

Voted that bros. John White and George K. Bowering act as teachers for the Seventies in Cedar, for the next three months.

Voted that bros. Alexander G. Ingram and John Davies act as teachers for the Seventies, in Harmony, for the next three months.

Benediction by Elder Gibbons.

SUNDAY, 10 a.m.

Singing.

Prayer by Prest. Attwood.

Singing.

Prest. Rogers spoke upon the duties of the Seventies and Saints.

Br. Jacob West spoke upon the principles of life and salvation, both temporal and spiritual.

Voted that this conference adjourn to the first Saturday and Sunday in September next, in Harmony, Washington county.

Singing.

Benediction by Prest. Jonathan Pugmire.

GEORGE K. BOWERING, Clerk.

[We are always pleased to print for the Seventies and for all Israel, and even for "the rest of mankind," but we really hope that they will furnish their communications more promptly. Otherwise, in this fast age, the interest connected with them is liable to evaporate, or the articles be crowded out for current matter.]—[ED. NEWS.]

The Call for an Extra Session.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and as an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this proclamation, convene the said houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, Thursday, the 21st of August instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the 81st.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

President's Message to the Extra Session of Congress.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In consequence of the failure of Congress at its recent session to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent upon me to exercise the power which the constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union.

With the exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for a supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress.

The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year, had already caused embarrassments to the service, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month.

If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish for transportation the equipments and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field.

With no provision for the pay of the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must in effect be disbanded—the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws, but that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipment must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their subsistence.

Nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army, and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies.

These are evils which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country, but other evils are involved, which no expenditure, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance.

A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier or in the deserts and mountains of the interior.

To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain

subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation, with disregard of justice and right most derogatory to the Government.

In the Territories of Washington and Oregon numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants; and although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have no intelligence as yet of a successful result.

On the Western plains, notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions, and been guilty of outrages which, if not designed to provoke a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities.

A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there; but in New Mexico incessant exertions on the part of the troops are required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory.

The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida, and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the general government.

To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the Western plains and Rocky Mountains to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the first time in the history of the Government, to grant supplies: the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure—the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment by service, employment or contracts—the recall of our forces from the field—the fearful sacrifice of life, and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers—the striking of our national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion—the violation of the public honor and good faith, and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations, and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1856.

Congress--Closing Scenes.

*** The history of this past session is a history of squabbling factions, intriguing demagogues, confederate spoilsmen, swaggering border ruffians, wasteful profligacy, shameless corruption and brutal outrage. Let us be grateful that with such a Congress, *** we are still at peace with the world, and have still some money left in the treasury.

It is also a matter of consolation to know that both houses closed up the eventful labors of the last nine months with a pretty good opinion of themselves, whatever may be the verdict of the country. We know this from the bill passed increasing the pay of each member to a regular salary of \$6,000 per Congress, equal to three thousand each session, with a retrospective provision for an extra allowance to the members for their services for this Congress, amounting to the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In this they have acted upon the practical maxim, that there is no use in doing a good thing if we cannot ourselves share in the cash profits. ***

The total appropriations for this session of Congress are estimated, by one of our special correspondents, to cover a sum of over sixty-three millions of dollars. Including the public land squandered upon railroad jobbers; deficiencies which will yet have to be made up, and other items, we presume that the treasury, for the current year, will suffer to the full extent of a hundred and fifty millions. ***

All the regular appropriation bills appear to have been squeezed through without much difficulty, excepting the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill and the Army bill, which were encountered with the Kansas anti-Lecompte, anti-Stringfellow, anti-border ruffian amendments of the House. ***

The Collins steamers have secured their annual appropriation, with a notice for ending the contract, which will cut off their line from government assistance after the expiration of two years.

The most extraordinary feature of the closing scenes of this expiring session, was the comparatively good discipline which prevailed through Saturday night and Sunday morning. Our special reporter informs us that "better order was preserved than ever before known on a similar occasion. All sober."

This last short pithy sentence, "all sober," staggers our credulity. Our authority is reliable, but the news is almost too good for belief. Generally, in the winding up of Congress, the committee rooms of each house are turned by the lobby into free bar rooms, and the members on the floor who are strictly sober are in a powerless minority. It is, therefore, exceedingly refreshing to learn that on this occasion "all were sober."

Can it be that the Main liquor law, after having been tried and botched by various State Legislatures, has been adopted by Congress in the

shape of a practical experiment?—or have the supplies of brandy run short in Washington?—or have they taken to lager beer? * * *—[N. Y. Herald, Aug. 18.]

The Army Bill.

The proviso to the Army Bill, introduced by the Black Republicans of the House, and which was the cause of the disagreement and ultimate failure of the bill, is in these words:—

"Provided, nevertheless, That no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, recently assembled at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall have enacted either that it was or was not a valid Legislative Assembly, chosen in conformity with the organic law by the people of the said Territory."

And provided, That, until Congress shall have passed on the validity of the said Legislative Assembly of Kansas, it shall be the duty of the President to use the military force in said Territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highways in the State of Missouri, from unlawful seizures and searches.

And be it further provided, That the President is required to disarm the present organized militia of the Territory of Kansas, and recall all the United States arms therein distributed, and to prevent armed men from going into said Territory to disturb the public peace, or aid in the enforcement or resistance of real or pretended laws.

The House refused to recede by a vote of 85 to 93, and Congress adjourned without passing this important bill—stopping the supplies of the government for this branch of the public service, and deranging the business of all those in any way connected with the Military Department of the government.—[Mo. Republican.]

News Items.

MR. HERBERT'S CASE.—Some weeks since, Mr. Herbert—a member of Congress, from California—entered a Washington breakfast room late in the morning, and demanded breakfast. It being contrary to the rules of the establishment that breakfast should be served so late, Mr. Herbert's request was refused; whereupon he assailed the waiter with violent language and threatening gestures. Having attacked the waiter first, Herbert, when the waiter and his friends gathered together around him for the purpose of meeting the fire eater, drew a revolver and shot a waiter dead.

For this Mr. Herbert was arrested and tried. The first jury could not agree, and were discharged; the second found him not guilty. When the verdict was brought in the whole audience applauded loudly. The tone of the press of the District has also been rather favorable to Herbert than otherwise.

Now, a question arises—what could prompt this singular apparent general approval of an act, which, if it was not murder, was surely manslaughter? It is shown that Herbert provoked the affray; and it is not shown that he stood in danger of his life, or in any reasonable fear of such danger, when he shot Keating dead. How, then, can he be not guilty? Examine the subject as we may, we can come to but one conclusion, and that is, that society at Washington is so utterly debased and degraded that people think nothing of a murder, if the murderer is a man "of condition" and his victim a nobody.

In olden time, a noble could kill his vassal, and be quit for throwing four *sols* on the grave; though, if he killed a man of his own station, he was liable to find himself in serious trouble. The question in those days turned on "the sort" of the parties. It seems that these old times are being revived at Washington, and that men "of the better sort" may beat, fight, challenge and slay as they please, without fear of the consequences.

The only inference we will draw at present is this:—We strongly advise every one having a neck to be broken, or a skin to be perforated, to keep far away from Washington: for he may be beaten or killed there, at any time, with impunity.—[N. Y. Herald, July 29.]

[Talk about G. S. L. City and Utah!—Ed. NEWS.]

THE STORM—of the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., which visited the vicinity of New Orleans, was of the most terrible character. The most disastrous effects, our despatch informs us, were felt at a summer resort, called Last Island, a short distance above New Orleans, which is represented to have had every house swept from it, and to have been completely inundated. Two hundred persons, it is estimated, lost their lives on this island.

Grand Caillou Island, another watering place, had also suffered severely; the extent of the loss of life was not known, but it was reported that thirty bodies had been found on one end of the island. The damage to the sugar, cotton and corn crops are said to be almost incalculable. The banks of the river at Bayou Sava had caved in, carrying away three hundred residences. The dead bodies at Last Island were plundered of money and valuables by a set of pirates who inhabit it.

Further accounts of the great storm at the South state the number of lives lost at near three hundred. The steamship Nautilus went down in the gale, and it is feared that all on board have perished. The cotton crop in Louisiana has not materially suffered, but gloomy accounts were anticipated from the Mississippi.—[N. Y. Herald, Aug. 23.]

STORMS.—In the Straits of Belle Isle, on the 1st inst., during a violent hurricane, thirty-two vessels were wrecked, and nearly all on board perished. Indeed, the entire coast of Labra-

dor was visited by a storm of unexampled fury, and the fishing vessels of New England have doubtless been severe sufferers.

A terrific storm of rain, thunder and lightning passed over the city last night, about 12 o'clock. We hear by telegraph of similar storms in various parts of the country. In several instances considerable damage has been experienced.—[N. Y. Herald, July 31.]

A CONFLAGRATION—at Belize, Honduras occurred on the 17th day of July. Nearly the whole north side of the town was laid in ashes. The bridge was partially burnt, and the large building on the south side, called the Usher House, destroyed. Over half a million dollars worth of property was consumed.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.—The town of Pomeroy, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 8th of Aug. Sixty houses were destroyed, including all the business portion of the town, court house and the public offices. Two persons were killed by the falling walls. Loss, \$100,000.

STORM AT CARLISLE, PA.—A very heavy rain and thunder storm occurred in Carlisle, Pa., July 30. Five barns and one dwelling were destroyed by lightning. The barns were filled with the entire crops. The losses are heavy. Other losses are reported in the county.

CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.—Civility is a fortune in itself, for a courteous man always succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail.

The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him, by one cotemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and, by another, that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his Grace, than to receive one from other men.

The gracious manners of Charles James Fox preserved him for personal dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of our own country is full of examples of success obtained by civility.

The experience of every man furnishes, if he will but recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and, indeed, individuals of all pursuits.

In being introduced to a stranger, his affability, or the reverse, creates instantaneously a prepossession in his behalf, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him.

To man, civility is, in fact, what beauty is to woman; it is a general passport to favor; a letter of recommendation written in a language that every stranger understands. The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness, as the greatest scoundrels have frequently succeeded by their plausible manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for fortune.—[Phil. Ledger.]

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of having enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called.

Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders.

Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, and his mind cultivated, and his whole nature subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better.—[Ex.]

DEPTH, &c.—From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the Northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is 1600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than 10,000 feet.—[Ex.]

ASTRONOMICAL.—The volume of the largest planet, Jupiter, is more than 1400 times greater than that of our globe. The surface of the earth is to that of all the other planets, exclusive of the asteroids, satellites and rings, as 1 to 258. The area of the solar surface is forty-eight times greater than that of all the known planetary bodies in the system, and more than twelve thousand times greater than that of the earth alone. The planet Neptune, the most remote member of the planetary system known, is distant the almost incredible space of thirty times that of the earth from the sun.—[Ex.]

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but suddenly tread on their tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

GOOD LAW.—Wives of inebriates, in Wisconsin, are allowed by law to do business in their own name, bind out their children, and dispose of earnings as they please.—[Ex.]