

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. DUFFIN, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 7, 1856.

Read It.—The article on our first page, under the caption of "America for the Americans," should be read by every true American...

Good.—We mean Mr. Know's Fountain Miraculous Water. It is sold as his health, and much superior to the bottled pop, so much in use now...

Produce.—A peach twig (about a foot long), taken from a tree on the poor-house farm, in this county, was laid on our table a few days since...

The Herald still persists in its advocacy of creating a Fountain for Dickinson College—the expense to be paid by citizens of Carlisle. Well, if our citizens desire to contribute to this "enterprise," we are sure we have no right to object...

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We made two or three mistakes in announcing the result of the Virginia election, in our last issue. We stated that Mr. Wise's majority was 9,000 or 10,000. This was an error—his majority is nearly 11,000.

GODNEY'S LAST BOOK.—The June number of this popular Lady's Book tells its readers too plainly that neither Mr. L. A. Godney, the periodical's chief Editor, have ceased to spend their entire attention in preparing mental food for their numerous readers.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—This monthly, for June, has been received. It contains a continuation of the life of "Happy Sam" Stewart, renounced in history and song.

THE MISSING BRIDE, OR MIRIAM THE AVENGER. By Mrs. Emma D. E. Southworth, author of "The Last Victim." Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut st.

Mrs. Southworth has become the most popular female novelist of the present day. She writes much and well, and each succeeding work gives evidence of greater power and more advanced maturity.

Who passed the bill to sell the public works of Pennsylvania for seven and a half millions of dollars, when the Columbia railroad alone is worth that sum, and the revenue from the Canal puts into the State Treasury yearly a sum sufficient to pay the interest on double the amount for which they are to be sold?

Who passed the bill abolishing the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which brought into the Treasury more than \$100,000 per annum and which deficiency will have to come out of the pockets of the farmers?

Who attempted to remove the seat of Government from Harrisburg, because there are not a sufficient number of Faro banks, &c., &c., there to accommodate the members of the Legislature? The Know-Nothings.

Who passed a large number of bills authorizing speculators and sharpers to establish rag-mills and issue therefrom their own "promises to pay" as money—hooding the country with a worthless paper currency—enabling the drones and non-producing class of the population to prey upon the industry of the laboring men?

Who passed a Prohibitory Liquor Law in direct opposition to the will of the people—a law which is intended to take away the rights of the people, put a yoke upon their necks, and make them the bidding of aristocrats and petty tyrants—a law which is intended to oppress the poor man, and which gives to the rich the privilege of keeping their costly wines and brandies in their cellars?

Who signed all these odious laws which were passed by the Know-Nothing Legislature of Pennsylvania?

A WORK OF NECESSITY.—The Police Court of Boston, on Friday, decided that staying on Sunday is a work of necessity, as much so as preaching a sermon, and no more of an offence against the Sunday law. The barber artists were, therefore, discharged, invested with the right of free labor, with razor and shears, seven days in the week.

Four or five Cincinnati merchants have each made about \$100,000 by the recent rise of sugar.

The peach crop in the vicinity of Pittsburg, it is said, will be unusually large.

THE WAY THEY WANT TO "BOLE AMERICA."

On the Saturday night after the Virginia election, the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, the Governor elect of that glorious old Commonwealth, was at Brown's hotel, in Washington city, when his friends resolved on complimenting him with a serenade, and for that purpose employed the Marine band.

At about 9 o'clock thousands of persons had assembled in front of the hotel, when the band performed several airs. For the purpose of returning his thanks, Mr. Wise appeared on the balcony, but before he had uttered a dozen words he was rudely assailed by a mob of Know-Nothings, who had assembled for the purpose. They groaned, hissed, yelled, and applied the most obscene epithets to Mr. Wise. Several times as Mr. W. attempted to speak, these out-throat villains yelled out "it's a lie," "it's a lie," "go home," "you are a liar," &c.

That is the liberty of Americans ruling Americans, for which you so loudly clamor! The mob then proceeded to tear down the balcony to the language of liberty. Not only are the same hurrahing for the destruction of ruffians, but they would trample on the freedom of the pen and the freedom of speech. I tell you, you have found your master, in a perfumed majority, which consists of the conscientious, conservative, and steady-holding men of both parties.

This is the way, therefore, that cowardly Know-Nothingism desires to "rule." The Washington Sentinel, speaking of the disgraceful conduct of these wretches, says: "No sooner did Mr. Wise make his appearance on the balcony, than a mob of Know-Nothings, who seemed organized for the occasion, commenced their disturbances. They hurrah'd, howled, hooted, and groined. They drowned the speaker's voice with their hoarse clamors; they outraged the vast and respectable assembly that had gathered to join in the tribute to Mr. Wise, and they disgraced themselves. They were Know-nothing rowdies and ruffians, and most fit instruments, they were, to carry out the incendiary purposes of that anti-republican order."

Such inhospitable treatment of a distinguished stranger, within the gates of their city, was an outrage of which savages would not be guilty. Such contempt of the best portion of the population of Washington who were assembled in the avenue—such utter disregard of law, order, and decency—such low morality, and unmanly conduct, we cannot find language sufficiently strong, properly to characterize.

Whether these disturbers of the public peace, and these reckless violators of the hospitality of the nation, were to be punished by their judges to create this disturbance, to insult Mr. Wise, and to bring reproach upon this city, or whether they spontaneously took it upon themselves, is not for us to determine. They know better in regard to this than we do.

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THE JUG LIQUOR LAW.

Of all the laws that have ever been passed in this or any other Commonwealth in the Union, says the Bedford Gazette, we think the Know-Nothing Liquor Law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania last winter is the meanest, siliest, and most contemptible that any people have ever yet been called upon to witness.

It had emanated from a Lunatic asylum instead of a Pennsylvania Legislature, it could not have presented a more sickly half-patch of double ignorance. No body pretends to understand it, and almost every Judge in the State seems to have placed a different construction upon its provisions. In some counties all Licenses have been refused—whilst in others they have been granted until October. Whilst one section positively and unqualifiedly repeals the power of County Treasurers to issue Licenses to Stores and Eating houses to sell Liquors, Beer and Ale, Mr. Pollock's Attorney General has issued an official circular construing the Law as giving the right to this class of dealers in Liquor to sell until the first of October!

Now, his opinion is worth nothing more than that of any other lawyer in the State; and if men are "caught up" by adopting his opinion as the Whigs of Virginia and elsewhere were in betting their money on "Ston's Oath," some of them will find themselves in Prison at a time, perhaps when they consider themselves as safe. Even the most blind and benighted followers of Know-Nothingism have not the hardihood to defend this Law, notwithstanding it is the legitimate handling of a Know-Nothing Legislature, and received the "approval" and signature of a Know-Nothing Governor. The following article from the Philadelphia News, a Know-Nothing paper, of Saturday last, is in point:

When doctors disagree, who shall decide?—The Liquor Law passed by the late Legislature seems to receive as many different constructions as there are Judges in the State. At the session of the Montour county court, that county Treasurer cannot issue licenses at all under the present Law. Judge Galbraith of the Erie District, has, on the other hand, decided that the new law repeals all the laws now in force, and that until October next, anybody may sell liquor that chooses, with or without license.

These conflicting opinions and decisions of a number of the best lawyers and soundest jurists are a sad commentary on the crude character of the law, and are, in themselves, ample evidence that it was not framed with that care, nor passed in that cautious spirit, which should ever characterize legislation so important a subject, and which is likely to affect the rights and interests of so large a portion of the business men of the Commonwealth.

Hon. Henry A. Wise, the Governor elect of Virginia, was in Washington city on the 26th ult., and about nine o'clock, a tremendous crowd gathered around the hotel in which he was stopped, and called him out, to congratulate him on his victory. Mr. Wise delivered an earnest and powerful speech, but he was frequently interrupted by the groans and hisses of the Know-Nothings in the crowd, and many of his remarks could not be heard. Their conduct was universally condemned, by the decent men of all parties, but it is justly shown precisely out of the spirit of intolerance, which is the fundamental principle of the order. Hereafter it has been the boast of American citizens that they could meet together and express their views openly and candidly, without fear of molestation or abuse. Now, however, it seems this new secret order are determined that no man shall be heard, unless he speaks to their liking. Yet, these men call themselves Americans, and profess peculiar solicitude for the liberties of our country. Verily, such liberty as they would establish, is enjoyed by the meanest serf on Russian soil.

A LUNATIC SHIPPED FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO EUROPE.—Recently we published an account of the re-shipment to Liverpool, of a lone woman and her infant, whose only crime was poverty. The cruelty of the act called forth, as it merited, universal execration from the press of the country. It now appears that the same vessel carried also Hugh Carr, who has resided within the State for the past thirteen years, and paid his taxes regularly as a good citizen, and taken out his first naturalization papers. Unfortunately, Mr. Carr some six months since, by one of the inscrutable dispensations of Divine Providence, became a lunatic, and his relatives—who are abundantly able and willing to support him—placed him in an asylum, in accordance with the advice of friends. The managers of the asylum would not allow the friends of Carr to visit him, but promised that he should be well cared for. But the authorities resolved to get rid of this troublesome tax upon the public bounty, and secretly shipped him off to Liverpool, thrusting the poor lunatic out to live upon the world to perish, as all his relatives, except his father, who is old and infirm, reside in this country. The brother of Mr. Carr, it is said, has threatened to bring an action in this matter, and it is understood the uncharitable officials have sent word to Europe to have the unfortunate victim sent back by the first steamer. What will the British authorities say to sending them our lunatics?

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FAMINE IN GEORGIA.—Accounts from the northern part of Georgia recount that many people in that section are without corn or the means to procure any. There is none for sale, and there is serious danger of famine. Horses and mules are turned out into the wilds to graze on staves, so that no ploughing can be done, and planting must be done with the hoe. Unless relief be extended, the poorer class of that section must perish.

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A DIG IN THE RIBS.

The Lancaster Examiner, the old organ of the Whigs of Lancaster county, continues to pour hot shot at the Governor and his paid lackey, the Rev. MILLER, editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph. MILLER, be it remembered, is the Governor's Flour Inspector, who considers himself bound to defend the present rotten administration, at all hazards. For doing this he is provided with an office worth \$6,000 a year, the duties of which he is totally ignorant of. The Examiner, speaking of the Telegraph, says:

The Harrisburg Telegraph inquires whether the name of the editor of this paper "was not presented to the Governor for Secretary of the Commonwealth with his knowledge and consent." Also, "whether he did not state his position when applied for his influence in behalf of another party?" Two weeks ago we announced the assertion that the editor of this paper was an applicant for any office in the gift of Gov. Pollock, a willful and deliberate falsehood. The lie was given plump to the Telegraph as the utterer of the falsehood, and to the Governor if he was authorized for it. Both parties were thereby placed at liberty to publish any evidence in the possession of either going to sustain the allegation either directly or indirectly. This they have not attempted. Honorable men, when they could not sustain a charge of the kind, would have retraced it. But these parties have neither the courage to retract, nor the magnanimity to withdraw a false charge. They resort to the meanest and most artful ways by which a false impression can be conveyed by insidious implication. We pronounce the insinuation conveyed in the questions asked by the Telegraph as false and unfounded as the original charge. It may either produce the effect of exposing the real truth, or the direct charge herebefore made and again repeated, that it is the utterer of a willful and deliberate falsehood. And the Governor, who is a principal in the case, and responsible both in law and morals for the acts of his agent, must remain in the same category.

For the credit of the old Whig cause we are glad the administration lays no claim to the name of Whig. It is wholly in the hands of the Know-Nothings, and receives the kicks and cuffs of the organs of that party with becoming meekness. It may hope to carry favor with the order by inventing and circulating falsehoods about the editor of the Examiner, but just so far as such a course will elevate it in K. N. esteem, will it lower in the opinion of honorable men.

THE RESULT.

The liquor law enacted by the late Legislature has received three different constructions in as many different localities—being probably all that is susceptible of. Judge Galbraith of the Erie District, has, on the other hand, decided that the new law repeals all the laws now in force, and that until October next, anybody may sell liquor that chooses, with or without license. Judge Jordan decided in the Montour county court, that county Treasurer cannot issue licenses at all under the present Law. Judge Galbraith of the Erie District, has, on the other hand, decided that the new law repeals all the laws now in force, and that until October next, anybody may sell liquor that chooses, with or without license.

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Liquor Excitement in Portland.

Portland, June 2.—Mayor Neal Dow, in anticipation of the action of the City Council, made a purchase of \$10,000 worth of liquor for the city agency. The liquor remaining on his hands, several citizens entered a complaint under the law, and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the liquor. The Mayor has called a special meeting of the Aldermen this afternoon, when it was voted to purchase it for the city. The affair has occasioned a great excitement, and there is much anxiety to know how the matter will terminate.

A Liquor Riot.—The Military Called Out.—The Mob Fired On.—One Man Killed.—Several Others Wounded. PORTLAND, JUNE 8.—At 10 o'clock last night a noisy mob assembled about the building used as the city liquor agency, and attempted to break in for the purpose of destroying the liquor stored there. The police attempted to preserve the peace, but the mob becoming more threatening, two military companies were called out to enforce order. These precautions, it was hoped, would deter the mob, but at a later hour, they broke into the building, when the military fired up opposite fired a volley, killing Ephraim Robbins, of Eastport, and wounding several others, some severely.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday, gives the following account of the meeting of the Know-Nothing National Convention in that city: "The Know-Nothing National Convention assembled in this city to-day. We hear that there are two hundred and ten delegates, representing every State in the Union. It is also said by the New Orleans Bulletin that those sent from New Orleans in religion, and some do not speak the English language. The task of reconciling the Southern and Northern branch of the Convention, so as to have a single platform for such dissimilar materials, will be a delicate and difficult one. The question of slavery will also be a fruitful subject of discord, and if the Convention can quiet this 'concord disturber' it will accomplish what no other party has ever succeeded in doing, or, feebly, the Convention will be private in its proceedings the first day. Publicity after that will depend upon the action of a majority of its members."

DIABOLICAL MURDERS.—A colored man named George Parker, residing on the outskirts of the town of Dover, Del., murdered two of his children on Thursday last, by cutting their throats; shot a girl living in the family, wounding her severely; attempted to kill his wife; went over to a neighbor named Slaughter, attempted to shoot him as he opened the door; then proceeded to another neighbor, named Gibbs, who ran out the back door, pursued by Parker, who fired at him, but missed him. A party collected and pursued him, whom he kept at bay for a long time; he returned his fire, and when his gun was empty, closed upon and after a desperate struggle, secured him by holding him on the ground, a man on each of his arms and legs, and one upon his breast, until manacles were brought and placed upon him, when he was tied upon a cart and lodged in Dover jail. No cause is given for this fiendish conduct, but we presume he was laboring under a mania of some kind.

A very destructive fire occurred in New York city on the 30th ult., destroying the large printing office of John F. Troy, Nos. 49, 51, and 53 Ann st., proprietor and publisher of the city Directory. The volume for this year was at that time being published next week, and a large number of compositors, who were at work on it, escaped with much difficulty. The fire caught from the gas burners. Mr. Troy saved all his Adams presses uninjured, and his books and papers were locked up in a safe, which is also supposed to be uninjured, but he lost two job cylinders, three hand, and two hydraulic presses. His loss in stock is estimated at \$40,000, though it is not yet ascertained how much damage is done to the Directory. The duodecimo edition of Irving's Life of Washington, about to be published by Putnam, was destroyed. By this fire Messrs. Putnam & Co. also lose \$12,000 worth of wood cuts and 100 reams of printing paper.

HENRY A. WISE.—Some three weeks ago, as the Wheeling train was passing along the Hampshire Ferry and Washington Junction, having on board Henry A. Wise, a new boy stepped up and asked him if he wanted to buy the life of "Sam," to which he replied, "No sir—I'll write his life and the cause of his death in about two weeks from this time." The result of the election in Virginia last week shows that Mr. Wise has faithfully kept his word. All honor to the noble-hearted Virginian.

JOSEPH HISS, the expelled member of the Mass. Legislature, having been arrested for being applied for release on the ground of being a member of the Legislature. Chief Justice Shaw of the Supreme Court, decided that the Legislature, had an inherent right to expell him, and having exercised that power, HISS could not claim the exemption privilege. So he was sent back to jail.

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Pen and Pencil.

The Northern Methodists, in their conferences at Troy and Sing Sing, adopted resolutions denouncing American slavery as a political, social and moral curse, and promising to work in a lawful and christian manner for its extinction.

ANTI-LIQUOR LAW MEETING IN BOSTON.—The great Anti-Liquor Law gathering at Faneuil Hall on the 21st was attended by at least six thousand persons. Strong resolutions, denunciatory of the law were adopted.

Prof. Agassiz is now engaged upon a work to be entitled "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is to be published in ten quarto volumes, and the first part is soon to appear.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Last Tuesday week, as Dr. S. D. Belote was smoking at his residence, Florence, Ala., a ruffian fired a gun at him, the ball from which cut off his pipe within two inches of his mouth.

The Agricultural Bureau, which has been attached to the Patent Office, at Washington, is to be discontinued, it is stated, in a week or two, the appropriation for it being exhausted.

From the report of Odd Fellows, it appears that they have 3129 lodges, 199,107 contributing members a revenue of \$334,935, and that \$498,526, were expended during the past year in relief.

EDITORIAL WINDFALL.—The wife of Rev. Mr. Cummings, editor of the Portland Christian Mirror, has come in as an heir to a fortune of from \$50,000 to \$80,000. Good!

The Lackawanna bridge, over the Delaware on the Erie Railroad, was burned on Friday last—loss \$20,000, and will probably break the line for two weeks.

Texas.—We have Galveston dates to the 17th. There have been refreshing rains in various parts of Texas, and the crops were improving in appearance.

The officers of the Sunbury and Erie, and Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroads, have selected a location in Sunbury for a joint depot.

Judge Edmonds, late of the New York Supreme Court, has given a written opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the new liquor law.

The abolition of the newspaper stamp duty in England has already begun to show its good effects. Cheap newspapers of all kinds are projected.

Emigration to Kansas, it is said, has fallen off wonderfully since the report that the cholera had appeared among the settlers.

The New York Board of Councilmen have adopted a resolution appropriating \$5000 to aid in celebrating the fourth of July.

In the town of Liberty, Texas, a fine of \$25 is imposed on any individual using profane language in the hearing of a female.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Pacific.—Unsuccessful Expedition of the Allied Forces.—Highly interesting news from the seat of War.—Sebastopol still holding out.—Another Austrian Proposition.—Resignation of Cambronn.—Movements of the Russian and French Forces.—The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on the 30th ult. with Liverpool dates to May 10th.

The steamer Pacific was almost unharmed, and an expedition of 15,000 allies had embarked at Kamiesch and put to sea in the direction of Azoff, but returned without landing. No details of the movement were known.

RESIGNATION OF CAMBRONN.—Marshal Cambronn has resigned nominally on account of ill health. He is succeeded by Lord Pelissier.

Previous to his resignation Cambronn returned to the French army, and assured them that they would soon enter Sebastopol, either by the door or the window.

Three divisions of the French army have left Mashey for the Crimea.

The French exhibition had opened, but the ceremonies were rather dull. Pianori, the attempted assassin of the Emperor, had been executed.

Large reinforcements for the Allies were expected at Sebastopol within ten days.

A combat occurred on the night of the 24th between the Russians and the French. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, and the French party they repulsed there. Two hundred French troops were put hors du combat.

A despatch of the 1st of May says that the advances of the allies are approaching Sebastopol surely though slowly.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 11th on the advanced works of the allies. The attack was immediately repulsed with considerable loss.

A short truce was granted on the evening of the 10th to allow the Russians to bury their dead in front of the allies' works.

A new manifesto of the Czar orders another levy of 200,000 men in every town in the Western provinces, to be completed by the end of July.

There are indications of a more intimate relation between Austria and Russia, and the probability of an armed neutrality is becoming more apparent. A conference between the two powers is in progress.

The British Baltic Squadron had arrived in the Baltic, and the allied fleets were pushing forward to the Gulf of Finland.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESEVIUS.—A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE. We copy the following from the Naples correspondent of the London Daily News, dated May 21.