



Democrat and Sentinel

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1855

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has issued the following call for a State Convention...

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF 1856

Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention of 1856 be held on the 4th day of March next, in Harrisburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the Convention will assemble at Harrisburg, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Democratic National Convention...

THE HON. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, has withdrawn his claims to the Democratic Presidential Nomination in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN.

THE NEW YORK HERALD thinks that Mr. BUCHANAN, as the Presidential candidate in 1856, will unite the two democratic factions in that State...

Fire. We regret to learn that the barn of Henry Hubert, in Richland township, in this county, was burned down on Friday evening last.

It is supposed to have been set on fire by some of the same gang who have recently been committing depredations in Summerhill township...

The Vote of Virginia. The vote of Virginia, cast in May last for State officers, was officially declared by the joint committee of the two Houses on Friday last...

THE VACANT BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP. It is now generally believed that Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, will be appointed to the vacant Brigadier Generalship created by the new Army Bill...

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes: "The Democratic administration members, though in a meagre minority in the House, possess the largest share of talent and experience in debate..."

Court Proceedings

Commonwealth, vs David H. Tucker. Perjury & Bastardy. A True Bill, Defendant pleads not Guilty &c. Jury called and Sworn who find the Defendant guilty. Motion for new Trial and reasons filed.

Commonwealth, vs Silas Adams. Indictment for Assault & Battery. A True Bill. Defendant not Taken. District Attorney enters a nolle prosequi on payment of cost of Defendant.

Commonwealth, vs Edward Coffield. Indictment for Receiving Stolen Goods. A True Bill. Continued, and Defendant ordered to enter recognizance for his appearance at next Sessions, Per Cur.

Commonwealth, vs Uriah Green. Indictment for Perjury. A True Bill. Process issued, Process returned no est inrentes and Process issued to Sheriff of Blair county. Not Taken.

Commonwealth, vs George Bheam & Edward Coffield. Indictment for Larceny. A True Bill. Recognizance of George Bheam perfected and case continued to next Sessions as to Coffield. He being ordered to enter into recognizance.

Commonwealth, vs Francis Kelly. Assault & Battery. A True Bill. Nolle prosequi Entered by District Attorney on payment of cost by Defendant.

Commonwealth, vs Adam Hitzell. Assault and Battery. Defendant pleads "not Guilty" and submits Sentence a fine of Two Dollars.

Commonwealth, vs George W. Strohecker. Assault & Battery. Not a True Bill. Sentenced accordingly.

Commonwealth, vs John Skelly. Indictment for Larceny. A True Bill. Continued to next Sessions and Defendant ordered to enter into recognizance in \$500.00.

Commonwealth, vs George Kurts. Assault & Battery. A True Bill. Recognizance forfeited.

Commonwealth, vs Daniel Diahong, Jr. Indictment for Assault & Battery, with intent to ravish. A True Bill. Defendant pleads "not guilty." Jury called, &c., who find Defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. On motion and reasons filed a new trial granted and at the same time, District Attorney enters a nolle prosequi as to first count in the indictment and Defendant pleads "Guilty" as to second count, and the court sentenced Defendant to pay a fine of \$25.00 and costs.

Commonwealth, vs Augustus Meyers. Indictment for Larceny. A True Bill. Defendant pleads "not Guilty," Jury called and Sworn and finds Defendant "not Guilty."

Commonwealth, vs James Skelly & John Dillon. Indictment for Riot. A True Bill. Process issued. Defendants not in Court.

Commonwealth, vs John Fiegel Jr., Randolph Harper, Abraham Green and Abraham Slick. Larceny & Felony. A True Bill. Defendant pleads "not Guilty." Jury called. Jury called Sworn, and finds the Defendant "not Guilty."

Commonwealth, vs James S. Clossin, Randolph Harper and John Fiegel, Jr. Burglary, Felony. A True Bill. Certified into Oyer & Terminer, agreeably to Act of Assembly &c., and Defendant James S. Clossin being arraigned, pleads "not Guilty." Jury called and Sworn who find Defendant "not Guilty."

Commonwealth, vs Ann Quartz, et al. Assault and Battery. Not a True Bill, and prosecutor Stephen A. Meyers, Sentenced to pay the costs by the court.

Commonwealth, vs James S. Clossin, Abraham Slick, et al. Larceny. A True Bill. Defendant pleads "not Guilty." Jury called and Sworn who find the Defendant, Abraham Slick Guilty in manner and form, &c., and the value of the property \$4.00.

Commonwealth, vs James S. Clossin, et al. Larceny and Felony. A True Bill. Defendant pleads "not Guilty." Jury called and Sworn, who find the Defendant James S. Clossin, "Guilty" in manner and form as he stands indicted. Sentenced to pay fine of \$5.00 and costs and to undergo an imprisonment of 2 years and 3 months in the Western Penitentiary.

Commonwealth, vs James S. Clossin, et al. Burglary and Felony. A True Bill. Defendant being arraigned pleads "not Guilty." Jury called and Sworn, who find the Defendant James S. Clossin "Guilty in manner," &c., Defendant Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5.00 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in Western Penitentiary for 3 years to commence and be reckoned from the expiration of the above term.

Commonwealth, vs James S. Clossin. Receiving Stolen Goods. A True Bill. District Attorney on leave granted, enters a nolle prosequi.

Commonwealth, vs James S. Clossin. Receiving Stolen Goods. A True Bill. District Attorney on leave granted, enters a nolle prosequi.

Commonwealth, vs John Dougherty, Jr., et al. Indictment for Affray. Defendant John Dougherty pleads "Guilty." Sentence postponed to next Session and case continued.

Commonwealth, vs Joseph Halsehead. Assault and Battery. A True Bill. Jury called and Sworn and directed by the court to return a verdict of "not Guilty" on ground of Insanity.

Samuel Dillon, vs R. M. S. Jackson. Case continued.

SECOND WEEK. Smith Sargent for use of Charles Ellis, vs John Young who survives Thomas Young and John Young, Administrator of Thomas Young, deceased. Jury called and Sworn who find for the Plaintiff \$888.06.

NEW BRANCHES OF THE PEACE.—A grand jury of Allegheny county, has made a presentment to the Court of Quarter Sessions, which moots the question whether female equestrian trials at agricultural fairs and baby shows "and such like improprieties" are not indictable offences! The Grand Jury asks the Court whether it has not got too many tipstaves, and whether something cannot be done to prevent the committing magistrates of the county from sending to Court such a mass of petty cases of assault and battery, &c., as they do.

The following shows the strength of the prominent candidates, for Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and the parties to which they belong, as given on the first balloting:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Party. Includes names like Richardson, Democrat; Fuller, American; Campbell, Republican; Pennington, American; Marshall, American; Banks, American.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The price of sugar has advanced at Havana. Counterfeit \$20 notes on the Bank of Chtyaburg are in circulation. Canada has reduced the term of naturalization from seven to three years.

It is said that ten thousand copies of Longfellow's new poem have already been sold. Nebraska has a population of 4665, eleven of whom are slaves.

It is said, no living animal can exist in the Great Salt Lake. The average duration of human life throughout the world is 33 years.

One fifth of the whole surface of Louisiana is annually overflowed by the Mississippi. A quart of flour weighs just one pound, a quart of corn meal one pound and two ounces.

The stock market of New York has improved. Several kinds of stock had advanced. The supply of money is increasing.

The late European news says that Sweden joins the Allies. Her government is borrowing money. The Princess Murat, who may possibly be Queen of Naples, is a native of Charleston, South Carolina.

The work on the Washington monument, says the Star, has been suspended for the want of funds. The Governor of Minnesota has issued his Proclamation, declaring Henry M. Rice as the Delegate to Congress from that Territory.

We received a copy of the Standard this morning, but not in time to answer the editor's article. We will attend to him in our next issue.

The Washington Union gives notice that it will hereafter be conducted under the firm of O. P. Nicholson and J. W. Forney, as joint editors and proprietors.

Clubs are forming in New York for the support of Senator Hunter, of Virginia, for President, and Augustus Schell, of New York, (Hard Shell,) for Vice President.

It is now said that the late difficulties in Kansas arose from a "border ruffian" killing a free State man named Dow, at a blacksmith shop. The murderer escaped to Missouri.

Matilda Winn, who was injured a couple of years ago by a collision on the Macon, Ga., Railroad, has recovered \$2,000 damages from the company.

The American Institute of New York, has bought the Crystal Palace for \$125,000, and taken possession. The debts of the Palace amount to \$175,000.

Col. Walker has court-martialed and shot his Secretary of War, for treason, and one of his soldiers of the American battalion for the unprovoked murder of a Nicaraguan lad.

It is understood that the President is about to issue a Proclamation against the organization of any expedition in the United States, to aid and assist Col. Walker.

Petitions are in course of signature in Leavenworth, Doniphan, Lawrence, Osceola and Topeka, Kansas, requesting President Pierce to remove Gov. Wilson Shannon.

Traugh of the Standard is anxious that the public should know that he has received the appointment of CARGO INSPECTOR, at Hollidaysburg, worth two dollars a day, and nothing to do.

The wife of Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, died in Frankfort, Kentucky, on Sunday the 2d inst. The Governor was telegraphed at Indianapolis, but did not arrive until she had breathed her last.

It should be known that a small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy any insect that may find its way into the stomach; and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter the ear.

According to the quarterly statement of the banks of the State, the entire circulation of the banks of Ohio on the first Monday in November was \$9,164,695. This is just about the circulation of the New York city banks.

Twenty-five years ago Iowa was a wilderness, tenanted only by the savage. Now she has a civilized population estimated at six hundred thousand, and constantly increasing. The emigration this year has been very heavy.

In some parts of Pennsylvania the corn crops are said to be greater in the aggregate than at any time before in fifteen years. One field, owned by Dr. Wm. Eagon, of Washington county, made one hundred and twenty-two bushels per acre.

Rev. Henry C. Dean, a Methodist Clergyman, of Iowa, has been elected Chaplain to the Senate. He is said to be Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Know-Nothing. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Parker and Archbishop Hughes, each received one vote.

It is rather a curious incident that when the Americans sent Dr. Franklin, a printer, as minister to France, the court of Versailles sent M. Girard, a book-binder, as minister to Congress. When Dr. Franklin heard of it—"Well," said he, "I'll print the Independence of America, and M. Girard will bind it."

The president and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have decided that the "soldiers of the war of 1812," who intend to participate as delegates in the National Convention, to be held at Washington on the 8th of January, shall pass over their road free. Doubtless other roads will act in the same liberal manner.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge for this State, at the election in Philadelphia, on Monday: Peter Williamson, Feq.; R. W. G. M.; Dr. J. K. Mitchell, R. W. D. G. M.; Henry M. Phillips, R. W. S. G. W.; John Thompson, R. W. J. G. W.; William H. Adams, R. W. G. S.; and Thomas E. Baxter, R. W. G. T.

CHURCH EMBLEM.—The Chicago Democrat of Tuesday says that a woman arrived in that place a few days previous, with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking East for burial. On the route, she fell in with a young man, and, on the arrival of the cars at Chicago, they went off together, leaving the dead body of the husband in the depot, where it has remained since.

From the American Celt.

Living Devices of "Our" Fillibusters. Whatever glory may be had by dint of hard and untrifling lying, our active little Fillibuster faction have already achieved. They have met the British lion on the field of his ancient renown—the famous field of original fiction. The London Times itself, the standard bearer of political malice, has confronted them, and it is hard to tell which party lies best: our voluble fillibusters or the enemy's champions.

Our fillibusters have been more active than honest in their past operations. They have boasted a Russian patronage for which there is not the smallest foundation in fact. The Russian agents are no fools; they know well of what temper dissipated refugees are made; they learned that lesson long before they saw any maudlin maker of Irish revolutions;—they may have listened to their pathetic tale, but they certainly did not draw their purse-strings.

Our fillibusters' next made use of the name of a distinguished General born in Ireland, as one of their patrons. That General laughs at their silly scheme, and if any honest victim of the deception wishes to see our authority for denouncing the roguish use made of his name, he can see it, in an unmistakable recent document, at our office.

Our fillibusters represent the Boston "Parent Society" as directed by men of great wealth, education, and talent. Three or four men of some means—worth several thousands each—are instanced. But the half dozen really rich Irishmen of Massachusetts have not joined.—The Secretary, Dr. Smith, represented as "educated at some of the first Universities of Europe," was really educated at an Irish Police Barrack. It is no dishonor, but the contrary, to this energetic but uneducated man, that he obtained a diploma somewhere in this country, and made a lucrative practice for himself both before and since the date of his diploma. What is dishonest in the fact is, representing him as a highly educated person, "from the first Universities of Europe"—a story we are sure he does not countenance.

Our fillibusters assert that they have a formidable party in Ireland, eager for their advent. We were in Ireland later than most of them, and the very business we had there was to ascertain the state of the country. So far as we could learn, they have no party whatever in Ireland. The Irish Press unanimously assert the same. The Irish clergy assert the same. Duffy asserts it, over his own signature. If they will not believe "moderate men" and "reactionists," like him and us, let them ask Mr. J. B. Dillon, or any intelligent Irishman in private life, who has visited the mother country the present year. Do not keep up a false pretence in the face of every authority on the spot, or lately from it; if you have even one witness of what you say, produce him.

Our fillibusters feel that the editor of the American Celt is in their way, and, therefore, they do him the honor of a weekly broadside of billingsgate. Forty-eight slender fifties times convicted, are called up in evidence against him. The writings of Joseph Brennan, once editor of the Dublin Irishman—a piratical counterfeit of the old Nation—which poor Duffy, from his prison cell, exposed and stripped of its stolen clothes—now "the Irish editor of a Know-Nothing paper," (the Citizen's account of him six weeks ago,)—his writings are quoted against us, but his name is carefully suppressed! Why? Because if the author was given, the authority would be useless.

And now, friends of Ireland and America, will you suffer in silence, your own reputation and that of the land of your birth, to be dragged through the gutter by these Mc Cleghans and Lynchies, the undergraduates of the Bennetts and Beaches of the New York press? Will you allow unrebuked these paltry gettys up of newspaper "excitements" to belie and belittle the good old cause? Are you perfectly content to be made the laughing stock of both sides of the Atlantic, from your supposed identity with these feeble authors of furious proclamations?—They talk of a general convention in this city on the 4th of December next! Dr. Timothy H. Smith has convoked it over his great seal! Some few omnibuses will meet. But if they presume to speak for you, you must repudiate them and their speeches. Far better will it be, to prevent by reason and remonstrance the coming together of any such fool's Parliament. This, to some extent, you can do, and should do, for this nuisance having reached the public eye, it will involve us all in its infamy, if you and we, and all of us, do not, in our several spheres, disown from it, and totally disclaim it as representing the Irish in America.

The only elements of respectability "the movement" (bless the mark!) ever could have had, it has not now. One "leader" has purchased a farm, a thousand miles west of "the movement"; another has married a wife; a third, a fourth, and a fifth, are wisely attending to their private affairs, alternately laughing and blushing at the follies or the frauds of the present conspirators. Not one man known to his countrymen generally for considerable talents or respectable services, or sound judgement, favors this mischievous—this criminal farce. It was conceived in falsehood, and on falsehood, ever since its birth, it has been fed. Away with it; it is a disgrace to the Irish name and to the Irish cause! No Fillibusters! No Convention with conspirators! No toleration for Humbug! No mercy for the fabricators of Falsehood!

A Cut into Live Oak. The Philadelphia Times, an American paper, makes a deep cut into the pretensions of Live Oak in the following paragraph: "Live Oak" urges us to caution Geo. Law, Esq., against extortion by avowed friends who are deluding him with the idea that he can buy him a nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Law, we should think, has sense enough to know that he has no chance of a nomination, and that moneys paid to professed friends for such a purpose, act as a mere encouragement of extortion and a bounty for the support of spavined political hacks.

THE COST.—According to a Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, the cost of the Eastern war greatly exceeds one million of dollars per day. This is indeed enormous. Such an outlay long continued, must produce disastrous results to the nations immediately engaged. It is said that of 80,000 horses sent to the Black Sea by France, only 10,000 remain. The other 70,000 either perished in battle, or through exposure, fatigue and neglect. The average cost was about \$100 each, and about as much more to convey them to the Crimea.

Mon. Lyman Trumbull.

It is understood that Mr. Trumbull has no commission from the Governor of Illinois, and, therefore, that he claims a seat as Senator by virtue of an election by the Legislature, but which the Governor declines to recognize as legal under the constitution of the State. We believe the following statements present the case as it will be brought before the Senate:

The constitution of the State of Illinois provides that Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected for the term of nine years, and that the persons so elected shall not be appointed or elected to, or hold any other office of honor or profit, either under the authority of the State, or of the United States, during the term for which he was so elected, or for one year thereafter, and all votes that may be given either by the voters of the State of Illinois or by the Legislature thereof, for any person so elected judge, during said term for any office aforesaid, shall be null and void.

In 1852, Mr. Trumbull was elected Judge of the Supreme Court for one of the judicial divisions of the State of Illinois, and was duly commissioned as such according to law, took the necessary oath, and entered upon the duties of said office of Judge. He exercised the duties of said office two out of the nine years for which he was elected, and then resigned, and became a candidate for Congress in the district in which he resided, and was elected.

The Governor of the State of Illinois refused to give to Mr. Trumbull a certificate of his election to the House, upon the ground that the nine years for which he was elected Judge had not expired, and, consequently, the votes cast for him for Congress, under the constitution of the State, were void.

The Governor of the State refuses to give Mr. Trumbull a certificate of his election as Senator, upon the same ground that he refused to certify that he was elected to the House of Representatives, referring to the State Constitution, which declares all those votes cast by the legislature for Mr. Trumbull for the Senate were void.

One of our city cotemporaries has fallen into the mistake of supposing that the same provision existed in the constitution of Illinois when Judge Douglas was first elected to Congress. Judge Douglas was elected to Congress first in 1842, he then occupying a seat on the Supreme Court bench. This election took place under the first constitution of Illinois, which had no clause in it prohibiting Judges of the State Court from being elected to Congress.

The present Constitution of Illinois was adopted on the first day of April, 1848—Judge Douglas was then in Congress, and he never has occupied a place in the judiciary of Illinois since the adoption of the present constitution, which does contain a clause prohibiting Judges from holding a seat in Congress, &c., during the term for which said Judge was elected.

From the Bedford Gazette. Election of Adjutant General! The appointment of Aide-de-Camp by the Governor a Burlesque upon the Militia!

We take the liberty of making the following pointed and forcible extract from a letter bearing date November 9, 1855, addressed to us after reading the Gazette of last week. The writer of this paragraph is one of the most accomplished gentlemen in our Commonwealth—is an officer of high rank—and has faced the enemy on more than one hard fought battle field, in which he won laurels that will never fade whilst Patriotism has a name in our happy land. The view he takes of these two subjects will, we think, be endorsed by nine-tenths of the people of Pennsylvania; and by the military without a dissenting voice. But to the extract:

"The idea of electing the Adjutant General is a good one. He is not a Cabinet Officer; and there is no good reason why he should be an appointee of the Governor. The Adjutant General is the Chief of the General Staff—not an aide-de-camp of the Governor. To attempt to remove him without cause, is an abuse of power for which the party attempting it is liable to impeachment.

The Governor has no right to appoint as many aides-de-camp as he pleases. It is a violation of usage and has no precedent. I have never been able to find a law that authorized the appointment of any, nor do I believe the Governor has a right to appoint one. He holds the same position relatively to the Militia, that the President does to the Army. What would be said if President PIERCE would flood the country with some thirty or forty thousand aides-de-camp, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel? I rather think that the youngest graduate of West Point, or the greenest appointments in the new Regiments, would laugh at it—and I am quite sure that not a sentinel would present arms to them. These appointments by the Governor are a positive NUISANCE—BURLESQUE upon the Militia—and an insult to the Regimental Officer. The title is degraded. "Colonel" and "Dunderhead" have become synonymous terms. It is due to our VOLUNTEERS that the Legislature should enact a law rescinding the Commissions now issued, and limiting the number (if any are allowed, which I consider unnecessary) hereafter to two, or at most three."

Mr. Gough and the Income Tax. The London Examiner has the following: "While in Edinburgh, Mr. Gough's equanimity at breakfast was much disturbed one morning by an income-tax schedule being thrust into his hand. The commissioners of income-tax had 'calculated' that Mr. Gough would carry off no inconsiderable number of Queen Victoria's sovereigns across the Atlantic, there to be added to his store of affluence dollars," and they "reckoned" he was quite as liable to pay their lawful 16s. in the pound as any of her Majesty's subjects.—Mr. Gough was of course very exceedingly "riled" by this specimen of British tyranny and rapacity, and made many strenuous protests, both against their right to tax a citizen of the great United States, and, when what would no longer avail, against the amount at which he was assessed. Ultimately, however, he consented to be assessed on £1,500, as the amount of his gains during his lecturing tour in Great Britain, and his contribution to the expenses of the war was the sum of £87 10s.

Governor Minor, of Connecticut, has issued his proclamation, announcing that the amendment to the Constitution lately adopted, that voters must be able to read and write, is now part of the organic law of that State.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 11.—Senate.—Mr. Brodhead offered a resolution that the committee of Finance inquire into the expediency of reporting the appropriation Bills for the support of Government, and adopting other measures with a view to obtain some speedy action on them. He would ask the Senate to consider the question of the right and power of the Senate to originate appropriation Bills; his object being to avoid the evils of night sessions.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he would move to-morrow to go into an election for standing committee.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. House.—The House resumed voting for Speaker. Richardson 74; Banks 107; Fuller 27; Zollicoffer 4; Carllie 2; scattering 11. 41st ballot—Banks, 107; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 28; Zollicoffer, 3; Orr, 2; scattering, 11.

42d ballot—Banks, 106; Richardson, 75; Fuller, 27; Zollicoffer, 3; scattering, 3. 43d ballot—Banks, 107; Richardson, 75; Fuller, 25; Zollicoffer, 3—225 votes; 119 necessary to a choice.

Mr. Stanton—It is apparent that we cannot come to a result in the present condition of things. There seems to be a necessity either for out of door conference or a change to a plurality. With a view of giving the majority one more effort to unite, I move an adjournment.

Mr. Cobb (Alabama)—I second the motion. Mr. Houston (to Mr. Stanton)—Do you think you can unite?

Voices—We'll try; give us a chance. The motion to adjourn was negatived. 44th ballot—Banks, 107; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 28; Zollicoffer, 4; Orr, 2; scattering 10. 45th ballot—Banks, 106; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 27; Zollicoffer, 4; Orr, 2; scattering 10—223 votes; necessary to a choice, 112. The House adjourned.

THE DISTURBANCES IN KANSAS. THE MURDER OF CHARLES DOW. MURDER MOST FOUL.

[From the Herald of Freedom, (Kansas) Extra.] LAWRENCE, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1855.—OUR TOWN was thrown into a high state of excitement on Thursday last by the intelligence from near Hickory Point, in this Territory, that Charles W. Dow, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was most barbarously murdered by a party of demons who rejoice in the appellation of "border ruffians." Mr. Dow had been to a blacksmith shop, where several of these demons incarnate were congregated. One of them drew a rifle on him, and threatened to shoot him on the spot, but finally set down his weapon without injuring any one. Mr. Dow started to leave, and got away a few rods, when his attention was directed toward the shop by the explosion of a percussion cap. Looking around, he received a charge of buck-shot in his bosom from a wretch named Coleman, and fell dead on the spot.

An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but he was secreted by his Pro-Slavery abettors, and escaped to Missouri.

Later—The War Begun. Tuesday, Nov. 27, 4 o'clock, A. M.—A meeting of the citizens convened to-day on the ground where the murder was committed, and inquired into the facts at length. The proof corroborates our statement that one of the most cold-blooded murders on record has been committed by F. C. Coleman as principal, abetted by Hargus, Burbley, Joseph Moody and Wagouer as accessories before the fact.

A series of resolves were passed, a committee of vigilance was appointed to investigate the matter still further, to search out the offenders, and devise means to bring them to justice. Coleman and his party had fled.

The meeting continued in session till a late hour, and adjourned.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening of Monday, Mr. Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas county, who received his appointment from a bogus Legislature, attended by a posse of fourteen others, visited the house of Jacob Branson, and arrested him for security of the peace, on the oath of a couple of the abettors in the above transaction. Mr. Jones did not read or even make Mr. B. acquainted with the character of his warrant, but told him he must go with him immediately, or he would "blow B. to hell in a minute."

[Mr. Branson lives near the scene of the late murder, and Mr. Dow made his home at Mr. B.'s house. This is probably the height of his offending.]

The posse, with Mr. Branson, proceeded toward Leecompton, via Blanton. Arriving at the latter place, they were stopped by a party of Mr. B.'s neighbors who had learned of the arrest and followed him, and by a nearer route headed them near J. B. Abbott's house in Blanton. There were but fifteen of the rescuers. They threw themselves across the road, and requested Branson to leave the party. He did so, although ordered to remain with the posse, or he would be shot down.

Jones despatched an express to the Shawnee Mission for aid. He said the Governor had given him the assurance that ten thousand men should be at his service immediately, if needed, and declared they should be on the ground forthwith.

It seems that Coleman, on making his escape fled to Gov. Shannon. What cheer he received from that quarter we were not advised; suffice it to say that he made his way to Leecompton, accompanied by a guard to keep him from being injured while passing through Lawrence. The warrant was there made out against Mr. Branson, no doubt with the view of affecting his credit before a jury.

The country is all on fire! Means are being employed to call the people together. A company are patrolling the streets while we write, and the soul-stirring drum is beating to arms.

There is no doubt ere the day expires an organized body, under the charge of the Sheriff, will be again upon the country. What action our people will take in the premises we are not advised. It is probable a meeting of the citizens will be convened this morning.

OLD SOLDIER'S CONVENTION.—The Railroad Companies between New York and Washington, together with those constituting the Great Northern route through Pennsylvania, via the Sunbury and Erie, the Cattawissa, and the Reading roads, have agreed to carry passengers to the Convention on the same terms as last year.