AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BLATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 4, 1855.

Standing Committee Meeting.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the public house of Joseph Hiser, in Carlisle, on

Saturday, July 21st, 1855,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing the time for holding the delegate elections in the several townships and boroughs, to elect Delegates to a County Convention, whose duty it will be to nominate a Democratic County Ticket.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

July 5, 1855.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee of Cumberland county, for the present year:

Wm. M. Mateer, Lower Allen; William L. Cocklin, Upper Allen; John Cramer, E. W., Carlisle; Willis Foulk, W. W., Carlisle; Wm. Harper Dickinson; David Eyster, E. Penns.; Peter Minich, Frankford; Robt. G. Young, Hampden; David Hoover, Hopewell; Robert C. M'Culloch, Mifflin; Samuel Eckles Sr., Mechanicsburg; Benjamin Krider, Monroe; Wm. Klink, Newville; Christopher Mellinger, Newton; John G Miller, New Cumberland; Wm. Corraman, N Middleton; Snyder Rupley, S Middleton; Benjamin Duke, Shippensburg Bo.; T. P. Blair, Shippensburg tp.; Dr. James McCulloch, Silver Spring; John Elliott, W. Penns.; Daniel S. Croft, Southampton.

☞ For the purpose of giving the hands in our office an opportunity to participate in the observances of the 4th, we issue our paper this week on Wednesday—one day in advance of its regular publication.

☞ After the Democratic party of this county has selected its candidates for the various offices, we shall not be found wanting in explaining the position occupied by the opposing candidates. We will also consider it our duty to expose to the public gaze all those who, for the sake of obtaining office, attempt to deal in duplicity and treachery. But it is too soon and the weather is too hot also to begin this work at present. The communication of "*Justice*" is therefore placed in our pigeon-box for the present. On a future occasion we may make use of it.

HOT WEATHER.—Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, were very hot days, the thermometer ranging at from 94 to 98°! On Sunday evening we had a fine shower of rain, accompanied by considerable wind, since which time the weather, (although still very warm,) is not so oppressive as it had been.

HAY MAKING.—Our farmers are now busy in gathering in their hay. We regret to add that the grass crop in this county is unusually light, not being more than a third of the usual yield.

FOOT-WALKS.—We are glad to see that our Town Council, (notwithstanding it is composed of dark-lantern gentlemen,) feel disposed to push on the spirit of Borough improvement. The foot-walks now being laid down at the different crossings are of the right material and have long been needed. Let the Council also see to it that the pavements are put down by all our citizens, and our borough will soon be considered the *handsomest inland town in the State.*

☞ The Examinations of our borough schools closed for this year, *on Friday evening*, when a lecture was delivered by Dr. NEVIN at Education Hall. Dr. N. is a chaste and finished orator, and his speech on this occasion contained much that was instructive and entertaining.

OUR WATER-WORKS.—The water was let into *one of* the basins last week, and it is now nearly filled. Our citizens will now be supplied with water, night and day, without interruption.

DOG TAX.—Our Know-Nothing Town Council, it seems, are determined to levy and collect a tax on every dog within the Borough limits. During these pinching times, when it requires the energy of every man to keep soul and body together, this imposition might have been dispensed with. But our "city fathers" say no, and there is no appeal. Lady dogs $1—gentlemen dogs 50 cents!—so says "Sam."

DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.—By a notice, to be found at the head of this column, it will be seen that the gentlemen composing the Democratic Standing Committee are requested to meet in this borough on Saturday, July 21. We hope to see a full turn out of the Committee on that occasion.

THE "FOURTH" AT NEWVILLE.—The members of the "Big Spring Literary Institute" celebrate the anniversary of our Independence in their splendid Hall, at Newville, to day.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rev'd. Mr. HAYS, of *Middlespring*, and Prof'l. CAMBLE, of Chambersburg; the Declaration of Independence will then be read, after which a sumptuous collation will be served. An entertaining exhibition will be given in the evening, which, as well as the exercises of the morning, will be enlivened with music.

☞ The citizens of Mechanicsburg and vicinity have made extensive arrangements for the celebration of the 4th.

☞ It is whispered in certain circles that some of our borough Constables and 'Squires, in arresting soldiers and conveying them to "the tombs" are doing this business more to make the fees than for any particular regard they have for the borough morals. We don't know how this is, but one thing we *do* know, that *genteel* rowdies are suffered to play the devil and yell like wild-cats on the public streets, and are not molested by our officials.

☞ The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, meets at Harrisburg to-day, (Wednesday.)—At the time we went to press we had no tidings in regard to the doings of the Convention.

REGISTERING LETTERS.—The system of registration of valuable letters prescribed by the Post-office Department, went into operation on the 1st inst. The regulations provide that, on the payment of a registration fee of five cents, a receipt shall be given by the Postmaster when a letter is mailed, and extraordinary precaution used in its forwarding and delivery. It is not to be confined to money letters, but any letter will be registered which the writer considers valuable, but for which the Department do not make themselves liable.

OUR NATIONAL SABBATH.

To-day (Wednesday) is the 4th of July—*a day memorable in the history of the United States*—a day to be revered by every American citizen as long as our country has a name.—To-day seventy-nine years ago our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred *honor* to avenge the wrongs that had been inflicted upon them by the mother country, and most faithfully and effectually, did they redeem the pledge. To their patriotism, *fidelity* and heroism are we indebted for the freedom we now enjoy, and it is but natural and right that every American heart should throb with a more lively impulse at each return of our National Sabbath.

When we take a retrospective view of the civilized world, and compare the different countries and governments with our own, it is then we feel proud of America. In this "land of the free and home of the brave," we offer an asylum to the oppressed and persecuted of all nations, who are, by dire necessity, forced from the graves of their fathers and the home of their childhood; and "our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions." Our wide domain, bound and cemented together by telegraph, by rail-road, by canal, and turnpike, thus opening up all our vast avenues of commerce and trade from one end of the Union to the other, makes this, of all others, the land for the weary pilgrims of earth to tarry in and feel happy. And although we cannot, as yet, boast of as many splendid palaces, lofty spires, or towering domes as some of the older countries, we *can* revert, with just pride, to our model system of *government*—to the *number* of our churches, school-houses, Colleges, and Seminaries of learning—to our free and independent yeomanry—to the comfort and general prosperity of our people—to our many happy fire sides—to our towns and cities—to our mines and work-shops—to our broad fields, fertile plains, and majestic mountains—and to our 1,580,000,000 acres of unoccupied territory. And, notwithstanding our Republic is but in its infancy, we feel that we are strong, and powerful, and great as a nation and as a people. But a little more than three-quarters of a century ago fifty-six of our forefathers, (merchants, farmers, and mechanics,) met in convention to shake off the shackles that crippled the energies of the people, and to proclaim the inalinable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To gain these objects, required a long, sanguinary, and bloody contest with the haughty sons of Britain. But the patriotism of our forefathers was deep seated, and they swore in their hearts that the Colonies should be free. War was declared; when Washington from his plantation, Putman from his plow, Greene from his blacksmith-shop, and Starke from his granite hills, came together, to lead our armies to freedom's battles. *Men of other nations*, whose sympathies were with us, and whose patriotism, self-sacrificing spirit, and true devotion to our cause we should ever revere, tendered their services in the cause of American independence.—The names of Lafayette, De-Kalb, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Steuben, Gates, and Montgomery, will be remembered with feelings of lively sympathy and reverence on each return of the 4th of July.

As appropriate at this time, we conclude this hasty article by publishing below the Declaration of Independence. Our readers, we know, have *committed this document to memory*, but yet *we deem it proper to call attention to it* now, and to commend its teachings to the young.—At no period of our history have the teachings of our forefathers been so grossly disregarded by a large portion of our people, as at present. At this time, when a dangerous Jacobin faction, similar in its organization to the Jacobins of France, and bound together by blasphemous and unconstitutional oaths, threatens the peace of the country, it is well for us all to read over once more the Declaration of Independence, and to ponder over its inspired sentiments. The New York *Herald*, the great Know-Nothing organ of the State of New York, but a few weeks since, had the effrontery and daring to recommend a dissolution of the Union! When that takes place, farewell to American freedom—farewell to our boasted liberties. We consider it appropriate at *this time, therefore*, to revert to the *causes* that induced our forefathers to battle for independence.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise: the State, remaining in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanamity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be *Free and Independent States*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as *Free and Independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE IN PRISON.—Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, was arrested in Paris, on the claim of a French artist for damages done to a statue at the Crystal Palace, of which Mr. Greeley was a Director.—Mr. G. served the best part of two days in prison, and gives a very amusing account of his detention. He says: "I always hated and condemned imprisonment for debt untainted by fraud—above all, for suspicion of debt—but I never so well knew *why* I hated it as now. I think I have learned more there than in any two previous days of my life." Whether that knowledge will be applied hereafter to the instruction of mankind or not, he does not say. One fact may be useful to those who are about to visit Paris. He says, each person incarcerated is allowed a franc per day to live on; if this is not forthcoming from his creditor, he is at once turned out to pick up a living as he can. While he remains, he must have his franc per day, paid every third day. From this is deducted four sous per day for his bedding and one sous for his fire, (in the kitchen,) leaving him fifteen sous net and cooking-fire paid for. This will keep him in bread.

EX-PRESIDENTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A late London letter says:—Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Fillmore were both present in the galleries of the House of Commons during the debate on Tuesday night. On Thursday night Mr. Bright alluded to this fact, and took occasion to pass a high eulogium on our country.

☞ The grand jury of New Orleans has ignored the bill against the two U. S. Mail Agents for opening letters. They acted under the advice of the attorney for the government.

☞ The cholera has broken out among the United States troops stationed at Baton Rouge. Fifty soldiers were sick with it on the 14th, and several others had died.

☞ Seventy slaves and free colored men were arrested while at worship on Sunday evening, 24th ult., in New Orleans, and sent to jail, for making a noise. At the same time, theatrical exhibitions and cock-fights were allowed to go on unmolested.

UNTIMELY DEATH.—We learn that James Myers, the Clown, and one of the proprietors of Myers & Midigan's Circus Co., met with an untimely death while performing on the Slack-rope at Geneva, N. Y. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave away, throwing him to to the ground with so much force as to dash his brains out.

☞ There is but one K. N. Lodge in Lancaster city now—last winter there were four. Three of them "busted."

AMERICAN JACOBINISM.

The Know-Nothing organism has been fitly compared to the Jacobinism of the French Revolution, which drenched that country with blood, and, for a time, overthrew all law and order.—The history and operations of the two organizations are very similar. The following brief description of the proceedings of the latter well describes the aim and tendency of the K. N. order of this country:

"The first Jacobin Club was organized in Paris on the 6th Nov. 1789, under the alluring name of 'Friend of the Constitution,' quite as specious as that we now of, 'Americans shall rule America.' Many of the best men and truest patriots in Paris joined it—and thousands of the same sort of men joined the affiliate clubs afterwards—little dreaming of the deadly fangs of that viper they were nurturing in their bosoms.

Many of these men afterwards went to the guillotine, by orders passed secretly in these very clubs. All legislation was settled in these clubs—members of the National Assembly and Convention, all of them, or most of them, were members of the clubs for they could not otherwise be elected. And, after the question was settled in the clubs, the members next day went to the nominal halls of legislation, nothing but trembling automatons to register the edicts of the 'order,' though it were to behead a monarch, or to cause the blood of the best of their own number to flow beneath the stroke of the axe. Is history of no use? Or do our people vainly imagine that Americans would not do as the French did under like circumstances?"

There are some points of similarity between the Jacobin clubs of the French Revolution and the Know-Nothing order of the present day, which will arrest the attention of reflecting men of all parties. One object of those clubs was to take all legislation from the hands of the delegates, and merge it in a sworn secret order, the proceedings of which were wrapped in gloom and mystery. In this way the cunning, unprincipled and unscrupulous men of all parties managed to override the will of the majority, and set up a practical despotism. To be elected a member of the National Assembly, it was necessary that a man should belong to one of these clubs, and when elected he was bound by his oath to that club, not by that of office. All his votes were cast as directed by the secret order. All legislation was settled and determined in secret conclave, not in the manner which the laws of France required it should be. Is not this a perfect picture of the Know-Nothing order. Are not men required to belong to that society before its members can support them for office, and when elected are they not required by oath to obey the mandates of the order, no matter how treasonable or anti-republican in spirit and effect? The history of the Know-Nothing order proves most conclusively that the parallel is complete and perfect. In our State Legislature the members of the order were mere tools for the lodges to operate with. The most minute matter was made the subject of lodge supervision and instruction, and the members obeyed like slaves. So, too, in the City Councils. From the election of President to the appointment of turnkeys, all is determined in the rooms of the order. All the free action of an American citizen is repudiated, and each man is compelled to bow with meek submission to the oath fortified order of the organization. If the French Jacobin clubs were tyrannical and opposed to that freedom of individual action which is the basis of all just government, the Know-Nothing order is equally so in every particular.

But the action of the Grand Council of the order, now assembled in this city, has developed another feature of this plot against the peace and perpetuity of the Union, which is still more dangerous and damnable. The New York Herald, one of the accredited organs of Know-Nothingism, says that its Philadelphia correspondent, suggests the probability of the adoption by the National Know-Nothing Convention of a plan of settling the slavery question, described by it as follows:

"We refer to his letter for the particulars.—Here we may say, briefly, that it is proposed to leave the slavery question an open one until after November, 1856, in order that the order may carry the intervening State and the Presidential elections, pro-slavery men in the South and anti-slavery men in the North agreeing to unite on some fair man for President. That when Congress meets, after the election, the slavery question be fairly opened and discussed, and, if possible, an understanding had between the North and the South as to the admission of future States, and all such other matters as may be likely to involve the question in the future. If an understanding, in which both sections of the country are likely to acquiesce peaceably, cannot be arrived at on the basis of the present constitution, then that Congress adjourn and a convention be called composed of delegates from all the States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or no some other constitution cannot be framed which will settle the point in dispute; in other words, to amend the constitution so as to place it in harmony with the magnitude of interests and conflict of opinions existing in the present day. And, finally, if after due and earnest discussion, it is found impossible to invent any compromise which can be received willingly by both sections of the country, that a peaceable separation be effected between the North and South, and such treaties passed as may be suitable to their future independent condition."

Here is a deliberate plan being concocted and discussed for effecting a separation between the North and the South. The intermediate steps are all sketched out with precision. Congress is first to be attacked. If there is too much patriotism in that body to be controlled by this villainous faction, then a Convention is to be called, composed of delegates from all the States, with a hope that such material will be more malleable. But the one fact which overtops all others is, that here, for the first time in the history of this Republic, we have a party, an organic feature of whose constitution is a systematic dissolution of the Union. Other factions have talked of this matter when the blood was hot and passion had usurped the reins of mental and political government but, until the meeting of this Jacobin faction, the announcement of a party platform based on such doctrines, was unheard of in this Union. The Constitution is to be disregarded and trampled on by this gang of wicked men—the rights of the States treated as of no moment—civil and religious liberty scoffed at as an idle dream—and when the patriotic citizens of all parties remonstrate against such a course of action, they are to be told that such remonstrances will dissolve the Union, and a plan presented by which the treason and infamy is to be consumated. Was there a more desperate and despicable faction of French Jacobinism in its bloodiest days than this? Assuredly not. The Constitution of the United does not even by implication, provide for a separation of the States. Such a contingency was never dreamed of by those wise and patriotic men who framed that instrument. They knew that upon the Union of the States depended the perpetuity of the Republic. When the Union falls, then farewell to the liberties of the country. If the Union is of such real consequence, should not the party which will deliberately concert a plan for its dismemberment be reprobated by every lover of free government? If French Jacobin clubs ruined that country, will not American Jacobin clubs produce the same bitter fruits in this Republic?—It is for wise men to answer this question by the light of history and experience.

Phila. Argus.

Post Office Espionage.

The revelations made in the preliminary examination of ex-Postmaster KENDALL, of New Orleans, have called forth some unjustly severe strictures on the part of several journalists, both at the North and South. Without investigation, and upon mere *ex parte* statements, an attempt is making to get up a feeling of hostility and prejudice against the Post Office Department, as at present managed, upon the alleged ground of Post Office *espionage*. The following, which appears in the New York papers, explains the whole matter:

"It appears that the violation of seals by the special agents of the Post Office Department at New Orleans, about which so much has been said and written, was practiced only upon certain letters addressed to a fictitious personage, yclept 'Marshall Hanson.' It had been ascertained by the agents in question that this cognomen had been adopted by somebody deeply engaged in robbing the mails. To ascertain who that somebody was, and to detect him if possible in his nefarious employments, the Marshall Hanson letters were violated, but nobody's rights were invaded. It is not true, however, that the Post Office Department either authorized or 'winked at' such violation, in this or any similar case, as intimated by the witness Whitman, who, it seems, had recently been discharged from the office of the special agent by the Department.

"The Department has uniformly refused to authorize, sanction or justify such violations by its agents, or others, and has disavowed the power to break the seal of any letter not returned to it as dead or refused, though repeatedly applied to for such authority by the officers of the law for the detection of crime."

REPEAL OF THE REGISTRY LAW.—It is not generally known to the people that the law requiring the registry of births, marriages and deaths, was repealed by the legislature of last winter. The Register of Wills informs us that many persons are in the habit of making returns to his office as required by the law while in force. The act was repealed quite early in the last session and we think the papers of this county have hitherto neglected to notice it.

THE SUMMER SOLSTICE.—The sun is now at its greatest distance from the equator, and we have the longest days; from this until the 29th inst., in this latitude, they are about the same length, fifteen hours and five minutes. Last Saturday morning the sun rose at 4.28, and set at 7.23.

OLD AGE.—Mary Thomas, a colored woman, whose age is reported at 125 years, died on Monday last, at the house of her son-in-law in Phila. The deceased was included in the last census, as the oldest inhabitant of Philadelphia.

☞ Locusts are to be seen by thousands in some parts of Chester county. They appear to be as numerous as they were during the locust year, a few years ago.

DISMISSED.—John Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, received his letter of dismissal on Wednesday last, direct from the President, and retired from the office immediately. It is thought that Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, will be his successor.

MORE "FOREIGN INTERFERENCE."—They say Gavazzi is coming over here next Fall, to lecture in the principal cities and towns of the Union in aid of the K. N's. The *Albany State Register* says that "in his journey through the Union Gavazzi will be accompanied by an old and distinguished member of the American Party, whose name has already occupied an honorable place in the national literary world." This probably means Mr. C. Edwards Lester, otherwise known as Helen Dhu.

☞ The printers of Cincinnati have formed a military company. This is the first company of the kind ever established in this country. Printers are generally good handling "*stooting sticks*," and we think it proper that they should publicly demonstrate the fact, "*a la militaire.*"

A BOLD WAGER.—The Cleveland Herald offers to stake its reputation for veracity, that flour will be down to $6 50 per barrel in thirty days. It says the crops never looked better in the state of Ohio, and the prospect is that there will be the largest yield ever known in that State. There are thousands of bread-eaters who would rejoice to find the Herald win its wager, but however plentiful the harvest may be, the time is too short to realize the prediction. The first new flour of the season from Charleston was sold in New York a few days ago for $13 per barrel.

HARVESTING IN VIRGINIA.—The farmers of Virginia have commenced harvesting their wheat. The crop is generally considered good, except in the Southwest of the State, where the fly has injured it; but as large quantities of wheat were sown, it is expected that the harvest will be more abundant than usual. The drying of the straw immediately below the head, by which the ascent of sap is arrested, is said to be one of the most reliable indications of the maturity of the plant, and of the necessity of cutting and curing it.

CRIME AND DEATH.—The neighborhood of Tinicum, in Bucks county, Pa., has been much excited in consequence of the death of a young woman, named Elizabeth Hillpot, who was supposed to have been the victim of an attempt at abortion for the purpose of concealing the consequences of her betrayal, by a resident of Doylestown, in that county. The Coroner's jury sat on the 7th and 16th ult., and returned as their verdict, that the girl's death "was caused by the premature birth of a child." When the name of the seducer was announced, strong indications of "lynching" the individual alluded to, were manifested, bu the manngged to escape in a carriage.

☞ The Laurel Factory, Md., has been destroyed by fire. Loss 100,000—insurance $60,000.

☞ New York city is getting to be an old village, as it was incorporated one hundred and ninety years ago, on the 14th of June, 1665.

☞ The salary of the Governor-General of Canada is ten thousand dollars a year more than that of the President of the U. S.

The Know-Nothing Split.

The Know-Nothings have been holding meetings in several of the large cities for the purpose, we presume, of *ratifying the split* that lately took place in Philadelphia. At one of these meetings, held last week in New York, the name of Andrew Jackson Donelson occurred. How he could cast so much reproach on the name and fame of the immortal chief of the Hermitage, whose adopted son he was, we are at a loss to conceive. The New York *Evening Post* in referring to the meeting, speaks of Mr. Donelson and his speech as follows:

"Among those who were so unwise as to seek notoriety at the meeting last evening, was Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee. He plead a severe cold as an excuse for handing to the reporters a long and feeble tirade against the present administration at Washington, which he professed to be unable to read.

He would have had reason to congratulate himself if his cold had incapacitated him from writing as well as reading it. He had been, it will be remembered, an applicant to the President for the offices of Minister to Berlin and of Consul to Liverpool. His qualifications for those places were more correctly estimated by the Executive than himself, and he was not appointed. It is a common infirmity of weak men to resent neglect in exact proportion to the degree they may have deserved it, and so it has proved with the Major. He joined the Know-Nothings for the better chance he thought it afforded him of striking at the authors of his disappointment, and has published a speech for *them which would occupy a column and a half* of the Evening Post, in which nothing is so distinctly proved as that he is far less troublesome to the administration as an enemy than as a friend."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing with her advices of an interesting nature. Her dates to the 16th ult., disclose much of moment. We learn that this vessel brings some two, hundred passengers, among whom we observe Moses Maynard, Esq., bearer of dispatches from London. The foreign papers contain telegraphic details of the recent successes of the Allies before Sebastopol. The French, as before stated, captured the Mamelon and White fortifications of the Russians. The fighting is reported to have been most sanguinary and five thousand men have been reported to have fallen. From the new position of the French, in gaining which they captured sixty-two guns and some 500 prisoners, enables them to throw shells, quite effectually, among the shipping in the harbor. Since the English succeeded in storming effectually, the Riflemens' works in the quarries, the firing has been slack. The allied fleets have consumated several very important operations in the Sea of Azoff, among which we observe the burning of the stores at Taganrogand and Manopol. All accounts indicate much disease and despondency in the Crimea, owing to the severity of the weather. Much interesting miscellaneous matter is contained in the budget of this steamer. We learn that ex-President Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria, by the Earl of Clarendon at a recent audience and subsequently at a "drawing room." Mr. Buchanan accompained Mr. Fillmore and afterwards dined with Her Majesty. Arthur Cunningham denies in a card that the ship Samuel Appleton, of which he was supercargo, carried arms to Russia. Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who lost both his limbs at Inkerman, has received the appointment of Director General of Army Clothing. An English subject named Rolfe, was recently arrested at Hamburg, on a charge of enlisting men for the British Foreign Legion. The British Government demanded his liberation, and sent the ship-of-war Otter, with the request. In the meantime Rolfe had been liberated and expelled from the city. Dr. Locock, the celebrated accoucheur, who has had much experience in Queen Victoria's nursery, was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Conneon, it has been solemnly announced that there will be born an heir to the throne. The Emperor of Austria arrived at Cracow, on Thursday the 14th ult.

NEWSPAPER EDUCATION.—The following extract is from a letter witten by an English author, whose first work was published in the 18th century, and expresses the opinion of one whose pen has never been employed but for good, and whose earnestness in the cause of education has never been exceeded. It was addressed to the London Times: "Independently of what may be the pecuniary interests of the Times newspaper, I should strongly oppose, were I in Parliament, any measure that might cramp it. I have a high opinion of what I deem to be the educational influences of a paper that employs so much literary ability in a way that brings its compositions into perpetual perusal. A busy, hurrying age, will not sit down to read history, philosophy, or political science in the best books on the subject. If they would, I should count the frequency and absorption of a daily paper to be damaging to the general mind. But, in the absence of such reading, here is a valuable substitute, if not a perfect equivolent, interposing, grave, sober, instructive arguments, on a great variety of matters, in the course of frivolity and dissipation of mind engendered by novels and burlesques and buffoonery. Dr. Arnold found that the serial publications of Dickens, &c., much hindered his boys."

A LARGE BRIDE.—At a meeting of the Tenth Ward Temperance Alliance, New York, in the basement of the Allen Street Presbyterian Church, Mr. Allen, an aged citizen, arose and said that he had been informed from a reliable source, that just previous to the passage of the Prohibitory Law, an ex-Alderman was sent to Albany by the liquor dealers of that city with the sum of $40,000, for the purpose of purchasing the engraftment of a certain clause into the Prohibitory bill favorable to the liquor traffic. This $40,000, he said, was pocketed by one of the Senators, but the clause was not engrafted into the bill.

GRAIN IN THE WEST.—A letter from Bureau county, Ill., says that all the warehouses along the railroads are full of grain, and many thousands of bushels are piled up in bags along the sides of the tracks. Long trains of cars groan under the weight of grain with which they are loaded. The farmers plead with the buyers for more bags, and the buyers with the railroads for more cars. All the farmers have planted from one to thirty acres more than last year, and all now looks well for a heavy crop.

☞ In deepening a well at Mobile, Ala., on Tuesday, 15th June, a cypress stump, which bore axe marks, was discovered at the depth of 18 feet. Remains of trees are frequently found deeply imbedded, but we do not remember that marks of cutting have ever been found on them.

Particulars of the Baltimore Earthquake.

We find the following account of the late earthquake in the Baltimore American, of June 29:

At about 18 minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by an apparent explosion and rumbling noise, which was by some supposed to be an explosion of a powder mill or magazine, and by others to have been the effect of an earthquake. Anxious inquiry was made in all directions in the morning, but it was soon ascertained that the powder mills, both on the Liberty road, known as Jamieson's, and those of Messrs. Beatty, on the Susquehanna Railroad, were all in good order, and that the shaking of the earth proceeded from an explosion in a mightier magazine than those constructed by human agency. We since learn that Jamieson's mills, on the Liberty road, are owned by Messrs. Wm. Mason and sons, and that they are not manufacturing now.

At York, Pa., we learn from passengers who came down yesterday, the shock was truly startling, rousing the whole population, and creating such an excitement that but few were willing to retire again for the night. The shock and rumbling noise that followed it, causing a shaking of furniture and a rattling of windows, is said to have lasted fully twenty seconds at York.

In all sections of the city the sensation was equally distinct and unmistakably *appalling*, and we have met with but few *who were not* aroused from their sleep by the concussion and unearthly noise that followed the shock, which is variously estimated to have lasted from 12 to 20 seconds. The night was excessively warm and the atmosphere thick and smoky.

The Next Legislature.

We are glad to perceive that our Democratic friends in the interior appreciate the importance of making good selections for the Legislature. It is, indeed, a matter of the first moment.—Inattention to it has heretofore tended invariably to disgrace. What the people demand is a decided change in the characters of the men sent to Harrisburg: and they *will* have it.—Westmoreland has done well in nominating such a man as Hon. H. D. Foster, and other counties are emulating her example by selecting men of high character and unquestioned integrity.—Our city, too, will do her whole duty in this regard, and the shameless traders, whose purpose was to make money, will, if heard of at all about the capitol, at least not occupy positions as members, but be looked upon as creeping things about the Hall, whose very presence speaks of fraud and conspiracies to profit by violating the wishes of the people. They have had their day. The people know them, and will not again confide to their, or other hands like theirs, the high and responsible duties of legislators.—*Phila. Argus.*

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—We clip the following from the Baltimore Clipper, and beg Democrats to notice the admission of the Louisville Journal that our *adopted* fellow citizens vote with the Democratic party:

The editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, President Pierce's home organ, says that the *Democratic party is desirous of putting an end* to all undue influence of foreign born citizens in elections. Upon which the Louisville Journal remarks: "We guess the Democratic party, if they were to do it, would be very much in the predicament of the fellow who, wishing to saw a limb from a high tree, took his seat upon the limb while he performed the operation. "As soon as I had done sawing," said he, "I heard something drap!"

That the Know-Nothing movement was a mere *Whig dodge* we have never doubted. The witty admission of the Journal is, however, not without value, coming as it does from a late Whig, and K. N. paper.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON PHRENOLOGY.—In a recent Sunday morning sermon to his congregation this gentleman announced himself very decidedly a believer in the science of Phrenology. He not only did this, but recommended its study for his flock, for he contended there was no better preparation for religious indoctrination than a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by Phrenology.—He furthermore believed if he had had any success in bringing the truths of the gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul, where they are most needed, he owed it to the clearness which he had gained from this science.

GRADUATES AT WEST POINT.—The whole number of the graduating class at West Point, when it was formed four years ago, was 81.—Of this number only 34 graduated at the late examination. A curious fact is developed, showing the powers of endurance of students from various sections of the Union. All the States are represented in proportion to their representation in Congress. The South find its due number at the start, and yet, at the end of four years, only five from the slave States are to be found in the list of graduates.

☞ A letter from Nashville (Tenn.) in the Louisville Times says the wheat from the Kentucky line to that place, has been harvested and the yield is unparalleled; the same number of acres reaped double that of any former year. All saved without the slightest blemish.

☞ Charles L. Curtis of Cincinnati walked a plank for 40 hours on a wager of $500, and won the bet. He was much exhausted and was borne to his room by his friends.

MURDER IN LEBANON.—We learn from the Lebanon Advertiser, that a man named Neal Ramsey, aged about 60 years, was murdered on Wednesday, the 21st ult. His wife and a man named Tyng have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers, and are now in jail to answer the charge. The murder seems to have been committed in a family quarrel.

☞ The Elkton, Cecil county, Whig, states that the late rise on the Susquehanna has enabled all the lumber on the way to be brought to market and that it is rapidly being taken at advanced rates.

☞ The Democrats of Louisiana held their State Convention at Baton Rouge on the 18th ult., and nominated the following candidates for State officers, viz: Robert C. Wickliffe, for Governor; Charles H. Mouton, Lieut. Governor; Andrew S. Hyren, Sec'ry of State; S. F. Marks, Auditor; C. E. Grenenux, Treasurer; E. Warren Moise, Attorney General; Samuel Bard, Superintendent of Education.

☞ The Know-Nothing Council recently held in Philadelphia, provided for a National Council to be held in the same city, commencing on the 22d February next, to select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The delegates are to be from each State, equal in number to its representation in both branches of the U. S. Congress, and to be chosen by the State Councils, two being from the State at large, and one from each Congressional district.

☞ The journeymen printers of Cincinnati have formed themselves into a military company, being the first organization of the craft in the United States.