AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 30, 1857.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
Of Chester County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
WILLIAM STRONG,
Of Berks County,
JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

Standing Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Democratic Party of Cumberland county, convened agreeably to notice at Martin's Hotel, on Saturday the 25th instant.

On motion, DAVID HUME, Esq., was called to the Chair, and *W. G. Myers*, appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the Democrats of the different Wards, Boroughs and Townships, of Cumberland county, be requested to meet at their usual places of holding primary elections, on *Saturday the 15th day of August*, 1857, and select two delegates to the County Convention which will assemble in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August.

On motion, it was agreed that the delegate election be held between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

It was also recommended that the County Convention increase the number of the Standing Committee, by appointing two for each Ward, Borough, and Township of the county.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the county.

DAVID HUME, Chairman.

W. G. Myers, Secretary.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—On Monday night last, the watch and jewelry store of Mr. E Steel, on South Hanover street, was entered by some person or persons unknown, and robbed of a few articles of cheap jewelry. The burglars effected an entrance by removing the shutters and a pane of the large glass from the front window. Fortunately, Mr. S. had removed all his valuable watches and jewelry the night previous, and thus saved them from the clutches of the robbers.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Friday evening last. We have not yet seen the proceedings in print, but understand an address, prepared by Mr. Buckalew, the Chairman, was adopted and directed to be published. We shall insert it in our next issue.

REBELLION IN KANSAS—GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.—The Abolitionists in Kansas are in an open state of rebellion against the government. The proclamation of Gov. Walker, which we publish in another column, addressed to the people of Lawrence, explains the character of this lawless and unconstitutional proceeding, and warns them of the fearful consequences of a persistance in their rebellion.—He declares that the laws of the Territory will be executed. The pledge of the General Government and his oath of office will oblige him to employ the whole force of that Government, if necessary, to carry out the pledge and enforce the laws.

☞ There will be a trial of Reapers in the field of Col. A. Noble, in Oats, on Saturday next, August the first.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S WORK OF TRAVEL.—This work contains a record of adventure, exploration and discovery, during the last fifty years, in one volume of 950 pages, neatly bound in dark leather, and embellished with five fine portraits on steel, by Buttre, and illustrated by over forty wood engravings, and thirteen authentic maps. It contains the cream of over fifty separate narratives of travel of those who may be styled the *representative* travellers of the last half century, in the remote and less known regions of the world, and whose works are comprised in some 90 vols., and are published in several different languages. The agent for the sale of this superb work, Mr. L. W. WEAVER, will canvass Carlisle in a few days

THE HARVEST.—Harvest is ended in this county. With but few exceptions, the crops have been gathered and housed, and most of our farmers are agreeably disappointed at the large yield with which they have been favored. In some portions of the county the wheat was considerably damaged by rust and smut, but as a whole the crop in this county is a large one, and the grain of superior quality.

COL NOBLE BEAT.—Last week's Herald noticed some oats raised by Col Noble which measured 5 feet 9 inches Mr Joseph Shrom has shown us some stalks which measured 6 feet, beating the Colonel by three inches

WEST PENNSBOROUGH AHEAD.—Mr. George Drawbaugh, of West Pennsborough left at our office, on Tuesday, several stalks of oats which measured 6 feet 1 inches. Beat this who can.

[*Democrat, last week.*

SOUTH MIDDLETON AHEAD OF THAT.—Mr. JACOB ZUG, of South Middleton township, placed on our table on Saturday, four stalks of oats, all of which measured 6 feet 6 inches. Can any township in the county beat this?

CONVENTION OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The Reading *Gazette* contains full proceedings of the Convention of County School Superintendents, which met in Reading on the 22d instant, in accordance with the notice issued by Hon. H. C. HICKOK, State Superintendent. Superintendents were in attendance from every county in the State except seven, and the proceedings were quite interesting. DANIEL SHELLY of Cumberland county, was President of the Convention, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn from the Perry County *Democrat* that on Monday week last a boatman named Walters killed another named Isaacs, at Duncan's Island. It appears that they quarrelled about a dog. Isaacs followed Walters upon the latter's boat, though warned not to do so or he would shoot him; he persisted, when Walters fired, the charge lodging in the side of Isaacs, resulting in his death a few hours after. Walters immediately gave himself up to the authorities and is now confined in the Harrisburg jail.

THE PRESIDENT AS EXECUTOR.—An exchange says: Mr. Isaac S. Parker recently died, and on opening his will it was found that President Buchanan is named as one of the executors. Mr. Buchanan's housekeeper is a sister of the deceased.

LEGISLATORS---A DUTY.

As this county, in all probability, will hereafter have but one Representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature, it is important that great care should be exercised in selecting a candidate. We care not from what section of the county he comes, so that we have a man who can leave his mark upon the journals of the House, and whose intelligence and honesty is above suspicion. Cumberland county is one of the richest and most important in the State, and for members of Assembly we should send our very best men. It is true that it is often a sacrifice to such men to serve in the Legislature, but yet we conceive that they will consent to make the sacrifice occasionally, if by so doing they can benefit their fellow-citizens and the county in which they reside. Let us try them, and see if this is not the case. Let us all determine that hereafter Cumberland county will send a man to the Legislature who will reflect credit upon himself and the county. The Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Keystone* both appeal with much earnestness and power to the people to elect "the very best men that can be induced to go to Harrisburg as their Representatives."—The common sense of this appeal, its propriety and necessity, will at once be endorsed by everybody. If any man desires to employ another to transact private business for him, however simple or trivial it may be, he never does so until he is satisfied of the integrity and competency of the employee. Men will not employ a man to attend to any business for them unless they believe him to be honest and capable, except legislating! They will vote for any Jackanapes placed in nomination by their party, without the least reference to his fitness for the place or his honesty. Is it any wonder, therefore, that our Legislature is annually filled with rogues, and that our legislation is corrupt? More evils arise from sending incompetent men to the Legislature than from any other cause. But for these, our State debt would never have attained half its present amount—but for these, our State taxes would have ceased before this time—but for these, rogues could not be successful in Legislation, and corruption would scarcely be known. Why is it, then, that competency is not regarded in the selection of candidates? We are not disposed to speculate on the cause at present, but simply desire to call public attention to the fact. Infamous legislation can never be corrected, and will never cease, until the people take the matter in hand, and until they make it a point to elect none but honest and competent men, without regard to other considerations. Let it once be established that none but such can be elected, and then parties will be very careful to nominate no other.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Democratic County Committee, by which it will be seen that Saturday, the 15th day of August is the day fixed upon for the Delegate Elections, and that the County Convention, to nominate a County Ticket, will assemble in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 18th day of August. As this Convention is to select candidates for the various County offices, a few words from us at this time may not be out of place. We desire, and the party demands, that good and *true* men be selected. A number of men who were Know-Nothings quite recently, and who have used their utmost efforts to break down the Democratic party, will be before the Convention asking for a nomination. For our part we cannot and will not support such men if they are placed upon the ticket. Three years since the party was deceived, and placed upon the Democratic ticket no less than three men who had taken the Know-Nothing oath. Let this be a warning to us in future, that "good may come out of evil." Let the political character of all candidates be inquired into and investigated before their names are entertained by the Convention. We have no notion that men who but one or two years since used every effort to break down the organization of the Democratic party, shall now receive the emoluments of office in the gift of that party, and thus have their treachery endorsed. If their wishes had been gratified no Democratic party would now be in existence. But they failed, and now turn round and modestly ask the men they attempted to put down to assist to foist them into office! For one we can consent to no such thing. If Know-Nothingism was still in the ascendant these men would not be before a Democratic Convention asking a nomination, but they would continue to meet in their dark lodge rooms and prepare to make another blow at the heart and life of our political organization.

We are determined that the wickedness and infamy that attended the Know-Nothing organization shall not be forgotten by the people.—We therefore re-publish the fearful and blasphemous OATH that every member of this viper party was required to take previous to becoming a member:

"You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your right hand resting on this HOLY BIBLE and CROSS, and your left hand raised towards Heaven, in token of your sincerity, do solemnly promise and SWEAR that you will not make known to any person or persons, any of the signs, secrets, mysteries or objects of this organization, unless it be to those whom, after due examination, or lawful information, you shall find to be members of this organization in good standing: That you will not cut, carve, print, paint, stamp, stain, or in any way, directly or indirectly, expose any of the secrets or objects of this Order, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, unless it be for official instruction. That so long as you are connected with this organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will, in all things, political or social so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the MAJORITY when expressed in a lawful manner, though it may conflict with your personal preferences, so long as it does not conflict with the grand, state, or subordinate constitution, the constitution of the United States of America, or that of the state in which you reside, and that you will not, under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it. You furthermore promise and declare that you will not VOTE nor give your influence for any man for ANY OFFICE in the gift of the People unless he be an AMERICAN-BORN citizen in favor of AMERICANS-BORN ruling America, nor if he be a ROMAN CATHOLIC, and that you will not, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, expose the NAME of any member of this Order, nor *reveal the existence of such an organization!* To all the foregoing you bind yourselves under no less a penalty than that of being expelled from the Order, and of having your name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States as a PERJURER, and as a traitor to GOD and your COUNTRY; as a being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced or supported in any business transaction; as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of SCORN should ever be pointed. So help you God."

This monstrous and diabolical oath was taken and still rests upon them with all its crushing weight and binds and burdens them with all its threatening horrors. They have never cut loose from the obligations which the taking of this oath imposed upon them—they have never denied its binding power—they have never abjured the party of whose tactics the administering and taking of this oath forms a leading feature. How can we safely trust any office to the hands of men who are bound by such an obligation? How can the people make men their representatives, who are sworn upon the HOLY BIBLE AND CROSS to keep the SECRETS of their Order when it is not known what those secrets are? It must be answered that it would be dangerous, that it would be reckless, to confer offices upon such men. Let them reveal THOSE SECRETS, so that the citizens of Cumberland county will know the principles of the men for whom they are asked to vote.

CAN TARIFF MEN SUPPORT WILMOT?

We repeat the question, can tariff men—those who, a few years since, were induced to oppose the Democratic party because of its principles on the subject of the tariff—can these men now give their suffrages to the Republican candidate for Governor, "free-trade WILMOT?" It is well known that WILMOT was always an extremest. His course in Congress proves this. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania always favored a tariff for revenue, with a liberal discrimination in favor of home manufactures. But Mr. WILMOT, in defiance of public sentiment on this subject, and in opposition to the views of the Democratic party, (with which he was so long connected,) scouted the idea of a tariff of any kind, and contended in Congress (as his speeches and his votes prove,) for "*free trade*" in its broadest and most comprehensive sense. Because of his course on the subject of the tariff, the Whig papers of this State—alas, there are no Whig papers in Pennsylvania at present—gave him the name of "Free-Trade WILMOT," and recommended that he should be banished from the State, and be compelled to live in one of the *Southern* States! "He had too many *Southern* notions in his head," they said, "to live in the North," and they desired him to take up his abode in the South, "where he belonged." This was the advice, this the tone of the *Whig* press of Pennsylvania a few years since. *Then* their whole stock in trade was the tariff, the tariff! *Now* these Whig presses have changed their tune, and instead of the tariff, they make the negro question the burden of their song—the wrongs of slavery is their only topic at present. They drop the tariff, and run as their candidate for Governor the very man they formerly denounced with so much vehemence. Mr. WILMOT meets their present views in regard to wool and negroes, and they are willing to swallow his free-trade notions, merely because he is with them on this one question of free negroes. They give the lie to their former professions, and are willing to support "free trade WILMOT," merely because he is a rank Abolitionist, who is in favor of a dissolution of the Union rather than render equal justice to the South. Oh consistency, thou art a jewel!

ANOTHER FREMONTER IN TROUBLE.—The *Cincinnati Inquirer* records a notice of the downfall of a political preacher in Ohio—a class of men who seem to be peculiarly unfortunate in judicial investigations about these days. At a recent term of the Court, in Carroll county, Ohio, the Rev. Joseph Barclay was found guilty of the seduction and breach of promise of marriage to Elizabeth Sharp, and mulcted in damages to the value of $5,000. The Stark County *Democrat*, in noticing the case, says: "The defendant was a preacher of the Covenanter, or Seceder Faith, and was one of the leading Fremont Kansas Shrieking Preachers of Carroll County. The evidence on the trial showed that he had for some time been paying his addresses to Miss Sharp, an accomplished and highly respectable young woman of the county, that he promised to marry her, and then with the hellish machinations of a fiend, but shielded with the livery of Heaven, he set about his work of destruction, and by prayers and great professions of righteousness, coupled with his promise of marriage, he succeeded in seducing the young girl from the path of virtue, and accomplished her ruin and deserted her.

EDITOR IN OHIO ARRESTED FOR ROBBING THE MAIL.—John Caskey, the editor of the Holmes County Republican, a Republican sheet, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. He has been indicted by the grand jury. The following are the circumstances of the case:—Caskey went to the post-office for the purpose of mailing a letter with thirty dollars in money, to be sent to Cincinnati. He gave the money, letter, and envelope to Mr. Tidbal, the Postmaster, to seal up and register. Tidbal placed the money in, sealed the letter, and laid it down upon his table. He then turned away to call his son to write a receipt, leaving Caskey standing by the table, and when he came back he found the *supposed* same letter lying about the same place. After Caskey had left the office, Tidbal picked up the letter, and, upon examining it, became suspicious that there was no money in it, or that it was another letter He tore open the envelope and found that it contained nothing but a piece of brown paper.—He immediately went to Caskey and demanded an explanation, when the latter pulled out of his pocket and handed over the original letter containing the money.

GEORGE PEABODY.—This eminent financier is about returning to England, after having taken a good look at American securities, traversing the Union carefully, and giving away thousands to the cause of education in Massachusetts and Maryland. And yet this wealthy man, fifty years ago, at the age of twelve, having occasion to pass through Concord on his way to Vermont, and stopping to rest all night at the Stickney Hotel, paid for his lodgings and breakfast by sawing wood. So says the Concord Democrat. We have often heard of an independent wood sawyer, but never knew one so much so as Geo. Peabody.

A PROGRESSIVE AGE.—One of the greatest novelties of this "progressive age" was the celebration of the anniversary of Independence within the walls of the Indiana State prison at Jeffersonville on the 4th. Speeches, toasts, dances, foot-races and singing were enjoyed under proper restraints, and the orator of the day confined himself to his subject and the prison-walls.

A SECOND JACKSON.

The people of this country will feel well satisfied before the Administration of James Buchanan is ended, that in him they elevated to the Presidency a second Jackson. He has all the Roman firmness of that wonderful man and is determined to do what is RIGHT "regardless of denunciation from any quarter." On the Kansas question he has proven himself a true moral hero; and the people of the Country will sustain him. Sectional men may denounce him, but he stands unmoved as a rock, relying on the justice of his cause and good sense of the people to sustain him. The following is the resolution of the Kansas bill as it passed the Cincinnati Convention:

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories including Kansas and Nebraska *acting through the fairly* EXPRESSED *[not implied]* WILL *of the majority of actual residents*, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

The Washington *Union* very truly says:

"Upon the principles thus proclaimed by the convention and avowed and reiterated by himself, and endorsed by the democracy everywhere, Mr. Buchanan now stands. He occupies with the concurrence of his own conscientious convictions, a platform erected by his political friends, and no consideration can induce him to step from it. While the democratic party occupy it, they are safe and secure against all machinations of their enemies. Those who charge, or even imagine, that Mr. Buchanan has, or will change his position on this subject, or consent to swerve from the line thus laid down by the democratic party, and approved by himself, do him great injustice.

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This long vexed question is settled—settled forever. Congress has no right to interfere with the affairs of Kansas. New England may attend to her own affairs. The representatives whom she will elect to the federal legislature will have no power over the subject. The duty of the President will simply consist in seeing that no cheat is practised upon the people of Kansas, and that violence shall not drive them from the polls. Whoever supposes that this duty will not be performed by the present administration, has not yet learned the character of James Buchanan.

The Political Effect of the Sale.

Our political opponents seem to be particularly rejoiced at the sale of the Main Line of our public improvements, not because it will reduce the burthensome taxes of the people of the State, as they alleged would be the effect of a sale, but for the reasons, as they vainly boast and think, that they as a party are to be strengthened, and that we are to be weakened. We shall be glad to see this thing tested, for we are thoroughly convinced that once fairly rid of all our public works, we shall be stronger in the State than we have been for years. True it is, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may go to the Legislative Halls and seduce those whom we elect, but depend upon it we shall rule the State more decidedly than we have done for a very long period of time. The following just views are from the Hollidaysburg *Standard*:

"The interest of the tax-payers of the State seem to have been a secondary consideration with the Republicans in their advocacy of a sale of the public works—they favored the measure, not that they thought it just or sound policy but solely because they believed it would inure to the injury of Democrats by depriving them of the dispensation of a little official patronage. They fancied that the life and strength of the Democratic party consisted in the few paltry offices on the railroad and canal between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and that, shorn of these, its power would be gone. Never was a sillier or more baseless calculation made. The Democratic party derives its strength from a mightier tribunal than the Canal Board—from the people themselves. This fall, however, will test how much benefit the opposition will derive from the sale of the Main Line. We shall then see if a hundred or two office holders have for years carried the political destiny of Pennsylvania in their breeches pockets, or whether the people have been in the habit of deciding elections for themselves."

ARE NEGROES CITIZENS?—On the 18th of December, 1851, Mr. Clay introduced a resolution in the United States Senate, in regard to the Anthony Burns' fugitive case, in Boston, where a mob of negroes sought to prevent the execution of the law. He is thus reported in the *Congressional Globe*:

"But, sir," said Mr. Clay, "this is not all. By whom was this mob impelled onward? By our own race? No sir, *by negroes; by African descendants; by people who possess no part, as I contend, in our political system*; and the question which arises is, whether we shall have law; and whether the majesty of the Government shall be maintained or not; whether we shall have a government of white or black men in the cities of this country."

Now, if "*African descendants* have no part in our political system," how can they be citizens of the United States? Mr. Clay was not attacked for expressing such opinions, for at the time they were uttered, nobody but a few ultras doubted their judicial and constitutional correctness.

SINGULAR CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—Complaint was made last week, before Alderman Musser, of Lancaster, Pa., that a colored woman, calling herself Ann Brown, brought to that city from Philadelphia, a few days before, a mulatto girl, about twelve years of age, named Mary Adelaide Jane Baily, and actually offered her for sale to several persons at two hundred dollars. The girl represents that she was persuaded to accompany Ann Brown to Market street, Philadelphia, under the pretext of something being shown her, and that on reaching the cars, which were just ready to start, she was forced into one against her wishes and protestations. Alderman Musser, after hearing the girl's story, committed the defendant for a further hearing.

☞ The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says: In a catalogue of remarkable objects of art, relating to the antiquities of eastern countries, a rather singular article is found. It is a manuscript in Hebrew, very neatly written on parchment made out of human skin. The name of the poor wretch from whose body this sheet was taken is not given, but on the parchment can be deciphered the names of the ten sons of Aman—all sacrificed after the overthrow of their father.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—On the 6th instant, as two men, named Peace and Skugg, were quarrelling in Summersville, Kentucky, a Mr. Beauchamp interfered to prevent mischief, when Peace threatened to kill him. Mr. B. then fired a revolver at Peace without injury, when the latter, placing his rifle at the breast of Beauchamp, "literally tore his heart out." The affair was witnessed by the deceased's wife and children.

MEN DROWNED IN A FIGHT.—Two men were drowned in Whitmore lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives and a little girl, they were sailing on the lake, when an altercation ensued; the men clinched; in the struggle upset the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

Public Sentiment in Kansas.

A well known and highly esteemed Pennsylvanian, who has just returned from the Territories, writes the following to a friend in Philadelphia as to the state of politics in Kansas. The facts are interesting:—"I could interest you in Kansas affairs, but the limits of this letter will not permit. Governor Walker will have matters his way, and I feel confident that his policy will lead to a happy termination of the difficulties in that heretofore unhappy Territory. The convention though composed of pro-slavery men will submit the constitution to a vote of the people. The constitution will be unexceptionable, and the question of slavery will be submitted as a seperate proposition, so that the elector can vote for the constitution and against slavery. About three to one will vote against slavery. The whole vote of the Territory is estimated at 22,000. Of these 5,000 are pro-slavery Democrats, 7,000 are Free State Democrats, and 8,000 Republicans. 9,251 votes votes are registered, and of these 2990 voted for delegates. It is estimated that the vote on the constitution will reach 25,000. In Kansas the question of slavery is regarded is settled. The issue now is, Shall Kansas be a Democratic or Black Rebublican State? I did not meet one pro-slavery man in the Territory who expressed the opinion that it could be a slave State."

THE CROPS.

The accounts which are coming in daily from the West, promise that greatest of all blessings—cheap bread. True, the wheat and corn are late, the latter especilly; and without six weeks of fine weather, the corn may fall far short of an average crop. But a great portion of the wheat is already beyond the reach of all harm, and the rest soon will be. The hay crop is enormous—nearly a double one—and this will give us another great blessing—cheap beef.

From Europe accounts are fully as gratifying. In all parts the crops promise immensely.—From the Mediterranean to the North Sea and from the Bay of Biscay to the Volga, and the Caspian, the report is the same—the crops will exceed an average.

These words import the stupendous blessings of plenty. They mean that the calumnious stories which have been current, concerning the permanently enhanced price of flour are not true, and that before Christmas we may expect to purchase flour at $4 a barrel once more.—From Oregon to the Atlantic, from China to the Eastern shores of Europe there will be plenty.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Atlantic and Vanderbilt arrived at New York on Sunday, from Liverpool, bringing European news to the 8th instant. In the British Parliament, Mr. Reobuck's motion to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland was defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 151 to 266.—The flow of gold into the Bank of England continued active. The English money market was flat and breadstuffs had a declining tendency. It was expected that the Bank of England would declare a lower rate of discount. In the prices of American shares there was great fluctuation. The Manchester cloth market was flat; yarns were reported firm. Several failures had occurred at Blackburn, but the liabilities were not large. In the House of Commons the Ministry had been twice defeated on motions to amend the Probate bill. At the second election in Paris all the three opposition candidates were successful. The harvests of France were in a most productive state. The revolutionary movements in Naples has been suppressed.

The revolutionary attempts in Spain and Northern Italy had been suppressed. A Russian steamer had sunk several small vessels in Circassian seaports. A letter from Lahore, India, to the London Times, says that the 45th regiment of Sepoy infantry at Ferozepore having refused to lay down their arms, were cut to pieces by the European troops. The three hundred Sepoys who had escaped from Lahore were nearly all killed by the Punjaubese.

STRANGE PRESENTIMENT.—Notwithstanding the just prejudices against persons who are represented as having connection with the spiritual world, there are but few who have not at some time in their lives, realized some presentiments which subsequent circumstances led them to believe were forebodings. Among the most wonderful of these premonitions the *Troy Whig* records one in relation to the daughter of the late Wm. L. Marcy, who passed the 4th of July in a family in that city: "She formed one of a circle of friends, including ladies and gentlemen, at the house during the day. While all the others were in cheerful spirits, it was observed in the forenoon that Miss M. appeared to be depressed in mind. So obvious was this to her companions, that it was made the subject of remark, when she said her mind was unaccountably impressed with the fear that a signal calamity had overtaken some member of her family. Early in the afternoon, the news of the death of Gov. Marcy reached this city, and it was known to the gentlemen composing the party in which Miss M. was, some time before it was communicated to her. While the gentlemen were in the room by themselves, discussing the manner of conveying to the daughter the sad intelligence, and before she could by any means have received the least intimation of the event, she suddenly threw her handkerchief over her face, and evidently in deep grief retired alone up stairs."

FREE LOVEISM IN OHIO.—Free loveism has broken out in Ohio, which, next to Massachusetts, exhibits the largest amount of mental derangement in the population. At a recent convention in Ravenna, one lady delegate said, "although she had one husband in Cleveland, she considered herself married to the whole human race. All men were her husbands, and she had an undying love for them." She said also, "what business is it to the world whether one man is the father of my children or ten men are? I have the right to say who shall be the father of my offspring?" This universal affection creed is crossed with spiritualism and a very strong trace of religious infidelity. Whether the three will become incorporated into a new religion is yet a subject of doubt, though there are strong leanings that way.

RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.—The sale of the Franklin Railroad, from Chambersburg, Pa., to the Maryland line, will take place at Chambersburg on the 14th of August. This sale has been authorized by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature. No provision has been made for the Maryland portion of the road, which extends to Hagerstown.

☞ Wm. J. Martin, Esq., postmaster at Allentown, Lehigh Co., died on Sunday last, after a severe illness.

☞ Col. Forney's new paper "*The Press*," is to be issued daily at $6 per annum. The first number will make its appearance on the 1st of August.

Late Tragedy in Iowa---Hanging of Gleason and Soper.

The annexed particulars of the recent outrage in Iowa, are from the Tipton Advertiser of July 11:

After they had been captured and taken from the Court House, they were brought to a grove on Yankee Run, near the residence of Harvey Parr, in this county for trial. They were first told to confess their offences, Gleason kept up his spirits, but Soper was in terror, and when told to confess, Gleason replied with a joke or laugh, and Soper with sighs and protestations of innocence. Finally, however, they did confess to having dealt in counterfeit money, and said they had passed off any quantity of it.—Gleason, meanwhile, was joyful and Soper in sobs. Then were they seperated and the regulators in vain tried to extort a confession from Gleason. He was firm and laughed at their efforts. He was taken away and Soper brought forward. He was first asked, "what they had done with the other horse, which they had taken from the Dutchman on Yankee Run."—This led Soper to think that Gleason had confessed all about it, when he replied that the horse had followed them to the river where they lost it. He was then asked where they took the other one to, and replied that it was taken to Bloomington, Ill., and sold. The whole secret being thus got out of him, he went on and confessed the whole matter, telling how and when they had stolen horses, that he and Gleason had been stealing together,

They were then allowed time to prepare for the execution. Gleason was composed and quite mirthful, saying he was ready to die. He then sat down and wrote a letter to his mother, telling her he was in the hands of the regulators; that his comiade had betrayed him, and that in a short time he must die. Soper was overcome with grief, and wept bitterly. He was not prepared to die. Two ropes were attached to a limb of a tree, and a wagon brought beneath, in which the victims were placed, and the rope fastened around their necks. Gleason was unmoved and showed no signs of remorse, nor was he even in awe. Soper wept bitterly, and was frequently told by Gleason to act the man, as it would soon be over with him, and that "they would be better off." Gleason then spoke to the crowd, telling them of his past life, and advising them to do better than he had done. He said his past life had been an evil one, so far as his connection with the gang was concerned; and he assured them that horse stealing was a poor business, and poor pay, and that it compelled him to sleep in the woods and bushes, and out doors, in cold and stormy nights, and to have his victuals carried to him by stealth.—He was also afraid to meet his fellow man, and even his friends on the road. It was a bad and a hard life, and he repented ever having engaged in it; and he regretted not having taken the advice of his friends, who counselled him to do better. He advised them to take warning by his fate, and live good men. His life had been misspent, and not worth keeping, and he was ready to die.

The regulators were then about to drive, or rather call, the horses with the wagon from under the tree, when Gleason voluntarily jumped from the wagon, and soon became a corpse.—Soper struggled for life, but the horses were called away with the wagon, leaving Soper hanging on the limb, when he too, soon gave up the ghost. Thus perished these two misguided boys. It is a shocking thing to reflect upon.—There were suspended the lifeless bodies of the two boys, and around them the indignant regulators who had executed them. We leave them to their own reflections. We will let the matter rest with their consciences. It is true, the victims were guilty—guilty of many grevious offences, and greviously have they answered for them. But now that is over, let us hope that peace and industry will return to our people.—Many of them have been compelled for months to nightly watch their horses, to keep them from being stolen, but now that they have executed the gang and broken up the business, let us hope they will disperse their gatherings have no more such exhibitions, and that the execution of these two boys will end the tragedy.

MCKIM THE MURDERER—ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—Our readers are well acquainted with all the circumstances attending the murder of Samuel T. Norcross, last winter, at Altoona, by David Stringer McKim—the escape of the brutal and cowardly murder—his long and untiring pursuit—his final capture, trial, conviction and sentence to death. Since his incarceration in the jail at Hollidaysburg, he has pertinaciously insisted upon his innocence of the crime imputed to him, and beyond all doubt, of which he was guilty.

McKim has been closely watched, and securely as was supposed, manacled; but, either on Monday or Tuesday night last, he managed to cut in twain the hobble about his ankles.—These irons were examined on Sunday night, by the jailor, and found to be in every way perfect. The only instrument discovered in his cell by which he could have done the work was a common case-knife, with a slightly hacked edge. Had the discovery not been made in time, McKim would, no doubt, have successfully effected his escape. As matters now stand, his chances are forever frustrated, and the gallows alone awaits its victim. The day fixed for his execution is the 21st day of August next.

WALKER.—The St. Louis News learns on good authority that General Walker can secure five thousand men and a quarter million dollars, besides cannon, shells, amunition, and supplies to any needed amount, within thirty days notice. The money (250,000) is ready and subject to his draft at any moment. Walker does not desire more than one thousand men, and he is satisfied that with that number he can conquer and keep possession of Nicaragua, in spite of all the Central American armies that can be brought into the field against him. He is operating quietly at present, and keeps his own counsel; but the departure of another expedition from New Orleans, sometime the coming fall, well appointed, and with Walker at its head, is an event that may be seriously expected.

SURVIVING GOVERNORS.—Pennsylvania has only four surviving Ex-Governors, Ritner, Porter, Johnson and Bigler, while there are eight of New York, viz: Van Buren, Throop, Seward, Bouck, Hunt, Fish, Seymour and Clark, and Massachusetts has six, viz: Everett, Morton, Briggs, Boutwell, Clifford and Washburn. The difference in the number is owing to the duration of the term of office in a great measure.

☞ The Journal of Commerce, upon evidence given, says: It is generally believed that the wheat crop of the United States, as a whole, will be the largest and best ever garnered."

ARRIVAL OF BLOODED CATTLE.—The ship Georgia arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday from Liverpool, having on board 32 head of cattle, 2 horses, 3 ponies, 23 pigs, 25 sheep. Lost during the passage one horse and some of the smaller stock. This stock consists of the best samples which could be purchased in the British markets, and are intended for breeding purposes—having been selected by an association of farmers.

☞ A thief broke out of jail on the Sabbath, but being captured, told the policeman that he might have escaped, but he had conscientious scruples about travelling on Sunday.

☞ Two men were killed and several injured by lightning on the White Mountains, in Massachusetts, on the 4th of July.

From the Leavenworth Journal—Extra.

To the People of Lawrence.

PROCLAMATION.

LEAVENWORTH, July 15, 1857.

I have learned that a considerable number of the citizens of Lawrence, in this Territory, have adopted, as they claim, by a popular vote, a charter for their local Government. A copy of that charter has been placed in my hands; upon comparing which with that granted by the Territorial Legislature, last winter, I find that they differ intentionally in many essential particulars. The new charter, then, is set up, not only without any authority of law, but in direct and open defiance of an act of the Territorial Legislature on the same subject.

On this point your Committee, whose views have been adopted by you, make the following statement:

"Under ordinary circumstances the mere regular method of proceeding would be to obtain a charter from the Territorial authorities. As the Territorial Government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them; we cannot accept of a charter at its hands. And, as the State Government has not, as yet, deemed it advisable to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a charter from it.—There is, therefore, left us only the alternative of a charter springing directly from the people, or a continuance in our present unorganized condition.

"Under these circumstances, you have seen fit to instruct us to present a charter, having discussed its provisions in a preliminary assemblage, and now propose to submit it to a full vote of the people for approval or rejection."

It will be perceived that the authority of the Territorial Government is here distinctly denied, and whilst that of the so-called State government is acknowledged, it is conceded that no charter has been granted by them. Indeed, it is a fact that, although this so-called State government has, in itself, no legal existence or authority, yet you asked and failed to receive a charter from them.

Under these circumstances you have proceeded to establish a government for the city of Lawrence, in direct defiance of the Territorial Government, and denying its existence or authority. You have granted to this city government the authority to elect a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, City Assessors, Treasurer, Justices of the Peace, City Marshal, &c.; you have granted to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen most extensive powers, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the limits of the city, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and all the other powers usually incident to a city government. You have imposed upon all these officers the duty of taking an oath to support this so-called State constitution, thus distinctly superseding, so far as in your power, the Territorial Government created by the Congress of the United States. You have caused these proceedings to be printed in handbill form, and have distributed them, as I am informed, throughout the Territory, with the view to incite the other cities, towns and counties of Kansas to establish insurrectionary governments, thereby placing the people of this Territory, so far as in your power, in open conflict with the Government of the United States.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka legislature to reject the laws urged by you, creating municipal governments, you have even in defiance of their authority, which you profess to acknowledge, proceeded to create such a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course. Your evident purpose is thus to involve the whole Territory in insurrection, and to renew the scenes of bloodshed and civil war. Upon you, then, must rest all the guilt and responsibility of this contemplated revolution. You will be justly chargeable in law and in conscience, with all the blood that may be shed in this contest, and upon you must fall the punishment. You have elected your officers under this charter, and instructed them to enter upon the immediate discharge of their duties, including the adoption of ordinances and the execution thereof, under an authority having in itself no legal existence, and established in direct defiance of the Government of the United States.

From all these facts, it is obvious if you are permitted to proceed, and especially if your example should be followed as urged by you in other places, that for all practical purposes in many important particulars, the Territorial government will be overthrown. The charters granted by that government for similar purposes will be disregarded, and the justices of the peace and other officers acting under their authority, will be brought necessarily into conflict and collision with the so-called officers claiming to act under different authority. The Territory will thus be involved in inextricable confusion and litigation; the value of your property be greatly depreciated; your titles, transfers, transactions and contracts will be subjected to endless and costly disputes, and all will suffer from this insurrection, except the lawyers who have stimulated this movement.—A government founded on insurrection and usurpation will be substituted for that established by the authority of Congress, and civil war will be renewed throughout our limits. If your authority to act in this manner for the city of Lawrence is permitted, a similar authority must be acknowledged in every other town city or county, result in inevitable and most disastrous conflict; and if successful, the Territorial government be overthrown in detail, as is your present purpose.

You were distinctly informed in my inaugural address of May last, that the validity of the Territorial laws was acknowledged by the government of the United States, and that they must and would be carried into execution under my oath of office and the instructions of the President of the United States. The same information was repeated in various addresses made by me throughout the Territory. At the same time, every assurance was given you that the right of the people of this Territory, under the forms prescribed by the government of your country, to establish their own State government and frame their own social institutions, would be acknowledged and protected. If laws have been enacted by the Territorial Legislature which are disapproved of by a majority of the people of the Territory, the mode in which they could elect a new Territorial Legislature and repeal those laws, was also designated. If there are any grievances of which you have any just right to complain, the lawful, peaceful manner in which you could remove them, in subordination to the government of your country, was also pointed out.

You have, however, chosen to disregard the laws of Congress and of the Territorial government created by it, and whilst *professing to* acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore now exist only by a successful rebellion, and exacting from all your officers the perilous and sacrilegious oath to support the so-called State Constitution; yet you have even in defiance of the so-called State Legislature which refused to grant you a charter, proceeded to create a local government of your own, based only upon insurrection and revolution. The very oath which you require from all your officers to support your so-called Topeka State Constitution, is violated in the very act of putting in operation a charter rejected even by them.

A rebellion so iniquitous and necessarily involving such awful consequences, has never before disgraced any age or country.

Permit me to call your attention as still claiming to be citizens of the United States, to the results of your revolutionary proceeding.—You are inaugurating rebellion and revolution; you are disregarding the laws of Congress and of the Territorial government, and defying their authority; you are conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States in this Territory. Your purpose, if carried into effect in the mode designated by you, by putting your laws forcibly into execution, would involve you in the guilt and crime of treason.