AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BEATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., AUG. 12, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE,

WM. A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN A. AHL, of Cumberland county.

[*Subject to the decision of the Conferees.*]

ASSEMBLY,

HUGH STUART, of South Middleton.

SHERIFF,

ROBERT ALLISON, of Carlisle.

COMMISSIONER,

NATHANIEL H. ECKLES, of Hampden.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

ABRAHAM BOSLER, of South Middleton.

AUDITOR,

GEORGE SCOBY, of Carlisle.

☞ We call the attention of capitalists to the advertisement of LEM'L. TODD, Esq., President of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company, who offers for sale the Bonds of the Borough. To those who have money to invest this is a good opportunity, as it will be perfectly safe, and the interest paid promptly when due.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—The "Junior Cadets," under the command of Capt. J. DUNCAN STEVENSON, were encamped in the neighborhood of "Noble's Ford," on Friday and Saturday last. Some of the officers from the Barracks were on the ground, and expressed gratification at the order and strict military discipline which appeared to prevail. The Company are indebted to the politeness of Col. CRITTENDEN, for the use of the government tents, furnished them by him for that occasion.

NOT VERY ENCOURAGING.—When Colonel M'CARTNEY received the nomination for Sheriff, by *one* majority, in the mongrel Convention, on Monday, one of his friends, with more zeal than discretion, moved that the nomination be ratified by a unanimous vote of the Convention.—The motion was responded to by the M'DERMOND and SNYDER delegates by a very decided *hiss* and threatening gestures. Such was *their* answer to the imprudent motion.

THE PIC-NIC parties of the Sunday School Scholars, on Thursday of last week, passed off in a highly creditable manner to all concerned. The scholars of the Presbyterian School met at Bosler's woods, and those of the Lutheran school at Kiefler's woods. The day was beautiful, and the youngsters enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

ANOTHER PIC NIC.—The Sunday School scholars connected with the German Reform Church of our borough, of which the Rev. Mr. KREMER is Pastor, intend to hold a Pic Nic on to-morrow (Friday,) at KIEFFER'S Grove. We have no doubt it will be well got up and well attended.

☞ We are frequently asked why we do not publish the death of such a person, or the marriage of such a couple. To this question we can readily respond. We will cheerfully give all marriage and obituary notices an insertion when they are promptly handed in by a responsible person, but we cannot find time to run around the country and gather up these items, however interesting they may be to our readers.

TEARING DOWN TO RE-BUILD.—Our neighbor INHOFF, has commenced to tear down the old stone building in which he has kept his Grocery store, to erect on its site an elegant three-story brick, with open iron front. This will be quite an improvement on Hanover street, which, by the way, has become, in the way of business, *the* street of Carlisle. His Grocery store, in the mean time, will be kept in the basement of his dwelling, next door.

☞ We notice a large number of strangers at the hotels from the cities, who seem to admire the beauty and locality of our town. There is no more delightful summer resort in this or any other State than Carlisle.

AGRICULTURAL HARVEST HOME.—Our agricultural friends turned out in large numbers, on Saturday last, to the Harvest Home Celebration of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society. A considerable number of young farmers who are about organizing a Junior Society, also participated in the celebration. A very excellent cold dinner had been prepared, which afforded a plentiful repast to some 250. After the cloth had been removed, Judge WATTS, at the request of those present, delivered a very interesting and appropriate address, in which he spoke of the farming interests in general, and wound up by giving a history of the progress of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, and recommending it to the support of the County Societies. After he had finished, Mr. GEORGE W. SHEAFFER offered a resolution, instructing the Treasurer of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society to pay to the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania $500, as a donation. Mr. S. made a few remarks in support of his resolution, when it was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CORN CROP.—Until the recent rains, fears were entertained that this crop might be short; these fears, however, have all been put to flight by the refreshing showers which have lately visited us. Many of the farmers in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg, the *Gazette* says, have the greater part of their last crop yet on hand, holding it back for a higher price, but we presume they will now sell, at least the more prudent portion of them, as we may now expect a bountiful supply.

LIBERAL.—(*Over the Left.*)—A rustic couple yesterday visited one of our confectionary establishments, and the country gentleman purchased a stick of candy which he deliberately commenced eating. After it was nearly demolished, he suddenly exclaimed to his sweetheart—"I say, why don't you buy a stick? it's powerful good!"

PEACHES.—This crop in our county, we are satisfied from the evidences that have come under our eye, will be a decided failure. The trees, in this vicinity, present nearly a barren appearance, and the same report reaches us from nearly every section.

CORN.—The York county papers speak very favorably of the corn crop in that county, stating that it will be an unusually heavy one.

WHISTLING TO KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP.

Our opponents—we do wish they had a name, so that we could refer to them more intelligibly—have commenced to cackle like laying hens, and talk flippantly about the great number of Congressmen they intend to elect, and the majority by which they expect to carry their State ticket! This habit of boasting is an old trick of our opponents; but when the day of battle arrives, the ballot-box generally knocks the noise out of them and takes the starch out of their collars. Our opponents are fond of making mountains out of mole-hills—large calculations out of very trifling affairs. For instance, in this Congressional district, there is a division of sentiment with the Democratic papers on the subject of Congressman, and this fact induces our opponents to cock their ears, look as wise as owls, and vainly imagine that they will have a chance to elect *their* candidate! Without wishing to deprive them of their present anticipations, truth compels us to inform them that in regard to Congress they are "counting their chickens before they are hatched." There is no bad feeling existing among the Democrats of this District, and our word for it, the regular Democratic nominee will be cordially supported and triumphantly elected. Our opponents may as well, therefore, cease their boastings, for they can neither deceive the people nor benefit their sinking cause by this weak stratagem.

In the mean time, we would urge upon our Democratic friends of the different townships and boroughs the necessity of an early and thorough organization. By the 1st of September our organization should be complete, and we should be ready to call the roll and number our men. We can give our State and County tickets from 400 to 500 majority in Cumberland, provided every Democrat performs his duty.—But, to do this will require active efforts and zealous work. Let us vie with each other, therefore, in the discharge of the duty before us. Let all heart-burnings and bickerings—if any exist—be cast to the winds, for, by harboring them we are but assisting our opponents and injuring ourselves. Men are nothing, but principles are eternal, and he must have a limited idea of his duty as a Democrat, who will not sacrifice his feelings for men in preference to sacrificing the principles he professes to revere. Commend us to the man who can give up a friend for the sake of the principles he believes in. It is an evidence of his integrity—and index to his character. Then, away with grumblers and mischief-makers, and let us unite, heart and hand, and give a long pull, a strong pull, and *a pull altogether*, for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. If we do this, honestly and fearlessly, the twin brothers, *Sam* and *Sambo*, will not be seen after the second Tuesday of October.

☞ The *American* of last week, in speaking of the Democratic County Convention, says that the ticket placed in nomination is the weakest that has been named for a number of years. If our memory serves us, we believe our neighbor made the same remark when he spoke of the Democratic County ticket this time last year. But, the result proved just the reverse—the people considered it quite a strong ticket, and elected it, from top to bottom, by a decided majority. We therefore take it for granted that the editor of the *American* is not much of a judge of men, nor is he a prophet or the son of a prophet. The fact is, the Democratic ticket is one of the best and strongest that could have been nominated. The men composing it are well known for integrity of character, and the breath of slander cannot rob them of it.—That they will all be triumphantly elected we regard as certain. Such a ticket cannot be defeated in old Mother Cumberland. Mark our prediction.

☞ The Democrats of this county have only to keep united, and use a little well-directed zeal in behalf of the whole ticket, to secure a glorious victory. The mongrel opposition ticket appears to satisfy no one, and can and will be defeated by at least 500 majority, if our friends do their duty. Fall into line, then, Democrats, and give your undivided support to the Democratic candidates. Let us have no scratching of the ticket this fall—no halting as to our duty. "The ticket, the whole ticket," must be our watch-words.

OPPOSITION TICKET.—The Opposition Convention met in the Court-House, in this place, on Monday last, and placed in nomination the following ticket—to be defeated in October next:

Assembly.—JOHN M'CURDY, Shippensburg
Sheriff.—ROBT. M'CARTNEY, Carlisle.
Commissioner.—PETER MOHLER, of Monroe.
D. of Poor.—GEO. D. GRAIGHEAD, of South Middleton.
Auditor.—DAVIDSON ECKELS, of Carlisle.

The Convention was dull and spiritless—a sure indication of defeat. More anon.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The new church about being erected by the Presbyterian denomination at Mechanicsburg, is progressing rapidly, almost the entire foundation being already laid. The length of this church is sixty-five feet, and the breadth 44 feet, which will make it when completed, the largest in the place.

MADE A GOOD RUN.—An Iowa paper before us contains the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, held at Iowa City, June 24. Mr. J. W. BOSLER (son of Mr. Abm. Bosler, of South Middleton township, this county,) was a candidate for the responsible office of Treasurer of State, for which he received a very flattering vote. On the fourth ballot he had 95 votes, and his principal opponent 119. Notwithstanding Mr. BOSLER failed of a nomination, the vote he received is evidence of his popularity. No doubt he will heartily support the ticket nominated, and thus convince the people of Iowa that he is a Democrat from principle.

HON. JOHN A. AHL.—The Philadelphia *Argus* publishes the resolutions of the Democratic County Convention of this county, and endorses them most heartily. In speaking of the resolution instructing the Conferees for Dr. AHL, it remarks as follows:

"This full and cordial endorsement of Dr. AHL is well deserved by that true Democrat and honest public servant. We have no doubt that Perry and York counties will agree to the nomination of Dr. AHL, and that the Democracy of the District will have a Democratic representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress."

☞ The Democratic meeting in Lancaster city, adopted resolutions instructing their delegates to support Dr. AHL, of Cumberland, for Congress, and the following:

"Resolved, Who are you all going to vote for?" and the response, "The other fellow, yes! yes! are you in doubt too?"

Doubtless each found himself "in doubt!"

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Dr. Augustus F. Biegler, who was sent to the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., in May, 1857, on a sentence of seven years, for causing the death of Amelia Burr, by procuring abortion, died in that institution on the 4th inst.

A REPLY TO A CALUMNIATOR.

A personal controversy with the *Herald* affords us no pleasure. We have the advantage of our cotemporary, and for that very reason feel no desire to probe his already lacerated feelings. The billingsgate slang applied to us in its issue of last week, is the ebullition of a restless mind and uneasy conscience, and excites rather our pity than contempt. To call names is a thing any sneaking knave can do any day and all day, if he can find a press debased enough to give him room; and we sometimes find thieves, vagabonds and public defaulters—after they have escaped the penitentiary by a flaw in the law—attempt to put on airs and to assail those in whose shadow they dare not stand. A proper respect for our readers would prompt us not to notice the ravings of a venal and corrupt sheet; but, as there are two distinct charges made against our official character, we feel it our duty to notice them, notwithstanding our utter contempt both for the author, and the poor "unfortunate" who stands sponser for them.—We quote from the *Herald* as follows:

"When we attempt to fleece the Commonwealth by a false bill of entries, and are caught in the fact by an investigating committee of the Legislature, or open a letter addressed to another, and abstract from it a valuable enclosure, with the intention of converting it to our own use, we may well blush to notice the lighter offences of others."

As we never had any dealings with the Commonwealth, except in the capacity of State Printer, we presume our neighbor refers to the exploded accusation that was made several years ago, which accusation was, that all State Printers, for the ten years previous, had overcharged the State for the work performed, by giving a construction to the law too favorable to themselves. We were then young in years and had just commenced business, and notwithstanding the other gentlemen implicated (some twelve or fifteen) laughed the charge to scorn, we did not see fit to rest under even an implication. We demanded an investigation of our account by a Select Committee of the Senate. The committee was appointed, and all the men composing it, save one, were our political opponents. That committee took up our account, examined every item of it with the closest scrutiny, examined the law under which our bill had been made out, and then *unanimously* reported that our "account was correct, and made out in strict accordance with law." [See Senate Journal, Session 1843.] *After* this we were elected Printer to the Senate. And this is what our unprincipled assailant calls our "attempt to fleece the Commonwealth!" Poor devil; fortunate would it have been for *his* bail, had *his* "attempt to fleece the Commonwealth" resulted in the same satisfactory manner.

The next implication contained in the extract we have quoted above from the *Herald*, is that we, taking advantage of our position as Postmaster, "opened a letter addressed to another, and abstracted from it a valuable enclosure." If we have been guilty of such a crime, the editor has only to report the fact to the P. O. Department, and our removal will follow inside of forty-eight hours. We dare him to do it, or stand convicted of falsehood. We know the letter he refers to, we suppose, and for his benefit we give him the following information relative to it.—A mail contractor failed, and sold out his contract to a sub-contractor. A contractor is paid by drafts from the Department.—These drafts were of course drawn in favor of the original contractor, and *he* gave our Deputy (then Col. MATEER,) orders to lift them and hand them over to the sub-contractor, (in pay for carrying the mail,) as fast as they arrived.—Our Deputy did so, and every three months a draft arrived, directed to the original contractor, which was handed over or passed to the credit of the sub-contractor. This lasted for some two years, when the time of the contract came to a close. The last draft arrived, and our Deputy, as usual, gave it to the sub-contractor, who left it in our hands for collection. We waited on the original contractor to get his endorsement on the back of the draft, but he refused, and demanded the draft himself. As his object was to deprive the sub-contractor of the money due him, we assumed the act of our Deputy, and refused to deliver the draft to him, but returned it to the Department, with a letter explaining the whole circumstance. We received an answer to our letter from the Post-master General in a few days, in which he approved our own and our Deputy's action, "but," added the letter, "as the sub-contractor neglected to have his name entered upon the books of the Department, the original contractor can demand the draft." Such is a history of the letter we opened containing "a valuable enclosure." There is scarcely a Postmaster in the State who has not performed this very *duty*. We know a Postmaster not a hundred miles from Carlisle, who, in obedience to orders, opens, each quarter, some half dozen of these letters "addressed to another," and hands the drafts they contain to sub-contractors. We have had this duty imposed upon us frequently ever since we have held the Post Office, and no doubt we shall continue to have it to the end of our term. How wicked and devilish, was it then, for the editor of the *Herald* to dare charge us with a crime, which, if true, would remove us from office and send us to prison for the balance of our life. Truly, a man who can be base enough to thus attempt to impugn the character of a public officer, will not hesitate to rob a County Treasury as often as an opportunity is afforded him.

But, enough. We have nailed to the counter, as base coin, the slanders of an ingrate, and our object is accomplished.

☞ We don't know that we can advance the interests of the Democratic party in this Congressional district by a prolonged discussion with the York *Gazette*, York *Press*, and Bloomfield *Democrat* in regard to the "rights" of the three counties. We feel that in having advocated the re-nomination of Dr. AHL, we but discharged a plain duty that was due to the people of our county. As an evidence that our course meets the approbation of the Democrats of Cumberland, we refer to the proceedings of our County Convention (published by us last week) by which it will be seen that the Conferees were *unanimously* instructed for Dr. AHL. We are therefore willing to permit the Conferees from the three counties to settle the dispute. A prolonged controversy can serve no good purpose, and might engender bad feeling. Our desire is for peace, and we doubt not this is the desire of our friends in York and Perry. We might, if we felt disposed, retort with severity, upon some of the allegations of the York *Gazette*, but, let them pass for what they are worth—we will permit the editor to enjoy his opinions, in the hope that his digestive organs may be in a better condition by the time the candidate is named. We want the assistance of his ready pen *then*, and, we repeat, we are for union, harmony, concession—everything for the cause, nothing for men!"

☞ Ex-Gov. Porter was announced among the prominent visitors at Bedford Springs, last week.

Quitman and Free-Masonry.

The Mobile *Merry*, in sketching the character and career of the late General Quitman, remarks: "There is yet another thread running through the life of the statesman and the soldier, which binds him to many hearts all over the world. Quitman was an ardent, enthusiastic Freemason, and it is stated that when he was Governor of the city of Mexico, there was found among the archives in the National Palace a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi during the first term of his Grand Mastership. Some twenty-nine years ago, the Grand Consistory of the 32d Degree of the Sublime and accepted Scotch Rite was organized in the city of Natches, with himself as presiding officer, and from that time he was recognized as the head of that branch of the Mason family in the Southwest. Shortly after his return from the Mexican War, he was elected a member of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33d Degree at Charleston, the highest Masonic dignity which can be obtained. Probably there was only one Masonic degree which he never received, conscientious scruples preventing him from entering the order of the Knights Templars.

An Appropriate Reception.

On the 3d of July the Republicans of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga cos., Ohio, gave a public reception to Senator Wade and Joshua R. Giddings. They formed a procession, which, to use the language of the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, the Republican organ, "was headed by twelve beautiful negro girls, each bearing a banner representing the twelve States that are true to freedom," who, also, with their flags occupied the stand. Giddings and Wade, in their Congressional action, made the interests of the negro paramount to those of the white people, and it was proper that in the procession welcoming them negroes should take the lead of the whites. We do not consider, in fact, that Giddings and Wade are in any sense the representatives of the white people of Ohio, but solely labor for the interests and carry out the views of the colored population. By the by, their flag should have been but eleven stars on it instead of twelve, that being the number of States that voted for Fremont.

LONG SPEECHES.—Mr. Jefferson said he had been in deliberate bodies with Gen. Washington and Dr. Franklin, and that he had never heard either of them make a speech more than fifteen minutes long, and then always directly to the point. He adds that there were no members who possessed more influence, or who were listened to with more profound attention. Mr. Jefferson himself, we believe, was never noted for much speaking, although every speech he made told among the members. One secret of Patrick Henry's almost superhuman eloquence was that he never spoke unless he had something to say, and always stopped when he had gotten through. Mr. Madison and Chief Justice Marshall were famous for the strength and compression of their speeches. In general it may be set down as an incontestable fact, that when a man makes a long speech, he has not digested his subject properly, either from indolence, from want of time, or from lack of capacity.—Compression requires study, and is the most difficult of all the arts connected with either writing or speaking. Mr. Webster, in his famous speech in the Indian Rubber case, apologised to the Court for its length, on the plea of want of time to condense his ideas.

☞ There is great danger that the Western country, where the late floods have occurred, may become pestilential and unsafe to health and life. We see it noticed already that the region recently submerged by the overflowing of the rivers is now afflicted with miasma, caused by the decaying matter left upon the subsidence of the floods. Droves of hogs turned out upon the reclaimed lands along the Illinois shore, are dying off rapidly from an epidemic which has suddenly broken out; the health of the inhabitants is also beginning to suffer.

SOMETHING IN A NAME.—The Bedford *Gazette* says that when political parties are compelled to change their names so frequently, have we not a good cause to suspect "something rotten" in their "Denmark!" The thief, the forger, the murderer, as he flees from place to place to hide himself from the outrage law, changes his name, and endeavors to move unsuspected through the world by the aid of a hundred *aliases*. So with the Opposition. They are so fearful of being detected in the hypocritical trickery, that they assume a different title every year. Therefore let men who respect themselves at once cut loose from such organization, and enlist under the broad folds of that flag which, since the days of Jefferson, has been inscribed with no other name than the eternal and ineffaceable watchword Democracy!

☞ The Liquor dealers of Philadelphia, during the past season, have been doing a smashing business, in manufacturing old whiskey out of the raw material, by means of drugs and unwholesome compounds. We are surprised at the credulity and greenness of our hotel keepers and others, who pay two and three prices for these villanous mixtures. We would greatly prefer drinking thirty cent whiskey, fresh and warm from the still, than these compounds which are generally sold at $1 to $1,25 per gallon. The law has some severe enactments in regard to lottery dealers. Yet, we doubt, if the lottery dealers do half the mischief that is done by dealers in bogus "old whiskey."

☞ Hon. Charles R. Buckalew sailed on Thursday, with his family, for England, to enter upon his duties as Minister from this Government to that country. He is accompanied by Mr. Charles A. Brockway, a young gentleman who has for some time been connected with the Attorney General's office.

☞ We have news of rejoicing, from all quarters, on account of the success of the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph experiment. By illuminations, fire-works, firing of cannon, and the ringing of bells, the people express their joy as the news reach them.

☞ The receipts into the United States Treasury, for the quarter ending the 30th of June, is over $23,000,000, including $9,850,000 from the customs, and $12,629,000 from the sale o treasury notes. The expenditures during the quarter were $22,730, including nearly $4,000,000 for interest on the public debt and the payment of treasury notes.

☞ It is worthy of remark that both the Democratic and Opposition candidates for Supreme Judge in this State, Porter and Reed, are from Philadelphia, and the two candidates for Canal Commissioner, Frost and Frazer, are from Fayette county. The two latter gentlemen live within eight miles of each other.

GREAT NEWS!

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable Successfully Laid.

We received on Friday last the gratifying and—after the recent failure—unexpected announcement of the arrival of the U. S. steam frigate Niagara at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on Wednesday, with the end of the telegraph cable on board, the feat of laying the whole cable having been successfully performed.

The fleet sailed from Queenstown on the 17th ult., and met at their mid ocean rendezvous on the 29th, when the cable was attached, and the two vessels, with their consorts, started for their destination—the Niagara for Trinity Bay, and the Agamemnon for Valencia. The Niagara made good time, reaching her destination in six days. Mr. Field reports that throughout the electrical signals between the paying-out ships, were sent and received perfectly; and as the cable is landed and the proper instruments applied, we shall have the Agamemnon's report.

The first announcement of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, was received by President Buchanan at Bedford Springs on Thursday, in a dispatch from the Philadelphia agency of the Associated Press. The following dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq, to the President, was subsequently received:

ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5.

To the President of the United States:

DEAR SIR:—The Atlantic Telegraph cable, on board the U. S. frigate Niagara and H. B. M. steamer Agamemnon, was joined in mid-ocean on Thursday, July 29th, and has been successfully laid. As soon as the two ends are connected with the land lines, Queen Victoria will send a message to you, and the cable will be kept free until after your reply has been transmitted.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant, CYRUS W. FIELD.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, August 6.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq. *Trinity Bay, N. F.*

My Dear Sir: I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting the perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations.

I have not yet received the Queen's dispatch.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

The news of the successful laying of the telegraph cable was received with great rejoicings at Harrisburg, where all the bells of the town were rung, and fireworks and bon-fires lit up the air at night; at Chicago, where a salute of one hundred guns was fired; at Worcester, Mass., where a similar salute was fired on Friday. Salutes were also fired at New Haven, Conn., and Hamilton, C. W., and a display of fireworks at Chatham, Canada.

Mexico.

We have news from Tampico, Mexico, to the 19th ult. The government troops under Miramon, had triumphed over the insurrectionary troops at Queretaro, but was subsequently defeated. Puebla, a Constitutionalist, while retreating from Guanajuato, was attacked by Cobos, a Zuloagista, from Celaya, his forces routed, and himself and many of them taken prisoners, and he was afterwards summarily executed. There had been an outbreak in the districts of Sierra and Huasteca in favor of the Constitutionalists, and General Moreno of Tampico, had left that city with 600 men to endeavor to suppress it. Previous to starting he issued a proclamation to the *pronunciados*, offering them an amnesty on condition of surrendering their arms. The war steamer Guerrero was at Tampico as a harbor defence. Gen. Vidaurri intended to send from San Luis Potosi 2000 men against Guanajuato, and 4000 more were to leave San Luis on the 12th of July for the capital. Gen. Caravajal was on the road between Tampico and Tancasueque and Victoria, cutting off communication with the interior.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—A negro woman, belonging to Luda Cothran, living some ten miles southeast of Panola, Miss., was struck by lightning last week, while standing near a tree, under which she had taken shelter during a storm. The lightning struck the tree, and passed down her body, opening all the seams of her dress and twisting the skin of her body once or twice around her. She died in a few hours.

☞ The remark is threadbare that the Democratic party is in favor of extending negro slavery. Men will still repeat it knowing they are guilty of unqalified slander. The Democracy have been in power almost from the foundation of the Government, and every intelligent man knows there would not be a single foot of free territory in the Union to-day but for the labors of the Democratic party. Democrats should everywhere nail the obsolete charge of their enemies, that they are in favor of extending slavery to the counter.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A FISHERMAN.—The Eastport (Me.,) Sentinel says that a few days ago a boat was picked up off West Quaddy, without any one on board. Upon boarding the boat it was found to be held by a fishing line, which was hauled in, and upon one hook an enormous halibut was fast, while the other hook was stuck in the wrist of the man. It was supposed that the fish had been brought to the surface when the upper hook catching the man's wrist had dragged him overboard, when the heavy fish quickly drowned him.

☞ Mr. Lincoln has accepted the offer of Mr. Douglas for a joint discussion at one prominent point in each Congressional district of Illinois. The first speech is to be made at Ottowa, August 21st, and the last at Alton, Oct. 15.—The discussion is to be opened and closed by each party alternately.

UTAH.—We have later news from Utah. The Territory was perfectly tranquil, and the Federal officers were in high favor with the Mormons. None of the soldiers of General Johnston's army were allowed to enter Salt Lake City, and strict orders had been issued prohibiting any interference with the Mormons. The Peace Commissioners had left for Washington.

☞ A duel took place in New Orleans on the 3d inst., between Major Henry and Joseph Howell, in which the former received "satifaction" by being wounded severely. The cause of the quarrel is not stated.

KANSAS LANDS.—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation ordering the sale of public lands at Lecompton, on the 1st and 15th of November, and at Kickapoo on the 1st and 19th of November.

For the Volunteer.

THE NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

I am sorry to see, (from the tenor of some of the Democratic papers of this District,) that there is a disposition to be too much excited upon this question. Let us take a calm and dispassionate view of the subject; and, if I err in my judgment, I will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the great majority of this county share, and coincide with me in my views, on this vexed question. We all know, that both York and Perry claim the next term. Of their respective claims I shall say nothing; my object being to do justice to our present worthy member, Hon. John A. Ahl. We all admit that his course in Congress has been all we could desire; that he has been tried, and passed through the ordeal unscathed. The last Congress was one in which one of the most momentous questions that was ever presented to the country by the Democratic party, was warmly discussed. It is yet fresh in our minds, how heretofore true Democrats wavered and deserted our great standard bearer, James Buchanan, on that subject; and how, but for the decision and firmness of such unwavering, uncompromising democrats as Dr. Ahl, the country and the great Democratic party, might have been scattered to the winds. Now that this vexed Lecompton question is settled, we all admire the wisdom of Mr. Buchanan's policy, and Dr. Ahl's decision and foresight, in supporting his great measure. It has allayed sectional feeling and strife, and shall we now desert the supporters of that measure? There were many good Democrats, who were sincere in their opposition to the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution; but, what would the people of this District have thought of Dr. Ahl, had he voted against the admission? Perhaps the Democrats of this district are not aware of the efforts that are now making by the enemies of the Administration, to make good their prediction and boast, that Dr. Ahl, and in fact no Member of Congress who voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, can be renominated. His renomination will be simply an act of justice, due to him by this District for his uncompromising support of that measure, and the Administration. Dr. Ahl was Mr. Buchanan's earliest friend, and I speak knowingly, when I say, that in Mr. Buchanan's darkest hour he looked to Dr. Ahl for aid and counsil, and he looked not in vain.

Is it right then, that we should not now concede the nomination to Dr. Ahl? He led our column to victory two years since, and beat, most shamefully, the then leader of the Black Republican party in this district. He has redeemed the District from Know-Nothing supremacy. This question of rotation by counties, is essentially wrong. It is on that account that the south have the advantage of us in Congress. They retain their members for many years, without reference to rotation. I feel confident, that the good sense of this District will prevail, and conceed a renomination to Dr. Ahl. The present unanimous endorsement of his course, and his re-nomination in this county, speak volumes in his favor. We all well recollect how York county arose in arms, when we claimed the nomination when Mr. Kurtz's first term expired, and how they beseiged our Convention with committees, demanding it as a *right* to have him renominated. We yielded, and why should not York and Perry yield *now?* It is a time-honored custom of the Democratic party, to give a second nomination to a Member of Congress when his course meets the approval of the Party. Dr. Ahl's course has been thoroughly democratic, and has never been questioned. It is well known and universally admitted, that he has made the best member this District has had for twenty years. We all know and feel that we are well represented.—Dr. Ahl has secured more for this District than all the members put together for twenty years. Thus far all the Members of the last Congress, who voted for the Lecompton bill, in the districts where conventions have been held, have been re-nominated: and shall this district be the exception? No—I feel that we will do justice to the manly, straight, forward course of our present worthy member, and send him back, with at least as large a majority as he had before.

LOWER END.

For the Volunteer.

A Little Too Much Music.

Mr. Editor—The time was when music had "some charms," but of late it has become an annoyance. The music by the Barracks Band is appreciated by our citizens because it is good and given at the proper time. Occasionally we have a few tunes on the fife and drum which is not out of place, for it livens up our spirits and we think of the time when we slung our knapsack and shouldered our musket and went to fight the enemy. When people retire to bed at night they do not like to be disturbed, but of late it has become fashionable for three or four young men to go round the town to serenade their girls, and just about the time you are getting to sleep they strike up with their love songs and set all the dogs in the neighborhood barking and yelping. Good music is a nice thing, but such as we have had of late is a nuisance and ought not to be tolerated. Just think, three or four young men with an Accordean, bellowing under the windows, whose music is about as good as two broken lead spoons in an earthen crock. It would be well for these young men if they were kept in the house at night, where they might be taught something to their advantage by their parents, *for sing they can't.* If our efficient High Constable would take a walk through the town at night and stop this annoyance, he would receive the thanks of

MANY CITIZENS.

POLICE IN LONDON.—A letter to the New York Express, speaking of the London police, says: "They are bold men, perfectly fearless, most of them of long experience, and ready at any moment to grapple with a rogue or ruffian. I have seen them handle two or three fellows who were disposed to resist their authority in a way which was a caution to peace disturbers. They are about everywhere, especially active in preserving order on the Sabbath; and in walking the streets of London, it is difficult to be beyond the sight or call of a policeman. As they are retained during good behavior, and are not subject to political change, and do not feel anxious about offending pot-house politicians, or hesitate to refuse to fraternise with drunken rowdies, they are doubly efficient, and are ever prompt in the discharge of their duty. Their uniform is neat, and every man seems to average six feet.

COLLAPSE OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.—The defeat of Blair for Congress, in Missouri, indicates a remarkable collapse in the anti-slavery agitation. It is but the beginning of the end. Kansas is done for; and the same wholesome conservative general reaction which caluminated in the election of 1852 is now beginning to work against the nigger agitators.—The Seward republican party are in shoal water, and the chances now are that before December next they will be hard aground. The defeat of Blair in St. Louis shows that Kansas shrieking has ceased to pay expenses. That St. Louis election is one of the most significant and important manifestations of a new political revolution.

THE WAR IN OREGON.—From arrangements made by the War Department for the Indian war in Washington and Oregon Territory, there will be within a short time twelve or fifteen hundred efficient troops concentrated in the portion of the country occupied by the hostile tribes.

FRUIT TREES.—Never allow grass to grow around fruit trees. The soil should be kept pulverized around the trunks for several years after the trees are planted.

Letter from Washington.

The special Agent to Vancouver's Island—The Next News from Frazer River—The Routes to the Gold Diggings, &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5th, 1858.

Mr. John Nugent, of San Francisco, who sailed in the Panama packet from New York yesterday, was instructed as U. S. Special Agent to Vancouver's Island and its vicinity, to inform our adventurers in the British possessions, that they must abide by the laws of the country where they are, and in all their just rights they will be protected by the United States. He is also to confer with Gov. Douglas upon the subject of the manner of maintaining peace among and with the immigrants, and to report to this Government on the general subject of the gold diggings, and our commerce with the same.

The license exaction, which was so odious to our people, is disapproved of by the British government.

The next arrival from California will, as Gen. Stephens thinks, bring intelligence of the fall of the waters on Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers, and of the results of unobstructed gold-workings on their banks and bars. But he says we shall not know till December, whether the gold excitement is to be maintained.—Therefore, the parties which are forming, in our Atlantic and western towns, for proceeding to the "Dorado," had better await the result.

No difficulty is now apprehended as likely to arise between our people and the British authorities. We shall soon hear of the organization of the new Colonial Government, under the Colonial Government Bill. It is supposed by some that Lord Bury will be the first Governor.

Gen. Stephens, of Washington Territory, and Gen. Lane, of Oregon, remain here, to press upon the Executive the necessity of making effectual arrangements for the suppression of Indian hostilities in those regions. Now is the time, they say, to strike a blow that will permanently be felt by these Indians.

If gold be as plentiful as is imagined, then a strenuous effort must be made by the Government to open and protect the leading emigrant route to the land of promise.

Gen. Stevens says his route will be preferred, because it is the shortest and most direct to Frazer's River. The route through Utah will be most convenient for a portion of the Middle States.

It will be better, he thinks, to open several routes, because the crowd will be so great that the first emigrant trains on any one route will consume the grass on their way, leaving none for those who are to follow.

The tribes to be dealt with are rich in cattle and horses. They cure beef, and, through their commerce in cattle, they obtain sugar, tea and coffee, as well as the best rifles and other implements of war. Well fed and well armed, they are formidable enemies. It will be folly to send a small force of a few hundred regulars against the Spokanes, flushed as they are with their recent chase of Steptoe's command, and the capture of his artillery.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Complete returns of Leavenworth county give a majority of 1748 against the bill. Partial returns from Shawnee, Johnson and Franklin counties increase the majority against the bill to 4704. The total vote of these counties as received is 6846. It is thought the whole vote of the Territory will reach 13,000, and the opponents of the bill claim a majority of 9000. Topeka cast 246 votes against the bill, and 10 for it. Lecompton gave 122 against the bill, and 27 for it.—Nothing has yet been received from the Southern and Western counties.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The Administration candidate for Congress in the Fourth District has a majority in Buchanan and Platte counties of 1730 over Adams, Opposition. It is believed that Craig's major ty in the District will exceed 3000.

The official returns from St. Louis county give Barrett, Democrat, for Congress, 7051; Blair, 6031; and Breckinridge, 5658. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by from one to twenty hundred maj. In the Fifth District Woodson is re-elected to Congress by about 600 majority. Anderson, in the Second District, will get upwards of 4000 maj. Scattering returns from the Seventh District indicate Noell's election over Zeigler by a large maj. In the Fourth District Craig will be re-elected by about 3000 maj.

The Telegraph Rejoicings.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Great enthusiasm was manifested here over the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. The Telegraph office, the "*Daily Wisconsin*," and many other buildings were splendidly illuminated, fire works were let off, the military paraded the streets, and salutes were fired. The event caused a great and unparralleled sensation.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 5.—The greatest joy is expressed at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The Telegraph office, the *Daily Herald*, and other buildings, are illuminated in honor of the event.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—The news in relation to the Telegraph cable was at first doubted, but the despatch from Mr. Field silenced the doubts, and the whole public expressed their enthusiasm. The Telegraph office was brilliantly illuminated.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—All the city bells connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph were struck at noon by the operator of the Portland, Maine, office of the American Telegraph Company, by way of rejoicing over the Telegraph Cable Enterprise. A hundred guns will be fired from the Common to-morrow, in honor of the event.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—The telegraph office is splendidly illuminated this evening, in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. An immense crowd is assembled, and a band of music is in attendance.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this evening, in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—A salute of one hundred guns in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise was fired this evening.

EVANSVILLE, O., Aug. 6.—The news of the success of the Telegraph Cable yesterday, caused general excitement and much rejoicing.—Fifty guns were fired.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 6.—We do not make any demonstration about the success of the Cable. The people of New Jersey are too full for utterance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Telegraph offices, and particularly the American Telegraph office, No. 21, Wall street, are brilliantly illuminated this evening, and decorated with the English, French and American flags. A hundred guns were fired in the Park by direction of Mayor Tiemann.

HEAVY SHERIFF SALE.—On Thursday last, says the *Defender*, the