AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 29, 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.

THE VOLUNTEER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The *American Volunteer* will be furnished to persons or clubs from the 1st of July until the close of the Presidential election—a period of over FOUR MONTHS, and which will comprise not only full accounts of the heat of the approaching political battle, but the result at the ballot box, on the following terms—to be paid invariably in advance:

Ten copies in one package.	$4 00
Twenty copies in one package,	7 00
Forty copies in one package,	13 00
Single copies for the Campaign.	50

Our object in making the above offer is simply that the truth may be put into every man's hands, at a cost so low that no one shall be excluded, and thus prevent the practice of deception by our opponents. It is highly important that the true principles of Democracy should be constantly kept before the people, and we hope, by the offer we have made, to be able to send the *Volunteer* into every hamlet, village, and township in our county.

The various humbugs and misrepresentations always industriously circulated by our opponents on the eve of Presidential elections, require more than the ordinary corrective. The very low price of this publication will enable it to find its way to whatever quarter the opposition may attempt to mislead the public mind, if our Democratic friends will interest themselves in its behalf and aid us in sending the antidote wherever the poison may be sown. Spread correct information amongst the people—meet the humbugs of the Night Owls at every corner, and we shall have a glorious triumph in November next.

☞ Post-Masters, and all others who may feel an interest in the success of the Democratic party next fall, are respectfully requested to act as our Agents, and forward us subscribers.

☞ Any person sending us TEN SUBSCRIBERS shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

OUR STREETS.—We perceive that Mr Street Commissioner MATTHEWS has had, for the last month, gangs of workmen employed, in different parts of the borough, in repairing and cleaning the streets, lanes and alleys. A portion of East High street, in particular, has undergone a thorough repair, it having been piled in a substantial manner. These little improvements add much to promote the comfort of the citizens, as well as tend to beautify those portions of the borough in which they are made.

By an ordinance recently enacted and published by our Town Council, it will be seen that it is made the duty of property holders on Pitt street from North to South streets, and on Bedford street from certain points specified to South street, to lay down within a given period good and substantial *brick pavements*. The same provision also applies to the north side of North street, from Hanover to Bedford streets. When these improvements shall have been made, our town will present an unusually neat, clean and healthy appearance. In a year or two every portion of the borough will be paved with brick, which will have the effect of enhancing the value of property.

SUMMER DRINKS.—Summer, with its hot and suffocating atmosphere, brings with it a demand for cool, refreshing beverages, as well as medicines of a proper kind. The best place to get them fresh and pure is at WM. A. KELSO's Drug & Chemical Store, Trout's new building, West High Street, Carlisle

AMBROTYPES, &c.—What a beautiful art is that of Ambrotyping? and what life-like and almost speaking likenesses the skilful operator can produce? Those who desire to have elegant and correct Ambrotypes or Daguerrotypes, either of themselves or friends should call and see the beautiful specimens at Mrs. R N REYNOLD's Gallery, West Louther street. They are true to life, and cannot be surpassed. "Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."

ENFORCE THE LAW.—By an ordinance recently enacted, all persons are forbidden to run upon the sidewalks or pavements of this borough, any wheel-barrow, go cart, hand wagon, hand-barrow, or other wheeled appliance whatsoever, except in certain cases, under a penalty of *five dollars*. Such a law was much needed, and we hope its provisions will be strictly enforced, and every one so offending made to pay the penalty. Citizens have been compelled, at a considerable expense, to lay down brick pavements, and it is the duty of the authorities to protect them from injury. We almost daily see workmen with hand-wagons, &c., hauling over the pavements huge masses of stone and other heavy substances. This should not be, and we call upon the High Constable to attend to this part of *his* duty, and enforce the Ordinance.

THE SHADE TREES.—The sweltering heat of summer will soon be upon us—those hot days of June, when men instinctively seek the shelter of the friendly shade tree to protect them from the scorching rays of the mid day sun—and in connection with this, we are glad to see the healthy and luxuriant appearance which the numerous trees planted in our streets now present. Those around Market Square and the Episcopal Church, in particular, look very fine, as do also many others in different parts of the borough. Under their protecting boughs and green foliage, the panting pedestrian can seek a brief shelter from the penetrating rays of Old Sol. We think it the duty of all our property holders to plant shade trees in front of their respective residences. No city or town is complete without them. They not only beautify the borough, add to the comfort of the passer-by, but the planting and nurturing of them evinces the good taste and humane feeling of those who do so.

☞ The Democratic National Convention will meet at Cincinnati, on Monday next, the 2d of June. The Queen City of the West will be crowded with strangers during the time the Convention is in session. Judge STUART, one of the Delegates from this district, left here for Cincinnati on Monday last.

TAX COLLECTORS.—The following is a list of the Tax Collectors recently appointed by our County Commissioners. Some four or five of the number, it will be seen, are "rabid, insolent and arbitrary" Know-Nothings, and should not have been appointed:

Carlisle—James Callio, Jr.
Upper Allen—David Devinney.
Lower Allen—James Brooks.
Dickinson—John Auld.
East Pensborough—Isaac Bowers.
Frankford—Samuel Berry.
Hampden—Samuel Hume, Jr.
Hopewell—Jos. M. Means.
Mifflin—Michael Hale.
Monroe—Jacob Krout.
Mechanisburg—Adam Seirer.
New Cumberland—Henry B. Kaufman
North Middletown—David Wolf.
Newton—Samuel Green.
Newville—John S. Morrow.
Silver Spring—Francis Eckels.
South Middleton—Thomas Bradley.
Southampton—James K. Kelso.
Shippensburg Borough—Jacob Steinman.
" *Township*—Elias Hoch.
West Pensborough—Levi Trego.

☞ Our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our member of Congress, the Hon. LEMUEL TODD, for sending us Congressional documents.

NEW HAT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr J. B. KETLER, who has opened a new Hat and Shoe store on the corner of the Square, East High street. His assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes is very extensive and has been purchased with care and judgment from the best manufactories in Philadelphia. The store room is new, and, filled as it is with the best of everything in his line, presents a very attractive appearance. Give him a call.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—We see by the Shippensburg *News*, that the proprietorship of that paper has underwent some change. Messrs. Bomberger and Miller have withdrawn, and our quondam friend, Mr. EDWARD W. CORRITHEN, is "left alone in his glory." However, "NED" is sufficient for any emergency. He has talent, tact, industry and enterprise; and we feel assured will furnish his readers with an excellent paper. Under the superintendence of Mr. CURRIDEN the "*News*" has been much improved, and is always a welcome visitor at our table. It is a literary newspaper only, and professes to eschew politics. Be careful, friend C., to live up to your profession, and redeem all your promises.

GAS GIVES MORE LIGHT.—Our business men, and others who love light rather than darkness, have already put up the necessary fixture in their stores, hotels, dwellings &c., and are now patiently waiting for the introduction of gas. It was thought we should have had it weeks ago, but there is a leakage somewhere. Perhaps those who have charge of the works do not understand their business. At all events the people are becoming impatient, and it is important, for the interests of the Stockholders and the convenience of citizens, that the Directors of the company should "hurry up their horses."

FRUIT IN THE WRONG PLACE.—The fashion of wearing vegetables upon the head has been introduced the present year, and ladies look as though they had been to market and were returning with their purchases hanging down the back of their necks. The favorite ornaments for bonnets and head dresses, at present, are bunches of fruits, such as currants, goosberries, cherries, pears, plums, oranges, lemons, peaches, apples and quinces. Most Pomona like and tempting do the spring bonnets look, with these fruity decorations, and the normal fondness of the mother of us all, for apples, appears to have broken out in the most astonishing form.

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Tuesday, says that Mr. Buchanan reached his home at Wheatland, on Wednesday afternoon, in excellent health and spirits, and much pleased with the courtesies extended to him during his absence.

☞ Gardeners should note it down, just now, at the opening of the season, that a few plants of peppergrass in a cucumber hill will keep off the yellow bugs.

I. O. OF O. F.—The grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania commenced its annual session last Tuesday morning, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Sixth street, Philadelphia. The attendance was quite large. New members were admitted, and the votes for Grand Officers canvassed. The Grand Master declared (*under a strong protest from many members*) the following officers elected for the current year:—M W. Grand Master, D. Francis Condie; R. W. D. Grand Master, Robert A. Lamberton; R. W. G. Warden, Elias Wildman, R. W. G. Secretary, William Cutis; R. W. G. Treasurer, F. Knox Morton; R. W. G. Representative, W. F. Packer.

☞ What a pity it is those confounded foreigners will keep on coming to the United States. They will certainly be our ruin, in the end.—The latest outrage of the kind is the arrival at New York of the ship Matilda, from Antwerp, with 204 Dutchmen, who are reported to have in their hands, at least three quarters of a million of dollars, all of which they intend to invest in western farms.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.—Advices from all the Western States, with the exception of Tennessee, speak of the fine appearance of the wheat, which is expected to be twenty-five per cent. larger than any ever gathered in the United States.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Fulton arrived at New York on Wednesday, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th ult. The principal feature of the news is Lord Clarendon's despatch and final answer to Secretary Marcy, in which his Lordship says that the Government denies that any illegal steps were taken by its functionaries, and alleges that all due satisfaction has been given for the demands made by the American Government.

EXPIATION.—The Boston Post says that Mr. Herbert, M. C. from Cal., who killed the waiter, Keating, at Willard's Hotel in Washington, has given to the widow of the deceased a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity and provided for the education of her children.

☞ FORREST, the tragedian, has determined to visit and play an engagement in every theater in the United States and Canada, after which will follow a dozen or two nights in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for friends, when he will retire to private life.

☞ GEN. CASS is a delegate from Michigan to the Cincinnati Convention.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT WASHINGTON.

A letter from Washington, dated May 22, gives the following particulars in regard to an assault committed on the Hon. C. SUMNER, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts:

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day while Mr. Sumner was still in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina entered and approached Mr. Sumner, accusing him of libelling South Carolina and his gray-headed relative, Mr. Butler. He then struck Mr. Sumner with his cane and Mr. Sumner fell. Mr. Brooks then continued to repeat his blows until Mr. Sumner was deprived of the power of speech. It has not been ascertained whether his bruises are serious or not.

Some eye witnesses say that Mr. Brooks struck Mr. Sumner as many as fifty times over the head. Mr. S. was sitting in his arm chair when the assault was made, and had no opportunity to defend himself. The opinions on the subject are contradictory; many applaud the act, while others denounce it as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech. It will undoubtedly cause a great debate in the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Brooks was arrested.

The complaint against Mr. Brooks was made on oath of Wm. Y. Leader, who appeared before Justice Hollingshead. Mr. Brooks was held to bail in $500 for his appearance to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Sumner has two severe but not dangerous wounds on his head. Mr. B's. cane was shattered into many pieces.

But a few weeks since, Mr. GREELY, editor of the *Tribune*, was assaulted by a member of Congress, who struck him over the head with a heavy cane, because of a letter he had written for his paper. He is, we believe, under arrest for the offence. More recently, another member of the House murdered the head waiter at Willard's hotel, by shooting him dead in the dining room, because he would not violate a rule of the House, and order breakfast for the "honorable" murderer at an unreasonable hour. He, too, is under arrest. These were great outrages, but the assault upon Mr. SUMNER caps the climax of Congressional rowdyism, and at the same time inflicts an indelible stain upon Congress and the nation at large. We agree with the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that there can be but one opinion, entitled to any respect in a civilized community, upon this act. Let the circumstances be what they may, the time and the place should have been a protection to the Senator, even if his constitutional right as a legislator did not secure him from violence.—The constitutional privilege of Congress exempts its members from being "questioned in any place for any speech or debate in either House." And its constitutional power is to "make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested in it by the constitution." Without freedom of speech to a representative, there can be no such thing as safety to any legislator, for no man can express his opinions frankly upon any subject of popular interest or excitement upon which adverse views prevail, without offending some one who differs from him, and any low ruffian who depends upon physical strength, or any impulsive and unreflecting hot-brain, armed for the encounter, who chooses to make such opinions the occasion of offence and quarrel, may hold him responsible, and proceed to inflict punishment measured by his wrath, or the malignant passions which have possession of him at the time.

The Senate has the power to punish for outrages of this kind against its members, and the question arises from the recurrence of such offences, whether public policy and security to a branch of the government, acting within its constitutional rights, do not demand that it should do so without trusting to the uncertainties of the ordinary administration of justice in our courts, where the disagreement of juries, partisan prejudices, incapacity of jurors, and even grosser impediments to the course of justice afford so many loop-holes to dexterious offenders to escape through. The offence is more than an ordinary wrong, striking not merely at social order but at the functions of the Legislature, and through that, therefore, at the rights and liberties of the people there represented. The representative branch of the government is the especial guardian of these rights, and should defend them whenever they are endangered.—Punishment, therefore, for an offence of this character and magnitude should be both certain and exemplary. Congress could pass a special enactment to meet such cases, and the offence and penalty being known, with the moral certainty that the punishment would be inflicted, would no doubt tend to give the necessary security to legislation.

☞ Both branches of Congress have taken action on the recent outrageous assault committed on Senator Sumner, by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina—and have appointed Committees to investigate the subject.

The Senate has appointed Messrs. Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce and Geyer, the committee; and the Speaker of the House, Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Allison, Cobb, of Georgia, Greenwood, and Spinner.

Senator Sumner is rapidly recovering from the effects of the beating he received, and will be in his seat again in a day or two.

☞ THE PRESIDENT having received the Minister from Nicaragua, has determined to prevent the departure of armed bands from the United States for Central America.

☞ PETER K. FRAZER, of the firm of Beatie & Frazer commission and grain merchants, hung himself in Cincinnati on Wednesday last.

☞ IN Lancaster city three seperate attempts were made to fire different stables on Saturday last.

☞ EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER, of California, accompanied by his family, arrived at Philadelphia on the 15th inst.

☞ THE ENGLISH PRESS is not so friendly to Louis Napoleon since the cessation of hostilities. His acts are criticised with more asperity, and a recent speech made by Count Walewski has been resented in strong terms.

☞ THE MAIL-BAG from Louisville for New York was taken from the front of the Post-office in Cincinnati on Monday last and rifled of its contents: it is supposed, by a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age.

FOUND GUILTY.—Wm. F. Morgan, a young lawyer, formerly of Maryland, who had been on trial at St. Louis for forgery, has been convicted and ordered to be sent to the penitentiary for 10 years.

☞ PART of the seats, at Dan Rice's Circus, at Tidioute, Warren county, owing to the ground being soft, gave way and injured several persons. One young woman, daughter of Judge Connolly, had her leg broken.

INSANE FROM STARVATION AND EXPOSURE.—A few days since a hunter found a woman in the woods, near Stephens' Point, Wisconsin, starving, and unable to walk, who offered him twelve dollars to shoot her. The hunter placed her upon his shoulders and carried her to his home, where she was properly cared for.

Greeleyism.

Some one has said that "disappointment stirs up the bitterness of a man's soul," and the badly tiled philosopher of the N. Y. Tribune furnishes an illustration. Here is an extract from his paper in relation to the "straight Whigs" of Massachusetts:

"There are plenty of dirty dogs in politics as well as in the gutter. But for a particularly scurvy political cur, commend us to this particular breed of Massachusetts Whigs—whelps that, after fawning on Webster, sweat at his pointing to lick the hand of Pierce; and then, that they might trip up a genuine Whig of the old school, (Mr. Rockwell,) hastened to roll in the dirt at the feet of Gardner-Webster-Pierce-Gardnero Democratico-Know-Nothinge-Whigs. Genuine descendants of the old Dog in the Manger of Æsop's time. We know that this breed is by no means confined to Massachusetts. We could point to some special specimens nearer home. The race is to be found everywhere in the North where there is a chance of mischief. But the mean pack kennels in the old Bay State, only waiting to snuff out which way the slaveholders want them to go to follow the scent, exulting in the crack of their master's whip."

Michigan's Choice.

At the Democratic County Convention in Ingham county, Michigan, the following was adopted among the resolutions:

"That our first choice as a nominee for President is Lewis CASS, of Michigan; our second choice is James Buchanan of Pennsylvania."

The Democratic county convention in Washington county adopted the following:

"That our first choice for the candidate for President is Michigan's distinguished son, Gen. Lewis Cass; and if he should decline being a candidate, then our second choice is James Buchanan, the long tried and distinguished statesman of the Keystone State; and our final choice is the nominee of the Cincinnati convention."

Several other counties have done the same thing, and as Gen. Cass is not expected to be a candidate, there is no doubt the delegates to the national convention will be instructed to vote for Buchanan.

RESCUE OF THE FOUR MEN BURIED.—The four men who were buried in a coal mine near Zanesville, Ohio, were reached and taken out about 1 o'clock on Saturday the 10th instant, after being entombed in the mines for nearly 15 days, without food or water. The Statesman contains a long account of their rescue, which says: "The excitement consequent on this affair has been at the highest pitch all along the Muskingum, from Zanesville to Marietta.—There has never been less than 500 persons on the ground—all wrought up to the most intense agony of excitement. On Sunday last there were over 2000 people at the scene. From every farm house along the road, eager enquiries are put to every returning visitor; and Zanesville has been in an intense fever on the subject." The families of these men were not permitted to meet them, until some time after their delivery and the excitement had subsided, which such a scene would produce. Their faces were covered to protect their eyes. It is said the first thing the young man—about 18 years of age—made inquiry for was a "chew of tobacco," the rest after their families and friends.—They were all very much emaciated and exhausted.

BOUND TO SHINE.—A gas company has been formed in each of the towns of Johnstown, Cambria county, and Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., and contracts have been made for the erection of gas works, laying of pipes, &c. In Johnstown, the cost will be $40,000, and the work will be completed by the first of October. In Hollidaysburg the cost is to be $30,000, and the job to be finished by the first of September next.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The receipts of this road for April last were $610,969 11, an excess of $255,619 82 over the corresponding month of 1855. The total receipts from January 1, 1856, to May 1, 1856, were $1,727,709 36, an increase of $505,135 72 over the receipts during the same period last year.

A POOR BUSINESS.—Another libel suit has just been decided at New Orleans. A man wanted $20,000 damages from the Crescent newspaper, but the jury, after mature deliberation, gave him the round sum of one cent.—Suing newspapers for damages is not a paying business at New Orleans.

CLIMATIC PHENOMENA.—A correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution, at Fort Clarke, Aarachua county, Florida, writes that it is a remarkable feature of the climate of that place, that it is entirely exempt from storms or high wind—none having been known for thirty years. The storm which caused so much destruction in 1854, on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, was there only a stiff breeze. Both north and south of Fort Clarke high winds are common.

AN IMPUDENT LAWYER REBUKED.—A few days since, a female witness, in a case tried in the Supreme Court at Lowell, Mass., was asked by a lawyer, how long she had lived with her husband, from whom, it seems, she had been separated. "That's my business, not yours, sir," was the curt reply. The counsel on both sides took fire. A brief passage at arms ensued, when the court was appealed to that it would compel the witness to answer.—Judge Metcalf's reply was very brief, very quiet, and very pertinent: "The woman's right—it's none of your business!"

☞ As a proof of the very valuable service rendered by swallows, it is estimated that one of these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, 600 insects per day, and when it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of things, but for these and other birds may be readily conceived.

☞ The Grasshoppers, near Austin Texas, the State Gazette says, are destroying all vegetation within reach. At last accounts much destruction had been done by them in Tarrant county in the northern parts of the State.—Farther down the Colorado, the ravages are not so bad as at Austin.

☞ A return of persons confined in prison for debt in England and Wales has just been made to the British Parliament. It fills a pamphlet of forty pages, and its facts afford a most impressive exhibition of the barbarity of the law that punishes poverty as a crime. One man, aged nearly 70, has been incarcerated for five years for a debt of $205, and two others are in the same jail, aged 77 and 75, for debts of $139 and $400. One debtor aged 86 is confined in Monmouth jail for a debt of $900 and $600 costs and has been starving on the "county allowance" for two years, though it is believed the detaining creditors have already been paid what is really due from the proceeds of his estate.

Kansas Affairs.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday night are received. The correspondence of the *Tribune* states that to-day, Wednesday, is fixed upon to attack Lawrence. There is a general "reign of terror" in the Territory. Two pieces of cannon crossed the river at Atkinson, intended for the destruction of Lawrence. Buford's company of enrolled militia are furnished with U. S. arms by Gov. Shannon. The Free State men are in want of arms and ammunition. Donaldson has declared his intention to make clean work this time. Robinson was still at Lexington. On Monday morning a gentleman arrived here with several packages of evidence of the committee.

The Missouri *Enquirer* states that petitions are in circulation in the border counties praying for the immediate removal of Col. Sumner.

Mr. Brown editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, writes that a mob entered the hotel at Kansas City and dragged off a man supposed to be himself. They discovered their mistake, returned, and demanded him of the proprietor, which was refused. A company of Michigan emigrants entered the hotel to protect the occupants. The mob was still surrounding the hotel and gathering reinforcements at the close of the letter. There is no intelligence since concerning his fate.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The *Democrat's* Kansas Correspondence, under date of the 16th, writes that from 80 to 120 men were encamped near Leompton. The people sent a note to Col. Sumner, asking him to station a body of troops in that vicinity to prevent the mob from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying that he had no power to move without orders. Mr. Cox, of Lawrence, waited on Marshal Donaldson to ascertain if anything could be done to peacably prevent his monster posse from entering in. The Marshal said that three demands must be complied with previous to consenting: 1st. Every man against whom process has been issued must be surrendered. 2d. All munitions of war in Lawrence must be delivered up. 3d. The citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves implicitly to obey the present enactment in Kansas, test oath, taxes and all.

Upon the receipt of this, the citizens held a public meeting, and drew up a letter to the Marshal, stating that he and every person acting with him would be allowed to execute legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and if called upon, they would serve as a posse in making arrests; that they would not now nor at any future time be any resistence to the law, and they only awaited an opportunity to testify their their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution; that they claimed to be law abiding and order loving citizens, and asked to be protected by the constituted authorities.—The purport of the Marshal's answer was that he did not believe in the promises of the people of Lawrence: that he regarded them as traitors and rebels, and that they should know his demands when he came.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The St. Louis Republican of this morning publishes a despatch from Westport, of the 20th, giving an account of an encounter on the road between Leompton and Franklin. The correspondent of the Republican, who is eminently a partial witness, says: "Mr. Cosgrove and Dr. Branson, while going from Lecompton to Franklin, were hailed by a party of Free State men, who demanded their names and destination. Being answered, the commander of the party turned to his men, asking their motto. They replied, "Sharpe's Rifles," and immediately fired on Cosgrove and Branson. Branson was wounded, when Cosgrove shot the leader of the party through the head, and the remainder fled. [The reader will receive this with great caution.]

A Free State man was shot at Blanton's Bridge, on the 9th. Particulars not given.

It was reported at Kansas city that the inhabitants of Lawrence were preparing to evacuate the place, and had called upon Col. Sumner to protect their property.

So many men had responded to the proclamation of Marshal Donaldson, and gone to old him against the people of Lawrence, that the towns of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Doniphan and Atchison were almost deserted.

The Democrat has information from Kickapoo, stating that a meeting had been held there, at which it was resolved to sack the Kansas Hotel, at Kansas city. It was understood to be owned by Massachusetts men, and so certain was its destruction considered that families were moving out. The citizens of Kickapoo have offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of Gen. Pomeroy, and parties had gone in search of him.

M. F. Conway, a writer for the Democrat, and Gen. Schuyler, while *en route* for St. Louis from Leavenworth, were arrested at Parkville, Mo., on the charge of being fugitives. They were detained until information could be received from Lecompton. Gov. Shannon had been notified of their arrest, but at last accounts no reply had been received from him. The arrest was made on the 8th instant.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Later from Kansas—Reported Battle at Lawrence.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Jefferson City, states that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, in which a number of people had been killed on both sides. No further particulars have been received.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Reported Destruction of Lawrence—Kansas City Hotel and Printing Office Burned.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—A despatch from Boonville to the Republican says, that the town of Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday.

The same day the hotel at Kansas city, and the Printing Office were destroyed. Particulars of these events are expected by the steamer, whose arrival is looked for to-night.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that the Committee of Public Safety of Lawrence have determined to offer no resistance to the U. S. Marshal. An immediate secreting of arms and ammunition took place as soon as this determination became known and the people commenced evacuating the town.

It is said that the Free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will resist the invaders if they attempt to execute their threats against Lawrence. The settlers from New Haven will send 100 men, and those from Manhatten the same number.

Further from Kansas.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Tribune publishes an extra based upon intelligence brought by three men direct from Lawrence, stating that a company of 400 mounted Missourians made their appearance near Lawrence on Wednesday last, bearing banners of various devices, but not the stars and stripes. During the morning the Lawrence Committee of Safety sent a note to the U. S. Marshal, who headed the force, assuring him that they would make no resistance to any process he might wish to serve, and begging protection of their lives and property. The Marshal made no answer, but at 11 o'clock, a Deputy Marshal, with a posse of ten men, made their appearance in the city, and summoning four citizens to assist them, arrested G. W. Deissler and G. W. Smith, carrying them off without molestation. Sheriff Jones subsequently made his appearance with eighteen men. He attempted no arrests, but demanded all the public and private arms, giving the people five minutes to accede to the demand, and threatening in case of refusal to stone the town. One field-piece was immediately given up, but the people refused to surrender their arms. In half an hour Sheriff Jones returned with two pieces of artillery and an overwhelming force, and commenced the work of destruction by cannonading the Free State Hotel and the office of the *Herald of Freedom*. The former was burned, and the types and presses of the latter destroyed.

The *Tribune's* informant left at 8 o'clock in the evening, and when 15 miles from Lawrence saw a great light, and volumes of smoke in the direction of that city. They have no doubt that the town is destroyed. Another messenger who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the boat, says several men had been killed by Jones' party. It is feared that Gen. Pomeroy has been hung by the neck. Gov. Robinson is at Lecompton in the hands of the authorities. Gov. Reeder is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected here via Nebraska and Iowa.

The mob threaten to hang Robinson, Brown, and Dickster. The Free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will make a stand at that point. Mr. Atchinson is somewhere in the Territory. The U. S. troops are anxious to protect the settlers but are not allowed to leave their quarters.

Still Later from Kansas—The Destruction of Lawrence Confirmed.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Lexington (Mo.) *Express*, extra, received to night, confirms the destruction of the town of Lawrence. After the Marshal had entered the town and made all the arrests he had writs for, he turned his posse over to Sheriff Jones, whose attempts to make arrests were resisted by the people, who fired upon his men. Jones then cannonaded and set fire to the Hotel and *Herald of Freedom* office, destroying both. The artillery were still firing, and the fire spreading when the messenger left. A few lives were lost.

The Investigation—Mr. Sumner's Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House Committee of Investigation waited on Mr. Sumner to-day. He was in bed, but gave his testimony in regard to the assault, and was also cross examined. He was unable to sit up during the visit of the Committee; but did so a short time to-day. He is still very weak, and his physicians counsel him not to move out of the House for a week.

The following is the statement of Mr. Sumner, made under oath:

I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, the 22d of May, and after some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, when according to usage, and out of respect to the memory of the deceased, on motion of Mr. Geyer, the Senate adjourned. Instead of leaving the chamber, with the rest on the adjournment, I continued in my seat occupied with my pen. While thus intent in order to be in season for the road which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to converse with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me, I drew my arm chair also to my desk and with my legs under the desk continued writing. My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all other objects that although there must have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobody while thus intent with my head bent over my writing. I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk, so entirely unobserved that I was not aware of his presence until my name was pronounced; as I looked up with my pen in hand, I saw a tall man with whose countenance I was not familiar, standing directly over me, and at the same moment I caught these words, "I have read your speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine."—While these words were still passing his lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was so stunned as to lose my sight.—I no longer saw my assailant, nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterwards was done almost unconsciously, acting on the instincts of self defence. With my head already bent down, I rose from my seat, wrenching up my desk, which was screwed to the floor, and then pressing forward while my assailant continued his blows. I have no other consciousness until I found myself ten feet forward in front of my desk lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman, whom I soon recognized by his voice and manners as Mr. Morgan of New York. Other persons there were about me offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were, at a distance looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. Douglas of Illinois, Mr. Tombs of Georgia, and I thought also my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me here, I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby, I recognized Mr. Slidell, of La., who retreated, but I recognized no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell of Ohio. I have a vague impression that Mr. Bright, the President of the Senate, spoke to me while I was on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby. I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the Committee, and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately after. I desire to add that besides the words which I have given as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man," but these are so enveloped in the twist which ensued from the first blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

On cross-examination, Mr. Sumner stated that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or indirect, of this assault.

In answer to another question, Mr. Sumner said that what he had said of Mr. Butler was strictly responsive to Mr. Butler's speeches, according to the usages of parliamentary debate.

The Democratic National Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—The city is rapidly filling up with strangers, in anticipation of the Democratic National Convention, to assemble on Monday next. There have been numerous arrivals from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee, and a full delegation from Mississippi.

Another Developement.

The following extract from the *Bellfont Watchman* shows what manner of rowdyism and licentiousness the Know Nothing conspiracy of darkness has engendered:

"On the 13th of February last, a most daring outrage was committed upon the person of Rev. William Gillian, a German priest, while travelling in the Carthaus stage, which for malignity and brutality, exceeds any assault which we have heard of. While riding peacefully in the stage, *and while reading his brevlary*, the book was struck from his hands, and he himself thrust from the stage. He was seized, thrown to the ground, and a bottle of whiskey held to his mouth, and the liquor literally poured down his throat. After the fiends had accomplished their work, they compelled their victim to pay a dollar for the drink, and then shouted for what they called a "Know-Nothing triumph." One of the parties concerned was the driver, Jeremiah Winsworth, who has since made his escape. The names of the others, four in number, are unknown to us, but we hope they will speedily be brought to severe punishment."

☞ We copy the following from the *Union Argus*, whose Editor has been on a trip and by the way met our excellent candidate for Canal Commissioner:

We accidently met our old friend Gen. Scott (not of Mexican war notoriety) but of Columbia county, who is now before the people as the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner. The General looks well hale and hearty; the labors of the farm will the better enable him to step out during the campaign next fall and show himself the man for the station aboved named. He is a sound Democrat, of excellent business qualifications, and maintains his integrity for honesty, liberality and true philanthrophy.

With such a man the people are delighted, and they will manifest it by casting their votes for him at the ballot box.

☞ The Medical Hospital at St. Louis was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. There were 90 patients in at the time the fire broke out, but all, except one, were rescued.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Central American Question.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

The President to day transmitted to Congress the following interesting and important message on Central American affairs and the recognition of the Walker Government:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March last, and also to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of May, inst., both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Republics of Nicaragua and Nicaragua, and to the conditions of affairs in Central America. These documents relate to questions of the highest importance and interest to the people of the United States.

The narrow Isthmus which connects the continents of North and South America by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, rendered the countries of Central America an object of special consideration to all maritime nations, which has been greatly augmented in modern times by the operation of changes in commercial relations, especially those produced by the general use of steam as a motive power by land and sea. To us, on account of its geographical position, and of our political interest as an American State, of primary magnitude, that Isthmus is of peculiar importance, just as the Isthmus of Suez is, for corresponding reasons, to the maritime Powers of Europe. But, above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit over the American Isthmus, has rendered it of paramount interest to us, since the settlement of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and the accession of California to the Union.

Impelled by these considerations the United States took measures at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit by canal, railway, or otherwise, across this Isthmus.—We concluded in the first place a treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce with the Republic of New Grenada—among the conditions of which was, a stipulation on the part of New Grenada guaranteeing to the United States the right of way or transit across that part of the Isthmus which lies in the Territory of New Grenada, in consideration of which the United States guaranteed in respect of the same Territory the rights of sovereignty and property to New Grenada. The effect of this treaty was to afford to the people of the United States facilities for at once opening a common road from Chagres to Panama and for at length constructing a railway in the same direction to connect regularly with steamships for the transportation of mails, specie and passengers to and fro between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the United States.

The United States also endeavored but successfully, to obtain from the Mexican Republic the cession of the right of way at the northern extremity of the Isthmus, which had come to be an object of solicitude to the people of this Republic.

In the meantime intervening between the Republic of New Grenada and the Mexican Republic lie the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—the severed members of the former Republic of Central America. Here in the Territory of the Central American States is the narrowest part of the Isthmus, and hither of course public attention has been directed as the most inviting field for enterprise of inter-oceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, and more especially to the Territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Paramount to that of any European State as was the interest of the United States in the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the Isthmus by the way of Nicaragua and Honduras, still we do not yield in this respect to any question of territorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantage, either of communication or of commerce.—Opportunities have not been wanting to the United States to procure such advantages by peaceful means and with full and free assent of those who alone had any legitimate authority in the matter.—We disregarded those opportunities from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy. Just as even to the present day we have persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others as well as our own, in regard to each and all of the States of Central America.

It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the United States became, with the consent of the Mexican Republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest in the political condition of Central America that a military expedition under the authority of the British Government had landed at San Juan del Norte, in the State of Nicaragua, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary terminus of any canal or railway across the Isthmus within the territory of Nicaragua. It did not diminish the unwelcomeness to us of this act on the part of Great Britain, to find that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name even had become lost to history—who did not constitute a state capable of Territorial sovereignty, either in fact or in right, and all political interest in whom, and in the Territory they occupied, Great Britain had previously renounced, by success