AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BEATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 3, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

Of Kentucky.

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.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial.

Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

District.

1. Geo W Nebinger,	14. Reuben Wilber,
2. Pierce Butler,	15. Geo. A. Crawford,
3. Edward Wartman,	16. James Black,
4. Wm. H. Witte,	17. H. J. Stable,
5. John McNair,	18. John D. Roddy,
6. John N. Brinton,	19. Jacob Turney,
7. David Laury,	20. J. A. J. Buchanan,
8. Charles Kessler,	21. William Wilkins,
9. James Patterson,	22. Jas. G. Campbell,
10. Isaac Slenker,	23. T. Cunningham,
11. P. W. Hughes,	24. John Keatly.
12. Thomas Osborhout,	25. Vincent Phelps.
13. Abraham Edinger,	

Democratic Meeting.

BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE CLUB.

The Democrats of Carlisle and vicinity favorable to the election of those eminent statesmen, JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet at the public house of Thomas Costamagna, on *Saturday evening, July* 19, at 8 o'clock. All in favor of the freedom of the ballot-box and the preservation of the principles of the Constitution, are requested to attend. MANY.

July 3, 1856.

☞ We return our thanks to the Hon. R Brodhead of the U. S Senate, for his kindness in sending us documents.

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—On our first page will be found the able address of the Democratic State Central Committee, to which we invite the attention of our readers. It is a most able and lucid exposition of the principles of the Democratic party, and pays a well-merited compliment to our distinguished standard bearers in the present contest. We repeat, let all read it.

"MATERIAL AID."—We return thanks to the friend at Mechanicsburg, who sent us the names of fifteen new subscribers. Also to another friend in Perry county for twenty-five subscribers to the *Volunteer.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The teachers and pupils of the Sunday School of the First Presbyterian church of this place will celebrate the 4th of July by a pic-nic, in a woods near Newville. The cars will convey the party to Newville in the morning, to return in the evening.

☞ Executors, &c., desirous of passing their accounts at the August Term of the Orphans' Court, must have them filed with the Register on or before Friday the 11th inst.

WARM WEATHER.—The weather for the last week or ten days has been most intensely warm, the mercury rising some days as high as 96 in the shade. Now is the time to clean and purify the cellars and other places where filth is likely to accumulate. No decaying animal or vegetable matter should be permitted to remain an instant in any building or yard in densely populated localities. Warm weather is now upon us, and health is easily affected in summer by a vitiated atmosphere. Keep your premises clean and well purified and you keep infectious disease at a distance. Cleanliness is a great promoter of health, and it is the duty of every good citizen to lend his aid in preserving the general good.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—We call the attention of such of our readers, as desire to purchase a valuable and highly improved farm, to an advertisement in another column, offering for sale the real estate of Mr. Christian Klepfer, situate in North Middleton township. The farm is a most valuable and convenient one, and was for a number of years the homestead of the late Com. O'Brien. It is situate on Letort Spring, two miles east of Carlisle, in a healthy and productive country. For further particulars enquire of A. L. Sponsler, Esq., Real Estate Agent, Carlisle, Pa.

DICKINSON COLLEGE—THE COMMENCEMENT.—The exercises connected with the annual commencement of this venerable Institution will commence on Sunday next, the 6th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the Baccalaurate Sermon, by the President of the College, Rev. Dr. CHARLES COLLINS.

The seventieth anniversary of the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College, will take place on Monday evening, July 7th; and the sixty-seventh anniversary of the Union Philosophical Society on Tuesday evening, *July 8th*, both in the M. E. Church.

The address before the Literary Societies will be delivered on Wednesday, July 9th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. THOMAS STOCKTON, D.D.

Commencement exercises on Thursday, the 10th of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The graduating class numbers sixteen young gentlemen.

The season of commencement is always certain to attract to our borough a large number of strangers from the South and West, the Eastern cities, and from the neighboring towns in our own State. This year, the influx of strangers promises to be unusually large, and we believe the exercises will be more than usually entertaining. Rev. T. H. STOCKTON, who is to deliver the address before the Societies, is celebrated as a pulpit orator, and Rev. Dr. COLLINS, who will preach the Baccalaurate Sermon, is distinguished as an eloquent and able divine.

DECLINATION OF JUDGE IVES.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday of last week, when a letter was received from TIMOTHY IVES, the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General, declining to be a candidate. The letter was accepted, and the Committee appointed the sixth day of August for the re-assembling of the State Convention, at Chambersburg, to nominate a candidate in his stead.

THE LATE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.

The Know-Nothing party is dead. Its career was as brief as its principles were dangerous and wicked. It was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and spread ruin and desolation in every city and town where it obtained a foothold. Bold, daring, and utterly reckless, Know-Nothingism spread over the country like a pestilence, corrupting the morals and blunting the sensibilities of all who were caught in its meshes. This wretched party, we have said, is dead, but its foul carcass still stinks in the nostrils of the people, and never can they forget the many outrages committed by its misguided and reckless followers. The green mounds of hundreds of murdered men, women and children—the blackened walls of dwellings and printing offices—the violated oaths—all remind us of the doings of a party whose acts and principles must have been instigated by the devil. We repeat again, *this party is dead*—its lodge-rooms are closed, its paraphernalia and lodge symbols are no longer to be seen—but it has left behind it the marks of its infamy, and these marks occasion feelings in the breasts of honest men akin to those felt in beholding the slimy trail of the serpent. Never, never, can the sins of this defunct faction be forgotten—never can the monuments erected to its memory by the Know-Nothing leaders, be covered up by after-repentance. They stand, and will continue to stand, a warning to our children and our children's children.

The fate of the Know-Nothing party, should have the effect to make men more cautious in future how they join a faction before they know what the objects and principles of that faction are. Ask almost any one who belonged to the Know-Nothings, why he joined, and the answer, nine times out of ten will be, "through curiosity." This "curiosity" then induced hundreds and thousands of men to throw aside everything like manliness, and to act the part of the sneak by stealing to stables, barns, and other out-houses, and there to the Holy Bible take an unlawful, unconstitutional and wicked oath, administered by a false and pusillanimous *Preacher!* And this oath—this infamous oath—required the person taking it to persecute his fellow-man, his neighbor, his friend, and often his own father and brother, because of their religion or birth-place! To gratify "curiosity" at a cost like this, is, to say the least of it, highly reprehensible in any man of sense. To take an oath before a judicial tribunal, is a solemn and unpleasant duty we have sometimes to submit to. But when an oath is administered in the lodge-room, by abandoned men, and for political purposes, the wickedness of the proceedure is at once awful to contemplate.

We may be asked why we thus speak of a party that is disbanded and broken up? We answer, for the purpose of warning our people, and particularly the young men, to be careful not to be caught in a like trap again. The bold bad men who organized the Know Nothing party will, we doubt not, attempt to retrieve their fortunes under another name, and with different principles inscribed upon their banners. Let them be watched, for "they have all been touched, and found base metal." The leaders in Know-Nothingism are capable of doing anything, and saying anything to save themselves from political annihilation. What their next move will be we cannot of course predict, but be it what it may, we warn all to keep clear of these gamblers in politics.

The Democratic party is now the only party of the country, and should command the respect and support of all Union-loving and law-abiding men. The old Whig party—once a proud national organization—is no more.—Know-Nothingism swallowed up the Whig party, and in turn the few old-line Whigs who refused to worship in the Know-Nothing lodge-rooms, assisted to strangle the murderer of their party. The Democracy of the country, feeling a just pride in the principles of their creed, although at times defeated by the Buntlenites, stood manfully to their guns, bidding defiance to their cowardly assailants, and confident of triumph in the end. Some, aye many, in the Democratic ranks, basely deserted to the enemy, but the battle continued to be waged by the true men of the party; and on the soil of the old Dominion—the soil of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Henry—Know-Nothingism sustained its first defeat.—This was the turning point, and from that day to this the minions of a midnight order have been routed in every engagement. We shall not say "peace to the ashes" of SAM, for we shall stir his ashes as long as we can wield a pen, or have the power to denounce corrupt men and dangerous principles.

The School Examinations.

In our last issue, we gave a brief notice of the examinations of our public schools, as far as they had progressed up to the time of our going to press. Since then, the examinations, exercises, &c., of all the schools have been gone through with, and, we are glad to learn, gave universal satisfaction.

The Female High School, under the care of Miss ANNIE EGE, was examined on Wednesday morning, June 25, and the proficiency of the pupils and their correct answers to the various questions propounded to them, excited both astonishment and admiration. It was, indeed, a literary triumph, and reflected credit upon teacher as well as pupils.

The schools of Messrs. FOULK and McCARTNEY were examined on Thursday last, and the scholars of both schools acquitted themselves in an admirable manner. Mr. FOULK, in particular, has devoted his whole time and attention to his duties as a teacher, and the aptness and talent of the youths under his charge conclusively show that his labors have not been in vain.

On Friday morning last, the school of Miss UNDERWOOD was examined, and those who attended were well pleased with the decorum of the pupils, and their ready answers to the numerous questions put to them. On the evening of the same day there was an exhibition in Education Hall, by the Male and Female High Schools, in Declamation, Composition, &c.—The exercises on the occasion were very interesting, and the young ladies and gentlemen who participated in them won for themselves the approbation of the numerous spectators.—The speeches, dialogues, &c., were in good taste and well delivered, and the music was most excellent. Want of space forbids us giving a more extended notice of the Examinations, but we will merely add that great credit is due to our efficient Board of School Directors, as they have left nothing undone to render the Common School System in Carlisle as nearly perfect as possible. Should not the salaries of our teachers be raised in consideration of their capacity and devotion?

The Spirit of the Democratic Press.

There is but one spirit now animating the entire democratic press of the country, and that is of unshaken, unbounded confidence in the successful ratification by the people in November next of the democratic nominations. The Georgia Platform says:

"Not a cloud now obscures the sky of the great national democratic party. Onward it marches to certain victory and triumph in defence of the sound constitutional principles that bind the party in one harmonious whole, from Maine to California, and from the lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the South.

"The heart of the nation now beats more calmly since the action of the Cincinnati Convention. Harmony and good feeling there are quelling, and will quell, the dissensions that distract the Union to its centre."

The Newport (New Hampshire) Argus says:

"No human event could have carried into the black republican and Hindoo ranks a greater disappointment than they have received in the nomination of James Buchanan. And when they turn from the man to the convention that nominated him, and there behold a body of men representing not a mere section of the Union, but the whole of it—not quarrelling about sectional divisions, but uniting all interests and sections for the sake of the Union—these factions see the handwriting upon the wall that their days are numbered."

The Martinsburg (Virginia) Republican says:

"The ratification meeting which we had the pleasure of witnessing at Harper's Ferry on Wednesday evening last, was highly creditable to the people of that place. It was well attended by all classes of the citizens of that flourishing town, and was, on the whole, one of the most enthusiastic meetings we have attended for a long time. Harper's Ferry will give a good account of herself in November next."

SURVEYOR GENERAL.—The Democratic State Central Committee has named Chambersburg as the place, and the 6th day of August as the time, for the re-assembling of the State Convention to nominate a candidate for the office of Surveyor General, in place of TIMOTHY IVES, declined. It is not often we express our opinion as to who should be nominated for this or that office, but in the present crisis we cannot refrain from urging the claims of JOHN ROWE, Esq., of Franklin county, for the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. IVES. Mr. ROWE is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, a sound Democrat, and possesses every qualification necessary for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.—He is deservedly popular in his own county and wherever known, and received a very flattering vote in the State Convention for the office for which he is again named. This section of the State is entitled to a man on the State ticket, and we hope the Convention will do us justice by tendering Mr. ROWE the nomination for Surveyor General. "He has been weighed in the balance, and not found wanting."

GAS FIXTURES.—The Messrs. FOOT, of this borough, have recently put up in the 2d Presbyterian church a splendid set of gas fixtures. The chandalier is a most magnificent one, and attracts much attention. Gas was introduced into the church for the first time on Saturday evening last, and the light was most brilliant, shedding its rays into every part of the vast building. We would be pleased to hear of the introduction of gas into all our churches, and, indeed every public building, as it is much more convenient, gives a better light, and is safer than any other mode now in use. The Messrs. FOOT are experienced hands in the manufacture and putting up of the necessary fixtures, and, their charges being moderate, they certainly deserve the encouragement of the public.

TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.—On Tuesday morning of last week, we paid a brief visit to a field in the southern part of the borough, the property of Mr. JOHN NOBLE, where one of *Ketchum's Improved Mowing Machines* was in practical operation. Although the clover and other grass was a good deal tangled and very heavy, the ground soft, wet and marshy, nevertheless we thought the work was fully equal if not superior to that ordinarily performed with a scythe, and of course the work was done in a much more expeditious manner. The Mower was under the direction of Mr. WM J. CAMERON, who appeared to thoroughly understand the principle upon which it is constructed, and amply qualified to superintend its practical workings.

On the afternoon of the same day we again visited the field, when one of *Manny's Mowers* was put in operation. This machine, being entirely new, had never been tried before, and appeared to be in first rate order. The sun had in a great measure rendered the grass comparatively dry from what it had been in the morning, and the Mower went through it in a very handsome and expeditious manner. Altogether, the working of this machine was more satisfactory than any other we have yet seen in operation. On a field where the ground was more favorable, we should think that this Mower could not be surpassed, if indeed it could be equalled. The machine is least liable to "clog" when worked at a smart pace, as the more rapid the movement the more likely is the grass to fall backward out of the way of the knives. The agent for the sale of *Manny's Mower* for Cumberland county is JAS. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Carlisle.

This kind of labor-saving machinery must speedily come into general use. A regular surface, free of stone, may be attained by judicious cultivation. These are important requisites in effecting regularity of work and security against breakage.

GOOD SUGGESTION.—The *Valley Spirit*, Chambersburg, suggests that a Democratic Mass Meeting be called by the State Central Committee, at the birth-place of James Buchanan, and thinks that Govs. Wise of Va., and Lowie of Md., would both attend and address it. It further says that Mr. Buchanan himself would also attend. We hope the committee will immediately issue a call for the meeting and formally open the campaign in Pennsylvania.

☞ The Fillmore National Club of New-York was transferred bodily, a night or two ago, to the Fremont Republicans, by some of the wire-pullers, without the knowledge or consent of the club. The first meeting after the act was called for Tuesday night last, and it drew a great crowd of the Fillmore men, when rather a rich, though disorderly scene ensued. The members refusing to be "sold," repudiated the act of the President of the Association. A motion to throw him out of the window was followed by his immediate retreat down the stairs. The Association resumed its old name and pledged itself to go for Fillmore and Donelson.

Old Line Whigs.

From every section of the country we are greeted with the cheering intelligence that large numbers of old line whigs are taking their positions in the Democratic line. Patriotism, in these men, overrules their partizan feelings and associations, and they rush to the only national standard that remains over the heads of American citizens; driven by an impulse of potent necessity for the preservation of the national compact—the glory and the welfare of the country.

The Hon. WM. C. PRESTON of Kentucky, well known over the whole Union as a distinguished and leading Whig of that State, has taken the stump for BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE. At a late Democratic meeting he said:

The two last years have witnessed the dissolution of the whig party, and the uprising of a deluge of fanatical factions which threaten to overwhelm the equal rights of the States, the Constitution of the country, and the prosperity of the people. I am one of those two or three hundred thousand old whigs who, disdaining the shallow heresies and proscriptive tenets of the miscalled American party, scorn all duplicity, abjure all compromise, and rather choose to stand in honorable alliance with our former opponents in defence of that Constitution which makes us one people, than to take the senseless and absurd oaths of the wretched Know-Nothing order. During this time the Democrats have proved themselves equal to their ancient reputation, but it is now our enviable fortune to aid in the battle and share in the glory of victory. Not the acquisition of Louisiana, with her fertile plains—not the annexation of Texas, which extended the empire still further southward—not the planting of our standard upon the turrets of Mexico, or the struggles that won the golden shores of California, will equal in moment or importance that great contest, upon which we now enter for the preservation of our internal tranquility, the maintenance of our laws, the restoration of concord, and the perpetuation of the grand political system bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers.

DYING OUT.—Every day (says the Philadelphia Argus) makes it clearer that know-nothingism is on its last legs. In the South it can make but a feeble stand, and the ragged, shapeless mass of northern know-nothingism is falling to pieces and sloughing off into avowed black republicanism. Thus it is stated that the "Fillmore National American Club" of New York city have unanimously resolved to support Fremont. The bolters' convention, representing doubtless the majority of northern Know-nothings, have nominated Fremont, and are now the second-fiddle allies of Seward, Greely and Giddings.

Sam's career was very noisy, but brief indeed. It was

"Full of sound and fury
Signifying nothing!"

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—It is said to be the prevailing opinion in France that its government should take no other part in the English difficulty with the United States than that of offering its friendly mediation.—The idea is scouted that, in the event of a war between the two countries, France should in any more active way lend her support to Great Britain. The French Emperor, it is alleged, has been heard to declare that there is no possibility of such a contest at present; but he has, nevertheless, given orders that a frigate of war should be despatched to the Central American coast to be kept there on surveillance.

BARNUM GOING TO LEAVE US.—The N. Y. *Sunday Courier* understands that Barnum has received an offer from the Sydenham Crystal Palace in England, of five thousand dollars a year to go over there and take charge of one of its departments, and the editors learn that Barnum thinks seriously of accepting the offer.

RELICS OF BARBARISM.—On the 6th ult., a thief was placed in the pillory of Key West, Fla., and for one hour exposed to the public gaze, and showers of rotten eggs, fruit, &c., thrown by boys. He was then committed to jail, to be sent from the Key by the first opportunity.

BLACK REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY!—The Black Republicans have thrown aside all their old leaders, Hale, Seward, Giddings, Wilmot, Greeley, Raymond, Sumner, Banks, ect., to take up a romatic and untried young man, and of all places in the world, have gone to South Carolina for a candidate! If their peculiar principles were deemed popular and truthful, why did they not select as their champion one who had been closely identified with their advocacy? They are constantly denouncing the South, in the most vindictive manner; the people of the South, the manner in which children are reared there, are all inveighed against a tone calculated to create impression that they think nothing good can come from that quarter of the Union. Yet, as a practical commentary upon all this, they present a Georgian by birth and a South Carolinian by education for the Presidency!

☞ John Van Buren, in a sensible letter of adhesion, says: "In my judgment the ranks of the party do not contain two men more able and upright, or better fitted to the respective offices of President and Vice President of the United States than Messrs. Buchanan & Breckinridge."

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS H. BAYLY.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, member of the House of Representatives from Accomac, Va., the sad event taking place on the 22d ult., after a protracted illness, which had prevented his attendance upon the sessions of Congress since December last. Entering the arena of politics at an early age, Mr. Bayly soon became distinguished as an able debater in the Legislature of Virginia, and while yet young was made Judge of the Circuit Court of the fifth circuit; he was then transferred by the suffrages of his fellow citizens to the position of member of Congress from the first district, being regularly returned by large majorities, and the last time even without opposition. In Congress he rose to an enviable distinction, which he manfully maintained. He was held to be one of the ablest and most promising men in the State.

INSOLENCE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.—It seems that while a number of the English journals are disposed to discuss in a candid and honorable spirit the difficulty with the United States, there are others that stop at no insane abuse. The London Post says the Crampton difficulty is only a "question of temper," and then manifests its own ill temper and bad manners by speaking of the "pigheadedness" of President Pierce and his advisers. Another insolently alludes to the majority of the people of the United States as the "rabble who control the politics of the State."

BLACK REPUBLICAN SAYINGS.—The following expression of Republican sentiment cannot be placed before the people too often:

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The Constitution is a reproach and a league with Topher."—*Garrison.*

"Sharpe's Rifles are better than Bibles."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

"Let the Union slide."—*N. P. Banks.*

The authors of these sayings are all brilliant stars in the Black Republican firmament, and of course reflect the views of the faction to which they are attached.

☞ The Ohio wine crop is estimated at 500,000 gallons. Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, has this season bottled 150,000 bottles. He has now in cellar 200,000 bottles, 20,000 of which are from the Isabella grape.

☞ Congress has just passed an act granting to the Hebrew congregation in Washington all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the christian churches in the same city. The disability thus removed has been thoughtlessly permitted to exist since the foundation of the government, until brought to the attention of the United States Senate, a few weeks ago, in some well-timed remarks by Gen. Cass.

☞ Robert C. Walker, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, higherto an unwavering Whig, has joined the Democratic ranks and goes for BUCK and BRECK. Mr. Walker is only one of thousands from the Old Line Whig party who have come over. They had no other choice. Being national men, they have united with the only national party in existence. We welcome them all to our ranks.

☞ A Texas paper says it has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries marching through the streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot. They carry the enormous weight of 1,600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. The sight of them stampedes all the horses and mules that come within sight of them. They are certainly not handsome creatures. A horse, in a brisk trot, can scarcely keep up with the camels when in a walk. They apparently go slow with their long-measured tread, but in reality they are moving rapidly.

☞ The St. Louis Republican, the Memphis Bulletin, the Georgia Flag of the Union, the New York Commercial Advertiser, and the Wheeling Intelligencer, all of them Whig papers of great ability, have taken strong ground in favor of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckenridge.

THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.—A subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations has been opened at Paris. The Empress heads the list with twenty thousand francs in her own name, and ten thousand in that of the young prince. Nearly all the Ministers of State and of the Household have subscribed one thousand francs each. The Legislative corps has also commenced the benevolent work; the list is headed by the Count de Mornay with five thousand francs.

STRANGE, THE MORMON PROPHET.—The shooting of this individual by a gang of men has already been mentioned. It is reported he has since died of his wounds. The act was provoked by a punishment inflicted on one of the offenders by Strang's order. Strang was at the head of the Mormon community on Beaver Island, Michigan, which it is thought will be broken up by this event. The Detroit Advertiser says there remains no man among them capable of wielding Strang's influence or of supplying his place. Dr. J. Atkyn, who spent the last winter on Beaver Island, says he leaves six wives. He was owner of a printing press, and published a weekly paper.

COL. STOCKTON ACCEPTS.—The *American Banner* publishes a letter from Commodore Stockton, accepting the nomination of the seceding Americans for the Presidency. The following is the pith of the letter, aside from a declaration that "he will not let the Union slide, if his body can stop the motion," and one or two other patriotic sentiments:—

I accept the nomination as a compliment to my inflexible American sentiments, and as a duty I owe to those Americans who so firmly adhered to their American principles—with the express understanding, however, that if the American party can be united on Mr. Fillmore, on such a platform as I now occupy, I may be at liberty at any time thereafter to withdraw this acceptance.

FIENDISH MURDER IN LEHIGH CO.—A despatch from Easton, dated June 28, says—We learn from Hyde Park, that Wm. P. Stephens, a Justice of the Peace of that place, was shot dead, this afternoon, while riding in his carriage with Wm. P. Jones. Mr. Jones was so much alarmed for his own safety, that he did not stop to ascertain from whom the fatal shot came. Some persons who have recently had a difficulty with Mr. Stephens are suspected of the crime. The deceased leaves a family.

FROM KANSAS.—A despatch from Chicago, dated June 27, says—By advices from Kansas we learn that a party of Missourians, before reported dispersed on the 19th ult., by the troops under Col. Sumner, consisted of 80 well armed men. At first they showed fight, but at the first volley from Col. Sumner's troops they made a rapid retreat, throwing away their arms and accoutrements.

☞ The old-line Whigs of Erie county have had a meeting, and came out *en masse* for Buck and Breck. So says an exchange.

Between 8 and 900 old-line Whigs of Lancaster county have called on Buchanan and declared their intention to vote for him, and labor for his election.

PEACE IN KANSAS.—The nominating conventions being now over, we shall have some respite from the Black Republican lies hatched at their head quarters for political effect.

It appears from reports now arriving, that the Government has been doing good service in the Territory; and that peace reigns triumphant where reported anarchy and Sharpe's rifles had the lead. The Ledger says: Col. Sumner, under the authority of the Federal Government, has asserted the supremacy of the law in Kansas, where lately violence and outrage reigned triumphant. He has the principal roads guarded, to prevent any armed bodies from passing, and is putting under arrest all who are implicated in the late outrages. So far so good. The next best thing he could do would be to seize all the partizan letter-writers or correspondents of the press, and trot them briskly beyond the borders of the Territory, into Missouri. There will never be peace in the Territory while there exists in it such a manufactory of lies in full operation.

From California.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the steamship Granada, at New Orleans, we have news from San Francisco to the 5th inst. She reports the Illinois upon her way to New York, with $2,250,000 in gold.—The excitement in San Francisco concerning the murder of King, continued unabated. Casey and Cora were hung on the 22d ult., and the funeral of Mr. King took place on the same day. The Vigilance Committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including Yanko Sullivan. On the 1st instant, Sullivan committed suicide in his cell, leaving a confession in regard to the election in San Francisco. A meeting to oppose the Vigilance Committee had proved a failure. It was rumored that Gov. Johnson designed to suppress the revolution by force, and strong reinforcements were promised the Committee. Martial law is in force in San Francisco. The opposition to the Committee are organizing, and threaten to attack the head-quarters of the latter. All the papers side with the Committee, except the *Herald.*

LATER.—By the arrival of the steamer Illinois at New York on Friday, we have additional news from San Francisco.

On the 3d of June, the Governor issued his proclamation, declaring the country in a state of insurrection, and authorizing the Major General of the Second Division of the State militia to raise an army to preserve law and order. The Vigilance Committee have 5000 men fully armed and equipped ready for instant action, being thoroughly organized and in constant drill for two weeks under competant officers. Men, money and munitions of war from all parts of the State are at their command.

From the Alta California—June 23.

FUNERAL OF JAMES KING.—Yesterday's sun dawned upon a day big with events in San Francisco.

The funeral ceremonies over, the remains of the late James King of William, were duly performed according to previous announcement, and were of a grand and imposing character. Notwithstanding the request of the family that all attempts at display should be avoided, it was impossible to prevent people from manifesting their appreciation of the memory of the deceased, on this occasion, and the most extensive preparations were made by all classes of our citizens to do honor to the worth of the departed. All the Societies, Associations and Orders, as well as all classes of persons, were represented in the extended procession, and followed the remains to the last silent resting place.

Long before the hour fixed for the ceremonies at the church, Stockton street was literally thronged by men, women and children, almost blocking up the street, from Washington to California street. The houses on either side were also appropriated to the use of spectators, and every available space that would accommodate an auditor was appropriated. At 12 o'clock, the body was borne from the residence of the afflicted family, attended by the Masonic fraternity and the mourning friends, to the Unitarian Church, which was already filled to overflowing by those who had sought an early opportunity to get a seat therein. Not more than one tenth part of this vast assemblage were able to gain admission to the church.

The church was profusely hung with emblems of deep mourning.

At the conclusion of the church services, the most imposing procession we have ever witnessed in California, was formed, and followed the remains to Lone Mountain Cemetery. We cannot devote as much space to its notice today, as we desire, in consequence of the great press upon our columns.

EXECUTION OF CASEY AND CORA.

Whilst the last token of respect were being paid to the memory of Mr. King, at the church, a very different proceeding was going on at the rooms of the Vigilance Committee. It had been determined to postpone the execution of these persons until Friday, but a report of such a character as led the committee to believe that an attempt to rescue the prisoners would be made by an organization, at the time of the funeral, when they thought the rooms would only be partially guarded, gained circulation, and it was finally determined to complete the work, and relieve themselves of their anxiety and suspense, by carrying out the judgment which had already been pronounced.

About one o'clock the prisoners were brought to the windows, in view of the multitude, dressed in their usual costume, and mounted the platform, having their arms pinioned. They both appeared to be firm, and but little affected by the dreadful fate that awaited them. Before placing the rope around their necks an opportunity was given them to speak to the people assembled, when Casey said—

"Gentlemen—I hope this will be forever engraved on your minds and on your hearts. I am no murderer; let no man call me a murderer, or an assassin. Let not the community pronounce me to be a murderer. Where I belonged I was taught to fight, and to resent my own wrong was my province. If you see a funeral train to-morrow let no one dare say that there goes the body of a murderer. This I have done, but I am no murderer. When I have departed hence, dare not you or any of you call me a murderer, nor send my name to the world as one. I have an aged mother, and let her not hear me called murderer or an assassin. I have always resented wrong, and I have done it now.

"Gentlemen, I pardon you, and hope God will forgive you, as I hope he will forgive me. Amen! Oh! my, poor mother! Oh God have mercy upon me. My Jesus take care of me. Oh God, with accumulated guilt of 28 or 29 years, have mercy upon me—my poor mother."

At the conclusion of these remarks he seemed to grow weak, and was unable to stand without aid. Father Gallagher was by his side as his spiritual adviser, and constantly telling him to stop speaking and pray. He also offered him the cross, which he kissed several times. When the noose was placed about his neck, he was deeply affected and nearly fainted away, and would have fallen from the scaffold but for those who supported him.

Cora did not say a word, or desire to. He stood upon the scaffold during Casey's speech perfectly unmoved, and when the rope was put around his neck he was unconcerned as before. He also pressed the cross to his lips often during his last moments.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock, everything being in readiness to carry out the designs of the executioners, the signal was given, and the cord that held up the outer end of the scaffold, or platforms, was cut upon the roof of the building, and the doomed men were launched into eternity, and suspended between the heaven and the earth. They were dropped about six feet, and expired apparently without any strangling, save a few motions of the lower limbs. During this solemn and awful ceremony a perfect stillness and silence was observed by the vast throng who were spectators of the scene.

SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.—Yesterday morning, at 5½ o'clock, Sullivan called to the guard who stood without the door of his cell, and asked for a glass of water. After drinking he said he had experienced a most horrible dream, and went on to relate it. He thought he was arraigned, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed. The guard cheered him up, and assured him that he need not fear an execution, as the Committee had already agreed to send him out of the State. He was left to himself again, and at 8½ o'clock, when his breakfast was brought to him, he was dead and cold. Physicians were at once sent for, and they pronounced life extinct, and were of opinion that he had been dead some time. He was lying upon his bed, and the knife with which the deed was committed was lying just beneath his right hand, from which it had apparently dropped. The knife was a common table knife, with a German silver blade and handle of same material, and was quite dull—as much so as ordinary knives of this character. The means resorted to to produce death was to make an incision upon the left arm, near the elbow, and cutting the fleshy part of the arm down to the bone, laying quite a horrid wound. Two large arteries were completely severed, and death must have ensued speedily and without a single struggle—at least such was the opinion of the physicians. The friends and associates of the deceased expressed a belief that the Committee had murdered him, and had falsely charged him with suicide.

Important From Europe.

The Excitement on American Affairs—Peace Addresses of the People—Breadstuffs unchanged, &c., &c.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on Friday, with dates to the 14th of June.

The steamer Fulton, with Mr. Crampton on board, arrived at Southampton on the 14th, the day the Asia sailed from Liverpool.

The Fulton took out Mr. Crampton, and also the official notice of his dismissal.

There is still much excitement with regard to American affairs.

The commercial and manufacturing classes are filled with anxiety at the terrible consequences of a war with the United States, and are moving actively to avert that calamity.

The cities of Liverpool and Manchester have issued peace addresses to the citizens of America, and the feeling of the people is active in favor of peace. The Manchester address received 8,000 signatures in a few hours.

Lords Palmerston and Clarendon stated in Parliament on Friday, that the dismissal of the American Minister had not been decided on.

Lord John Russell gave notice of a motion of inquiry into the intentions of Government, inasmuch as the feeling of the people was in favor of peace.

In the meantime several ships-of-war have been telegraphed to prepare with all possible despatch for foreign service, and their destination is supposed to be the American coast.

A public meeting had been held at the Mansion House, London, in aid of the sufferers by the inundations in France. The Lord Mayor said he had been informed that France had 1250 English miles under water, and that 40,000 people were entirely stricken down.

Although the Anglo-American question still occupies a large share of public attention, commercial men seem to have not much fear of any real disturbance of relations between England and the United States. Mr. Dallas, it is understood, will not be dismissed.

Meantime, the government presses continue to stir up excitement, especially the London Morning Post and London Times, both of which, in language studiously offensive and irritating, demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas and the application of force to the United States.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Clarendon said that the day before yesterday Mr. Dallas called upon him and read a despatch from Mr. Marcy, on the part of the United States Government, in which it was stated that the explanations of the British Government on the recruiting question were perfectly satisfactory. The American Government was quite satisfied that the British Government had given no instructions, and that they had no intention of doing so, to violate the laws of the United States; but so far as related to the proceedings of Mr. Crampton, and the proceedings of the Consuls, the explanations which had been offered were not sufficiently satisfactory. The American Government had therefore resolved upon sending Mr. Crampton his passports, and also upon withdrawing the exequators of the Consuls.

Her Majesty's Government had not yet an opportunity of arriving at a conclusion as to what course they should adopt, but as soon as they had, it should be communicated to Parliament, and the despatches, a copy of which Mr. Dallas had left with him, should be laid on the table. He thought it his duty also to state that Mr. Dallas had read to him another despatch, in which the question of Central America was treated.

Mr. Gibson said he understood the noble Lord that Mr. Dallas had made a communication to Lord Clarendon with regard to the Central American question, as well as that relating to the recruiting question. He now wished to know whether, in that communication, an answer was given to the proposal to submit the Central American question to arbitration.

Lord Palmerston said it would require time to enter into a long detail to give the explanations upon that point. But he might say that the general tenor of the communication was, that the United States Government were of opinion that the question would be better settled by direct negotiation between the two governments.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL.

From the Morning Post, Semi-official.

We have reason to believe that any doubt which remained upon the public mind as to the statement which we made ten days ago, of the approaching expulsion of Mr. Crampton from the territory of the United States, is now definitively removed. The United States Minister in London has, we understand, communicated to her Majesty's Government the determination of the Cabinet of Washington to hold no further diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Crampton, and to withdraw the exequatur from the three Consuls who are alleged to have infringed the laws of the Union. This declaration, we believe, we may state, is accompanied by offers ostensibly conciliatory, inasmuch as Mr. Dallas has received authority, if we retain him here, to treat with full powers concerning the questions at issue in Central America, and in case of non-agreement with Lord Clarendon, to refer the matters to an arbitrator to be jointly agreed upon.

The American Government has thus, in the rash enforcement of its policy, taken the dangerous step of insulting England, accompanying the outrage by an offer which is intended to bribe us into quiet acquiescence. This is the real purport of this act, so conciliatory in appearance, but in appearance only. Substantially it is of no value, because the American Government must be well aware that it is impossible for the Cabinet of this country to discuss any matters with Mr. Dallas whilst Mr. Crampton is forcibly suspended from his functions in the United States.

We maintain that neither this country nor Mr. Crampton, in his capacity of representative of this country, has done anything to justify the extreme measure; and we cannot, consistently with what is due to either, to the country or to Mr. Crampton, consent to accept a specific and direct insult for the sake of a pretended equivalent in the shape of the concession of an arbitration of the Central American question, which is a matter standing entirely upon its merits, and totally unconnected with Mr. Crampton, or with any of the acts imputed to him. Under those circumstances, there is but one course which the country can expect from Her Majesty's Government. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton must be followed by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas.

From the Globe, a Ministerial Organ.

"In all probability explanations will be given in Parliament this evening upon the subject of the present position of the American question. We have no desire to anticipate the explanations by giving what must necessarily be an imperfect version of communication on which the public must be fully informed, in order perfectly to appreciate their bearing. We may, nevertheless, perhaps, ask our readers, pending the official disclosure, not to receive as exactly correct all that one of our morning cotemporaries has announced upon this grave and delicate question."

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson's circular reports that since the sailing of the Atlantic, breadstuffs have been firm in price, but transactions moderate.

Wheat is unchanged, transactions being moderate.

There has been a moderate business in flour at last quotations. Western Canal 30s. a 31s 6d.; good Ohio, 35s. 6d. a 37s. 6d.

Corn is fir