

E. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The CARLISTE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing four columns, and is sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square or twelve lines, for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertising:

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
1 Square, (12 lines),	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
1/2 " " "	2.00	3.00	5.00
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1/4 " " "	1.00	1.50	2.00
1/5 " " "	.75	1.00	1.50
1/6 " " "	.50	.75	1.00

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JOB PRINTING.
The CARLISTE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses and a general variety of material, suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks or any thing in the Jobbing line, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand. A. B. BEATTY, Proprietor.

General & Local Information.
U. S. GOVERNMENT.
President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Vice President—(do facto), D. R. ATCHISON.
Secretary of State—W. L. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT McCLELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Postmaster General—J. C. DUNN.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. MORGAN.
Postmaster General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALVIN CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. H. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Surveyor General—J. P. BRADLEY.
Auditor General—E. HANES.
Treasurer—HENRY S. MORGAN.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. H. LEWIS, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. JOHN RAPP, Samuel Wood, J. W. BROWN.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel K. Noyl.
Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.
High Sheriff—Robert Bowman; Deputy, James Wilder.
County Treasurer—Adam Seneman.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—James Armstrong, George M. Graham, William M. Henderson. Clerk to Commissioners, Michael Wise.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindley, John C. Brown, Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.
Chief Burgess—Col. AMBROSE NOBLE.
Assessors—Samuel Gould, C. C. Woodward, (President) Thos. M. Biddle, John Thompson, Michael Shearer, Henry Glass, David Sipe, Robert Irvin, A. L. Lutz, Michael Holcomb.
Constables—John Spauld, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.
First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. GEORGE P. WINE, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. Mr. BAKER, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. John's Church, (Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JAMES H. JONES, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, located between Main and Louthier streets. Rev. JACOB FRY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
German Reformed Church, Louthier, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KRAMER, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist B. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. JOHN M. STINE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (second charge) Rev. THOMAS DAUGHERTY, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street. Rev. JAMES BARRETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month. Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. NASCHOLD, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M.

DIJKINSON COLLEGE.
Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science.
Rev. Heyman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.
William C. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
ALEXANDER SCHUM, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Argobast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal in the Grammar School.
William A. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.
CARLISTE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beestem; Clerks, J. P. Macdon, N. C. Musselman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Stuart, Thomas Maxton, B. C. Woodward, Robert Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Hiddle; Superintendent, A. T. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day; Eastward leaving Carlisle at 10.25 o'clock, A. M., and 1.17 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 8.43 o'clock, A. M., and 2.11, P. M.
CARLISTE GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Fredrick Todd; Wm. M. Beestem, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass and E. M. Hiddle.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.—President, John S. Stewart; Cashier, H. A. Sturgeon; Teller, Jos. C. Hoffer. Directors, John S. Stewart, Wm. Ker, Melchor Bronneman, Richard Woods, John C. Dunlay, Robt. C. Sterrett, H. A. Sturgeon, and Captain John Dunlap.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents pre-paid, (except to California and Oregon, which is 10 cents pre-paid).
Postage on "THE HERALD"—within the County, FREE. Within the State, 18 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 26 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid, or 2 cents unpaid. Advertisements will be charged with the cost of advertising.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED
AT THE "HERALD" JOB OFFICE.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856. NO. 41.

Herald & Expositor.

DEM. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tuesday June 8.—The permanent organization of the Convention was completed by the appointment of Gen. JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia, as President of the convention with a large array of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. After the usual address on taking the chair, Mr. Beyard of Del., from the Committee on Contested Elections, made report in the Missouri case, admitting the Anti-Benton Delegates. The report was received with cheers and unanimously adopted. The committee on resolutions being not ready to report, no further business was done.

Wednesday June 4.—The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hallett Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a report embracing the platform. This report endorses and reaffirms the general principles of the Convention that met in Baltimore in 1852, and in addition sustains the Kansas-Nebraska bill, denounces the principles of the Know Nothings, declares the Democratic party in favor of free trade and a progressive free trade, the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and the Pacific Railroad, expresses sympathy with the movement for "the regeneration of Central America," and asserts that, the Democratic party will expect the next National Administration to make all proper efforts to secure American ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico. A discussion arose upon the motion to adopt the platform. The whole of the report, with the exception of the last five resolutions, relative to the foreign policy of the government and the Pacific Railroad, was adopted without a dissenting voice. The Convention then adjourned until 2 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials had another session in the morning from 6 till 10 o'clock after a warm debate, a resolution was adopted admitting portions of the Hard and soft delegations from New York, on the basis of the average vote of each section for the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, such basis to be arrived at by consultation with both delegations. A preamble was adopted declaring the Softs the regular organization in the State of New York. The Softs will accept the proposition thus made, and their Rivals will reject it. The whole feud will then be brought into the Convention.

In the afternoon session, the five closing resolutions of the platform were considered separately, and all were adopted by large majorities. The supplementary resolution, relative to the Pacific Railroad was tabled—says 189, nays 120. An exciting discussion then arose on motion to reconsider, and to consider the resolutions relative to foreign policy. A Committee to select the National Democratic Executive Committee was then chosen. A motion to commence balloting for candidates was debated up to the hour of adjournment.

Thursday, June 5.—The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock. Col. Stevenson of Ky., presented the report of the majority of the Committee on Credentials, to the effect that Softs of New York be allowed 44 delegates and the Hard 26. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, made a minority report in favor of placing the rival delegation on an equal footing. After a long discussion, the report of the majority was rejected, and that of the minority accepted. The convention then adjourned until 2 P. M. On the Convention reassembling in the afternoon, the first ballot was taken, resulting: Buchanan, 185; Pierce 124; Douglas, 31; Cass, 5. The balloting continued as far as the 14th ballot—the vote for Buchanan and Douglas steadily increasing, and that for Pierce as steadily falling off. On the 14th ballot the vote stood; Buchanan, 162 1/2; Pierce, 79; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5 1/2. The Convention then, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

Friday, June 6.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and resumed the balloting for a candidate for the Presidency. On the 15th ballot, Buchanan and Douglas distanced all competitors, and the name of President Pierce was withdrawn. On the 17th ballot, Buchanan received 296 votes, and the nomination was then declared unanimous.—John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was chosen as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; on the second ballot. The Democratic National ticket, for the next campaign, therefore stands: For President, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania; for Vice President, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

The Methodist General Conference, at Indianapolis, has settled the question of the "Discipline of the Church" in the matter of Slavery. The report which gave rise to the discussion contained a resolution condemning the buying, selling and holding of slaves.—The "Discipline," as it stands, forbids "buying and selling human beings." It was urged in opposition to the proceeding, that slavery is a civil institution alone, not created by the church, and not to be destroyed by the church, and that this required a two-thirds vote, and the vote being yeas 121, nays 95, the proposition to amend was decided in the negative.—On the 30th, an effort was made to press through the second resolution of the slavery report, rendering all slaveholders liable to the Discipline for the sin of slavery; but it was finally laid on the table by a vote of 123 to 92.

THE WAR UPON THE PEOPLE.

[From the Chicago Democratic Press, June 2.]
On Saturday Morning we received a call from Col. S. W. Eldridge, proprietor of the Free State Hotel, at Lawrence, and Mr. H. A. Wilcox, the gentleman who was chiefly instrumental in organizing the New Haven Colony. They left Kansas City on Tuesday last, the 27th ult., and bring the latest authentic advices from the Territory. By the aid of their statements we are able to correct some previously published accounts, and also to add a variety of interesting particulars in relation to the late outrages in Kansas. We begin with

THE ULTIMATUM OF GOV. SHANNON.
On the Monday previous to the destruction of Lawrence, Col. Eldridge, and his brother, T. B. Eldridge, formerly a prominent citizen of Waterbury, Conn., were deputed by the citizens to visit Gov. Shannon at Leocompton to learn what terms could be made with him. They were provided with a pass from Marshal Donaldson, but notwithstanding this they were stopped on the way by seven or eight ruffians who had "straggled" from the main body of the posse, and taken back three or four miles to the camp. They were brought into the presence of Dr. Stringfellow, who questioned them of their errand, and finally let them pass on to Leocompton.

They had a long conversation with Governor Shannon, but he was entirely impracticable, refusing to agree to any proposition they could make. His ultimatum was that the people of Lawrence should demolish their fortifications, give up their arms, and the leading citizens sign a paper promising obedience to all the laws of the bogus Legislature. Col. Eldridge assured the Governor that the people of Lawrence would not accept such terms, and that if they were insisted upon, war would be the result. "Then," said Shannon, "war it is, by God!" and lunged himself angrily out of the room. This was the end of the conference. Night had come, and the brothers returned to Lawrence.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.
The accounts given by our informants of the doings of the Marshal and his posse, in Lawrence, do not differ from those already published, except as to the extent of the destruction committed by the barbarian horde, which they represent as far greater than was at first stated. Every house but one, in the place, was sacked—trunks were broken open, wardrobes rifled, money and other valuables seized, and even ladies dresses were added to the miscellaneous plunder. We notice that George W. Brown, Esq., editor of the Herald of Freedom, in a letter to the Alton Courier, states the total destruction and appropriation of private property, at Lawrence, at not less than \$200,000. The Free State Hotel had been erected and furnished at an expense of \$30,000, and would have been open for business in a day or two, by Col. Eldridge, who is also proprietor of the Kansas Hotel, at Kansas City.

THE FREE STATE MEN BOUND TO STAY.

We are glad to be assured that the Free State men, nothing daunted by past disasters or apprehensions of future troubles, are determined to stand their ground, and all the more for the war that has been waged upon them. A few persons who lately arrived in the Territory in the midst of the confusion, and have made no claim for established themselves in any way, are leaving; but all the leading men who have left intend soon to go back to aid their brethren in defending their invaded rights.

The Free State men are numerically four to one, and by some reckoned seven to one, of the Pro-Slavery men of the Territory, and they need only to be defended from outside intruders to maintain their rightful control over it. The design of the Government evidently has been to drive them to arouse opposition to pretended National authority; but the design has been defeated by their forbearance. The breach of law is all on the other side.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.

The York (Pa.) Advocate records the death, from suicide, of Mr. Frederick Laucks, an old and respectable resident of Windsor township in that county, and then adds:

Mr. Laucks was a member of a family which has been remarkably unfortunate for that species of mania which ends in suicide. Nearly half a century ago his father committed suicide by poison. Since that time his brother and that brother's son have hung themselves; and a few years ago his own son drowned himself. The Jacob Laucks who shot Mr. Henry Greifritz, of this place, a couple of years ago, and is now in the State Lunatic Asylum, was a nephew of the Mr. Laucks whose melancholy death we now record. He was—what few men have been—the son, grandson, brother, nephew and cousin of suicides. All these "unfortunate men"—father, sons and grandsons—were we believe, sober, honest and industrious, and respected in their several neighborhoods.

PACIFYING KANSAS.—It is said that Senator Trumbull, with a view to the restoration of peace in Kansas, has prepared a bill which will soon introduce, proposing the annexation of Kansas and Nebraska, the terms of all offices in Kansas, and all laws and supposed laws to cease.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

The following is a detailed statement of the vote by States:

States:	Buch.	Pierce.	Doug.	Cass.
Maine,	7	1	—	—
New Hampshire,	—	—	5	—
Vermont,	—	—	5	—
Massachusetts,	10	—	8	—
Rhode Island,	4	—	—	—
Connecticut,	6	—	—	—
New York,	17	—	18	—
New Jersey,	7	—	—	—
Pennsylvania,	27	—	—	—
Delaware,	3	—	—	—
Maryland,	8	—	—	—
Virginia,	15	—	—	—
North Carolina,	—	—	10	—
South Carolina,	—	—	8	—
Georgia,	8	—	7	—
Alabama,	—	—	9	—
Mississippi,	—	—	7	—
Louisiana,	6	—	—	—
Ohio,	18	2	6	1
Kentucky,	12	—	—	—
Tennessee,	12	—	—	—
Indiana,	—	—	9	—
Illinois,	—	—	4	—
Arkansas,	—	—	—	—
Michigan,	6	—	—	—
Florida,	—	—	3	—
Texas,	—	—	4	—
Iowa,	2	—	2	—
Wisconsin,	5	—	—	—
California,	—	—	—	4

LAW AND ORDER ORATORY.—The speeches delivered by the great generals of ancient and modern times, previous to the commencement of remarkable battles, have been recorded by historians for the instruction of after ages. Leonidas, Alexander, Cæsar, Hannibal, and Bonaparte, were all, more or less, familiarly represented to the reader of history, by bursts of stirring oratory. We are happy to be able to add another gem to these choice stories, in the speech of the Hon. David R. Atchison, of Missouri, delivered before the sacking of Lawrence.

Boys: This day I am Kickapoo Ranger, by God! This day we have entered Lawrence with "Southern Rights" inscribed on our banner, and not a damned Abolitionist dared to fire a gun. Now, boys, this is the happiest day of my life. We have entered that damned town, and taught the Abolitionists a Southern lesson that they will remember until the day they die. And now, boys, we will go in again with our highly honorable Jones, and test the strength of that damned Free State Hotel, and learn the Emigrant Aid Society that Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should, and I trust, will be respected, by all gentlemen. But when a woman takes upon herself the garb of a soldier, by carrying a Sharpe's rifle, then she is no longer worthy of respect. Trample her under your feet as you would a snake. Come on, boys! Now do your duty to yourselves and your Southern friends. Your duty I know you will do. If one man or woman dare to stand before you, blow them to hell with a chunk of cold lead.

FROM EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night, bringing Liverpool dates to the 24th ult. The news possesses but little importance. The excitement on the Italian question continued among the great powers. The British Ministry had again triumphed over the Opposition on a motion of censure for the abandonment of the maritime law touching neutrals in the late treaty of peace. Nothing decisive had transpired in relation to the Sound Dues. The reported Russian successes in Circassia has been confirmed. No remarkable change had occurred in the markets. The Spanish Ministry has triumphed over the Democrats. A postal convention has been signed between Prussia and the United States.

SPEAKING OUT.—The West Chester Republican, the old Democratic organ of Chester county, in speaking of the Brooks assault, pays the following left hand compliment to the Southern Representatives now in Congress:

The fact is, the men who are now at Washington as the Representatives of the Southern States, are, for the most part, (we acknowledge a few honorable exceptions,) a set of unprincipled traitors, who are desperate and unprincipled enough to commit any crime. Their game is to insult, maltreat, and, if necessary, murder northern men for the free expression of their opinions. All we have to say, is, that if northern men do not resist to the last of their blood and their breath—if they fail to defend the most precious rights of freemen, then they will deserve all the indignities that a task master can inflict upon his slave.

THE HOME OF PEACE.—In Concord, N. H., on Wednesday morning last, the effigies of Franklin Pierce and Patterson S. Brooks were hanging in front of the State House, eighty feet from the ground, on the Pierce and King Liberty pole, erected in 1852. An effigy of Col. George hung in another part of the city, bearing an inscription upon his front: "The glorious and godlike administration of Franklin Pierce."

SOUTHERN GASCONADE.

The prevalent feeling of the South toward Northern men is very freely shown in the following article from the Richmond Enquirer. Northern men would do well to reflect and inquire if it is not high time to take a firm stand against such supercilious arrogance:

In the main, the press of the South applaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition or limitation. Our approbation at least is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequence. These vulgar abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humored until they forget their position.—They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen! Now, they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book-learning, but as utterly devoid of spirit or honor as a pack of curs.—Intrenched behind "privilege," they fancy they can slander the South—and insult its Representatives with impunity. The truth is they have been suffered to run too long without collars. They must be lashed into submission. Sumner, in particular, ought to have ninety-and-thirty early every morning.—He is a great strapping fellow, and could stand the cowhide beautifully. Brooks frightened him, and at the first blow of the cane, he belowered like a bull-calf. There is the blackguard Wilson, an ignorant Nantick cobbler, swaggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating. Will not somebody take him in hand? Hale is another huge, red faced, sweating scoundrel, whom some gentleman should kick and cuff until he abates something of his impudent talk. These men are perpetually abusing the people and representatives of the South, for tyrants, robbers, ruffians, adulterers, and what not. Shall we stand it? Can gentlemen sit still in the Senate and House of Representatives, under an incessant stream of denunciation from wretches who avail themselves of the privilege of place, to indulge their devilish passions with impunity? In the absence of an adequate law, Southern gentlemen must protect their own honor and feelings. It is an idle mockery to challenge one of these scullions. It is equally useless to attempt to disgrace them. They are insensible to shame; and can be brought to reason only by an application of cowhide or gutta serena. Let them once understand that for every vile word spoken against the South, they will suffer so many stripes, and they will soon learn to behave themselves, like decent dogs—they can never be gentlemen. Mr. Brooks has initiated this salutary discipline, and he deserves applause for the bold, judicious manner, in which he chastised the scamp Sumner. It was a proper act, done at the proper time, and in the proper place. Of all places on earth the Senate chamber, the theatre of his vituperative exploits, was the very spot where Sumner should have been made to suffer for his violation of the decency of decorous debate, and for his brutal denunciation of a venerable statesman. It was literally and entirely proper that he should be stricken down and beaten just beside the desk against which he leaned as he fulminated his filthy utterances through the capitol. It is idle to talk of the sanctity of the Senate Chamber, since it is polluted by the presence of such fellows as Wilson, and Sumner, and Wade. They have desecrated it, and cannot now fly to it as to a sanctuary from the lash of vengeance.

We trust other gentlemen will follow the example of Mr. Brooks, so that a curb may be imposed upon the turbulence and audacity of abolition speakers. If need be, let us have a caning or cowhiding every day. If the worse come to the worse, so much the sooner, so much the better.

COL. BISSELL.—This gentleman has been nominated for Governor of Illinois, by the United American Republican party of that State. His election therefore is highly probable. He belonged to the Democratic party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He served with distinction at Buena Vista, as Colonel of the third Illinois regiment. Shortly after his return, he was elected to Congress. During the Compromise session of 1850, whilst debate ran high upon the Slavery question, as it is now doing, he made a speech in reply to Ex-Governor Brown, of Mississippi, then a member of the Lower House, and now United States Senator from that State. In that speech he took occasion to ridicule the bombastic furious assertions of the Ex-Governor in the most scathing terms. He punctured most sharply the inflated pretensions of Southern chivalry. The speech was extensively read and admired throughout the whole country for its boldness and bitter sarcasm. But its chief excellence consisted in the perfect personal fearlessness exhibited in it.

Out of this speech proceeded the difficulty which led Col. Jefferson Davis, now Secretary of War, to send a challenge to the Colonel. It was promptly accepted, and it is understood he declared the terms of meeting to be—rifles at ten paces. By the interposition of friends, it was stopped, and a meeting did not take place. Whilst he remained in the House, no more was heard of Challenges from Southern men to him.

OMINOUS NEWS FROM KANSAS.—The Cincinnati Commercial learns from a source in which it places implicit reliance, that Col. Sumner has received orders to leave his post at Fort Leavenworth, and take command at Fort Laramie, and that Gen. Harney will at once be transferred to Fort Leavenworth, with perhaps a large portion of the army collected for the chastisement of Indians. Harney has the reputation of being the most desperate officer in the service, and is therefore admirably fitted to sustain the law and order cause in Kansas. Sumner has been removed from the seat of war, simply because he was not inclined to do "more than his duty."

A Frenchman apprehending himself to be on his death-bed, earnestly entreated his young wife not to marry an officer, of whom he had been jealous. "My dear," said she "do not distress yourself; I have given my word to another a great while ago."