

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor,
CARLEISLE, PA., SEPT. 16, 1858.

Democratic State Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE,
WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONERS,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN A. AHEI, of Cumberland county.
(Subject to the decision of the Conference.)
ASSEMBLY,
HUGH STUART, of South Middleton.
JOHN HARTZELL, of Perry county.

SHERRIFF,
ROBERT ALLISON, of Carlisle.

COMMISSIONER,
NATHANIEL H. ECKLES, of Hampden.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
ABRAHAM BOSLER, of South Middleton.

CLERK,
GEORGE SCODY, of Carlisle.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the charge of the Hon. JAMES H. GANNAM, to the jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. Francis Perrier, indicted for the murder of John McNameara. It is an able charge and worthy of a careful perusal.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Junior Agricultural Society, will also be found on the first page, which we publish for the benefit of our Agricultural friends.

DEBATE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. G. C. KERTZLE, Agent for W. M. Henderson & Son, of this place, in attempting to couple some cars, in Baltimore, was caught between the bumpers and crushed so badly that he died in less than an hour-and-a-half. Mr. KERTZLE was a sober, industrious and respectable citizen, enjoying the confidence of his employers and the respect of those acquainted with him. He leaves a wife and four small children to lament his untimely death.

The report in circulation, and which has been published all over the country, that the Conference of Perry and York counties had voted for and passed a resolution in the conference declaring that in no event should John A. AHEI, the present Leocompton member of Congress receive a nomination, is not true. The resolution in question approved of Mr. AHEI's course in Congress, but declared that he should not be re-nominated, because Cumberland had already had two terms. The report, we believe, grew out of a mistake in telegraphing at Harrisburg. Had the telegraph conveyed the whole resolution, there would have been no ground to misapprehend its meaning, but by conveying only a part of it, it was made to appear as if Mr. AHEI's conduct when it really endorses it.

The Conference of the pie-bald party of this district, met at Bridgeport, in this county, on Friday last to nominate a candidate for Congress. After considerable pro-vowing they adjourned without making any nomination, preferring to wait the action of the Democratic Conference. Our opponents are disposed to be a little sharp on this occasion, but we think it is labor lost.

IN OPERATION AGAIN.—We are pleased to be able to state that the Mill Factory of Mr. Pratt, near Fairview, in this county, went into operation again on Monday last. It gives employment to over one hundred hands. For two or three years the Factory has been lying idle, and it is a cheering sign of the improvement of the times that it will be soon again in the full tide of successful operation.

COLORADO CAMP MEETING.—The colored Camp Meeting, held at New Cumberland, in this county, on Sunday last, was numerously attended by all colors, sexes, ages, and conditions, of men and women. Several fist fights took place, and bloody noses, black eyes, and sore heads, was the result.

Support Your Own.—The true policy of a town is to support its own business people. True prosperity can only be secured in this way. If our business men, who pay our taxes, pay us, and keep the machinery of business moving, are neglected, and purchases made at other places, we can never expect to have a home market worth anything. Too many of our citizens are in the habit of buying articles of merchandise and mechanism in the cities which can be obtained fully as cheap in Carlisle. Our mechanics cannot be excelled, and if we would prosper in business and wealth, we should make it a point to support our own, and by so doing give employment to our people and keep our money in circulation at home, instead of sending it abroad to line the coffers of city manufacturers.

Messrs. LEWIS & SAWYER, have received a large supply of New Goods. Their advertisement will appear next week.

A GIRL RESCUED FROM THE MORMONS.—An interesting case was tried before Judge Eckels, at Great Salt Lake City, for three days, on a writ of habeas corpus, brought on behalf of an Englishman, named Polyclore, to recover the custody of his daughter, who was carried to Utah by her mother, and was then in the family of one of the Mormon elders. The girl was delivered up to the United States Marshal to be returned to her father.

The Democratic party has outlived every opposing party that ever rose up in this country, and it is destined to outlive all the base factions and coalitions that may be formed against it hereafter. It is the only political party that is now worthy of the confidence and respect of the people, and it is the only party that is calculated to develop the true greatness and glory of the country.

Last week a little girl in Cincinnati, about three years of age, swallowed a copper cent, of the old coinage. The child suffered considerable pain, but all efforts to remove the coin by cathartics or emetics proved unavailing. Finally, the coin was skillfully taken from the stomach by a physician, by the use of an instrument inserted in the mouth.

The McKean County Bank.—It has already been stated that the Cashier of the McKean County Bank had absconded with about \$70,000 of its funds. It is now announced that the President, Daniel Kingsbury, has succeeded in recovering \$50,000, and is confident that the Bank will be made good in a few days. An effort will be made to re-establish it under its charter, upon a firm basis, in which case it will remain located at Smithport, McKean Co.

CONFERENCE MEETING.

The Conference met at Bridgeport, on Monday, Sept. 6th, pursuant to adjournment. David AheI and H. H. Grove, were substituted in place of John B. Bratton and W. C. Houser, James Chesnut appointed Secretary.

The Conference proceeded to ballot for a candidate. Thirteen ballots were had without a choice, each candidate receiving 8 votes. The Conference then adjourned to meet next morning at 10 o'clock.

September 5.
The Conference met and was called to order by electing John C. Lindsey to the chair.

Six ballots were then had without a choice, after which the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the re-assembling of the Conference in the afternoon, the following gentlemen appeared as Conferees:

York—Peter Ford, David Small, H. G. Bussey.

Perry—L. D. Woodruff, C. Shawalter, John C. Lindsey.

Cumberland—James Chesnut, W. C. Houser, H. H. Grove.

The Conference remained in session all afternoon and all night, during which time fifty-six ballots were had without a choice, no candidate at any time receiving more than four votes.

September 5.
The Conference adjourned to meet again at Bridgeport, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DEMOCRACY.

The Lock Haven Democrat in speaking of Democracy says, "it is that system, which is founded upon the principle, that the benefits as well as the burthens of Government, under an organization established and carried on by the direct action of the people, should be equally and fairly distributed."

It avoids with the greatest care, all constitutions or laws that place, or tend to place, the liberty of thought and action, or the pecuniary interests of one individual under the control of another.

Under this system, an opportunity is afforded to every person by reason of the privileges it commands, to exercise equal power and rights with each of his fellows. The incentive to be worthy of such privileges is seen in the diffusion of knowledge, and the facility it affords to all, by education, to be able properly to appreciate those powers and rights.

Democracy is also founded upon the great fact, that the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is inalienable. The air, the soil, and the water, are the common property of the race of man, and although races may contend with one another for exclusive rights, yet within the limits which separate nations have established by consent, as their own, the individual members of each nation, can only by their own free will, and by virtue of laws and compacts they have freely adopted, part with any portion of those rights.

Antagonist to Democracy is that system which asserts that all men are not born free and equal; that those who by superior force, or cunning have or may secure power over the rest, have a right to use such power for their special benefit at the expense of all the rest. No matter whether this advantage is secured in monarchial or Republican Government by patient endurance of the subject, for a time, of unjust and unequal laws; or by the exercise of stronger military rights claimed as sacred from long and undisturbed enjoyment; it presents the great anti-democratic principle which is at war with the government of the people as a whole by themselves, and with which Democracy, in the present and for the future wages a ceaseless contest.

In the organization of parties in this Republic, from the beginning, the people have been divided between these two ideas. The Democratic party, claiming in the broadest manner, not only the right, but the competency of the people, as a whole, to bear the burthens and reap the benefits of government without any guardians, to whom special privileges should be awarded for voting and making laws for the rest.

The opposing party, under the various names which it has assumed, at first the Federal party, and subsequently Whig, and now Republican, at an early day opposed, both boldly, and in later times more covertly, and by acts rather than by declarations of war waged steady warfare upon the Democratic principle. Unable to resist open conflict the impregnable positions on which Democracy is founded, they court excitement and address the passions and prejudices of the people in winter way they are most likely to reap temporary success.

One of those seasons of excitement is now passing away, and those who have carefully observed the measures adopted by the Republicans during their accidental success in this State, cannot but be given to those measures, that that they are in part of the creed, which has descended to them from their ancestors, whose name of Federal they have discarded, but whose principles they pursue, without the boldness of avowing them.

The American and Republican Convention of New York failed to form a coalition. Each party nominated a full State ticket. Edward D. Morgan, of New York, was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, and Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans, by the Americans.

The Wool Trade.—Lawrence county, Pa., seems destined to take rank with Washington county in the matter of wool-growing. It is stated that a single firm, Messrs. Cochran & Hardacre, of Newcastle, have purchased and shipped about one hundred and forty thousand pounds of wool. The price paid averaging about 33 cents per pound, making over \$46,000 which has been distributed among our wool-growers.

Rev. Mr. Loop, of the Episcopal Church at Metamora, Illinois, was about commencing a sermon, when a sudden gust of wind blew the document out of the window. Some of the congregation tittered and laughed. The clergyman descended from his desk, went out and recovered his sermon, returned and preached it, and then announced that he would preach no more for that congregation.

A HARD CASE.—Frank Johnson, a freeman of color, has just returned to Newcastle, Pa., after having been a slave in the South for eight years. He was decoyed to Lynchburg, Va., about 1850, since which time he has been a kind of circulating medium throughout the whole region extending from Virginia to South Carolina. He has been sold twelve times, at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1000. At length, being identified, his case came up for trial in the court of Moore county, N. C., by which he was set at liberty.

Mr. Jefferson and Political Deserters.

Few men have more thoroughly studied human nature, or the causes and motives of the action of men, than Mr. Jefferson. He may well be called a prophet, whose predictions seldom, if ever, failed where political considerations were involved. We have been struck with the depth and accuracy of his views concerning political deserters, and with what accuracy he has described the course of those four or five times, their motives, and the consequences to themselves and to the party they leave. In a letter dated May 4, 1806, to Mr. Monroe, who was then abroad, Mr. Jefferson said:

"Our old friend, Mercer, broke off from us some time ago, at first professing to decline joining the federalists, yet from the habit of joining together, becoming soon identified with these. Without carrying over with him a sincere person, he is now in a state of perfect obscurity as if his name had never been known. Mr. J. Randolph is in the same track, and will end in the same way. His course has exercised a considerable alarm. I timid men consider it as a proof of their own weakness, and of the weakness of the government, and that it is to be regretted that they should, and to end in anarchy. I survey the scene with a different eye and draw a different picture from it. In the House of Representatives, of a great mass of good sense, Mr. Randolph's popular dogmatism, and his narrow views, as to place him unrivaled as a leader of the House; and, although not conciliatory to those who held, principles of duty and patriotism; induced him to vote in the present Congress, in favor of the measures, which he felt were right as long as he kept the path of right himself. The sudden defection of such men could not but produce a momentary astonishment, and even dismay. It has not done so. The good sense of the House rallied around its principles, and, without any leader, pursued steadily the business of the session, did well, and by a strength of vote which has never before been seen. Upon all trying questions, exclusive of the federalists, the minority of republicans (anti-federalists) voting with him, has been from four to six, or eight, against those who are now his friends, and who are now treating the federalists with contempt, and declaring eternal opposition to this administration, and eternally associated with them in his votes, he will like Mercer, and with him the majority drawn from this side, and will steadily, good sense in the present, and of the body of the nation, joined with good intentions, which will lead them to desert and to pursue the public good, under all circumstances which can arise, and did it not lack that in the hands of the government and its officers. Mr. Myers, we believe, did make a contract with some Scotch wool to supply part of the pipes; but only because it was necessary to enable him to fill his contract. It is not that the United States will be as much of a gainer as the duty amounts to."

As to the Government making any contract with a Scotch company, it is simply false. Whatever Mr. Myers does is another matter.

ANNIVERSARY OF CROMWELL'S DEATH.—The 3d instant was the 100th anniversary of the death of Oliver Cromwell. By a singular coincidence, the day of the week as well as that of the month was the same as that of the protector died, and on which he achieved his most signal triumph. On September 3, 1658, he received the "crowning mercy" of Worcester; and on September 3, 1658, he passed from among men.

We learn from the Johnstown (Pa.) Echo that a brutal murder was perpetrated near that town on Sunday last. It appears that two young men, named John Dennis and William Arntree, had been to a party on Saturday night, and after it broke up, left the house in company with two young women, whom they had intended to escort to their homes. On their way they Dennis, upon something, and Arntree struck Dennis with his fist. The latter returned the blow, whereupon Arntree drew a knife and stabbed him to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested almost immediately, and committed to Densburg jail for trial. Both parties are respectively confined, and previous to the murder are reported to have been on the best of terms with each other.

The Allentown (Pa.) Republican notices two aged men, now living in Lehigh county, who may well be called relics of the olden time. The one, Mr. John Harshbarger, is ninety-four years old, and celebrates his birthday on the 27th of Sunday by visiting the place where he was born, at Helfrich's Spring, in South Whitehall township, which is about six miles from his present residence in Upper Sautter. The old man said he wanted to take one more drink from the old spring he loved to visit in his boyhood; and around which he saw many a band of Indians assemble near a century ago. The other old veteran, Mr. Philip Weizel, of Lower Maucoby township, must be a hearty "old block" of a Democrat. He is over eighty-five years of age, and yet worked to the late harvest like a young man. He cut with his own hands thirty-three stacks of grain and fifteen stacks of timothy. He also assisted in mow in haying.

FATAL MISTAKE OF A DRUGGIST.—Professor John Wilson, of "South Wood School," Talladega, Ala., died on the 23d ult., from taking a dose of morphine, by mistake, instead of quinine. A valuable servant had a slight chill and the physician directed the family to procure from a drug store a small quantity of colored and quinine. The ordinary dose of quinine was given to the servant, and in a few hours she was dead. Mr. Wilson having had a slight chill, the doctor weighed out for him ten grams of quinine—as was supposed—from the same bottle. As soon as it was taken he began to sink, and in twenty minutes he was unconscious. It was now discovered that through the mistake of the druggist, morphine had been sent instead of quinine. In eight hours the patient was dead. The affair has created intense excitement at Talladega.

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.—It is reported that the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, United States Senator from Louisiana, has been tendered the Mission to Spain, in place of Augustus C. Dodge, the present incumbent. This, under the circumstances, is one of the most important appointments in the gift of the Government, especially as we may infer that the new Minister will be charged with the duty of making another effort to secure the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Benjamin is a highly accomplished gentleman, and is, perhaps, as any individual who could be selected.

The Great Difference of Parties.

The Democratic party is, and always has been, the true friend of the poor man. Since the foundation of our country, the Democracy have favored every measure which was calculated to benefit the mechanic and the laboring man. The principle of universal suffrage, the present public land system, our hard money currency, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the Homestead Exemption Law, the common school system, and every other policy of our State and National governments, which directly benefitted the poorer classes, owes its adoption and successful operation to the Democratic party.

The Opposition, on the contrary, have always been the peculiar friends of the rich. They seem to entertain the same ideas that are held by the British aristocracy, namely, that "the masses of the people are incapable of self-government, and if the government will take care of the rich, the rich will take care of the poor." Consequently, every measure they ever advocated was based upon one or other of these theories. Especially was this the case with their National Bank, their Bankrupt Law, their imposed distribution of the public lands among the States, and their high tariff system. Their Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798, their Know Nothingism of 1854, and the hostility to popular sovereignty in the Territories, all owe their origin to the same mistaken notions.

The "Scotch Pipe" Rookback.

The Opposition to the Democratic party, having no principles and despairing of being able to make an issue on which they can ride into office, have resorted, in lieu of a platform, any quantity of falsehoods, whereof, if possible, to injure the prospects of the Democracy. One of the boldest, as well as the most insidious, is that concerning the purchase of the pipe for the Washington City Aqueduct, in which it is alleged that Government contractors put in the pipe from the Hollidaysburg Steamworks. It shows the whole thing a fabrication; and, as we have noticed a Munshausen steam traveling around in the papers, concerning our government making a contract for water pipes to be brought from Scotland. It is a finely gotten up story, and did it not lack that in the hands of the government and its officers. Mr. Myers, we believe, did make a contract with some Scotch wool to supply part of the pipes; but only because it was necessary to enable him to fill his contract. It is not that the United States will be as much of a gainer as the duty amounts to."

A CLEVERMAN'S WIFE ELOPING WITH A RAILROAD MAN.—The people of Lafayette, Ind., were startled some days since by an announcement of an extraordinary elopement. Mr. Sherwood, the Secretary of the Lafayette Railroad Company, and Mrs. Allen, wife of a Presbyterian minister of that city, joined company and left for parts probably unknown. Mrs. Allen left her husband on a pretended visit to St. Louis. Her husband was to meet her there, but on reaching the city found her elsewhere, and the truth of her real intentions and action was revealed to him. Sherwood left a wife and two children, and sent word to his wife, after leaving Lafayette, to dispose of her goods and with her children go back to her father's.

SIX MEN DROWNED.—Last Friday evening a week, appeared to have been a most fatal one in the neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Rufus P. Jennings, a merchant, and John H. Sullivan, commercial agent, went out on a night in a club boat and never returned; the same evening a fishing-boat was capsized at the mouth of the harbor, when Henry Burchard and a young man named August were drowned. Two others, whose names are not given, went out to fish the same evening, and were also drowned. The bodies of these last two were recovered the next day.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.—On Tuesday forenoon, the wife of Mr. George Stoddard, of Brookline, Mass., having a violent headache, took a dose of morphine, in the hope of obtaining relief. She soon became aware that she had taken an overdose, but she feared no serious ill effects, as she was accustomed to its use in similar cases, and medical aid was not called in until it was too availing. She gradually sunk, and died in the evening.

A SAVAGE LIEB UPON A WOMAN.—Walker Savage Land, the poet and author, a man 83 years of age, has just been convicted in England of a wanton libel upon a lady, Mrs. Yescombe. He accused her of perjury, of stealing from him and others, and obtaining money under false pretences. He subsequently, through the intervention of friends, made an apology, in which he withdrew all the offensive and libelous charges which he had concocted and circulated against Mrs. Yescombe, and added a promise that he should not be repeated. But after this he renewed his attacks, and in anonymous letters wrote the lady the most disgusting baseness that any brain could conceive. Suit was brought against him, and a verdict of \$1000 was rendered by the jury. The press of England, with one general consent, denounce the libeler and applauded the verdict.

CATAWBA BRANDY REPUTATED.—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette says, that the agent for the "Pure Catawba Brandy," for that city, had some of the article analyzed by a competent chemist last Friday, and found it to be "pure old rye whiskey, colored with burnt sugar."

The agent, accordingly, has thrown up his agency.

Potatoes are said to have been first planted in New England, in 1719, by the Londonderry settlers, who, embracing sixteen families, put their first crop in the ground in May, upon a ridge of land now lying in the western part of Derry, N. H. Since then the potato has ranked among the leading productions of the gardening.

GERMANY FOR LADIES.—Make up your husband early in the morning; see buttons on your husband's shirt; do not rake up your grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

Tribute to the Printer.—Philosopher.

A suggestion has been made, that at this particular time, when science has accomplished so great a feat as spanning the ocean, that it would be appropriate to render a tribute to the philosopher who drew the lightning from the clouds, and whose services in aid of the great cause admit of no faint praise. The ashes of Benjamin Franklin rest in an obscure and lonely corner of a graveyard in Philadelphia, and strangers visiting the spot, justly censure the American people for the neglect paid to his remains. No appropriate tombstone is reared. There are two classes of the community who owe a debt of gratitude to the deceased, and those are printers and telegraphers. Why then should not the members of these two professions, throughout the Union, combine their efforts, and rear over the head of the printer-philosopher a monument. There are at least eight hundred telegraph employes in this country, and six or seven times as many printers. A small contribution from each would raise all that would be required to erect a handsome tomb, plain but massive—emblematic of the combined simplicity and strength of him whom printers delight to honor. Already the typographical fraternity in New Orleans had taken the matter in hand, and at a recent meeting appointed officers and adopted preliminary measures for the formation of a society for the purpose designated. The call which they have issued will no doubt be responded to with alacrity, and, as the right sort of men have the matter in hand, we expect to see it carried through rapidly and successfully.

The Atlantic Telegraph is not yet in working order. The insulation remains perfect, but no messages have been received, for ten days past. It is surmised that the removal of the telegrapher, Professor Whitehouse, which was to have occurred about the 1st inst., has something to do with this. Prof. Thompson will succeed him. The Hughes instruments will be used, and it is confidently believed that with them three hundred words per hour can be transmitted. The first of October is now the time mentioned for opening the telegraph for regular dispatches. So says rumor.

The Rev. Eleazer Williams, more generally known, perhaps, as claiming to be the Dauphin of France, (the son of Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette), died at Hogsburg, N. Y., at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of August. His last words were:—"Lord Jesus Christ, have mercy on me, and receive my spirit. He was buried the following day with Masonic honors and the services of the Episcopal Church, in which he was a Missionary priest. He died in poverty. There is no doubt that he suffered at last from the want of attention, and other necessities. His habits at home seem to have been reclusive. Had he made known his claims to their attention, the Masons would have provided for all his wants. He leaves an heir, who may yet prove his royal lineage.

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Cultivation of the Soil by Steam.

From recent experiments in England it would seem that the practicability of cultivating the soil by steam has been successfully tested. The Royal Agricultural Society recently offered prizes for a steam plow that could be used by practical farmers in turning up the soil. The prize of \$500 was awarded to the steam plow patented by a Mr. Fowler. The Council conferred on Mr. Howard, another patentee, a medal of honor for his steam cultivator. It is now merely a question with farmers whether it will pay them to employ steam in tillage. The judges reported that twenty of these steam cultivators have been successfully worked by ten-acre farmers. The daily working expenses of Fowler's machine they estimated at £2 6s. On the light land the work done per day of ten hours, including stoppages, was 7½ acres, the soil being moved by four plows, 6 inches deep, by 3 feet 4 inches wide. On the heavy land the work of ten hours amounted to five acres, the same furrows as before being taken. It was then tried with two trenching plows, the width being twenty inches, the furrows from 12 to 14 inches deep, and the quantity of work done was 2½ acres. Here we see the increased cost of deep ploughing. The estimate of the judges for the light land was 7s 2d per acre, and for trenching, 18s 4d per acre. On the light land the work could not have been done by horse power for less than 8s per acre. The trench plowing could not have been done by horse power at all; it must have been done by manual labor at the cost of £6 13s 4d per acre. Thus, for ordinary ploughing, steam power as at present applied, saves one-fourth of the cost, but its real value consists in enabling the land to be deep ploughed, at a moderate cost, in a way hitherto only used for market gardening.

Camp Susquehanna.

The first general encampment of the military of this Commonwealth, ordered by the Governor, was held during last week at Williamsport, Lycoming county. Some twenty-five companies, numbering about a thousand men, were in attendance, and the display is said to have been very fine. On Thursday last the troops were reviewed by Governor Packard, and a correspondent of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union thus describes the scene:

His excellency arrived on the camp ground in an open carriage, and under a strong canopy of canvas. The vast multitude bent upon cheer after cheer as he passed on his way to the General's headquarters, and a salute of seven pieces of cannon was fired in honor of his arrival. The Governor must have been delighted with the contrast to the beautiful uniforms of his army, and these evidences of the love and esteem of a grateful people. He will never forget the enthusiasm which marked his reception at Camp Susquehanna.

The review was the greatest feature of the encampment, and was most successfully performed. Gov. Packard rode up and down the line in an open carriage, dressed in a suit of plain black, which presented a most striking contrast to the beautiful uniforms of his army. The scene from the hill was inexcessibly grand. The military drawn up in line on the plain below, with their guns and swords at a salute, the music of the regimental bands, the five thousand halberds and bayonets that graced the occasion with their presence, and those attired in dresses of every imaginable color, so much so that the effect was almost as a sight that greets the eye only once in a century.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—The four States which recently held their annual elections have given Democratic majorities as follows:

Missouri,	62,000
North Carolina,	12,247
Kentucky,	13,000
Arkansas,	15,000

Democratic maj. in four States, 66,247