

E. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Herald is published weekly on a large sheet, containing four columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.75 per annum in advance, or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscription 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)	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$12.00
2 Columns	6.00	10.00	16.00
3 Columns	8.00	12.00	18.00
4 Columns	10.00	15.00	22.00
5 Columns	12.00	18.00	26.00
6 Columns	15.00	22.00	32.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Obituary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The Carlsruhe 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 running and printing, enable us to furnish us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blankets 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 orders on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Vice President—JESSE D. BRIGHT.
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.
Secretary of the Interior—GEO. MEXELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DOLHUN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CABOT CURRIEN.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TAYLOR.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Superintendent of Education—J. P. HAWLEY.
Auditor General—E. BANKS.
Treasurer—HENRY S. MEDGAR.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. B. LORING, G. W. WOODRUFF, J. C. KNOP.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—HON. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—HON. JOHN RUPP, SAMUEL WOOD.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Sharrett.
Prothonotary—Daniel R. Noyd.
Recorder—John M. Gregg.
Deputy—William Lytle.
High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Widener.
County Treasurer—Adam Senneman.
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 Brindis, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lohach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ABERNETHY NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.
Town Council—R. C. Woodruff, (President) Thos. M. Biddle, John Thompson, Michael Shearer, Henry Glass, Lloyd Sipe, Robert Irvin, A. A. Linn, Michael Holbrook.
Constables—John Spahr, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northern angle of Centre Square. Rev. LONNAY 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. M. C. WOODRUFF, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB B. MOSS, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 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. KUNZ, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 6 1/2 P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (first Church) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. JOHN M. STINE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (second Church) Rev. THOMAS DAUNHAUSE, 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 BARNETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and West streets. Rev. I. P. NASCHOLD, Pastor. services at 10 1/2 A. M.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science.
Rev. Harlan M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. Wm. H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.
William O. Wilson, Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schlem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel B. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Sully, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

Carlsruhe Deceit Bank.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beeton; Clerks, J. P. Hassler, N. G. Musselman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Starns, Thomas Patton, R. C. Woodruff, Robert Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendent, A. F. Smith. Passenger Train, twice a day. Freight Train, every day at 10.25 o'clock, A. M., and 3.47 o'clock, P. M. Trains every day Westward, leaving Carlsruhe 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. Beeton; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Leonard Todd, Wm. M. Beeton, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass and E. M. Biddle.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.—President, John S. Sterrett; Cashier, H. A. Sturgeon; Teller, Jos. C. Hoffer. Directors, John S. Sterrett, Wm. R. Kay, Martin Breneman, 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, five cents; within the State, 15 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 20 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid, or 2 cents unpaid. Advertisements to 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.

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Herald & Expositor.

THE POPULAR RESPONSE.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, June 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, setting forth the true character of that organization and claiming damages for the destruction of property in Kansas. They say this Society has not been the cause of the troubles in Kansas, having never infringed any law, nor interfered with the peaceful execution of the law. They never invested a dollar in any munitions of war; never sent out persons to control the elections in Kansas, nor hired any man except as a business agent to go there; never paid the passage of a single emigrant, nor is it within the knowledge of the Company that any person has gone out under their auspices, with any other views than settling and staying in the territory. They also represent their property as having been destroyed by the recent outbreaks, and pray that the offenders may be brought to justice and compensation be made for the losses and injuries they have sustained. The petition was referred to the Committee on claims. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, made an earnest speech in favor of the exclusion of slavery from the territories, which was complimented by Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, for its propriety of tone and temper. The House took up the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, with the Topeka Constitution. Mr. Grow spoke in advocacy of the bill. Mr. Stephens gave notice of his intention to submit a substitute. Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, replied to Mr. Grow, and defended the administration. Mr. G. moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Dunn opposed the motion at length, and moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which would be equivalent to its defeat. Pending the motion, the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Adams' resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th of July was taken up. Mr. Seward opposed the resolution, on account of the condition of business in Congress. The debate was continued by Senators Broadhead Douglas and Hale, and then the resolution passed. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to examine into the law regulating the succession to the Presidency in case of the death of the President and Vice President. The rules of the Senate were amended so as to make it the duty of the Chair to call members to order who violate decorum in debate. In the House, during the consideration of the bill to admit Kansas as a state, with the Topeka Constitution, Mr. Dunn spoke in favor of his motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, and Washburn, of Maine, argued that this would virtually kill the measure. The debate was continued at much length and with great spirit. Mr. Grow gave notice that he should on Saturday, move the previous question on the bill. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Saturday, June 28.—The Senate, on Saturday, was not in session. In the other branch of Congress an interesting debate took place on the bill to admit Kansas as a State, with the Topeka Constitution. Mr. Stephens intimated his design to offer a substitute. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked him to accept as an amendment, the restoration of the Missouri compromise, which he declined. Subsequently, Mr. Dunn offered an amendment, substantially restoring the Missouri compromise, but Mr. Grow moved the previous question. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—yeas 70, nays 101. The call for the main question was then sustained—yeas 98, nays 63. Mr. Grow then moved that the House adjourn. The bill will come up as the first business in order on Monday.

Monday, June 30.—In the Senate, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the various bills on the subject of Kansas, made a voluminous report, accompanied by an act, which is substantially the proposition of Mr. Toombs, with, however, a provision that at the election there shall be no such test oath as that instituted by the Border Ruffian Legislature. In the House, Mr. Grow made the closing speech on the bill to admit Kansas as a State. Mr. Stephens moved to recommit, with instructions to report a substitute for the bill, similar to the bill introduced in the Senate some days since by Mr. Toombs. Mr. Dunn moved an amendment restoring the Missouri compromise, which was adopted by seven majority. The motion to recommit the bill was then negatived. After several other motions, the question recurred on the bill and it was negatived—yeas 106, nays 107. The announcement of the vote caused great excitement, and expressions of gratification on one side and disappointment on the other. Adjourned.

Great Republican Ratification Meeting in New York.

On Wednesday evening, the Republicans of the city of New York gathered at the Broadway Tabernacle, to ratify the doings of the Philadelphia Convention. Long before the hour of meeting, the spacious hall was crammed, and the crowd who could not gain admittance organized two additional meetings outside of the building. Ten thousand persons are calculated to have been present—as the hall alone holds five thousand. Thos. B. Stillman presided at the main meeting. Judge Emmett gave a glowing account of the Philadelphia Convention, and made a powerful speech in favor of the platform and the nominees. Wm. A. Howard, Chairman of the Kansas investigating Committee, was then introduced and received with cheers. He pleaded recent illness as an apology for not being able to address the meeting at length. He assured the assemblage that all they had heard from Kansas gave but a faint idea of the outrages committed, and so the report of the committee would prove. Judge Edmonds read the resolutions.

A gentleman then arose and led the crowd in singing a Rallying Song, to the air of the Marseilles hymn, which was given with great effect. The following was the chorus:

Arise, Arise, ye brave!
And let our war cry be
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free men,
Fremont and Victory!

Scholar Trumbull, of Illinois, was then introduced, and he proceeded to deliver a powerful argument upon the subject of the Kansas Nebraska bill, the aggressions of the slave power, the serenity of the so-called Democratic party. He spoke at great length, and was enthusiastically cheered. Hon. Francis B. Kimball, of Ohio, followed. Mr. Grow, of Illinois, also spoke with effect. Letters were received from Senator Seward, Benj. F. Butler, Preston King, and others, apologizing for not being present, and expressing cordial approval of the nomination. At the close of the proceedings, the immense crowd marched in procession to the residence of Col. Fremont, and after the band had performed "Hail to the Chief," the Col. appeared upon the balcony. He was received with nine tremendous cheers.

Speech of Col. Fremont.—When the cheering had partially subsided, he said:

Gentlemen—I thank you for your friendly call, and I am happy to receive this enthusiastic expression of your devotion to the cause in which we are engaged. The enthusiasm you have manifested, and the soundness of the cause to which it is directed, give me great confidence in your final and complete success. If I am elected to the high office for which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the government according to the Constitution, as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it, and in such way as to preserve both Liberty and the Union. In my present relation to you, it is hardly proper that I should say more to night, especially as you will hereafter expect me to communicate with you more fully; and I therefore content myself with again thanking you very warmly for your congratulations and the kindness you have manifested toward me.

When Col. Fremont had concluded, the cheering commenced again and was continued for several minutes. As it was dying away, a call for three more for Mrs. Fremont roused it again, and nine more like unto the most hearty of those that had gone before were given. Judge Emmett came forward and said:

Fellow citizens: We have now shown Col. Fremont the first detachment of the great army of Liberty; but even this grand demonstration is only a small representation of what is already in the field. It is ominous of the result of the coming campaign—the most important that has existed for many years. Col. Fremont is sure to succeed in planting the flag of freedom upon the White House, as he planted it in California. [Cheers and cries for Mrs. Fremont.] Judge Emmett continuing, said, you know that such occasions are apt to disconcert ladies, and I hope you will not insist upon seeing her.

But they would not be satisfied until they had seen the wife of the next President, so, escorted by the Colonel, she appeared at the window, when nine more cheers were given. After Mrs. Fremont had retired, the band performed an appropriate air, and the vast concourse returned slowly to their homes.

Boston Ratification Meeting.

Boston, June 24.—The Republican nomination of Fremont and Dayton was endorsed last evening by a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall. General John S. Tyler presided, assisted by eleven other prominent citizens of all parties. There were delegations present from all the neighboring towns, and the Hall was packed at an early hour. The Hon. Thomas G. Elliott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, gave an account of the doings of that Convention, which resulted in the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. Eloquent and effective speeches were made by Judge Hoar, Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and others. Resolutions

were adopted fully endorsing the nominations.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, on invitation addressed the meeting. On taking the stand he was received with a storm of cheers. He said these shouts assume that the spirit of the Puritan Fathers still pervades the bosoms of their descendants. Within these hallowed walls, where the infant form of liberty was cradled, we are assembled to protect it now. Then it was a revolution of force, now it is a revolution by the ballot box. [Cheers.] These shouts shall carry dismay into the heart of every Hunker Democrat in Massachusetts. [Cheers.] The question is not that the South shall be Abolitionized, but whether the whole free North shall be Africanized; not a question whether the slaves of the South shall be emancipated, but whether the freeman of the North shall be made slaves; and he who is not ready for such a question, would have been a Cow boy in the Revolution. [Cheers.] He characterized the Democratic party, as the Negro party, and as more sectional than all the Garrisonian Abolitionists in the North. [Cheers.] The Republican party, he said was founded on a constitutional basis. Let the North unite and stand by the principles of Washington, Jefferson and Adams, and they can bid defiance to all other parties in the Union.

A meeting was held outside, of those unable to gain admittance, which was addressed by numerous speakers.

Fremont in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 24.—An immense meeting took place last night to ratify the nominations of Fremont and Dayton. The numbers were estimated at from eight to ten thousand. Edward D. Mansfield presided, and the meeting was addressed by Caleb B. Smith, Charles Reemelin, Judge Hendley, and others. The Germans marched to the meeting in a large procession, bearing transparencies. Chas. Reemelin, the German orator, was the first speaker. He said the Cincinnati Convention did not represent a Democratic party. He spoke at great length in denunciation of that party and its platform, and in vindication of genuine democratic principles. The resolutions, which were then read ratify the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention, "condemn the nominees and declare eternal hostility to the spread of slavery. Stirring speeches were then delivered by Judge Hendley, Caleb B. Smith, Fred. Hancock and Mr. Hallen. Guns were fired, and the meeting adjourned with tremendous cheering for Fremont.

Ratification in New Haven.

New Haven, Conn. June 25.—A meeting of citizens, composed of those formerly belonging to various political parties, was held on "the green" to night, with music, bonfires and torches, to celebrate the nomination of Fremont. The principal speech was made by Hon. James Dixon, the newly chosen United States Senator.

Fremont in Cleveland.

The Republican Ratification meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on last Saturday evening, is represented to have been one of the largest ever held in that city. Wm. Slado, jr., presided. Judge Spalding narrated the leading incidents of the National Convention, and warmly eulogized the nominees. Hon. David K. Carter followed in a thrilling speech, advocating Republican principles, denouncing the course of the Administration, and ridiculing Buchanan's pretensions to statesmanship. Col. Lane, of Kansas, was then introduced, and received with enthusiastic cheering. He spoke at length upon the wrongs of Kansas and the injustice of the slave system. In the course of his speech, a man in the crowd called him a liar. Col. Lane demanded to know who he was, and challenged him, if he was a man, to meet him next morning at the Anzier House. No one answered. Stirring appeals were made by Hon. Hiram Griswold and others, and the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheering.

Fremont in Indiana.

A Fremont Ratification Meeting was held at Indianapolis last Thursday evening, at which the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. We learn from the Journal of that city that bonfires lighted Washington street from end to end, cannon thundered at the East Market House, large and joyous crowds gathered in hundreds at every corner, and shouts for "Fremont and Freedom" went up from thousands, while fireworks blazed at intervals from many points, and fire balls were tossed about.

FREMONT IN INDIANA. Wayne county, Indiana, promises, in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, to give two thousand majority for Fremont. At a barn raising a few days ago, near Richmond, where there were sixty-two voters, every man was for Fremont.

Republican Ratification meetings are now being held in all the Free States, and from every quarter come accounts of enthusiastic gatherings of the people to approve of the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. There was a rousing meeting at Albany on Tuesday night, the largest and most enthusiastic that has been in the political Capital of that State. Among the orators on the occasion was Gen. Viole, of Troy, formerly a Democrat, but now an earnest and enthusiastic advocate of the principles which constitute the platform of the Republican party, and of the candidates who stand upon that platform.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Yankee Sullivan Arrested and Committed Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26th.—The steamer Granada has arrived from Aspinwall with California dates to the 5th inst. The Vigilance Committee still controlled affairs at San Francisco. On the 22d of May Casey and Cora were hung by the committee. The funeral of Mr. King, the victim of Casey, took place the same day. Perfect order and decorum was preserved throughout the proceedings. The vigilance committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee Sullivan, who on the 1st inst. committed suicide in one of the cells at the committee rooms, leaving a confession in regard to the last election in San Francisco.

On the 21st inst. the opponents of the vigilance committee attempted to hold a meeting to denounce the committee, but it proved a total failure. Several murders and accidents are recorded as occurring in the interior. The health of San Francisco was good. Business was moderate and active.

Martial law had been declared in San Francisco, and the public excitement was on the increase. Sacramento had offered to furnish a thousand men to assist the committee.

The committee had determined to carry out their men with seven hundred stand of arms, and rumors were circulating of a contemplated attack on the committee rooms which were doubly guarded, and two cannons were planted before the door laden with grape shot. All the papers except the Herald side with the committee.

FROM OREGON.

The Indian hostilities in Oregon had been partially suppressed at the last accounts. A difficulty occurred in Washington Territory on account of the attempt of Judge Spenders to hold his court during the existence of martial law. The judge had been captured for safe-keeping until peace should be established.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Advices from Costa Rica state that the army had been disbanded. The cholera was raging throughout the State. Baron Bulow died of cholera during the retreat of the army from Nicaragua.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing later and most alarming intelligence from California. A complete reign of terror exists at San Francisco. The government authority is entirely usurped by a Vigilance Committee, sitting in secret, who arrest, condemn and hang men at will.

Casey, who shot John King in a quarrel, and Cora who killed Mr. Richardson, have been hung by the orders of this self constituted tribunal, and other persons are under arrest; the orders of the Court are set at defiance.

The funeral of Mr. King took place on the 22d at the Unitarian Church at San Francisco, where the services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Cutler, Taylor and Lucy. At their conclusion a procession was formed, said to be the most imposing ever seen in California, and the remains were conveyed to their last resting place in the Lone Mountain Cemetery.

While these ceremonies were going on in one part of the city, a far different scene was being enacted in another, that of the execution of Casey and Cora, under the orders of the Vigilance Committee. Casey made a speech in which he entreated the citizens not to consider him a murderer; claiming that he had been taught to fight and resent injuries and he had only killed King for sufficient provocation. When the noose was placed about his neck, he was deeply affected and nearly fainted away, and would have fallen from the scaffold but for those who supported him. Cora did not say a word, or desire to. He stood upon the scaffold during Casey's speech perfectly unmoved, and when the rope was put around his neck he was unconcerned as before. He also pressed the cross to his lips often during his last moments.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock, everything being in readiness to carry out the designs of the executioners, the signal was given, and the cord that held the outer end of the scaffolds, or platforms, was cut upon the roof of the building, and the doomed men were both launched into eternity, and suspended between the heaven and the earth. They were dropped about six feet, and expired apparently without any struggling, save a few motions of the lower limbs. During this solemn and awful ceremony a perfect stillness and silence was observed by the vast throng who were spectators of the scene. The Guards and many of the citizens who were near, uncovered their heads during the execution.

Yankee Sullivan committed suicide because he had overheard one of his guards talking to another and saying that he was to be hung the next day. Before his death he made a full confession of his whole career of crime and villainy. His confession shows clearly that the most of the elections held in California have been mere farces, the popular voice being nullified by fraud and ballot box stuffing.

On the 31st of June, the Governor issued his proclamation, declaring the country in a state of insurrection, and authorizing the Major General of the Second Division of the State militia to raise an army to preserve law and order. The Vigilance Committee have 50000 men fully armed and equipped ready for instant action, being thoroughly organized and in constant drill for two weeks under competent officers. Men, money and munitions of war from all parts of the State are at their command.

The Vigilance Committee still continued their organization, and if a judgment may be formed from the tone of the newspapers sustaining their proceedings, had no idea of dissolving it. Thus matters remained at the departure of the steamer, with the city on the very verge of an armed conflict between the legal authorities of the State and the self constituted oppressors of the grievances of the citizens. It is to be hoped, however, that more mature reflection on the part of the Committee will relieve the country from the terrible evils of a civil war, and its members from the penalties which must attach to treason.