

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., MAY 22, 1866.

Democratic State Nominations. CANAL COMMISSIONER. GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county. AUDITOR GENERAL. JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county. SURVEYOR GENERAL. TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

Good News.—We learn that as soon as flour recedes two or three dollars more on a barrel, our farmers, with a magnanimity rarely equalled, have resolved to increase the size of their loaves two ounces. We hope our citizens will appreciate this liberality on the part of the bakers.

The advertisement of Messrs. LANDRUM & SON is well worthy the attention of our agricultural readers. At their establishment in Philadelphia, our Farmers and Gardeners can supply themselves with all things needed in the shape of Implements or Seeds, of the very best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Shares in the Ridgeway Farm and Coal Co., have been raised from \$200 to \$300 after the first of June. This has been done in consequence of the great rise in good Elk county lands within the past year. It forms a fine tract of the best coal as well as Farming Land, and the property in the vicinity is selling much higher. It is principally bought up by coal companies. In a short time it will no doubt be taken out of the market altogether by capitalists. The Company sells at the old rates until the 1st of June.

THE ONLY CHANCE.—The agents for the sale of "Sears' Pictorial Works," will call on the citizens of Carlisle during the present week, to solicit subscriptions. The only chance! Only to be had by subscription.

WARREN COUNTY BANK FAILED.—We see stated in several of our exchanges that this institution has failed. The Public Ledger credits the rumor, and cautions the public to have nothing to do with the notes of this bank. For our part we never had confidence in the Warren County Bank, and felt convinced that its object from the first was to swindle the people. The fact that men of doubtful character had part control of it, satisfied us that it was not an institution to be trusted.

THE BEST SEWING EVER PUBLISHED.—T. B. Peterson, the well-known Philadelphia publisher, 102 Chestnut Street, informs us by circular that he has in press, and which will be ready for sale by the 1st of this month, a new novel, entitled "Linda of the Young Pilot of the Belle Caselle," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Huntz, the popular authoress. Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar, or in two volumes, paper cover, for seventy-five cents. Send on your orders at once to T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. The high reputation of Mrs. Huntz as a writer is a sufficient guarantee of the worth of the forthcoming work.

SHARPLEY'S TROUBLESOME MINISTERS.—This popular corps of vocalists, musicians, dancers and declaimers, have been performing at Marion Hall for several evenings, to the great satisfaction and amusement of all who heard them. The company consists of six young men, who have made themselves perfectly acquainted with the negro character, as seen "away down South." They sing with great power and sweetness, and the music from the banjo, bones, fiddle and drum, can't be excelled. We are pleased to know that they have been well patronized by our citizens.

A BEAUTIFUL PARADE.—We learn that on Monday the 12th inst., a very handsome military parade came off at Chertchout, this county. That being their annual review and inspection day, the "Quintan Guards," under the command of Capt. JOHN MESSINGER, numbering about 30 men, were upon parade. Their soldier-like deportment and correct conduct, together with their neat uniforms, won for them the admiration and respect of all who witnessed their military evolutions. The company was inspected by Col. SAMUEL CROOK, our efficient Brigade Inspector, and we hear that he pronounced the arms and accoutrements of the men as being in the best of order. Capt. Messinger is a gentleman and a good soldier, and his company, the Quintan Guards, is one of the handsomest and best drilled in the county. It is said that the company is steadily making fresh accessions to its ranks. "Long may it wave."

We were surprised on Saturday last to find the old Carlisle Light Infantry having so few men in its ranks. It is the only volunteer company in Carlisle, and one of the oldest in the Union, and in its day has done "the State some service" on the field of battle. We should be sorry to see it dwindle away, and do hope our young men will join its ranks and strive to emulate the noble deeds of its fathers.

INSURING BULLS.—Col. E. B. Bartlett, President of the K. N. Order of the United States, has issued his bull recommending Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, from the order, and demanding of him to hand over all the documents he has in his possession belonging to the K. N. order. Ohio has the honor of being the first State read out of the "American order." Which will be the next?

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—Harrisburg, May 18.—Gov. Pollock returned to Harrisburg to-day, from Milton. He has signed the Appropriation Bill, the supplement to the Consolidation Act, and the bill relative to bills.

IT is stated in the New Orleans papers that Dr. Graham, who was concerned in the Loring tragedy, has resumed the practice of his profession in that city.

We are sorry that our neighbor of the Volunteer had not the case of Bishop Hughes before his eyes when he wrote the article. Very true, neighbor. We don't know, that we ever had the fear of any one before our eyes when writing for our paper. It is about time, we think, the American should cease dealing in such miserable twaddle as is contained in the above extract. There is neither wit nor sense in it, and it is unworthy the character of an old Know-Nothing paper.

INVITED TO A BUZZARD FEAST.

Know-Nothing editors, if they can boast of no other qualities, can at least "brag" on being possessed of a good stock of impudence.—The appeals they are now making to the old line Whigs for aid, is as amusing as it is heartless and impudent. But a few months since, Sam was in his glory, and the editors in his interest were kept busy chronicling Know-Nothing victories. The character of this desperate faction and the objects of its leaders had not been divulged, and the people, for a short time, were induced to put faith in Sam and his minions. But in every State and every county where Know-Nothingism has been tried, it has been condemned and repudiated. Sam's victorious legions have been routed on every field, of late, and the democracy of the country—for a time under a cloud—again in the ascendant, and in most of the States are stronger than ever. That the old line Whigs—those few patriotic men, the relics of a once powerful party, and who could not be induced to join in a crusade against the Constitution of their country—that the old line Whigs, we say, have contributed, in many instances, to aid the Democratic party, and thus crush out the fell spirit of bigotry and intolerance, is well known and gratefully acknowledged.

Because the old line Whigs have pursued this course—because, feeling themselves as a party helpless and powerless—they have aided the Democratic party rather than Know-Nothingism, they are abused and flattered in terms by the papers of the Know-Nothing party. We have two papers of that faction now before us. Number one contains a most violent attack upon the old line Whigs, stigmatizing them as "traitors," "renegades," "apostates," &c. Number two contains a whining leader, and the editor must have had tears in his eyes when he wrote the article. He appeals to the old line Whigs for aid—and reminds them that one of their number is on the "Union State Ticket," and must receive the Know-Nothing and Abolition vote if he desires to make a show for an election. He exclaims and flatters and whimpers like a school boy about to receive a thrashing. But, will the old line Whigs heed these threats and appeals? We opine not. These men will have no candidates of their own to vote for this fall, and have a perfect right to support who they please, and certainly they have too much grit and pride of character to vote for the men who murdered the Whig party. They will not, we feel satisfied, accept the invitation now given them by the Know-Nothing, who, not very long ago, boasted that their party had arisen from the ruins of the old parties, and scouted the Whig party as dead beyond the hope of resurrection. A pretty invitation, truly! Whigs invited to a buzzard's feast to help devour the carcass of the Whig party, and swallow down the remnant of it by an amalgamation with Know-Nothingism—all of which is intended for the exclusive benefit of the Secret Order. Whigs asked to justify the murder of their party? Whigs asked to forget and forgive the malicious men they have endured for it, and invited into a coalition to be swayed and governed by the midnight assassins who despatched their first and only political love! Will the Whigs of Pennsylvania partake of such a feast? Will they soil their garments by a connection with the party they have so much and so justly abhorred—not merely for the purpose of defeating the democracy, as the invitation reads—but that the reckless oath-bound conspirators may again triumph over the friends of religious tolerance, of political equality, and of the Constitution and laws of our common country?

ANNOUNCED COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—OUR HOTELS.—We announced in our last issue, that an adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon the claims of applicants for tavern licenses, had been held in this borough on Tuesday, the 13th inst. We also mentioned the names and residences of the successful applicants, those who had been rejected, and also those whose applications had been held over until the August Court. We were sorry that our old friend, Mr. THOMAS COSTAMAGNA, was among the latter class.—There was no remonstrance against Mr. C., but owing to the fact that he lacked about one month of being an American citizen, his application was held over until the August Sessions, when, we doubt not, a license will be granted him. Under the present license law, the Court could not have decided otherwise than they did, as the law is imperative, and they were bound to carry out its requirements. It was utterly the result of a feature of the law, which will operate injuriously against the interests of some of the best men in the State. Mr. Costamagna is heart and soul an American citizen, an admirer of the free institutions of our country, and having had to flee, when a very young man, on account of the expression of his liberal sentiments, from the land of his birth, beautiful and classic but ill-governed Italy, he has cast his lot with our people, and having fought their battles is willing and anxious to share their destiny. Mr. Costamagna resides in the spacious hotel on North Hanover street, owned by Major Charles Magalhães and known as "Our House." It is one of the best and most convenient houses in the borough, and is at present filled with boarders and transient guests. He keeps an excellent table, his stabling, sheds, &c. are of the best description, and his accommodations are in every respect of a superior kind. He is polite, affable, and attentive, and although far from the present to all spiritual, vinous or malt liquors, the stranger and traveler will find the landlord, his lady and his household courteous and obliging, and they will always be certain to find a cordial welcome and a pleasant temporary home at "Our House."

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.—As the time approaches for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, anxiety begins to manifest itself in regard to the Delegation from the "Empire State." Speculation is rife as to the finale, and the enemies of the Democracy predict much trouble and serious results in its adjudication. We think the Democracy of New York should settle all their differences before going into Convention, but, if the sets of Delegates appear, each claiming seats, the Convention should order them to retire, and select an equal number from both delegations to elect the vote of the State in the Convention. We hope, however, all "outside issues" will be settled before the assembling of the Convention, and that the legitimate business of the body will not be retarded with questions foreign to the object for which the delegates assemble.

A great excitement occurred at Detroit on Friday, in consequence of the arrest of four persons for violation of the prohibitory liquor law. The military were called out to preserve the peace. During the examination of the cases on Friday, the informer was driven from the court room and chased into a neighboring house, which was besieged by an excited crowd several hours. He finally returned, and the trial proceeded without further interruption.

A bronze quadruple statue of Washington is about to be erected in New York, at the junction of the Bowery and Fourth Avenue. The granite pedestal will be fourteen feet high, and the statue about the same. The cost, amounting to \$25,000 or \$30,000, has been defrayed by private subscriptions. The statue will be moulded by Mr. H. K. Brown and is now ready.

THE PUBLIC GRAVE YARD.

We visited this spot a few days since, and were pleased to observe the increasing attention which the living pay to the resting places of the dead. This is not only right and proper, but is highly commendable, and evinces the good taste and filial love of those who beautify and preserve the graves of their ancestors.

Many of our citizens have erected upon the graves of their kindred splendid monuments, handsome tombs, and head and foot-stones, &c., others have had vaults made to contain the remains of their dead, and others again have had their family lots enclosed by fences, a goodly number of which are beautiful patterns of Iron Railings. Besides this, our worthy Chief Burial, CAL. ANASTASIOS NOME, has had planted, at his own expense, a large number of ornamental shade trees in the Cemetery and in the lane leading there, which in a few years will render that "City of the Dead" a very beautiful and handsome burial place. A great variety of shrubbery, flowers, native and exotic, have also been planted on and near the graves of the dead. This is indeed a touching and pious exhibition of that filial affection which a child owes to the memory of a deceased parent. We hope our borough authorities will be very prompt in enforcing the ordinances against all rude despoilers who break or mar the beautiful ornaments which have been placed in that sacred spot where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Among the graves that we noticed, were some which contained the mortal remains of very eminent men, who, in their day and generation, had been distinguished in the various departments of law, medicine and theology, and of those who had served their country during the stormy period of the Revolution. The monuments of Brockenridge, of Duncan and Gibson, who served their native State on the bench of its Supreme Court, were those of Hamilton and Reed, distinguished as Judges, were also there, and there, too, repose the remains of Davidson, Nesbitt, Woodruff, Andrews, Mayberry, and Johnson, learned and pious Divines, and of McCroskey, Craig, Foulke, Foster and others, who were celebrated in their day as eminent members of the medical profession.

We hope our citizens will continue the good work of ornamenting and preserving the graves of their fathers and kindred, as it is truly a work of filial affection, and denotes the progress of a really Christian civilization.

THE CROSS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.—The notices from all parts of the country in relation to growing crops are usually satisfactory. In this State the general accounts are that there is a present prospect of a large crop of wheat. The papers in various parts of the country are giving good accounts of the prospects of the coming crops. The season is backward, but that is said to be very favorable to the wheat, which was sown in immense quantities last fall. In Ohio the wheat is splendid, but the grass is in its prime. Fruit was a great deal injured in the West. Peaches there will be none, but a very yield of apples is expected. In New York State the wheat is in good condition, though backward. Barley and oats are likely to do better than corn this season. Their growth does not require so much heat, and they are not so early injured by late frosts. All English grasses and grasses promise well on good land, which is properly managed. It is now too early in the season to say what will be the yield of corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in July, August and September. Should it be favorable in June, and in the months named, this country will have unprecedented quantities of breadstuffs on hand next autumn. Fruit in New York State will be abundant. In New Jersey, in low lands, the wheat has suffered severely in some counties, but in the highlands it promises a fine crop. The high price of wheat last year caused the farmers from Maine to California to sow largely of this cereal.

THE PRESS AND ITS INDEPENDENCE.—Some persons have a strange idea of the independence of the press. They appear to consider that it consists in indiscriminate abuse of every thing and everybody. Nay, they submit anonymous communications, full of the vilest slanders, and are astonished at the journalist who has the independence to refuse their insertion. Ask them to attach their names to their allegations, and thus to assume the responsibility, and they manifest the utmost indignation. Their independence consists in attacking others under a mask, and with an unwillingness to father their slanders, when called upon to do so.—They must have everything their own way, or if not, they will charge a want of independence. An egregious error, and one that they will discover sooner or later. A journalist would indicate anything but independence, who would permit his columns to be used or abused on all occasions without regard to his judgment, or the feelings of others. True independence consists in acting in a firm and determined manner, and under a sense of right and propriety. On the other hand, the circumstance of having the control of a newspaper, should not induce the impression, that no responsibility is involved, and that individuals may be assaulted with impunity. On the contrary, the fact should only induce the more caution, inasmuch as the possession of power does not constitute a guarantee for its misuse on any and every occasion.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE CITY arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday with two weeks' later intelligence from California, and later news from Central America. She brings \$2,000,000 in gold. The principal feature of the news is the Indian war raging in Oregon and Washington territories with fearful fury. Several fights had occurred, in which the whites were victorious. Col. Buchanan had gained a victory on Rogue river, but a body of regulars had been defeated at another point by the Indians. The red men have brought increased forces into the field. From Central America there is a report of the recapture of Schlesinger.

A great excitement occurred at Detroit on Friday, in consequence of the arrest of four persons for violation of the prohibitory liquor law. The military were called out to preserve the peace. During the examination of the cases on Friday, the informer was driven from the court room and chased into a neighboring house, which was besieged by an excited crowd several hours. He finally returned, and the trial proceeded without further interruption.

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Mr. Dallas in England.

There was a fitness and propriety in the selection of Mr. Dallas, as minister to England which, at the time of the appointment, struck every mind, and called forth a universal expression of cordial approbation. Those who had admired the sterling independence of character and fearlessness of purpose which marked his conduct on a well known trying crisis whilst he was Vice President of the United States, could not withhold the indulgence of the hope that a similar exhibition of those high attributes of statesmanship in London would contribute to an early and satisfactory arrangement of our pending difficulties with Great Britain. There are but few men who would have cared to succeed so distinguished a predecessor, and with so unpromising a legacy of diplomatic difficulties and embarrassments as greeted Mr. Dallas on his arrival at his post. He, however, had proved himself a man of nerve, and capable of meeting responsibilities. He therefore accepted the embarrassing position as a matter of high patriotic duty, and determined to represent his government faithfully and zealously, hoping that his mission might prove less beneficial and honorable to his country than that of his illustrious predecessor. He will afford general satisfaction to know that Mr. Dallas has already made an impression on the English people which is honorable alike to himself and to his country. The following extract from the London correspondence of the New York Herald of April 25 will be read with interest by every American:

"The Times was compelled by this demonstration to come out and praise Mr. Dallas' admirable speech to the skies, and its tone is completely altered since the public have read it. No American minister to England ever made a greater hit, for in a few sentences he demonstrated that no impediment stood in the way of a pacific arrangement, if some 'inexorable' policy did not seek another solution. He struck the nail on the head, and the eye of the country is vigilantly directed to the measures of the government. In short, there is no mistaking the sentiments of the English people towards us, for since Mr. Dallas' happy debut at the 'Mansion House' dinner he has been run down by calls and invitations from the highest in the land, which his arduous duties at the present juncture force him to decline. He is quite the topic of conversation, and anecdotes of all sorts are circulating about him. One is worth relating: many years ago Mr. Dallas was in England, as secretary to Mr. Gallatin. He called on his relative, the illustrious poet, Byron, who received him with great warmth. For some reason or other, Lord Byron did not return the calls of young Dallas, whose Yankee blood was roused by this neglect, and he stopped his visits to his lordship. One day, meeting a mutual friend, Byron inquired, 'Well, what has become of that republican George?' I never see him now." "Why," was the answer, "the expression your lordship has applied to him may explain the reason of his disappearance." The poet reflected a moment, then exclaimed, "He is right—I honor his democratic pride. I will call on him to-morrow." He did so, and always treated young 'Republican George' with the greatest cordiality thereafter. He gave him the 'Corcord' to read in manuscript, and was delighted to hear him say that he would read it in the United States to one in England, from the superior education of the people."

SINGULAR BREAK OF A GIRL.—The Pittsburg Chronicle says: A young German girl who resides with Mrs. Algo, on the bank of the Ohio river, about three miles below the city, disappeared suddenly in the following singular manner. On last Friday at noon when the farmer laborer came to his dinner, Mrs. Algo requested the young girl to bring a bucket of water from the river. As she passed out of the house, she picked up a hatchet left by her farm hand at the door, and took it with her. Remaining about her, she began to make search about her whereabouts. She learned from a man in the employ of a neighbor, that he had seen her on a flat boat, which was tied to the shore below. On examining the spot, they found her shoes and stockings lying on the bank, and discovered that she had cut the cable attached to the boat with the hatchet. The current being very swift, the flat-boat and its occupant were swept away with rapid speed. Nothing had been heard of the girl up to Monday.

DOING THEIR OWN GRAVES.—SHOT INTO TEXAS.—Those men belonging to the command of Col. Schlesinger, who were taken by the Costa Ricans and executed by them, were made to perform an unenviable service just before their exit. Having been condemned to death, and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, made to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead—falling readily into the pit their own hands had dug.

A masonic temple is to be built in New York city which will surpass any edifice of the kind in the world. It is to be 5 stories high, 100 feet front and 125 feet deep, and will contain very ample accommodations for the grand lodge, and all the subordinate lodges, chapters, encampments, and councils. It will be built of brown sand stone or marble, and will cost, it is supposed, \$400,000.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.—About 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dupont's Powder mills near Wilmington, Del., blew up with a tremendous shock, that was felt for many miles. The destruction was terrible. Four of the buildings were completely blown to pieces, and three of the workmen employed at the time were instantly killed. The explosion created an intense excitement in Wilmington and over a considerable tract of surrounding country.

ION. Philip T. Herbet, of California, charged with killing a waiter at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000, by Judge Crawford, of the Criminal court.

Luzerne is the only county we have heard of, where the number of tavern licenses has been increased by the new law. Last year eighty licenses were granted there. The number under the present law is 107. A fortunate county is Luzerne!

A NOVEL CASE.—Controller Flagg, of New York, refuses "for the sake of consistency," to receive the \$2000 advance on his salary, which was voted to him the other night. He must be a strange specimen of a New York politician either—our modern times at least.

Hon. John Caldwell declines a re-nomination from the Fifth Congressional District of this State.

NOT VERY APPROPRIATE.—A London Publisher of music, named Boosey, announces the issue of some temperance hymns.

Correspondence of the Volunteer.

WASHINGTON NEWS: WASHINGTON, May 14, 1866. The speech of Mr. Cass upon the Kansas question, concluded yesterday, is conceded to be a masterly effort of that distinguished statesman. In reviewing the causes which have led to the excitement in relation to the affairs of the Territory, Mr. Cass dwelt at considerable length on the general subject of Slavery, and discussed it with that spirit of liberality and justice which is the distinguishing trait of that great man's character. His defence of the Administration against the recent attack of Senator Seward, and the shrewd, conclusively, the absurdity of that gentleman's extraordinary reasoning.—The speech will be read with interest by every one who takes an interest in the political questions of the day.

The Agricultural Department of the Patent Office receives from Congress that recognition and fostering care to which its growing importance and usefulness entitle it. The operations of the current year will demand a much larger appropriation than formerly, but I am not to doubt the sum will be given with a spirit of cheerfulness and alacrity. It will prove gratifying to the farmers of the country to know that their government is ever ready to do what it can for the benefit of the government and that every effort will be made to advance it. As an instance of this guardian care it may be mentioned that 210,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report for 1865 has been ordered by Congress. This report is unusually full and interesting. It has been prepared with great care, and I congratulate the farmers that so much valuable information is to be so widely disseminated. The appropriation for the Department this season is \$50,000.

In a former letter I spoke favorably of the arrangements of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies. At this juncture I think I shall be doing a favor to the travelling public by adding that I have subsequently learned that these companies, in connection with the Western roads, have established an office in New York for the sale of through tickets and checking baggage, via Baltimore, to Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and all principal cities and towns West and South-west. Tickets for the same places may also be obtained at the depot of the first named company in Philadelphia. I understand that the fare is the same as by other routes, and that inducements to visit this city are offered by the small additional charge upon the through rate. This is a matter of some consideration to passengers whose curiosity or business might lead them to visit the federal city. The route is becoming a great favorite with the travelling public who speak in terms of earnest commendation of the beautiful and romantic scenery of the route passing through Harper's Ferry and over the Alleghenies; the excellence of those having charge of the trains, and the rapid speed with which they are carried, the distance being run as quickly as by any other route—and perhaps with more regard to comfort and safety.

The reception of Mr. Buchanan in this city has been in entire consonance with the feelings of a truly great man. Satisfied with the spontaneous expression of warm and generous feelings preferred an individual to a public demonstration, and his wishes were gratified. He was welcomed at the depot by a host of enthusiastic friends, and then proceeded to his hotel quietly and with little display as an ordinary private individual. His prospects are brightening every day and it will require no weird sisters to predict the glorious hereafter of the Democracy of the country, who claim such standard leaders as James Buchanan.

The tariff question will come up in a few days. It is now under consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means, with a prospect that Senator James excellent bill will be the basis of the Committee's report.

Latest from Europe. By the arrival at New York on Monday of the steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, we have news from Europe four days later than that received by the America. Liverpool and London dates are to the 30th ult.

The principal feature of the news is the official proclamation of Peace, and the formal declaration of Peace. The Treaty itself is precisely the same as sent by the last steamer. The missing articles, Nos 5 and 6, relate to a general amnesty and exchange of prisoners, and to the admission into the European political system, and secure European arbitration in cases of dispute with her.

Three appended Conventions are also provided for. The first has reference to the passage of the Declaration of Peace, and the details of the naval force in the Black Sea, and the third declaring that the Island Isles are not to be fortified.

There is also an important declaration of war, viz: abolishing privateering and providing that neutral flags, make neutral cargoes, except contraband articles, with the addition that neutral goods under the enemy's flag are exempt from capture.

The Peace in the Barnes empire, was utterly destroyed by fire on the 28th of February. In less than four hours the entire town was consumed, and now nothing but ruins are to be seen.

An applicant to the London Gazette Extraordinary contains a very long Proclamation announcing that the Ratiifications of Peace having been duly exchanged between Great Britain, her Allies, and the Emperor of Russia, peace is declared.

Proclamations also announced that, in consequence of peace having been concluded, a general day of thanksgiving throughout the country was appointed on Sunday, the 4th of May.

Great excitement pervades the political circles. Lord Palmerston called a meeting of his friends, and the Conservatives have upheld a meeting to agree upon the tactics of opposition. It is said they intend making the fall of Kars the test question. The debate relative to the fall of Kars commenced in the Commons on the 28th ult., by Mr. Whitesides, who introduced a motion of censure. The Attorney General defended the government, and Lord John Russell supported the resolution, after which the debate was adjourned until the next evening.

Tranquility Suspended.

The fug ends of all nations and times will meet in convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and nominated a Union Ticket, and the object on the verge of dissolving the union, which was suspended in the name of the Union Ticket. The charge of treason against the cause is boldly laid at the door of the Know-Nothing Administration. What else do we expect of his excoellency, after his speech on the Know-Nothing ledge at the corner of Third and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and then publishing the State and denying it? What else do we expect of his excoellency, after his speech on the ledge at the corner of Third and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and then publishing the State and denying it? What else do we expect of his excoellency, after his speech on the ledge at the corner of Third and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and then publishing the State and denying it?

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Latest from Europe. By the arrival at New York on Monday of the steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, we have news from Europe four days later than that received by the America. Liverpool and London dates are to the 30th ult.

The principal feature of the news is the official proclamation of Peace, and the formal declaration of Peace. The Treaty itself is precisely the same as sent by the last steamer. The missing articles, Nos 5 and 6, relate to a general amnesty and exchange of prisoners, and to the admission into the European political system, and secure European arbitration in cases of dispute with her.

Three appended Conventions are also provided for. The first has reference to the passage of the Declaration of Peace, and the details of the naval force in the Black Sea, and the third declaring that the Island Isles are not to be fortified.

There is also an important declaration of war, viz: abolishing privateering and providing that neutral flags, make neutral cargoes, except contraband articles, with the addition that neutral goods under the enemy's flag are exempt from capture.

The Peace in the Barnes empire, was utterly destroyed by fire on the 28th of February. In less than four hours the entire town was consumed, and now nothing but ruins are to be seen.

An applicant to the London Gazette Extraordinary contains a very long Proclamation announcing that the Ratiifications of Peace having been duly exchanged between Great Britain, her Allies, and the Emperor of Russia, peace is declared.

Proclamations also announced that, in consequence of peace having been concluded, a general day of thanksgiving throughout the country was appointed on Sunday, the 4th of May.

Great excitement pervades the political circles. Lord Palmerston called a meeting of his friends, and the Conservatives have upheld a meeting to agree upon the tactics of opposition. It is said they intend making the fall of Kars the test question. The debate relative to the fall of Kars commenced in the Commons on the 28th ult., by Mr. Whitesides, who introduced a motion of censure. The Attorney General defended the government, and Lord John Russell supported the resolution, after which the debate was adjourned until the next evening.

Prospect of the Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop in Ohio looks well, and our exchanges beyond the Alleghenies report that the Sandusky County Messenger has received information from the farmers of that county, in which they are very sanguine of a large crop the next harvest. "The long winter of the winter's snow, has kept the plants tender and healthy, and with a favorable spring, we think their expectations will be realized."

The Crawford County Corn, says it has been from the farmers from different parts of the county, that the wheat crop looks remarkably well. The Chillicothe Advertiser says: "We never looked better in these parts. A big crop is inevitable, unless the sky or the market gives it."

Our exchanges in Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, speak in the same encouraging terms of the crop. "The prospect for the next harvest is bright, and we think their expectations will be realized."

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