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BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

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The Mormon Rebellion.

Some interesting documents have been received by the War Department from the commander of the Utah expedition, among them a letter and proclamation from Brigham Young.

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

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29, 1857.

To the Officer Commanding the Forces now Invading Utah Territory:

SIR: By reference to the act of Congress passed Sept. 9, 1850, organizing the Territory of Utah, you will find the following:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof," &c.

I am still the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, no successor having been appointed and qualified according to law, nor have I been removed by the President of the United States. By virtue of the authority thus vested in me, I have issued and forwarded to you a copy of my proclamation forbidding the entrance of armed forces into the Territory. This you have disregarded. I now further direct that you retire forthwith from the Territory, by the same route you entered. Should you deem this impracticable, and prefer to remain until Spring in the vicinity of your present encampment—Black Fork on Green River—you can do so in peace and unmolested, on condition that you deposit your arms and ammunition with Lewis Robinson, Quartermaster-General of the Territory, and leave in the Spring as soon as the condition of the roads will permit you to march; and should you fall short of provisions, they can be furnished you on making the proper application therefor.

Gen. D. H. Wells will forward this and receive any communication you may have to make. Very respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 16.

Mr. Lander, who is connected as Chief Engineer with Magraw's Wagon Road Survey, passed through this city on his way to Washington, on Saturday last. This gentleman, who is a well known civil engineer and explorer, distinguished himself by a very daring trip across the Continent during the Summer of the Sioux war, with a party of four men, only one of whom arrived with him at the Missouri River. He is also mentioned as the author of several able reports to Congress on the subject of a Pacific Railroad.

This gentleman has performed, since the 15th day of June last, the unprecedented feat of riding 4,400 miles, much of the distance in unexplored mountain passes, and all in rough field service, without a tent, or ordinary baggage, in the short space of 4½ months, including 18 camp days. He commenced with a party of 13 men, four of whom returned with him to the starting point, Independence, Mo.—Many of the original party were disabled by illness, and some remain in the mountains, or are on their way to the settlements. Wm. H. Wagner, John H. Ingle, Calvin J. Crocker and Alexander Mitchell are the names of those who arrived with Mr. Lander.

This severe labor was performed for the purpose of selecting the shortest practicable route for the new wagon road, prior to the arrival of the working train in charge of Superintendent Magraw. From scarcity of grass, and other obstacles not foreseen by inexperienced parties, the main working train only arrived at the South Pass in season to go into winter quarters, where it now is.

The Mormons having burned all the grass on the southern wintering grounds, the wagon road expedition has selected a camp on Wind River. It is surrounded by herds of buffalo and elk, with which, in event of failure of other means of subsistence, the train may be supplied. B. F. Ficklin, one of the assistant engineers of the advance party, who had distinguished himself in detached service, had been detailed by Mr. Lander at the request of Superintendent Magraw, to purchase flour and other provisions for the train. In performing this duty, he was surrounded, near Green River, by sixty well-armed mounted Mormons. He gave them evasive answers as to the nature of his business, and was at length allowed to depart. He rode at once to the command of Col. Alexander, many miles distant, and informed that gentleman of the advance of the mounted armed men, and of the rumors that five hundred had crossed Green River, going in the direction of unprotected Government trains; but before any escort was sent, three trains, embracing seventy-six wagons, were reached and completely destroyed by the party of sixty men first seen.—From the destruction of these trains of provisions, the eastern mountaineers were disposed to hold articles of subsistence at a high price. Flour was thirty dollars a hundred at Platte Bridge, one hundred and twenty-five miles beyond Fort Laramie, and rising; and a general belief prevailed in the country that hostilities were commenced. The military forces were in high spirits, and though traveling, with every prospect of enduring great hardships, enthusiastic to a man, and prepared for the worst.

The explorations of the advance party of the Wagon Road Expedition had proved of great service to the command. The entire region between the Salt Lake and Snake River, the South Pass and Thousand Spring Valley, connecting the work of Stanbury and Fremont, and hitherto unexplored, had been surveyed and mapped; sixteen mountain passes examined; all the tributaries of the Upper Green River defined to their sources; the Great Wahsatch chain found to consist of four distinct ranges. Numerous supplies of grass, wood, and water have been discovered, and various wagon routes, two of which avoid the Grand Desert of the Sandy, and one seven days' shorter travel in a distance of five hundred miles than any previously known. These may be mentioned as some of the results of the explorations. The military force had, therefore, abandoned the old line of approach, and were advancing upon the valley of the Lake by the open plains of the western descent of the Bear and Malade Rivers.

Our informant, who was a former member of Mr. Lander's party, assures us that much important intelligence, to which he can have no access until it reaches the Interior Department, will shortly be laid before the country.

We forgot to state that Gov. Cumming and lady, with the Secretary of the Territory, were met about two days' march east of Fort Laramie with Col. Cooke and the Utah mail train.

When Mr. L. informed Gov. Cumming of the commencement of Mormon disturbances by the destruction of Government trains, Gov. C. quietly remarked—"Tell all my friends, sir, that I started to obey instructions and to go into Salt Lake City, and *I am going.*"

Brigham Young had already disclaimed any participation in or knowledge of the overt act of burning the supply trains, and the best judges of the Mormon character believe that the leaders of this singular society will continue to endeavor to blind the eyes of the General Government and put off the day of a stand-up fight to the last moment. On the other hand, old mountaineers are predicting the most disastrous consequences if the troops are not able to fight their way into the city. The grass burned, the forage well-nigh eaten up, winter setting in with several deep snows, much of the command far in the rear, and a great range of mountains shutting it out from the northern wintering grounds, all seem to give weight to the supposition that the expedition will not be a successful one. Cache Valley, which is an open, well-grassed plain, in which are several Mormon farms, and over which roam great herds of cattle and horses, the property of the Church, will soon, however, be within striking distance of the command.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.—In view of the large number of passengers crowding back to their old homes in Europe by every packet ship, most persons suppose that the the foreign emigration to the United States will be greatly diminished by the news of hard times here. As the financial and mercantile difficulties are beginning to be quite as extensive in the old world as here, and the almost total cessation of payments and orders for goods for the American trade will bring the manufacturers in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent to a stand, times are likely to be no better there than here, so far as the operatives are concerned. In fact, the hard times may augment the emigration instead of diminishing it, for the news of prosperity in the United States has been so long continued, and has received such substantial confirmation in the millions of hard cash sent over to parents and friends by poor, but industrious and thrifty Irish, English and Germans, that when employment ceases in the old world it will be difficult to restrain the peasantry and factory people from emigrating across the ocean.

The Irish exodus continued at the latest dates in an extraordinary manner, as was stated in the Limerick Reporter, which paper remarks, in view of the flight of the laborers, "prosperous times and high prices are not keeping them at home." It was impossible to get farm laborers in that region, while the people were emigrating in swarms, which the Reporter speaks of as "myriads." The case in Germany is similar. For some time past the Hamburg emigrant houses have been overflowing, and all the packets bound for America sailed with full cargoes. Nearly a thousand arrived at New York from that port in three ships, and two recent arrivals at this port brought nearly seven hundred. The majority of these emigrants are from Mecklenburg and Pommen, and are farmers, bound for the West, with money to buy land.—*Baltimore American.*

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF WESTERN COLLEGES.—The fourteenth anniversary of the Society for the Promotion of Western Colleges took place at the Presbyterian church, corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue, New York. The annual report of the proceedings of the past year was read, and we glean from it the following facts:

In the fourteen years that the society has been in existence it has rendered aid to fourteen institutions, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, California, and Oregon and Minnesota Territories. Out of these the following have ceased to apply for aid: The Western Reserve College, Lane Theological Seminary, Knox College, Whittenburg College. There has been contributed to this cause in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, since the organization of the society, not less than $350,000; and if there be added an equal amount of contributions at the West, the aggregate will reach three-fourths of a million. Colleges still on the list in States east of the Mississippi: Marietta College, Wabash College, Illinois College, Beloit College, Hideiburg College. Amount yet needed to bring them all to a point where they could dispense with further aid, $355,528 93. Receipts of the last year, $18,085 45.

THE JENNENS FAMILY.—The immense estate of the Jennens family was formally taken possession of, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Joseph Martin, heir at law. Mr. Martin, accompanied by his uncle, Mr. James Martin, and one of his agents, Mr. George Pratt, proceeded by train to Sambury, and from thence to Acton place, Suffolk, the residence of the late Wm. Jennens, "the rich." This portion of the property was purchased from the Daniels family by Robert Jennens, the father of William "the rich," and as the latter died intestate, it descends to Mr. Joseph Martin, as an heirloom. The other portions of the estate are strictly entailed, and pass to Mr. Martin under wills which have been duly proved.—*Liverpool paper.*

ENGLISH VIEW OF CAPT. HERNDON'S CONDUCT.—The Liverpool Post has the following:

"When the heart swells with pride at the recital of deeds of heroism done by our countrymen in India it is no less grateful to see equally high qualities manifested by our kindred men beyond the Atlantic. The wreck of the Central America, fatal and painful as it was, presents instances of composure, coolness, consideration and real heroism which dignify humanity. The captain of the ill-fated vessel was truly a nobleman of nature. He died in the discharge of a duty which he might in part have neglected with impunity; but in him the finest part of ancient chivalry appeared. In the presence of peril, the women and children were his first care. He prepared to enforce this intention, but it was unnecessary. The passengers and crew were as resolute, determined, and humane as himself, they seconded him in everything, and even the women were ready to do the work of men in aiding him. Some time ago, Capt. Hall, we think it was, wrote the account of two wrecks—an English and a French vessel. The conduct of the Englishmen contrasted finely with the Frenchmen; they were obedient and fearless. Capt. Herndon and his men behaved not less nobly, and their conduct, and the conduct of the passengers, speak irresistibly of the high tone of the American mind. The country ought to be proud of them; all Christendom will praise them."

CORRECTION.—The statement in several journals that Gen. Cass had decided that the five years' residence required by the Naturalization Laws need not be continuous, is totally unfounded. The Secretary of State has made no decision on the subject, which is one that belongs to the Courts to pass upon. An act of Congress passed in 1848 declares that the five years' residence need not be continuous.

☞ Do not assume that, because you have something important to communicate, it is necessary to write a long article. A tremendous thought may be packed into a small compass—made as solid as a cannon ball, and like it, cut down all before it.—Short articles are generally more effective, find more readers, and are more widely copied than long ones. Pack your thoughts closely together, and, though your article may be brief, it will have weight, and will be more likely to make an impression, and also to secure you the good opinion of editors and printers.

☞ No man could be severer than John Randolph of Roanoke, upon occasion. He was once in a tavern, lying on a sofa in the parlor, waiting for the stage to come to the door. A dandied chap stepped into the room, with a whip in his hand, just come from a drive, and, standing before a mirror, arranged his hair and collar, quite unconscious of the presence of the gentleman on the sofa. After attitudinizing awhile, he turned to go out, when Mr. Randolph asked him, 'Has the stage come?'—'Stage, sir!—stage!' said the fop; 'I've nothing to do with it, sir!'—'O, I beg your pardon,' said Randolph, quietly; '*I thought you were the driver!*'

ONE OF "POOR RICHARD'S" MAXIMS.—"If a man empty his purse into his head nobody can take it from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

☞ A man without modesty is lost to all sense of honor and virtue.

Important from Mexico—President Comonfort Dictator!

We have news from the city of Mexico to the 6th of November. On the 4th, the Mexican Congress formally suspended the political guarantees of the new Constitution, and clothed President Comonfort with dictatorial powers.

Martial law had been proclaimed in the district of Cuernavaca, in consequence of serious difficulties between the Spanish and Mexican citizens.

There were serious disturbances also in Yucatan.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.—The Heraldo, published in the city of Mexico, furnishes interesting facts concerning the life, character, and habits of this remarkable man, who for two years past has been the actual President of the Republic of Mexico, was re-elected to the same office under the new Constitution, and has lately been invested with power as Dictator by Congress:

Ignacio Comonfort was born at the city of Puebla, the 12th of March, 1812, and is, therefore, a little over forty-five years of age. His family was among the most respectable of his native State. His father, Mariano Comonfort, held a Colonel's commission in the regular army; his mother, Maria Guadalupe de los Rios, belonging to the large and influential family of that name.

Young Comonfort was early designed for the quiet profession of letters. With this object in view, he was placed, at the age of thirteen, in the college of his native city, then under the charge of the Jesuits, where he soon discovered the superior talents which have distinguished his whole career. His collegiate course, however, was destined soon to be cut short by the death of his father, upon which event he retired, with his mother, to a country estate in the district of Izucar de Matamoras. Here he remained till 1832, the year of Santa Ana's pronunciamento, when we find him, at the early age of twenty, at the head of a company of cavalry, participating in the principal engagements of that revolutionary campaign.

It would be long and tedious here to follow the Mexican soldier and statesman step by step through all the changes of the republic for the period of a quarter of a century. Suffice it, that Comonfort is found connected and identified with almost every movement of a liberal character, and that in all cases he seems to have acted with prudence and firmness; in the revolution of Ayutla, so called, playing so important a part that the Government *ad interim* was entrusted, with almost dictatorial powers, to his hands, with what result is well known. The reader will be more interested in the following account of his personal character and habits of life.

In all the legislative assemblies in which Comonfort has figured, he has been distinguished for the gentleness and amiability of his personal character; his friends have always commanded his best services for the asking. But this complacency in matters of personal friendship, which might be at times considered extreme, forms a striking contrast with the independence and firmness with which he maintained his opinions. When, after the examination of the matter, he had made up his mind, neither personal persuasion nor influence of any kind could induce him to vote against his own convictions; and, in matters of weight and importance, it was often seen with surprise that he voted against the opinions of his most intimate friends.

Comonfort has the faculty of command in a remarkable degree. Though without pretension of any kind, and extremely simple in his manner, he makes himself respected by all who surround him, and his is always the ruling spirit of the party. This character is so natural to him, that in moments of the greatest freedom and relaxation, none will forget that the friend present is the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

In spirit he is bold and fearless; his calmness and self-possession in the face of danger are most remarkable. On a visit to his family he takes no escort with him, and at night he traverses the streets alone. So also he goes to the theatre and returns thence, like any private citizen, unaccompanied even by an adjutant. Many times, even, he has visited his villa at Tacubaya, in like manner, alone and unattended.

A STEAMBOAT NEWSPAPER.—Among other features which the mammoth steamer Great Eastern will possess, will be the publication of a daily paper on board for the benefit of the travelling public—the regular "public" of travelers—whom she may be bearing across the ocean.

But this idea is anticipated on the western waters of the New World, for the New Orleans and St. Louis packet steamer, James E. Woodruff, now sails equipped with the force and material for the publication of a regular *daily paper on board* during the trips up and down the river, with a job office attached for the printing of bills of fare and other work.

DAGUERREOTYPES BY LIGHTNING.—A country woman has recently arrived in Paris from the department of Seine-et-Marne, who should be presented at the Academy of Sciences. This woman was a short time since watching a cow in an open field, when a violent storm arose. She took refuge under a tree, which, at the instant was struck by lightning; the cow was killed and she was felled to the earth senseless, where she was soon after found, the storm having ceased with the flash which felled her. Upon removing her clothing, the exact image of the cow killed by her side was found distinctly impressed upon her bosom.

This curious phenomenon is not without precedent. Dr. Franklin mentions the case of a man who was standing in the door of a house in a thunder storm, and was looking at a tree directly before him; when it was struck by lightning. On the man's breast was left a perfect daguerreotype of the tree.

In 1841 a magistrate and a miller's boy were struck by lightning near a poplar tree, in one of the provinces of France; and on the breast of each were found spots exactly resembling the leaves of the poplar.

At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, January 25th, 1847, it was stated that a woman of Lugano, seated at a window during a storm, was suddenly shaken by some invisible power. She experienced no inconvenience from this, but afterwards discovered that a blossom, apparently torn from a tree by a lightning stroke, was completely imaged upon one of her limbs, and it remained there till her death.

In September, 1825, the brigantine *Il Buono Servo* was anchored in the Armire Bay at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, where she was struck by lightning. In obedience to superstition, the Ionian sailors had attached a horse shoe to the mizzen mast, as a charm against evil. When the vessel was struck, a sailor who was seated by this mast was instantly killed. There was no mark or bruise upon his person; but the horse shoe was perfectly pictured upon his back.

A Spanish brigantine was once struck in the Rade de Zante. Five sailors were at the prow—three of them awake and two of them sleeping. One of the latter was killed, and upon undressing him, the figures 44, plain and well formed, were found under his left breast. His comrades declared that they were not there before his death, but their original was found in the rigging of the vessel. But the most singular facts connected with this affair, are set forth in the report of the physician, Dicapulo, who says: "After undressing the young sailor we found a band of linen tied about his body, in which were two gold pieces and two parcels done up in paper. The one on the right side contained a letter from Spain, three guineas, and two half guineas; the other, a letter, four guineas, a half guinea and two smaller pieces. Neither the pieces, the paper, nor the linen, presented the least appearance of fire. But upon his right shoulder were three distinct circles, which preserved the natural color, and appeared as though traced upon the black skin. These circles which all touched at one point, were of three different sizes, *and exactly corresponded with the gold pieces in the right side of his belt.*"—N. Y. Eve. Post.

TWINS.—Mr. John Davis, of Slaughter Neck, Del., has twin daughters, five years old, that cannot be told apart by strangers, and the nearest neighbors who see them daily cannot distinguish one from the other. Even their own father meeting one of them alone can scarcely tell whether it is Mary or Sarah, without asking the child its name! A gentleman recently had the children brought before him, placed side by side, when he scanned every feature, determined, if possible, to show the friends present that they could be distinguished. They were then removed from the room a short time only, and on their return he was completely foiled, and could only guess. A lady relative of the family, (who was always a near neighbor and frequent visitor,) who was present, declared that she could not learn to tell one from the other, though she labored constantly to do so. The only method of determining with certainty which is which, is by a small mark on the ear of one of them, that is only visible on close inspection.

☞ Dr. Hayes, of Philadelphia, proposes another expedition to the Polar region, and offers to lead or give the aid of his experience in fitting out a party, to proceed to the north pole by way of Kane's Sea. He regards the chances as very favorable of finding an open water passage through Smith's Strait and Kennedy Channel, by which access may be had to the pole with a vessel.

☞ In 1855, when Gov. Chase, of Ohio, was elected the first time, his vote was 146,700. At the late election, his vote was 160,568. An increase of 13,768.