THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1850.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

AGENCY.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM T. MORISON,

of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

of Crawford County.

We are authorized to state that foreign notes of a loss denomination than five dollars will not be received at the Carlisle Deposite Bank after the 1st July next.

☞ Senators Sturgeon and Cass will accept our thanks for transmitting us public documents. Messrs. M'Lanahan, Strong, Baily, and Mann, of the House of Representatives, are also entitled to our thanks for similar favors.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Saturday night last, we learn that a barn belonging to a Mr. GRIDER, residing about 6 miles east of this borough, was struck by lightning, which, together with all its contents, was entirely consumed. Among the property destroyed was a valuable horse. We believe there was no insurance. We have two excellent insurance companies in our own county, and farmers and others should at once avail themselves of the facilities afforded, and effect an insurance upon their properties.

HARVEST.—The season of harvest will commence at a later period this year than for some years past. But few will commence cutting before the 1st of July, and not as a general thing before the 4th. The crops in this county are unusually good—never were better.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The several schools of the Borough are now undergoing their annual examinations by the Board of Directors accompanied by visitors. A number of the schools are yet to be examined. From what we learn, we have reason to believe the examinations generally will be satisfactory alike to parents, Directors, Teachers and visitors. The school in care of Miss Hendel will be examined this morning, in Education Hall. Those who desire a rich treat will not fail to be there. Miss Main's school will be examined in the Female High School room, on Friday afternoon. Miss Underwood's on Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Eckels' on Friday morning, in their respective school rooms.

A general exhibition of the two High Schools, of a very interesting character, will be given in the Hall on Friday evening. All parents and friends of a good system of schools should make it convenient to give each and all of the examinations their attendance.

The New York *Enquirer* thinks that there is a probability of a war with Cuba. That paper states in an official tone, that the Administration is disposed and determined to hold the Cuban Authorities to the most rigid accountability for any injury they may inflict upon American citizens not guilty of participation in the invasion." We are glad to hear this and hope there will be no backing out.

WANDERING HUNGARIANS.—A letter from Broosia, Asia Minor, dated May 1st, says: "There are about two hundred homeless Hungarians wandering about the streets of Peu, without bread or employment, sleeping in the street; even young men of College education, officers in the Hungarian army, are now blacking shoes in the streets, and are glad even to get that employment, saving up a few paras to go to America."

Ex-President Tyler has accepted a very cordial invitation from the several Literary Societies of the University of Virginia to address them on their usual public days, the 28th and 29th of June.

A CHURCH DIFFICULTY.—We learn from the Wilmington Republican, that in consequence of the recent difficulties in the Bethel Church, Mr. Samuel Hanby, who resides in Pennsylvania, was arrested a few days ago, while attending a Bible presentation at Bethel, charged with a libel on the Rev. Jas. Smith, Presiding Elder of Wilmington District, and the Rev. Jesse Ford, of Delaware county, Pa., and bound over to answer the charge at Court, in the sum of $4,500. He was bound over both in civil and criminal cases. For the libel on Mr. Smith in the criminal case, $1,000; for the libel on Mr. Ford in the civil case, $500. Mr. H. immediately employed as counsel, J. A. Bayard and Wm. H. Rogers, Esq's.

The Erie *Observer* recommends Bloodtown, in Forest County, as the next place for holding the Democratic State Convention.

DIED IN THE HARNESS.—The Rev. WILLIAM D. ALLEN, a young Methodist Episcopal clergyman died suddenly on Sunday week, whilst finishing the morning service before a congregation in Chesterfield county, Va.

☞ Wisconsin in the Winnebago tongue, means windy country. The name is said to be very appropriate to the territory to which it is applied, as old Boreas blows his bellows high and strong all the time.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE EDITOR.—During the heavy rain on Saturday evening no less than four little chickens—being a part of the personal property of the editor of this paper—were drowned in a barrel in which they were snugly roosting. A loss of this kind is no small affair to "a country editor."

THE CHOLERA.—A letter dated Cincinnati, June 22, says—The cholera is at Nashville.—There were six cases and three deaths on Wednesday last, and three new cases yesterday.

TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST THE CUBAN INVADERS.—A letter dated New Orleans, June 21, says—The Grand Jury to-day found a true bill against Gen. Lopez, Mr. Sigur, of Delaware, Governor Quitman, Judge C. Pinkey, Ex-Governor Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and eleven others of the Cuban invaders, for violating the neutrality law of the United States.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE COMPROMISE BILL.—A large meeting was held in Baltimore on Saturday evening in favor of Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill. The square where the meeting was held was decorated with flags.

"OUR WILLIAMSPORT DELEGATES."

Under this caption, the *American Democrat* of last week devotes a column and a half in answer to a half dozen of lines in our paper of the week previous, in which we stated that the delegates from this county to the Williamsport Convention had not voted in accordance with the professions one of them had made previous to their selection as delegates. The *Democrat* denies this assertion, and remarks that we "undertake to call our Delegates to task for not voting for the man *we* thought they should have supported." This is a falsehood—our language can bear no such construction. We did not care a straw who received the nomination, so that he was an honest and capable man and a true Democrat, and had we been a member of the State Convention our self, we cannot now say who we should have supported. But in regard to the position occupied by at least one of our Delegates, we re-assert what we said before—he *did say* in the County Convention that he was "not a Hubley man," that he did not know Hubley, and cared nothing about him. He pronounced it a "slander to be called a friend of Hubley," &c. Let the delegate in question, or any other *responsible* man deny this if he can. A number of the gentlemen who were Delegates to the last County Convention have signified to us that they are ready and willing to endorse the truth of our statement, *under oath*.

In regard to the charge that we desire to "dictate" to the Democracy of Cumberland county, we pronounce it an unmitigated falsehood. It is equally false that our particular friends desire to control the action of the party. This charge is a mere repetition of the slang of the *Herald*, and is as base a lie as are those who make it mean and dishonorable.

The *Democrat* concludes its rigmarole in its usual strain—a resort to falsehood and detraction.—We promised our readers, some time since, that we would not again attempt a reply to the base and infamously false slang of that mendacious sheet, and we intend to keep our word. *Its slanders we disregard—its malice we defy.*

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—The Examination will commence on Wednesday the 3d of July, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Sophomore Exhibition on Tuesday the 9th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Meeting of the Board of Trustees on Wednesday the 10th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Address before the Belles Lettres Society on the same day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. by President PECK.

The Address before the General Union Philosophical Society on the same day, at 8 o'clock, P. M. by President ALLEN, of Girard College.

The Commencement Exercises on Thursday the 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TOO LATE BY AN HOUR.—A clerk in the War Department, from Maine, died one evening. The next morning the Whig portion of the delegation from that State waited upon the Secretary of War precisely at 10 o'clock, apologized for calling so early and solicited the appointment of a certain candidate to fill the vacancy. The Secretary received them very politely, and said that there was no necessity for making an apology, but replied: "I must be frank with you, and tell you that the *vacancy is already filled* by the appointment of Mr. Cox, of this city." The delegation simpered, looked wild, smiled and vamosed.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.—It is stated by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, that our next national jubilee—this day week—will bring with it the most important fact in the history of the world; that is, the prevalence of Universal Peace, which cannot be said of another single year since the reign of Augustus Cæsar, or through eighteen hundred and thirty.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, is reported by a correspondent of the New York Express, to have used the following emphatic language, in reply to some remarks of Mr. Meade, in an ice cream saloon:

"Dissolve, I suppose you mean secede from the Union. For Heaven's sake, Meade, never use the expression again as long as you live. I'm sick of it, disgusted with it. It's such stupid humbug, it may do for outsiders—but no man in his senses thinks of it in any case. There isn't a man in Kentucky who'll allow you to talk to him about it He'd take it as an insult. Dissolution, d—n it, don't mention it."

GEN. CASS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—At the late county Meeting of the Democrats of Schuylkill county, a resolution in favor of Lewis Cass, as their first choice for the Presidency, was passed.

DINNER TO SENATOR DICKINSON.—The grand dinner given to Senator Dickinson by his friends in N. York, took place on Monday evening last, at Tammany Hall. Mr. Dickinson, in his speech in reply to a toast complimentary to him, spoke in favor of the Compromise Bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen, of which he was a member.

UNION AND HARMONY.—The two wings of the Democratic party in New York, are at length united and the *Albany Atlas* contains a joint call for a State Convention at Syracuse on the 11th of September next.

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—The editor of the Lynn *News* says he saw a man the other day in a very uncomfortable situation. He was highly incensed at an article in the *News*, but not being a subscriber to it, he was debarred the revenge of saying "stop my paper."

THE WESTERN TRAVEL.—The whole distance between Philadelphia and Cincinnati is now accomplished in three days and six hours, via the Central Railroad to Pittsburg, by steamboat from thence to Wheeling, and thence to Cincinnati, mostly by railroad.

A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.—A suit was brought in one of the Louisville courts recently, to attach a sum of money in the hands of the treasurer of an Odd Fellows' lodge, of which complainant was a member.—The money had been appropriated by the lodge to defray the funeral expenses of the wife of one of the members. The Judge remarked, that it would outrage every principle of propriety and humanity for a chancellor to attach this charitable appropriation of the funds of a benevolent society, and he decreed that the complainant's bill be dismissed, and that he pay the defendant's costs therein expended.

FARMERS ATTEND.—The Philadelphia Agricultural Society, in an address to the farmers of Pennsylvania, recommend the organization of a State Society, and to this end propose holding a Farmers' State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1851. Every county in the State is invited to send delegates. This is an important move and should receive a due share of attention from farmers in every section of this State.

GEN. LOPEZ BOUND OVER.—The examination of Gen. Lopez, who stands charged with having violated the neutrality law, was terminated at New Orleans on Monday, before the United States Commissioners, and resulted in the binding over of the General, in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge before the United States Circuit Court.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

We extract the following paragraphs in reference to the passage of a law, for the free circulation of newspapers within thirty miles of their place of publication, from the Watertown (N. Y.) Jeffersonian. We are determined to keep a look out on this subject, and we declare that we will not support any man for Congress who will not vote for and advocate a law, exempting newspapers from postage within the county at least, if not the congressional district in which they are printed.

We trust that our representative in Congress, Mr. M'LANAHAN, will make a move in this matter, and set the bill in motion in Congress. We think we have a right to ask this much at his hands—we think it his *duty* to do so—and we know James X. M'Lanahan will dare to see justice meted out to the country press in defiance of the opposition of the city press.

The law of 1847, permitting newspapers to circulate free within the counties where they were published, *was repealed by fraud*, at the end of the session, and at a time of night when only those in the secret knew or suspected the importance of the question about to be acted upon. Viewed in this light then, the law should be re-enacted, even without a single petition in its favor. But how stands this? While the law was surreptitiously repealed, *without a single petition to justify such a proceeding*, its re-adoption is *demanded by seven eights of the whole population of the country*. And will Congress disregard that demand—so natural, so responsible, so just?

We do not say this because *we* are to be benefitted by the change. We demand the re-enactment of the law as a matter of *justice* to the rural population of our land. We demand it as only the recognition of a doctrine always fostered by the government—the duty of the citizens of a county to support their local organs. The New York, Boston and Philadelphia publishers understand this. They have sustained a *cheap letter postage association* during the whole past year, for the sole purpose of keeping in the back ground this same question of the free circulation of newspapers. Their petitions have flooded our mails, and have been circulated throughout the State.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A STATE'S ATTORNEY.—Warburton, alias "Bristol Bill," convicted of counterfeiting in Danville, Vt., immediately after his sentence, on Friday last, to ten years' imprisonment, at hard labor, sprung upon Mr. Bliss N. Davis, State Attorney, and plunged the blade of a large case knife full three inches into his neck, just back of the right ear, striking the neck bone, and glancing backward instead of forward, to which fortunate circumstance of the backward direction the State Attorney is no doubt indebted for his life. Davis fell, and exclaimed, "The rascal has killed me." He was taken up and carried to his lodgings, where he continues in a most dangerous and critical condition.—He bled more profusely, and since carried to his room remains perfectly speechless, and it is feared by his surgeons and physicians that the wound will prove fatal.

Much fear and excitement prevailed in the Court room; and though Bill was fettered he took control of the house for some minutes. The judge commanded the officers to arrest him, but so terror stricken were all present that no one dared to approach him. Bill stationed himself in one corner of the room and swore he would kill the first man who should approach him; but at last his counsel, Mr. Farra went up to him, spoke a few words, when without further resistance, he yielded himself to the hands of an officer, and was immediately handcuffed and put into close confinement. Bill seemed frantic with rage, said he intended to kill Davis on the spot, and was sorry he did not.

SLAVE SUIT.—In Burlington, Iowa, lately several citizens were convicted the in United States Court, of aiding and abetting in the flight of certain slaves belonging to a citizen of Missouri. They were fined $2,000.

FULTON COUNTY.—The question of creating a new county out of Bedford and Somerset, to be called "Fulton," was submitted to a vote of the people on the 11th inst. The vote was 772 in favor of the new county, and 369 against it.

PROF. WEBSTER.—According to the Boston Bee, Prof. Webster has appeared unusually gloomy for the past few days. He seems to realize his unfortunate situation more now than at any previous period.

A SUGAR PLANTER.—President Taylor has recently purchased the splendid Sugar plantation of Capt. Fullerton, 25 miles from New Orleans, on the left bank of the river—price $37,000. The Gen. means, it is said, to abandon his Cotton plantation, near Rodney, and concentrate his force on his new purchase.

The Bostonians had a great time of it on the 17th, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. About 10,000 persons, who composed the procession, were seated in a ship house to listen to an oration by Edward Everett, after which over 1500 sat down to dinner, at which some capital speeches were made, songs sung, and good victuals were disposed of. The Boston papers are filled with the details.

PRETTY GOOD.—A witty correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer informs the editor that he has a claim for furnishing material to build Noah's ark, and says that he intends to employ Secretary Crawford to present the claim to Mr. Meredith, and get it allowed on the *Galphinic* principle; and will only ask the interest without principal, in consideration of its being a rather antiquated debt.

CLERICAL JOKE.—At a meeting of the church the pastor gave out the hymn commencing with "I love to steal awhile away," which the chorister commenced singing; but owing to some difficulty in recollecting the tune, could not proceed farther than "*I love to steel*," which he did three or four times in succession, when the clergyman in order to relieve him from the dilemma, waggishly remarked that it was "very much to be regretted," and added "*let us pray*."

COURAGE AND PRUDENCE.—Have the courage to speak your mind, when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

A DUMB GIRL.—It is said that a girl at Pittsfield, Mass., was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since then it is said a number of married men have invited the artillery companies to come and discharge their pieces on their premises.

Hon. R. W. Barnwell has accepted the appointment of U. S. Senator from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Elmore.

GEORGEY, who is accused of having betrayed the Hungarian cause, is now living at Hugerfret in great comfort, keeping his carriage, and employing his whole time in chemical studies.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—A large black-snake, five feet eight inches in length, entered, *sans ceremonie*, a few days since, the sitting room of the mansion of Mr. Jacob Hoke, near Havre de Grace, Md., and, though causing considerable consternation, he was finally slain.

THE FEDERAL CANDIDATES.

The Federal, or Galphin State Convention, assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week.—The Convention was a slim affair, a great number of counties not being represented. After a good deal of "noise and confusion" the following persons were nominated:

Canal Commissioner—JOSHUA DUNCAN, of Bucks county.

Auditor General—W. H. SNYDER, of Union co.

Surveyor General—JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington co.

The above is a weak ticket, and can be defeated by an overwhelming majority, if the Democrats of the State but do their duty.

Resolutions were adopted by the Co[illegible] proving of *all* the acts of the Galphin and [illegible]d-ministrations; and thanks were returned to Gov. Johnston for having used the veto, notwithstanding his pledges before the election that he would never use this "one man power." A modification of the present tariff was also recommended, &c.

The *Pennsylvanian* furnishes us with the following incidents connected with the proceedings of the Convention:

One of the strange claims to popular favor set up by the Whigs in this State Convention was that of being *friendly to the late war with Mexico*. It was on the ground of being hostile to that war, as a member of the last Congress, that they rejected the application of John Strohm, Lancaster county, for the questionable honors of Canal Commissioner. In vain his friends pleaded that he had only voted against the war being honorable and righteous—*that* alone seemed to entitle him to the opposition of the Whig delegates; and he who went into the Convention at first the very strongest man, became weak after discussion, and was finally utterly routed and overthrown. Mr. CLAY has been completely overslaughed by the Convention, and the silly plan of Taylor endorsed. The Whig feeling here is unmistakably in favor of the Senate Compromise; and now Whig Philadelphia is called upon to support a ticket nominated by a Convention by which this Compromise was repudiated! The name of Clay does not even appear in the resolutions in favor of Protection, of which he has been called, for twenty years, the father and friend! The Whig merchants and manufacturers must feel this double reproach upon their idol keenly. Will they endorse it at the polls?

The Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

In the Lives of the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, published in 1848, we find this notice of Mr. Morison, the Democratic nominee for the office of Canal Commissioner:

WM. T. MORRISON, whose parents removed from Petersburg, Virginia, and located in Abington township, Montgomery county, in the year 1801, was born and now resides on the farm where his father first located. He received a liberal education, and at the age of 21 he engaged in agriculture, which pursuit he has continued to follow up to the present time.

He has frequently been called upon, by his fellow citizens, to fill various places of trust and honor.—He has officiated as Justice of the Peace, Director of Common Schools, County Commissioner, and in 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he performed the part of a faithful and able representative, and won the good opinion of his fellow members by his correct deportment and reserved but gentlemanly manners.

Mr. M. was re-elected to the house in 1849, and held a seat during the last session. Always at his post he never shrunk from responsibility but met every question as it came. His votes were Democratic."

Mr. Morison's Position.

The following from the Norristown *Register*, is a full answer to those Presses, few in number, which very indiscretely and unwarrantably claim and attempt to identify Mr. Morrison, the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner, as of this or that particular "stripe," and presents him in his true position—as a Democrat whose feelings are with the whole party, and whose integrity and principles are above suspicion:

"The selection of William T. Morrison, Esq., for the office of Canal Commissioner, meets with public favor in an eminent degree. We have already said that a better nomination could not have been made, in reference only to the nature and character of the office—we are now satisfied from the manifestations of sentiment which have been brought to our notice, that the Convention could not have chosen a candidate more popular than he, or one who would be more available, having the interests of the great democratic party of the Commonwealth in view. His position at Harrisburg, as a member of the Legislature for the past two years, has made him generally known throughout the State, and all who know him are his earnest friends. Belonging to no clique, and attached to no peculiar sectional influence, Mr. Morrison stands in the gratifying position of not being regarded as the representative of any particular interest, and consequently possesses a strong claim upon the confidence and support of every member of the great political family to which he attached himself in early life. This is as it should be. The cause of democracy has on more than one occasion suffered severely from the antagonism of cliques, and the wounds thus inflicted have been deeper and more dangerous than any which the weapons of political enemies could have made. It is, therefore, a source of sincere congratulation and rejoicing, that the nomination made by the State Convention is one which, whilst it is excellent in itself, bears with it no marks of a triumph of one section of the party over another. No heart-burnings can be caused, no ill feelings excited by the choice of Mr. Morrison.—His political brethren are the members of the whole democratic family of Pennsylvania, without distinction of local or sectional divisions—and when elected, as he unquestionably must be by a large majority, his earnest efforts will be directed to the advancement of the best interests of Pennsylvania in his new sphere of usefulness and action."

From the Spirit of the Times.

WM. T. MORISON, ESQ.

This gentleman has recently been nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the responsible office of Canal Commissioner. When the Convention assembled, Mr. Morison was not considered a very formidable candidate; but the friends of the three strong candidates adhered with such pertinacity to their respective favorites, that after almost three days unsuccessful balloting, the Convention was no nearer a choice, than when it first convened.

In this condition of things, it was natural that a new man, or one nearly so, should be sought for.—Mr. Morison was in Williamsport at an early stage in the proceedings of the Convention, and conducted himself with great propriety throughout the prolonged contest. He offended no one, by word or deed, nor did he obtrude himself upon the notice of a single member. It is, however, due to him to say that he had many warm and devoted friends, in addition to his earlier friends, who were prevented from voting for him from the first, in consequence of previous arrangements. The choice, at last, fell upon him, and was tendered in a highly creditable manner. The result demonstrated the truth of the trite maxim—"the first shall be last, and the last shall be first."

Mr. Morison has been a member of the Legislature for the last three years, from Montgomery Co., and, in that position, was distinguished for close attention to business, courteous manners, and general intelligence upon all subjects before the House. His character as a man and a Democrat, has never been questioned, and, we predict, that his neighbors and former constituents, will attest the fact by giving him an overwhelming majority.

In another important respect, the selection of Mr. Morison is peculiarly fortunate. He belongs to no clique, is identified with no faction. He is simply a Democrat, and belongs to the whole party. The course of Mr. Morison in the Legislature was unexceptionable, and his nomination is a just tribute to his steadfast devotion to the principles of the party. We trust that the three Commissioners will be found acting in entire concert, when the new Board is organized.

Prince Albert has been trying his hand as a practical writer. He has just published a valuable article on the "sewerage of towns."

The mackerel fishery this year is said to be unusually prosperous, both in regard to quantity and quality.

From the Pennsylvanian.

GENUINE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

We stated, a few days ago, in an article on the subject of treachery to party usages and party principles, that it was impossible to discriminate in favor of any of those who outrage propriety in these respects; and are glad to find how generally the sentiment is approved. In the last Chambersburg *Sentinel* we find the following capital doctrine on this subject:

We are opposed to corruption wherever we find it—we shall never fail to denounce it when we see it rearing aloft its hydra head—we shall oppose it in every alluring form in which it may present itself—by our permission, it shall never control the nominations of our Democratic Conventions—the glorious principles of Democracy must be permitted to flow on with as much purity as they did in the days of the illustrious Jackson—we want no Achans in our camp to betray us into the hands of our enemies by seizing for their spoils golden wedges and glittering garments. If there are any such in our midst, the sooner they are expelled from our ranks the better.

We complain much of many of our Democratic Legislators—we charge them with an abandonment of their principles when enacting laws for our common weal at the seat of government—we denounce them in our papers and in our public meetings—we openly accuse them with forsaking and betraying the principles of the Democratic party that placed them in power—Best and Wilmot have been condemned, and we think very justly, by nearly the entire Democratic press, for the course they have severally pursued, and yet whilst all this is done, there are a number of men, and a few presses too, who refuse to speak out in condemnation of the corrupt clique, who have been mainly instrumental in bringing about by species of base intrigues, the nominations of those very men, who in nine cases out of ten, are a reproach to any Legislature. If our Democratic brethren, in our Democratic counties, will for the future be careful to place no man in nomination for a Legislative or a Senatorial office whose principles are not firm and decided, our Legislators for the time to come will be an honor to the Commonwealth.

Of Wilmot's course we have frequently spoken in condemnation—and for Best, we entertain feelings of sovereign contempt—but yet badly as these men have acted in a political way, and widely as they have departed from the Democratic landmarks, and little as they have regarded caucus nominations, yet they have behaved no worse, in that respect, than did General Cameron at the time he was elected to the United States Senate; but against whom several of the Democratic editors, who are now so bitter in their denunciations of Wilmot and Best, were never known to utter a word of complaint. Our rule is, and ever shall be, to treat alike all who have been guilty of the same reprehensible acts.

THE FRACAS BETWEEN FORREST AND WILLIS.

We gave last week, a brief account of the fracas between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Willis. The *Tribune* gives the following version of it:

As near as we can get at the facts, they are these: Mr. Willis was passing through the Square, when he was met or overtaken by Mr. Forrest, Mr. Stevens, and another; Mr. Willis was knocked down, whether by Forrest or some other person, we cannot say, and while down, or while trying to rise, he was struck several times with a sort of whip or cane made of gutta percha. We understand that some persons endeavored to interfere but were prevented from doing so. Officers Stinman and Girand saw the transaction and immediately arrested Mr. Forrest, who made no resistance to the law, and took also Mr. Willis before Justice McGrath, at Jefferson Market Police Court, where, as Mr. Willis refused to make a complaint, the officers entered the complaint of breaking the peace against both Forrest and Willis, and the Justice held them to bail to keep the peace for six months. Michael Cox was bail for Mr. Forrest, and a gentleman, whose name we did not learn, became surety for Mr. Willis. The cause of this affair is well enough known to the public, who have had the long details of the disagreement between Mr. Forrest and his wife laid before them. We leave the reader to make his own estimate of the character of the affray.

The *Herald* says:

While before the magistrate, there was much excitement, and many words passed between the assailed and the assailant. Mr. Forrest stated that he made the assault; and Mr. Willis having remarked that Mr. Forrest was an athletic man, and had taken him by surprise, Mr. F. observed that Mr. Willis had seduced his wife, and that was justification for the punishment. The policeman stated that Mr. Willis was on the ground, and that he had much difficulty in taking Mr. Forrest away from him. The affair, it will be seen, has grown out of the divorce case which has created so much talk throughout the country.

Mr. Willis has published a card, in relation to the affair, in which he says:

While walking in Washington Square, with no suspicion that any one was near me, I was suddenly knocked down, and while upon the ground, severely beaten. The first thing I could observe was that two men, a Mr. Stevens and another, were struggling to prevent persons from interfering; and, when I rose to my feet, I, for the first time, saw Mr. Edwin Forrest. He was in the hands of the police officers, and his two friends were eagerly declaring to the crowd that I was the seducer of Mr. Forrest's wife. This prepared falsehood and slander of that lady they continued to declare at the Police Office where we were taken. When I informed the Judge that I had no complaint to make, or other reckoning with Mr. Forrest, at that place, the usual bail was required, and I left the office. As my whole provocation to this ruffianly assault has been an endeavor to vindicate the honor of the lady, (and, of course, equally to show that her husband had not, through her, come to dishonor,) public opinion, as far as that reparation can go, will readily see the outrage in its true light.

Yours, respectfully,

N. P. WILLIS.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.—The Norristown *Register*—a well conducted and radical Democratic paper—contains a long and well written article on the subject of party organization. The concluding paragraph reads thus:

The Democratic party has suffered but too often and too severely, from the action of secret traitors. A remedy *must* be applied, and it may as well be first as last. Let every instance of the kind be firmly and fearlessly denounced, and our political family, purged of its false members, will stand erect and pure, contemning the assaults and defying the malice of its enemies.

EXECUTION.—The Paulding Clarion, of the 25th ult., contains the confession of the negress Cecily, who was convicted of murder, in Jasper county, Mississippi.

Her confession is a detail of one of the most bloody and horrid deeds that mark the annals of crime—the murder of Dr. Longgon, his wife and child. She says she chopped off the head of the doctor with a broad axe, while he lay asleep. When the wife awoke and attempted to escape, she knocked her down with a "chunk," and then killed her by beating in her head. She then killed the child and set fire to the house, first rifling the doctor's pantaloons.—On Friday, the 24th, the fiend was hanged.

The principal cities in the Union appear to be remarkably healthy at the present time, not having realized so far the general expectation that the epidemic would again visit us with its ravages.

FOUR OF 'EM.—A Mrs. Archer, of Eaton, Ohio, recently presented her astonished husband with four little responsibilities.

"Insatiate Archer, would not one suffice?"

A case of malignant Cholera occurred in Philadelphia, on Friday last, at the south east corner of Lombard and Schulkill Front streets, which terminated fatally.

A monster petition, with upwards of 20,000 signatures, is to be sent from N. York city to Washington in a few days, requesting Congress to pass Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill.

HEART-RENDING CALAMITY.

Burning of the Steamer Griffith.

The Cleveland Herald gives the following as the statement of Mr. Parke, one of the passengers on board the Griffith, burnt on Lake Erie:

Mr. R. G. Parks, of Beaver, came on board the Griffith at Erie. When about 14 miles below Cleveland, and about 4 o'clock, this morning, the Griffith was discovered to be on fire around her smoke pipe, on main deck. She was about three miles from shore. The Second Mate, then on watch, gave orders to run her ashore. The boat was then headed for the shore, and when about half a mile from the shore, she struck a bar, and before the flames burst out above. Immediately after she struck, the flames burst out in forward and after cabin and Pilot house. An officer gave word to the passengers to save themselves. Captain Roby gave orders for the wood piles to be thrown over, which was done. The cabin and deck passengers were then jumping over in crowds. The Captain remained on board, on the upper deck, forward of wheel house, until the last, with his family, and until the flames drove him off. He then threw over his wife, children, mother-in-law and the barber's wife, and jumped in himself, and remained on the surface a moment with his wife in his arms, when they sank together.

No cabin ladies saved except the barber's wife.—Mr. Parks thinks there were 15 ladies and children in the cabin. Mr. Parks jumped over; he could not swim; floated to wheel, got upon it, with the barber's wife, a German woman, and two cabin boys, where they remained until taken off by a small boat. He counted about 40 persons in all saved. There were about 250 steerage passengers and from 45 to 50 cabin passengers. He thinks in all about 300 persons were lost.

The Cleveland Herald says:

We left the scene of the wreck at two o'clock this afternoon, and at that time *one hundred and forty bodies* had been recovered, most of them those of German emigrants. The wreck of the Griffith lies about forty rods from the shore, and is a mass of ruins from which the pipes project. When she first struck, it was in seven and a half feet of water. The emigrants, aroused by the alarm of fire, sprang overboard, and they have been found six or eight together linked in the close embrace of death. An English woman and her four children, who had been sent for by the husband, a resident of this city, had risen early and dressed themselves in their best to greet the husband and father—all were lost. The row of corpses along the beach, with green leaves laid over the faces of each, and the limbs distorted, was a sight we hope never again to witness. The inhabitants in the neighborhood turned out to give their aid, and when we left long trenches were receiving the unknown dead. Our townsman, John G. Stockley, was looking after the dead, and we saw the tears trickle down his cheeks as he placed a mother and three children in the rude boxes prepared for them.

From the Buffalo Express, June 19.

The fire was discovered between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, issuing in flames from the combing of one of the smoke pipes. A strong and determined effort was made to extinguish it, but without avail. Soon it broke out below, and communicated with the cabin, which, in ten minutes time, was wrapped in flame. The alarm was sounded and the passengers waked from their slumbers and told to save themselves. The boat was headed in shore, and the crew and passengers abandoned themselves to despair, as the flames spread with such fearful rapidity as to cut off all hope of escape, except by taking to the water. The scene of consternation that ensued was appalling beyond description. The only place that was not pervaded by flame or suffocating smoke was forward, and there the three hundred human beings were huddled, presenting a sight that would appal the stoutest heart. When within less than a mile of shore, the boat struck, and lost her headway.

At this moment the flames were fast approaching the passengers, and soon the heat became so intolerable as to force them into the lake to save themselves from the consuming fire. Within five minutes after the boat stopped, she was entirely deserted, and the lake filled with the three hundred persons struggling in the flood. Husbands threw their wives and children into the struggling mass below, and then followed to share a common fate. Mother after mother was seen to toss their offspring overboard, and then betake themselves to the waves in the vain hope of saving them. The lake was still, and the water clear, and within a few minutes nearly all this vast multitude had disappeared from the surface, and could be seen on the bottom cling to each other in the cold embrace of death. The family of Mr. Heath was found in a group. Captain Roby was locked in the arms of his wife—and poor Donovan, the steward, fell a victim to a determination to save the daughter of Captain Roby, and was found with her folded to his breast.

The coolness of young Diehl, when he left the boat, is entitled to especial mention. He had been suffering fright severely, but when it really became a question of life or death—when the flames reached out toward him, he saw but one alternative. His heart was nerved in the moment, and fear disappeared. The thought struck him that he must behave as when in the lake bathing, and being a good swimmer, he might save himself. He leaped down the side of the boat, and had scarcely reached the water, when one of the fender ropes was burned off, and the fender fell in the lake near him. He seized hold of it, and found it capable of buoying up more than himself. At this moment his attention was arrested by the wife of the head waiter, another female, and three children, who were clinging to the side of the boat, nearly exhausted. He went to their assistance, took them on the fender, and swam to the wheel house, where the six remained clinging to the paddles or rim of the wheel, until a boat came and took them on shore.

Mr. Forsyth, Clerk of the Troy, who spent an hour at the scene of disaster on the afternoon of the occurrence, states that there were 35 cabin passengers on board, and 250 steerage, mostly emigrants, nearly all of whom were lost.

The following is the concluding paragraph of Gov. Dinsmoor's message to the New Hampshire Legislature:

In common with the people of the whole Union, we feel a deep and engrossing interest in the great questions which are now agitating our national councils. Their present aspect forbids the hope that peace can be given to the country by the triumph of either extreme of opinion. The people of New Hampshire have ever declared their unalterable hostility to every form of oppression. They regard the principle of human liberty as sacred and divine, and to this sentiment they will ever be constant and true. They also love the Union, and they will hold to a terrible responsibility those who trifle with its safety. I think I do not mistake the sentiments of the people of New Hampshire. They believe it possible to terminate this ruinous strife in accordance with the principles of true philanthropy and genuine patriotism, and to this end would fervently invoke that spirit of conciliation and compromise which alone can preserve the peace and perpetuity of this glorious confederacy."

THE CUBA INVADERS—EXECUTIONS at MATANZAS.—A letter from Matanzas to the N. Orleans Picayune says the American prisoners arrived there on the 24th ult., and were shot on the 25th, without trial. The letter adds:

About 10 o'clock the night of the 24th, an express from Havana brought a communication to the Governor of Matanzas from the Captain General, in which was the following pithy sentence:—"In all your communications to this Captain Generaley, his Excellency, has found no mention of the shooting of the prisoners." Orders were immediately given, and at 11 P. M. four of them were put in the condemed cell and informed of their fate. They begged for pens and paper, that they might write to their friends, but this was denied them. At 6 A. M. they were taken out back of the fort and shot.—Two died immediately, but the others lived until the third volley. The other prisoner was respited in consequence of having attended to a wounded sergeant during the night of the 13th. It is said his sentence will be ten years labor on the public works.

One of them, a fine young fellow, said his name was Geo. Warner, son of Allson Warner, of Evansville, In. He begged hard to be allowed to write to his father, which was refused. He then requested the interpreter to tell the Consul who he was, and request him to inform his father of the untimely fate of his son. Another of the victims was —— Kelley, a naturalized citizen, sometime resident in Cincinnati. The names of the others I could not learn, except that one was a Scotchman, and called M'Gregor, and the others were an Englishman and an Irishman. Which one was respited I do not know.

Previous to my leaving Cardenas a military commission was installed there, with ample powers to arrest, try, and shoot. It was said that a barber had already been condemned to death. His crime—shaving Col. Pickett.