain anticipated the
settlement of the Mexican question.
Queen Victoria's speech is looked for
with intense anxiety, as it is thought that
Roubeck's motion will be carried.
The Danish Ministerial difficulties are
still unsettled.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NIAGARA.
HALIFAX, May 19.
The steamer Niagara, with advices from
Liverpool to the 5th inst., has arrived.
Cotton was firm, and all qualities had
advanced 1/4. Sales of the week 60,000
bales.—Speculators taking 7,000 and exporters
6,500. On the 9th, 10,000 bales.
The quotations are: Fair Orleans 87—mid-
dling 7 13/16; Air Orleans 87—mid-
dling 7 9/16. The market closed steady.
Broadstuffs steady. Sugars closed buoyant
at 24. advanc'd (?) Consols for money 93.
FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.—The Queen
of England's speech has been delivered.—
It states that the Paris treaty is generally
executed; that the Neuchâtel question is
drawing to a close; that the questions relat-
ing to Central America are unsettled; that
Lord Elgin has full powers to adjust mat-
ters in China, and that he will be strongly
supported by the army and navy.
The treaty of Paris has been signed, and
it is reported that it has been ratified.
The city of Malaga, in Spain, has been
placed in a state of siege.
Seven war ships were under orders to sail
from Spain with troops for Cuba.
There has been no further hostilities in
Persia. The Persians have been twice de-
feated, with great loss. The city of Mo-
hammed has been captured by the British
forces.
Sardinia is about to resume diplomatic
relations with Austria.
WAGES OF ENGLISH FARM LABOURERS.—
The latest English papers state that the
farmers in some of the agricultural districts
have reduced the wages of their labourers
from 15s. a week to 13s. 6d. This is equiva-
lent to a reduction from 60 cents a day to
54 cents.
VESSEL'S NAMES.—Under a new law of
Congress, a vessel's name can be changed
by permission of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, but the notice of the intention to change
a vessel's name must be published in some
newspaper, accompanied by such specifica-
tions as will be likely to preserve the identity
of the vessel under her new name.
VIOLATION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.—
Francis Tilden, conductor of the Staughton
Branch Railroad, and A. A. Gilmore, were
held to bail in Boston last week, the first
named for conveying letters illegally over
the post route, and the other, a merchant,
for unlawfully transmitting letters over such
post routes.