Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856. NO. 42.

E. BEATTY,

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of $1.50 if paid strictly 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 of 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
2 " "	5.00	8.00	12.00
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½ "	12.00	20.00	30.00
1 "	25.00	35.00	45.00

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JOB PRINTING.

The CARLISLE 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.

☞ All letters on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Vice President—(de facto), D. R. ATCHESON.
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT MCCLELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DOBBIN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALEB CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Surveyor General—J. P. BARKLEY.
Auditor General—E. BANKS.
Treasurer—HENRY S. MEGRAW.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. B. LOWRIE, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Woodburn.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel B. Noel.
Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.
Register—William Lytle.
High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Widner.
County Treasurer—Adam Sonseman.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners.—James Armstrong, George M. Graham, William M. Henderson. Clerk to Commissioners, Michael Wise.
Directors of the Poor—George Shoffer, George Brindle, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARMSTRONG NORLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould,
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Thos. M. Biddle, John Thompson, Michael Sheafer, Henry Glass, David Sipe, Robert Irvin, A. A. Line, Michael Holcomb.
Constables—John Spahr, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY P. WING, 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. BALLS, Pastor.—Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB H. MOKKS, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louther streets. Rev. JACOB FRY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KIEFFER, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 6½ P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. JOHN M. STINE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6½ o'clock, P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rev. THOMAS DAUGHERTY, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Rev. JAMES BARRETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. Naschold, Pastor. service at 10½ A. M.

☞ When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science.
Rev. Herman 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, Professor on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School
William A. Sulvely, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beetem; Clerks, J. P. Hassler, N. C. Musselman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Stuart, Thomas Paxton, R. C. Woodward, Robert Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendant, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day. Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 10.25 o'clock, A. M., and 3.17 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9.43 o'clock, A. M. and 2.11, P. M.

CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beetem; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beetem, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass and R. M. Biddle.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.—President, John S. Sterrett; Cashier, H. A. Sturgeon; Teller, Jos. C. Hoffer.—Directors, John S. Sterrett, Wm. Ker, Melchoir Brenneman, Richard Woods, John C. Dunlap, 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, 13 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. Advertised letters to be charged with the cost of advertising.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED

AT THE "HERALD" JOB OFFICE.

Herald & Expositor.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—We have been furnished by a friend with the following extract from a letter to a gentlemen in this place, giving an interesting description of the state of affairs in Oregon Territory. Want of space compels us to be too brief, when considering the interest felt here by many who have acquaintances and friends at the seat of war:

FORT DALLES, Oregon Ter., May 4, 1856.

* * * * Col. Wright's command left (the Dalles) on the 29th of last month, with about four hundred pack animals. As yet nothing has been heard from them, but we are daily in expectation of news. Capt. Patterson's and Maj. ——— companies of the 9th Infantry, Piper's company of Artillery, Davidson's company of Dragoons, and Capt. Russell's company of the 4th, make up the Col.'s command, and some eighty or a hundred employees, so that he has a tolerably good force,—enough, I think, to whip all the Indians he will meet with. They have taken three months' provisions with them. Gen. Wool made a flying visit to this place prior to their departure; and truly it was a flying trip. Capt. Russell's arrangements for going out to the *Tyhe*, with the Indians on the Reservation, was about the only change the Gen. made. * * * * * * *

On the night of the 27th of April, a large party of the Yakimaw Indians came into Col. Cornelius' camp, on the opposite side of the river from here, and ran off all their horses—about 350 head, and all, or mostly all, fine horses. Lieut. Davidson was sent over with his company of dragoons, "but the Indians had too much the *Bulg* of him," and consequently he accomplished nothing.

On the day following, an order came from the Governor for the Volunteers to be disbanded, which they *jumped at*, and now most of them have left for their homes. But Col. Kelly is ordered to hold the Walla Walla country, with two companies, until the Regulars come up on this side to take possession and relieve them. One company of the Volunteers was to have remained here and protected the Dalles, but they declared they would not, and home they went. Many of the citizens of this *Burg* are fearful of an attack. All have come in from Fifteen Mile Creek, and the town looks quite lively with tents and little fellows, to say nothing of other appendages they have among them. Great country this to be sure.

An express reached here the other day, stating that the Indians made a descent upon Fort Henrietta (on Umatillah), and carried off most of the Volunteer's horses, thus putting them afoot once more. I think they (the Indians) got about 120 or 150 head this pop. They also killed and scalped one of the men on guard at the time.

I now think the Indians are much ahead of the Volunteers, as far as war goes (in Volunteer style). I mean stealing, of course. In fact, little or nothing has been gained by the Volunteers, except to impoverish the whole northern country, and contract a heavy war debt for the U. S. to foot. * * * * * * * *

GEN. JACKSON ON MR. BUCHANAN.—We find in the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post, an anecdote, which proves that Gen. Jackson, who was a pretty good judge of human nature, fully understood and appreciated Mr. Buchanan's character as a political trimmer. The writer says the truth of the following can be proved by unquestionable evidence.

"On the night before leaving Nashville to occupy the White House, Mr. Polk, in company with Gen. Robert Armstrong, called at the Hermitage to secure some advice from the old hero as to the selection of his cabinet. Jackson strongly urged the President elect to give no place in it to Buchanan, as he could not be relied upon. It so happened that Polk had already determined to make that very appointment, having probably offered the situation to the statesman of Pennsylvania. This fact induced General Armstrong subsequently to tell Jackson that he had given Polk a rather hard rub, as Buchanan had already been selected for Secretary of State, "I can't help it," said the old man; "I felt it my duty to warn him against Mr. Buchanan, whether it was agreeable or not. Mr. Polk will find Buchanan an unreliable man. I know him well, and Mr. Polk will yet admit the correctness of my prediction."

It was the last visit ever made by Mr. Polk to the old hero when this unavailing remonstrance was delivered, but the new President, long before the end of his administration, had reason to acknowledge its propriety and justice; and in the diary kept by him during that period, may still be read a most emphatic declaration of his distrust of Mr. Buchanan.

THE ATTACKS ON BUCHANAN.—The Chicago (Ill.) Democrat, (John Wentworth's paper,) says that the violent attacks on Mr. Buchanan, in Douglas's organ in that city, were written by Judge Douglas himself, and that a part of the original manuscript of one of the articles will soon be placed in Mr. B's hands.

CONGRESS.

Washington, June 13.—Senate.—Mr. Butler resumed his remarks from yesterday. In further apology for the attack of Mr. Brooks on Mr. Sumner, he said, 'When the Legislature of Massachusetts say that gentleman's act was cowardly, let them try him in any way they choose.' (Applause.)

Mr. Stuart said that the proprieties and amenities of the Senate were too often disturbed by applause, and if the galleries cannot be occupied by gentlemen, they should be closed.

The chair inquired whether the Senator from Michigan moved that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Stewart replied that he did not.

Mr. Fessenden, in justice to the galleries, said the applause came from the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Butler said he would go on in such a way as nobody would aplaud again. (Laughter.) Mr. Brooks approached Mr. Sumner with no other purpose than to disgrace him. Mr. Brooks was one of the best tempered fellows he ever knew, though impetuous, no doubt, and quick at resentment. Mr. Sumner received two flesh wounds, and being rather handsome, did not expose himself. If he had been in the army, and had not gone into the army the next day after the fracas, he would have deserved to be cashiered.—(Laughter.)

Mr Butler thought, on some accounts, it was fortunate he was not here at the time, for he did not know what he might have done.—To be sure it had been thirty or forty years since he had been engaged in personal conflicts, and his hand was out of practice.—(Laughter.) But he did not know but he might have had a trial at him. One thing he had no doubt of namely, if he were a younger man he would have left Mr. Sumner in a worse condition than he now is. The New England papers will now call this a specimen of Southern violence and Southern ruffianism, but the first Congressional fight since the formation of this government took place between two New Englandmen, Matthew Lyon and Roger Griswold. That did not take place outside of the House, but they fought with hickory sticks, spit boxes and tongs all over the House of Representatives, (laughter) when it was in session, but the House did not turn them out. They said let them both go, they are disgraced enough already. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler reviewed Mr. Sumner's speech; claimed that he had convicted him (Mr. Sumner,) of proclivity to error, calumny and misrepresentation, and thus effectually turned the guns which he had pointed at him.

Mr. Wilson said that he had listened to Mr. Butler's speech with painful emotions. Not more than twenty days ago a Senator of a sovereign State was stricken down on the floor of the Senate for words spoken in debate.—for more than three weeks that Senator had been confined to his room, and on a bed of pain and anguish. The moral sentiment of the country had been outraged—grossly outraged by this assault on the freedom of speech, on the freedom of debate, and on a Senator for words used in debate. Intelligence of this transaction is flying abroad over the civilized world, and wherever christianity has a foothold, and civilization glows, the fact will meet the stern condemnation of mankind. The Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) has spent three hours and a half in vindication and apology for an assault which was unparalleled in the history of the nation, and has commented on the present condition of Mr. Sumner in a manner not exhibiting very good taste. Mr. Wilson said he personally knew the comments to be grossly unjust. He knew that for three weeks Mr. Sumner had been compelled to keep his bed on account of injuries and effects of blows inflicted on him by Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Wilson then caused to be read a note from Dr. Lindsey, dated June 12th, to the following effect:

"I have been in attendance on Mr. Sumner, as his physician on account of injuries received, from the 27th day of May to the present time; part of which period, in consultation with Drs Parry and Miller. I have visited him at least once a day. During that time Mr. Sumner has been confined to his room, and for the greater time to his bed. Neither now, nor since Mr. Sumner came under my charge, has he been in a condition to resume his seat in the Senate. My advice to him is to go into the country and enjoy the fresh air, and not attempt to enter on his public duties for some time to come."

Mr. Wilson resuming, said that Mr. Butler had taken occasion to apply to Mr. Sumner epithets—

Mr. Butler, interrupting—not epithets, but criticisms.

Mr. Wilson—Well, in the Senator's criticisms, he used every word which a fertile imagination could invent, or strong passion suggest.—The Senator from South Carolina had taken full enough vengence here for the speech made by Mr. Sumner and he, [Mr. Wilson,] did not not take exception to it. That is the way Mr. Sumner's speech should have been met, not by blows. Mr. Wilson said, notwithstanding Mr. Butler's denial, Mr. Sumner did make a correct quotation from the constitution of South Carolina, which went to show that though South Carolina was nominally a republic, she had aristocratical features in her constitution. He endorsed the assertion of his colleague, and would peril his life for any State of the Union, if assailed. He had and would continue to vote just as cheerfully for anything to benefit South Carolina as for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was part of his country, and the slaveholders do not compose one tenth part of her population. He was opposed to the whole system of slavery of inequality, it is a sovereign State and part of his country. It was true and more than true that South Carolina was imbecile during the Revolutionary war, as alledged by his colleague, Mr. Sumner. He could prove this by the correspondence of gentlemen from South Carolina, who asked to be relieved from their portion of the burdens because it was necessary for the men to stay at home to keep the negros in order. As to Mr. Butler's remark that South Carolina shed hogsheads of blood where Massachusetts shed only gallons in that contest, it was loose, absurd and ridiculous, and justified Mr. Sumner in asserting that Mr. Butler was loose in his expressions and liable to error. Mr. Sumner was not as the Senator from South Carolina had asserted, the aggressor, and Mr. Wilson proceeded to show from Mr. Butler's speech delivered about four years ago, that when Mr. Sumner proposed the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Butler objected, and asked Mr. Sumner tauntingly if he wanted to make an oratorical display. The remark was designed to wound the sensibilities of a new member, and to bring on those who advocated liberty sneers and laughter, but which taunts men are now learning to regard with scorn. Mr. Wilson charged that Mr. Butler was the aggressor, and assailed Mr. Sumner before the latter had uttered a word on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Wilson quoted from Mr. Butler's speeches, since that period, showing that he had applied to him such phrases as 'plunging agitator'—'rhetorical advocate'—'it seems to me if he (Sumner) wished to write poetry, he would get a negro to set for him'—'pseudo philanthropy'—'professions of philanthropy'—'of adoption more than affection'—'machinery oiled with Northern fanaticism,' etc. Now Mr. Wilson thought Mr. Sumner right when he said Mr. Butler was one of the chieftains of sectionalism, at war with the fundamental ideas which underlie our Democratic institutions, and at war with the repose and harmony of the country. Mr. Butler, in his first speech in reply to Mr. Sumner, made five assaults on Massachusetts, stating among other things, that she was governed by a 'sickly sensibility,' 'anti negro State,' etc. Mr. Wilson defended Massachusetts and the action of the Legislature regarding the assault on Mr. Sumner, saying in conclusion, that they had had quite enough of this asserted superiority, social and political, from Southern sources. The South did not hold over him the plantation whip;—he should speak his sentiments freely, and more freely, because his colleague had been stricken down for words spoken in debate, and because there are those who claim the right to question Senators for words spoken in debate.

Mr. Butler said, he did not blame Mr Wilson for taking his colleague's part; but when he had gone back to those old reports, previous to June, 1854, it made him think, what he should be sorry to suppose to be true, namely that mortified vanity, arising from former conflicts, had been the cause of this last assault of Mr. upon himself and his State. Mr. Sumner did not say that in his affidavit, but rather that what he uttered was in reply to his (Mr. Butler's) speeches of this session. He could not go back and recapitulate these old speeches, for they were long since forgotten. In commenting on the revolutionary service of South Carolina, he asked Mr. Wilson how many battles Massachusetts had fought in the Revolution.

Mr. Wilson replied that they were but few, because the enemy considered it safer to go to South Carolina. [Laughter.] They had met them at Concord, Lexington, Bunker's Hill, and on the Heights of Dorchester, and would have met them elsewhere, but the enemy took good care to keep out of the State. The charge of Mr. Clay, that the Northern Senators fawned upon Southern Senators, when permitted to make their acquaintance, was language he had no right to use.

Mr. Clay said that the charge he had heretofore made was just—that men from the North would come here and court the acquaintance of Southern Senators. He did not charge Mr. Wilson with such conduct, but there were those who agreed with Mr. Wilson in opinion who did so. He regarded it as duplicity and hypocrisy, unworthy of a gentleman, and no fair minded, honest straight forward man would be guilty of such conduct.

Mr. Evans then obtained the floor, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—No quorum being present, an adjournment was carried.

THE PRESS ON BUCHANAN.—The reception of Mr. Buchanan's nomination by the more independent of the Democratic press is not enthusiastic, and in many instances, rebellion is openly declared. The New York *Post*, the old Democratic paper of that city edited by the distinguished Bryant, in a long article, says:

"In an examination of the character of Mr. Buchanan which we made some months since and in which we showed the superiority of his chances for a nomination, we alluded to the character of his associates and confederates. No public man of our day is surrounded by so profligate a set of followers and admirers. He is in the centre of a circle of unprincipled and restless adventurers, whom men of a higher degree of self respect avoid. There is something—we suppose it consists in the ease with which he is managed—which attracts to him that class of persons, and he seems to be perfectly content with the association thus acquired.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further War Excitement.

The steamer Ericsson reached New York on Friday, at noon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult., four days later. The political news is not very important. Lord Clarendon had made a pacific speech upon the subject of the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, stating that he was quite willing to meet Mr Marcy half way, but could not consent to the recall of Mr. Crampton. The Sunday question continues to be agitated in England. Dr. Palmer, the poisoner, had been found guilty and sentenced to death. A new Russian loan is spoken of. The Italian question remains unsettled. The Spanish government is taking energetic measures against Mexico. It is reported that the Pope proposes a Congress at Rome, to consider the state of Italy. Prussia has decided to have a naval station on the coast of America, to protect German emigrants. The Royal Geographical Society of London have awarded a gold medal to Elisha K. Kane. Denmark, in anticipation of difficulties with the United States, is putting her fleet in effective order. Sebastopol is to be rebuilt.

The Earl of Elgin made a motion in the House of Lords for the despatches relative to the troops ordered to Canada. The Earl of Clarendon in reply to the speech of the Earl of Elgin, said that Great Britain had made the amplest apology to the United States in relation to the Recruiting business, but could not consent to the recall of Mr. Crampton. That an offer had been made to that government to refer the Central American question to arbitration, but it had not yet been accepted. That Great Britain was animated by the most friendly feelings towards the United States, and this would be admitted by them. That, notwithstanding this, language had been used in Congress, which if used in Great Britain, would have been denominated as tending to embroil the two countries, and finally that if, as Lord Elgin had stated, five minutes' conversation between Mr. Marcy and himself would suffice to settle the business, he would willingly meet Mr. Marcy midway on the Atlantic.

By the arrival of the steamer Arabia at New York on Friday evening, we have dates from Liverpool to the 31st ult. The English papers are filled with peace rejoicings, but much anxiety is felt in regard to the American difficulties. The recognition of Walker's Nicaragan government had caused much excitement. It is rumored that Lord Elgin will be sent as Plenipotentiary to Washington, as the only chance of averting war. The London Times thinks the dispute has reached a crisis. Spain is fitting out a fleet against Mexico. The commercial intelligence is important. The cotton market has recovered from the decline recently noticed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Daniel Webster, which arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday from California, brings exciting intelligence. Almost intense excitement has been occasioned at San Francisco by a man named Casey shooting the editor of the Bulletin in the street. This occurred on the 14th ult., when Casey was arrested and put in prison. On the 16th Mr. King died, and the whole city became a scene of excitement. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting, and placards of an inflammatory nature were posted up, calling upon the citizens to take the law in their own hands.

On Sunday, the 18th, an organized force of 3000 citizens, divided into divisions and companies, marched from the committee rooms and took possession of the jail. They took from thence Casey and a gambler named Cora, the murderer of Col. Richardson, and carried them to the committee rooms, where they remained strongly guarded when the steamer sailed. Both the prisoners, it is supposed, would be hung. The whole city was draped in mourning for Mr. King's death. Casey was formerly an inmate of the Sing Sing Penitentiary, and a statement to this effect in the Bulletin occasioned the difficulty. The Committee is fully organized throughout the State, and are said to have $175,000 contributed to carry these measures into effect. They have resolved to drive all the gamblers out of the State.

The proceedings of the Committee of Vigilance have been characterized by the most perfect order and propriety throughout the excitement. The committee have plenty of arms and ammunition.

The steamer George Law, bound for New York, has nearly two millions in gold on board.

Dates from Nicaragua state that General Walker had removed his head quarters to Leon. Some sickness had occurred among the troops. All was quiet in Nicaragua.

It is rumored that a revolution broke out in Costa Rica during the invasion of Nicaragua by President Mora. The revolution is said to be headed by a influential family named Castro.

There has been no arrivals at San Francisco from the Atlantic ports.

The steamship George Law, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Friday evening, with dates from Aspinwall to June 4th, and from California to the 21st ult., and nearly $2,000,000 in gold. The news from California contains some items of importance. The American State Council had endorsed the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson. The excitement in San Francisco in regard to the murder of James King, editor of the Evening Bulletin, was intense and unparallelled. The Vigilance Committee was sustained by the community. Cora and Casey were both tried before a revolutionary tribunal of twenty-nine jurors, and sentenced to be hung. They were to be executed on the day following the funeral of King. The excitement had extended throughout the State, and thousands of armed men were ready to hasten to the assistance of the revolutionists in the city.

COL. LANE'S RETURN TO KANSAS.—Gen. J. H. Lane, in reply to an invitation to address the citizens of Chicago, under date of June 2d, declines the request, and says: "I am on the way to my distant prarie home in Kansas, to relieve or perish with my bleeding constituents."