

E. BEATTY,  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The **CARLISLE HERALD** is published weekly on a large sheet, containing twenty columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.50 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$3.00 in all cases when payments are 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 two columns 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.

Table with 3 columns: Type of ad, 3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months. Rows include 1 Square, 2 Columns, 3 Columns, 4 Columns, 5 Columns, 6 Columns, 7 Columns, 8 Columns, 9 Columns, 10 Columns.

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 6 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 **CARLISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE** is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Through 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.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
Vice President—JESSE D. BRIGHT.  
Secretary of State—W. L. MARCY.  
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT MCLELLAND.  
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.  
Secretary of War—JEPHSON DAVIS.  
Secretary of Navy—JAS. G. DENNETT.  
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Attorney General—CALVIN CURSHING.  
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANNEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.  
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIS.  
Surveyor General—J. P. BRAWLEY.  
Auditor General—B. BARKS.  
Treasurer—HENRY S. MAGRAW.  
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. B. LOWMEY, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.  
Associate Judge—Hon. JOHN RUPP, Samuel Woodburn.  
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.  
Prothonotary—Daniel K. Noll.  
Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.  
Register—William Lytle.  
High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Wildner.  
County Treasurer—Adam Samsaman.  
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 Lohach.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARTHUR NOBLE.  
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.  
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Thos. M. Middle, John Thompson, Michael Shearer, Henry Glass, David Simpson, Robert Hira, A. A. Lutz, Michael Holcomb.  
Constables—John Spahr, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. GOSWAY 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 Front streets. Rev. Mr. HALL, Pastor. Services commenced at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB B. MOSS, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.  
English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Ludlow streets. Rev. JACOB FRY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
German Reformed Church, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. DENNETT, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
Methodist Church (First Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. JOHN A. STINE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
Methodist Church (second Charge) Rev. THOMAS DAUBERNIEK, 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.  
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. NACHOLD, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

DEKINSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science.  
Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.  
James W. Wilson, Professor of Ancient Languages.  
Rev. Otis C. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.  
William C. Wilson, Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.  
Alexander Schuch, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.  
Benjamin Arthogast, Tutor in Languages.  
Samuel D. Williams, Principal of the Grammar School.  
William A. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

Carlisle Horse-Racing.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beaton; Clerks, J. P. Hassler, N. O. Musselman.—Directors, Richard Parker, John Zieg, Hugh Stuart, Thomas Paxson, B. C. Woodward, Robert Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry.  
Cumberland Valley B. & O. Co.—President, Frederick Watters; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendent, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day. Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 10.45 o'clock, A. M., and 3.17 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 8.45 o'clock, A. M., and 2.15, P. M.  
Carlisle Has and Wagon Company.—President, Frederick Watters; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beaton; Directors, F. Watters, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beaton, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass and E. M. Biddle.  
Cumberland Valley Bank.—President, John S. Sterrett; Cashier, H. A. Sturgeon; Teller, Joe. C. Hoffer; Directors, John S. Sterrett, Wm. Ker, Melchior Breenman, Richard Woods, John C. Dunlay, Robt. C. Sterrett, H. A. Sturgeon; and Captain John Dunlay.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents per paid, (except to California and Oregon, which is 10 cents) in advance.  
Postage on all newspapers, within the County, sent by mail, 13 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 20 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 quires in weight, 1 cent per 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.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856. NO. 48.

## Herald & Expositor.

CARLISLE, PA.

### TO THE OLD LINE WHIGS.

It is really disgusting to see the attempts of the Locooco press to cajole the old Whigs to the support of their candidate. Not satisfied with killing Henry Clay by lying, they are now using every effort to induce Old Clay Whigs to unite with them, in the election of Mr. Buchanan, the traducer of Henry Clay. Whigs! look at this infernal picture, published in every Loco Fogo paper in the country, in 1844, but which to wheedle you into the support of their candidate, now talk to you of the illustrious Clay, and the proud and glorious Whig party.

THE ENDOUMENT Henry Clay, the living personification and embodiment of Whig principles, Whig address. In 1777, born; in 1805 quarrelled with Col. Davis of Kentucky, which led to his first duel; in 1808 he challenged Humphrey Marshall, and fired three times at his heart; in 1825, he challenged the great John Adolph, and fired once at his heart without effect; in 1838 he planned a duel with CILLEY, by which he was wounded and a wife made a widow; in 1841, when he was 65 years old, and aged, he was under 5,000 BOUNDS TO KEEP HIMSELF FROM BEING SEATED in the United States Senate! In 1824 he had an infamous bargain with J. Quincy Adams, by which he sold out for a 6-thousand year office; he is also well known as a gambler and Sab bath breaker. His political principles are precisely the reverse of those of the Hartfordedon-deralists; opposit equal rights, equal privileges, and equal laws. He also sustains the African trade and their blood & murder!

Whigs, read the above and see if you can vote for James Buchanan!

THE AGE OF MR. BUCHANAN.—We had thought that Mr. Buchanan was a much younger man than he appears to be. In the Address of the State Central Committee, we find his age put down as follows: "Thirty-five years of distinguished services to his country in the National Councils, thirty-five years unspilled by a single mistake, thirty-five years of almost constant association with the eminent patriots of other days—thirty-five years of companionship of the Constitution—render him peculiarly the candidate for the coming struggle!" There, reader, you have the exact age of "Pennsylvania's favorite son." The figures show him to be precisely 140 years old. He must be quite a venerable gentleman, and his age certainly guarantees him the respect due to those who have passed the "meridian of life." We should suppose that as old people start the locoocos, they will cast around next time for an old gentleman known by the sobriquet of Methuselah. But really the above paragraph is the fairest specimen of an Irish bull we have ever seen. —Clarion Banner.

DIX ON FREMONT.—In 1848, Hon. John A. Dix in a speech in the Senate of the United States, in favor of asserting and paying certain claims in California, delivered March 29, indorsed Col. Fremont as follows: "In the execution of these objects, the young and accomplished officer at the head of our troops, Col. Fremont, exhibited a combination of energy, promptitude, sagacity, and prudence, which indicated the highest capacity for civil and military command, and in connection with what he has done for the cause of science, it has given him a reputation at home and abroad, of which men much older than himself might be proud. That the country will do justice to his valuable and distinguished services, I entertain not the slightest doubt."

GREAT FREMONT DEMONSTRATION IN OTSEGO N. Y.—The Otsego (New York) Herald says 5000 freemen attended the Fremont Ratification Meeting at that place. The speaking was continued through afternoon and evening. Among the speakers was ex-senator Johnson, of Delhi, an influential Democrat, who now goes for Freedom. Hon. S. Miller, a well known and influential Democrat of Delaware, also spoke. Mr. White, of Green Co., also made an eloquent speech.

### SOUTHERN CONTEMPT FOR LABOR.

When Mr. Buchanan, in the United States Senate advocated a policy which, by his own showing, would reduce the wages of the working men of this country to about "ten cents" a day, he blasted forever whatever prospects he had of reaching the Presidential chair. He struck a blow at the vital interests, the character, and the dignity of labor, and for the time being, sought to degrade it by denying it a fair remunerative reward. As a corollary of this doctrine of the "reduction of wages," we find that Herbert, the murderer of the Irish waiter, Keating, is defended at the South because, according to the Southern Democratic Code, personal servitude disgraces the white-servant to the position of the black slaves. On this ground the Charleston Standard, the leading Buchanan organ in South Carolina, demands that Herbert shall be exempted from punishment, for the murder of poor Keating. It uses this remarkable language: "Any provocation that may have been given for the assault upon him by the body of waiters, was at the most a provocation of words, and such a provocation as a servant should not have the right to resent; and, if WHITE MEN ACCEPT THE OFFICE OF MENIALS IT SHOULD BE EXPECTED THAT THEY WILL DO SO WITH AN APPREHENSION OF THEIR RELATION TO SOCIETY AND THE DISPOSITION QUIETLY TO ENCOUNTER BOTH THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND THE LIABILITIES WHICH THE RELATION IMPOSES."

There is, says the Albany Evening Journal, no more shameful and sorrowful fact in the history of our Politics, than that Mr. Buchanan, a son of a free State, and a pupil of a good school of free industry and of social equality, should be the voluntary exponent of a policy which requires Irish and American and German table waiters, to submit peaceably to insult and wrong and to confess by humility of manner and excess of endurance, that they are not MEN—free men—in the Capital of the Republic—but are brutes and chattels. The people will stifle this fatal teaching in November next, and repress its aristocratic missionaries within their present field of lashing, clubbing, branding and bounding of working men.

VOICE OF A WHIG. Hon. Samuel H. Walley, who was a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts last year, in response to a recent invitation to address a Fremont meeting, writes: "I have always been and still am a Whig. I have abandoned no whig doctrine and see no reason to do so. I am a friend to the Constitution and Union, and I cannot see any safety or prosperity for this country in any course which jeopardizes either. I am not a sectional Whig—that is for the North against the South—or for the South against the North.—I am for sustaining the North and the South in all their rights under the Constitution—neither justifying nor palliating nullification in South Carolina or in Massachusetts. I am opposed to the extension of slavery beyond the limits of the States, and I do not find that the Constitution carries, or requires, or permits Slavery in the territory of the United States, nor can it exist there without enactment, and I do not understand that Congress has the power to give slavery life in the Territories. For this reason, if for no other, I cannot support or aid in any manner the election of Mr. Buchanan. Nearly all our present troubles and distractions have their origin in the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the subsequent executive acts and omissions in Kansas. I understand this to be sanctioned and endorsed, to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Douglas, by the Cincinnati Convention. How, then, can I, or any consistent Whig, vote for the nominee of that Convention?"

Believing that it is the solemn duty of every citizen to vote; and that every vote thrown at the election will count for Fremont or for Buchanan, I should cast my vote if the question were to be decided now, for Fremont and Dayton; without hesitation, not intending by this act to join the Republican party, or to forsake the Whig party, but only availing myself of the best means in my power of carrying out what I believe to be sound Constitutional principles, and of maintaining the essential connection between Liberty and Union.

While the Whig party remains true to Whig principles, I shall always remain a Whig and vote for the candidates of the party—when, as now, they have no candidate, I shall vote for the man and the platform which I believe to be the most nearly in accordance with Whig principles and the Constitution of our country.

COMMODORE ROBERT F. STOCKTON HAS written a letter withdrawing from the contest for the Presidency. His associate on the ticket, Kenneth Rayner, withdrew sometime ago. This slightly narrows the contest, one ticket being entirely out of the field. Fillmore, Fremont, Buchanan and Cerritt Smith are the only men now regularly before the people as candidates for the President.

THE HON. WASHINGTON MCCARTNY, President Judge of the Lehigh and Northampton district, died in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning week. He had been afflicted for some three months past, with a distressing malady, which incapacitated him from the discharge of his judicial duties.

### BROOKS AND BURLINGAME.

It appears that Mr. Brooks of South Carolina challenged Mr. Burlingame who, accepting, appointed the place of meeting in Canada. Mr. Brooks publishes a statement wherein he says it would be at the risk of his life to go through the enemy's country, to meet him at the designated spot, and that should he be successful in getting there and killing Mr. Burlingame, he would not be suffered to return home alive. The rumor of this affair got abroad in Washington, and on Tuesday, Mr. Brooks was arrested and held to bail in \$5,000 to keep the peace. Mr. Burlingame, had in the meantime, started for Canada, and accomplished his journey so far as New York, when he received the intelligence that Mr. Brooks did not intend to follow him. He sent word immediately to Washington, that he intended forthwith to return. He was answered to pursue his journey to Canada, and await his appointed time, but some of his friends anticipated his return. Meanwhile, the police officers of that city are on the look out for him, a warrant having been issued for his arrest. On Thursday, Mr. Campbell published a card in the Union requesting a suspension of public opinion in relation to the statement of Mr. Brooks, until Mr. Burlingame's return to Washington.

It is presumed that this duel, in embryo, will be amicably arranged by the friends of the parties, to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned, as has been the case in numerous instances heretofore. The National Intelligencer of Monday contains Mr. Burlingame's reply to Mr. Brooks' recent card, giving a full account of the transaction from the beginning of their difficulty. He said he did not retract or modify any part of his speech, but at the instance of Mr. Brooks and his own friends did not hesitate to avow that it did not violate parliamentary or personal decorum, and in no other sense could he have been understood. Mr. Burlingame dismisses Mr. Brooks from all further consideration. While disavowing friendliness to duelling, he was willing to act in self defence and in defending the honor of his State; excusing himself under the circumstances and resting his cause with a generous people.

A statement by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, is appended. He gives the facts of his connection with the affair. He suggested the time and place for the resumption of the difficulty, maintaining that the challenged party had the right to fix them; and for this he alone is responsible. He was not aware of any articles of the code which required him to consult the wishes of Mr. Brooks or his friends.—It was settled without reference to them. If there is any complaint the error was Mr. Campbell's. Mr. Burlingame objected to the Clifton House, Canada, on Saturday last, saying he was willing to go to South Carolina, or elsewhere, but Mr. Campbell insisted that Mr. B. must be governed by him. Mr. Burlingame reluctantly acquiesced.

Mr. Campbell says that Mr. Brooks would have been as personally secure north of Mason and Dixon's line as Mr. Burlingame would have been south of it. Mr. Campbell also further remarks that his course was dictated solely by private friendship, in the hope that he might be instrumental in some honorable way of restoring amicable relations between the parties, and he expressed his gratification that he is free from having caused the shedding of a brother's blood.

FREMONT MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal referring to the Fremont movement in that State, remarks: "It is a notorious fact that all of the electors upon this Fremont electoral ticket, so far as their antecedents are known here, have heretofore been Democrats, and voted for the Democratic candidates in the last state election—George D. Baise, of Logan, one of the Fremont electors for the State at large, was the Democratic elector for the Third District of 1848. Both of the Fremont electors for the State at large did all they could for Carke." The vote of the German population of Kentucky is estimated at 10,000. This vote has hitherto been given to the Democratic party, but nearly the whole of it will now go to the support of this Fremont ticket. In 1854 the Free German Republicans of this State held a convention in Louisville, and adopted an ultra-anti-slavery platform.—They have since continued to act with the Democratic party, only because they have no opportunity to vote for Free Soil candidates; but now they will in a body leave the Democratic and sustain the Free Soil ticket. It is evident to every well informed man, that the whole strength of this Fremont party in Kentucky will be derived exclusively from the Democratic ranks, and that this Free Soil movement will place Mr. Buchanan in a minority of not much less than 25,000 votes in this State.

Some of the Sag Night editors, in enumerating the claims of Buchanan upon the people, have had the impudence to speak of him as having been among the first to take up arms in the defence of his country in the war of 1812. The gross falsification of the record can be attributed only to utter ignorance or to wilful attempt to deceive. So far from aiding his countrymen in the war of 1812, he took part with England in that contest. He abused Mr. Madison's administration for undertaking to carry on a war with Great Britain. He declared that the war was unnecessary, ill-advised, and unprovoked. He was at that time prominent among the Hartford Convention Federalists, who instead of taking up arms in defence of their country, were arrayed against it, and have been charged with giving aid and comfort and warnings of danger to the British forces.—Louisville Journal.

A UNION PROPOSED.—The Lewisburg Pa. Chronicle proposes that committees of the "American" and "Republican" parties of Pennsylvania shall meet and select twenty-six electors in common.—That the friends of Fillmore shall name a twenty-seventh and the friends of Fremont a twenty-eighth.—That each party shall print tickets with the same names, except the twenty-seventh, which shall be for the friends of Fillmore or the friends of Fremont, according to the preference of each voter. And that each elector shall be pledged in writing, to cast the electoral vote of the State either for Fillmore or Fremont, as the twenty seventh elector for the one or the other, shall have a majority of the votes cast. The object, it will be seen, is to unite the Opposition of Pennsylvania upon a single electoral ticket. The Chronicle is a Fremont journal, and the proposition has already been responded to, by several other Fremont papers in the interior.

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday last, bringing California papers to the 5th inst, and a million and a half in gold. The advices from San Francisco indicate that the State authorities are apparently determined to make no further resistance to the Vigilance Committee.

The most startling event of the week previous to the sailing of the steamer was the stabbing of S. R. Hopkins by David S. Terry, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.—Hopkins had proceeded to the office of Dr. Aobe, the Navy agent, for the purpose of arresting S. R. Maloney, charged with attempting to convey munitions of war to the city for the use of the State. Judge Terry being present interfered and protected Maloney, and together with others, formed an armed party to escort Maloney to the Depot street armory. Hopkins collected assistance and attacked the other party in the streets, when a struggle ensued, in the course of which Terry stabbed Hopkins with a bowie knife, who fell senseless. The news of the meet was immediately communicated to the Executive Committee, who were in session. A general alarm was sounded for the rally of the committee's troops and in fifteen minutes a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry and five companies of artillery were in motion.

In the meantime Maloney and his party had taken refuge on a back building well guarded and fortified. This building was soon invested on all sides by the committee's troops and the inmates were ordered to surrender. They obeyed without hesitation and Maloney and Terry were taken and conveyed as prisoners to the head quarters of the committee. At the same time the armories of the State troops were invested and forced to surrender to the committee. One hundred State troops were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released on parole. At the last dates Judge Terry was still in the custody of the committee—and Hopkins was still alive.

The Oregon Indian skirmishes continued.—Col. Wright was not killed as was previously reported.—Col. Buchanan had had a battle with the Indians on Big Meadow, in which forty Indians were killed, and ten whites. Gen. Walker was inaugurated President of Niuwaga on the 12th inst. Rivas still holds possession of the town of Leon, and many natives considering the inauguration of Gen. Walker as an act of usurpation, have declared against him. Among the deserters sro. Col. Mendez and Gen. Chilton. Much sickness prevails among Walker's troops; and frequent desertions were taking place. There was no sign of an invasion at the latest date, but it was considered that a certain league of the Northern States still existed, and an invasion was looked for at the close of the rainy season. Gen Walker needed money for the coming struggle.

SOUTHERN OPINIONS.—At the New Haven Republican Ratification meeting, on the 4th, Gen. Wilson said, in his speech, that he received an average of five letters a day from the South, whose authors said that there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment in the Southern States, but the despotism was so severe there that it allowed no expression of their views; but if the North would extinguish their dough faced politicians the would before South would join hands with us in arresting the further progress of slavery in the Territories.—Exchange.

We have here exhibited, in a nut shell the true way of preventing the spread of slavery in Free Territory. It is mainly, if not entirely through the traitorous machinations of northern dough faces that the county has been brought to its present pass. Let the freemen of the north purge the Halls of Congress of the Douglasses, Biggers, Glancy Jones, Cadwaladers, and Florences, and we need have no fears that the curse of slavery will be extended beyond its legitimate limits.

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