

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISE, PA., JUNE 17, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations. SUPREME JUDGE. WM. A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER. WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

AMOUNTING OF CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The President thereupon issued a proclamation requiring the Senate to reconvene on the following day (Tuesday) at noon, to act upon such communications as may be made to that body by the Executive.

TRIAL OF REPEALERS AND MOVERS.—We learn that a public trial of Repealers and Movers, will take place on Col. Noble's farm, near Carlisle, on Saturday next. A number of different machines will be on the ground, and farmers can judge for themselves of their relative merits.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Geo. S. STONER, of Mechanicsburg, who has on hand a very large and splendid assortment of Carriages and Buggies. They are got up in the latest style, and for workmanship cannot be beat. He invites all who wish to purchase any thing in his line, to give him a call, as his prices are in accordance with the times.

THE CROPS.—The crops throughout the country are said to be growing finely, and the last few days of hot weather has had a wonderful effect in maturing their growth. There is every indication of an abundant yield. Corn is the only backward crop, but the present rate of temperature will effect a wonderful improvement in it.

THE PICNIC PARTY OF THE GOOD WILL HOPE, at the Meeting House Springs, on Thursday last week, was a splendid affair, and creditable to the gallant young men of that enterprising Company. At an early hour a number of omnibuses, filled with bright-eyed lasses, and buxom beaux, left the Hall of the Good Will, and proceeded to the beautiful spot selected for the day's enjoyment. The String Band also accompanied an omnibus, and performed several sweet airs as they passed up Hanover street on their way to the Springs. Arriving at their destination, the young ladies, with the assistance of the gentlemen, erected the tables, spread the cloth, and commenced piling up the innumerable good things prepared for the occasion. After full justice had been done the bouillifrepast, music and dancing were introduced, and the company was soon in the height of enjoyment. A full day was put in, and the pleasure seekers, about dusk, returned to town, delighted with their day's fun.

BOUGHT BACK AGAIN.—We mentioned, in our paper two weeks since, that Mr. Wm. B. BAZEMAN, late Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, had sold his entire stock in that institution (700 shares of stock) to Judge HERPES of this place, at the rate of \$25 per share. A few days since Judge HERPES again sold these 700 shares to Mr. BAZEMAN, for \$27 per share, judging from this singular transaction, the stock of the Bank must have advanced wonderfully in price immediately after Judge HERPES' purchase from Mr. BAZEMAN.

GAS AND WATER COMPANY STOCK.—As will be seen by an Ordinance published in another column, the Town Council of the Borough of Carlisle, at their last meeting, authorized the Chief Burgess and President of the Council to subscribe, in the name of the Borough of Carlisle, and for its use and benefit, for fourteen hundred shares of the capital stock of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company. At \$25 per share, this purchase amounts to \$35,000.

The \$35,000 thus assumed by the Borough, was the amount of the debt owing by the Gas and Water Company to bondholders, and which was about being prosecuted to collection. Had the works been forced to a sale, they would, no doubt, have been purchased for a very trifling sum by speculators, and thus the Borough would have lost the greater portion of its former interest in the works, amounting in specie, to \$35,000. To save the Borough from this loss, and to provide against the danger that threatened our Borough authorities—very wisely, as we think subscribed for fourteen hundred additional shares, and thus assumed the entire debt of the Company, and relieved it from its embarrassed condition.

Notwithstanding the complaints indulged in by many of our citizens against the Town Council, for this act, we must be permitted to say that the complaints are not well-founded. The Borough was a stockholder to the amount of \$35,000. Had the works been forced to a sale, this large sum, or the greater portion of it, would have been lost to the Borough. Our Borough authorities, under the circumstances, acted judiciously, in assuming the debt of the Gas and Water Company. By so doing the works have been saved from falling into the hands of speculators—saved from the exactions which, private cupidity might levy upon our citizens. This action by the Council will subject the Borough to no expense or inconvenience. The Gas and Water Company will pay the interest upon the Borough bonds, and will also establish a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds as they mature.

We hope the day is not far distant when the Borough will own the entire works. She now owns \$50,000 worth of the stock. Why not purchase the balance, and assume the entire control of the works? Let this be done, and our citizens will be better satisfied, for we say it emphatically, they have not been satisfied heretofore with the management of the works. Even if the Borough does not, just now, deem it prudent to purchase the balance of the stock, she should at least insist on having her due proportion of Directors in the Board of Managers. The Borough at present owns nearly all the stock, and should have the control of the Company. Let the Borough do this, and let a Board of Directors be appointed who will husband the means of the Company, and who will be careful not to permit its stock to come quite so near the hands of the Sheriff a second time. We believe, by judicious management, economy, and a little good financing, the stock of the Company could be made to pay something handsome to its owners. Let our Borough authorities think over our suggestions, and then do—just what they please.

THE GUN CHARGES.—We again make its appearance in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and the animals are dying by hundreds.

VOLUME FORTY-FIVE.

With the present number, we commence a new volume of our paper, the last one having completed the forty-fourth year of its existence, and during the last thirteen of which it has been under our control. The American Volunteer was established by Messrs. WILLIAM B. and JAMES UNDERWOOD, in 1814, both of whom were practical printers, and natives of Carlisle. As the last named member of the firm had been a gallant "Volunteer" during the year of 1812, in which capacity he marched to the defence of Baltimore, to him was conceded the honor of standing god-father to the new-born stranger. As the name of "Volunteer" was then very popular in this section of country, and as it pleased the "Junior," he accordingly bestowed upon it the name of the "AMERICAN VOLUNTEER," which title it has ever since retained. At its commencement, and for many years subsequent, the Volunteer was, in size and typographical appearance, a very different affair from the Volunteer of our day, being at that time about one-fourth its present size, and contained but a tithe of the reading matter which it now does. Indeed, its federal and anti-masonic enemies, smarting under the scorching castigations it inflicted upon them, contemptuously nicknamed it the "little eight-by-ten," and confidently predicted its speedy downfall. However, notwithstanding their sneers and assaults, the paper went on prospering and to prosper, and survived all their impotent attacks. Although the Volunteer was then small in dimensions, it was mighty in ability and influence. Its senior editor was a man of talent, a ripe scholar, and one of the most successful writers of his day, and dealt out to his political opponents many severe and stunning blows. The paper was always well supported, and ever enjoyed the confidence of the great Democratic Republican Party, of which it was the organ. Notwithstanding the predictions of its enemies that it would be short-lived, the Volunteer has survived dozens of ephemeral papers which have since been started, and, with the single exception of the Carlisle Herald, is now the oldest journal in Cumberland county.

During the many years of its existence, the proprietorship of the Volunteer has changed but twice. GEORGE SANDERSON, Esq., now of the Lancaster Intelligence, having succeeded the Messrs. UNDERWOOD, and from whom we purchased. In its advocacy of the great principles of democracy, the Volunteer has never wavered—never faltered; but has always "stood up to the rick, fudder or no fudder." Its first editors espoused the justice of our quarrel with Great Britain, and opposed those who then said that it "was unbecoming a moral and religious man to exult at the victories obtained by our gallant soldiers over the haughty English." Their motto, then, was "free-trade and sailors' rights;" our motto now is, "Our Country—may it always be right, but right or wrong, our Country." By the advocacy of popular doctrines and the rights of the people, the Volunteer has received the support and countenance of the community, and has now completed its forty-fourth year.

Forty-four years ago! What a change has taken place in newspaperdom since then! and what a change, also, has taken place in our town and county! The Messrs. UNDERWOODS, both "sleep with their fathers," and nearly all of those with whom they did political battle, have also passed away. The American Volunteer, however, "still lives," and is now, as then, the exponent of the principles of the great Democratic Party, the advocate of its "men and measures," and the opposer of all and every species of fraud and wrong upon the rights and interests of the American people.

Whilst the "Volunteer" has been in our hands, we have doubtless committed some sins, and no political editor can avoid doing so. We may have, in the heat of the moment, said hard things of our political opponents, which, upon cool reflection, we may have been sorry for. Experience, however, is the best teacher, and editors, like other men, grow more prudent as they grow older. To the many friends of our paper—those who have stood by it, in sunshine and in storm, and supported it by their patronage—we tender our heartfelt thanks. We shall use our best efforts to retain their confidence and support. In casting our eye over our long list of substantial subscribers, it is a pleasing task to chronicle, that we have now upon our subscription books the names of quite a number of gentlemen who have been subscribers from the first issue of the Volunteer. We may also add, that they are, and always have been, the most prompt paying men upon our list—may their shadows never grow less."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.—We publish to-day, a letter from a distinguished friend at Washington, which will repay a careful perusal. We hope the predictions of our correspondent may be verified, and that the "Douglas Democrats," as he calls them, may once more be found battling for the men and measures of the Democratic party. The only hope the Black Republicans have is that Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends will give their influence to defeat the Democracy. The writer of the letter, it will be seen, was himself opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, but, like a sensible man and true Democrat, he is determined that this difference of opinion shall neither estrange him from the Administration, nor make him less zealous as a Democrat. He takes the right view of political matters, and we hope to see all those who acted with him on the Kansas question, adopt his suggestions. The letter is well written, and we bespeak for it the attention of our readers, and particularly those of them who coincided with Judge DOUGLAS in his views respecting the Lecompton Constitution.

"MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS."—COL. A. G. MULLIN, who for many years was connected with the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, has leased the above romantic and favorite summer resort, and will open his well-furnished house for the reception of guests on Monday next. The patronage heretofore bestowed upon this house, and the known ability of Maj. MULLIN, as a caterer, must insure for it a "good run" during the approaching hot season. Beyond question Mount Holly is one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in Pennsylvania. No difference how sultry the weather may be, it is always comparatively cool at Mount Holly, situated, as it is, in a deep gap of the South Mountain. Maj. MULLIN, we are pleased to learn, has made the most ample preparations for the accommodation of his guests, and is determined to spare no pains to add to the comfort of those who may be pleased to patronize his house.

STILL DOOMED!

Poor New Orleans! For several years this unfortunate city has been in the keeping of the despicable Know-Nothing faction, and, from present indications, there appears to be no salvation for her people. The rowdies and black-legs appear to have the power in their own hands, and, at the recent municipal election, elected their Mayor and a majority of Councilmen, by a small majority. This is to be deplored by all good men, and goes to prove that the rabble of a great city may at times become very rulers and masters. So outrageous was the conduct of the men who have been in power in that unfortunate city for the last few years, that the people—the heavy tax-payers, and business men—were compelled to appoint a Vigilance Committee for self-protection, and with the hope of putting a stop to the robberies, murders and incendiary acts of their despotic officers! The good men of all parties—Whigs, Democrats and Americans—joined the Vigilance Committee, took possession of the city government, and arrested a number of Know-Nothing bullies, who had been engaged in all sorts of villainies.

In the mean time, however, an election took place, and the Know-Nothings again succeeded, and among the first acts of the new Mayor was the arresting of the prominent leaders of the Vigilance Committee, and the releasing of the bold bad men of his own faction. Thus, the outrages committed against the peace of the city by its late officers have been endorsed by a majority of its people, and few will pity them hereafter if their former grievances increase upon them, as they undoubtedly will. The people of that city will yet be brought to their senses—a year or two more suffering, and they will, like the people of Washington city, rise in their might and hurl their oppressors from power. But, before they do this they must have a few scores more of their best citizens robbed and shot down by Know-Nothing police-officers—a few more houses and printing-offices burned by order of city officials. They will, we repeat, be brought to their senses. Washington tolerated Know-Nothing rule until poor citizens were afraid to go outside their doors after night, murders lamentable were daily and nightly occurrences, and the Know-Nothings officers either winked at the outrages or were the perpetrators of them. Washington was made to feel before her people could be aroused, but the day of reckoning at last arrived, and the miscreants who held authority were driven from their places. So will it be with New Orleans; but the day of deliverance, it seems, has not yet come—her people have not yet been sufficiently scourged by Know-Nothingism.

PURMOUR.—The Democrats of Philadelphia met in Convention a few days since, "for the purpose of amending the rules governing the Democratic party." A Mr. MORGENTHAU, appeared as a Delegate from the 19th ward, but the Convention, by nearly a unanimous vote, expelled him, because, at the late municipal election in that city, he had voted against the Democratic candidate for Mayor. The discipline of the Democratic party, the Convention contended, "at all times should be rigidly enforced." This is the way to talk and the way to act. Traitors to the Democratic party have no right and no business to poke their noses into the Conventions of the party. Here in Cumberland county, however, we see men of this class acting as Delegates in Democratic Conventions frequently. Some of them, too, are occasionally provided with office, to the exclusion of men who have always been true, which looks like rewarding them for their treachery. The integrity of the Democratic party should be better preserved, and the example of our Philadelphia brethren followed in all counties.

We have frequently alluded to the wanton destruction of birds that abound in the neighborhood, by persons who have no other object in view than mere amusement, and we are pleased that the late Legislature has imposed penalties for the killing of these beautiful and useful little songsters. This act is eminently just and will be approved by almost the entire community.

THE FOURTH OF JULY will occur this year on Sunday. We presume that here, as elsewhere throughout the country, the usual festivities incident to the occasion will take place on Monday, the 5th. From present indications, the day will be permitted to pass by unhonored by any patriotic public demonstration on the part of our citizens.

ACCUSERS FOR YORK.—Gov. Packer has appointed our former townsmen, Mr. WM. MILES, Public Auctioneer for the Borough of York. The Governor could not have made a better selection had he looked York county from one end if the other. Mr. MILES is not only admirably qualified for this position, but he is a true Democrat and exemplary citizen.

The Senate was a little startled the other day of its dullness and dignity by an accident. A reporter carelessly threw his overcoat over the rear railing, which shuts off the reporters from the Senate floor. It chanced that in the pocket of said overcoat, there was a stout bowie knife, which was, by the impulse given to the coat, thrown with some violence below, striking the blade into Senator Hammond's seat which was at that moment unoccupied. For a moment, the Senators were started out of their propriety, and the sergeant-at-arms went up to the gallery, and arrested the proprietor of the coat, but when explanations were made, he was released.

WHAT IS THE MATTER NOW?—The Boston Journal, wolly as Africa itself, gives Mr. John P. Hale a black-handed compliment, as follows. It says that although Mr. Hale is true on the question of slavery, he "is inspired by no broad and statesmanlike views of the exigencies of the country or even of the interests of his party."

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TOUR ABANDONED.—It is understood at Washington, that however much the President may desire to visit the West during the recess of Congress, which it has been reported was his intention, the pressure of the public business will prevent him from so doing.

NUMBER THIRTY-TWO.—Minnesota has come so quietly into the Union that we hardly seem aware of an increase in our family. It would cause an immense saving of time, money and conscience, if other New States could be induced to come in in the same peaceable manner. Kansas has cost the Government over fifty millions of dollars, and is not in yet. The most expensive things are not always the most valuable.

Good News From Utah.

The successful result of Governor Cumming's mission to the Mormons, is at length officially confirmed. The President sent a message to Congress on Thursday, enclosing a copy of the despatch from Gov. Cumming, dated May 2d, received at the State Department on Wednesday. From the tenor of this despatch, the President says his reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah have been restored, and that the fugitive fugitives have been restored. He congratulates Congress on this auspicious event. He expresses the opinion that there is no occasion to make an appropriation for the three regiments of volunteers recently authorized for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah, and for the protection of emigrant trains and troops. Texas can be defended by the regular troops now within her limits. The President is more gratified because the events in Utah will afford some relief to the treasury, and not require a loan and an additional tax upon the people. Governor Cumming's despatch gives an account of his arrival at Salt Lake City and his favorable reception. Brigham Young had formally delivered to him all authority, and counselled the people to obedience. There was not the slightest demonstration of hostility. He issued a proclamation promising protection to his office and his seals, and was addressed by over one hundred men, who were called to protect under his proclamation, and addressed the Mormons at a religious gathering in their Tabernacle, where some three or four thousand persons were assembled. Brigham Young and other prominent Mormons were to have left Salt Lake City on Tuesday last. The various Mormon settlements have been broken up—the inhabitants moving south, for, or in the direction of Sonora. The scene is represented as distressing and mournful. Men, women and children, poorly clad and ill provided for, in company with their departing from the territory, in obedience, as they say, to the will of the Lord. Governor Cumming says that he would have left the south on the 6th of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military, for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—We are sure that no document which we could lay before our readers would afford them more sincere gratification than the following Proclamation from President Buchanan, giving us the pleasing intelligence that the Mormon difficulties are at an end. As the Washington Union judiciously remarks, it will be read with great interest and satisfaction by the people of the whole country, for it announces the triumph of the Utah policy pursued by the Administration. The resolution of the problem of Mormonism has been solved by the promptness, decision, and resolute firmness of Mr. Buchanan. In his fostering care, the cancerous ulcer of fanatical fanaticism, has been subject to the knife and actual cautery. The experiment has proved perfectly successful. The disease is cured. The country will hail with intense satisfaction the news of the Mormon submission to the laws and officers of the United States. The wisdom of the policy is fully vindicated, and the thorough preparation for enforcing submission has proved a most judicious plan of wise economy.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a despatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt Lake City, on the 24th of May, and received by the Department of State on yesterday. It would hardly be true to say that the difficulties with the Territory of Utah were terminated, and the reign of the constitution and the rule of law re-established. I congratulate the people of Utah on the success of this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no more occasion for the suspension of the Territory of Utah, because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defence of the Territory of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the regular army, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington City, June 10, 1858. THE OUTRAGES OF THE BRITISH CRUISERS DISAVOWED.—Despatches have been received by Lord Napier, from the Commander of the West India Squadron, disavowing any authority on his part for the recent proceedings in the Gulf and denying that he gave any instructions which warranted them. He states that he has sent vessels to recall the cruisers. It is now believed that the question will be satisfactorily adjusted. Private advices have also been received from Commander Rodgers of the steamer Water Witch, at Key West, stating that a British vessel had been despatched after the steamer Sigs, with official instructions to cease the violation of American vessels. And further, that the British cruisers were acting under no new orders, but those of 1847. The news has tended to allay, to some extent, the war feeling at Washington.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Lancaster Times says: "On Thursday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, a barren train, when near the Steamboat, the Conductor, Mr. Williams, formerly in the employ of Mr. McComsey, of this city, in endeavoring to jump from the top of the car, as the train was turning a curve, missed the platform and fell upon the track. The whole train passed over his right arm, severing it from his body. He was otherwise injured, and is not expected to survive. He is a married man, and his family resides in Philadelphia."

CALIFORNIA HARVEST.—The California papers state that there is good news from all parts of the State in relation to the prospects of the coming harvest, and every assurance of one of the greatest crops ever yet harvested in that State.

The French Emperor has no "lean and hungry look," but grows stout upon the fears and anxieties which are so plentifully attributed to him. No "fat and greasy citizen" thrives better in the flesh than does His Majesty Napoleon III., whose figure on horseback has assumed a rotundity of proportions altogether incompatible with any pretention to the graceful or elegant.

Two thin shins make one cold; two colds, one attack of bronchitis, one coffin.

Late News From Europe.

The steamship Kangaroo arrived at N. York on Wednesday, from Liverpool, bringing papers as late as the 24th, four days later than the latest advices. There has been a decline of all in cotton. The Calcutta dates are to April 2d. The rebels had been driven from Azingbar, with heavy losses. Sir Colin Campbell's staff was marching towards Rohilcund. Sundry successful encounters with the rebels are reported. Lord Elgin and his colleagues are about to leave Shanghai for Teasing. The British fleet would follow. The ship Courser, bound to New York, with tea, was lost on Prata Shoals. The crew were saved. The project for a line of steamers between Galway and America had been revived, and it is said a first class steamer would sail about the 10th of June. The telegraph fleet would leave Plymouth on an experimental trip, about the 29th of May, and to return to that port instead of Queenstown. It is proposed to lay a cable from Placentia bay, Newfoundland, to Portland, Maine, on the completion of the present enterprise. The trial of the Chalons insurgents resulted in the fine and imprisonment of the majority. The French Government had caused excitement by proposing to convert the property of charitable institutions into government stock. Another ministerial crisis was anticipated at Madrid. Governor General Concha, of Cuba, asks to be recalled from his post, on account of ill-health.

We have again three days later news from Europe, by the arrival at New York on Thursday of the steamship Asia from Liverpool, which port she left on the 29th ult. The British Parliament had re-assembled, and a conference between both houses had resulted in an agreement to the rights of the Jews to sit in that body. Baron Rothschild will therefore take his seat in the House of Commons. There has been a further decline in cotton. A second meeting of the Paris Conference had been held, and a resolution adopted declaring the object of the session to be to settle the question of the Principality. The Montenegro question is to be settled by a commission at Constantinople. The diplomatic proceedings in China look unfavorable, and Lord Elgin has declared himself ready to employ force to penetrate to Peking. A demand for gunboats for the river service had been made.

The Lottery Swindlers. The fraternity of lottery dealers appear to be in hot water in all parts of the land, even as far south as Georgia, where public sentiment has not yet so generally frowned upon this species of swindling as in more northern latitudes. Yet even there much indignation was aroused when the infamous names of these swindlers were exposed. We are glad to chronicle such indications of a correct moral tone in the heart of society, and to find that we have put those into office who possess the courage to carry out wholesome statutes. The lottery business is a dishonest one in every view of the case, and the character of the men who engage in it is not the weakest testimony to prove the fact. It is high time, likewise, that a traffic which has been alarmingly on the increase, should receive such a check as will weaken it, if not crush it out of existence. Mayor Tiemann, of New York, with the aid of his efficient deputy, Berny, has routed whole scores of bogus firms in different parts of the country, and struck such blows at the notorious "Sparta Academy" swindle as will cripple it for life, if they do not prove fatal. In Iowa and at other points, the rogues have been compelled to cease their operations. Mayor Henry, with commendable energy has succeeded in obtaining bills of indictment against a number of persons who have been dealing in lottery tickets in Philadelphia, for which action he deserves the gratitude of the community. And, now that these rogues have passed into the hands of the city District Attorney, we trust something will be done.

We know nothing as to the nature of the testimony to be adduced, but if it be sufficient to fix guilt upon the defendants, we are confident the Court will make such application of the sanctions of the law as will prove salutary to the lottery dealers in the city who have been fortunate enough to escape for the present the arm of the law, and convince the whole fraternity that when our statutes against their illegal traffic are enforced, they mean something.

TRIAL OF MRS. TWIGGS. The trial of Mrs. Twiggs for the murder of Mrs. Clark, at Danville, was commenced on Tuesday morning of last week. On Wednesday evening the jury retired, and on Thursday at 2 o'clock, P. M., returned a verdict of guilty. After a solemn pause in which no sound was heard save the subdued sobs of the prisoner, her counsel, E. H. Baily, Esq., moved for a new trial on the ground that one of the jurors had expressed his opinion of guilt before entering the jury box. Witnesses were summoned who testified that they had heard one of the jurors, to wit: John Cromley, declare his belief of the guilt of Mrs. Twiggs, previous to the trial. Mr. Cromley was sworn, and denied the charge. Upon which the Court was adjourned for a couple of days, when the Judge refused the new trial, and passed judgment on the prisoner, concluding as follows: "The sentence of the Court is, that you, Mrs. Twiggs, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, within the jail of the county of Montgomery, and from thence to the place of execution, within the walls or yard of said jail, that you there be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God in his infinite love have mercy on your soul."

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA.—These two great rival producers of the precious metal have for several years kept almost exactly even with each other in the amounts poured into the coffers of the world. The average annual production of each is not far from \$50,000,000. A statement before us shows that since 1851, California has produced \$37,726,467, and Australia \$29,897,769. The greater part of the excess is due to the year 1854, when Australia had barely started in the race.

THE LIVING EX-PRESIDENTS.—Of the Ex-Presidents, there are now living Martin Van Buren, at Kinderhook, N. Y.; John Tyler, at Sherwood Forest, Va.; Franklin Pierce, at Concord, N. H.; and Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, N. Y.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.—Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, treasurer of the Mint, has resigned, and Jas. H. Walton, Esq., of Monroe, will take his place on or about the first day of July, being the beginning of the new fiscal year.

OUR BRAINS.—Says the Autocrat:—"Our brains are seventy year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and then gives the key into the hands of the angel of the resurrection."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1858. Friend Bratton—Some years have elapsed since our correspondence ceased, and it may surprise you to receive a letter from me now. My only excuse is, a press of other matters than that of time to attend to any other matters than such as pertain to business alone. I now propose to mend my ways and make reparation for a past neglect, and if my letters are not too late upon matters and things in general, and politics, as that subject is developed at these, the headquarters of politicians and political maneuvering.

As the session of Congress is about to close and as dissatisfaction has existed in the Democratic ranks on the Kansas question, several of our friends in the Democratic ranks, who have not the honor of reflecting men of the party should devote their efforts to effect an honorable reconviction. Such efforts are being made, and I have no doubt they will prove successful. All that is required is a little forbearance on both sides, and I am glad to notice there is less bitterness existing now than for some time past. As I am known to you, probably, I am one of those who sympathized with the "Douglas movement" on the Kansas question. I, in company with my friends, who acted with him, and sincerely believed that the Lecompton Constitution was obnoxious to the people of Kansas, and that they, the people, ought to have an opportunity to put their own stamp upon the question. With that question, which was the only one in dispute, has been disposed of, and the voters of Kansas will soon have the opportunity of rejecting or approving it, for, say what you please, the Lecompton Constitution is the fact that "Lecompton" is virtually in the hands of the people of that territory.

I cannot, therefore, see any cause for continuing the session of Congress, or of continuing the session of the party. Surely the Douglas wing of the party ought to be satisfied, for, in the adjustment of that disturbing question, they have secured, if not directly, they have indirectly, all they ever claimed. For one, I am truly and sincerely glad, that I am satisfied, and I now believe that time will prove, that the manner in which the Lecompton Constitution of the violent agitation that had been kept up from the commencement of the session on this exciting topic, was the wisest and most equitable that could have been devised. The people of Kansas are vitally satisfied; why then should we complain? No demagogue, so far as I know, complains of the President on account of his course of policy, nor have I ever heard a word of censure in regard to his domestic policy, except on the Kansas question. It is true you will hear, now and then, some harsh expressions, and some denunciations, but in this no principle is involved. I presume no man could distribute the vast patronage of the President without offending in his foreign policy—if the only question of domestic policy that divided us is settled and out of the way, why should demagogues continue to oppose and speak disparagingly of the administration? Surely such men as Judge Douglas, Col. Forney, &c., do not intend or desire to link their political fortunes with their old enemies—enemies whom they have so often fought desperately, and conquered! But they must see that their present course is tending in that direction, and that they must soon change or be ranked with the opposed and under whose name is not yet developed. I hope and believe they will, now that the Kansas excitement is dying away, return to the democratic fold and thus dispel the expectations of Black Republicanism, which hopes through democratic dissatisfaction and constant sectional agitation to fasten its voracious claws on the United States treasury in 1860. Again I hope, Judge Douglas and Col. Forney will not be caught in such a trap. Their instincts forbid it. The mongrel, pliant host, that would receive such a high protegee, a monster bank, and a most artful treasury of the country, that flies by means of bribery and corruption in our legislative halls, millions from the treasury every year, can never expect the support of such men.

It is a well known fact that the party opposed to the President is made up of the refuse of the old Whig party and the few scraps of Whigs that ever existed in this country. Their name has become an annual. They wear it one year and so discard it, and the next year they seek to slake it off and assume another, which in its time is disgraced and abandoned only to disgrace the one they adopt in its stead. But at whatever name they pass, whatever guise they may assume, their long ears betray their real genus. Their "platform" answer for a single campaign, are obtained as ready, and for the same purpose, as their names—all catch votes. Let a single leading demagogue be dissatisfied towards his party, such is their zeal to secure him in the respect of the fact, the party with which they accommodate their position to surrounding circumstances, that a new plank is inserted in their platform and the old one so adjusted as to meet its requirements, and thus it is taken in more than a sense of its comprehensiveness. For my part, I cannot, will not, train in such company, nor will any of the Douglas men be found with them in 1860.

In the campaign of that year the tariff question will undoubtedly be the great question between the opposing parties. The Democratic party will adhere to its former position of a tariff for revenue with protection of incidents, while the opposition will take their old ground of "a tariff for protection and revenue as incident." On this point there is no room for compromise, natural, commercial, mechanical and laboring classes, on the other be arrayed associated wealth, and the cotton and woolen, and iron goods and manufactures of the nation. The one party will be to add wealth to wealth, and to foster a mental aristocracy in this country, while the other will be to dispense the blessings of our government alike on the rich and the poor. In such a contest in this country, where the masses of the people are laborers of some kind, the result cannot be doubtful. The voice of Pennsylvania was heard in 1844 when this question was the only one discussed, and she will affirm that decision whenever an opportunity shall be presented in her favor.

The investigations made by the present House of Representatives show the corruption of the opposition leaders. Bribery, the fondest and most damnable, has been fastened on them, while not a single Democratic member has been even suspected. Such has always been the case. The instincts of selfish, rotten-hearted men and their hate the opposition as naturally and certainly as vultures are directed by instinct, to the carcasses of dead animals. Such men could not breathe free in any but a corrupt atmosphere. Hence the Democratic party is not troubled with such characters, where it is, too, that democracy is in nearly every case successful.

The experience of the past shows that the opposition cannot be trusted. They have, since I have known anything of politics, elected two Presidents—one in 1840, and the other in 1848. The schemes devised and passed by the Whig Congress at the extra session of 1847, show what they would do again if they should succeed in getting control of the executive and legislative departments of the government. But John Tyler, who can do what you have resulted from the operations of the Bank and tariff bills then passed? In 1849 they elected their President, but had not control of Congress. Their depredations, therefore, were confined to that day, they were only its representatives of the party, as their Matthews, Gilberts, Webbs, Grooles and Woodruffs are the same party as it exists to-day. Steeped in corruption, they go down from generation to generation debauching and debasing the minds of the people in their contact. Send one of them to Congress and his vote on any question is up to the highest bidder. Make him Governor of a State and his "disfranchisement" in favor of his election for a railroad, or of a State capitol, or county seat, can be had for a "consideration in stock and money," in the late cases in Iowa and Wisconsin. Tut him in the Cabinet, and if there is no other way to clutch the treasury, he will trump up a "Gulphim" or a "Gardner," and by means of nepotism, forgery and fraud, combined with the force of the power he possesses on his

subordinates in office, the object is secured, and Uncle Sam is plundered! And yet these men really expect to succeed in 1860, and that too by the aid of demagogues! I think they will find their mistake. All the other factions and fangs that disgrace the nation, will unite in one great effort to put the democratic party in that campaign. The only question that remains, the issue in the least doubtful is—shall the Democracy be a unit, or shall they enter the contest in a distracted condition? If united, they never have been and never can be outdone. When they present an unbroken front to the enemy, victory is just as certain as moontide to gain if they divide and a portion of those who have gone before them, let the "old boys" and the Democratic party, and I trust by the time the fall elections come, we shall see every demagogue, whether a "Lecompton" or "Anti-Lecompton" united in a vigorous and determined effort to put down the corrupt and extortioning household of the Lecompton in opposition to the President. By all means I hope to see the next House of Representatives decidedly democratic.

Your friend, &c.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON, June 14.—Among the number of diplomatic and consular appointments sent into the Senate are Joseph R. Chandler, of Kentucky, Minister to Naples; E. T. Fair, of Alabama, Minister Resident to Belgium; and B. C. Yancy, of Georgia, Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic.

The President has nominated to the Senate Joseph A. Wright of Iowa, as Minister to Prussia, and Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Ecuador.

The appointment of the following named consuls is officially announced:—Samuel E. Adams, of Massachusetts, Port Cayenne; Gilbert S. Miner, of Virginia, at Port-au-Prince; Wm. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, at Puerto Cabello; Robert D. Merrill, of New York, at Sydney, New South Wales; John P. O'Sullivan, of California, at Singapore; John B. Hayes, of Georgia, at Turkey Island.

The Senate confirmed yesterday Mr. Hamilton, Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio. Several other unimportant nominations were confirmed. A great number of nominations have been sent in and referred to appropriate committees. The President will not take up any new case of applications for office before Congress adjourns.

MINISTERS NOMINATED. WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President has nominated to the Senate Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, as Minister to Prussia, and Charles A. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Ecuador.

GEN. CASES ON THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The Washington Union re-prints the noble pamphlet issued in Paris by General Cass, in 1842, on the right of search. There is hardly a more able or patriotic production on this great question; and he must be presumptuous indeed who supposes he can add to the arguments here so fully presented.

Those who are fond of repeating the calumny that Democrats are in favor of reviving the slave trade will find, pretty plainly stated, what Gen. Cass thinks of this trade and how everywhere he would have it "proscribed and rigorously punished."

WM. B. ASTOR.—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says that those who have any kind of facilities for forming an idea about the wealth of Wm. B. Astor, estimate that it amounts to \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000. It is mostly in real estate. He lives plainly but it is not niggardly. He has five children; three sons and two daughters. The two daughters married rich, as also did the eldest son. The youngest son is mentally weak. He and his eldest son divide their time between this country and Europe. Mr. Wm. B. Astor is a bachelor, and is a practical Christian, and is an active manager in a ladies' benevolent institution in New York, and the chief support of another in Dutchess county, where her summer residence is.

COMPLIMENT TO HON. G. NELSON SMITH.—A silver tea set has been presented to the Hon. G. Nelson Smith, of Cambria county, late Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives; by his numerous friends in his body, as a testimonial of their personal friendship and high appreciation of his official courtesy and fidelity. The presentation was made on Saturday afternoon last, at the Brady House, in Harrisburg, by Jacob Ziegler, Esq., Clerk of the House, who delivered an appropriate complimentary speech on the occasion, to the worthy recipient replied in a few eloquent words of thanks.

HON. JOHN P. HALE, has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Republican Legislature of New Hampshire.

AVANCE GARRIE TO THE LAST EXTREME.—The Norwich (Conn.) Courier of last week gives the particulars of a revolting transaction that has just come to light in its neighborhood. Harlan Hyde told his wife one year ago, "She was his third wife, and had been married only a year when she died. About one week ago Hyde