INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
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LANCASTER, PA., JUNE 3, 1856.

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(*Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.*)

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

☞ The senior editor of this paper is now absent at Cincinnati. The junior will necessarily have to ask the indulgence of its patrons for any errors that may be detected in this and the succeeding number of the Intelligencer.

The Presidency.

Before another number of our paper is issued, the National Convention, now in session at Cincinnati, will have selected the individual who is to be the standard bearer of the Democracy in the Presidential campaign upon which we have just entered. We have scarcely a doubt that JAMES BUCHANAN will be the chosen chief who is destined to lead us on to a glorious victory. Unerring indications from every point of the compass point to him as the Nation's first choice for the highest office in the gift of a free and independent people.—The paramount claims of Pennsylvania are conceded by all, and the eminent fitness and qualifications of Mr. BUCHANAN are not questioned by any, even his most violent political opponents. He is acknowledged on all hands to possess, in an unequalled degree, all the striking characteristics of a great, pure and patriotic Statesman; and his private, as well as political character, is without stain or suspicion.

We are well aware that there are other distinguished Democrats who aspire to the same station, either of whom shall receive our feeble support, if nominated; but there is not one of them who should be preferred over Mr. BUCHANAN, nor is there one who has rendered as long and as efficient service to the Democratic party—nor again, is there a State in the Union that is as well entitled to the nomination at this time as Pennsylvania. These positions cannot be controverted; and therefore we are of the opinion that the National Convention, in obedience to the wish of the people every where manifested, will have no hesitation in placing him in nomination. The country requires just such a cool, clear-headed, sagacious and experienced Statesman as he, at this particular and important juncture of affairs at home and abroad—and the Convention will fail in being an exponent of public opinion if it sets him aside for any other.

We, therefore, in common with the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania, await in breathless anxiety the result of the convocation at Cincinnati. With Mr. BUCHANAN as the candidate an easy victory is before us—with any other although, we may and can win, yet it will only be after a hard fought battle, and one of the fiercest and most tremendous contests we have ever went through.

The result may be looked for by to-morrow, or Thursday at farthest.

"NEW YORK ATLAS."—This paper has just entered upon the nineteenth year of its existence, and by way of commemorating the event the proprietors, Messrs. HERRICK & ROPES, have clothed it in an entire new dress, making it altogether one of the handsomest papers published in New York. The editorials of the *Atlas* are always written with great ability, at the same time exhibiting a rare degree of spiciness and humor, and the literary department of the paper cannot be easily excelled. Both the proprietors are Democrats of the most sterling kind, and have done yeoman's service in the cause of the people. We trust that they may go on prospering and to prosper. If any of our Democratic friends wish a first-rate New York journal, they should subscribe for the *Atlas*.

☞ The anecdote we gave last week relative to a meeting between Messrs. BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS, is, we have the best of authority for saying, entirely without foundation. No such meeting occurred, and no such language was used by either. The Washington *Star*, it appears, manufactured the story out of the whole cloth—and as that paper is an enemy to Mr. BUCHANAN, we suppose the object was to elevate Judge DOUGLAS at his expense. The other anecdote, with regard to the dinner party at Secretary MARCY'S, is literally and strictly true.

☞ The National Convention commenced its session on yesterday, at Cincinnati. A permanent organization of the body would hardly be effected until to-day, especially as the New York difficulty will necessarily consume some time and give no little trouble.

The Ridgway Land Company.

The attention of our readers is directed to the first page for two articles relative to this Company. The speech of C. K. Landis, Esq., the President of the Company, will doubtless be read with interest by many of our patrons. The operations of this Company, provided it fulfils all its promises, will be important to all interested. Its leading members, from what we learn, are generally men of wealth who will use every honorable effort to enhance the value of their land. We observe by the remarks of Mr. L., that he has full confidence in the immediate completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. When this takes place the Ridgway lands must become very valuable.

Assault on Mr. Sumner.

In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Pearce, Chairman of the Committee to investigate the circumstances of the recent assault upon Senator Sumner by Brooks, a member of the House from South Carolina, submitted a report to the effect that, although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, that body had no jurisdiction in the case, and could do nothing more than made a complaint to the House. The resolution attached to the report, providing for submitting this formal complaint, was adopted—only one Senator (Mr. Toombs) voting against it.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he had been unanimously instructed to ask the House to adopt a resolution that the Select Committee, appointed under the resolution of the 22d inst., to investigate the matter of the alleged assault on Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks, may present their report or reports, with the journal of their proceedings at any time when the House is in session, which shall thereupon be laid on the Speaker's table and printed.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

☞ Messrs. BRODHEAD, DOUGLAS and SLIDELL, of the U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for their kind attentions.

☞ Our thanks are due to our Washington correspondent, "M'Farland," for a report of the Committee of the Senate, appointed to enquire into the assault committed upon Senator Sumner by Mr. Brooks.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Objections have sometimes been urged against the machinery of Conventions, on the ground that they have not at all times recognized the claims of those statesmen who seemed to be indicated as the choice of the people.—But would a nearer approach to the wishes of the people be attainable by the old method when, as would frequently be the case, the choice would fall into the hands of the Constitutional body, distracted as it ever is by fierce partizan dissentions? History teaches us far differently. But if the choice of Conventions has not always been bestowed on the most prominent of citizens, they have, at least, thus far taught the world, by the brilliant examples of their selections from the ranks of the less noticed, that this Republic is blessed with many sons capable of serving it in the highest positions, with honor to their country and themselves. At this who ought to complain? Surely not he who is the conspicuous, though neglected aspirant, for he would then show himself unworthy of the honor, as wanting in that sublime patriotism which animated the ancient Greek, who, when defeated by the people, rejoiced that his countrymen could find another more worthy of the position to which he aspired than himself.

Nor should the people themselves have cause to murmur; for it is they who clothe these conventions with plenary powers to nominate only such as in their collected wisdom may seem best calculated to harmonize all portions of their respective parties, and to carry out, if successful, the principles and views of State policy by them adopted. Thus far, we think the system has worked well, and we are disposed to continue it in the future; believing that it has saved the country from the recurrence of such scenes as that by which the people were defrauded of their first choice for the Presidency in 1824.

The above extract was evidently penned by our contemporary for the purpose of preparing the public mind for a disregard of the popular will by the Convention at Cincinnati.—But we should like the *Republican* to inform its readers where the difference would be between the scenes enacted in 1824, when Gen. JACKSON, who was clearly the choice of a large majority of the people, was overslaughed by Congress, and the Presidential office conferred upon a man whom they did not want—and the action of the Cincinnati Convention, in 1856, should that body (which we cannot believe) venture upon the dangerous experiment of setting at defiance public opinion in their choice of a Chief Magistrate. If the people were "defrauded" in 1824 by Congress, and nobody pretends to doubt it, would there be any less a fraud at the present time if the Convention pursues the same course.—A large majority of the people every where—north, east, south and west—have clearly and unmistakeably pointed to Mr. BUCHANAN as the statesman, above all others, whom they wish to place at the head of the nation—and yet, strange as it may seem, there are not wanting those who, in utter disregard of popular sentiment, are attempting to defeat him at the Convention. That they will be successful in their nefarious design, we cannot believe—and yet, by possibility, they may.—A day or two more will tell the tale. Possibly the wish of the *Republican* may be gratified—but we hope not. A short time will determine the question.

Wm. H. Welsh.

When Mr. BUCHANAN was on his route to Washington, the citizens of York appointed a committee to accompany him as far as the Maryland line. Of this committee Mr. WELSH was chairman, and it affords us pleasure to transfer to our columns the appropriate and eloquent remarks he made on the occasion of delivering their distinguished charge into the hands of the Baltimore committee. When the cars reach the Pennsylvania and Maryland line they were stopped, and Mr. WELSH, addressing the Baltimore committee, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN—It now becomes our duty to surrender to your committee, as the representative of the Councils of the City of Baltimore, the distinguished charge, which, for the past few hours, has been committed to our keeping. I perform the honorable task assigned to me with feelings of regret and pleasure—regret, sir, that we must give him up so soon, and pleasure that we are placing him in the hands of such good company. Ever since Mr. Buchanan landed upon our shores he has been hailed and greeted by his generous countrymen as one who has most truly "done the State some service;"—party feeling and party asperity seem to have been lost in the gratitude which the people experience at the exhibition of duty well and faithfully performed; —and I feel assured, sir, that there is no spot of ground in this broad Union where he will receive a warmer and a wider welcome than in your hospitable city.

In crossing, as we do to-day, the line which divides the State of Maryland from the State of Pennsylvania, feelings and associations are aroused of no common or ordinary nature.—That line, sir, is well known to us in York. Our fathers crossed it once when the thick cloud of war darkened the horizon, and when, leaving their homes and firesides, they marched to North Point and stood shoulder to shoulder with your brethren in defending your threatened city from British invasion. We, their children, cross it to-day, but thank God! we cross it in peace—bearing no hostile arms, panoplied with none of the insignia of war—but bringing with us the Patriot and the Statesman, he who stands first and foremost in the great heart of his native Commonwealth.

Sir, I feel most happy in being permitted to witness the close contact which exists between Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is right and proper that they should be united and cemented together by the kindliest feelings of fraternal affection. They are brethren upon the geographical map of our glorious Union. Side by side they stood upon the Revolutionary platform. Side by side their soldiers fought and fell beneath the victorious flag of our common country. Side by side they have grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of these confederated States. Side by side they have risen in commercial wealth and mercantile importance—unchecked by petty jealousies and unimpeded by narrow sectionalisms—until their soil is tracked and interlaced by

> "——those iron bands,
> The proxies of men's clasping hands,
> That bind together distant lands,"

bearing through each other's borders the rich and priceless products of their native industry and generous enterprise. And sir, if ever the broken fragments of constitutional liberty strew our pathway, I trust in God that Maryland and Pennsylvania, unsevered and true to the compact which our fathers made, will still be found walking side by side in the general ruin. But, Mr. Chairman, I have no such gloomy apprehensions. I believe that the same Hand which in days gone by showered down upon us unexampled blessings, and which led our country successfully through three wars, will not remove the cloud by day, or the pillar of fire by night. Other men and other memories must be ours before the bright star in our consecrated flag shall grow dim. And if we only be true and loyal to the past—if we be wise and temperate in the future—if we keep within the limits of the constitution, and be a law abiding as well as a law making people, in all time to come the arm of domestic action will be paralized and the tongue of unbridled Fanaticism palsied, before the increasing glory of "the land of Freedom and of Washington."

Mr. Chairman, permit me to present to you, in the name and on behalf of the citizens of York, James Buchanan, your city's guest, and in doing so I again repeat that I feel assured and satisfied he will receive from your citizens such a true and generous welcome as his long tried services, his devoted patriotism and his unbending integrity should claim at the hands of the American people.

CORN SPECULATORS.—The conclusion of peace has reduced the prices of breadstuffs so materially as to cause heavy losses to some of the speculators who had been accumulating stores in expectation of good rates. On the Wabash river where they had been giving forty to forty-three cents per bushel for corn, it is now down to twenty-five cents, with an immense stock on hand, and almost a moral certainty that it must go lower.

☞ The communication of "Vox," which was received too late for last week's paper, i given in another column. Read it.

XXXIV CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE INVESTIGATION.—SUMNER'S CONDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON, May 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent war in Kansas.

Mr. Slidell called the attention of the Senate to the telegraph dispatch giving Mr. Sumner's statement before the House Committee, published this morning.

Mr. Slidell said that the statement declares that—"other persons there were about me offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. Douglas, of Ill; Mr. Toombs, of Georgia; and I thought my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me here, I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, who retreated, but I recognized no one else, until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio."

Mr. Slidell said it seemed to him proper to explain his own position relative to this matter, as the published statement might cause a false impression on the public mind. When the Senate adjourned that day, he entered the ante-room, where he was engaged in conversation with Messrs. Douglas, Fitzpatrick and J. Glancy Jones, and while there seated, was informed that Mr. Sumner had been badly beaten by Mr. Brooks. He came into the chamber, but there were so many persons crowded around Mr. Sumner that he did not see him at all, and he soon returned to the ante-room to finish his conversation. Having remained there for some time, he was passing through the reception room to go home, when he met Mr. Sumner in the door, leaning on two persons he did not know. His face was covered with blood, and as he, (Mr. Slidell) was not on such terms of intercourse with him as to make it necessary to express any sympathy, not having spoken to Mr. Sumner for two years, he turned aside and went out another door. He had not the slightest idea before the occurrence took place, that Mr. Brooks or any body else, had any intention of attacking Mr. Sumner, and was entirely free from any participation or counsel in the matter.

Mr. Douglas corroborated the statement of Mr. Slidell. When he heard Mr. Sumner had been attacked, his first idea was to come in and endeavor to restore quiet; but upon reflecting that his motives in interfering might be misconstrued, he did not enter the Senate Chamber until the affray was over. The crowd around Sumner was then so large, that for some time he could not see him. He saw Messrs. Toombs, Pearce, Crittenden and Evans, all seated in or near their usual seats, but he was not near Mr. Brooks, as stated in the report. This was a total misapprehension on Mr. Sumner's part.

Mr. Douglas added, that he had no knowledge or suspicion that any assault was contemplated, or would be made here or elsewhere He did not approach Mr. Brooks, nor speak to him, and was not within fifty feet of the Senator from Georgia. (Mr. Toombs.) How such an idea could have got into Mr. Sumner's head, it was impossible for him to conceive. The published statement might carry the impression to the country that he was aiding and abetting, and was in fact a participant in the assault; but this was entirely an erroneous idea, as he did not even know that Mr. Sumner was in the Capitol at the time the assault was committed.

Mr. Toombs remarked that he was in his seat at the time, and how Mr. Sumner could have supposed he saw him near Mr. Brooks, he could not tell. It might be that in the confusion, Mr. Sumner mistook Gen. Gorman for him. In expressing opinions about the affair at the time, some gentlemen condemned it, but he told Mr. Brooks he approved of it.

Mr. Butler said he had just arrived in the city, but he should have assumed all the responsibility which had been taken by his gallant relative. He denied in the most emphatic manner, the statement of Mr. Sumner, that what he had said in his speech was strictly in response to what Mr. Butler had said on former occasions. He understood the State of Massachusetts had passed resolutions in reference to the affray, and when these resolutions should be presented to the Senate he wanted to speak on the subject as it deserved. Not a single one of the remarks which had been quoted in application to him, was a response to anything he had said upon the Kansas question. His friends in South Carolina, and some of his friends here, thought he had been remarkably moderate in the character of his remarks. He had scrupulously avoided saying anything to violate the courtesies of Senatorial debate, and spoke neither of the Senator from Massachusetts, to him, or about him.

Mr. Wade said it was impossible for him to sit still and hear such principles avowed as had been on this occasion. As to the facts in reference to the assault he knew nothing about them, and had nothing to say on that point.—He was here, in a lean minority, not more than one-fifth of the Senate entertaining the opinion similar to his; but when he heard it stated on the floor, that an assassin like, cowardly attack had been made upon a man, unarmed and having no power to defend himself, and that he had been stricken down and almost murdered, and then heard a Senator avow, that he approved of such conduct, it became a matter of some interest and importance to all members of the body, and to the minority especially. A brave man could not defend himself against such an attack as this, and he might be overpowered by numbers, but overpowered or not, live or die, (said he) I will vindicate the rights of liberty of debate, and the freedom of discussion, so long as I live. If the principle announced here are to prevail, let us come armed for the combat.—Although you are four to one, I am here to meet you. A man can die in no better cause than in vindicating the rights of debate on this floor. If these principles are to be approved by the majority, and become a part and parcel of the law of congress let it be understood.

Mr. Wilson thought the explanation of Mr. Slidel was not inconsistent with anything stated by his colleague. He had no idea that Mr. Sumner intended to place Mr. Slidell in a false position. The Senator from Illinois has (he said) also made his explanation, and I see nothing in that inconsistent with the statement of Mr. Sumner. He was stricken down upon this floor by a brutal, murderous and cowardly assault. He would not yield to the Senator from South Carolina, or any other Senator, in debate upon these matters, and any assumption of superiority by the Senator from South Carolina over him or any other Senator representing his views, might pass for what it is worth.

Mr. Butler said that in discussing the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, if he should transgress the bounds of propriety it would be because he was provoked to it.—He had never been the aggressor, and called upon the Senate to bear witness of this fact.

Mr. Wilson resumed—His colleague had stated the facts to the best of his recollection, and it was not to be expected that after such severe blows, which had rendered him unconscious, he could be perfectly accurate in every minute particular. He did not believe Mr. Sumner intended to do injustice to anybody. When he shall have recovered, and be able to take his place in the Senate, he would be ready to meet the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Butler, in his seat, exclaimed—You are a liar.

Mr. Stuart called the Senator to order, and also urged, as there was no question before the Senate, and it was evident that the debate was becoming acrimonious, that be postponed till the matter could be considered with more calmness.

Mr. Butler apologized to the Senate for words which had fallen from him in a moment of excitement.

Mr. Foster alluded to the avowal of Mr. Toombs, that he approved of Mr. Brooks' conduct and thought it incumbent on him, as he was a new member of the Senate, and had not participated in their debates, to any considerable extent, to say a word as to the reasons for his course. If he should remain silent now, it might be misinterpreted, and some might suppose his silence was through fear of like consequences to himself. He wished to disabuse the minds of all members of the Senate, if such misapprehension existed. He had thus far participated but slightly in the debates, because, being a new member, he thought it would be more becoming for him to listen than to speak. But when an intimation of this kind was made, it might be supposed, if Senators did not speak, a passion so base and unworthy as fear, was the reason of their silence. He now wished to assert his entire approval of the freedom of speech here, or elsewhere, to be maintained at whatever price, whatever cost, and whatever might be the consequences. If a contrary doctrine should ever prevail in this country, there would be an end to liberty, for he believed as religiously as he believed anything, that the liberty of the press, liberty of speech, and the liberty of the people would live and die together.

Mr. Trumbull wished to speak on this topic about five minutes, but the hour had arrived for considering the special order.

Mr. Hale moved to postpone the special order to allow Mr. Trumbull to speak.

The motion was negatived—yeas 11, nays 29, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Collamer, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Seward, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—11.
Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell, of Tenn.; Benjamin, Biggs, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Reid, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson, of N. Jersey, Toucey, Weller, Wright and Yulee—29.

Mr. Cass made a further explanation in reference to Mr. Crampton's correspondence, which he said, greatly misrepresents him.

The President's veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, was then discussed without taking the question until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Walbridge, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting alternate sections of land to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of Railroads. The bill grants about 1,300,000 acres.

Mr. Walbridge said the main features of the bill were a precise copy of other similar acts. He called the previous question:

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, asked him to withdraw the demand for the previous question.—He thought the opportunity should be afforded the enemies of such bills to be heard.

Mr. Walbridge replied that he had moved the previous question to save the useless discussions of the principles involved, they being well understood, having been debated for the last ten years.

Mr. Craig thought the bill should at least be printed, in order to afford the opportunity of examination. The gag should not be applied.

A motion was then made to lay the bill on the table, and negatived—yeas 67, nays 80.

The bill then, under the operation of the previous question, passed—yeas 78, nays 58.

The House then adjourned.

Letter from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 30, 1856.

We arrived safely here in about tweled hours from Lancaster, and are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. This city with its dependencies, has been well styled the Birmingham of America, and is, beyond doubt, one of the greatest manufacturing spots in the United States. We traveled in company with the "Keystone Club" of Philadelphia, a jolly set of fellows, and all, heart and soul for JAMES BUCHANAN. They were accompanied by an excellent band of music.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, over which we have traveled thus far, after leaving Harrisburg, is one of the greatest improvements of the age, and is, in its structure and management, alike creditable to its managers, and the great Commonwealth of which it is an enduring monument.—We left Lancaster, as you are aware, at 2 o'clock this morning, and arrived at Altoona about 9, where we breakfasted at the Railroad House, under the management and superintendence of that excellent caterer and prince of good fellows, Capt. Thompson. We had a most excellent breakfast, and did full justice to the fare—the ride thus far, the pure atmosphere which we inhaled in passing through the valley of the Juniata, having wonderfully sharpened our appetites. The Altoona Station Hotel is located at the foot of the Alleghanies, and is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The building is a model of hotel architecture, and the comforts and even luxuries which the traveler meets with there, would put to the blush many of the Eastern metropolitan hotels.

After leaving Altoona we soon commenced crossing the mountains, and the scenery over this part of our route is gorgeous and sublime beyond description. Nature here exhibits herself in all her grandeur and magnificence, and one is forcibly reminded of his own utter insignificance whilst gazing on the splendid sights by which he is surrounded. The season of the year, too, is propitious. Summer is just about clothing herself in her most beautiful mantle, and every thing is grand and sublime almost beyond conception. The view in rounding the "Kittaning point" is fearfully magnificent. At an altitude of several hundred feet you climb up the side of the huge mountain, and looking down from the giddy height, you seem fearful every moment of some accident occurring by which the cars and their passengers may be dashed to pieces in the fearful abyss below. There are other points on the road which are but little inferior in interest to the one alluded to.

On reaching Johnstown near the western base of the Alleghany mountains, at 11½ o'clock, we had a slight sprinkling of snow, and again, just as we reached Pittsburg, at 2 o'clock, another sprinkle.

We took a stroll through several of the principal streets of this smoky and dingy looking city—and everywhere heard the busy hum of industry. It may be, and doubtless is, a desirable place to reside in, if making money is the only object of life; but so far as comfort and cleanliness is concerned, you might as well pitch your tent near the regions of ——. But, enough said, the place must be seen to realize its true appearance.

We leave to-morrow morning, at 3 o'clock, for Cincinnati. Every body here in Pittsburg is for JAMES BUCHANAN, and I sincerely hope that in the course of a few days more, all we will have the extreme gratification of rejoicing at his nomination.

In haste, G. S.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Friday morning, a little before two o'clock, our citizens were again aroused by the cry of fire, which proved to proceed from two brick dwellings in East Chestnut street, near Lime, belonging to Mr. John Wilhelm, one of them occupied by him, and the other by Mr. Henry Eicholtz.

When the fire was first discovered the flames were issuing from the dormer windows, and by the time the first engine reached the ground the whole roof was in flames. The "American" was the first on the spot, and applied two streams with great effect. In a short time the fire was got under, and the lower stories of the houses saved from any other damage than by water. Mr. Wilhelm was fully insured on the houses, but he lost considerable in household articles that were burnt or destroyed. But his severest loss probably was that of $370 in money, taken from the drawer of a bureau in the second story of his house.

How the fire originated is unknown: but from the fact that it commenced in the roof, the presumption is that it occurred accidentally, or that it must have been communicated from the inside. Our firemen were promptly on the spot, and as usual did commendable service.

Mr. Wilhelm seems to be visited with a succession of misfortunes. Some six months ago, he was blown up on the railroad near Parkesburg, from the engine which he was running, and was so seriously injured that he is only able now to hobble on crutches. The fireman with him was killed. He was brought home in such a mangled condition that the shock deprived his wife of her reason, and she became an inmate of an insane retreat until her death. He is now visited with another loss, which, though not by any means as severe as the former calamities, must nevertheless be seriously felt by one who is yet so much afflicted by his other misfortunes. He will receive the sympathy of our citizens in his trials.—*Saturday's Daily*.

DIAGNOTHIAN ANNIVERSARY.—The 21st Anniversary of the Diagnothian Society, of Franklin and Marshall College, came off on Friday evening last, at Fulton Hall, before a brilliant and crowded auditory. The exercises were exceedingly interesting—the young gentlemen acquitting themselves in handsome style—and the vast multitude present were much delighted. The Fencibles' Band discoursed some very excellent music, during the evening. Among the many gentlemen on the stage, we noticed the Hon. James Buchanan, who is President of the Board of Trustees.

THE FRIENDSHIP.—This old and efficient Fire Company is, we understand, endeavoring to raise funds for the purpose of obtaining a first-class Engine.—We trust that our citizens will give liberally to this praiseworthy object. The Friendship has always been one of our most efficient companies, and this call to the public should not be in vain.

INCENDIARISM.—Another incendiary attempt was made on Wednesday last, to fire an old building in East King street, in mid-day, belonging to the Lane estate: but it was discovered and put out before any serious damage was done.

SUICIDE.—Jacob Wesley, a Miller by trade, residing in Beartown, was found last Week on the Welsh Mountain, hanging to a chestnut tree, by a silk handkerchief. He had been missing about three weeks. An inquest was held by Daniel S. Geist, Esq., Deputy Coroner, which found that he came to death by his own hands. He was about 60 years old and had no family.

☞ Councils met on Monday night week, and authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the stables of Lewis Sprecher and others, on Monday morning weke. They also passed a resolution, authorizing the Lamp Committee to enter into contract for lighting up the city.

ROBBERS ABOUT.—On Wednesday last the wheelbarrow belonging to the Intelligencer office, took unto itself wings and flew away,—or else some two-legged individual flew away with it, as it has not been seen about these "diggings," since that time. What a hard heart a person must have who would steal a wheelbarrow from a poor devil of a printer.

PASSED THROUGH.—The "Keystone Club," of Philadelphia, passed through this city on Friday morning, at 2 o'clock, on their way to Cincinnati, accompanied by Beck's Philadelphia Band, which, while the train stopped at the depot, discoursed some excellent music.

A large number of our citizens left for Cincinnati in the same train.

MILITARY.—The "Ephrata Rifles" commanded by Capt. H. Reemsnyder, were organized on Saturday week, by Brigade Inspector William S. Amweg, assisted by Gen. J. L. Gross. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by Col. W. S. Amweg and G. W. McElroy, Esq.

On Wednesday evening last, the same officer organized the "Fencibles," of this city, under command of Capt. John H. Duchman. Col. Amweg was assisted by Col. Samuel H. Price and Lieut. C. F. Voight.

A GATHERING OF "BLACK SPIRITS," &c.—We heard it rumored, on Saturday, that there had been some sort of a gathering of

> "black spirits and white,
> blue spirits and grey,"

at Fulton Hall, to consult on the welfare of the country in general, and Sambo in particular, and were officially informed of the fact, on yesterday morning, by noticing in the little Nigger Worshipper Maine Law organ, what purported to be an account of a meeting of the *friends of freedom*; but which, in reality, was composed of nothing but old hacks, who had been kicked out of the old parties.

The great Thaddeus seems to have been "chief cook and bottle washer" of the whole concern. Where were his aids, Saint Theophilus, Dickey and Geist? The *peculiar* patrons of the *Express* had better keep a sharp eye on the last named individual.

The meeting, we have heard, was slim in numbers and enthusiasm. Alas! poor Sambo!

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1856.

The report of the select Committee in the Senate, made by Mr. Pierce, of Md., declares that Mr. Brooks has committed a breach of privilege, in his attack made upon Mr. Sumner in the Senate on the 23d inst. But, as the Senate has no power to inflict punishment or penalty upon a member of the House, the whole question by resolution, has been referred to the House for their decision thereon. A copy of the report is herewith sent. The decision of the Committee is thought by most persons to be a correct one and the reference to the House the proper disposition of the question. Mr. Sumner is not so well to-day as on yesterday, but he is not hurt so much as the abolition disorganizers of the country would wish he were, so that they could make more out of the drubbing he received from Mr. Brooks,—which, barring the place, where he attacked Mr. S., was merited for his licentious and insulting language indulged in towards the institutions of our common country, and in his want of that patriotic impulse that should beat in the bosom of every American citizen. It is impossible to say what will be the action of the majority of the House on this important occurrence in the Senate chamber,—for Mr. S. was more to blame than Mr. B.

It is said that Mr. Brooks challenged Senator Wilson, but the result of acceptance or declension of the challenge is not yet positively known. Rumor says, it is held under advisement of referees. We see no necessity for the use of pistols at all. We dislike fighting in most forms of which that science has been practised; yet a "rough and tumble" foray is much more preferable than the dangerous bullet or knife conflict. It is sooner over, and the first mode of resenting an affront does not leave such unhappy reflections. It is to be desired, that gentlemen will cool down in their language, and, as a consequence to that, belligerentry will not at all be necessary in debating the question of a challenge for the future.

The President's Message was read yesterday in the Senate, discontinuing all future diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Crampton. It is a very able paper, and elicited some debate. Messrs. Mason, Cass, Toombs, and others engaged in the debate. The only regret we feel upon the subject, is, that Mr. Crampton, and the *three* Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, were not immediately dismissed on the result of the trial and conviction of Hertz, at Philadelphia. We never supposed for a moment, that, if such had been the action of our Executive, any objection would have been raised by the British Government. But, having been a subject of negotiation, we cannot be too cautious in managing this affair with the government of Lord Palmerston. However, Mr. Crampton has now been dismissed officially, and let the fault be where it may in the delay of this necessary act of our Executive, the people of the States must be prepared for whatever emergency may arise by the action of Mr. Cramdton, in his having participated in the infringement of the laws of the U. States, by indirectly employing agents to enlist soldiers within the limits of the States.

For the past three weeks this city has emphatically been the centre of attraction to many of the politicians of the country. We are not one of those persons who object to this interest being felt and participated in by the people.—Indeed, we could wish it more universal among them. A very large number of the Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention have been here, but they have nearly all departed from Washington, to be early at Cincinnati, for the struggle of next week.

Both the Senate and House adjourned on yesterday until Monday. The summer arrangement will now be made in both houses, in removing the winter carpets, and otherwise renovating both rooms of Congress. Quite a number of both Senators and Members of the House, have gone on to Cincinnati as Delegates from their respective States,—consequently, a further adjournment will take place from Monday next until Thursday following, and so a further adjournment, unless the business at Cincinnati should be brought to a close at an early day of the ensuing week.—Our own impression is, that a nomination will be made within the first three days of the session of the Cincinnati Convention. Indeed, we see nothing to prevent it when we look abroad among the Delegates and take into view the expression of preference expressed by the people of the U. States, from all quarters, in favor of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grow, of your State, has introduced a Bill into the House for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union. When Kansas will be admitted it is not for me to say but this may well be asserted, that Kansas will never become a state under the Topeka Constitution, as formed by those persons who are now in open violence against the laws of the land. When Kansas has a population equal to the Bill as introduced in the Senate by Judge Douglas, then she will become a State without any, or much opposition in either house of Congress.

The Committee sent by the House to Kansas, is not making much headway in procuring electioneering capital for the *black* republicans. The whole thing will be a failure, and is another instance of the utter worthlessness of that treasonable attempt to disorganize the civil law of that territory by the abolition *black* republican party.

Yours, McFARLAND.

An Editor in a Tight Place.

> "If young African for fame
> His wasted country forced from Punic rage,
> The deed becomes unpraised, the man at least,
> And loses, though but verbal his reward."
> MILTON.

The last number of the Express seems to take umbrage at what we said in last week's issue relative to the metamorphose undergone recently by that sheet: this however, it attempts to refute, with what success we leave the intelligent reader to judge. Were it not that silence on our part might lead to an erroneous conclusion—or be misconstrued into incompetency on our part to refute the vile vindictiveness displayed in said number of the "Express" and which takes up nearly two and a half columns of editorial under the significant caption—"Genuine and Quadroon Democracy" we would have passed by the article with its villanious asseverations in silent contempt. This attack upon our article in particular—the publishing Editor and James Buchanan in general, and the Democracy not a little, partakes strongly of the desperate position of drowning men, who, when in this condition will catch at straws, however futile their hopes may be of saving or extricating themselves from the danger which threatens to engulf and swallow them up in certain destruction. We say we should have passed by without noticing the misplaced plagaristic constructions, and vindictive assaults showered down on us from the pedantic heights—fancy flights of the "Express"—did we not deem it imperative upon us to notice its flagrant injustice; when it speaks of us it seeks to place us in precisely the same position in which we placed it last week in our article headed "A change extraordinary." Now this is simply ridiculous, and we could not help smiling at the very novelty of the idea—the "Express" certainly should rapidly find favor with that class of persons who seek novelty, rather than solid immutable truths. It commences with the most silly plea for an excuse in justification of the notice taken of us—and the only wonder to us is that the imaginative mind of the author bore the shock, for certainly that was a high drawn picture—that of the "Centre Square slave shambles" and "quadroon girls so nearly white"—wonder if the "Express" still survives after the labored contortions—seeming up hill work—and ludicrous propositions which abound in the entire article. We are *almost* led to exclaim "who'd a thunk it?" There is a vulgar saying extant which has reference to putting the wrong saddle on the wrong horse, which we think would be remarkably applicable in the present instance; instead of curbing and putting the saddle on us, the "Express" has made but another and what is common to it—a mistake. It is to IT that the saddle of right belongs. The same will also be applicable to it when it seeks to brand us as a "quadroon Democrat." In fact we believe that every proposition distinctly defined in this verbose editorial may be met on the same ground—an editorial which makes a soft, silly attempt at the Editor of the Intelligencer—with what success may be infered from some of the past doings so characteristic of the "Express." Of one thing which it pleads we feel perfectly satisfied on, and that is that the "stileto" which we "wield" proves "poisonous" to the "Express" and to all the opponents to the pure democracy! We would prescribe for the wound—yet we consider it best that the wounded should suffer for a time—as nature, the natural instinct of man will lead them to the pure fount where gushes forth the antidote which will speedily cure them of the blackness of abolitionism and regenerate and purify them to the political purity of untarnished Democracy!

The "Express" says—"The object of this savage onslaught on the *Express* as stated by Vox is to alarm 'temperance democrats' in redoubling their diligence" &c., &c. We have already stated that its arguments were simple, silly, ridiculous, but here we have one so grandly absurd—so perfectly and absolutely nonsensical that we scarce know how to treat it; perhaps it is the offspring of a diseased brain—or the creation of an over imaginative brain. It is wild enough for either. We wish to alarm no one, much less a *Temperance Democrat*, knowing full well that the attempt would be unsuccessful—*temperance man never get alarmed*. Our aim was, and is, to present the truth naked as it really exists, and whosoever then becomes "alarmed" it will do no hurt, and is no fault of ours.—That truth should thus make its opponents writhe is not at all singular; and if it leads or is the cause of leading the soul cursed abolitionist—terribly doomed amalgamationist to a thought of his hateful doctrines—his true position, then will we have accomplished what we intended; if we can induce those to think who have already been poisoned by the damnable heresies inoculated piece meal into their minds by the desperately abandoned fanatical leaders of the opposition then have we been successful; if by these means we succeed in turning that tide of abolitionism, which if its murky current be not stemmed will overwhelm the nation's greatness in ignominious shame, and sweep white and black indiscriminately down to the lowest level of the human creation, a still greater bane than death or the most hideous slavery—tyranny—or degradation to only one—the black, or instant depopulation of the American continent. We are bold to say give us any calamity however great, rather than mix us up with the black race as proposed by abolitionist and amalgamationist theories; if successful in thus inspiring the doubtful reader, then are we content, as abolitionism will then have received its death blow. And in no other way can this be done than in unmasking error and place in its stead the naked truth!

The "Express" plumes and vaunts itself prodigeously by chewing up such words as Democracy—Liberty—Equality—Independence and has the audacity to refer to the patriot Jefferson on the subject of *African* slavery! At times we are almost led to believe that that famous editorial of Saturday 24th, is the precursor of another change—more unlooked for than the preceeding one—one which carries with it a leprosy ten fold more dangerous than that of old, as it breeds death and contamination to all who may chance to come within the loathsome precincts of its deadly doctrines. There is no middle ground between Democracy and that abolitionism which favors total emancipation and seems so fondly to hug the commingling of the two distinct races; this abolitionism as we intimated in last weeks issue, was even too strong a dose for the "Express" for reasons then explained, and straightway it seeks some middle course but failed! It must either declare for the one or the other—and we venture the prediction that so soon as its plans have sufficiently matured, it will.

We might if we wished, hurl invectives for the insinuations thrown at us, but we feel that we have already said enough, perhaps more than enough. We ask that every one makes himself conversant with the true state of the negro in the South and then say whether or no, their condition there is not far preferable to to that of the condition of the negro at the North, and whether it is not better to have black slaves than white. We wonder much that men can misrepresent wilfully the condition of the negro, and why they do not exercise that sympathy which they pretend so ardently to feel when in converse on the "black topic:" when if the truth were known these very persons care no more about the moral, civil, or religious condition of the south than they do about the most inferior animal. The strongest evidence of this is to be inferred from the fact that they care not a single iota about the negro's destitute condition in the north—but leave him to steal, beg or to get along as best he can. No, no, their aim is not to benefit—but to destroy what good already exists; for this and their own petty schemes for self aggrandizement they employ all their pernicious doctrines and schemes. But their doctrines and designs as they become more and better known carry their own antidote with them and consequently are energetically repudiated. It is the boast of the democracy that it seeks to do the greatest good to the greatest number. It does not like abolitionism seek to create a bubbery about imaginary wrongs, nor does it seek to place in the hands of a privileged few the entire power. But we fear not that in all the attempts of the "Express" and its "thousand and one" coadjutors any permanent harm can be done the Democracy; as we said in the out set of this article that we would have passed by with silent contempt the foul slanders insinuated by the "Express" on us, so we say now in conclusion that all which may be said hereafter, by that journal with regard to us, will so be passed by. The "Express" is fortunate in not knowing who the "anonymous correspondent" is—because were his character assailed by any one knowing him, as it is in the verbose editorial, then would there indeed have been reason to fear that the thing would not have passed off so pleasantly as it has.

May 24th, 1856. VOX.

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

FROM KANSAS.—ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Col. Eldridge, from Lawrence, arrived yesterday en route for the East. He intends to demand damage from the government for the destruction of his property at Lawrence.

Ex-Governor Reeder came down the Mississippi river as a deck hand on board a steamer, and left it at St. Charles, Missouri, and passing over to Illinois, went by railroad to Chicago. His trunks, left at Atchison, contained letters to parties at the East, which, it is reported, will involve him in a charge of conspiracy against the Government.

Arrival of the Orizaba.

LATER FROM SAN JUAN.

CONDITION OF WALKER'S ARMY.

NEW YORK June 1.—The steamer Orizaba from San Juan, arrived to-day, with 450 passengers from California, brought down by the Sierra Nevada, she brings Nicaraguan dates to the 20th ult.

Quiet is restored in Nicaragua, the Costa Ricans having evacuated the country without risking another battle.

The cholera had made sad havoc in the ranks of the Costa Rican army.

Gen. Walker landed on Virgin Bay on the 30th, only a few hours after the last detachment of the enemy had left. He was in good health, and the army was generally in a good condition excepting at Grenada, where the fever had been very severe, several Americans having fallen victims to it.

Gen. James Walker, the brother of the General, died on the 15th at Masaya.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Civil War in Kansas—Lawrence in flames—Excitement and Bloodshed—Reeder escaped—Col. Benton's Letter—Repeal of the Sunday Laws—Arrival of Lancasterians—Buchanan stock above par—The feelings of the people, &c., &c. &c.

ST. LOUIS, May 26, 1856.

The weather has become very warm,—quite a change since our last date. Business is on the decline, and many of our citizens are preparing to visit the various summer resorts, St. Paul, this season, will be one of the most popular places. Many Eastern people will visit that place, whilst the Western people go east and north to escape the heat. The rivers continue in good navigable condition, but freights are scarce, and consequently very little doing. Our city was never more healthy than at present.

On Friday last the Board of Alderman repealed the stringent Sunday Law—which prohibited Liquor and Beer houses, Fruit and Cigar stores, and all other shops from vending on the Sabbath day. There were but three votes against its repeal, but it is said the Mayor will veto this bill, as the existing Sunday Law is a State enactment and its repeal by the City Councils is not valid and in conflict with the State Law. The new bill provides that all drinking houses may keep open until 9 A. M. on Sunday, then close until 4 P. M., when they can reopen for the balance of the evening and night. The so-called Sunday Law was most too stringent; for there was no good grounds for closing fruit and cigar stores, (where liquor was not sold)—these places were, indeed, more of an accommodation than otherwise, but liquor establishments should be closed during the entire Sabbath. It is hoped that the Mayor will veto the bill repealing the Sunday law.

We came very nearly having another fire among the steamboats. On Saturday morning about three o'clock fire was discovered in the hold of the steamer Nebraska, and great volumes of smoke rushing up through the hatchways. The engines were soon on the ground, and up to 11 o'clock the flames had not broke out—everything was shut down to prevent the air from entering the hold. It was deemed expedient to tow her to the Illinois shore, where she was scuttled, and the boat saved, but the cargo—about 1200 tons for New Orleans—is of course more or less damaged by the water—how much is burnt in the hold is not yet known. A question here arises as to the insurance policies—the owner of the boat deeming it proper to sink his boat to save her from the flames, whilst at the time damages the cargo insured by various parties shipping—the boat might have been saved as also the greater part of her cargo, and again *she* might have been burnt and her freight entirely lost. This is a nice question for decision.

The mail for this city was robbed at Vincennes, Ind., on the 21st inst., and on Friday last two men, who gave their names as William Graham and J. A. Baily, were arrested in this city on suspicion of committing the robbery, and were taken to Vincennes. Upon searching them the right hand end of a $100 bill was found.

We notice among the hotel arrivals the names of several Lancasterians—Nat. Ellmaker, Esq., Fred. Sener and two sisters, Messrs. Fahnestock, Taylor and Allen. Mr. Ellmaker left on Saturday morning for the east, and Mr. Sener and sisters for Iowa. There are a large number of Pennsylvanians arriving in our city every day. Mr. Michael Zahm is rusticating in the beautiful little town of Freeport, Ills. Mr. Josiah Cross dropped in to see me on Saturday last, look'ng well.

From all accounts we should judge civil war is now going on in the new territory of Kansas: dates to May 20th have been received, and the state of affairs then existing are in substance about as follows:

Dr. Brannon and Mr. Cosgrove were on their way from Lecompton to Franklin, and were met, by a party of Free-soilers (so the account says) who wished to know where they were going—they told them that Sharp srifles would tell them, and brought their arms to bear on Cosgrove and Brannon, the latter wounded in the arm, but Cosgrove sent a bullet through the brain of their leader—the rest of the party fled. One free soiler was wounded at Blanton's Bridge; a Mr. Brewston was pursued several miles, and only escaped with his life through the fleetness of his horse. This war is termed Sherman's and Howard's war. When the message with this news left the territory, preparations were being made to evacuate Lawrence, the citizens calling upon Col. Sumner, in command at Fort Leavenworth, to protect their property. Kickapoo, Leavenworth City, Doniphan, Atchison, and other towns were almost entirely deserted—the citizens all repairing to the town of Lawrence—the scene of war. Further letters of the 20th confirm the previous account. Two Pro-Slavery men and one Free-Soiler were killed. A man named Olden was in command of the Free-Soil party. Gov. Reeder has escaped and is nowhere to be found. Robinson we believe, is still a prisoner at Lexington, Mo.

Still Later.—Dispatches received here yesterday represent a deplorable state of affairs. The Pro-Slavery party in large numbers reached Lawrence and sacked the town—setting fire to the hotel, and the office of the "Herald of Freedom," reducing them to ashes. Several lives were lost—who they were and to what party they belonged is not yet known. The account further states "the town is burning," and in all probability is now in ashes, many of the unprotected citizens cold in death. What President Pierce has been about all this time, in allowing such proceedings to be perpetrated, without offering some resistence, is a mystery to all. What is the use of our troops stationed in different parts, if not to quell rebellions of this kind?—Better far dismiss the "standing army" and burn the laws of the Country. The murdered victims of Lawrence call aloud for redress, and the opinion seems to prevail that the stain falls upon the administration for not taking earlier steps and enforcing the laws of the country.—"After the horse is stolen, the door is locked;" so it is in Kansas, after its citizens are murdered and the towns burnt, the laws are enforced. Had President Pierce attended to this matter when he was appealed to a thousand times, and the destiny of the territory pointed out to him, this bloodshed and destruction of property would have been prevented. But instead of doing this, Border Ruffianism was allowed to roam full sway, and the laws trampled under foot by highwaymen and invaders who have no respect for themselves or the laws under which we live.—This event was pointed out a year ago, and had the proper measures been adopted at that time, all this excitement bloodshed and destruction of property would have been avoided.

We might safely say, the civil war, predicted long since, has now commenced, where or when it will end, is yet to be seen. The people in this city as well as those in all the river towns and adjoining States, deplore this state of things, and excitement is running high. Everybody you meet has something to say about Kansas. And this excitement is still more wild, when the people consider that they have relatives and friends living in the territory, whose lives are in peril, and whose property at the mercy of the incendiary. Several days must elapse before we will be able to get a reliable account of what has been done in Kansas, which will be eagerly sought after by those who have friends in the territory.

In politics very little of interest has transpired since our last. Col. Benton has written a letter to a committee, signifying his wish to decline the nomination for Governor of the State of Missouri. He says—"if you have thought of any other man for the office, bring him out at once, without waiting any further answer from me.

It is not known when the Colonel will visit our State—probably not until after the Cincinnati Convention meets and nominates a candidate.

Francis P. Blair, jr., has been nominated for Congress in this district by the Benton Democracy, and a full county ticket has been settled. Thus for we have two "democratic" tickets in this city and county—the Know-Nothings will shortly trot out their ponies, when a triangular fight will come off. The land as yet has not been felt by the different candidates, and no prediction can be made as to who the victory will fall upon.

One week from to-day the National Convention meets at Cincinnati, and one week from to-day Pennsylvanias "promissory note" falls due—three days grace is allowed!

Our two delegations will present themselves for admission—which wing of the Democracy will be admitted is a mystery; but one thing is certain, if the people of Missouri cannot decide for themselves who are the "Simon Pure," it is very evident that the delegates from Maine or Louisiana will find it worse than a Mexican puzzle to decipher. Let the pledge be made that those who never belonged or affiliated in any way with Know-Nothings be entitled to seats, and it is our opinion the friends of Pierce will be astonished.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan are confident of his nomination, but if he is rejected, breakers await the Ship of State. But the time for words has gone by—action, action, is now the duty of the friends of this distinguished man. It is our firm belief that Pennsylvania will triumph at Cincinnati.

The State Teachers Convention, held in this city, has just closed its first session. There were nearly two thousand teachers present, many of whom were from other States.—A permanent Association was organized, and measures were taken toward the establishment of a State Normal School, County Institute, and an Educational Journal. Hon. Horace Mann was present, and Tuesday evening he addressed the Convention with his usual ability. His subject was—"the motives which should actuate teachers in the pursuit of their high and holy calling" The Hall was filled to overflowing, and his remarks were most enthusiastically received. Able addresses were also made—on separate occasions by Rev. W. G. Elliott and Rev. Dr. Post. A praiseworthy zeal and unanimity characterized the whole proceedings. It has been, by far, the most important Educational movement in the South, and it is confidently believed, will prove the first of a series of steps which shal result in placing the cause of Education in Missouri on as broad a basis and secure foundation, as in the proudest of her sister States.

Yours, OLD GUARD.

Important from Washington.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON AND THE BRITISH CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Mr. Crampton was this evening officially informed of the discontinuance of his official relations as Minister of Great Britain near this Government, and his passports furnished to him. The Consuls at Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia, were likewise informed by letter of their dismissal, and the notice of their revocation of their exequators will be officially announced to morrow morning.

The President will communicate to Congress to morrow, a message, accompanied by documents setting forth the grounds for his action on the recruitment question, and on the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls.

A message will also be communicated, with accompanying documents relative, to Central American affairs, and particularly with regard to Great Britain's proposition to arbitrate. It is understood that the Executive proposes to arbitrate any question of political geography which may by any possibility be raised under the Central American treaty, but declines the general arbitration as to its construction.