

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRAYTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., JUNE 5, 1856.

Democratic State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county. ADJUTANT GENERAL, JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county. SUPERVISOR GENERAL, TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

At the time of going to press, (Wednesday, 11 A. M.) we had nothing additional from Cincinnati to what we give in another column.

Hon. Richard Brodhead, of the U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for his kind attention in sending us documents.

FRUIT-COLD WEATHER.—We had quite a heavy frost in this latitude on Friday night, and the garden vegetables suffered considerably from the effects of it. For two days following winter clods and fires were decidedly comfortable. By the papers we see that they had snow and hail storms North of us, which accounts for the chilling blasts that came from that point of the compass. Spring has been the most un-spring like season we have ever had. Nevertheless the crops in every portion of the Cumberland Valley, present a most luxuriant and healthy appearance. The wheat, rye and barley, in particular, never looked so well at this season of the year as they now do. Clover and all kinds of grass, also promise well. Croakers who predict that there will be about crops "broken without their heat," and will be doomed to disappointment.

GAS—THE LONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST.—On Friday night last, gas was introduced into our borough, and if we are any judge in such matters, it already works like a charm. Our citizens, who had almost been hoping against hope to see this, to their strange phenomenon, were delighted, and expressed their pleasure in warm terms of commendation as to the energy, enterprise, and success of the managers, directors and workmen connected with the Carlisle Gas and Water Company. The street lamps shone most beautifully, the hotels, stores, and other business places which had introduced it, sparkle like a new dollar, and altogether we may say that the introduction of gas forms the event in the history of our "venerable and ancient borough." But one accident occurred from the gas pipes on Friday night. There was an explosion in front of the Rail Road Hotel, kept by our friend PATENSON, which played safe havoc with the boards, lumber, &c., in that vicinity. Mr. P., however, is a most excellent citizen, and will never grow over a trifling loss, when he considers that accidents will occur, and that the interests of the "body politic" require that experiments should be made.

FATAL AFFAIR.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening last, a street rencontre took place at the east end of our town, between RICHARD M'GREERY and THOMAS M'GARY, both enlisted soldiers at the Carlisle Barracks. But a few words had passed between them, when M'GREERY drew from his bosom, a dirk knife, which he buried deep in the side of M'GARY, inflicting a frightful and fatal wound. The injured man was conveyed to his quarters at the barracks, where every attention was paid him by Dr. WATSON, the Surgeon at the post. From the first, however, no hopes of his recovery were entertained, and on Monday morning at five o'clock death put an end to his sufferings. M'GARY was considered a peaceable man and good soldier, and was a native of Schuyl county. The murderer, M'GREERY, is an Irishman, who had not been long at the barracks. After he had committed the fatal act, he repaired to the Garrison, when M'GARY's commander at the post, had him arrested and placed in irons. He was then placed in charge of a guard and brought before Justice HOWARD, who committed him to jail to await his trial.

On Monday last, JESSE C. THOMPSON, Esq., coroner of the county, held an inquest upon the body of the murdered man, and we learn that the verdict of the jury was, that the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted upon him with a murderous weapon in the hands of Richard M'GREERY. M'GREERY is now in our prison, and will be tried for his life at the August session.

DEPARTURE OF TROOP.—On Monday morning last, at an early hour a detachment of men, about 250 in number, belonging to the 2d Regiment of United States Dragoons, left Carlisle Barracks en route for Fort Riley, Kansas. They were under the command of Capt. RAYBORN. These men had been recruited at different points in the East and had been at this station for many months, under the command of Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. MAY, whose perfect discipline has made them efficient soldiers. The men were fine looking, hardy fellows, and although they repeatedly cheered for their Colonel, Captains and Lieutenants, and seemed anxious to depart for their western destination, when the band struck up the tune of "the girl I left behind me," there was scarce a dry eye in the party. Many of our citizens were present to witness the departure of the detachment, and when the band played the parting tune "Old Lang Syne," gave the soldier a fervent and heartfelt "Good bye."

Col. May is justly popular at this station among officers, privates and citizens, and his attention to the comfort of those under his command, has won for him the proud appellation of "the soldiers' friend."

FIRE.—On Saturday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12, the barn of JACOB ZOO, Esq., at the eastern end of Louthier street, was discovered to be on fire. Our fire companies and citizens were quickly upon the spot, but notwithstanding their exertions, the barn and a stable attached, were so much injured as to render them perfectly useless. Mr. Zoo, however, we are happy to learn, succeeded in saving almost the entire contents of the buildings. Fortunately the night was calm, or otherwise the consequences might have been most disastrous. Great credit is due our fire companies, as their exertions testified much to stay the progress of the flames.

There can be no doubt but that this fire was the work of an incendiary, and strong suspicion attached to two of the soldiers at the United States Barracks, who were subsequently arrested and imprisoned. For the want of positive proof, however, it was deemed advisable to discharge them, which was accordingly done.

TO SECURE A BRILLIANT VICTORY

In Pennsylvania this fall, the Democrats must not only be well organized, but every member of the party should feel it a duty to love his country and the cause, to be active and zealous in behalf of his cherished principles. Notwithstanding the disorganized condition of a reckless and unprincipled opposition, it will nevertheless require vigilance on the part of every Democrat if we desire to gain a victory that will be alike creditable to the Democratic party and our noble old Commonwealth. Too much reliance on our own strength, and a too sanguine feeling of success, has been followed by disaster and defeat on former occasions, and the lessons should have a salutary influence and be remembered in all future contests. Let us not, therefore, fall into this error again, but organize our forces, and make all needful preparations for a vigorous and well directed fight for our principles. An experienced general, no difference how contemptible he may consider the army he is to oppose, always prepares himself as though he was to meet a force equal in strength to his own. After using precautionary measures, he enters the contest, readily gains the victory, and puts to flight his enemy. So is it in politics, and our friends in this and all other countries, should bear this fact in mind.

To the Democrats of Cumberland we would then say, organize early—organize efficiently. No better mode, in our opinion, to effect this object can be adopted, than by the formation of DEMOCRATIC CLUBS in the different boroughs and townships. We made this suggestion, (and it was very generally responded to by our Democratic friends,) on one or two occasions before, and the large majority by which we carried the county, furnished evidence that the organization of our party had been thorough, and that to this more than to any other cause, we were indebted for the victories we gained. Let the Democrats of this county adopt this mode of organization again, and form Democratic Clubs, the better to promulgate and sustain our principles. At the meetings of these Clubs the principles of the Democratic party should be boldly discussed and explained, by speakers competent to the task. The principles of the Democratic party only want to be understood to receive the endorsement of the people. We repeat, then, let an early organization of the Democratic party take place in our county, and let Democratic Clubs be formed in the boroughs and townships.

A FEARFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Since the perpetration of the murderous and cowardly assault upon Senator SIMMER by the notorious BROTHERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, a number of persons, considering their lives in danger, do not go out in Washington, unless they are surrounded by a body of armed friends. Thus on Tuesday evening, when Wilson went to the case to go to Tinton, he was escorted by a troop of men loaded down with pistols. These troops remind one of the custom of the nobles and wealthy citizens in the Italian cities during the days of the Chibelline and Guelph feuds. These never went abroad unless in the midst of armed retainers. Shakespeare happily hits off this barbarous practice in Romeo and Juliet, in his allusion to the quarrel between the Montagues and Capulets.

But is not this a fearful state of affairs at the National Capital? Members of Congress were sent there to discuss, deliberate and vote. Mental qualities inspired their selection? Hereafter their bull dog propensities must be looked to and clearly ascertained by their constituents.

The following startling paragraph is taken from the columns of the National Intelligencer.

"During a trial now progressing in the United States Circuit Court in this City, the extraordinary case came out in evidence, that when a Know Nothing is admitted to his Second Degree, he becomes a party to an oath which binds him to stand by a brother of the same grade, regardless of consequences, even as a witness in a court."

Let the honest and thinking Whigs of Cumberland county read the above startling paragraph and seriously reflect. The Know Nothings do not say it is one of the base standers that the hard headed loco focus are always raising on them, for the paragraph is taken from the "National Intelligencer," among the oldest, most respectable, and influential Whig papers in the United States, and given as part of a judicial proceeding. Such unheard of wickedness and such moral depravity, is too shocking to contemplate. And yet we see men apparently respectable, professedly honest, who are fawning and scheming to advance the interests of a party that violates every rule of right and morality—that tramples on the sacred obligations and laughs to scorn every tie of honor between man and man—who boldly attack the Constitution of the United States and sneer at the Declaration of Independence, as was done by a Know Nothing in this very town, by one who applies to the leadership of certain of their secret lodges. Will not men of integrity hesitate one moment? Will any honest man listen for a moment to the advocates of so unwholy a cause?

THE SUMNER AFFAIR.—There is high excitement at Washington, growing out of the SENATE outrage. Half a dozen duels are likely to grow out of this affair. Brooks has challenged Wilson for pronouncing the assault in the Senate chamber to be "base and cowardly." Wilson won't accept the challenge, but gives notice, that if assailed, he knows how to defend himself.

Besides all this, Charles Sumner has a brother, who has some celebrity for courage, and is known as a fighting man. So soon as he can leave the bed of his brother, it is said that he will invite both Brooks and Keitt to the field, provided the former be not shot before that time, as is probable if he attempt any more assaults upon Senators.

The Hon. LEWIS TODD, member of Congress from this district, arrived in our town on Friday last. He is, we are pleased to add, in the enjoyment of good health.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—The National Intelligencer, at Washington, urges the old line Whigs to keep up a distinct organization and to hold a National Convention.

ASHER CANDIDATE.—The Honorable Democrat, whose editor was recently appointed an Associate Judge in Wayne county, by Governor Pollock, recommends Hon. A. H. REESEN, to the Republican party, as an available candidate for the Presidency.

Dismissal of Crampton.

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton has been officially announced. We feel confident, says the Pennsylvania, that in this action the President will be fully sustained by the country. No greater insult could have been offered to the nation than the course of the parties thus dismissed, in boldly violating our neutrality laws, and turning the United States into a recruiting ground for the British army. No other country would have tamely submitted to such an outrage, and ours is the very last that should have done so. Even the petty States of Europe severely punished British agents who practiced the same outrage upon their soil, and it would have been an eternal disgrace upon us to have continued to tolerate in our midst such bold and unscrupulous violators of our laws. As we might we sink into a state of complete dependence upon Great Britain, and when she chooses to go to war, allow our streets to be paraded daily with red coated British officers, hunting up recruits, with the British flag flying in the breeze, drums beating, and bands playing "God save the Queen." The subject has elicited a protracted diplomatic discussion. Every possible opposition of withdrawing the officers has been afforded to the British Government, but they have failed to do so, and in the meantime new and most incontrovertible proofs of their complicity with the offensive and insulting recruiting operations have been elicited. We regard the dismissal of Mr. C. and his confederates as vitally essential to the preservation of the National dignity and honor, and while we do not think this action will necessarily incur a breach of amicable relations with England, it was an act demanded by the circumstances, at every hazard.

ANTI-FILMORE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.—A despatch dated May 30, says:—The Anti-Filmore Know-Nothing State Convention of this State met yesterday, to choose delegates to the National Convention to be held at New York, on the 12th of June. A strong ticket was chosen, and a platform was adopted reported by Mr. Hammond, the editor of the Albany Register. It assumes that Mr. Filmore has no sympathy with the Know-Nothing cause. It declares that the Philadelphia Convention prostituted itself to slavery; that the sentiment of the party at the North is against slavery; that Mr. Filmore's nomination was a fraud of the grossest character; that they adhere to the Binghamton platform of August last; they denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and execrate the reckless spirit of slave propaganda at Washington; that the principles of the party are the American and Protestant sentiment and opposition to the extension of human slavery.

THE NEWS FROM KANSAS.—The news from Kansas is exceedingly contradictory and countless colored and exaggerated on both sides, so that the reader who would arrive at any just conclusion, must make great allowances for the prejudices of those from whom the statements may come. There is much excitement prevailing in the territory which interested and designing parties are seeking to turn to their own account; and the statements from thence are not only subject to the usual chances of error, in every state of excited public feeling, but in many cases are put forth, for a special design, and lack almost every ingredient of truth. In this way persons who have outgrown the laws there, in fleeing from punishment, as hundreds are doing, spread broadcast statements which justify their own course, purposely misleading the public as to the true state of affairs in the territory, and uniformly representing the conservators of the public peace as the aggressors.

THE NICARAGUAN WAR.—According to advices from Nicaragua, the Costa Ricans appear to have had sufficient fighting and left Walker to the undisturbed possession of Nicaragua. The failure of Honduras and the other Central American States to aid Costa Rica, has probably a great deal to do with this sudden change of purpose. Costa Rica is now in a financial condition to wage a war of invasion alone, and will probably reserve her means for her own defense, if attacked, in the way of retaliation. The Walker-Rivas government, therefore, has a good opportunity of permanently establishing its power, and if it is wise, it will avoid all aggressions upon its neighbors, and endeavor to strengthen itself by securing free institutions, by promoting the arts of peace, and inviting permanent settlers into the country.

PRESENT TO GEN. CASS.—The Cleveland Plaindealer speaks of a fine present to Hon. Lewis Cass from Mr. Buell, formerly of Michigan, and late sheriff of El Dorado county, Cal. It is a case of a very heavy and choice wood, resembling rosewood, from the South Sea Islands, and is surrounded by an elegant and expensive California gold leaf, most elaborately wrought, and crowned with a large and finely polished piece of quartz. Within the head, which is ingeniously contrived to open like a Scotchman's snuff box, are deposited, in several compartments, specimens of gold dust from the dry diggings. The whole affair is a most magnificent and costly gift.

Gov. Pollock has signed the Claim Bill passed by the last Legislature. The 16th section makes provision for the adjustment and payment of old claims against the State. The aggregate of these claims is large, and held by many persons all over the Commonwealth. The Governor has appointed the Hon. Thomas F. Franklin, the Attorney General, who, together with Mr. Banks, the Auditor General, and Mr. Magraw, the State Treasurer, constitute the Board of Commissioners. The Board will organize for business at Harrisburg, during the next month, and are, by section 15th of the Claim Bill, authorized to re-examine the claims certified to be due and unpaid on the main list of the Public Works, by the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of the 9th of May, in their report dated 7th December, 1854, and may certify any claims they find to be just and legal to the Auditor General; whereupon the same shall be audited and paid by the State Treasurer.

Let "Americans love America," writes a forwarder to the Rochester Democrat, but give us at least the capacity of an ordinary Irishman to manage the canal. Not bad, that!

A despatch from New Orleans, May 26th, says: The case of the United States against Postmaster Kondall, for embezzlement, was concluded last night, the jury, after half an hour's deliberation, rendering a verdict of not guilty.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.

Telegraphic accounts from Kansas, and squabbles in Washington, and Enfilment difficulties, and Central American uncertainties, all coming together, gave the Philadelphia Argus, excite the superficial impression that our country is in an excited or perilous position. But let any one reflect for a while, on the state of our country, from Boston to San Francisco, and observe its diversified scenes, that impart life, interest, and beauty everywhere, and he will be thoroughly reassured. Twenty-five millions of people spread themselves over a continental expanse of States and Territories, of sea coast, mountains, ranges, valleys, plains, and prairies. They are nearly all busily engaged in tilling forests, clearing land, cultivating stock, grain, rice, and cotton; opening mines, digging coal, iron, gold, and copper; building furnaces, and machinery; building villages, towns, and cities, writing, printing, making, and editing, writing, teaching, teaching, writing, and editing. Nearly everybody has his fortune to make or to increase; his work and mission in life to which he has devoted himself. Every neighborhood is busy with its schemes and labors of improvement and enlightenment. All parts of our country are intent on completing simple and speedy means of communication with all other parts. The most universal, profound, and active feeling of the American people, animating alike the whole mass, and each one, is the desire to secure competency and comfort for one's self and one's family, and promote the general wealth, order and welfare. Accordingly the eye is on all sides dazzled, and the ear from all quarters struck with the sights and sounds of a vast, busy, and magnificent advance and progress. Could some Amosites transport one into the air, to view all this broad land, with a panorama of development, would transport the observer, from the north-eastern extremity where the Penobscot flows down through the pine woods, and the Granite mountains show their white summits in the blue sky, to where the canals plume fringe the low banks of the mighty Mississippi; from the crowded wharves and steam-splashed rollers of the Hudson and Delaware, to where rolls the Oregon, and bears no sound but its own roar; and to the gold glittering gorges and shores of California, that variegated scenes of industry, improvement, happiness and splendor—as if a thousand Prosperos at once waved their wands, and employed all attendant spirits to produce and spread out expanding cities, crammed with the treasures of commerce, and resonant with the cheerful noises of manufacturing industry; their beautiful towns and rural villages scattered like beautiful broad cast over the landscape, golden with the coming harvests, green with boundless fertility, and filled with silver streams; yonder, wide world falling before the feet of a dozen intelligenes, public spirit, private virtue, increasing wealth, general intercommunication, domestic happiness, and unprecedented prosperity.

Can such a Country be in real danger? Is such a condition the immediate precursor of war, or civil discord, or bloody strife, or disruption, or revolution? Is such a state of affairs, in fact, and in potentiality, a point of conflict and separation? Is not all the noise and excitement about aggressions and tyrannies rather the clamor of a vanishing people, of a system of free, so mercantile, so acquisitive, so speculative, so newspaper, and public agitation, from their political party, to inspire wide spread fears and excite passions? There is terrible talk about dividing the Union, and yet calm, sensible people comprehend that it is safe. Some of our Southern brethren occasionally splurge as if their rights, interests, and institutions were in peril; where as they are shielded and defended by the general fidelity, fraternity and justice of the great body of Northern people. Agitators in the North try to raise heaven and earth with their "outlets for freedom," with their obligations about what they call Slaveryholding Aggression and Northern Servility. There is no such thing. The South—the people of the South—ask only their rights—nothing more. The North is not submissive. To say it is so is a libel uttered by her own unworthy sons. But the North is powerful, practical, and faithful. Let demagogues declaim the fanatical roar—"the Country is safe."

Major Donelson says he left the Democratic party because he could no longer sustain its principles, which remains a western editor of the banner in which a fellow, who was not entitled to certain capacity, told his story:—"Why did you leave old Smith's party last night?" was the question. "Who, you see, I called to see Miss Nancy, and who wouldn't have anything to say to me. So I not awhile, and the old man told me I had better go. And I not awhile longer, and then one of the boys came and took me to the door and gave me a push, and then I thought may be my company was wanted, and so I left."

DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The revised Code of laws in North Carolina makes the punishment of the survivor of a fatal duel death; and in case death does not ensue, all the parties shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter. The riders and abettors are considered as accessories before the fact, in the case of a fatal duel.

HORRIBLE CRIME.—A despatch from St. Louis says:—"The house of Jacob Friend, four miles from St. Joseph, was fired by some unknown person lately, and Mr. Friend, his wife and five children were burned. It is supposed that they were murdered before the fire."

RATHER SHARP.—The Greenburg Democrat, in noticing a "Narrow Escape," says:—"An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which our esteemed friend, J. Porter Brawley, Esq., Surveyor General of this State, came within an inch and a half or two inches of having his brains crushed out. He escaped, however, with the loss of four inches of his coat tail, and a serious run in his neck."

To this the Bloomsburg Democrat, adds:—"We feel like congratulating Gen. Brawley upon his fortunate escape, but must confess that we were not aware that his brains lay in that particular locality."

We clip the following from the Boston Herald:—"WANTED.—An agent for a political party, to be stationed at St. Louis, and act during the Presidential campaign as a telegraphic correspondent and manufacturer of Kansas trouble."

FROM CINCINNATI.—The National Convention, Temporary Organization—An Uproar—Excitement, &c. &c. CINCINNATI, June 2. At a quarter before 12 o'clock the signal gun announced that the Convention had commenced to assemble. It was called to order at 12 o'clock, by R. McLane, of Maryland.

Mr. Richardson, of Ohio, temporary chairman, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of the call of the Convention, and while the call was being read by Mr. English, of Indiana, a sudden uproar occurred at the door, followed by the crowd rushing in fighting, and the direct confusion ensued.

It was finally discovered that the Denton delegation from Missouri had resolved to enter by violence, and carried their intention into effect by knocking down the doorkeeper, and entering pell-mell, headed by Ex-Gov. Price. For a few minutes a scene of confusion impossible to describe ensued. The members jumping over chairs, and it seemed as though a serious riot was about to take place. After awhile quiet was restored, and the reading of the call was proceeded with.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, stated that when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the Committee of Arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegates which presented prima facie evidence of their election, and refused the others.

New York, it also appeared, was represented by two sets of delegates, but as the Committee could not decide which were entitled to seats, declined to give tickets to either, unless an arrangement could be effected among themselves, as was done in the case of the Mississippi delegation.

Both delegations from New York awaited admission. Samuel Meloy, in taking the Chair, returned thanks for the temporary honor. He had attended every Democratic Convention since the first that nominated Gen. Jackson, and had the honor to be a member of that which nominated Gen. Pierce. He commented on the progress of the Democracy, and its extended influence. He believed the occasional storms in the party, was calculated to purify the atmosphere, and that it was destined to triumph, despite the temporary quarrels introduced.

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The National Convention.

Temporary Organization—An Uproar—Excitement, &c. &c.

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The Rev. M. Nicholson, of Cincinnati, then opened the proceedings with prayer. CINCINNATI, June 2, 10 P. M.—The first day's proceedings of the Convention have passed off harmoniously, which argues a happy result.

From what has already transpired, we are free to predict that Mr. Buchanan will be the choice of the Convention. The chances are that he will be nominated on the second or third ballot. The feeling in his favor from all quarters of the Union is so strong, that delegates opposed to him have been absolutely compelled to yield to the outside pressure, which simply means, that public opinion has done its work. It is apparent to all, that with the people he is overwhelmingly popular. This is the reward of a well spent life.

Gen. John B. Ward, of Georgia, a firm Buchanan man, has been chosen permanent President by the Committee appointed under the rules. He is one of the most talented men in Georgia—was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, and will make an excellent presiding officer. Vice Presidents and Secretaries from each State have also been selected.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 10 P. M.—The Committee on Organization have agreed upon Gen. John B. Ward, of Georgia, for permanent President of the Convention. The Committee on Resolutions is in session, having not yet finished their endeavor. The Committee on Credentials are endeavoring to harmonize the New York contestants. The Softs are disposed to compromise, but the Hards contend that they are the only Representatives of the Democratic party, and refuse all overtures.

The excitement is increasing, and Mr. Buchanan's friends are becoming more confident. The outside pressure in his favor, is immense, his friends declaring that Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio cannot be carried by any other candidate. CINCINNATI, June 2, 11 P. M.—The Committee on Credentials set this afternoon with closed doors, to hear the Missouri contestant state case, and decided to admit the Atchison or Anti-Benton delegates.

The case of the New York delegates will be heard to-morrow. A MURDERER HUNG.—Peter Matlock, the mulatto, recently convicted of the murder of Elizabeth Gilbert, was executed in Philadelphia, on Friday last. He asserted his innocence of the crime for which he was executed, to the last; but in a confession he made, he acknowledged that he was either principal or assistant in the murder of four or five persons at various times. Since 1832, he spent upwards of 20 years in prison, and when at liberty was always engaged in the commission of crime.

It appears that the Sheriff of Philadelphia made this hanging a public affair, for the special gratification of a select, but numerous party of friends, who have a taste for amusement of that sort. The Ledger makes the following just remarks upon this flagrant violation of law, and outrage upon decency and humanity:—"The execution of Matlock, on Friday last, was, in our respect, most disgraceful and undetected. We allude to the large number of persons, calculated at between one and two thousand, who were admitted, nominally as deputies, but really as spectators. There can be no question that the intention of the Legislature, when it abolished public executions, was to make the hanging as private as the proper verification of the act would permit; and consequently, the admission of such a crowd as thronged about the gallows on Friday, is plainly in violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the law. But as the evil has grown up gradually, each Sheriff being able to quote the example of his predecessor, it would be unjust to censure Mr. Meigs as severely as if the practice were entirely new. Nevertheless, what between the admissions granted by him and those accorded from another quarter, the number of spectators at Matlock's execution greatly exceeded those on any former occasion. For the sake of public decency, we trust that hereafter no persons will be admitted to see criminals hung, except those whom it is absolutely necessary should be present. In no other way can the intention of the law be carried out, so such disgraceful scenes be averted as were witnessed on Friday."

Fresh fish are very plentiful at Norfolk—three good trout for 124 cents.

For the American Volunteer.—"THE PUBLIC GRAVE YARD." In your excellent and interesting Journal of the 22d May, last, I saw an editorial article headed "The Public Grave Yard," which referred to my mind some of the worthy men you mentioned as long resting there, in their quiet graves, whom I once well knew, such as Judge Brackenridge, author of a numerous work, something like Don Quixote (Thee O'Reagan, &c.) which I reprinted some 25 or 30 years ago! He was a good lawyer—a good Judge, but a very eccentric man. He had three sons, lawyers, &c. &c. Judge Thomas Duncan was a good lawyer, particularly in certain cases, and in close cross-examinations of witnesses in Court. He was a good Judge—a small man with a large intellect, and very successful as a lawyer, but said to be a plegmatic man. He too, was an eminent Judge in his day. He was brother of the Francis Gibson, Esq., whose death you recently announced in your paper. Judge Hamilton I also knew. He had one son, a lawyer. Judge John Reed I knew as a successful lawyer, in Greensburg, Pa., and was informed he made a good Judge. Of the Divines, I only knew Dr. Nicholson, an able and pious minister. Of the Doctors I also knew S. A. McCoskey, Craig, Geo. D. Foulke (whom I remember with gratitude,) and Foster, who I believe, graduated at Dickinson College, in Carlisle. O! what reminiscences of the long-ago past, do the names of these good men call up! But, I must not dwell on them, because I am well aware they have not the interest for your readers of the present generation, which they have, in so high a degree, in the heart and memory of your old correspondent, H. W. P. GAZETTE, Canada West. } May 27, 1856.

A SPIRITED FISTICUFF.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday, gives the following account of a fisticuff that took place between Brig. Gen. TYLER, and SHALL, of that city:—"On Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a difficulty occurred between John Tyler and Wm. F. Shall, in Third St., below Butcherrow, which resulted in fist-cuffs, and the destruction of an awning post. It is stated that while Mr. Tyler was standing talking with two or three gentlemen, Mr. Shall came up and remarked to him that he had sent him to a good school, and that he had a good teacher. Mr. T. turned round and, making some remark, struck Mr. S., when the two immediately clinched, and fell against an awning post. Several blows passed between them and they were parted, without being satisfied, however. They again went to work in a pugilistic manner, and were a second time parted and the encounter resumed. There was but little blood lost in the contest, notwithstanding Mr. S. was scratched or cut in the face, and the injuries inflicted on either side were trifling.

These two gentlemen, it will be remembered, are contestants for the position of Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, Mr. Tyler having on his side, as is alleged, the decision of General Patterson and Caldwell and the Supreme Court while Gov. Pollock and the Attorney General of the State are on the side of Mr. Shall. On Saturday last Mr. S. was summoned to appear before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, to show by what right he continued to act as Brigadier General. In obedience to the summons he went there, and took with him Mr. T. It is alleged the case was postponed. What the result of this quarrel will be, remains to be seen.

In Boston, last fall, a man detesting an unlawful intimacy between his wife and a neighbor, entered a complaint against them, upon which they were held to bail, which was recently found. The injured husband was also held to bail, and the position of Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, Mr. Tyler having on his side, as is alleged, the decision of General Patterson and Caldwell and the Supreme Court while Gov. Pollock and the Attorney General of the State are on the side of Mr. Shall. On Saturday last Mr. S. was summoned to appear before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, to show by what right he continued to act as Brigadier General. In obedience to the summons he went there, and took with him Mr. T. It is alleged the case was postponed. What the result of this quarrel will be, remains to be seen.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

IN THE U. S. SENATE, ON THE 27th ult., a document containing the report of the Select Committee on the subject of the Public Grave Yard, was presented to the Senate, and read by Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Butler was quite violent, going to the length of calling Mr. Wilson a liar, and for this intemperate language, and the little damage. On the 29th in the Senate, Mr. Pease, from the Select Committee to investigate the facts reported that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives. The Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case, the Committee came to the conclusion that the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offence can only be punished by the House of Representatives. The Committee recommended the Senate to refer the complaint to the House, with this report, and to instruct the House to take such action as they may see fit. The report was read, and the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Senate do not concur in the report of the Committee, and do not deem it expedient to take any action thereon."

WASHINGTON, June 2. SENATE.—Mr. Briggs being absent, Mr. Sumner took the Chair, and before the Senate read a message from the President in relation to the affairs of Central America, which has already been published.

A resolution was offered that when the Senate meet on Monday, it adjourn to Tuesday next, on Monday. The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from Hon. Preston S. Brooks, addressed to Mr. Bright, in which he disclaims any intention of offending against the privileges of the Senate by his assault upon Mr. Sumner, but says he felt bound to chastise him for insult to his State and to his relative, and having sought him in vain elsewhere, deemed it his duty to inflict the punishment here. The Senate being in session, he did not think it was committing any breach of privilege. The letter was read, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday. HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the assault upon Mr. Sumner, made report, concluding as follows: "Whereas, The Senate of the United States has transmitted to this House a message explaining that Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from the State of South Carolina, committed upon the person of Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, who sat at his desk in the Senate Chamber, on the 18th of May last, a violent assault, which resulted in attacking to his duties in the Senate, and declaring that the said assault was a breach of the privileges of that body, and that the Senate have further declared that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest, and a proviso that they may punish him for a breach of their privileges, that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make their complaint to the House, and that the power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body, and whereas, upon a full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks is guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence, and that it was a breach of the privileges of that body, and that the Senate have further declared that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest, and a proviso that they may punish him for a breach of their privileges, that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make their complaint to the House, and that the power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body, and whereas, upon a full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks is guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence, and that it was a breach of the privileges of that body, and that the Senate have further declared that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest, and a proviso that they may punish him for a breach of their privileges, that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make their complaint to the House, and that the power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body, and whereas, upon a full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks is guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence, and that it was a breach of the privileges of that body, and that the Senate have further declared that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest, and a proviso that they may punish him for a breach of their privileges, that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make their complaint to the House, and that the power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body, and whereas, upon a full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks is guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence, and that it was a breach of the privileges of that body, and that the Senate have further declared that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest, and a proviso that they may punish him for a breach of their privileges, that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make their complaint to the House, and that the power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body, and whereas, upon a full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks is guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence, and that it was a breach of the privileges of that body, and that the Senate have further declared that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest, and a proviso that they may punish him for a breach of their privileges, that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make their complaint to the House, and that the power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body, and whereas, upon a full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks is guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence, and that it was a breach of the privileges of that body, and that the Senate have further declared that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest, and a proviso that they may punish him for a