

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.
CARLISLE, PA., MAY 19, 1859.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
Of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
Of Franklin County.

A SMALL FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Monday forenoon was occasioned by one of the material in Mr. GEO. KELLER'S hat shop, at the rear of his dwelling, taking fire, which caused considerable smoke. The different Fire Companies were out, but their services were not required.

THE TREES.—We are glad to notice that our efficient High Constable is determined, so far as is in his power, to protect the young and beautiful trees of our town from being barked and otherwise injured by horses. The thorough and many of our citizens have been at considerable trouble and expense in planting trees, and they should be protected in all hazards. When we see a man hitch to a young tree or the box which is intended to protect it, we feel like cutting his horse loose and administering a kick to his own ear. There is a Borough Ordinance imposing a fine of \$5—it should be \$50—for every offence of this kind, and we hope our Borough officers will make a few examples of the fools who violate it.

INJURED.—We regret to learn that Mr. DAVID H. VOYLES met with a severe accident at his mill, in Monroe township, on Friday last, which, at the time it happened, was considered a permanent injury. One of his hands was engaged in drawing from a wagon to the third story of the mill, bags of wheat, when one of the bags slipped from the rope, and fell upon Mr. V., who had been standing on the ground beneath. He was crushed to the earth, and was taken up in an insensible condition; and medical aid summoned. In a few hours consciousness returned, and it was soon discovered that his injuries were not serious. He was very much bruised and shocked, but no bones broken.—We learn that he expects to be about again in a few days.

A WARNING.—Now that the warm weather is coming on, persons should be careful and not use too much cold water when heated. An exchange paper tells us of a woman who had been washing on Thursday last, when, feeling uncomforably warm, she immersed her head several times in a pail of cold water. She was immediately taken ill and died of congestion of the brain—the effect of the sudden application of cold water to the head.

THE COUNTRY never appeared more beautiful than at this time. The fields are green and bespangled with flowers—the trees are in blossom and the air is sweetly scented. The crops, alas! are most promising. There has no bright or fly or milldew since its appearance this year, and the wheat and rye are now so far advanced, as to be beyond the reach of material injury from these causes.

A CHANGE FOR SOME OF OUR NICK NOUNS MEN.—We find the following in the advertising columns of a Brookville paper. Those who have found the business to which the advertisement refers, unprofitable in Carlisle, on account of the number engaged in it, might do well by migrating to Brookville:

WANTED.—Some fifty or sixty young men to stand in the vestibule and outside of the different churches in Brookville, to gaze at the ladies as they are passing out of church. Persons wishing such light employment will present themselves every Sunday evening at the different church doors.

N. B.—Those having any brains need not apply as they are not wanted. A. CRITZEX.

LOCK YOUR OWN LETTERS.—The Post Office Department has decided that it is not the duty of Postmasters to put postage stamps on prepaid letters; therefore letter-writers will take notice that they must stick their own letters.

THE STATE SENATE.—The terms of eleven Senators expired with the last session.—Messrs. Wright and Randall, of Philadelphia; Mr. Fetter, of Perry and Cumberland; Mr. Brewer, of Franklin and Adams; Mr. Steele, of Luzerne; and Mr. Cresswell, of Blair; Democrats 6; and Messrs. Gazzam, of Allegheny; Coffey, of Indiana; Myer, of Bradford; Scofield, of Warren; and Harris, of Butler; Republicans, five.—Those holding over are equally divided, eleven Democrats and eleven Republicans.

RETURN OF MINISTER REED.—The Hon. William B. Reed, late Minister to China, arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday, of last week, in company with a committee of citizens by whom he was received on his arrival at Jersey City. An invitation to a public dinner has been tendered to him.

It is said that the Government is seriously prosecuting the enterprise of introducing, into the United States, the culture of the tea plant. A ship is now on her voyage from Canton to New York, with 60,000 plants, selected with great care, by a special agent of the Patent Office.

The May number of the American Agriculturalist, published by Orange Judd, New York, has been received. It gives its usual variety of useful information in every department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The Black Republicans of the North are continually prating about the pro-slavery tendencies of President Buchanan's Administration, and accusing him of adhering to the peculiar interests of the South. The "Opposition" in Virginia, (we are at a loss for a name by which to designate them,) on the other hand charge him with being false to the Southern States, and the Richmond Whig asserts emphatically "that all Democratic Presidents have been traitors to the South." There is a wide difference of opinion here, and it would be a difficult matter to please men who see things in such contrasting lights.

NO MORE COAL AGENCIES.—The Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the law passed at the recent session of Congress, has abolished the Coal Agencies. These positions were amongst the most lucrative under the Government. Coal is to be purchased hereafter as other materials for the Navy.

Several ladies have requested us to command the storekeepers to remove the boxes in front of their stores, as ladies hooped cannot pass without going out into the street, or run the risk of tearing their dresses.

Paltry Proscription.

The people of the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts, remarks the Reading Gazette, upon whose soil the first battle for American freedom was fought—the descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers," foreigners who, not many generations ago, sought and found a home upon the stern and rock-bound coast of New England, where they might enjoy the civil and religious liberty which had been denied them at home—have just perpetrated an act of political oppression and intolerance which will affix an indelible stain upon their character. They have, by a majority of over six thousand, ratified the action of two preceding sessions of their State Legislature, amending the Constitution so as to disfranchise all persons of foreign birth in that State for two years after the period of their naturalization under the laws of the United States. So that, although five years' residence is sufficient to entitle an alien to become a citizen of the United States, he must undergo a probation of two years more, before he shall be considered fit for admission to the rights of a citizen of Massachusetts.

There was, so far as we can understand, no special occasion for this proscription. It originated several years ago, when the spirit of Know-Nothingism was at its height, and prompted those who suffered themselves to be carried away by its influence, to all sorts of extreme measures against persons of foreign birth, and it might have been reasonably supposed that, at this time, when the country has, in a great measure, recovered from the bigotry and fanaticism of the brief hour of Know-Nothing supremacy, a measure such as this, would be quietly abandoned. But not so. As if to show to the world that the unjust and almost unnatural enmity against foreigners still lives in the Republican party of Massachusetts, this amendment is carried; and the Republican presses and orators are rejoicing over their social victory with exceeding great joy. What they have gained by it, we had to tell. If, as the adoption of this amendment implies, they distrust the adopted citizen, and do not consider him a safe person to enjoy the right of voting, why not let the whole figure, and disfranchise him absolutely, without limit to its terms; there would be something of consistency in this; for if the five years' residence required by the laws of the United States, is not sufficient to qualify him for citizenship, two years more will go to such an extreme, in the face of the present prevalent public opinion. So, merely to proscripate the Know-Nothing element, which he hope to use in the next Presidential contest, they resort to this paltry mode of humiliating and degrading the foreigner. To exclude him from all participation in the political affairs of the State, would have been going too far. To load him with a temporary disability, which would make him feel inferiority, as compared with themselves, was going just far enough for their purpose.

The adoption of this amendment proves that the Democratic party have always maintained, that their Black Republican opponents seek to elevate the black at the expense of the white man. Massachusetts can make a hero of a fugitive slave, defy the Southern who claims his rendition under the laws of the United States, and freely admit the negro to the enjoyment of the social and political privileges of her own citizens; while at the same time she degrades the white man of foreign birth, ignores the fact that he and her people have a common ancestry, and tells him to stand aside, upon a two years' probation, when he comes, invested with citizenship by the authority of the General Government, to claim a citizen's rights in Massachusetts. Can political charity go further? We hope that the adopted citizen who has been led astray by the proffered devotion to "freedom" of the Black Republicans, will now see their error, and repudiate an alliance with the party that sees in the negro a worthier candidate for the franchises of an American citizen than the white man of foreign birth.

AT GOOD TIME COMES.—The recent advice from Europe seems to establish the fact that war is inevitable. Messrs. Dallas and Meyer, American Ministers at London and Paris, write to the State Department, that war is unavoidable. Before its termination, the whole of the continental powers will be involved in it. Such a war, whatever may be its effect upon the different nations of Europe, can not fail of being beneficial to this country. It will create a foreign demand for grain, which will at once advance the price. The New York Tribune says: We say to our farmers—plant and sow freely; presently for grain and meat are likely to be in demand next fall. The war which now threatens is unlikely to be a short and can not be a little one. It is likely to array a million men in arms against each other, subtracting many times that number from productive industry to employ them in casting cannon, making powder, charging shells, &c., &c. All these must cut, and little fields are not well adapted to the growth of food. We shall be disappointed if Europe does not afford us a large market for breadstuffs before the end of the current year.

AN ENDOWMENT OF \$100,000 is being made up by the Lutherans for the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. The York Advocate says that Charles A. Morris, Esq., of that borough, has given \$100,000 to the fund, and with the liberal endowments of the Black Republicans, they clamor loudly for the rights of the negroes, but deny even justice to the white men who flee to our country from the tyranny of Europe.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE MURDERER.—Charles J. Rose was executed at Salem, Oregon, on the 2d inst., for the murder of his wife in February last. The performance was witnessed by about fifteen hundred people, among whom were two hundred women and children. The prisoner walked up to the fatal drop with firmness, and addressed his audience in a clear, unfeeling speech, confessing his guilt.

A BLOODY RETRIBUTION.—R. B. Jordan, some time since, seduced the daughter of a widow, at San Antonio, Texas; and, although frequently warned by members of the community in which he lived, refused positively to marry the girl, with whom, however, he continued to live. About a month ago, a prosecution was commenced against him; and he was again earnestly requested to marry his victim, but again expressed his determination to live as he chose. On the 17th ult., he left home, and soon after, the reports of several guns were heard, and his body was found riddled with over twenty balls.

General and Mrs. Pierce are in Rome.—The health of the latter is improved, though still feeble. They remained in Rome until the middle of April.

Edward H. Benedict stabbed his wife at Detroit, on Monday, the 9th inst., in a fit of jealousy, killing her almost instantly. He afterwards attempted to hang himself.

A military company's about being organized in Harrisburg.

The European War.

The Baltimore Patriot, commenting on the late news from Europe, says the truth is, that "the war now begun is no sudden outbreak upon a new cause—no violent, unexpected quarrel and flight to do away with some new outrage attempted to be perpetrated. It is the regular consequence, and steadily-advancing consummation, hitherto delayed only, of that state of things which prevailed in Europe eleven years ago, and whose necessary end was postponed to secure Louis Napoleon on the throne, and to delay for a time in England the spread of ideas (and their reduction to practice) entirely too republican to please her governing classes.—Thrice before, in the history of forty years, have the elevation of the masses, and the cause of human advancement been betrayed by the English government. The heart of England had almost always been true and right. The English people have poured out their blood and treasure without stint in the cause, which when the red-tape gentlemen came to draw the papers, has regularly been ousted of its rights in favor of traditions and divine right, and the "prescriptive precedence" of the Order to which the diplomatists have belonged. The treaties of 1715, which in the name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity, blasphemously consigned popular right and the elevation of the people, who pay taxes, and earn by their sweat the purple and fine linen that decks the inviolate persons of Kings, to the pleasure and good will of princes for its continuance and existence. The deas which made a first part of the world's belief in these Western forests, under Washington and Lafayette; which afterwards brought Louis XVI. to the scaffold, and run into mad drunken excesses, until the Consulate and Empire of the first Napoleon, were put down; it was hoped, at Vienna, and finally cancelled and secured at Laybach and Verona; while their attempted resurrection in Naples by the Carbonari, and in Spain by the Constitutionalist party, in 1823, was, it was fondly believed, prevented by Austrian bayonets in the one case, and by the French army of the Pyrenees in the other. Kings learned only seven years afterwards, by the flight of Charles X., who did not wish to follow the *charrette* of his brother, that a new generation had learned the old lesson; and when his successor gave himself up to the piling up of wealth—left the duties of the kingly office to become a watchmaker for his sons and daughters, and a speculator on the Stock Exchange, with the private advantages of the Government telegraph in his favor—then he, too, found it most advisable to cross the Channel as M. Smith, and reflect, in a third and final exile, on the fact that the *tiers état* had in this age come to be of some account. Louis Napoleon finds his strength and security in making himself the impersonation and crowned representative of the French people. *Je suis peuples*, he says—Emperor of the French, not by the grace of God, but by the expression of the national will. If Austria had ten times her number of armed men, and a thousand times multiplied, into safety and solvency, her rotten and discredited finances, she could only for a short season stand up an obstruction to the course of that restless current which has been quietly sweeping on even in her own dominions; and which will perform in her part of it now, in this war, in favor of Liberty and human progress, even under the lead, and to the glory of a French despot."

THE TIMES.—Wherever we cast our eyes, we are greeted by the gladdening signs of returning prosperity. The following from the Lebanon Courier shows that the "good time" has come to that borough: "Hard times, we believe, are no more in Lebanon. Everywhere we see around us indications of improvement. Building materials are scattered throughout the borough; the anvil rings his clear tones again upon the morning air; the mallet and chisel of the stone carver again produce their customary sounds; the carpenter's saw sings its chawing song; the plane glides smoothly over the seasoned pine, the hammer and hatchet ring on the nail head upon many a building; the quarryman's blast detonates in quarry and in cellar, and the light-dispersing gas-fitter fits, and fro with long augur and lamp, like the ancient philosopher, as if he too were hunting the "noblest work of God." These are things gratifying to every man; and there is no music so gratefully delightful as the melody of industry's hive, for thereon depends the happiness of the noblest class of our people—the mechanics."

POLITICAL.—The Chicago Herald, the leading anti-Douglas paper of the State of Illinois, declares that if Mr. Douglas is nominated for President at Charleston, it (the Herald) will support him with all its might. It adds that "no true Democrat will bolt the nominations, wherever he is nominated." On the other hand, the Springfield (Ill.) Register, the central Douglas organ, pledges itself to support the nominee of the Charleston convention, whoever he may be. It will go, it states, for President Buchanan, if it is re-nominated at Charleston upon the old Democratic platform of non-intervention.

ON Monday, the 9th inst., the people of Massachusetts voted an amendment to their State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens from exercising their rights for two full years after the period of naturalization. This is another evidence of the proscriptive and illiberal tendencies of the Black Republicans. They clamor loudly for the rights of the negroes, but deny even justice to the white men who flee to our country from the tyranny of Europe.

ON Monday, the 9th inst., the people of Massachusetts voted an amendment to their State Constitution which prohibits naturalized citizens from exercising their rights for two full years after the period of naturalization. This is another evidence of the proscriptive and illiberal tendencies of the Black Republicans. They clamor loudly for the rights of the negroes, but deny even justice to the white men who flee to our country from the tyranny of Europe.

THE CHALLENGE.—We met a gentleman from Carlisle yesterday afternoon who informed us that the trout fishery of Carlisle were willing to accept the challenge recently thrown out by us, and meet the fishermen of Harrisburg for a trial of piscatorial skill. The challenge was made by us without consultation with the fishermen of our town, but we have no doubt they are ready and willing to accept it, and show the Carlisle boys how to fish in scientific style for the speckled beauties.

IF the trout fishers of Harrisburg are really in earnest, and desire a trial of piscatorial skill with Carlisle fishermen, why don't they say so at once, and stop talking about it. We now challenge them to the contest. Our boys say they have a "pile" to bet on the result.

AN Irish gentleman, remarkable for his devotion to the fair sex, once remarked, "Never be critical on the ladies. Take it for granted that they are all handsome and good. A true gentleman will never look on the faults of a pretty woman without shutting his eyes."

Thomas H. Holt has been nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Congress by the Seventh District Democracy of Kentucky. Mr. Holt, on accepting the nomination, maintained the right of the South to take her property, but declared against the interference of Congress either to establish, prohibit or protect slavery.

The present season appears to be an unfortunate one for Western steamboats. Yesterday the steamer Monongahela and Edinburg, while moored on the Illinois shore, opposite St. Louis, were burnt to the water's edge. The loss amounted to \$38,000, on which there is an insurance of \$20,000 in Pittsburgh offices. There was no freight on either boat.

A New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury states the remarkable fact that the New York Tribune always pauses in the spring time in its tirades against the South, to the prevalence at that time in the city of the Southern trade with its millions of dollars.

Filibustering Expeditions.

The history of the various filibustering expeditions which have, at various times, departed from the United States, is not very encouraging to those who have a taste for this sort of adventure. Not one of these lawless enterprises has succeeded. All have ended disastrously to those concerned. The first Cuban expedition under Lopez, was fatal to leaders and followers, the sword of the garrote terminating the career of the "patriots." Walker's first, second and third efforts to carry a new civilization into the heart of Nicaragua, and to win for himself a crown, ended in no better fortune to his followers, although the head criminal escaped the doom which he took every pains to deserve.—These repeated reverses have had the effect of dampening the spirit of filibustering, and to impress the restless population of the country with gloomy ideas of the prospects of such undertakings. Walker still roams the country, meditating some new design; but he has lost the prestige which once attached to his name, and the confidence of his financial backers. The recent intelligence of the disastrous failure of an expedition directed against Cuba, by a handful of adventurers, is not calculated to raise the spirit of filibustering. Like other expeditions of this character, it seemed to have no definite purpose, and depended upon some desperate chance for success.

These records will serve to warn all but the most thoughtless and reckless portion of the population of this country, of the insanity of engaging in piratical invasions of neighboring territory. Unfortunately we have in this country, a floating population, ready to be led into any adventure promising excitement and pleasure—a class, which, in despotic governments, is kept down by authority, or killed in periodical wars. Among thousands of men allured from better motives, many of this dangerous class have rushed to Pike's Peak, in search of gold, and if no one is to be found, they constitute the proper material for a lawless foray upon Chihuahua and Sonora. It is rumored that such an expedition is on foot, and that Pike's Peak is the nucleus of the enterprise, and that a complete organization of the invading forces is to be perfected there. As it seems to be pretty well established that the gold mines are fabulous in their extent, it would not be surprising if such an attempt was made. Proper steps should be taken to guard against it, and to repress a spirit which is disgraceful to our country, and degrading to it in the eyes of the civilized world.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Judge Smalley, of Vermont, Chairman, and Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Secretary of the Democratic National Executive Committee, have, by virtue of the power given to them in the premises, concluded to call a meeting of the Committee about the 7th of December next, formal notice of which will be published in October. This Committee will fix the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, at Charleston, which will probably be toward the close of April or early in May, 1860.

The members of the Executive Committee are the same as those appointed by the Cincinnati Convention, a member for each State. It will be recommended to the Democracy of the States admitted into the Union since 1856, to appoint members of the Executive Committee.

It may be mentioned, that the meeting of Messrs. Smalley and Vallandigham in Washington, which took place on Wednesday last, was accidental, and they agreed after a brief personal interview, on what they had proposed to effect by correspondence.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the steamship Star of the West at New York, from Aspinwall, we have late news from the Pacific. The Star of the West brought \$4,480,115 in treasure, and the masts which left San Francisco on the 20th ult. The news from California is interesting, but unimportant. Gen. Walker was at San Francisco, but nothing was positive known as to his future movements. The heavy stocks of merchandise on hand caused continued dullness in all branches of business. The California Legislature adjourned on the 19th ult., after a three months session, productive of little general interest. All the prominent politicians were at Sacramento, concerning measures with reference to the coming election, at which a Governor and members of Congress are to be chosen.

THE CHALLENGE.—We met a gentleman from Carlisle yesterday afternoon who informed us that the trout fishery of Carlisle were willing to accept the challenge recently thrown out by us, and meet the fishermen of Harrisburg for a trial of piscatorial skill. The challenge was made by us without consultation with the fishermen of our town, but we have no doubt they are ready and willing to accept it, and show the Carlisle boys how to fish in scientific style for the speckled beauties.

IF the trout fishers of Harrisburg are really in earnest, and desire a trial of piscatorial skill with Carlisle fishermen, why don't they say so at once, and stop talking about it. We now challenge them to the contest. Our boys say they have a "pile" to bet on the result.

AN Irish gentleman, remarkable for his devotion to the fair sex, once remarked, "Never be critical on the ladies. Take it for granted that they are all handsome and good. A true gentleman will never look on the faults of a pretty woman without shutting his eyes."

Thomas H. Holt has been nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Congress by the Seventh District Democracy of Kentucky. Mr. Holt, on accepting the nomination, maintained the right of the South to take her property, but declared against the interference of Congress either to establish, prohibit or protect slavery.

The present season appears to be an unfortunate one for Western steamboats. Yesterday the steamer Monongahela and Edinburg, while moored on the Illinois shore, opposite St. Louis, were burnt to the water's edge. The loss amounted to \$38,000, on which there is an insurance of \$20,000 in Pittsburgh offices. There was no freight on either boat.

A New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury states the remarkable fact that the New York Tribune always pauses in the spring time in its tirades against the South, to the prevalence at that time in the city of the Southern trade with its millions of dollars.

From the Harrisburg Union, of 14th inst.

Two Destructive Conflagrations.—Burning of the Barn and Out-houses of the State Lunatic Asylum, &c.

On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised, and in the north-eastern part of the town a tremendous light was seen, which proved to be the barn and out-houses of the farm of the State Lunatic Asylum. The Citizens, Hope, Friendship and Mount Vernon companies proceeded to the scene, and, upon their arrival, they found the barn and out-houses already in flames. The Citizens, with their section engine, took a position on the banks of the Paxton Creek, and forced two powerful streams upon the dwelling house of the farm, which was already on fire, and at the same time furnished the hose engine a stream, which was also directed to the house, and it was saved from destruction. In the barn were a number of cattle, of which three horses are known to have perished. Some escaped and others are missing, it not being known whether or not they perished in the flames. All the grain, horses and cattle feed in the barn was destroyed, together with small pigs, chickens and fowls, and in fact all the farming utensils, and everything attached to the barn was lost.

The dwelling house at the farm, of Mr. Wagner, near by, was saved by the exertions of our firemen. The loss, the amount of which we could not learn, will fall principally upon the State of Pennsylvania, it being the owner of the property and stock. The farmer, who resides in the Hope engine a stream, which was also directed to the house, and it was saved from destruction. In the barn were a number of cattle, of which three horses are known to have perished. Some escaped and others are missing, it not being known whether or not they perished in the flames. All the grain, horses and cattle feed in the barn was destroyed, together with small pigs, chickens and fowls, and in fact all the farming utensils, and everything attached to the barn was lost.

THE BUILDING RUN OVER.—FATAL RESULT. While the Citizens engine was going to the fire, on the hill descending from the second oldest ridge, Samuel J. Miller, a member of the Citizens, tripped and fell, and was run over by the engine. The wheels passed over his stomach, and injured him to such an extent that he died yesterday morning about ten o'clock. The stair was purely accidental, as the engine was going very fast at the time, and young Miller tripped over a stone, and was unable to get out of the way in time.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY. A man by the name of Martin Henry Wolf was arrested, and committed to jail, on suspicion of being the incendiary who fired the buildings at the Asylum and the Poor House. This Martin Wolf was originally from Carlisle; was sent to the State Lunatic Asylum some time since, by the authorities of Cumberland county. After remaining several months in that institution, he was discharged and sent back to Cumberland county; Dr. Curwin giving him a certificate in which he stated that the patient was not altogether cured, but fit to be about. This Wolf, he was again visited by the Asylum, where he had some difficulty with the Doctor, and broke up many articles of furniture in the parlor. For this offence he was arrested and put to jail. His trial took place on the 16th of January, when the jury rendered a verdict, "That he is not guilty." He was discharged at the time of committing the offence charged in the indictment, and acquit him on the grounds of such insanity. He remained in prison until Thursday, when the Court issued the following order: "And now to wit: That for the offence charged in the indictment, the Defendant above named, Martin Wolf, be sent to the Poor House of Dauphin county for maintenance and safe keeping; and the Directors of the Poor are hereby required to receive and take charge of the said Martin Wolf, until further order shall be made in the premises by the Court."

ON Thursday morning Messrs. Freaner and Snyder, two of the Prison Officers, conveyed Wolf to the Poor House, much against his will. After getting him to the place, Wolf asked permission to go into the yard, which was granted; but he was not to be seen prowling about the streets, and it is said he was seen going towards the Asylum in the evening. Wolf had been frequently heard to make threats against the institution and its officers, and it was learned that he was out of jail, suspicion immediately rested upon him as the incendiary. On Friday morning he was seen loitering about the depot, and as none of the officers were present he was taken in charge by Mr. John Fleck, who conveyed him to the office of Justice Beeder. When in the office, his threats as to his whereabouts on the night previous, were of such a contradictory nature, that every person present was satisfied that he was the man. Under the circumstances, Justice Beeder committed him to jail to await his trial at the next court of Quarter Sessions, which takes place on the 24th inst. Wolf is a young man, and he has no doubt will be acquitted. His words, his actions and appearance, prove that he had the buildings at the Asylum, and there is hardly a doubt but that he also set fire to the barn at the Poor House.

BURNING OF THE BARN OF THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE. Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, another alarm of fire was given, which proved to be the barn attached to the county Poor House of Dauphin county, which was more destructive than the previous fire at the Asylum. This, like the other, was the work of an incendiary. The barn, at the time of the fire, contained all the valuable stock of the Poor House farm, of which was burnt seven horses, four mules, fourteen cows, all the sheep except one, and a valuable bull, which drew several premiums at the recent State and county fairs. The loss on the tax payers of the county the loss will fall, the exact amount of which we cannot tell, but it will not fall short of five or six thousand dollars. There was a report in town yesterday morning that four persons perished in the flames, but upon inquiry we found it to be incorrect. Our firemen, who had just returned from the Asylum fire, were out, but did not get to the fire. The same person undoubtedly set both places on fire.

CHACKER PIE.—We observe the following recipe for making chacker pie, going the rounds of the papers. It is said the flavor of the pie resembles that of the apple, and during the scarcity of that fruit, it will be acceptable in household. For two pies, take three *setts*, pour over them five gills of boiling water, add two cups of sugar, a tea-spoon even full of tartaric acid, one table spoon of essence lemon, to flavor, bake with two crusts, and eat while warm. Give it a trial, ladies.

A desperate fight is now in progress at Hartford, between the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, who, on account of ill health, has resigned his pastorate and his parishioners. They insist upon his doing nothing and resigning the usual salary, while he is determined not to submit to any such arrangement; hence the quarrel.

The State Teachers' Association will meet at West Chester, on Tuesday, the 2nd of August next.

Rowdism is again manifesting itself in Baltimore, notwithstanding the late dreadful example made of a few of its desperadoes. On Saturday night, two rival gangs, called "clubs," had a fight, in which four were wounded by pistol shots.

On Saturday, some boys who were bathing in the Delaware, near the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, found a bag of doubloons, of a very old date, to the value of four hundred dollars.

By the arrival of the Santa Fe mail at St. Louis we have accounts from Pike's Peak by no means encouraging to those contemplating emigrating thither.

From the Baltimore Patriot, of May 13.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore. Engine House and Machine Shops of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Destroyed.

This morning, between one and two o'clock, one of the most destructive fires that has taken place in our city for some time, occurred in the building used by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, located on Canton avenue, and occupied by them for the storage of their locomotives and the manufacture of their machinery. From what we can learn in reference to this conflagration, it appears that the locomotive "Magnolia," which had arrived between 12 and 1 o'clock, with a freight train, had drawn the same to the Pratt street bridge, as is the usual custom every morning, and after having given the train in charge of one of the engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, returned to the building at a few minutes past one o'clock, and the engineer having completed his work, left the place for his home, presuming that everything was perfectly safe.

About twenty minutes to two o'clock Mr. Wm. Doto, who is employed in this building in the capacity of a private watchman, was about to kindle his fire in the stationary engine, when he discovered that the building was full of smoke, and fearing that all was not safe, commenced searching the same, when he discovered flames bursting through the roof, directly over where the engine "Magnolia" had been deposited.

The alarm was promptly sounded by this faithful guardian, which was followed by a general springing of rattles and ringing of bells in various parts of our city, which was answered in a few minutes by the arrival of the entire fire department, through whose untiring exertions, a large portion of the wretched shop, together with costly machinery, was saved. The entire building as the engine house, proved a total loss, in which were included five locomotives, viz: "Magnolia," "Cincinnati," "Baltimore," "Maryland," and "Virginia," together with a quantity of material deposited there.

Through the exertions of Policemen Burgess, Palmer, Scott, and J. Scotts, of the Eastern station, together with Officer Wits and others of the Central station, including several of our firemen, a large portion of the contents of the building were saved from destruction. The building was put up some four years ago, in the most substantial manner, and at a heavy cost. The entire loss will not fall much short of \$70,000. There will be no interruption, however, to the regular train going on account of the heat and rapid spread of the fire. The building was put up some four years ago, in the most substantial manner, and at a heavy cost. The entire loss will not fall much short of \$70,000. There will be no interruption, however, to the regular train going on account of the heat and rapid spread of the fire.

THE BUILDING, together with the machinery and locomotives, are insured in the Baltimore and Western Fire Insurance Company for \$30,000, as follows: \$10,000 on each Company on the locomotives, and the balance (\$10,000) on the building, turn-table, and machinery.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes:—Capt. Jerome Bonaparte, who lately returned to France from a visit to his parents at Baltimore, has been placed in the most dangerous service in the army. He will command the elite of the Emperor's Guard, a body of light cavalry, every man of which is mounted on an Arab stallion of great speed and endurance. This body is divided up and thrown forward in advance of the army in scouting parties, and is employed in all dangerous and rapid movements. The captain, on arriving at Paris, ten days ago, left immediately for Africa, to join his company, from whence he will probably be sent to Genoa, on Sardinian territory, which is to be, on account of its proximity to Toulon and Marseilles, the future base of operations of the French army.

I have been told that Major Kearney, of New York, has entered the staff of one of the French generals of division, as a volunteer. Maj. Kearney, it will be recollected, distinguished himself in the Mexican war, in which he commanded a volunteer cavalry company, raised and equipped entirely at his own expense.

Paul Morphy, the American chess champion, was received with great éclat in London on his way home. He gained his most marked triumph there by beating eight of the best players in England.

Poisoning seems to have become one of the "institutions" of the age. Some twenty cases have been reported by the press, in different parts of the country, within a month.

John Heart, Esq., editor of the Charleston Mercury, has been appointed superintendent of Public Printing, vice George W. Bowman, resigned.

An insane prisoner had his recent complaint restored through fright at the burning of a jail in Ohio in which he was confined.

The population of the United States increases one million a year, or two thousand every day.

A number of ripe watermelons were shipped from Charleston last week to New York.

In the conception of Mahomet's paradise, there is no distinction between a perfect woman and an angel.—Lacotius.

There is no distinction on earth, either.

Rev. George Lane, one of the oldest clergymen in the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Wilkesbarre, on Friday.

The hog cholera has broken out again in Gibson county, Ind., and greater fatality is apprehended from it as the weather grows warmer.

A daughter of Thos. H. Clay, and granddaughter of Henry Clay, was married, a few days since, to Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, son of the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge.

YENY TOMORROW.—In a graveyard in New Jersey, there is a tombstone on which is inscribed the following simple, yet touching epitaph: "He was a good egg."

EXPENSIVE, EXPANSIVE, EXPRESSIVE.—The following, no doubt, will show a good reason to our readers, why there are so many backsliders throughout the country: "I do not blame a bachelor. He made a single life. The way the girls are now brought up, He can't support a wife."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR ACTUALLY COMMENCED. England and Prussia Arriving for War.—Protracted War Inevitable.—Breakings Going up—Defeat of the Saracens.

By the arrival of the *Yves* and *Borghese* at New York, on Monday evening, three days after their intelligence from Europe, has been received. The war plot thickens. Actual hostilities have commenced. The Austrians have forced the territories of Sardinia, driving the forces of the latter before them. Meanwhile, the troops of France have hurried to the protection of Italy. A protracted war is inevitable. England and Prussia are preparing for it. Europe has never been so profoundly agitated since the downfall of the first Napoleon. The result of the English elections had been favorable to Mr. Derby's Ministry. Breadstuffs and provisions have advanced in price, while cotton has declined.

PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS RETURNING. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing under date of Atchison, May 7th, says:—The Salt Lake mail has just arrived, and by the courtesy of Mr. Tracy, the agent of the Hookaday mail line, I have just perused a letter from one of our emigrants at Cottonwood Springs. It gives a doleful and most interesting account of the Pike's Peak emigrants. Large numbers of disappointed gold hunters were already venturing their way back to the "old civilization." But this is not the worst feature of the business. They come back many of them wretched, with only a few means of conveyance, disappointed and utterly disheartened, with broken hopes and blasted fortunes, toil worn, foot worn, and heart weary. These wretched adventurers, some straggling across the plains, in squads of dozens or more, begging at the stations for food to eat and temporary shelter from the driving storm. The well-known generosity of the contractors of this line will doubtless save many a poor fellow from perishing by famine, but what can they do to supply the wants of a starving multitude? A