

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BARTON, Editor & Proprietor.
 CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 10, 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.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
 Senatorial,
 Charles R. Backeiser, Wilson M. Catlett.
 District,
 1. Geo. W. Schoger, 11. Rufus Wilcox,
 2. Pierce Butler, 15. Geo. A. Crawford,
 3. Edward Hartman, 16. James Black,
 4. Wm. H. White, 17. H. J. Sibley,
 5. John McNeil, 18. John D. Robley,
 6. John N. Britton, 19. Jacob Turner,
 7. David Laury, 20. J. A. J. Buchanan,
 8. Charles Kessler, 21. William A. Drake,
 9. James Patterson, 22. Jas. G. Campbell,
 10. Isaac Slenker, 23. T. Cunningham,
 11. E. W. Hughes, 24. John Keats,
 12. Thomas Oakford, 25. Vincent Phillips,
 13. Abraham Edinger.

Democratic Meeting.
 BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE CLUB.
 The Democrats of Carlisle and vicinity favorable to the election of James Buchanan, were met at the residence of Mr. James H. Mack, on Saturday evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock. All in favor of the freedom of the ballot-box and in preservation of the principles of the Constitution, are requested to attend. MANY.

THE absence of the editor for the last week must serve as an apology for the lack of original matter in today's paper.
 Senators Brothhead and Bigler will accept our thanks for sending us documents.
HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn that on last Sunday evening, just before sundown, in East Denboro township, this county, Mr. John Kissel, an old blacksmith farmer, was shot dead, while carrying his milk to the springhouse. The perpetrator of the deed must have been behind the springhouse, when Mr. Kissel came within a few feet of him, he discharged a load of shot in his brain, and relieved him of his money. No clue has as yet been obtained of the villain who did the deed. The deceased was a very eccentric man, living entirely alone, and some distance from his neighbors. He was a man of some means, and carries all his money, upon all occasions, in a large wallet fastened upon the inside of his vest. It is said by his neighbors that he had at the time some \$4,000, and perhaps a great deal more; the wallet made quite a prominence in his vest, which any one could notice, and would observe on sight of his person.

TALKS OF P. S. BROSSES POSTPONED.—Monday week had been fixed for the trial of Preston Brooks, before the Criminal Court in Washington, for the assault on Senator Sumner, and accordingly Mr. Brooks appeared in court, accompanied by Messrs. Orr and Keitt, but in consequence of the District Attorney having received a note from Mr. Sumner, saying that his physician did not think it prudent for him to attend the Court at present, owing to the delicate condition of his health, the witnesses were discharged until further notice, and the trial postponed.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—The Philadelphia News, heretofore recognized as one of the leading organs of the Whig party, in its issue of Monday morning week, boldly and unequivocally asserts that the "objects and purposes of Black Republicanism are of a sectional character, and that all its tendencies are, sooner or later, to DISSOLVE THE UNION." In a speech recently made by MILLARD FILLMORE, he makes the same startling charge. The people have no security but in the election of the Democratic nominees, and to this point all lovers of our glorious institutions should exert their noblest energies.

WHERE ARE HIS KEYS?—There is no one least to many lunatics out of the wholesome guardianship of the insane asylum. The editor of the Tribune, in one of his rhapsodies of delirium, declares that FREMONT'S popularity is increasing to a mathematical certainty; that if it goes on at this crushing pace, it will in a little less than no time, have a Presidential Electoral Ticker in every Southern state! Will the friends of that unfortunate individual have a watchful eye over him?
MR. HERBERT COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—Mr. Herbert, M. C. from California, was indicted on Wednesday, by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Washington, for the murder of Thomas Keating, and committed to jail to await his trial.

NEW COUNTERFEITS. There is a large number of counterfeit five dollar notes on the Mechanics Bank, Philadelphia, in circulation all over the State. They are a dangerous counterfeit, well calculated to deceive, and persons not accustomed to handle paper money should be careful about receiving notes of the Mechanics Bank. There is no doubt that the counterfeits are flooded with a batch of these counterfeiters.
THE CONTRAST.—The Springfield Argus makes the following pointed contrast: "Buchanan is a statesman; Fremont is an adventurer. Buchanan is unknown and tried; Fremont is unknown and untried. Buchanan has served his country faithfully in important political stations for over forty years; Fremont has explored the Rocky Mountains and 'caten dog.' Buchanan has the qualifications for the Presidential office; Fremont is utterly without them."

CHANGES.—We hear (says the Portland Argus) of many persons in this county who voted against us last fall who will this year vote for Bock and Breck. The ball is rolling. The opposition is hard to manufacture enthusiasm for Colonel Fremont. But it won't do. This is no game for shams—no time for experiments in statecraft—no time for disunion sentiments or election candidates. The voice of the people is for Buchanan and Breck, and the Constitution, and the Union.

Who is James Buchanan?

No man asks, or need ask, (says the Washington Union,) "Who is James Buchanan?" His history is that of the country for nearly forty years, and not a blot sullies the brightness of the page upon which it is indelibly written.—(One who knows him intimately has well said:—"We can name no living man who excels him in the qualities which command general admiration and respect. He always displays the refinements of honor and the graces of a gentleman. Born and reared among a manly race, the sternness of his body and mind are happy types of the power and resources of his native State. His friendship is warm, generous, and sincere. His extensive information is the fair result of diligence and study; and he imparts it freely, without pedantry or ostentation. This gifted character, although comparable to any in the attainment of knowledge, has made these-its gifts of government his favorite study. And if politics be a science, and really deserve as such a title, Mr. Buchanan's success in the pursuit of it merits a diploma of the rarest sort. For forty years this eminent statesman has trod the stage of public life; and no matter in what drama he was called to act, the stage was clean, the lights were bright, the scenery was fine, the performance was admirable, and the spectators cheered till the curtain fell. He has been tried in every crisis that could measure the range of wisdom and the versatile powers of the human mind; and was never found wanting on any delicate occasion.

Pennsylvania Annotated.
 There never was so much enthusiasm in the Keystone State for a nomination, as exists now in the National Democratic party, says the Harrisburg Union. It is not the wild excitement that characterized the hand-to-hand and log cabin campaign of 1840, nor the "Old Zack and Whiskey" time which prevailed in 1848; but it is a hearty rejoicing that a man as Mr. Buchanan—a statesman so true and tried—as has been selected for the highest office in the gift of the people; and that the "pride of Kentucky," the eloquent and chivalrous Breckinridge—the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The current of popular opinion flows on, like a mighty river, still and deep, and bearing all before it, in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and the majority for these two great men will be overwhelming to their enemies, and gladdens to their friends.

HARD PUNISH.—The Washington Oregon, Knox Nothing, or not much, relates an anecdotal circumstance, told by the venerable Mr. A. (very definite authority) which took place in the Legislature at Harrisburg, two years back. Mr. Buchanan was a member of that body. The subject of the debate was the "National Bank." Mr. Buchanan refused to participate in some mark of respect about to be paid to a company of ship carpenters, on their way to Lake Erie, to build ships of war. The pitiful bladder says Mr. B. left the Capitol in disgust at this testimonial, when he was not there until nearly two years after the carpenters had commenced building a fleet on Lake Erie. The only weapons to be used, it seems, are hazen impudence and unblushing falsehood. Finding it impossible to find a single spot upon which to fix their harp lines, they wickedly resort to deliberate lying.—The plot will not succeed. It has often been tried, and usually covers its authors with irredeemable infamy and contempt.

ANOTHER HYBRID.—Mr. Hubbard, editor of the Logan Gazette, published at Bellefontaine, Ohio, has hoisted the Buchanan flag. The Gazette has always been an old line Whig paper.—The editor, however, is a national man, and cannot shake off the conviction that he will have to vote for the only national man named for the presidency—the nominee of the democratic convention. Mr. Hubbard says there are at least five hundred old line Whigs in Logan county who will vote for Buchanan. He has seen old and young with scores of them. His next old Logan will vote for Buchanan. There is no use of attempting to stop the manifest will of the people!

FREMONT.—The Dayton Empire, speaking of Fremont, says: "Is this the man for our country when foreign nations threaten us with war? Is this the man to guide the ship of State through the present complication of our foreign affairs? Is he the man to bring peace and quiet to the country, by a careful and patriotic management of our foreign affairs? He is not. It is no time now for Rocky Mountain climbers and Marylanders of the country. It is a time for the master spirit of the country. It is a time for the tried and faithful servants of the people. It is a time for the wise head, the patriotic heart, and the strong determination. It is the time for such men as JAMES BUCHANAN. Dignified as you may, conceal it to the utmost extent of your ability, and yet the fact glares you in the face, like an August sun, that JAMES BUCHANAN is the man for the times."
FOR THE BOSTON POST'S LAST.—The Fremont men are very anxious to see Justice—nobody but Justice will please them. Well, gentlemen, have a little patience—wait till November—and you shall be gratified every one of you; for that is the very promise the Democrats have determined to give you.

THE SENATE HAS PASSED A BILL giving Mr. Marsh, our Resident Minister at Constantinople, the sum of \$20,000 extra compensation, but it thereby hangs a tale. This appropriation was opposed by Senator Brothhead, with no small amount of severity, principally on the ground of the ex-Minister having received between four and fifty thousand dollars for his four years' term, about half of which, the Senator from Pennsylvania contended, had been occupied in pleasure trips to Egypt, the Holy Land, Germany and Italy. A rich time is expected when this bill comes before the House.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.—The Kansas "Outrage Manufacturing Company" have sent out their begging missionary agents in all directions, to solicit money for various objects in Kansas. The true object is to replenish the Black Republican electioneering fund and assist in dissolving the Union. The people will get their eyes open one of these days to the shameful impositions that the jugglers of Abolition Know Nothing politicians are attempting to practice upon their unsuspecting credulity.

A VOICE FROM WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Wisconsin, says: "We are all alive for Old Buck in these parts. There never was a tinousness of the days of the hero, Andrew Jackson, in which the Democracy were so well united as at present. That he will be elected there is no doubt. You may but will witness as good for ten thousand majority for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Roll on this ball. Non-hundreded cheers for Old Buck and the whole Union!"

Fillmore and Fremont.

The New York Times gives the proceedings of the Massachusetts K. N. State Convention, held at Springfield on Tuesday. A large number of State office-holders were present, though but few delegates appeared from the farming districts. After a series of preliminary troubles and difficulties, the Convention at last succeeded in effecting an organization.—After which the President called for business. No response. Called again. No answer.—After waiting a reasonable time, a notice moved to adjourn as there seemed to be no business to be transacted. This started the show coaches and the resolution was laid upon the table.
 Then other difficulties arose about re-elected seats—in relation to the mode of balloting—upon reports of Committee on Credentials, and the dissatisfied delegates bolted and the Fillmore men applauded. An informal vote was then taken. Fremont had 222, Fillmore 210, and a few scattering. The Woolly Horse was ahead, and finally got the nomination.—Three cheers for Fremont, three groans from the Fillmore men.
 At the meeting at 5 o'clock, Mr. Cook of Boston, said that in the name of nearly 200 delegates, he rose to bid the Convention farewell. They could stay there no longer with honor. He called upon the friends of Mr. Fillmore to withdraw, which they did, cheerfully for their candidate and their cause. This was met on the part of the others by a storm of hisses.

Rev. Mr. Usher of Medford, said he came there for Fremont, he voted for Fremont, and he called for three cheers when he got the nomination. They could get along without the Fillmore men. They were few in number and few in consistency. The Rev. gentleman's name was placed upon the Fremont Electoral ticket. God save the commonwealth!
 Ex-Gov. Johnson, of our own State, was placed upon the Fremont ticket as the candidate for Vice President. Whether he will drive away as many voters in Massachusetts as Mr. Greeley said he would in Pennsylvania, remains to be seen. An effort was made to have the nominations recorded as unanimous, but that failed.

Rev. A. C. L. Arnold, a gentleman somewhat too well known, then earnestly advocated an immediate adjournment and no nomination of State officers. Some of the delegates said that if a State ticket was nominated, it would certainly be defeated—so the matter was postponed.
 The Fillmore men organized a Convention of their own. Their speeches had the true grit. There was a spice in their remarks little short in pungency of Cayenne pepper. The Gardner men are impressively mortified at their failure to nominate a State ticket—and so the matter stands.

WESTERN PROGRESS.—A Western paper says: One year ago the town of Union, in Iowa, on the Mississippi, was not known on any map of Iowa. To-day it contains a population of 1000 souls, and has three hotels, dry goods stores, 3 grocery stores, 2 hardware, 1 furniture, 1 clothing, 1 boot and shoe store, 1 bank, and another organizing, 1 church, 1 warehouse, 2 doctor's offices, 4 lawyer's offices, 1 brick yard, 2 stone kilns, 2 saw mills, 1 lumber yard, and 2 lime quarries.

ARMY NEWS.—By the decision of a General Court Martial, which recently convened in New Mexico, and of which Col. Featherly, of the dragons, was President, Capt. Flakim Scammon, of the corps of topographical engineers, and second Lieut. Morris, of the third infantry, were dismissed the service. The charges, in both cases, were drunkenness on duty. The President has confirmed the decision of the Court in both cases, to take effect from the 6th of June.

IFBOTH CORRIERS.—The Greenburg Democrat says: "On Wednesday last, Hugh Corrigan was removed from Pittsburg to the jail in this place. An earlier removal would have been extremely desirable to him. He has a great deal of business matters to be arranged, and it will require his whole time from now to the date fixed for his execution. A suit is pending for his farm, and it is suggested that a reprieve ought to be granted him for a short time to enable him to arrange all his transactions. We learn that an effort is about to be made to procure a reprieve for ninety days."

THE PASSAGE OF MR. DOUGLASS'S BILL in the Senate, admitting Kansas as a state, which is no just and fair in all its provisions, has taken the Black Republicans all aback—and they are now scheming in every possible way to prevent and delay the bill, as far as possible, by every means in their power, and yet the fact glares you in the face, like an August sun, that JAMES BUCHANAN is the man for the times.

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MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The last arrivals from California, bring the news of a horrid state of anarchy in San Francisco. It seems that through the corruption of politicians, the vaulity of officials, and the united and energetic co-operation of gamblers, cut-throats, and scoundrels in general, that the administration and execution of laws had become a mere farce, so far as the punishment of the rights of honest men were in question. Exemplified by this state of society, many perhaps honest and well-meaning men, united to take the power in their own hands, and rid the community of the leading pests by Lynch law. It was done, and two murders were summarily executed, others imprisoned and some banished. Among those imprisoned was the celebrated fighter Yankee Sullivan. This man, in anticipation of being publicly executed, destroyed himself in prison by bleeding to death.
 At the latest date of the law had the anarchy, and more persons than the corrupt and vicious, began to tremble at the consequences. It began to assume the characteristics of a "Reign of Terror," and may yet make a hideous mark on the unfortunate city. Should it terminate without the infliction of any horrid wrong, we do not know but it would be a great calamity to the country at large. For should it terminate with some terrible outrage, he should it merely punish the bad and then settle back to obedience to law and order, there is a danger that success would initiate the era of anarchy in thousands of sections of the Union, and thus place our republic beside Mexico in anarchy and bloodshed. With the patriotic and sound thinking, there can be but one opinion, and that is that we must give an orderly obedience to the laws, and a patient submission to those the majority have placed in power, until we can get a constitutional change in laws and officers. Moh-law at the instant may give relief, but in the precedent it establishes, and in wrongs that will inevitably grow out of it, it will entail on the country consequences thousand fold more grievous than the evils it eradicates.

Kansas is yet distracted, though it seems that the government forces have awakened to the knowledge that they are not *partisan* forces, but are expected to deal justly with both parties.—Acting under this new impulse a horde of Missouri ruffians who had come over to Kansas to foment disturbance, and fight, have been sent home; while a similar party of Abolitionists, rushing on for a similar purpose have also been sent back.

Should this policy be continued, the latter portions of the public would cool down to the question of Kansas's constitution, and be satisfied without bloodshed. Thus far it has been a wretched piece of business, and the good sense and patient endurance of the people have been the only preventatives that have saved the country from civil war. The dery, respectable course of the Abolitionists, and the dishonest and demagogic conduct of the crazy prophetic factious, have been sufficient to embroil a less prudent and pacific people; and we hope that the government will continue to stand between the parties and dispense justice without fear or favor. By referring to our Congressional proceedings it will be found that Senator Douglas has introduced a bill, which has passed the Senate, that looks to a new election in Kansas. It proposes to treat past fraudulent elections as though they had not been held, and to hold new ones on fair principles.

The plan is as follows: The names of all bona-fide citizens to be enrolled, three months before election, and the list to be published. The elections to be held by sworn officers, and to be presided by government troops if necessary, &c. See abstract of bill.

FLORISSA.—Florissa are all the rage this season among the gentle sex. You are hardly able to distinguish the complexion of one of our lady friends from the complexion of the other. The willingness of dunnets that covers both covers all physical differences. Billows of alk sink, and roll up from the feet towards the head, first coming to engulf the delicate wearer. We see in the streets, since hops are still the fashion, nothing but huge cones of dry goods in locomotion, from the vast circumference of which, at the bottom, peep out two tiny gutter boots, and on the apex of which, at the top, is suspended a bonnet, the interval being crowded with striped flounces, like the huge convulsions of an anachron.

ANTHONY'S STRICHING.—Doctor Shaw of Texas, has found sweet oil, drunk freely, a successful antidote to strychnine in two cases. The oil is to be poured down without any reference to the patient's vomiting. Professor Rochester has reported two cases of poisoning by the same drug, successfully treated by a fruit use of camphor internally and mustard poultices outside.

A KANSAS WEST.—A correspondent of the Hillsdale Gazette, after mentioning rifles and some other things which are deemed useful in Kansas, states a real necessary, as follows: "A young Missourian came to my office yesterday, an umbrella having left his claim on one hundred miles back, a few days since, which he had been living about four months. He said, among other things:—"There are plenty of men up there, but I have not seen a woman for four months. There is an Illinois man up there, who has a woman's dress, and carries it round for a show, charging one dollar a sight, and is getting rich at it."
 "From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country, and the free laborers of the north deserve respect both for their property and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! On all the countries on the earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man.—James Buchanan.

THE BOSTON COURIER, Old Line Whig, long known as the home organ of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, says:
 "The Democrats of our city and State, and of all the New England States, including New Hampshire, receive the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the office of President with the most cheerful exhibitions of joy and satisfaction.—We hear some open and straight old-fashioned Whigs say that they will vote for him."

THE OLD LINE WHIGS OF Kentucky, in State Convention assembled a few days ago, rejected a resolution endorsing Mr. Fillmore, by a majority of 17 districts to 21. It is well understood that the old Line Whigs of Kentucky will go generally for Mr. Buchanan.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—The "Fourth" was celebrated with great spirit in the cities of New York, Boston, Washington, and Baltimore, and with about the usual number of accidents and deaths from the careless use of fireworks.

HON. AMOS KENDRICK.—This able political writer who enjoyed in so high a degree the friendship and confidence of Gen. Jackson, in heart and soul with the Democracy in the present contest.

The Kansas Commission.

The report of Messrs. Howard and Sherman, the majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the troubles in the Territory of Kansas, was made and read to the House on Tuesday and Wednesday. It is very voluminous, and accompanied by a mass of testimony which would fill a good sized volume. We have only room for the facts and conclusions which the gentlemen making the report consider established by the testimony, to wit:

1st. That each election in the Territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial laws, was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are, therefore null and void.
 2d. That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property, and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes.

3d. That the election under which the sitting Delegate, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be rejected only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.
 4th. That the election under which the sitting Delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be rejected only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

5th. That Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of resident citizens than John W. Whitfield, for Delegate.
 6th. That in the present condition of the Territory a free election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well guarded election law, the selection of impartial Judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

7th. That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the Constitution passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.
 This, it must be borne in mind, is only one side of the story. Mr. Oliver, the minority member of the Committee, has his report yet to make, which will doubtless put a different face on many matters which are presented in their worst light by the majority. Until we have both reports before us, it would be unwise to form any opinion as to the true state of affairs in Kansas.

Who is John C. Fremont?

A very pertinent question, to be sure, at the present time, when he is aspiring to a seat in the chair of State occupied by a Washington, an Adams, a Jefferson and a Jackson. The Albany Transcript answers the question after this wise:
 "Who is Fremont?—A great man, no doubt, at least his friends would have us think so.—As a hunter and a trapper, he acquired quite a reputation, but in no other point does he excel. This young lieutenant is not known, even to many military exploits, and yet is known as being a Rocky Mountain trapper.
 The Lieutenant, because of his commanding, not successfully even, a small corps in the West, was breveted Colonel;—and then he began his military career by being appointed and dismissed as a regular army for insubordination.—One of his earliest exploits in social life, was to run away with a young lady, Miss (Gen. Kearny), and to his being covered by insubordination.—This young man, thus insubordinate both in social and public life, is selected over the head of such a Jurist and Statesman as Judge McLane, to head the present party in the North. The body of our countrymen, who have taken to us and we are invited to confide in him, who has not been able to govern himself, as a man or as a soldier, the Chief Magistracy of thirty-one States of our Union. We did not think that Fremont could do anything but all things are possible for New York Sewardism, when it can bleed candidates."

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of California—Falsehood Refuted.

The associate press of yesterday morning, telegraphed from here, to the effect that the San Francisco Vigilance Committee had given notice to ex-Gov. JOHN BIGLER not to return to California.
 We are authorized by Gov. BIGLER himself to announce the statement false and malicious. Gov. BIGLER has been absent since the 6th of April, and has had no connection, whatever, in the troubles in San Francisco. The absurdity of the whole affair is rendered the more apparent from the fact, that CASEY and his associates, have ever been the most bitter and unscrupulous enemies of Gov. BIGLER. The paper which he published was filled with the foulest abuse of that eminent gentleman. A New York paper says:
 "We are informed that there is no foundation for the report published in a San Francisco letter, that ex-Governor Bigler had been requested not to return to California. There is indeed no reason for such report, and hence its absurdity.—Peninsularian."
AN EXCELLENT SENTIMENT.—In 1820, the Duke of Wellington fought the Earl of Winchelsea. It grew out of facts which occurred in a parliamentary debate. In the correspondence, the Duke of Wellington used the following striking language, which it would be well to engrave upon the walls of Congress:
 "No man has a right, whether in public or private, to calumniate, or in print, to insult another, by attributing to him motives for his conduct, public or private, which dishonor or criminate him. If a gentleman ventures to do so inadvertently, in the heat of debate, or in a moment of party violence, he is always ready to make reparation to him whom he may have thus injured."

CANNOT GET ENTUSIASMIC.—The Eastern (Pa.) Sentinel gives the following picture of the condition in that vicinity since the nomination of Fremont. It applies to almost every other region as forcibly as that of Eastern:
 "We do confess that we never knew a nomination made by any party to be received with as much indifference by the members of such party as was and is the black republican nomination made in Philadelphia. The nomination of Fremont, was received with indifference, and which believes that every portion of the republic were left to manage its affairs in its own way, without external interference, and more charity and less violence were exhibited.—more of the Gospel of love and less of the sword. Still, the same feelings of peace and fraternal regard would soon return to cheer the land."
 "Barnum has hit upon a capital plan to retrieve his fallen fortunes. He is going to hunt the man who carried off the 'cat' in a 'day' under a Democratic administration and the man who got 'two dollars a day and roast beef' under the rule of our opponents, and carry them round the country for exhibition. We believe he expects to find them somewhere in this country—or out of it—with the assistance of some dozen of Know-Nothings, well armed with 'high heel.'"—Valley Spirit.

LADIES MEMORIMENT.—We are curious to know how many feet in female arithmetic go to a mile; because we never met with a lady's foot, whose shoe (by her own testimony) was not, to say the least, "a mile too big for her."

Mr. Douglas's Kansas Bill.

We present below an abstract of Mr. Douglas's Kansas bill, as it passed the Senate, with Mr. Geyer's amendment:
 It provides for the appointment of five Commissioners, to be selected by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political parties. [Parties?] They shall take a census of all the legal voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected by each county, to form a Constitution and institute a State Government. When the apportionment shall be made the Commissioners are to remain in session every day except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses and correct all errors in said list of voters; which list shall be previously printed and generally circulated through the Territory, and posted in at least three of the public places of each election district, and as soon as all the errors have been corrected in the said lists, the Commissioners are requested to cause a correct list of the legal voters to be printed and copies furnished to each district, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated in every county in the Territory before the day of election—no person to be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the list as a legal voter; the election districts to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the Convention to assemble on the first Monday in December, to decide first whether it is expedient for Kansas to come into the Union as a separate Territory, and then to proceed to form a constitution and State Government, which shall be of Republican form; Kansas then to be admitted under such Constitution, on an equal footing with the original States. That neither further, than so as shall be enforced in the Territory, infringing the liberty of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting, or fraud and violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military force in the Territory. The main point is that the persons designated by the census as the present inhabitants of the Territory shall decide all points in dispute, at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All white male inhabitants, over 21 years of age, are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of the election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to support the future State law, or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

No law shall be made, or have force or effect, which shall require a test oath or an oath to support any act of Congress, or any regulation of the military force, or any office of public trust, or for any employment or profession, or to serve as a juror, or to vote at an election, or which shall impose any tax upon, or condition to exercise the right to be elected, or which shall require any person to be a member of any party or political organization, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of legislation in the Territory, or the free expression of opinion thereon by all the people of the Territory.
 From the St. Louis Republic, June 20.

Murder of an Indian Agent.

We learn that Mr. Gay, the agent of the Shawnee and Wyandotte tribe of Indians, was murdered on Saturday evening last, under circumstances of a peculiarly revolting character. He was in the act of going to the Agency, and where his family reside. He was accompanied by his son, having but one horse between them, and agreeing to "ride and tie." When one or two miles out from the Agency, they were accosted by three men, who demanded who they were and what they were? Mr. Gay answered that he was from Michigan, and would give no other answer. Thereupon the party commenced firing upon them. The son was upon the horse, and received a wound in the thigh, but made his escape by jumping over the fence into a corn field, and returning to Westport. The father was shot dead, receiving several wounds which he believed were mortal. He is said to have made a manly resistance to the attack of his murderers, but was overpowered by them. The key of his safe—with which place of security for the money of the Indians was kept—was retained by the Superintendent at this place, was found in his right hand pocket: the left hand pocket was turned inside out in the struggle. The body of Mr. Gay was buried at Westport last night, and his remains were to be buried in the morning. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was rejected—yes 106, no 107. The Pennsylvania delegation voted as follows:
 Messrs. Allison, Bradshaw, Campbell, Covode, Dick, Edie, Grog, Hickman, Knight, Kunkel, Millard, Pearce, Purvance, Roberts, Robinson, Todd—16.
 Messrs. Ames, Barclay, Bloom, Calhoun, Cleveland, Florence, Ford, Packer—6.
 Absent—Messrs. Fuller, Ritchie, Tye—3.
 The announcement of the result was received by the clapping of hands and expressions of joy by the opponents of the bill, and by the exhibited signs of disappointment and mortification. Amid the confusion which ensued, the House adjourned.

Washing Affairs—Appointment of Gen. Persifer F. Smith—Governor Shannon.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 30.
 SENATE.—Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which had been referred the various bills relative to affairs in Kansas, made a voluminous report on the subject. It contains an elaborate argument in favor of the bill reported by the committee, which provided for the appointment of five commissioners, to be elected from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political parties. They shall take a census of all the legal voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of delegates to be elected by each county, to form a Constitution and institute a State Government. When the apportionment shall be made the Commissioners are to remain in session every day except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses and correct all errors in said list of voters; which list shall be previously printed and generally circulated through the Territory, and posted in at least three of the public places of each voting precinct in each county. So soon as all the errors shall have been corrected in said list, the Commissioners are requested to cause the correct list of legal voters to be printed and copies furnished to each judge of the election, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated in every county of the territory before the day of the election. No person shall be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the list as a legal voter; the election of delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the Convention to assemble on the first Monday in December, to decide first whether it is expedient for Kansas to come into the Union as a separate Territory, and then to proceed to form a Constitution and State Government, which shall be republican in form, and admitted on an equal footing with the original States. That neither further, than so as shall be enforced in the Territory, infringing the liberty of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides for punishing illegal voting or fraud, and violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military force for that purpose. The main point is that the present inhabitants shall decide all points in dispute in Kansas, at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All white male inhabitants, over the age of 21 years, are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of the election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to support the future State law, or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

House.

Mr. Grow made his closing speech in favor of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, and expounded his reasons for the measure under consideration. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved to commit the bill, with instructions to report instead thereof a substitute to be offered, providing for the appointment of five persons by the President, to be enumerated and appointed, with view to the election of delegates to a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution, &c. Mr. Dunn moved an amendment to insert the Missouri Compromise, and to amend the Missouri Compromise, and to amend the Missouri Compromise. The motion was rejected—yes 106, no 107. The Pennsylvania delegation voted as follows:
 Messrs. Allison, Bradshaw, Campbell, Covode, Dick, Edie, Grog, Hickman, Knight, Kunkel, Millard, Pearce, Purvance, Roberts, Robinson, Todd—16.
 Messrs. Ames, Barclay, Bloom, Calhoun, Cleveland, Florence, Ford, Packer—6.
 Absent—Messrs. Fuller, Ritchie, Tye—3.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT was received by the clapping of hands and expressions of joy by the opponents of the bill, and by the exhibited signs of disappointment and mortification. Amid the confusion which ensued, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Collamer made a minority report on Kansas matter, which was ordered to be printed. The Kansas bill having been taken up, it was discussed at great length by Messrs. Thompson of Ky., Bigler, Hale, Adams and Crittenden. Mr. Wyler obtained 60 yeas, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Barclay, of Pa., moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, as amended, was rejected yesterday. The bill had had changed his mind, and would now vote for the bill. A long rousing debate followed which consumed nearly the whole of the day's session. Mr. Ford was taken on the