

THE UNION OF THE UNIONISTS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION!

THE FORT SNELLING SWINDLE.

The committee to investigate the facts and circumstances in relation to the secret sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, have made their report, and it has been published. It appears from this official statement of the facts, to have been a most dark and fraudulent transaction—one of those which characterize the present day, when speculation, fraud, swindling, and all sorts of rascality are so rife among public men.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, a very faithful and unflinching Democrat, undertook to turn the current setting against those concerned in this dark transaction, by saying that it was only raised by the Republicans for political effect. Now, we happen to know that the first expression of the fraudulent and clandestine sale of this reservation was made by a Buchanan Democrat; and no one has denounced the transaction in more emphatic terms than he has done, and continues to do; and no one had a better opportunity of forming a correct opinion in regard to the sale, and the clandestine manner in which it was made, than he had.

A Curiosity.

We have received from the Editor, through the hands of the Hon. George Walton, a newspaper of the size of a sheet of note paper printed with a pen. It is styled the "Vermont Autograph and Remarker," and has quite a number of well written and sensible articles. It is the production of James Johns, who means to be independent and fearless in his discussion, and scorns to be all things to all men.

The grasshoppers are on their march from the West to the East. They are now in Iowa and Minnesota, but will soon pass on to Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

The Albany Evening Journal, Thurlow Weed's paper, is, par excellence, the organ and mouth-piece of the Republican party; Thurlow Weed and Mr. Seward being the political Siamese twins, as they have been these twenty years.

Well, in regard to a reorganization of parties, what says this organ? It speaks authoritatively, and with an air of importance, and an air of contemptuous scorn of all outside barbarians; that is to say, of all out side the Republican organization. Weed has become sour and senile; he is dreaming; let him sleep and dream; he may rub his eyes one of these days, look around, and wonder what has become of his favorite Republican party, and may learn, upon enquiry, that they have all, except the old, the sick, the halt and the lame, gone on with the wagon, and are far on their way of progress.

For all, of whatever stripe or faith, who are opposed to Buchananism, and intend to aid in its overthrow, there is a simple road and verge enough in the Republican party. Nor have those who, in times past, tired of sham Democraticism and pro-slavery aggressions, united unreservedly and cordially with the Whig or Republican parties, experienced injustice or illiberality. On the contrary, such as have, from honest convictions, good faith, and in a friendly spirit, become members of our political household, not only share with us the labors and hazards of war, but participate in the advantages of success. Independent Democrats have found US on all occasions, just and faithful. Americans have in the integrity of the past, security for the future. But those who come demanding the "inauguration of a new party, must tarry awhile."

Mr. Wood must have heard by this time, of the tremendous Union meeting at Buffalo. The wagon has started; let those who do not wish to be left behind, be up and moving.

Mr. Harris's Seat.

The House Committee by a strict party vote—five Democrats and four opposition—have agreed to declare the seat of Mr. Harris vacant, and recommend a new election.

It is known that Mr. Harris had, in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, a clear majority of three thousand three hundred votes, that even in Baltimore county, outside the city, he beat his opponent handsomely—and yet we find that by an absolute partisan vote of five Democrats, a mere majority of the committee, it is decided that his American seat shall be vacated.—Baltimore Patriot.

The administration party in the Senate and in the House, appear to be perfectly careless and regardless of everything like fairness and justice. The madness of party has seized them.

Colonel T. C. Hindman, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn., has been nominated for Congress in the Northern district of Arkansas.

A GREAT AND UNITED GATHERING.

The opposition to the present imbecile but despotic Administration came together in Buffalo on the 27th ult., to express their opinion on public affairs. The Chairman of the meeting was an old Democrat. Upon taking the Chair he said, among other things, that "the call for this meeting is the natural re-assertion of the devotion of the party of the Administration to this treasonable purpose. The opposition must unite against it as resolutely and as exclusively as the Administration party supports it. And the consolidation of the masses of the people must be spontaneous, as they are impelled by a sense of common dangers, common interests, and common duties.

The Buffalo Commercial says: "The meeting was one of the most triumphant occasions of the sort ever witnessed in this county. At an early hour, long before the meeting was called to order, the spacious hall was filled. We noticed with pleasure a large attendance from the country towns of indomitable men who testified their zeal by their presence in spite of a stormy and unpleasant day. Before the hour named had arrived, the Hall was crowded in every nook and corner, the main floor being filled in every available place, while the galleries were equally packed. In the latter we noticed a considerable number of ladies, whose presence was a graceful feature in the animated scene. This immense gathering was called together without adventitious aids. No bands or bon-fires lent their assistance—it was a gathering of thoughtful men come together to accomplish a determinate purpose."

Mr. Haven, long and well known as a most useful and able member of Congress, addressed the assemblage. Mr. H. said "you have come together here because you feel that the country is mis-governed; to put your shoulders to the wheel to wipe out the very axis of an Administration none can approve. I cannot say that any new light has ever shined me, or that any new opinions have dawned upon me, but the course of events since the present Congress met, has paved the way to a hearty union of those who have hitherto been opposed to each other, for purposes which are dear in common to us all."

"I have been one of those who believe that Americans should rule America, but I am not sure that I shall have to modify that idea a little. If this is an American administration, a specimen of one made up of men American born, I would swap it for foreigners to-morrow. And if you Republicans are tired of a local taxation heavier than you can bear, if you are weary of the abuses which have paralyzed and impeded the prosperity of your State public works, if you wish a better, more faithful and economical State government, if you wish for popular sovereignty and for freedom from federal dictation and bribery, then I can stand with you.

The following is one of the resolutions adopted.

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the National Administration, under the direction and through the personal agency of President Buchanan, has become a despotism, making its own will the law of the land, using the money and the arms of the people to enforce its decrees and prostituting the power with which it was generously invested, by a majority of the electors of the Union, to the most selfish and demoralizing purposes. It has sanctioned the pollution of the ballot-box; it has declared false and fraudulent returns of desperate and dishonest officials to be the popular will; it has made this declaration the basis of a movement designed to force upon a people, entitled to its encouragement and protection, an offensive and anti-Republican Constitution; and it has done all this in defiance of the well known popular sentiment of the country, for the purpose of securing the undivided support of an aggressive and intolerant political combination, organized and controlled by the so-called Democratic politicians of the South, who are justly regarded as disunionists and slavery propagandists.

Mr. Putnam being called upon made a most eloquent and effective speech, from which we take the following passage:

"You have my views. I would see an organization upon a basis broad enough to receive all the opposition to the present democratic policy. I want no 'pent up Union,' with walls so high as to exclude John J. Crittenden, John Bell, Humphrey Marshall, Henry Winter Davis, and tens of thousands of noble spirits scattered all over the South, who love this Union as well as you and I do, who ask nothing for slavery but its constitutional rights, and who, with all the force of their intellect and position have resisted the great injury of the Administration. I ask you my friends, if while you are garlanding a Seward and a Douglas with the laurel wreath, if of the greenest and fairest, you would not deck the brow of the gallant Kentucky Senator."

Mr. Dorsheimer, an old staunch Democrat also addressed the meeting, declaring himself cordially with this movement of the people and ready to aid it to the utmost of his power.

We find the following call in the West Chester, Pa. Register and Examiner. It shows how all sections of the "opposition" to misrule, despotism and corruption are coming together. The people move without party names, they did so in 1774-5 and 6, and they moved with effect and success.

PEOPLE'S MEETING.—The voters of Chester county, opposed to the Lecompton swindle, and the despotic policy of the National Administration—in forcing upon the people of Kansas a constitution in defiance of their known wishes and in subversion of self-government—and in favor of a sound American policy, in opposition to the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments, are requested to assemble at West Chester, on Tuesday, the 15th of June, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent said county in a Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 8th day of July next, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and to transact such other business as the exigency of the times demand."

Slave Excitement at Norfolk. Norfolk May 30.—There is great excitement here, in consequence of abolitionists running off slaves. An indignation meeting was held last night, and Capt. V. Mott and W. Dannenberg were ordered to leave the city or be tarred and feathered.

Vote early. Remember, Vote early. Vote early. Keep cool, and vote early.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

We do not think it worth while to undertake a report of the proceedings of Congress during the past week. The truth is, this body, for the first five months of its session was like a stagnant lake; it moved not onwards, but was lashed into foam and fury by the winds of Kansas. At length these blew out and died away, and then the body began to move forward into the narrow channel—the canon [canyon]—which always terminates a session. It has been going through this canon during the last week, with the speed of a boat going down the rapids of Niagara, pitching and tumbling, darting forward and across the channel, and with great difficulty and exertion kept right side up. Such are congressional doings.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up and passed. A motion to strike out the appropriation for the continuation of the water works was lost by a large majority. The resolution to extend the session was taken up and passed, postponing the day of adjournment to the 14th instant. In the House it was amended by designating Thursday, the 16th, as the day of adjournment.

Substituting the Press.

The Missouri Republican contains an advertisement, over a half column long, sent out to it from Washington City, as a part of the pay for its support of the National Administration. The advertisement is headed "Proposals for Naval Supplies." The advertisement is issued by the Navy Department Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c., and it is asking bids for the furnishing of supplies for Naval Construction, at the different Navy Yards of the Union. We will give one section from the advertisement:

Kittery, Maine.—Class No. 10. White Pine.—Class 11. Ash plank. No. 12. Black walnut and nails. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc and tin. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 37. Pitch, tar and rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap and oil.

There are like us; called for in the advertisement, for Charlestown, (Boston,) Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia; Gosport, Va.; and Warrenton, Florida. Among the articles to be furnished at Charlestown and Brooklyn, are "fire wood," and at Warrenton, Florida, "white pine," "white oak logs," &c.

Now, ignorant as Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet Naval officers may be supposed to be, it is not possible that one of them ever dreamed that there was any sense, any honesty, or any economy, in advertising in a newspaper 1500 miles from Kittery, Maine, for white pine, ash plank, &c., to be furnished at Kittery; or that any of them ever thought that "fire wood" would be cut and shipped from the banks of the Missouri to Brooklyn or Boston; or that "white pine" and "white oak logs" would be rafted down the Mississippi, and across the Gulf, to Florida.

Then why was such an advertisement for naval supplies published 1500 miles from the seaboard? Simply to reward a paper for a venal support. It is a deliberate plundering of the Treasury by dishonest and faithless Government officials to satisfy the demands of a newspaper for money—a species of "black mail" that the Administration is compelled to pay.

We have read of "Galphin claims" and "Gardner swindles," and "Fort Snelling frauds," whereby the National Treasury has been plundered, time and time again. But then it was comparatively rich and able to suffer losses. But now, when the Government is poor, and is groping about in the dens of Wall street as a money borrower, we find the Administration disgracefully waiving the public funds in useless advertising, amounting to palpable bribery of a corrupt press.

And what has the Republican to say while such small swindling for its benefit is perpetrated by Washington officials? Why, it daily teems with disgusting homilies about "retrenchment and reform" in St. Louis. "Our City Government is wicked, is extravagant, is wasting money in useless expenditures," quoth the Republican. And it calls on an enlightened public opinion to compel them to be honest and economical! At the same time, its own columns bear unblushing testimony to the audacious corruption and profligate waste of money by an Administration at Washington, whose public virtue the Republican dares to commend to the people of this city and State!

A Preventive to Potato Rot.

Since the dreadful blight to the potato crop of Ireland some years ago, when the entailed consequence of famine almost desolated the population of that unhappy land, agriculturists, agricultural chemists, and scientific gentlemen of all countries, have experimented upon this favorite and important element, with a view of ascertaining the causes, and preventing the ravages of the potato rot. Numerous theories of its causes have been advanced, and any number of remedies proposed; but it would appear that beyond the improvements in the selection of the seed, the cultivation of the vine, and the gathering and preserving the potato with increased care and skill, but slight benefit toward the great end ought to have been derived from these sources. What the most distinguished agriculturists and sages of the world have failed to accomplish by the most intense thought and experiment, has, it appears, been effected, like the development of numerous facts in mechanics and science, by accident; or rather, such an effect was produced from this cause as set science to work in the solution of the problem, and to give it a practical tendency.

A few years ago, the English papers published a statement that some boys in Belgium, for amusement, inserted peas in seed potatoes, which they were planting, and that in due time both peas and potatoes grew together, producing an unusual yield of peas. These were gathered, and the potatoes were allowed to ripen, and upon digging proved to be entirely sound, while the same sort, in other parts of the field, were badly rotted. This fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. J. Jackson, of Leeds, England, prompted him to submit a series of samples of diseased and sound potatoes to careful chemical analysis, and he invariably found that the diseased potatoes, as compared with the healthy ones, exhibited a marked deficiency of nitrogen and of nitrogenized matter in every instance, and also a great

deficiency, as compared to the published analysis of the potato, by Liebig and others, made some years before. "From that result," says Mr. Jackson, in his published report, "I inferred that the potato being inherently deficient in nitrogen, if it were inoculated with a substance intrinsically rich in that element, as peas are, during the mutual decomposition and chemical changes of the substances of both plants, in the process of their germination and growth, a sufficient evolution of nitrogen from the pea would take place, and be absorbed by the tuber of the potato, and thus communicate, as it were, its equivalent in that way, and counteract its tendency to decay."

Mr. Jackson then tried the experiment practically, by procuring several kinds of potatoes for sets whole, and inserting four or five peas (according to the size of the potato) deep into the fleshy part of the set, taking care to avoid the eye, and planting them in the usual way. The result was perfect success, with an extraordinary yield of both peas and potatoes, the latter being, almost invariably large, and healthy, and free from every trace of disease. These potatoes were laid on a wooden floor in a house, where they remained all winter, and in the following spring they were found to be all sound and healthy, and were employed as sets again in the same way, with the same result.

We agree with and adopt the following language of the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION.—We take from the Congressional Globe the following episode, which occurred the other day in a speech of Senator TOOMBS:

"We speak of the corruptions of Mexico, of Spain, of France, and of other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my experience and observations, which have been somewhat extensive, I do not believe to-day there is as corrupt a Government under the heavens as that of the United States."

Several other Senators—I agree to that. Mr. TOOMBS—And most of its corruptions are in the Legislative department.

When a declaration of this kind is freely made in our public halls by a public man who has the best means of judging, and meets the assent of other public men of all parties, it is indeed time to consider. There is no doubt that corruption has been from year to year growing at Washington; and that the virus has extended more or less to all of the public bodies of the country. The developments which have recently been made in Wisconsin in connection with the apportionments of the railroad grants, revealed an amount of vanality in every Department of the Government of that State, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, which is almost incredible. Unless this course of doings is arrested, our free institutions must inevitably perish. Montesquieu said that when a free people becomes more corrupt than its government, its freedom soon terminates. That indeed is true, but a corrupt government, if unchecked, is sure to beget and nourish corruption among the people. The cultivation of that high spirit which disdains to accept a bribe, and looks with scorn upon all who accept bribes, is indispensable to the maintenance of freedom. Whatever virtuous public opinion there is in the land must manifest itself against the corruption that has been working its deadly way through the high places of the land, so that now the word goes forth that we are the most corrupt Government under the heavens. The avowal ought to crimson the face of every American with shame.

Ministers Tying up a Steamboat.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian of the West, writing an account of his voyage down the Mississippi, along with a hundred other Ministers, to attend the General Assembly at New Orleans, tells what the preachers did on Monday. The boat was the City of Memphis. When we found we could not reach Vicksburg by Saturday night at 12 o'clock, we proposed to the Captain to "lay to" on the Sabbath. He agreed to it on condition that we would pay the expenses of the boat. They would be five hundred and sixty dollars. The money was raised and the bargain closed. We arrived at the little village of Providence, La., and that Providence which directs all things seemed indeed to have directed our course to that point to spend the Sabbath. On awakening in the morning, all quiet on board, we learned that the Presbytery of Central Mississippi had closed its business sessions there on Saturday evening, and that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be celebrated that Sabbath morning. We therefore gave up our intended service on the boat, and joined the congregation in the sacramental services of the Presbyterian Church. And precisely such a meeting, under such circumstances, had never before occurred upon the banks of the Mississippi, and may never occur again; one hundred ministers and elders, from thirteen States and Territories of the Union, stopping one of the floating palaces of this majestic river, on purpose to keep holy the Lord's day, meeting a Presbytery in session, and joining with them and with the Church in celebrating the Lord's Supper. It was a most refreshing season to our company, to the Presbytery, and to the congregation.

The services were given up almost entirely to the ministers and elders of the party. The Rev. Mr. Painter, formerly pastor at Vicksburg, and then a member of the Presbytery in session, now of Booneville, Missouri, preached the sermon, and Drs. Hoge and Junkin administered the sacrament. After the services were over, Dr. Hoge remarked, with the tears rolling down his cheeks, that he had never, in all his life, spent a sweeter communion season. At the invitation of the Captain, the congregation joined, at three p. m., in worship on the steamer, and this magnificent cabin was filled. I trust this example of Sabbath keeping on the Mississippi will be long remembered, and that its influence will be salutary. To have one of the largest steamers on the Father of Waters stop twenty-four hours to keep the Sabbath, is a new thing under the sun, and strikes every one who has heard of it with astonishment.

BEHIND THE AGE.—Mr. Leonard made a successful balloon ascension from Montgomery, Ala., last week. He states that while "up," and but a short distance from the capital, he was shot at three times by a minnie rifle—in the hands of some one who probably took the aerial navigator for a monster "manbat," and no doubt a descendant of the same family which ran out to stop the first high pressure steamboat they saw going down the river, mistaking it for a runaway saw mill.

The Right of Visit.

The Louisville Journal, discussing the right of visit says:

In our judgment, the government that obstinately denies it, in practice as well as theory, offers its protection, in effect, to every pirate that roves the seas. It virtually converts its flag into an amulet or talisman for every buccaner who chooses to carry it. This is no exaggeration. As respects the great purposes of police, the right of visit cannot be utterly denied without paralyzing every man-of-war on the ocean. Nothing can be clearer than this. If the flag of a respectable nation protects the vessel at whose mast-head it is flying from even the slight degree of scrutiny that may be requisite to ascertain its genuineness, a pirate obviously has merely to run up the flag of such a nation and laugh his pursuers to scorn. Imagine under such a dispensation as this, a freebooter roving for plunder on the high seas. A British cruiser heaves in sight, and the freebooter hoists the American flag, and passes on unchallenged. Presently an American vessel appears, and he hoists the British flag, with the same magical effect. Next comes a French man-of-war, or a Spanish frigate, or a Portuguese corvette, and he sends his choice of the flags of all nations up to the mast-head of his villainous craft, and forthwith, it is sacred from the footsteps of the minister of justice. In this manner the blackest brigand that ever infested the seas might run the gauntlet of all the war vessels of Christendom as if clad with enchantment. Pirates might just as well be presented with the freedom of the ocean at once. A doctrine which leads directly and unavoidably to such shocking absurdities can have no foundation in reason or justice.

BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 1.—We have received later intelligence from Texas, by which we learn of a desperate battle that was fought in the northern part of the State between the Rangers, under Capt. Ford, and a large body of Comanche Indians. The fight was a running one of six miles, and resulted in the defeat of the Indians, seventy-six of whom were killed, several wounded, and seventeen taken prisoners. Three hundred horses were also captured by the whites. Capt. Ford's loss was only two killed and two wounded; one of the killed was a white, and the other an Indian, who fought under Ford.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington, June 3, 1858. The election of public officers for the Federal City is about to take place, and the country expects every good citizen of the district to do his duty in the preservation of order and good government among us. The right of every qualified voter to exercise his elective franchise according to his judgment is dear to freedom, and odious to tyrants only. Any attempt to resist this sacred right in the coming election will be met and resisted with energy and determination. There is power inherent among us to protect our citizens in their lawful rights, and force will be used to any extent that shall appear necessary and proper to assert and vindicate the public peace. Let lawless gangs be assured that they will not escape condign punishment should they venture to commit outrages similar to those enacted in this city but a year ago. The right of the people to live under the protection of laws, and to manage their affairs according to their judgment, will be maintained against violence and menace, no matter from what quarter they shall proceed. WM. B. MAGRUDER, Mayor.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

The friends of "Law and Order" must vote early. Take a WALLACH ticket and vote early. See that your friends vote early. The way to defeat the present dominant party is to vote early. Challenge doubtful votes, and vote early. Raise no disturbance about the polls, but vote early. Be not afraid of Locofoco bullies, but vote early. Remember the police are against you, but vote early. See that no fraudulent voting is allowed, but vote early. If you all VOTE EARLY, WALLACH is elected. It is to be hoped that the friends of the Independent candidate will challenge all who attempt to vote on papers issued by a State Court; and should they vote, to take down their names; for any person returned as elected by such votes, can be deprived of their office, if proper care is taken at the polls.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

You will be called on next Monday to decide who are entitled to vote, and I respectfully call your attention to the following: The charter of 1820, section 5, says: "Every free white male citizen of the United States," &c., is entitled to vote. Citizens of the United States are of two classes: 1st. Native born citizens; 2d. Those naturalized according to the laws of the United States. In the celebrated Dred Scott case, reported in 19th Howard, page 405, the Supreme Court of the United States says, "The Constitution has conferred on Congress the right to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and this right is evidently exclusive, and has always been held by this court to be so. Consequently, no States, since the adoption of the Constitution, can, by naturalizing an alien, invest him with the rights and privileges secured to a citizen of a State under the Federal Government." "It does not by any means follow, because he has all the rights and privileges of a State, that he must be a citizen of the United States."

HOLMES'S LIFE BOATS.

The people of New Jersey will be surprised to learn that their Senator, Mr. Thomas, took an active part in striking out the item in the Miscellaneous appropriation bill, as passed by the House, which provides for the purchase of Holmes's life boat for use on their coast. The appropriation is so changed by the Senate, that the Executive Departments may purchase whatever description of life-boat they may choose to select. The Department will probably select Francis's or some other comparatively worthless boat.—Republic.

ADDRESS.

New Jackson's dead and Jefferson forgot, And James Buchanan is, and Pearce is not; And Mayor Magruder soon will be non est— (Outrageous treatment, it must be confessed.) The "outrage" party say one Mr. Berret, The office of the latter shall inherit— And he has promised that he will prescribe All whom they cannot buy, or coax, or bribe To vote for him, who was, alas, alas! By James Buchanan just "turned out" to grass. This is the man—he hails from "Never Die"— They say they will elect and—no half try! Well, well, perhaps they will—they have one Hope,

(With whom no gentleman will deign to cope,) Whom they've imported from a neighboring town To "chronicle small beer" and win renown, By pandering to the vitiated taste Of those who love the bellows of the baste. This hope forlorn, late of the "Evening Star," Has come to Washington to "make or mar"— To elevate himself, and make a merit Of vilifying all oppos'd to Berret— And many things he's said both false and meanly foul, Unworthy of a freeman! "by me sowl!" Yes, yes, they have one hope, and only one— That hope is in the bayonet and gun; That hope is in the getting up a riot, And if they can't succeed without, they'll try it. Who hopes for purity from source impure, Hopes against hope, for hopeless hopes endure: Yet Uncle Sam has some right hopeful scholars Whose patent-right is eighteen hundred dollars!

For two years past, 'twere look'd for "figs of thorns"— We know the product, for we've felt the horns. But, gentle reader, turn we now away— Of Berret's hope, we've nothing more to say; We'd "rather be a dog, and bay the moon Than such a Roman serf," by night or noon. Good citizens, who love repose and peace, Your honest labors, never, never cease Till you are freed from the vile, motley crew Whose rule is ruin, and "damnation," too. Go early to the polls, and let your votes attest Your friendship for the man who is the best. Be calm, be sober, vigilant, and true, And victory, be assur'd, will rest with you.

THE SEVENTH OF JUNE is close at hand. Citizens of Washington, on that day will be your privilege to decide who shall hold the reins of Government for the ensuing two years. Remember that the nominee of the self-styled "Anti-Know-Nothing," (Locofoco), party, is pledged to carry out the programme adopted by the Convention which nominated him. Read the resolutions adopted on that occasion, and then judge for yourselves. Your future peace and happiness depend upon your choice of candidates. The rowdy crowd who have for two years past made Washington a den of thieves and murderers, understand full well that their stay in Washington depends upon the election of Colonel Berret. They have already discussed the question, and in the event of his defeat, (of which we do not entertain a doubt,) will leave Washington for some other locality more favorable to the furtherance of their peculiar designs. As for you, who have the manliness and moral courage to avow your sentiments, and are not ashamed of owning, in the face and teeth of your persecutors, that you are Americans, what will become of you? Are you prepared to endure, for two more years, the persecutions and deprivations which have been visited upon you during the two years last past? You have stood manfully by your principles, and for your encouragement, we tell you that there are hundreds of thousands throughout our land who are faithful and true, and who are looking forward to the time when, as Americans, they will march to the ballot-box, and by their votes declare that henceforth, forever, the land which the God of our fathers gave into their possession, shall be free—free from the wiles and stratagems of the miserable crew of political humbugs who now hold the reins of power, whose only aim is plunder, who care for nothing but the spoils of office, and whose highest and holiest aspirations rise no higher than the gratification of their miserable and selfish desires after their own aggrandizement. Americans of Washington, you are not alone. Thousands of thousands of hearts beat this day, responsive to your own, whose every throbb is for their country, and who are determined, as you are, that the liberty won by our fathers shall be preserved, and our children and our children's children enjoy the privileges which are their birth-right. Be comforted by the reflection that there are those who sympathize with you, and who look to you for example. Be faithful and watchful—be bold and resolute—be Americans! Do you not feel proud that you are counted worthy of enduring affliction for conscience sake? Let the timid quail and shrink—the coward turn and fly. You are Americans! There is but one course for you, and that is onward! You can take no step backward! What is your next step? It is to defeat the miserable yelping crew, who howl and prowl about your city, making night hideous with their cries, and who follow in the train of their leader, who, if elected, will give them official stations, that they may tyrannize over and persecute you. You will be the special objects of their vengeance, for there is "a daily beauty" in your firmness and consistency which makes them positively "ugly." They hate you, because, having no principle themselves, they can neither imitate you, nor induce you to imitate them. Defeat Berret, and they will soon find the way to their kennels, and be as humble as whipped hounds. Let him be elected, and in couples, they will hunt you to the death. Your destiny, for the next two years, is in your own hands.

THE RECURRENT WITNESS.—Washington May 28.—In the Criminal Court this morning, for the third time, the case of J. W. Wolcott, the late recalcitrant witness, before the Lawrence, Stone, & Co., investigating committee, was called up. Wolcott's counsel moved to continue the trial, and read despatches from the accused. The Court, however, refused to postpone, and ordered the forfeiture of his recognizances, in the sum of \$1,000. And thus escapes, by the payment of \$1,000, a man who has criminally pocketed \$70,000 and attempted to bribe Congress to pass a particular act. The expense attending the investigation of this matter, will not be less, probably, than \$10,000.

If the Evening Journal, or any body else, counts upon the aid and co-operation of the American party "inside" the present Republican organization, it will find to its cost, it has "reckoned" without its host.

PROSCRIPTION.—The following letter, republished from the American, of August, need no comment. The men whose names are lashed to this proscriptionative misdeed, may be proud of their devotion to party. In their eyes the Locofoco, Anti-American party, is the Government! and the Government—that is, the party—has patronage to bestow! That party punishes, by dismissal from office, and from employment on the public works, all who are not willing to swear allegiance to, and to vote for its nominees, regardless of fitness or qualifications. The only reason assigned for the dismissal of the individuals mentioned in the letter is, that they are "prominent members of the American party," and for this reason alone were they dismissed. They were "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution," but could not swallow the nominees of the modern Democracy—that is all!

WASHINGTON CITY, August 17, 1857. COMMANDER E. A. T. LAWRENCE, Commanding U. S. Navy Yard.

Sir: Sometime since the Hon. Secretary of the Navy was addressed by us in regard to the Watchmen of the Yard of which you are in command. Johnathan, John Downes, Joseph Howard, Jacob Luskey and William Steels were represented as being prominent members of the Know-Nothing party; and, as such, we asked their removal from the places held by them. Mr. William Winfield, James Burdine, Thomas J. Davis, Charles Russell and Wesley N. Smith were represented as good, sober and reliable men for those places. The Secretary having referred the matter to you for action, and you having begun by dismissing one of the obnoxious parties, we would most respectfully ask your further action in the matter. With great respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants.

A. W. MILLER, J. HUGH McAFFREY, WM. H. KELLHOLTZ, V. CONNOR, GEO. W. JOHNSON.

A. W. Miller, whose name heads the signatures to this letter, is a candidate for election to the Board of Aldermen.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—MURDER UP! It will be remembered, that some days previous to the last municipal election, it was asserted that the Democracy of the Fourth Ward would vote early, and that Americans, if they voted at all, would have to "march to the polls through a flume of Maggins." The bloody deeds of that bloody day attest the truthfulness of that prediction. Now, mark what follows: We are on the eve of another municipal election—and the confession of a city functionary, and—mark the means to be resorted to to win the day. This city officer, in conversation with a gentleman whom he supposed to be a Berret-man, said: "There is not even a show for Berret in the Fourth Ward. He stands no chance, unless we get up a riot." Mark the prediction! This is no fiction. It is fact; and can be substantiated, if necessary.

ATTACK UPON THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.—Under the provisions of the bill now before Congress, every alien can vote, even though he were naturalized the very day before he registered or not, and in effect whether resident or not. This is the way the Locofoco propose carrying the municipal election about to come off, and every day of the present week the clerk's office of the circuit court has been crowded with Irishmen, getting their naturalization papers.

The following resolution, from the lower Board, requesting the Mayor to make his appointments in view of the approaching election, which he had neglected, brought forth the comment from Alderman Goddard, in which the truth is fully spoken, and the existing State of things in Washington, forcibly set forth: "Resolved, (the Board of Aldermen concurring,) That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, most respectfully requested, in making his appointments, of special police to serve on the day of election, to make said appointments irrespective of party.

"On motion of Mr. Donoho, the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Goddard stated that, in making this motion, he felt it incumbent upon him to state that the annual election being close at hand it was absolutely necessary that some action be had by the authorities with a view to the preservation of the peace on that day. Anybody who would walk about the streets, and set their eyes about them, could not but be impressed with the urgent necessity for instant and strong action in the premises. A joint resolution, authorizing the Mayor to appoint special police for the ensuing election, had passed the Council two weeks ago. Several of the Ward's had named men to serve as special police, and had selected men to serve to the Mayor for confirmation. The blank commissions had been printed and sent to the Mayor's office for his signature. The resolution had made it incumbent on the Mayor also to furnish badges of office to such police as he should see fit to appoint. All proper measures had been effected on the part of the Council, and, strange to say, the Mayor had as yet taken no action at all; he had not even been in his office since the last meeting of the Board. He had apparently abandoned the ship to the fury of the impending storm, and it could not fall to be seen that he exhibited a disposition to work all the injury he could at the moment when his services were most needed.

"Such conduct, Mr. G. continued, was inconsistent and derelict, and something must be done to save the city from bloodshed. Feeling a deep interest in the peace of the city, he would rather the Corporation should spend ten thousand dollars to preserve order on that day, than that one human life should be sacrificed through neglect. The eyes of the whole country were directed to this city at the present time; and the question of the continuation of the seat of the Federal Government here perhaps depended upon the manner in which the peace should be preserved on the day of election."

Will the people wake up to their true interests? Can they not see their danger? Are their eyes closed that they may not see? Has not Washington been long enough a reproach? Do they want another two years of "rule and ruin"? The same party are seeking to maintain their footing—they have only changed the man—the principles which will govern them in the administration of affairs are the same; if anything, worse, for their candidate stands upon the platform of resolutions adopted by the Anti-American Convention which nominated him. For the sake of your city, for your own sakes, for the safety of your wives, wake up and defeat the party who are sworn to persecute you to the bitter end! Wake up!

LONG WHISTLE.—The Marysville Herald gives the following account of something new under the sun, a whistling match: "A whistling match lately came off at Mooklum Hill. Two whistlers commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening, and kept it up till ten minutes of two the next morning, when one of them caved in, and was forced to stretch his mouth in all sorts of shapes to get the "pucker" taken out of it. He 'allowed' his lips left 'like they were the leg of an old boot, with a large hole in it.'"