

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.
CARLEISLE, PA., JUNE 9, 1859.

Democratic State Nominations.

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
Of Franklin County.

ANOTHER FIRE.—The large stable belonging to Mr. Wm. Graham, at the south end of Hanover street, in this borough, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock. Most of our citizens had retired to bed, and considerable time elapsed before the firemen were upon the ground. After their arrival, however, they worked manfully, and confined the flames to the one building. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The property, we learn, was partly insured.

HAIL.—We notice by our exchanges that hail storms have been common of late in all sections of our country. In many places the growing crops have suffered very materially.

MILK AND WATER.—The resolutions adopted by our opponents in their County Convention held in this place on Tuesday last week, may be called milk and water. Why is it that our opponents keep talking so much about "Republican principles" in their papers, and yet are afraid to open their lips on the slavery subject when they meet in Convention? They are too timid even to announce a single principle or suggest a single measure, State or National. Opposition to the President is the only string they harp upon. Contemptible.

MARKED CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE.—The weather of late is as capricious and capricious as a spoiled beauty. Thursday and Friday of last week were hot, sultry and oppressive days—much like August weather. But Saturday was a very different kind of day, as evening approached it became exceedingly chilly, even cold. Storms that had been stowed away were hauled out, and pedestrians could be seen with overcoats well buttoned up. The entire night continued freezing cold, and on Sunday morning ice was formed in rain vessels the thickness of a pane of glass. Truly, our climate is becoming very uncertain.

JAMES MACMURDO, Esq.—Several of our Democratic exchanges, we notice, speak very favorably of James Macmurdo, Esq. of Bellefonte, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We consider it a little premature to agitate this question now. After the October election has taken place, we will be time enough to look about us for candidates for 1860. We may be permitted to remark, however, that James Macmurdo is a gentleman of sterling worth, and a most estimable man in every respect. We have known him intimately almost from our boyhood; and always found him the same fearless and zealous defender of the men and measures of the great Democratic party. During our residence at Harrisburg Mr. M. was a member of the House of Representatives for several sessions, and was regarded the leading man on the Democratic side. As a lawyer, legislator and citizen, he has so conducted himself as to secure the confidence and esteem of honest men of both parties. With him as our candidate we feel satisfied that his election would follow by an immense majority. We believe Mr. M. was born and raised in our town, and from a poor boy he has, by his own untold efforts, gained a position that any man might be proud of.

VIRGINIA.—The majority for Letcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be about 6,500. The Democrats have carried every Congressional man except one.

In Washington, on Monday, the election of municipal officers resulted in a Democratic triumph.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN NEW HAVEN, Conn., resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket, with the exception of a few councilmen, who were elected by the Republicans.

TERRIBLE STORM.—The Shippensburg News says there occurred about 2 o'clock on Friday, the 27th ult., one of the most terrible and destructive storms that ever visited this county. The path of its destruction, so far as we have been able to ascertain, commenced over a two miles from Roxbury, and moved in a north-easterly direction. It was accompanied by thunder, lightning, rain and hail, and did a great amount of damage to the district—nearly ten miles in length and one in breadth—over which it passed. In the vicinity of Roxbury and as far as Newburg, entire crops were destroyed, orchards uprooted, houses and barns removed from their foundations and shattered to pieces, fences blown down, &c. A new barn belonging to Mr. Jos. Heberly, situated four miles north-east of Newburg, was blown down, and the very foundation shivered to atoms. Two carpenters, Messrs. D. Small and S. Smith, engaged at the time in finishing the building, becoming alarmed at the intensity of the storm, got under a work-bench near the barn, and a few minutes thereafter the barn was blown upon them. The former had his leg broken, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he was taken from the ruins. The latter escaped uninjured. Mr. John Stropka and son at the time were out with a team, and narrowly escaped with their lives. After the storm had subsided, they found themselves, team and all, in a clover field a short distance from the roadside, where they had been blown, but of which Mr. S. was unconscious. Besides these many other lives were imperilled. It is impossible for us to give all the particulars of this fearful tornado, as an unbridged account of it would occupy too much of our space, yet we believe we have given the essential facts. During the storm the entire horizon became as dark as night and the most vivid lightning darted athwart the sky, and a continuous roaring and commotion kept up among the clouds.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for June, is well filled with a vast amount of interesting, useful, and valuable information on rural affairs. It is also embellished with a number of well-executed wood engravings. This is decidedly the best agricultural periodical now published in the United States, as it is also the cheapest. New York: Orange Judd, No. 189 Water street. \$1 a year. An edition in the German language, is issued by the same publisher, at the same price.

Black Republicanism Pro-Slavery.

The New York Tribune, says the Bedford Gazette, it must be acknowledged, is one of the principal organs of the Black Republican party. That journal is at present studiously and actively laboring to cement together the Black Republican party of the North and the Know-Nothing Opposition party of the South, preparatory to the great presidential battle in 1860. Now, it is well known that the principal stock in trade of the Tribune and its Black Republican followers, is a professed opposition to slavery. Therefore, is it not a little odd that we should find Mr. Greeley courting an alliance with such anti-slavery men as those who have the credit of the Opposition in the South? Is it not a little singular that the Tribune, which has been belling forth its thunders against slavery in interminable volleys, should now be found in the hands of its most uncompromising advocates of the "peculiar institution"? One would be astonished to see oil and water mix; not less astonishing is it that the rampant opponents of slavery—the job black abolitionists of the North—are ready and anxious to affiliate with their political antipodes, the pro-slavery men of the South. Can such an alliance be one of principle? Can such an amalgamation have any unity of purpose? No principle save that which declares that "To the victors belong the spoils"—no unity of purpose, save that which nerves the hungry office-seeker in his hunt after the public plunder—can lie at the foundation of such a coalition. Mr. Greeley and his Anti-slavery compemps are either trying to bury their Abolitionism for the sake of ensuring themselves the spoils, or they are facing to the right-about in their political opinions. The truth about the matter, is simply that they want success—they want the leaves and fishes of office. Their party has been an expensive speculation and they must make some money out of it or it will be a losing one into the bargain. Hence they are willing to throw principle to the dogs, and to let the "poor negroes"—even those that Pierce Butler sold—rattle their chains unscared for.

That our readers may see what are the views of the Southern Opposition on the slavery question, and that the Northern Abolitionists who are now seeking to coalesce with that Opposition, are seeking a union with the most ardent propagandists of slavery, we publish the annexed resolution, which is a part of the platform of the Opposition in the 7th Congressional district of Kentucky. The resolution was written by Garrett Davis, a leader of the Kentucky Know-Nothings:

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of Congress to see that slaves and all other property in the Territories of the United States are properly protected and secured to the owners; and that, if the Legislatures of the Territories, which derive their powers from the laws of Congress, fail to pass laws necessary and proper for the protection of slave property, it is the duty of Congress to intervene and itself pass such laws.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MORMONS.—Attorney General Black, under the instruction of the President, has replied to the joint letter of the Utah judges on the subject of the military force with which the Court for the second district was attended during the term recently held at Provo City. He says it is very probable that the Mormons have been guilty of crimes for which they deserve the severest punishment, and that it is not intended by the government to let any one escape against whom the proper proofs should be produced. With that view the District Attorney has been instructed to use all possible diligence in bringing criminals of every class and of all degrees to justice. The usual and established modes of dealing with public offenders must be exhausted before any others are adopted. On the whole the President is very decidedly of the opinion, first, that the Governor of the Territory alone has the power to issue a requisition upon the commanding General for the whole or part of the army; second, that there was no apparent occasion for the presence of the troops at Provo, third, that if a rescue of the prisoners in custody had been attempted, it was the duty of the Marshal, and not of the Judge, to summon the force which might be necessary to prevent it; fourth, that the troops ought not to have been sent to Provo without the concurrence of the Governor, nor kept there against his remonstrance; fifth, that the disregard of these principles and rules of action has been in many ways extremely unfortunate.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY is the only organization which, in this country, has stood fast and firm. It stands now where it always stood. Buffeted and besieged, still it is as steady as the rock of the ocean that stems a thousand wild waves on the shore. Around its organization will cluster again in 1860, as they did in 1858, the conservative influences of public opinion—making their voice known as the decision of the majority of the AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY BRIDGE.—We learn that the workmen will resume operations on the Cumberland Valley bridge, about the beginning of next week. This will give employment to a number of tin smiths, carpenters, laborers and others. The material used in covering the bridge is a superior article of galvanized iron, a large quantity of which is now on hand ready for the workmen to commence operations.

NOT A CANDIDATE.—President Buchanan, recently, in alluding to the intimation of the Opposition journals, that his visit to North Carolina was with a view to a nomination for a second term, said that nothing was further from his intention than that, and he would avail himself of the first opportunity publicly to disabuse the minds of those who suspected him of the design again to become a candidate for the Presidency.

DESCENT OF POLICE UPON GAMBLERS.—A few nights since, some police officers made a descent on a gambling crib in Harrisburg, Pa., but the alarm had been given, and a universal stampede took place, out of doors and windows, and over yards, pallings and fences. So precipitate was the retreat, that the officers did not succeed in making any captures.

THE LADIES OF THE EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH in Mechanicsburg, will hold a Fair in the new Church, on the evenings of the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June. Proceeds to be devoted to furnishing the Church. All are cordially invited to attend.

A JOELY PLEASANT LIFE IN.—A discoonolate Pike's Peak writes that Denver City is a log city, containing about one hundred cabins. Corners lists range in price from \$50 to \$500. Inhabitants are Indians, Mexicans, and white people—about equally divided—all hard cases. Drinking and fighting all the while; some one killed nearly every week—now and then one hung.

Not so Formidable, After All.

The Black Republicans, by the assistance of Americans and disaffected Democrats, have been enabled to win a few victories in the North. They are, in consequence of which they now talk largely of what they are going to do hereafter. They are as boastful over their unimportant triumphs, as if they had a sure thing of the Presidency for twenty years to come. Some of those who helped them to gain these triumphs, however, seem to differ with them concerning their prospects of future success. The Philadelphia Daily News, a journal which did as much as any other opposition paper in the State, to elect the "People's Party" ticket, last Fall, has some plain talk in regard to the strength of the "Republicans." In the estimation of the News, they are not so formidable after all. The News is a regular Opposition organ, and we therefore commend its remarks to those of our political opponents who entertain the Quixotic idea that the "Republican" party is invincible. Thus discomfited are the News:

The free States have nearly two-thirds of the members of the popular branch of Congress; and nine-tenths of the people who will go into new Territories, have no interest in slavery, and are opposed to its extension. There is, therefore, no danger of a reversion to slavery. Republicanism, like a great coward, is terribly afraid of a little boy, and will listen to nothing but opposition to slavery extension, insisting that it must be made "the be-all and end-all" of our national politics. Suppose that they will get so large a portion again. The wire-workers of the party, however, keep up the idea that their strength is increasing—their real aim being to get their own candidate nominated by a Republican Convention in the next year, and then to carry the election. The wire-workers of the party, however, keep up the idea that their strength is increasing—their real aim being to get their own candidate nominated by a Republican Convention in the next year, and then to carry the election. The wire-workers of the party, however, keep up the idea that their strength is increasing—their real aim being to get their own candidate nominated by a Republican Convention in the next year, and then to carry the election.

THE PRESIDENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The President left Washington on Monday week last for North Carolina, on a visit to the University of that State, accompanied by the Hon. James Thompson, Secretary of the Interior. Upon their arrival at Weldon, in that State, on Tuesday, they were formally welcomed by Gov. Ellis and Ex-Gov. Bragg, and other distinguished citizens.

The following are the remarks made by Gov. Ellis, and the reply of the President. It will be observed that the latter publicly reiterates the declaration of his inaugural, that he will retire to private life at the end of his term. This puts to rest the rumors so constantly circulated by opposition letter-writers, that he has been looking forward to a second term, and shaping affairs to control the Charleston Convention for that end:

ADDRESS OF GOV. ELLIS.
I welcome you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of North Carolina. Fellow citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you James Buchanan, President of the United States. It needs not that I should speak to you of his character and public service. They are a part of the history of this great country, and as we value that country, so will we value his services in its behalf. It has been said of a distinguished Marshal of France, that he fought five hundred battles for his country, and never one against it. So may we say of the illustrious Chief Magistrate who stands before you, that he has fought one hundred political battles for his country, and never one against it. Let those forget those battles who can, but never can the bosom of a North Carolinian cease to palpitate at the remembrance of them. His efforts for the good of our country, have only been circumscribed by the Constitution and the limits beyond which no true patriot dare go. At the close of half a century of public life, he can sincerely congratulate himself on its results; and to-day, while he is struggling in the smoke of war with her millions of soldiers, we assemble in peace to pour forth the grateful tribute of a people to the recognition of these results. [Cheers.]

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.
I reciprocate with all my heart the cordial welcome I have just received from the citizens of North Carolina. I have long looked forward with joy to a visit to your great and fruitful State, but have never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for the age I have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which men are warned to resign their posts and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all. I have always admired this State. It is truly conservative, and while the fire of liberty burns as brightly in the bosoms of North Carolinians as in any other part of our Union, the love of law and order are equally prevalent. Liberty, as cherished by all parties in North Carolina, becomes a great civil blessing, unalloyed, as it is, with lawlessness, which would make it a curse to our country.

The Governor has spoken of me as a supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and he has spoken truly. I ever expect to be, as long as this great charter of liberty remains unimpaired, and we shall be the greatest and happiest people in the world. But let it be understood, and we become the scorn of the world and the hope of tyrants. Thank God there is no danger to us from North Carolina, for while she has never wavered on the great question of the Constitution. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] God bless the Old North State! [Cheers.]

THE UNITED DEMOCRACY.—A little while ago we were told that the Democratic party was annihilated; but now the N. Y. Tribune says:

"Nothing is more certain than that, with all the violent distractions of the Democracy, their seemingly endless divisions in particular sections, the party will present a united front after the nomination at Charleston, and it will require the harmonious and concerted action of the whole Opposition to secure success in 1860."

That's true, Mr. Tribune. Don't base your hopes of success upon the passing disagreements which have temporarily divided the Democratic party. On all the great national issues, it is still one in sentiment, and when the proper time comes, will be found united in its organization, and prepared to meet the enemy in the open field, and fair fight of popular opinion.

BONAPARTE LEAVING HOME.

The following is an extract from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the Post: "For several hours previous to that at which I am writing, Paris has presented a scene of animation which belongs alone to large cities and great events—the event on the present occasion being the Emperor's departure from the Tuilleries at six o'clock, to head the army of Italy. A Bonaparte was once more turning his back on Paris to join the imperial eagles on the plains of Italy. This day will be memorable in the modern history of Europe, for great events must follow. The people of Paris seemed to feel the occasion, for they flocked from all quarters of the city at an early hour, and took up position along the Rue de Rivoli to the Lyons Railway. Every window was crowded with spectators, whilst the pathways on either side presented a dense mass of human beings, so closely packed as to prevent the passage of the Emperor. Before the departure of the Emperor took place, several carriages and friends of officers attached to the Emperor's staff and household. They all drove to the railway terminus, there to bid farewell to those nearest dearest to them. Prince Jerome, all the members of the imperial family, the Ministers of State, and many personal and particular friends of His Majesty, proceeded to the Tuilleries about four o'clock, to bid farewell to the Emperor, and console the Empress. His Majesty, I was told by one present, observed his usual calm and confident aspect, saying a kind word to all who approached. The little prince was amongst the group which surrounded the Emperor and Empress, and appeared, I am informed, remarkably amused and childishly delighted with the bustling scene. There were about two hundred persons permitted to approach their Majesties on this occasion. Exactly at half past five, the Emperor mounted on a magnificent charger at the foot of the grand staircase of the Tuilleries dressed in the uniform of a general of division, and wearing the cordon of the Legion of Honor. His Majesty was preceded by the Honored Cavalry of the Line, and then a carriage containing the Empress, and a second vehicle with the ladies in waiting. "Long live the Emperor!" "Long live Italy!" burst from the lips of the multitude of well-dressed persons, and I heard the same shouts echoed faintly long after the glittering procession had passed out of sight. The crowd was most enthusiastic, so far as I was able to judge.

LEAFY JUNE.—The leafy beauties of the sweet month of June are now upon us, and all who have not become pupils we advise to educate their senses to an acquaintance with the softness, fragrance and melody that abounds in the trees decked in their garb of leaves, the birds glistening and whirling and splashing in the sun like clusters of winged gems, and filling the grand arch of the heavens with their melodious songs. All around us what throngs of birds and what variety of plumage! What unravelling of buds and weaving of beautiful leaves is everywhere going on! Come out into the sunlight and grow young again with the renewed of thiegeen carpet of the earth, quivering in life. The fashion of business shuts the eyes to the rich luxuriance and graceful beauty of the waving grain; in anticipation of the profits of the harvest! Let us learn to prize and enjoy the varied seasons in their rounds, and to open the inmost chambers of the heart to the refining, health giving, joy-inspiring influence of the bright and blessed leafy June. And as we gaze and admire the outward adornments of the earth with their manifold attractions and uses, let the thoughts and affections within us unite in the production of every interior virtue and grace to illustrate our lives and regulate our conduct, and to restore to us the delights of the garden of Eden:

"Jubilant! let all the earth be glad.
For June, June, now is here;
And earth's in matchless beauty clad,
Sweetest month of the year!"

THE LATE FLOOD OF THE MISSISSIPPI and Yazoo rivers has been almost unexampled in the damage it has done to the cotton plantations. Many thousands of acres of the best cotton lands are overflowed and rendered unproductive during the present season, including the famous Deer Creek Bottoms, noted for their fertility. The late plantation of Senator Douglas, near the bayou, is wholly inundated. This event, doubtless, it was which called the Senator to New Orleans, in the neighborhood of which city he is now stopping.

TRINKETS.—The Hon. Mr. Winthrop, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, being about to visit Europe with his family, has ordered half a dozen Mount Vernon cases, for presentation to distinguished friends in Europe. By direction, they are mounted in a plain, substantial manner. The large body of Knights Templars, recently on a visit to Richmond, have also sent an order for one of these cases for each member. The Mount Vernon case is now being manufactured into cases, globes, necklaces, armbands, picture frames and trinkets in various shapes.

SICKLES IN PURSUIT OF PEACE.—The New York correspondent of the Christianian Times says:—Daniel S. Sickles, on his way back from Washington, is to sail for Europe about the middle or last of June, there to spend a few months in quiet repose, and recuperate his present shattered physical energies. The report that he is about to sue for a divorce, is, to employ a cant phrase, all "boosh." Daniel and Teresa will live together at some future day as harmoniously as though nothing had happened.

THE LATE DUKE OF LEEDS.—It is stated that the Duke of Leeds, whose death has been announced in England, had large amounts invested in American securities. He was married in 1828, and leaves no children. Lord Godolphin, his cousin, succeeds to the title. It is remarkable that the three sisters, and the only American ladies, we believe, who married British noblemen, had no offspring. The elder, the Marchioness of Gilead, died a few years since, and her two sisters, the Duchess of Leeds and the Baroness of Stafford, are now dowagers. These ladies were renowned for their personal beauty, and they were all widows when they married their noble husbands. Their niece, Miss Matvish, married a brother of the Earl of Carlisle.

QUEEN VICTORIA completed the 40th year of her age on Tuesday, the 24th ult., about one half of which time she has been a ruling sovereign.

ROBERT MORRISON, a well known citizen of West Troy, N. Y., and sheriff of Albany county, was murdered at a late hour on Friday night of last week, and his body thrown into the canal basin, from which it was recovered on Saturday.

A Man Shot by his Wife.

AN IMPURATED WOMAN SEEKING VENGEANCE.—The Lancaster Express, of Thursday evening last, gives the particulars of the shooting of Isaac Wagner, by his wife. Wagner is well known in the northern part of Chester county. The Express says: Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a man named Isaac Wagner, employed in hauling ore for Jacob Schenck, Geiger's Furnace, was shot at Miller's Tavern, on the Willow street turnpike, about three miles from Lancaster, by a woman named Catharine Wagner, who claims to be his lawful wife. The particulars of this affair, as we have been able to obtain them, after considerable inquiry, are substantially as follows:

In the morning this woman appeared before Alderman Van Camp for the purpose of making complaint against Isaac Wagner, for bigamy and assault and battery, stating that he had married her in 1851.—Rev. Dr. Brainard, of Philadelphia, performing the ceremony, and she produced a certificate of marriage, duly authenticated. She further stated that they had lived together three years, and that she had two children by him, one of which is still living, and seven years old, residing with Wagner's father in Montgomery county, where he lived until after their marriage. Wagner left her, went to Lebanon and there married another woman with whom he lived some time, then left her, and is now living with a third woman near Quarryville.

The complainant, according to her statement, has been following Wagner up, determined to have vengeance upon him. For some time past she had been living as maid at a hotel near Philadelphia: from thence she went to Lebanon, saw and conversed with Wagner's second wife; from Lebanon she came to this city, and then went down to where Wagner lives, near Quarryville. There an altercation ensued between them, and in her complaint she states that he struck and otherwise assaulted her, getting down on her body with his knees. She then returned to Lancaster and made complaint as above stated. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Gornley, who proceeded to Guiger's Furnace, where he found the team which Wagner had been driving, but it seems that he had been apprized of what was going on, and had left the team in charge of a friend, and proceeded out the pike to Miller's tavern, where he awaited the arrival of the team.

Officer Gornley would not go further in search of the fugitive unless the woman would pay him \$3 to indemnify him for expenses incurred. This she hesitated to do, and both returned to the city.

The next we hear of Mrs. Wagner, she suddenly appeared before Isaac while he was feeding his horses, three miles from town. Some words passed between them, and as he turned to pass around the wagon, she fired, and shot him in the back. As he ran toward the house, the blood flowing profusely from the wound, she fired a second shot, which however did not take effect. She still followed him up, until he was taken into the house by those present, and the door was closed against the infuriated woman, who brandished her revolver and declared she would shoot the first man who dared to interfere with her. She then walked off out the turnpike, which was the last we heard of her—no one present venturing at that time to arrest her.

In the meantime, Wagner's clothes were removed, when it was ascertained that the ball had fairly entered his back, making a hole large enough for a finger to enter, but notwithstanding the wound bled profusely, he started off on foot in search of a physician to whom he was directed, and he was seen to be in the neighborhood of the farm where he resides, and we would not be surprised to hear of it, resulting fatally.

MRS. WAGNER IN PRISON.—Since the above was written, we learn that Mrs. Wagner was committed to prison last night, by Justice Huber, to answer the charge of shooting her husband.

WHAT DOES IT INDICATE.—The forest trees have a heavier foliage than they have borne for many years. Does this promise a prolific season in vegetation generally?

STRAWBERRIES.—Our market is now abundantly supplied with this delicious fruit from the South as well as our own immediate neighborhood. The crop of our own State promises to be still greater, and superior in size and flavor than it has ever been. The prices are also expected to be very low. The season has been exceedingly favorable for their growth, and those who take pride in exhibiting the finest berries, are sure to reap a rich reward.

HUMBOLDT'S LAST WORDS.—The sun shone brilliantly into the room where Humboldt, died, and it is reported that his last words, addressed to his niece, were:—"Wie herrlich diese Strahlen! sie schienen die Erde zum Himmel zu rufen! How grand these rays: they seem to beckon Earth to Heaven!" What expression could have been more characteristic, than this, of the great philosopher, whose whole life had been spent in the study of Nature, guided by an abiding faith in Nature's God?

ASTONISHING.—In giving an account of a "dreadful fight," a western paper says: "Jim Vort was shot through the left breast with a pistol loaded with two balls and a brass watch-chain; stabbed nine times in the abdomen; his throat cut from ear to ear, and his brains knocked out with an iron bar." The editor closes his description by stating that Vort died. Vort must have been a sickly person to have died from such trifles.

THE OLD FELLOWS' block of buildings, at Dubuque, Iowa, including the Post Office, United Land Office, Odd Fellows and Masons' Lodge rooms, and the Peoples' Theatre, with several stores and offices, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult. The contents of the Post and Land offices were saved, but all the property of the Odd Fellows and Masons was destroyed. The loss amounted to \$50,000, of which there was an insurance of \$10,000.

Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

The Detroit Free Press of the 19th ult., contains a well written and comprehensive review of the policy and measures of President Buchanan's Administration, showing that they are entitled to the applause and approval of the Democratic party in the Union, and summing them up as follows:

1. The Administration has produced a settlement of the Kansas question and established perfect order in that long distracted Territory.
2. It has put an end to the filibustering expeditions of Walker & Co.
3. It has put an end to the rebellion in Utah, and established order and peace in that Territory.
4. It has prosecuted the war against the hostile Indians with redoubled force in Washington Territory, and compelled them to sue for peace on its own terms.
5. It has done the same in Oregon, and forced the Indians to relinquish hostilities and sue for peace.
6. It has done the same in the war with the Indians in New Mexico, and in like manner compelled them to sue for peace.
7. It has made a new and highly advantageous commercial treaty with China.
8. It has made a new and advantageous treaty with Japan.
9. It has obtained a most important diplomatic victory over England by extending from her an abandonment of the long assumed right to search American vessels.
10. It has established an overland mail to California and the Pacific coast.
11. It has admitted two new free States into the Union, and thus secured a large extension of the field for free labor.
12. It has sent a naval expedition to Paraguay, and obtained an apology for insults to the American flag, indemnity for injuries received, and grants of new commercial privileges and rights of navigation.
13. It has paid off more than nine millions of public debt, at a time of pressure in the money market and general embarrassment in the business of the country that is without a parallel in our history.
14. It has reduced the expenses of the government from eighty-one millions to less than seventy millions, and will soon have them graduated to a scale of about fifty millions.
15. It is engaged in the negotiation of a treaty with England for the settlement of the difficulties and disputes that have arisen under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with every prospect of success.
16. It is engaged in the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, for the right of transit of American citizens and property across the Isthmus, and for the payment of American claims, with encouraging prospects of success.

Such is the record. Now why is not this Administration that the whole Democratic party of the Union can rally around and sustain and encourage?

THE BLACK MAN IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Courier, in lecturing Carl Shurz, the Wisconsin German Republican, who went to Boston to set the Yankee Republicans right on political questions, thus enumerates the privileges of the negro in the State of Massachusetts:

"Here the colored man votes; here colored children and white children go to the same schools; here the races are allowed to intermarry, and as we have seen do not fall to exult themselves of their privileges. And there is nothing in the laws of the State to prevent a colored man serving on a jury if the subordinate functionaries on whom the duty of selecting jurymen is devolved choose to put him there. The black man there stands on a perfect equality with the white man, except that he cannot serve in the militia, and for this the United States are responsible, and not the State."

The white man, if he be born in a foreign land, if Republicanism can have its way, cannot vote for two years after he is declared to be a citizen; he cannot serve on the jury, but if his adopted country demands his help, he must shoulder his musket the day he is naturalized, and peril his life and shed his blood in her defence.

PHAROAH'S LOCUSTS.—The year 1859 is considered to be the locust year. We well remember their coming in 1833, at which time they hung from the branches of the trees in our public squares like honey bees, when "hiving," These singular insects came again in the year 1846, and there are, doubtless, many in our community who remember the ringing sound with which they made the public squares vocal. We think they made their appearance in the month of June. It is said they come every thirteen years. If this be correct, we may shortly expect to see them among us. They appear to be harmless. They come suddenly, and take their departure just as quickly.

HON. HOWELL COBB'S SLAVES.—It is stated that a firm at Macon, Georgia, lately sold the crop of cotton belonging to the slaves of Col. John B. Lamar and Hon. Howell Cobb for \$3,000. This is all clear money to them; and it is further stated, that the same slaves sold sugar cane syrup, chickens and eggs, which amount to at least one-half as much more.

NOT VERY SUMPTUOUS.—The allowance for the keep of French soldiers is six sous for two meals a day. French soldiers in garrison have every day of their lives, two basins of soup, with the strings in it which they call meat, and perhaps a few bits of onion or vegetable, by way of giving a flavor; besides this, each man has 1½ lbs. of coarse bread. When on service they have a little wine; but otherwise, except on grand occasions, such as reviews, they have none, no any spirits, beer or coffee.

GRASSHOPPERS have again made their appearance in Bucks county, Pa., and promise to be very annoying, if not destructive, the coming summer. In Upper Matfield and Hillton townships, they have attacked the young corn, and in some instances, the tops of the potatoes, and it is feared, from these demonstrations, that they are going to be troublesome.

A WEBSTERIAN GEM.—The following beautiful gem, taken from one of Webster's speeches, should be printed in large and bold type, on thick card paper, neatly framed, and placed upon the walls of every school house in the land, to shed forth a light on the teacher's pathway, encouraging him to press on in the imperishable work in which he is engaged:

"If we work on marble, it will perish; if we work on brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust. But if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, if we imbue God and their fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, but which will brighten to all eternity."

Highly Important News from Europe.

Four Days Later.
The first battle in Italy.—The Allies victorious. Defeat of the Austrians—2000 Austrians at Marcellis—Death of the King of Naples.—The steamer City of Washington arrived on Sunday last with important news from Europe. The first battle has been fought between the allied armies and the Austrians, in which the latter have been defeated. The battle was fought on the 21st ult., at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on one side, and 6,000 or 7,000 French and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Bressola, on the other. The battle continued during 24 hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Po, leaving it reported, 1,500 or 2,000 dead between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoner, and had been forwarded to Marcellis. The King of Naples is dead, and his successor, Francis II, occupies the throne. Three reports of differences between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and the defeat of the London money market, are predicted. The London money market was very unsettled on the 25th were quoted at 2 1/2 per cent, both money and account—an improvement one half per cent. At Liverpool the cotton market was dull, but without change in price. The breadstuffs market was dull, but prices remained unchanged. The provision market was quiet.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A shocking tragedy occurred in Cincinnati, on Wednesday week. A man named Richard Mahone, the father of three children, was deliberately shot and killed at a public house, by John W. Clawson, who was immediately arrested. The Commercial thus details the circumstances which led to the deed:

Clawson is a young man, not probably less than twenty four years of age. His troubles seem to have occurred from an unfortunate marriage. Six years ago he married a young girl, the daughter of Philadelphia. The marriage was opposed by his ad her friends, but objections urged were their ages—the not a teen, while he wanted three years before acquiring his majority. Despite the warnings of his friends, he married her, and she, in a few years their lives were happy, but at last a temper increased the sanctity of their home, and the girl—though a mother still a girl—eloped, not as a wife but as a mistress. She was soon followed by her seducer, and returned to her husband, who still cherished his first wife an unaltered affection, a penitent sister, he received her again, with all her imperfections. Two more years rolled away, she performing in the interim the duties of a wife and mother in their fullest sense, the dark stain of her marriage existence was almost forgotten, when a fiend more arch than the first, ingrained himself into their household, and succeeded in alluring her from the path of honor. This was the man whom the husband killed. The first stolen interview was had, but of late the traitor have lived together publicly as man and mistress.

THE WHEAT CROP IN TEXAS.—The Sheepshead (Texas) Gazette, after a glowing description of the wheat crop throughout that part of the State, says: "As soon as our railroad extends into the prairies, capitalists will establish large flouring mills in this place, and ship thousands of bushels of new flour to New Orleans, a market for the Western produce can come into market."

THE CITIES OF DUBUQUE, DRESDEN, and Krakow.—Lovers who dispensed with the use of gas for lighting the streets, at Krakow, have abolished its police force, and Dubuque has reduced the number of policemen to half, the object is to economize, in order to pay debts.

N. B. Brown, Esq., late State Senator, has been appointed Post Master Philadelphia, vice Gideon C. Westcott, removed.

Markets.
BALTIMORE, June 6.—Flour very dull at nominally quoted at 50 cents; wheat at \$1.50 a 1 7/8 for whites, and \$1.40 a 1 5/8 for yellows. Provisions quiet but in demand. Bacon 12 cents; sides of pork 17 cents; mess 17 1/2 cents. Whisky unchanged; Ohio hold at 29 a 30.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Flour is active at \$5 a 6 1/2. Corn 35 cents. The market for Saturday evening was very severe, and created a feeling of general alarm. Whisky firm at 29 1/2. Provisions unchanged.

Married.
On the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Rivers, Mr. DAVID DRYDOL, to Mrs. CATHERINE B. LOW, both of Lower Allen, this Co.

School Tax of 1859.
THE taxable citizens of the Borough of Carlisle are hereby notified, that the Treasurer of the School District of said Borough will attend at the County Court House, (Communications to be addressed to the Treasurer, at the office of the County Court, on Thursday