

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D. Lewis.

After an absence of several weeks, Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, returned to the seat of government this morning, and, it gives us great pleasure to add, in the enjoyment of his customary vigorous health.

General Cass left Detroit on Thursday evening, and arrived in this city at 11 o'clock this morning—thus making the distance in thirty-eight hours. In former years, when railroads were unknown, and a voyage down the Ohio or Mississippi was regarded as no ordinary undertaking, trips between Detroit and Washington were taken on horseback, and were rarely accomplished under twenty-five days.

REPUBLICANISM AND KANSAS.

Some time since we expressed the opinion that the northern republicans did not desire that Kansas should become a free State, or that peace should prevail there. We referred to the course of certain republican journals as an evidence upon which it was formed; but we hardly anticipated that Robinson and the Topeka constitution would be so soon galvanized into life, after so many republican journals, among them the National Era, had advised their friends to vote at the June elections and endeavor to secure a constitution suited to their wishes.

They counselled that the Topeka force should be revived and re-enacted. This waked up and brought upon the boards sundry actors with high-sounding titles, as governors, senators, members, judges, &c. But even this could not be accomplished without the presence of sundry of the managers. Among those recognised as having authority were Senators Wilson of Massachusetts and Hale of New Hampshire, who opportunely visited Kansas. From their position, their advice was law. The actors who formerly played "Topeka" were called together to perform their respective parts. The places of the absentees were supplied by others panting for dramatic fame, and all were drilled by the model actors from the old Bay and Granite States. The force has been played for the benefit of suffering politicians at the North. When Kansas arrangements were completed, Mr. Wilson returned to help regulate matters in his own State, which had become somewhat disordered, and Hale to enjoy, in his State, a notoriety which he strangely considers worthy fame. Both must be gratified that the actors at Topeka have played their parts with such strict conformity to instructions. This movement may aid in keeping up excitement for a time, but in the end will fall and bring upon its authors heavy disappointment and overwhelm in ruin many of the ill-advised and unsuspecting among the actors. Those who have followed the advice of these celebrities will live to denounce them for its selfish insincerity and fatal consequences upon themselves and the injury which it will occasion to Kansas collectively. Although their visit may multiply the chances that credulity will believe if imagination should be drawn upon for electioneering facts, still it will long be remembered by the wise and prudent as highly injurious to the true interests of Kansas, if not prejudicial to our institutions.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL.

We publish in another column a very interesting reminiscence of the battle of Plattsburgh, in which Gen. Wool, then a major, and his brave companions-in-arms, bore a most conspicuous part. Such recollections stir the blood, and add something to our pride and respect for the brave men who perilled their lives to protect our rights and sustain the honor of our flag. The gallant Gen. Runney, of St. Louis, the author of this reminiscence, will be deeply pained to learn that his friend and companion-in-arms, Gen. Wool, is at this moment lying dangerously ill at the city of Troy, in New York.

THE PACIFIC WAGON ROADS.

Intelligence has reached the Interior Department from the superintendents of the Pacific wagon roads and their several branches of a character to justify the confident belief that these great works will be completed at an early day. The work has been started on all the roads under the most favorable circumstances, and should no serious obstacles intervene, there is a possibility that the various parties will finish their labors before the close of the present year. At all events, we look for a completion of this truly national enterprise in ample season to be made available for the overland emigration of next spring.

HON. S. S. COX.

A meeting was held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th, for the purpose of considering the matter of the recently-discovered defalcation in the office of State treasurer. Hon. S. S. Cox, member of Congress elect, made a powerful speech, showing by terse argument, and the record of facts, that the black-republican party was responsible for, and had received the proceeds of, the robbery of the State.

The Naahus (New Hampshire) Gazette says that Daniel Clark, who has been elected to fill the place of Senator Bell, "is one of the most rabid of the abolition fanatics, and sympathizes in many of the wild notions of the Garrison, Theodore Parkers, and Fosses of that faction. He has furnished money to promote the distribution of disunion documents, showing where his heart is on the subject. His election is considered a triumph of the extreme abolition wing of the shaw republican party."

The black-republican State convention of Maine, which met at Bangor on Tuesday last, nominated Lot M. Merrill for governor, and recommended "a withdrawal of the liquor question from politics." The convention should have gone further, and recommended the withdrawal of "the three thousand clergymen of New England" from their respective pulpits. Political persons must soon share the fate of prohibitory liquor laws.

THE "HIGHER LAW" AND ITS PRACTICAL EFFECTS.

The patriots of the revolution, with infinite care and labor, prepared a national constitution, which the people of the States adopted as the supreme law of the whole Union. It provides that the President, judges, members of Congress, and all officers under it shall swear to support it. The same oath is required to be taken by the members of the several State legislatures. In most, and probably in every State, all State officers are required to be sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that of the State itself. In the days of our ancestors these oaths were deemed sacred and binding upon the conscience, and he who violated them was deemed a perjured man. Until within a very limited period, none but the venal and corrupt denied the binding efficacy of these solemn obligations. They were deemed equally as sacred as the oath of a witness upon the stand. No honest man—no one who cherished respect for our institutions, or for his fellow-man—would have advised the disregard of an official oath. Whoever had so advised, or had followed such advice, would have been universally condemned, scorned, and shunned as a moral leper. The rule of action approved by our whole country was "to support the constitution and laws," and to consider and treat him as a traitor who would not do so. A conscientious respect for constitutions and laws pervaded the public mind and commanded the respect of all classes who were not in fact violators. All good citizens, high and low, paid deference and respect to constitutions and laws made in conformity to them. The homage paid them in the United States formed the basis of the hopes of the patriot in other countries proposing to establish written constitutions and laws for the protection of persons and property. Ours was deemed the model republic, and formed the precedent upon which other nations acted in framing their institutions.

The announcement in this country of a new and conflicting principle has materially injured the credit of our institutions and countrymen abroad, and has introduced a growing want of respect for all human obligations at home. In inaugurating the republican party, Gov. Seward announced that there was a law higher than our constitution and legal enactments under it, which was entitled to command and control both throughout the confederacy. The declaration of the existence of this "higher law," with its commanding consequences, has seriously injured, with many, that consideration and respect due to the constitution and laws which they formerly commanded among all classes of our people. We now witness the extraordinary spectacle of men in high positions, as well as in low, openly denouncing the constitution and endeavoring to bring it into contempt, and to destroy its binding authority, and in setting the laws at open defiance, and studiously encouraging others to do so. Nay, more. We have a political party formed, whose great principle of action is based upon a recognition of a law higher than the constitution, under which its members claim that such "higher law" absolves them from all obligation to support the constitution and law of the land, where they deem such higher law to conflict with either. This "higher law" has flooded our country with countless and varied evils. It is held up as a shield for violation of every duty. Every person judges for himself of its controlling influence. It is a justification for every crime committed in its name. It makes every man judge of what he thinks the law may or ought to be conclusive, as there is no tribunal charged with the interpretation or administration of his "higher law," and there is no appeal from individual judgment. It has been the author of numerous horrible acts. It has justified resistance to constitutional laws, and of murders committed to prevent their execution. It has arrayed man against his fellow-man, and encouraged those in legal servitude to insurrection and bloodshed, and has denounced the courts for a conscientious discharge of their duty in declaring honest opinions concerning the constitution and laws of the land. It has introduced a disrespect for the elementary principles of our institutions, and the laws intended to promote harmony and usefulness. Had the malignant action been confined to those whose characters indicate a general hostility to all laws, and a disregard to every restraint, the consequences would have been more deserved and less appalling. But truth declares that the sentiment which we condemn emanated from the highest authority in the ranks of a political party, whose hopes of success are based upon the expectation that such "higher law" will displace the constitution and all laws framed under it.

We appeal to the admirers of our constitution and laws, and the friends of peace and good order, to say whether this higher law is to be permitted to have full sway, and ultimately to reign supreme, displacing every other law, until we have none except such as every man, including fanatics, makes for himself as "higher," and above the constitution. Shall we conform to the constitution and laws, which are legally binding upon us, or shall we obey those which imagination may deem "higher," if such a thing can be? Shall every man make a law for himself, or receive and obey those which the lawfully-constituted authorities have made or may make? Shall we be governed by a written constitution and laws, or be controlled by the unwritten ones which are contained in the human breast? These are questions of deep importance to the American people, and of much interest to all who admire the framework of our institutions. If they shall determine in favor of the new theories of the "higher-law," then all human governments founded upon written constitutions and laws will be at the mercy of demagogues and others, who may choose to set them at defiance, and proclaim a law emanating from their own inclinations, wishes, interests, or passions. We hope the American press and patriotic orators will speak out upon this subject, and show that the principles of our forefathers are still held sacred, and will control us.

It gives us much pleasure to state that Mr. W. D. Phillips, of Minnesota, has been promoted to a third-class permanent clerkship in the General Land Office. Mr. Phillips merited this promotion by years of faithful and efficient service in this bureau. He has always taken a very decided stand in politics, showing a willingness, in office and out of office, to make personal sacrifices for the sake of the democratic cause. His promotion under these circumstances will be a source of much satisfaction to his numerous friends.

The Shasta (California) Republican says: "We are informed that a greenhorn, now at work near Muleton, took out in four days last week about \$2,300. This was done with a recker, which the man scarcely knew how to use. It seems, however, that what knowledge of it he did possess was used to some purpose."

The Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on the bonds of the city loaned to the company to aid in the construction of the road. The amount subscribed to the capital stock of the company is 2,400 shares. The failure of the railroad company to pay the interest of the bonds, due on the 1st of June, at the Bank of America, New York, has caused considerable feeling in Lafayette.

A CLERGYMAN APPROBATING MURDER.

A few days since resolutions were before the Board of Aldermen in this city containing an approval of the course of the President and public authorities in protecting the voters and preserving the peace at the recent election, when disturbed by the plug-uglies and their confederates. The Rev. French S. Evans, being one of the board, moved a series of substitute resolutions, published in the Evening Star, which excel anything we have ever read for perversions of fact and undesired reproach and calumny. The fifth of the series, as we understand it, declares it to have been the duty of the officers of the marines to commit acts which the law would pronounce to be murder. It contains the following:

"5. That if the officer in command of the marines did give an order to fire, he ought to have been instantly cashiered for a flagrant violation of his duty; and if he did not give the order to fire, but his men fired without orders, he is equally guilty for having his men under poor discipline, and for not having cut down on the spot the insubordinate soldier who presumed to fire unorderly."

The reverend gentleman manifests the most confused notions of the rights, duties, and responsibilities of both civil and military officers. No other civilized man would doubt that if the officers had "cut down upon the spot" a soldier who had fired without orders, he would have been guilty of murder. If a soldier had so fired he would have been entitled to a trial before conviction and punishment. Whether punishable at all, and whether under the civil or military law, would depend upon surrounding circumstances. In what code Mr. Evans found the authority for the summary and ferocious mode of dispatching those supposed to be guilty we cannot conjecture. We trust that he does not use an edition of the Bible so erroneous as to contain scriptural authority for his resolution. Under his declaration of official duty, if a whole regiment of men, even in self-defence, had fired without orders, the officers would have been bound to turn to their men and "cut them down upon the spot." So great a barbarism is not authorized by even the war code of any nation, and much less by any religious one. Does the code of the know-nothing lodge-room to which Mr. Evans belongs contain the principles which he has avowed? Does he pray God that officers, under the circumstances stated in his resolution, may be impelled "to cut down upon the spot insubordinate soldiers," without the privilege of trial or time for repentance? Would a Christian congregation listen to such a prayer? That the reverend gentleman acted out what the know-nothing lodge had advised, or, more likely, required him to do in this matter, we do not doubt. One thing seems to be pretty clear, that the man who contrived this resolution, if not him who offered it, may be fairly deemed a know-nothing the natural way, and a little something else.

HON. JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

The following complimentary notice of Judge Williams, recently appointed associate justice of the Territory of Kansas, appears in the Iowa Democratic Enquirer of the 10th inst. "Our fellow-townman Judge Williams has received the appointment of associate justice of the Territory of Kansas. Those of us who are his neighbors, as well as thousands of the citizens of Iowa and the Northwest, who are personally acquainted with him, know that he was deserving one of the first positions of the Territory, and administration. And he has got it. Coming into Iowa in the infancy of her territorial existence, the Judge has ever since labored assiduously and conscientiously for the good of the democratic party. His voice has been heard early and late in the sessions of the territorial legislature, and when he has been elevated to high positions, he has always served the people faithfully and honestly. He has, indeed, ever been an upright and judicious servant."

The position to which the Judge has been elevated is just now one of momentous importance. President Buchanan has said that the administration of the affairs of Kansas was of more consequence to him than the regulation of his foreign policy. This significant fact is shown by the appointment of Robert J. Walker, one of the greatest statesmen in this or any other country, as governor of that Territory. "Those that know anything about Judge Williams well know that the President could not have selected a more faithful or better experienced man for that position. We believe it almost impossible to find a man better adapted to the various wants and whims of the people of a new country than the Judge. He occupied the position of associate justice when Iowa was a Territory, and the troops of friends he everywhere made is the best evidence of his popularity and success."

In Kansas in less than one year the Judge will be the most popular man there. He will count his friends in all parties. He will make the slave-State man repose implicit confidence in him, and he will cause the free-State man to admire him for his honesty and integrity. He is, indeed, just the man for that position."

THE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.

The editor of the Chattanooga Advertiser, who attended a public discussion at Winchester, concludes a notice of it as follows: "The speech of Gen. Harris was one of the most logical, clear, convincing, and unanswerable that we ever heard. The day was proudly claimed by the democracy, and there was not a know-nothing that questioned the achievement. All that we ask is, that the people will turn out and hear them; we want all to go and hear, and decide each man for himself; and if the people will turn out, some-sayings, though hid under the guise of distinction, will be discarded by at least ten thousand majority."

In order that our readers may have some idea of the manner in which bogus legislators are manufactured in Kansas, we clip the following paragraph from the Leavenworth correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce: "To show the spirit that animates the ultra free-State men in this opposition to the constitutional convention, Col. Lane publicly and privately declares that if it should frame a constitution as pure as an emanation from Heaven—may, if it should adopt the Topeka constitution itself—it will be voted down, if he has influence to control votes enough."

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

We copy the following from the Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer: "Hos. DAVID J. BAILEY. We are sure that the democracy generally throughout the State will rejoice to learn that the Forsyth convention has selected this tried and true democrat to be the standard-bearer of the party in this district in the coming congressional election. Col. Bailey is a statesman and a gentleman; Congress is the place for him, and his friends intend to send him there. Mr. Tripp would do well to look out for some place where he may seek the retirement of private life, away from the din of politics and the perplexities which at the time so fearfully surround the party of Sam."

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MONETARY CONFERENCE AT VIENNA—IMPOSSIBLE REFORMS IN THE MONIES OF GERMANY.

A late number of the Journal des Economistes, Paris, informs us that the labors of the monetary conference recently held at Vienna have given rise to considerable discussion in Austria as well as in other parts of Germany. As the subject which occupied the attention of this convention is interesting to every country having commercial intercourse with Austria and the States of Germany, we have been not inattentive observers of its proceedings, and are enabled to present to our commercial readers a brief summary of its deliberations, the data for which we have derived from the most authentic sources. It is known, and our merchants engaged in the commercial movements between the United States and Germany have long felt, that the monetary system of that portion of Europe is based on an organization radically defective and almost unintelligibly complicated. To devise some remedy for this evil was the chief business before the conference at Vienna. At every frontier in the German States the merchant or traveler has to encounter new denominations and different values of current moneys; and so varying and complex is the diversity of German coins, and so annoying and oppressive the inconveniences resulting from the want of some uniform standard, that the convention proposed and adopted the project of a treaty, which it is expected may be carried into effect during the present year. It is proposed to systematize the weight and alloys of moneys on the decimal basis. The pound of 500 grammes is to be made the point of departure for all gold and silver coins, and is to be subdivided into thousandths with a decimal graduation. The silver money is to be retained, and the pound of fine silver to be represented by thirty thalers in the north of Germany, forty-five florins of Austrian currency in Austria and in the principality of Liechtenstein, and by fifty-two and a half florins of the currency of southern Germany in the south. This division will be the monetary standard of the country in the respective States. The value of the new thalers and florins of the south will suffer no greater diminution relatively to the old currency than about one-thousandth part of a thaler and of a florin, or from one-half to three-fourths of a pfennig. The new Austrian florin will be about one-twentieth part lighter than the old one. The contracting States agree henceforth to coin no money except in conformity to this standard, as the basis of unity. The smallest subdivisions of the principal coins are to be as follows: One-sixth of a thaler (on the basis of 30 thalers) to equal five silbergroschen; one-fourth of a florin (on the basis of 45 florins) to equal five silbergroschen, and one-fourth of a florin (on the basis of 52 1/2 florins) to equal 15 kreuzer of the south of Germany. Under the designation of vereinsthaler two principal moneys are to be coined: One, the piece of one vereinsthaler, representing one-thirtieth of the pound of fine silver, and having the value of one thaler, or of one and a half florin of Austria, or of one and three-fourths florin of southern Germany; the other the piece of two vereinsthalers, having double the value of the preceding. The silver moneys of the Union, with the values thus assigned to them, are to be completely assimilated to the national moneys, and their acceptance to be obligatory throughout the entire extent of the contracting countries. The obligation to be equally binding as well in regard to the public revenues as in all private transactions. The silver moneys of the Union are to consist of 900-1,000 parts of silver and 100-1,000 parts of copper—and on this basis twenty-seven vereinsthalers will weigh one pound. The Austrian florin is to be divided into one hundred parts. Current pieces equal in value to 2 francs, 1 franc, and 1/2 franc, and small coins of 1-10th and 1-20th of a franc, are to be issued. The Austrian piece of two florins will represent in value, within a small fraction, the Spanish piastre, (duro,) the dollar, and very nearly the five-franc piece. The contracting States will also coin gold moneys, under the designation of crowns and half-crowns. The first will consist of one-fiftieth and the second of one-hundredth parts of a pound of fine gold, composed of 900-1,000 parts of gold and 100-1,000 parts of copper. The exchange rates of the gold coins will be variable, and, consequently, their acceptance will not be obligatory. The contracting States will adopt suitable measures, but each as its own convenience and interests may prescribe, in relation to the acceptance of these gold coins by their public treasury; but the rates of exchange, if it is recommended, shall be uniform and binding for periods not less than six months. The question of paper currency also entered into the deliberations of the Vienna conference, and the project of the new treaty throws around this species of money every possible guarantee and protection against loss or fraud. All paper money hereafter to be issued by any of the contracting States must rest upon a specific basis, and its acceptance shall be obligatory only when the States, or the banks from which it is emitted, shall, at all times, be prepared to pay on demand its equivalent in silver money. The treaty it is proposed shall remain in force twenty years, or until the end of 1878. The proposed treaty, it will be perceived, would not only simplify the monetary systems which have so long prevailed in the States of Germany, but it would also contribute to relieve commerce, as well as all other transactions with these extensive countries, from the many inconveniences which have hitherto clogged their progress, and proved so serious an obstacle both to trade and travel. The delegates to the late Vienna conference have displayed great wisdom and a thorough knowledge of the evils which they propose to remedy by the project of a treaty which they have recommended to their respective constituents. We can only add the expression of our sincere hope that the treaty will be at once adopted, and that a system so simple, uniform, and rational will encounter no factious opposition where the interests of all so imperatively demand a reform.

The committee of arrangements in Portland for the 4th of July have made arrangements for a grand race by canoe, managed by Indians of the Penobscot tribe, to come off immediately after the regatta on the 4th of July.

In Cairo, Egypt, having a population of 50,000, there is said to be but one regular physician—the Egyptian principally relying upon an abundance of superstitious remedies for all kinds of sickness. To this, however, is added a little pamphlet edited by a Syrian Moslem, and published at the Boshah, a port on the Nile, the poor Arab, Copht, and Armenian resort to a cure for their diseases. There they find a charm for the fever, the pestilence, for a bruised or a broken limb—a charm for everything. With a blind faith in Allah they heed not the wisest medical counsel that may be given, and never show the slightest dread.—Boston Post.

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General Order No. 9.—The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published to the army: 1. When, from excessive fatigue or exposure, the commanding officer may deem it necessary, he may direct the issue of whiskey to the enlisted men of his command, not to exceed a gill per man for each day. 2. Tea may be issued in lieu of coffee, at the rate of one and a half pound per hundred rations. 3. Designated vegetables may be issued once per week in lieu of beans or rice; and should a tendency to scurvy appear among the troops, the commanding officer may, by advice of the medical officer, direct their more frequent issue. 4. The following amendments are made in article XL of the Regulations for the Army, viz: After the word "repair" in paragraph 921, and after the word "damage" in paragraph 923, add "in either case such repairs or repairs, with the approval of the commanding officer, may assess, according to the place and circumstances of the loss or damage."

At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington city, Charleston, Key West, Mobile, and New Orleans, and at all posts and stations in Texas, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington, \$9 per room. At Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and at all places east of the Rocky mountains, not heretofore enumerated, \$8 per room. At San Francisco, \$20 per room; and at all other places in California, \$12 per room. By order of the Secretary of War: S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.—According to the Canadian papers, emigration from Canada to the western States continues, and is increasing to an extent sufficient to excite alarm among the people of the provinces, causing the more than declination of the population in certain districts. The "Pops," alluding to a certain party, says: "Six young men left for the western States yesterday. They were almost the only ones remaining in the parish over twenty years of age. All the others have left during the last two years. I have been truly alarmed at seeing in the churches only old people, and young ones under fifteen years of age. Few persons have any idea of the extent of this emigration. You may think that I exaggerate, but I assure you that I have established the correctness of the fact that, in the neighboring parishes, as well as in this, in a concession possessing sixty families, may be found from two to six young men whose husbands have left them to go to the United States. In many concessions there is not a single young man old enough to marry."

In view of these facts, the journals of Lower Canada are urging that measures should be taken to encourage immigration from France, and also to induce young French Canadians to remain in the country.

Journal of Commerce.

The "Iceberg"—This little vessel, which has been built for Dr. Roe to explore an undetermined portion of the coast of North America, was launched into her proper element, fully equipped for sailing, on Saturday afternoon, from the railway ship-yard, in the presence of a number of spectators. Dr. Roe was not present, he having been detained at Hamilton by illness. The "Iceberg" is a brigantine, and measures 117 tons, according to measurement, but will probably be registered at about 80 tons. The "Iceberg" has been built with very great strength, to fit her for the heavy work she is destined to encounter. The season being too far advanced to enter upon her proper mission, we learn that she will be engaged in fetching the fall when Dr. Roe will take her to England, and be prepared next spring to carry her into the Polar sea to accomplish the mission he has set himself to perform.—Boston Herald, 24th.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Salaries of German Government Officers.—The following interesting communication has been received from a correspondent at Frankfurt, under date of June 1, relating to the raising of the salaries of the civil and military officers of the German governments in consequence of the increased expenses of living, and other miscellaneous matters: "The elevation of salaries of civil and military officers has become, of late, a topic of great interest for German governments—an interest which is daily increasing, in consequence of the advancing prices of provisions and the expense of living."

"This question has recently been discussed between the government and its chambers. The former asked for a grant to the civil and military officers of an augmentation calculated on the increased prices of grain, so that the whole sum to be employed for this purpose would amount to 200,000 florins a year. The majority of the committee of the chambers reported against the project of the government, and in favor of a grant of 100,000 florins as an extraordinary measure for one year only. But the minister promptly declared that the government would not consent to that proposition, and would decline every grant different from that asked for. The matter was again brought up for discussion in a general sitting of the chambers a short time since, and the proposition of the government sanctioned by a vote of 21 against 19."

"In a few days will take place at the Ducal summer residence at Bielefeld the marriage of Prince Oscar of Sweden to Princess Sophia, the Duke of Nassau's sister. "The watering season of Wiesbaden opened on the 1st of April, and promises to become a very animated one. A great many improvements have been made, contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors, who number already some two or three thousand. The gambling establishment does a flourishing business, and its shares are in demand at a high premium."

"The little bathing-place of Soden, near this city, and which has an hourly communication by railway, is also likely to be crowded, as most of the lodgings have already been engaged. At this place the fashionable vice of gambling is prohibited, and the advantages of an isolated position from greater places, the charms of a romantic situation and wholesome air, have given to Soden a European renown. It is called the Nile of Soden, Germany, and is much frequented by the higher class of Russians, who, even this season, have already secured the best apartments."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Opening of New Land Offices.—We learn that the necessary measures are being taken by the General Land Office to open at the earliest practicable period the new land offices in Minnesota Territory, one of which is located at Ojibwa, on the Mississippi, and the other at Buchanan, on Lake Superior. The instructions for the officers are being prepared for transmission, in order that those officers may familiarize themselves with their duties by the time the lands are subdivided, and in order that pre-emption claimants may not be delayed in proving up their rights and securing their homes. It is believed that several townships will be surveyed and subdivided by early in the fall. Unintelligible Writing.—A great deal of unintelligible writing finds its way into the hands of the government officers; in proof of which, we subjoin the following letter from Gen. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to a correspondent, who, we feel assured, writes a worse hand than Rufus Choate: "WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1857. DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to be signed by you; and, after reading a portion, guessing at a portion, and passing by the remainder as unintelligible, have referred it to the Secretary of the Interior. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. W. DENVER."

Indian Disturbances.—Recent advices have been received from New Mexico by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which we learn that on the 9th instant the Gila Apache Indians drove off about four thousand sheep, killing four herdsmen. Major Bonneville, with a party of trusty men, has started in pursuit of these marauders, and it is hoped that they will be overtaken and brought to punishment. Agent Lebed writes that several robberies had been committed during the present month by the Navajos, and that the war between the Navajos and the Capote Utahs has been carried on with greater vigor than ever. Indian Trust Land Sales.—Mr. Eddy writes that he has sold all of the Iowa Indian trust lands, for which he has received in all money amounting to about \$180,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

General Order No. 9.—The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published to the army: 1. When, from excessive fatigue or exposure, the commanding officer may deem it necessary, he may direct the issue of whiskey to the enlisted men of his command, not to exceed a gill per man for each day. 2. Tea may be issued in lieu of coffee, at the rate of one and a half pound per hundred rations. 3. Designated vegetables may be issued once per week in lieu of beans or rice; and should a tendency to scurvy appear among the troops, the commanding officer may, by advice of the medical officer, direct their more frequent issue. 4. The following amendments are made in article XL of the Regulations for the Army, viz: After the word "repair" in paragraph 921, and after the word "damage" in paragraph 923, add "in either case such repairs or repairs, with the approval of the commanding officer, may assess, according to the place and circumstances of the loss or damage."

At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington city, Charleston, Key West, Mobile, and New Orleans, and at all posts and stations in Texas, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington, \$9 per room. At Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and at all places east of the Rocky mountains, not heretofore enumerated, \$8 per room. At San Francisco, \$20 per room; and at all other places in California, \$12 per room. By order of the Secretary of War: S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.—According to the Canadian papers, emigration from Canada to the western States continues, and is increasing to an extent sufficient to excite alarm among the people of the provinces, causing the more than declination of the population in certain districts. The "Pops," alluding to a certain party, says: "Six young men left for the western States yesterday. They were almost the only ones remaining in the parish over twenty years of age. All the others have left during the last two years. I have been truly alarmed at seeing in the churches only old people, and young ones under fifteen years of age. Few persons have any idea of the extent of this emigration. You may think that I exaggerate, but I assure you that I have established the correctness of the fact that, in the neighboring parishes, as well as in this, in a concession possessing sixty families, may be found from two to six young men whose husbands have left them to go to the United States. In many concessions there is not a single young man old enough to marry."

In view of these facts, the journals of Lower Canada are urging that measures should be taken to encourage immigration from France, and also to induce young French Canadians to remain in the country.

Journal of Commerce.

The "Iceberg"—This little vessel, which has been built for Dr. Roe to explore an undetermined portion of the coast of North America, was launched into her proper element, fully equipped for sailing, on Saturday afternoon, from the railway ship-yard, in the presence of a number of spectators. Dr. Roe was not present, he having been detained at Hamilton by illness. The "Iceberg" is a brigantine, and measures 117 tons, according to measurement, but will probably be registered at about 80 tons. The "Iceberg" has been built with very great strength, to fit her for the heavy work she is destined to encounter. The season being too far advanced to enter upon her proper mission, we learn that she will be engaged in fetching the fall when Dr. Roe will take her to England, and be prepared next spring to carry her into the Polar sea to accomplish the mission he has set himself to perform.—Boston Herald, 24th.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL.

Notice with great pleasure the presentation of a sword of the richest quality to General Wool for his efficient service on the bloodiest battle-field of American arms—Buena Vista. General Wool deserved this meed of distinction from his country at an earlier day—when a major in command of the 29th regiment of infantry at the battle of Plattsburgh, September, 1814.

He was one of the best disciplinarians in the army, and on all occasions prompt to duty himself, and requiring all under his command to come up to his own standard. On this account some considered him harsh and severe, but this discipline was the glory of the regiment.

On the morning of the 6th of September, 1814, when Gov. Provost was marching upon Plattsburgh with an army of 14,500 men, mostly the invincible troops of Lord Wellington, Major Wool, with 300 men of his regiment, at 2 o'clock in the morning, marched out the Beckmantown road, eight miles distant. At sunrise orders were given to file off to an adjacent field for refreshments; at the same time Major Wool rode on in advance to reconnoitre the advancing enemy. Very soon he returned rapidly, waving his sword for us to form and take position in the road. We immediately fell into column, and half way to the road we received the first fire of the enemy. Pursuant to orders, we formed in the road, and adopted the mode of street-firing, the first company firing and falling in the rear to load, and in turn to fire again. In this way, gradually falling back in good order as the enemy pressed upon us, we disputed every foot of ground, Major Wool's horse was soon shot, and given to his sergeant major, Bodford, who was badly wounded, to ride in to town, where Bodford died of his wound.

When we had gradually fallen back to within two miles of Plattsburgh, Captain Leonard came up to our support with two pieces of light artillery, also did a battalion of riflemen; these latter took position near the road by a stone fence. Here we made a stand; formed in solid column, until our foes came within pistol-shot. We then fired, and opened to the right and left, when the artillery fired with awful effect; at the same time the riflemen sent in their deadly messengers. Here the enemy was thrown into momentary confusion, but instantly recovered, pressed on, and came within an ace of taking Captain Leonard's gun.

Col. Wellington led upon us a battalion of cavalry with great fury. Fifty men of our company levelled their muskets at his head, and he fell to the ground mortally wounded, when his command fell back.

After this bloody conflict, where our foes suffered dreadfully, we soon fell back in good order to the south side of the Saranac, taking off the plank of the bridge in the face of the enemy, and there making a final stand, compelling the assailants to take shelter behind the houses. The bravery displayed by Major Wool and his men, and the admirable regularity in their movements, taught the British army a lesson which helped much to our glorious victory, after an unequal contest of five days and nights.

The severest forlorn hope that ever tested the courage of a soldier was performed by twenty men of the 29th, and ten men of another regiment, in going unarméd with bay and tar, and firing the dry pine underbrush in the very face of the British batteries.

One of our sloop-of-war vessels by McDonough on the lake at this battle, nineteen days previously, the trees of which it was built were waving green in the forest! It is harder for a commanding officer to be cool and firm in battle than it is for his men. After the first onset the men become excited and eager to revenge their falling comrades, and think but little of their own danger. The greatest trial of a soldier is in marching up to the foe before actually engaging. He feels like he had an egg in his throat, and is not relieved until the effect of powder and lead is seen.

"The bloody 29th," as it was called, is now about extinct—nearly all the men and officers having gone down to the grave. Major, now Major General Wool, and this writer, so far as is known, are the only survivors of this gallant regiment of infantry. R.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The republicans had a stormy time yesterday at their convention, nearly all their chief men being present. Henry Chapin, of Worcester, was the temporary chairman—one of the most rabid of the sect; and the permanent president, Mr. White, on taking the chair, pronounced against all further compromises with slavery, and pledged himself to "work for its overthrow." This is bold talk, but it is manly. It is the end which the fanatics and ultraists seek to accomplish; and these are the ruling spirits of every northern sectional convention. They, thus far, have had their way. They passed the personal-liberty law; they passed the address for the removal of Loring; they passed the Kansas resolves; they rose at no constitutional barrier; and on they would go over prostrate State rights to their aim and purpose—the overthrow of slavery. They would not accomplish this; but they would plunge this great country and all its mighty interests into a state of ANARCHY.

The resolutions are of a similar cast; going for the Philadelphia platform, going against those who do not "heartily, unequivocally, and in good faith" subscribe to this platform, and make it their "paramount object of political action." How can N. P. Banks, who has accepted the know-nothing nomination, stand on such a platform? Just as easy as he can turn over his hand. He will go "heartily and unequivocally and in good faith for any platform, before election, that will bring him votes; and ere this he has sworn, dozens of times, fidelity both to the Springfield platform and to the Philadelphia platform.

This convention had the coolness to resolve in favor of retrenchment and State reform. God save the Commonwealth; if the unscrupulous combination, at the head of which is N. P. Banks, get the power? Such a class of reckless politicians care for nothing but their own personal advancement and ends; and they will be sure to go on plunging the State deeper and deeper in debt, and doubling our present enormous taxation. Will not the people awake to a realizing sense of this before it is too late? Is the Commonwealth to be cursed with an additional layer of misrule?