AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 15, 1856.

Democratic State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

☞ Senator BIGLER, of this State, we regret to learn, has been quite ill, at his lodgings in Washington city, during the past week. His friends, however, will be glad to know that he is now much better, and gives hope of an early recovery.

☞ Hon. James Buchanan is expected to dine at the White House, Washington city, today, Thursday.

GEN'L. WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN.—During last week we had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with Gen'l. WM. M'LAUGHLIN, of Mansfield, Ohio. The General is an intelligent, plain and unassuming gentleman, and an old fashioned Democrat. For six years he served the people of his district as Senator in the State Senate of Ohio (two of which he presided as Speaker. The General also commanded a company during the Mexican war, and done good service during that campaign. We wish the General success through life, and hope that for his services to his country and his fellow-citizens, he will be suitably rewarded.

OUR TOWN presents a beautiful appearance just now. The trees have put forth their foliage, the green grass is springing up luxuriantly in the public squares, and the air is sweet with the perfume of buds and blossoms. The town is improving rapidly, also, and the great increase in the value of property of late, is some evidence, we think, that Carlisle is about to awake from the Rip Van Winkle sleep that has so long afflicted it. Indeed, the town presents a lively and animated appearance this spring, and the spirit of enterprise and improvement is observable in nearly every street. May the good work go on, and may those who have been indulged to improve and beautify their properties—and thus increase their value and add to the appearance of the town—be well recompensed for their enterprise. Considering the many advantages possessed by Carlisle, it should, and doubtless will be, ere long, one of the most prosperous inland towns in the State. All that is wanted to make it a town of importance, is a spirit of enterprise. Now that water and gas have been introduced into the borough, every facility is offered for manufacturing purposes. If our citizens would but remember that nothing adds value to town property more certainly than by establishing manufactories, they would, we think, make an early effort to supply this great want in Carlisle. The employment of labor is what we want to make our town what it should be. If we can, either through our own citizens, or through strangers, get some kind of industry started, Carlisle can soon boast of being one of the most thrifty, as it is now one of the handsomest towns in the State. Let our people ponder over this.

LICENSES GRANTED.—At a special Court, held for that purpose on Tuesday last, in this place, licenses to keep hotels and eating-houses were granted to the following named persons:

Lower Allen—James Hall.

Upper Allen—W. W. Kline.

Carlisle, West Ward—John Hannon, Winholtz & Smith, Henry L. Burkholder, Isaac Parsons, Henry Glass.

Carlisle, East Ward—David Martin, Joseph Heiser.

Dickinson—Elias B. Eyster, John Hooker, Jacob Redsecker, John Garman.

Eastpennsboro'—Abm. Huntsberger, A. P. Erb, Solomon Bear.

Hopewell—Burkholder & M'Leaf.

Mifflin—Scott Coyle.

Mechanicsburg—Jas. A. Maloy, John Hoover, Geo. L. Sponsler.

Newton—Samuel Parks, Henry S. Greenawalt, G. Mellinger.

New Cumberland—John C. Peaslee.

North Middleton—Norton & Owen, J. C. Beecher.

Newville—John M. Woodburn, D. S. Dunlap.

South Middleton—Joseph W. Patton, Matthew Moore, John Ricker, William Crozier, S. Rupley.

Silver Spring—Jacob Sholl, Jacob W. Leidig, Geo. Duey, Geo. Gooyer.

Southampton—Levi Strohm.

Shippensburg Borough—Sponsler & Wilkins, Matilda Kelso, Mary A. Mateer.

EATING HOUSES.

Carlisle, West Ward—Jefferson Boyer, Jacob Stratton.

Carlisle, East Ward—Gotlieb Sweitzer, Jno. Hoffman.

The applications for license by Wm. Moudy and Thos. Costamagna of Carlisle, Sam'l. Allgeir of Monroe, and Peter Harlacher of North Middleton township, were held over, and will be acted on at the August court.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—A correspondent writing from Portsmouth, Dauphin county, under date of 2d inst., says: "There is a good deal of lumber here, and prices are a shade lower than last year. Boards range from $10 to $14 per M., according to quality; and shingles from $11 to $15 per M. Buyers are slow in purchasing, in consequence, as they say, of the tightness of the money market."

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR DAWSON.—The Hon. William C. Dawson, for many years a distinguished Senator of the United States from Georgia, died at Greensboro, in that State, on the 6th inst., of neuralgia of the heart. Thus, within a brief period, the State of Georgia has lost three of her most eminent statesmen and ex-Senators—Judge Berrien, Gov. Troupe, and Mr. Dawson.

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 15th inst. This is the first regular dividend made by the Company. Heretofore interest was paid to the stockholders at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

☞ BY A CALL of the Chairman, Col. John W. Forney, a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at Pittsburg, on the 26th instant.

☞ Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, one of the most eminent physicians in the country, died on Sunday.

☞ James Walker, the father of Gen. Walker, of Nicaraguan notoriety, is a resident of Nashville.

THE BRILLIANT VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA!

In our last we had barely time to announce that the Democracy of Philadelphia had gained a glorious victory in the election of municipal officers, on the Monday previous—routing Know-Nothingism in its strong-hold, and redeeming that great city from the blight and bigotry of intolerance. The result stands:

Mayor—RICHARD VAUX, Democrat, 4,089 majority.

City Solicitor—WM. A. PORTER, Democrat, 4,481 majority.

City Controller—STEPHEN TAYLOR, Democrat, 4,123 majority.

Receiver of Taxes—P. ARMBRUSTER, Democrat, 5,026 majority.

City Commissioner—J. M. LEDDY, Democrat, 3,783 majority.

Select Council—Democrats 15, Know-Nothings 8, Whig 1.

Common Council—Democrats 66, Know-Nothings 19.

Guardians of the Poor—Democrats 17, Know-Nothings 4.

Board of Health—Democrats 20, Know-Nothings 4.

Prison Inspectors—Democrats 20, Know-Nothings 4.

Assessors—Democrats 20, Know-Nothings 4.

Since the passage of the Consolidation Law, there have been five elections for City or State officers, the results of which have been as follows:

JUNE, 1854—MAYOR.

Conrad, K. N., 29 421; Vaux, D., 20,993—K. N. majority, 8.428.

OCTOBER, 1854—GOVERNOR.

Pollock, K. N., 28.817; Bigler, D., 24,936—K. N. majority, 3,881.

MAY, 1855—CITY TREASURER.

Hill, K. N., 22. 406; Sherry, D., 22,209—K. N. majority, 197.

OCTOBER, 1855—SHERIFF.

Megee, D., 28.319; Kern, K. N., 26,533—Dem. majority, 1,786.

MAY, 1856—MAYOR.

Vaux, D., 29,534; Moore, K. N., 25,445—Dem. majority, 4,089.

The vote of Tuesday was the heaviest ever polled in the city. The vote for Mayor compares as follows with the votes of 1854 and 1855:

	1854 Governor.	1855 Sheriff.	1856. Mayor.
Democratic,	24,936	28.319	29.534
Know-Nothing,	28,817	26,533	25,445
Scattering,	62		281
Total,	53,815	54,852	55.260

This is the greatest victory ever achieved by the Democrats of Philadelphia, and for which they deserve the lasting gratitude of their brethren throughout the country. Philadelphia was the birth-place of Know-Nothingism, and two years ago this miserable faction carried the city by from eight to thirteen thousand majority. Deception and fraud triumphed then, but the "sober second thought" has worked a change, and once more the Democratic flag floats in triumph from every battlement. The Sebastapol of Know-Nothingism has been taken, and hope and joy animates our friends in the city of Philadelphia.

This result carries with it an immense influence. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and this election gives evidence of what we may expect this fall. It is, indeed, the commencement of the Presidential campaign, and certainly it is an auspicious commencement. To show that our opponents so regarded it before the election, we have only to refer to the columns of the *Daily News*, the Know-Nothing organ. A day or two before the election that paper used this language:

"Much depends upon the result of the approaching election. The eyes of the Nation are upon us. A defeat of Loco Focoism then is a defeat of Loco Focoism at the next General Election in Pennsylvania, and this fact is well understood by men of all parties throughout the country. Hence the general concern manifested elsewhere as to the result, and the deep interest shown in the contest as it progresses. Hence the wonderful exertions made by our opponents. Never were they more unceasing in their efforts, more actively atively at work, and more desparately determined to resort to all kinds of means, to ensure the election of their ticket. With them it is the death struggle.—Defeated here now, their ascendancy in Pennsylvania is at an end. Triumphantly successful now, we shall not fail so to dishearten our opponents, and inspire confidence and encourage our friends in the interior, as to make success next fall in the State an easy task. Let us then do our duty, and all will be well."

It will be seen by the above that our enemies admit that this election secures the State to the Democrats this fall—and this, it must be confessed, is a very rational conclusion. A thousand cheers, then, for the noble Democracy of Philadelphia!

THE STATE SENATE.—Of the eleven State Senators whose terms expired with the last session, 7 are Democrats, 3 Americans, and 1 Whig. We subjoin the list:

1. Philadelphia city, *Eli K. Price*, (Whig.)
2. Philadelphia county, *Henry C. Pratt*.
11. Adams and Franklin, *David Mellinger*.
13. Cumberland and Perry, Sam'l. Wherry.
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, John Cresswell, Jr.
16. Columbia, Montour and Luzerne, Chas. R. Buckalew.
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, Wm. M. Piatt.
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren, Thomas Hoge.
21. Beaver, Butler and Lawrence, *John Ferguson*.
22. Allegheny, Jonas R. M'Clintock.
25. Indiana, Armstreng and Clarion, S. S. Jamison.

THREE DAYS LATER.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, bringing dates to the 23d—the same as brought by the North America, at Quebec. The London papers publish the Treaty of Peace, and its contents are nearly as anticipated. It is reported that Great Britain has made concessions in the negotiation upon the difficulties with the United States, on Central American affairs, but that Mr. Crampton is not to be recalled.—Changes in the Sardinian ministry are reported as about to take place.

The steamship America has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 26th. We have by her a statement of the contents of the Treaty of Peace. It provides for an international commission to settle the affairs of the Principalities, which, with Servia, remain dependencies of Turkey, but the latter is forbidden to exercise armed intervention therein.—The Black Sea is to be completely neutralized. The treaty has been published in the London *Sun* with a mourning border.

☞ THE KNOW-NOTHING STATE COUNCIL of Massachusetts met on Tuesday, and had a stormy session, ending in a spirit nearly in the middle. A resolution to repudiate Fillmore was laid on the table. The opponents of his nomination subsequently withdrew from the Council.

A Law Against Trespass.

During the recent session of the State Legislature, an Act was passed to protect fruit and punish trespass in this Commonwealth. It provides that "the wilful and malicious taking and carrying away of fruit, vegetables, plants, fruit or ornamental trees, vines, or shrubs, whether attached to the soil or not, shall be deemed and the same is hereby declared a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted and punished as such under the laws of this Commonwealth."

Also, that "any person who shall wilfully and maliciously enter, or break down, through or over, any orchard, garden or yard fence, hot bed, hot or green-house, or who shall shall willfully and maliciously club, stone, cut, bark, break, or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine trellis, arbor, hot-bed, hot or green house, or who shall wrongfully or unlawfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample, or in any wise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables, or other growing crop, shall and may on conviction thereof, in action of trespass before any mayor, burgess, alderman, or justice of the peace, or in any court of law, have judgement against him, her, or them, for treble the amount of damages proven to have been done, with costs of suit; one-half the damage or penalty to go to the use of the poor of the district wherein the premises lie, the other half of the damage or penalty to the use of the owner of the premises on which the said trespass shall or may be committed; and in default of payment of the said fine or Judgment, with costs of suit, the party may and shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for not less than three, nor more than twenty days; said complaint or action to be made in the name of the Commonwealth, and the testimony of the owner or occupant of the premises shall be admitted as evidence to prove the trespass."

A measure like the foregoing has long been necessary, and excursionists should pay due attention to it, and govern themselves accordingly.

A BANK CASE.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Harrisburg Bank was tried in the Dauphin Court of Common Pleas this week: It was a suit brought under the act of 1850 requiring the Banks east of the Allegheny to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia, or forfeit to the Commonwealth, at the rate of two mills per annum on every dollar of the average amount of the circulation. The Harrisburg Bank failed to keep its notes at par as the act requires, but paid into the State Treasury the forfeiture. This suit was brought for certain tam moneys which the Commonwealth claimed to be due under that act. Suits of the same kind are also pending against a number of other Banks. The case was ably conducted, and on Tuesday went to the Jury. Verdict for Commonwealth.

☞ The editor of the Ripley (Miss.) *Advertiser* makes out a strong case for the consideration of such of the old-line whigs as have refused all connexion with the Know-Nothings. He says: "If, as the leaders of the Know-Nothing party now assert, and we believe truly, the issues between whigs and democrats no longer exist; if they have passed away, and there is now no matters of dispute between them, why may they not unite and act together as brethren? Can any one tell? If one of our churches were to lay aside its organization, and cease to exist as a body, surely the members of the dissolved church would have a right to worship in any neighboring church they might prefer, or even to become members of it. Yet how the order prosecutes a whig who prefers democracy to it."

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.—The Panama authorities publish an official statement of the recent massacre of American citizens. It is designed to be exculpatory of the disgraceful part the local authorities took in that transaction. They condemn, however, the wanton outrages of the mob, and express a desire to arrest and punish the guilty. The presence of an American vessel of war at Panama will be a security to California emigrants against a repetition of these wrongs. The Transit Company also intend to have an armed guard for the better protection of travellers and their property. The Panama route is now the only available one to California. Walker, by seizing upon the private property of the Nicaragua Company, has caused that Company to withdraw all their boats on both sides of the Isthmus.

QUEEN VICTORIA COMING TO AMERICA.—The able correspondent of the Toronto Globe, states that a report is quite current in England to the effect that the Queen has some thought of paying a visit, during the summer, to her loyal province of Canada. So far has the rumor gained ground that several of the London newspapers are discussing the propriety of the step, and advising the Queen to make the journey, by all means.

☞ The Odd Fellows had a grand time at their Anniversary in Cincinnati on the 24th.—The procession four abreast was three miles long and numbered four thousand of the fraternity. Twenty-five brass bands discoursed music for the occasion. Van Amburgh's large elephant, decked off in brilliant trappings, accompanied the procession; and altogether, the pageant was an imposing one.

MR. FILLMORE ACCEPTS.—The Washington *Organ* says it is authorized to state that a letter has been received from Mr. Fillmore by a gentleman in that city, in which he states that he had not received the official annoucement of his nomination; but declared himself at the service of his friends. His formal acceptance of the nomination may therefore be expected in the course of a few day.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—The Banks of Philadelphia have all declared their usual half-yearly dividends except the new City Bank. The highest is that of the Bank of Commerce, 10 per cent., and the lowest the Girard and Consolidation, each 3 per cent. The rest range from 4 to 7 per cent. During this month about 800,000 will come upon the market in dividends and interests paid, to be re-invested.

FREMONT.—It is stated that Col. John C. Fremont was born in France—that his father was a Frenchman and his mother a Virginian, and that he was born in 1813. If such is the fact the Colonel can't run for President. The Constitution is a little in his way. But perhaps it is not true.

The Right View of the Question.

The Lancaster *Examiner & Herald*, an old line Whig paper, and one of the most ably conducted papers in the State, makes the following appropriate and judicious remarks, which we commend to the attention of the Whigs of this county. The *Examiner* says:

"At the request of members of the Republican party we publish, on the first page, the address issued by the Republican National Convention, on the "aggressions and usurpations of the slave power." The address is ably written, but we think it exaggerates—indeed it might be said to manufacture—the "aggressions and usurpations" to which it refers.—None can regard slavery as a greater misfortune to any community than we do—yet, while admitting and regretting the existence of the disease, we differ radically with these self-styled Republicans (quondam abolitionists) as to the proper cure. We think they, more than any others, have aided in extending the area of slavery and in tightening the chains of the slave; and although we regard the "usurpations and aggressions" which this address speaks of, as but the phantom creations of over-excited imaginations, yet if there should eventually prove to be reality in them, that reality will owe its existence more to the efforts of injudicious opponents of the slave-power than to any other cause."

LOVING, NOT WISELY.—The young man Haydon, who robbed the store of Ball, Black & Co., in New York, of jewelry to the amount of $28,000, in his examination before Justice Osborne, said:

"I was born in London; am twenty-three years old; live in Courtland street, and am a clock repairer; my prime motive for acting as I did, was the distress of my mother and family; my mother wrote constantly to me for aid, and I was not able to give her the necessary assistance. There was another motive. I was devoted to a young lady, and all that separated us was my want of wealth. I had not sufficient either in the present or in the future.—Those were my impelling motives. I state them because they are different from the motives of young men in general."

OLD LINE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.—The whigs of Maryland, in Convention at Baltimore, brought their session to a close on Thursday last. They adopted a series of resolutions endorsing the platform of the Whigs of Kentucky; against the introduction of religion into politics; deprecating the agitation of the slavery question; affirming their inflexible fidelity, to Whig principles; and recommending the various counties of that State to send delegates to a Convention to be held on the second Thursday in July next for the purpose of determining finaly upon the course to be pursued by the Whigs of Maryland in view of the issues then presented.

JUST SO.—The Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Herald, commenting on the call for a convention by the Gerrit Smith Abolitionists, very truthfully remarks:

"But the fact is, and Gerrit knows it, the Black-Republicans don't want to kill slavery at all. As well kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Do you think the old Indian would shoot the old she wolf, so long as wolf scalps brought a premium at the agency? No more do these Black Republicans want slavery killed, for then there would be no more scalps' for them"

VICE PRESIDENCY.—North Carolina has presented the name of James C. Dobbin as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He is the present Secretary of the Navy; and amid all the storm of abuse that has been heaped upon this administration, not one word has been uttered against him.

ILLINOIS.—The next election in Illinois will be a fair test of the strength of parties and principles there on national matters. The Democratic State Convention has nominated for Governor William A. Richardson, who so successfully worked the Kansas-Nebraska bill through the lower House of Congress.

☞ The Know-Nothing State Council of New Hampshire has repudiated the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and elected delegates to the June Convention to meet in New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMELS.—The U. S. store-ship, Supply, Com. Porter, from the Mediterranean, bound to a Texan port, with the camels for the U. S. Government, was at Kingston Jamaica, on the 19th ult., where she put in for water. There are thirty-five camels on board: all well.

☞ The names of Cassius M. Clay and Nathaniel P. Banks appear at the head of the Newport (Ky.,) *Daily News, as its preferred candidates for the President and Vice President.*

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN WILMINGTON.—The municipal election in Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by about 80 majority. The officers elect are—Mayor, Wm. Hufflington; City Treasurer, Nelson Carlisle; Alderman, John Wright.

☞ Miss Florence Nightingale, whose noble exertions in the Crimea did so much to alleviate the sufferings of the British soldiers in hospital, has, since the treaty of peace, been officially gazetted in London, as Directress General of all the Hospitals in the British dominions, and no nurses can in future be appointed without her sanction.

☞ South Carolina sustains the re-nomination of President Pierce.

☞ A meeting of the citizens of Bridgeport, has been called to aid Mr. Barnum, and give him a new start. The movement is headed by the banks and joined in by some three hundred citizens.

TWIN CHILDREN DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, two little boys, about three years of age, twin children of Mr. Daniel Saeman, of upper Bern township, Berks county, were drowned in the mill-race at Fisher's Mill, in the same township.

☞ The rush of the Ladies' to the Millinery stores, after new bonnets, is distressing—to the gentlemen's pockets.

☞ Five thousand slaves in the city of Charleston, S. C., it is stated, have contributed the last year to benevolent objects $15,000.

☞ The Novelty Iron Works, at Rochester, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on the 1st inst., Loss $45,000.

☞ Humble as I am,' said a bullying spouter to a mass meeting of the unterrified, 'I still remember that I'm a fraction of this magnificent republic.' 'You are indeed,' said a bystander, 'and a vulgar one at that.'

☞ A shrewd little fellow who had just read latin, astonished his master by the following translation. *Vir*, a man, *gin*, a trap. Virgin a mantrap.

☞ The toothache may be cured by holding in the hand a certain root—the root of the aching tooth.

The Pennsylvanian Delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

The following named gentleman compose the Pennsylvania delegation to the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Arnold Plumer, Venango.
Henry D. Foster, Westmoreland.
David R. Porter, Dauphin.
James L. Reynolds, Lancaster.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1st—Edward G. Webb, John M'Carthy.
2d—Jas. C. Vandyke, Chambers M'Kibbin.
3d—John Robbins, Jr., Chas. W. Carrigan.
4th—Jos. Lippencott, Jno. G. Brenner.
5th—Owen Jones, Thos. J. Roberts.
6th—John Rutter, Chas. D. Manley.
7th—John D. Stiles, Edward Nicholson.
8th—J. Glancy Jones, P. K. Miller.
9th—H. B. Swarr, Jos. B. Baker.
10th—John Weidman, J. M. Kreiter.
11th—Wm. L. Dewart, C. M. Straub.
12th—H. B. Wright, J. G. Montgomery.
13th—J. N. Hutchinson, H. B. Beardsly.
14th—V. E. Piollet, C. L. Ward.
15th—Wm. F. Packer, John H. Morrison.
16th—Henry Welsh, John Stuart.
17th—John Cessna, A. P. Lusk.
18th—John C. Everhart, Richard White.
19th—Jacob Forney, Alex. McKinney.
20th—John L. Dawson, William Hopkins.
21st—Andrew Burke, Charles Burnett.
22d—Saml. W. Black, Jas. A. Gibson.
23d—M. C. Trout, John N. McGuffin.
24th—J. L. Gillis, J. Y. James.
25th—J. Porter Brawley, Wilson Laid.

Dare They Take It.

We clip the following from the "Chronicle," a Know Nothing paper printed at Hagerstown:

"This is the same Buchanan, too, who has received the appellation of "ten cent Jimmy" from the fact that in one of his political speeches, a few years ago, he said that ten cents a day was sufficient wages for a laboring man."

We will bet the editors of the "Chronicle" $200 against $100, that the "fact" above stated by them is no fact at all, but an unmitigated falsehood. We will bet higher than that: we will bet our office against their's—which is equal to a bet of "ten" to "one"—that their "fact" is a falsehood. Here is a chance for them to prove what they have said, at a great profit to themselves. If they refuse to too the mark, the public will be apt to set them down as lying and cowardly scoundrels, who have asserted what they do not believe and dare not back with their money; or at best as men utterly devoid of common sense. No sensible man in the United States believes that Mr. Buchanan ever said "ten cents a day was sufficient wages for a laboring man," nor has any honorable man ever preferred such a charge against him.—*Valley Spirit, (Chambersburg.)*

Why Donelson Left.

The inquiry has often arose why Andrew Jackson Donelson, the K. N. candidate for the Vice Presidency, left the Democratic party—Hon. R. Stanton in the Maysville Express gives the reason thus:

"So odious was Donelson to the democratic party, even as early as the summer of 1852, before the election of General Pierce, that the democrats in Congress would not elect him printer to the House, although he was then editor of the metropolitan paper and the party had a large majority of the members. They refused to permit his name to be associated with his lamented partner, General Armstrong, and gave the office to the latter. The editor of this paper nominated General Armstrong to the House, and happens to know well what were the relations of Donelson at the time to the party.—General Armstrong was elected printer on the 27th day of August, 1852, some time before the election of General Pierce. A short time after this unequivocal indication of the feeling of the party towards Major Donelson he sold his interest of the Washington Union to General Armstrong and retired to private life, a soured and dissatisfied man.

"Upon the inauguration of Pierce, Donelson was among the most importunate of the applicants for foreign appointments, but was refused by the President. He then labored to procure one for his son-in-law, Mr. Wilcox, of Mississippi, and it was not until he had failed in both efforts that he openly denounced the administration, and turned traitor to the principles of his party.

The Panama Outrage.

Col. G. M. Totten, chief engineer of the Panama Railroad, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Panama, in which he gives a detailed statement of the leading incidents of the late massacre. The letter concludes with the following message:

"I hereby give notice to your Excellency that this Government will be held responsible for the murders and outrages committed on the evening of the 15th on the persons of the passengers, and for the robberies and damages committed on their effects and on the property of the Panama Railroad Company."

The same gentleman has also addressed a letter to the President of the Company, in which after stating that all was quiet and that the transit might be considered safe; he requests that fifty of Sharp's rifles be sent down to arm the several stations on the road in case of future difficulties. This is all right, and we trust that in such an event, the men at the stations will use the rifles freely and effectively.

DEATH OF HON. OGDEN HOFFMAN.—The New York Times of yesterday, in speaking of the death of this gentleman, says:

"The announcement which we make this morning of the death of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman will cause a sensation of profound grief, not alone in this city, where he has so many personal friends, but in distant parts of the Union, where he is well known and esteemed. No public man in New York has ever had a larger circle of personal friends, and so few of enemies. Indeed, the genial and kindly nature of Mr. Hoffman influenced him in his course in politics as much as in private life, and saved him from the hostile opponents which political differences are so apt to create. He died yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, at his residence in Ninth street, of congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness of five days. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. He was 63 years of age."

☞ Green Peas and ripe Strawberries, have made their appearance in the New York markets.

A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT.—The Democrats of Louisville have presented the talented and fearless editor of the Louisville *Democrat* with a splendid service of plate as a testimonial of their regard, respect and admiration. To use the language of the Kentucky *Statesman*, "We rejoice to see so strong a manifestation of approval by the Louisville Democracy of the bold, honest course of the *Democrat*. Mr. Harney is in every way worthy of the honor."

ANOTHER BRIDGE.—Books of subscription are about to be opened at Louisville for a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at that place, to cost $800,000.

☞ Peter Mattocks, now in the Philadelphia Prison, under sentence of death for the murder of Elizabeth Gilbert, is to be executed on the 23d of May.

☞ The wheat crop in Virginia looks particularly thrifty, and stands well upon the ground.

☞ The South Carolina Democratic State Convention met at Columbia on the 6th inst., and elected delegates to represent the State in the National Convention. A resolution was adopted, declaring President Pierce the first choice of the State.

NOMINATION of MR. BUCHANAN.

In the performance of a duty imposed by the Democratic State Convention of the 4th of March, under the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to inform Hon. James Buchanan that he is the unanimous choice of this Convention for the next Presidency;

The following gentlemen, viz: Geo. W. Brewer, of Franklin Co., Joel B. Danner, of Adams Co., J. M. Porter, of Northampton Co., J. A. Gibson, of Allegheny Co., Geo. R. Berrill, of Philadelphia, members of that Committee, assembled at Lancaster on the 8th inst., as 10 o'clock. At 12 o'clock, they proceeded to Wheatland, Mr. Buchanan's residence, accompanied by a number of friends. Mr. B. received the party with much cordiality and warmth, many of whom he had not seen since his return from Europe. After a short time spent in conversation Mr. G. W Brewer, chairman of the Committee, addressed Mr. Buchanan as follows:

MR. BUCHANAN:—The Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, appointed a Committee, of which I have the honor to be the Chairman, to announce to you formally, that you continue to be, as you have been for years, the first, last and only choice of Pennsylvania, for the office of the Presidency of the United States. We perform this duty with pride and pleasure, because in doing so we speak the voice of a Convention unanimous, and utter the heartfelt sentiment of a people undivided.

The day of opposition to you has passed away, and the time has come when you are left without a rival in the popular heart. The people of your native State, alive to the tender and natural associations of birth and home but yet more impressed by the signal services and devotion of a whole life of distinguished ability and national patriotism, would, with one voice, summon you again from the coveted repose of this charmed retirement to the guardianship of a common country, and the vindication of an endangered constitution.

Your fellow-citizens, of the loyal and ancient Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, realizing with intense interest the importance and grandeur of the approaching conflict—important, because it will involve the happiness and prosperity of a great Republic—grand, because it will bear before its conquering banners the ark of civil and religious liberty—and not unmindful of the obligations of that duty which they owe to the nation and to the world, to maintain these great issues, and to vindicate their sublime truths, have selected you from a long list of worthy and distinguished names, to lead the Democratic column into victorious battle, and achieve for the country and mankind the glorious triumph of Democratic principles. Intolerance and sectionalism are now seeking to violate the compromises of the Constitution, and to dismember the sovereign States of this mighty confederacy. But the integrity of the American Union, beautified and bound together by the electric chain of Democratic truth, expanding along the pathway of empire into power and greatness, every new link adorning and strengthening the compact, and every new star cheering and brightening the sky of human freedom, "must and shall be preserved," until, in the accomplishment of its grand mission, the curse of every form of bigotry and despotism shall have been swept from the earth, and the dark habitations of war and tyranny been turned into the lovely scenes of peace and prosperity. Your life of eminent service and of tried devotion to the cardinal doctrines of the party, is the best and safest pledge for your continued attachment to the Union and fidelity to the Constitution. Yours is no doubtful lineage—no uncertain record—no undistinguished history. Your purity and talents have dignified and illustrated every walk of life and every station of power—your firmness and statesmanship have defended and maintained the National honor and National supremacy at home and abroad.

The approaching crisis demands the most enlarged experience, and the most accomplished statesmanship—the highest integrity and the purest patriotism. All the qualifications for the office of the Presidency, demanded by the sovereign and independent States of the Union, the Democracy find united in you.

And we complete our duty, by presenting to you a copy of the proceedings, and the resolutions adopted by the Convention, with the firm conviction, that you will recognize in them, the principles which you have always maintained and defended, and which have secured to the country the blessings of liberty, religious and political.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you, with all my heart, for the kind terms in which, under a Resolution of the late Democratic State Convention, you have informed me that I am their "unanimous choice for the next Presidency."

When the proceedings of your Convention reached me in a foreign land, they excited emotions of gratitude which I might in vain attempt to express. This was not, because the Democracy of my much loved State had, by their own spontaneous movement, placed me in nomination for the Presidency—an honor which I have not sought—but because this nomination constituted of itself the highest evidence that, after a long course of public services, my public conduct has been approved by those to whom I am indebted, under Providence, for all the offices and honors I have ever enjoyed. In success and in defeat—in sunshine and in storm—they have ever been the same kind friends to me, and I value their continued confidence and good opinion far above the highest official honors of my country.

The duties of the President, whomsoever he may be, have been clearly and ably indicated by the admirable resolutions of the Convention which you have just presented to me, and all of which, without reference to those merely personal to myself, I heartily adopt. Indeed, they met my cordial approbation from the moment when I first perused them on the other side of the Atlantic. They constitute a platform broad, national, and conservative, and one eminently worthy of the Democracy of our great and good old State.

These resolutions carried into execution, with an inflexibility and perseverance precluding all hope of change, and yet in a kindly spirit, will, ere long, allay the dangerous excitement which has for some years prevailed on the subject of domestic slavery, and again unite all portions of our common country in the ancient bonds of brotherly affection, under the flag of the Constitution and the Union.

A Military Post at Panama.

Dispatches will probably go out to New Granada by the next steamer, and an understanding will doubtless speedily be had with the Government of that Republic, by the terms of which the United States will be allowed to establish a military post at Panama for the protection of the Transit Route. Our Treaty with New Grenada binds the two Governments to such protection and it only remains to be agreed *what* protection is necessary, and how it can best be afforded. Not the slightest difficulty in arranging this matter is anticipated.—There is some doubt, however, whether our Government can compel New Grenada to make good the losses of our citizens, unless reasonable ground can be shown for believing that the New Grenadian authorities incited, promoted or connived at the outrage and robbery.

The Panama Outrage.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mr. Davidge, the President of the Steamship Company, having sent a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. Lane, of Oregon, relative to the riots at Panama; the latter this evening calling on President Pierce communicating the request of Mr. Davidge to send a vessel of war to Aspinall for the protection of Americans, and received assurances that the matter would be attended to with the least possible delay. It will probably be made a matter of Cabinet consultation to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tragical Affair at Willard's Hotel—One of the Waiters Shot Dead by Hon. Mr. Herbert, of California.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Hon. Philip T. Herbet, member of Congress from California, shot the head waiter of Willard's Hotel this forenoon, causing death instantly.

The affair caused much excitement in the House before the hour of meeting.

Mr. Herbert and others concerned in the shooting at Willard's Hotel have been arrested and are now under examination. The circumstances, as near as they can be ascertained, are as follows:

Whilst at late breakfast a waiter gave Mr. Herbert insolence, when the latter called for another waiter, who came, and was also insolent. Two or three other waiters also came up and commenced an assault on Mr. Herbert with chairs, plates and dishes, and many grappled him.

A gentleman present interfered, and was also roughly handled by the waiters and compelled to retreat. Mr. Herbert only fired when it became evident that the design of his assailants was to kill him. After one had been killed, two others continued assulting him, till he was rescued by his friends. Mr. Herbert has eminent counsel engaged, and is accompanied by General Lane and Mr. McKay, of California, who witnessed the whole affair. The man killed was named Thomas Keating, an Irishman.

LATER.—The investigation of the affair has been posponed till four o'clock this afternoon. It is believed that the evidence will be very contradictory. Herbert is in the hands of the Marshal.

THIRD DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 8—P. M.—The examination into the matter of the shooting of the waiter at Willard's Hotel by Mr. Herbert took place this evening at the jail. The name of the deceased is Thomas Keating, a native of Ireland.

The District attorney, Mr. Key, appeared for United States, and Senator Weller, Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, and Messers. Bradley and Ratchlliffe appeared for the prisoner before Justices Smith and Birch, who conducted the investigation.

There was an immense crowd in and about the jail, and much excitement was manifested. Many members of Congress were present.

A number of the servants belonging to the hotel were first examined. Their testimony was somewhat contradictory, but their evidence was mainly to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining room at half past 11 o'clock accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast; but, being past the usual hour, he was informed by the servant that he could not have his meal without an order from the office.

Herbert directed several servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them harsh names. The deceased made a reply, when Herbert struck him with his flat or napkin. The deceased picked up a plate or tray making a movement as if to throw it, when Herbert threw his chair at the deceased, the latter returning the assult with the plate. During the melee, Patrich, a brother of the deceased entered, having heard of the proceedings, when Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed on Herbert. The struggle now became intensely exciting, and as it progressed, crockery and chairs were broken promiscuously by the partisans to the contest. The Austrian Minister was present as a spectator, quietly beholding what was occurring, and did not move till he went up to the man whom Herbert had shot, to ascertain whether he was dead.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he entered the dining room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but he beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair. He saw three servants striking Mr. Herbert and holding him by the wrists. One of them struck him with a chair when witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of those upon him. Gardiner was beating them promiscuously. After Herbert fired his pistol the other two servants still clenched him.

Mr. Smith rushed forward with a cane, saying—"If you don't release him I'll kill you!" Mr. Herbert was injured and the witness placed a patch on his nose. Herbert's pistol was a single barrel.

Capt. J. Smith, confirmed Col. McKay's statement, saying a crowd of servant's had Mr. Herbert in their power, striking him on the head with plates, &c.

Mr. Bishop, a member of Congress, testified that he was positively certain the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on.—Three or four persons were holding him, and he appeared to be much exhausted.

Capt. Blanding corroborated the fact, that several servants were pressing a man down (whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr. Herbert) previous to and at the time of the firing of the pistol.

Capt. Deponte's testimony was also confirmatory of the above.

The examination was continued for five hours when it was adjourned until to morrow. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

Robbery in Monroe County—Another Gipsy Victim.

A short time ago, a party of travelling Gipsies squatted in the neighborhood of Pennersville, Monroe county, where they spent several weeks "telling the fortunes" of those who were fo