AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 16, 1859.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,

Of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JOHN ROWE,

Of Franklin County.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—A discourse will be preached before the Young Men's Christian Association of this place, on Sunday evening next, in the First Lutheran Church, by Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D. Young men are especially invited to be present.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of our national independence—the "Glorious 4th" is rapidly approaching, and almost every town in the State the people are making arrangements to celebrate the event.

POLICE ITEMS.—There appears to be but little work for the police of our borough at present. For the past few days things have been unusually quiet, and with the exception of an occasional arrest for drunkenness, our officers are quietly resting on their oars. We hope the same quiet may continue. The fact of it is, it is getting too warm to think of anything but lying still in some cosy shade.

THE CONTINENTALS.—We perceive that this band of concertizers have started out on their summer tour. They delighted the citizens of Easton recently, and we shall soon have an opportunity, no doubt, of listening to their sweet notes in Carlisle. We are rather dull just now, in that line, and the troupe would be heartily greeted by hosts of old as well as new friends.

CHANGE OF OWNERS.—Thomas M. Biddle, Esq., sold his dwelling, a few days since, to Miss Eliza Stahl, for $3000. This property is beautifully located in South Hanover street, nearly opposite our office.

The "Egg Corner," on High street, opposite Glass' (late Burkholder's) hotel was sold lately by its owner, Mr. Jacob Rheem, the first 33 feet (being the corner) to the editor of this paper, and the remaining 27 feet to A. L. Sponsler, Esq.

The Wilson property, at the east end of High street, measuring 60 feet in front, and 240 in depth, was sold on Saturday at public sale. Purchaser, Jacob Rheem.

THE LATE FROSTS IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.—We have carefully enquired about the late frosts in the surrounding country districts, and are glad to learn that the damage done is, in the aggregate, greatly overrated, especially in regard to grain and corn. No doubt exists that in many spots the effects have been disastrous to individuals, and while all will regret individual losses, yet they cannot but feel relieved to know that the effects have not been general, to such an extent as to produce less than a good average crop. In fact, notwithstanding the frost and its severity in many localities, principally low grounds, there is no doubt that we shall have over an average crop of wheat. The corn and potatoes are reviving, and will yet bring good crops in most of the frosted districts. Our country exchanges, we are glad to see, mostly give calm views of the matter, though still they will naturally on the first alarm, be inclined to give the worst side of the picture.—The crop of 1859, unless some future disaster should occur, will be at least an average crop, if not a good deal more. When the panic of the frost is over, there is no doubt that we shall hear different accounts than those now pouring in from various quarters.

A NEW VOLUME.

With the present number of our paper we commence a new volume. Fourteen years have elapsed since our purchase of the *Volunteer*.—Forty-five years ago it was first given to the world by its venerable founder, James Underwood, Esq. We therefore embrace the present opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to our large list of patrons, for the substantial support they have extended us.

When, fourteen years since, we purchased this paper, we came here a stranger to the people of Cumberland county. It was not without some misgivings, we are free to say, that we assumed the control of the *Volunteer*—a paper that had become identified with the Democracy of Cumberland county, and, from its age and character, commanded the respect and confidence of all. But then we felt that we were among friends, who, with willing hearts, are ever ready, with a generous pride, to rally round standard sheet of Democracy. This feeling gave us confidence, and we are proud to say now, at the end of fourteen years, that our confidence was not misplaced. Our most sanguine expectations have been realized—and the rapid increase of patronage has been such as to warrant us in the belief that the manner in which the *Volunteer* has been conducted by us, has met, and still meets, the decided approbation of the Democracy of Old Cumberland—the confidence of whom, hereafter as heretofore, it shall ever be our greatest pride and ambition to retain—knowing, as we do, and as all past experience has shown, that the people, of whom the Democracy is composed, *never can go wrong*.

With these brief remarks we return our sincere thanks to the public and the Democratic party, for the very liberal support which has thus far been extended to us, and assure our friends that we shall endeavor to make the *Volunteer* more interesting than it has ever yet been; and by increased assiduity, we hope to render it such a vehicle of intelligence, as will give satisfaction to all who may favor it with their patronage.

HARD AT WORK.—Our agricultural friends in this county are now hard at work in cutting and gathering their hay and barley. They have a heavy job before them, for the crops of the entire valley present a most encouraging appearance. The yield, it is estimated by many, will be nearly one-third greater than last year, and of the very best quality. If the prices of grain continue anything near what they now are, our farmers will make their "eternal fortunes" from the produce of this year. Well, although it's a little hard on us town folks to pay $7,50 for a barrel of flour, still we like to see the honest tiller of the ground receive a good recompense for his labor, for when he prospers money becomes plenty, and all kinds of business takes a start for the better.

The Candidates of the Opposition.

The Philadelphia *Argus* says the Republicans of Pennsylvania, under the alias of the "People's party," held a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 8th, and nominated Thomas E. Cochrane, of York, for Auditor General, Gen. Wm. H. Keim, of Reading, for Surveyor General, and adopted a series of resolutions. The candidates chosen are well known to the people of the State, and in due time we shall pay our respects to them in a proper manner. At present it is only necessary to say that Thomas E. Cochrane was the fusion candidate for Canal Commissioner in 1856, and was defeated by a very handsome majority by Mr. Geo. Scott, the Democratic nominee. He has passed through as many changes as a butterfly, and has emerged at length a full winged office seeker, ready to take a nomination from any party and to stand upon any platform. Mr. Cochrane was the President of the last Whig State Convention that ever assembled in Pennsylvania, that at Harrisburg in the early part of 1855, and when he sat above the lingering remnants of that once proud organization, he had no love for the up-springing fungus of Know-Nothingism. The year following he became the candidate of that party, as well as of the Republicans, for an important office, and after his ignominious defeat, retired into an editorial sanctum where he brooded over his woes and vented his spleen at the Democracy. Now he is again upon the surface as a nominee of the "People's party," and will be thankful for the votes of all the odds and ends composing that hermaphroditic political organization. Mr. Cochrane may well be described as a politician who is "everything by turns and nothing long."

General Keim is better known as a summer warrior than as a politician. He is a courteous and pleasant gentleman, but hitherto his victories have been achieved amid the pomp and circumstance of militia musters, with the star-spangled banner proudly floating over the tinsel and feathers which gave glory to the scene. We are unable to class him exactly, but believe he, too, was once a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, next a Republican, and now a "People's" man. These two men form the ticket of the Opposition party, and Caleb Quotum himself could not present more requisites for the positions they occupy.

In another part of this paper we print the resolutions of the Convention. Their principal merit consists in their non-committal character. The substance they possess is opposition to the President, his Administration, and to the Democratic party, and this is surrounded by a stereotyped border composed of protective humbug and Abolition cant. There is nothing honest or manly about them, but on the contrary they are as miserable a set of wishy-washy nonsense as ever were presented to a sensible people. The bait held out to the Americans is as cooly impudent as the Republicans could well make it. There is no endorsement of the great principles once proclaimed by the disciples of "Sam," but the tub thrown to that whale is simply labelled "no importation of foreign criminals." Even the Abolitionists of Ohio were more liberal to their Know-Nothing brethren than were the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

But perhaps the unkindest cut of all was administered by the Convention to Senator Cameron. That gentleman has travelled all over the State; has labored hard at ten minute speeches; has dined and wined every member of the Legislature, every editor and every whipper-in belonging to the Opposition party; has even treated the very delegates composing this Convention to a strawberry festival at "Lochiel;" but after all he was turned away with an empty compliment to his Senatorial services. His aspirations for the Presidency were passed coldly by, and the great Winnebago will have the mortification of meeting Seward, his ally, on the latter's return from Europe, without being able to tender him the twenty-seven electoral votes of Pennsylvania as the first instalment toward the purchase of the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Poor Simon!

The proceedings of this Republican Convention will furnish us with texts for future comment. At present we are satisfied with a mere cartoon of its course—the picture will be finished and colored hereafter.

THE CENTRAL BANK FAILURE.—The failure of the Central Bank of Pennsylvania at Hollidaysburg, will take no one by surprise. Its existence has been brief and precarious, and we much fear its sudden collapse will involve the citizens of the interior counties in no inconsiderable loss, though being owned to a large extent in New York, the bulk of its notes have probably been put in circulation in remote sections.—The Central Bank, it will be recollected, had considerable difficulty in getting into operation, in consequence of the exposure attending the McKean, Shamokin and one or two other "wild cat" concerns; but it was finally put into the hands of Hollidaysburg people, though controlled from abroad, and about a year since, began operations. It has always, however, been a sickly concern, and though held at home to be sound, it has never commanded confidence abroad. The immediate occasion for its collapse was a draft of only $3000 or $4000 from Drexel & Co., of this city. Other parties here, we understand, hold a considerable amount of their notes. The managers, though closing their doors on Friday last, have as yet made no statement of their condition.

Philadelphia Argus.

This is the bank, our readers will recollect, that we cautioned them against in our paper a few weeks ago. At that time the paper of this bogus concern was being circulated here quite extensively. Our timely caution, we doubt not, has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to our people. Its paper went out of circulation here about as fast as it had been put in, and we think there is very little of it in our county now.

☞ "We would suggest to the *Volunteer* the propriety of a calm retrospection of the elections which have been held for the last twelve months—including *nigger* breeding Virginia."

American.

One of the greatest "nigger breeders" in Virginia is GOGGIN, the defeated Know-Nothing candidate for Governor. The Democratic candidate, LETCHER, who has been elected by 6000 majority, never owned a slave in his life, and says he never will own one. It well becomes the *American*, therefore, to sneer at the Old Dominion as "*nigger* breeding Virginia." Your party men are the "nigger-breeders," not only in Virginia, but in all Southern States. Here in the North, however, the poor followers of abolitionism—the despised Know-Nothings—are required by their new masters to discard *Sam* and embrace *Sambo*. Truly, the Know-Nothings of the North have hard task-masters.

WISH IT WERE SO HERE.—Every dog in Massachusetts, who would have the right to live, must be registered, numbered, and licensed by the town clerk, and every dog must wear a collar with his owner's name and his own number registered on it.

☞ Empty headed people are generally happy; cork always floats.

The Opposition and the Tariff.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg, was the following:

"5. That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our government; and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, convince us that the laboring masses of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of the laborer while the administration of the government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe the *ad valorum* system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it we are in favor of specific duties upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products wholly the growth and manufacture of the United States."

What effect this profession of faith will have upon the people of Pennsylvania, time must determind. That it is a mere profession—destitute of every shadow of sincerity—is transparent, when the course of the Republican party on the Tariff question for the past few years, is considered. That party has actually been the opponent of protection for home industry, and at this very day in the New England and the North Western States, where its principal strength lies, it is avowedly and persistently opposed to an increase of duties on imports further than is absolutely necessary to raise revenue for the economical administration of the government. No longer ago than the past Spring the leading organ of Republicanism in Illinois declared that the cant about protection by the members of that party in Pennsylvania, might do very well for election purposes at home, but could never be incorporated in the Republican platform.

But there is another fact bearing upon this subject yet fresh in the minds of the people.—In 1856 the Republicans and Americans controlled the National House of Representatives, and their Committee of Ways and Means, of which Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was the chairman, reported a bill reducing the duties upon iron, coal, wool and other articles of home production, and this bill was passed by Republican votes. Such was the actual course pursued by the Opposition party when they were in power, and yet they have the effrontery to proclaim themselves the peculiar friends of protection.

The position of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania on the tariff question is well understood. President Buchanan clearly defined it in his message of last December, and Hon. Wm. Montgomery elaborated it in his eloquent speech delivered in the House of Representatives during the last session. Every Democratic member of Congress from this State labored arduously to carry out the suggestions and recommendations of the President, but they were unsuccessful, chiefly because of the opposition offered them by the Republicans of New England and the North West. The substitution of *specific* for *ad valorum* duties was strongly urged by the President and his friends. In the face of all these facts, the Opposition party claims to be the exclusive friend of protection, and declares that to it alone can the laboring and producing classes look for fostering care and liberal encouragement. Such encouragement as vultures give to lambs! Truly, the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the people.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.—The Erie *Observer* notices a case of thoughtless meanness, the counterpart of which we frequently find in our own newspaper experience. It says, a few days ago, one of our business men called upon us to notice in our local column, "*free gratis for nothing*," of course, a matter connected with a church in which he is deeply interested. We politely informed him that we would do so with pleasure. After he had left us, and although an editor's charity covers a multitude of sins, we could not but recollect two facts—first, that this same gentleman does not take ours, nor any other paper published in the city; and secondly, that when he wants any job-work done, he either goes to another city for it, or employs an itinerant card-printer, who has no interest in the city. Now the query is, if everybody else did the same, would there be a paper here to notice "free gratis for nothing," either church matters, city matters, or any other matters of interest which it is absolutely necessary the public should know?

☞ A correspondent, writing from Munich, Bavaria, states that the Government of Bavaria, though professing neutrality, had ordered all the great lines of railway in the kingdom to be placed at the use of the Austrian officers for the purpose of conveying an army of forty-five thousand men to the scene of conflict. The advance guard of this force has reached the city, and both officers and men were received with the greatest enthusiasm—the ladies throwing them boquets and the men crying vivas for Francis Joseph. General Clam-Gallas, Austrian commander in the Tyrol, had sent his stud of war chargers, consisting of twenty pure blooded Arabians to Munich. Bavaria excuses herself for this course by asserting that the Austrian army of Bohemia forms part of the force of the German Confederation.

☞ The largest mirror ever imported into this country has just been received from Paris, for the Fifth Avenue Hotel now in process of completion. Its dimensions are 96 by 188 inches, and its cost, exclusive of frame, about $1,600. No ship was large enough to admit it between decks, and so it was brought as part of a deck load. This glass is to be placed in the dining room, opposite the entrance from the main corridor, where it can be displayed to the best advantage. The contract for looking glass plates for this large hotel amounts to about $16,000, the cost of silvering and frames will increase the amount to near $30,000.

☞ Foreigners who are acting with the Republican party, can see what is thought of them by the leaders of that party, by reading the following from the Cleveland *Herald*, the leading Republican paper of the Western Reserve:

"We unhesitatingly aver that seven-tenths of the foreigners of our land, are not as intelligent as the full-blooded Africans of our State—we will not include part bloods."

☞ A heated schism has taken place in the Opposition ranks of Ohio. There was anything but harmony in their recent State Convention, and since then a meeting of a portion of that party in Cincinnati adopted resolutions *repudiating the Convention and its nominees!* This is "goring the *other* ox!" Fun ahead!

☞ Some author says that at twenty-five men marry for love—at thirty-five for beauty and convenience—and at fifty for money. This is well illustrated by the confession of an honest old Dutch tavern-keeper in the lower part of this State. "Vell, you see," said he, "the first time I married for love—dat vas goot; den I marries for beauty—dat vas goot, too, about as goot as de first; dis time I married for money—and dis is better as both."

The Crops—Effects of the Frost.

In the midst of the general feeling of satisfaction induced by the unusually promising appearance of the crops throughout the United States, and the prospect for a large foreign demand for grain, at high prices, on account of the war in Italy and the disturbed condition of Europe, the blooming fields were suddenly attacked by one of the most severe and destructive frosts ever known at this season. Its effects appear to have been felt in Canada, in all the Northern, and in some of the Southern States. The fruit crops have, in many localities, been entirely destroyed, as well as the stalks of many garden vegetables, of potatoes, and of corn. In some cases the leaves and the bark of oak trees have been turned as black as if they had been burned. But, judging from many newspaper extracts which we have noticed, we do not think that any very serious injury has been done to the wheat crop. Most of our exchanges declare that, if injured at all, the damage is not serious. Others argue that the frost has done enough good, by destroying the weevil and fly, to compensate for all the harm it has done to the wheat plants. And a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* declares that an old farmer of Caledonia, New-York, says "that the recent frost has not injured the wheat, and he does not believe that a May or June frost can injure that plant. He states that in 1816 there was a late spring frost in his section, by which the stalks of wheat were actually frozen, and the yield from the same fields was forty bushels to the acre of prime Genesee."

In the counties surrounding Philadelphia, little or no damage appears to have been done to wheat, although in many instances, corn, potatoes, and fruit were somewhat injured. In Lancaster and Chester counties, the wheat crop gives indications of a beautiful yield. In Dauphin and neighboring counties it is expected the wheat crop will exceed the average yield, notwithstanding the frost. In Greene, Fayette, Mercer, and in the counties surrounding Pittsburg, it is supposed the wheat crop is slightly, but not seriously, injured. In Erie county it is said to have been injured to a great extent, and it is also feared that it has been much damaged in Lawrence and Lycoming counties.

In New Jersey, it is said, the crops have generally escaped unscathed. From New York the reports are conflicting, but it seems certain that the appearance of the wheat crop has been much injured, and many fear that it will not recover. Numerous letters from Ohio state that the corn is nearly all killed, but hopes are expressed that the wheat is not seriously damaged. In Michigan, it is thought, the crop has not suffered heavily.

In Indiana, it is said, the wheat crop will not be very great, but better than last year. In Illinois and Kentucky some damage has been done to the wheat, but it is not considered very serious. In Savannah, Georgia, new wheat, raised this season, were exhibited on the 10th May.

Hopes are entertained that even where the corn has been cut down, it will, if not injured too badly, come up again, and, judging from the numerous accounts before us in regard to the wheat crop, in view of the extraordinary yield anticipated in many quarters which have totally escaped injury, and the few cases mentioned where it is at all certain that the wheat has been destroyed, there appears to be no cause for serious alarm in regard to that great staple, and a yield fully up to, if not beyond, the average crop may be confidently anticipated.

☞ The Forest Divorce case came up again on Saturday before Justice Woodruff, of the Superior Court, New York, on a motion for the appointment of a Commissioner to go to California and procure the testimony of witnesses as to the character and course of life pursued by Mrs. Forest or Sinclair, during her late residence in that State. The application is made, of course, by Mr. Forest, who expects to prove misconduct on the part of the defendant, sufficient to defeat her claim to alimony, under the divorce granted her some years since. Counsel were heard on the petition, but no decision was made.

A FROG IN THE STOMACH THREE YEARS.—A son of Mr. Charles Davis, residing in Gould's Court, leading to Montgomery, near Light st., says the Baltimore *Sun* of Friday last, has caused the family great uneasiness for three years past in consequence of his being subject at times, for hours together, to spasms and terrible fits. Physicians were consulted, but all their investigations failed to reveal the cause that produced the malady. Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, when entering the house, the lad was seized with the symptoms of his malady, and in a fit of retching, threw up upon the floor a live frog, about two inches in length. The frog hopped gaily about the floor until secured by the family. Instant relief was experienced by the lad. His name is William Davis, and he is about ten years of age. He has no recollection of the time the frog was taken into his stomach, but his father thinks it was swallowed with his drink about three years ago, when he was afflicted with fits.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—We find in *Bell's Life* some information touching the recent performances of "Prioress" on the English turf. Her race for the Queen's plate, which she won, was one of her best performances.—The distance, something over three miles and a half, just suited her, and such an example as she made of her opponents, "Polestar" and "Target," has seldom been witnessed on the turf. The first she ran to a "stand still," and the other she kept fully a quarter of a mile in the rear. After the race, the mare was "put by" for the Goodwood Cup," so we will not hear from her again till that event comes off.—*Bell's Life* speaks quite favorable of her running, and thinks there are many more such victories awaiting her. Mr. Ten Brook is getting along "swimmingly" this year, and if he but follows up his successes he must make a handsome thing of it before the season closes. He has secured another victory with "Olympias," and week before last he was to have taken part in two races with "Bell" and his $2,500 yearling, "Loiterer." The first was a good favorite when the steamer left, and it is probable that the next mail may bring us intelligence that our countryman has secured another triumph. The other is half brother to the celebrated "Saunterer," and if there be any truth in the old saying "Blood will tell," he will certainly give a good account of himself.

☞ Hon. Cha's. Sumner was in Turin in the latter part of May. It is stated that he seemed to be in excellent health.

Military Election.

An election was held on Monday last at the armories of the several volunteer companies in the county, for Brigadier General, Brigade Inspector, and company officers. In this place the contest was quite animated, and some four hundred votes were polled, but whether all the votes cast were legal is not for us to say. The candidates for Brigadier General were Col. Wm. Wherry and Maj. James M. Allen, and for Brigade Inspector, Capt. Jacob Bowman, Capt. Jas. A. M'Cartney, and Capt. Geo. W. Crop. The following is the result of the voting as reported:

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

	Wherry.	Allen.
Big Spring A Guards,	48	10
Sumner Rifles,	0	159
Quitman G'ds, (Churchtown,)	2	24
National Blues, (Mechanicsb'g,)	1	49
Junior Cadets,	0	35
Crittenden Rifles,	0	168
	51	445

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

	Bowman.	M'Cartney.	Crop.
B. S. A. Guards,	41	17	0
Sumner Rifles,	0	160	0
Quitman Guards,	25	0	0
National Blues,	51	0	0
Junior Cadets,	0	19	16
Crittenden Rifles,	0	0	168
	117	196	184

We understand that the election will be contested, on the ground that a large number of illegal votes were cast, as is alleged. It is charged that Captain McCartney's company, (Sumner Rifles,) enrolled a number of names, merely for the purpose of voting at the election, and that all such votes were illegal. How this may be we will not undertake to determine, we merely state the ground upon which it is said the election will be contested. The vote cast by the "Crittenden Rifles," and the mode of conducting the election, we take it, was more a matter of sport than anything else.

Democrat of last week.

☞ A new wonder has been discovered in New York, in the person of a man named Karl Saul, who it is asserted, has *four eyes!* He has one pair in the usual place, and another in the back of his head. A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who enjoys the acquaintance of the individual, says that "both sets of eyes are perfect, and he sees backwards and forwards at the same time, with equal ease, comprehending at a glance every thing within the range of his vision either way. The objects which he simultaneously beholds, he will describe with wonderful accuracy. Indeed, he is remarkable for his descriptive powers. Mr. Saul is a man of extreme diffidence, and the peculiarity of his visual construction has been carefully concealed, and has heretofore been known only to some of his most intimate friends. The back of the head is quite flat; but he has long hair, which effectually conceals the large eyes, which are generally protected by a bandage." As if the above is not wonderful enough, the correspondent of the *Post* makes the following wonderful statement: "He is highly intelligent, and social in his habits, and owns considerable property, which he has accumulated by honest industry."

☞ General Dodge, late Minister to Spain who is now in Washington, is not very sanguine as to the acquisition of Cuba by our government. He had an inverview with the President on Saturday. The General speaks highly of the Spanish people and of the Queen Mother. He also expresses the opinion that the new Minister from this country will be quite popular in Madrid.

☞ Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, has completed his arrangements for a balloon journey from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard. His balloon, the "Nineteenth Century," is 68 feet in diameter, and contains 60,000 feet of gas. Mr. Wise undertakes this journey chiefly as an experiment with which to satisfy himself of the practicability of his scheme of aeronauting across the Atlantic.

A DILEMNA FOR MODEST BEAUX.—A contemporary relates the adventure of two young gents, who started in a buggy to visit two charming young ladies, a few miles from town; it seems that the young ladies referred to, were that evening expecting the arrival of a married sister, who was to bring a young infant with her, and as the two gentlemen reached the house, about dark, the ladies seeing the buggy and two persons in it, supposed it of course to be the married sister, and both rushed out to the wagon, the foremost one screaming at the top of her voice, "Give me the baby, give me the baby." It is almost needless to say that the modest young men, not understanding the true state of affairs, wheeled their horse and struck for home in a hurry.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER."—The *Daily News* says that while this pathetic ballad was sung at the academy of music on Saturday afternoon, a gentleman dressed in deep mourning, accompanied by his two little children, was observed to leave his place in the parquette circle. He retired to the vestibule and presently the loud sobbings could be heard within the auditorium. The scene was indeed affecting. There were many, no doubt, in that vast audience, who could appreciate in sadness the condition of a home without a mother. Here and there, all over the audience, ladies and gentlemen were affected unto tears, as the music of the song fell upon their ears, were brought up, in all the freshness of memory, the departure of some kind parent to that long home, to which we are all progressing.

SORELY EXERCISED.—The entire city of Philadelphia—that is the whole population, including members of the press—is at work with all its inventive genius, trying to get a name for a new hotel located on Chesnut street. The prevailing idea seems to be that unless *properly named* the enterprise will prove a failure. What a piece of nonsense.

☞ Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*, expected Goggin to be elected Governor of Virginia, and, in anticipation of the result, "spread himself" as follows:

"The excitement increases in Virginia daily, and the cause of Goggin gains ground in every part of the State. We really begin to count upon his election. A more gallant, patriotic, and meritorious man than he never ran for office in the O d Dominion. If he shall be successful, we must *pull up trees, tear down houses, march in procession in Knoxville, and get on a general bust!*"

Brownlow can save his linen now, and permit Knoxville to remain in peace.

THE RIFLEMEN OF THE TYROL.—Many of the letters from the seat of war in Italy, note the skill of the Tyrolese riflemen in the Austrian army. They annoy the French exceedingly, and pick off men at an almost incredible distance, where they were considered safe from the reach of even the longest range of small arms at the present day.

Retrenchment in the Post-Office Department.

The statement that the postal revenues are defrauded a million of dollars annually by forged or false stamps, is entirely unfounded. The story originated in New York or Washington, and was no doubt designed to discredit the management of the Post Office Department. Mr. HOLT perseveres in the good work of curtailing the expenses of the Department, and his rigid economy, while it provokes the sneers of those who are determined not to recognize his merit, extorts commendation from the most able minds among the Opposition. The correspondent of the *North American*, in referring to the subject says:

In this connection, it is only proper to say that the efforts of Mr. Holt in lopping of the excrescences which had spread over the postal service, in reducing useless and extravagant expenditures; in resolving something like order out of chaos, and in removing supernumerary officers, are entitled to public recognition and credit. He entered upon his thankless task, giving at once earnest of a purpose to introduce practical and thorough reforms, which have been since illustrated in a most beneficial and satisfactory manner. It certainly does not become those who have heretofore complained of the wastefulness in this department to sneer or carp at efforts which are intended to introduce a necessary and wholsome retrenchment. On the contrary, such praiseworthy endeavors should be generously seconded, not only from a sense of justice, but as means of effecting important results, at which the upright men of all parties aim. What encouragement has a public officer to address his abilities and apply laborious investigation to so large and ramified a subject as the errors or abuses which have insidiously crept into the postal service, unless sustained by the community for whose benefit they are mainly directed? The principles announced in Mr. Holt's letter to the President, in Mr. Westcott's case, are such as must attract the respect of the country, and help to restore to the Department the confidence which has been heretofore sacrificed by its conversion into a mere machine for promoting political objects or personal ambition. The whole country is interested in an upright and efficient administration of the Post Office, and nothing but bigoted partisanship would consent to withhold a full and becoming admission of such services, no matter by whom rendered. That small and narrow spirit has heretofore found no toleration in this correspondence, nor is likely to do so in the future.

The Republican Convention—Its Nominees and its Platform.

The Harrisburg *Sentinel*, the organ of the State administration at the seat of Government, thus speaks of the State Convention held at that place, by our political adversaries, on Wednesday of last week:

"The opposition State Convention, composed of Know-Nothings, Republicans, and the Lord only knows what other factions and fragments of factions, assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in this place, on Wednesday last, at ten o'clock a. m.

The Convention was full, and was as motly an assemblage as ever congregated here or elsewhere. The different factions eyed each other with jealousy, and it was evident to all that the attraction of cohesion was weak, and that, but for the brilliant prospect of enjoying the spoils of office, the different parts would have separated, and the Convention dissolved, in-harmoniously, in less than an hour. A party so perfectly Mosaic, composed of so many varieties and colors, cannot, possibly, be long-lived. It can have no fixed principles and no fixed name. It is a spoils party merely—nothing else. It may hang together during the present campaign, but it not can act harmoniously during the campaign of 1860. It must, of necessity, always be a sectional party—it never can be national; and what may be its name and its principles—or whether it will have a name and principles next year, or five years hence, no man gifted with less than prophetic vision can foresee.

The resolutions adopted are as mixed as was the Convention itself, and were evidently designed as a catch platform—a sort of a floating raft, upon which those struggling in the waters of uncertainty might find refuge. Many of them we can cordially subscribe to—others we heartily condemn; but our astonishment is great that a party aiming to be dominant should have failed to incorporate in its creed a doctrine advocated and insisted on by all its orators and presses—the doctrine of *Congressional Intervention*. It showed a degree of cowardice which we did not look for, and is calculated to impress the public mind with a belief that there was no sincerity in any of the professions made.—Frankness is the best weapon of a party desirous of success, and the only one to be relied on. But the Convention has determined the course of the party, and upon its acts the Opposition must stand or fall."

EMPLOY YOUR OWN MECHANICS.—The following sensible article upon the above subject, we clip from an exchange paper. There is no doubt that there is an obligation resting upon the people of every community to employ their own mechanics; but at the same time, there is a corresponding obligation resting upon the mechanics to do their work in such a manner as to merit support:

"We have frequently spoken on this subject and would impress the matter upon our readers by repeating our views. If the citizens of any town do not encourage their own mechanics, that town will not be prosperous. Every article that is manufactured at home should be purchased there and not abroad. If you send to other towns for your shoes, your hats, your clothes, your furniture, &c., when you can get these articles just as good at your own door, you are lending a hand to a system of trade, which, if carried out, will prostrate your own merchants, your own school-houses and churches, and destroy even yourself. Whenever you purchase an article abroad, which you can have made at home just as well, you do a great wrong to your own town. You take the money which you pay for that article from your own mechanics, and give it to the support of mechanics residing elsewhere. You contribute to the prosperity of strangers, that which you refuse to contribute to the prosperity of the town in which you live. You may think you are putting a penny in your own pocket, but in fact you are taking several out of your neighbor's pockets, and in the end out of your own."

CHEERING NEWS.—"Ion," the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, (neutral,) in his letter of Wednesday week, says:

The Democratic party of the Empire State will be united at the next Presidential election. There is no doubt of this, and they will present no candidate of their own, the names of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Seymour being used only to designate divisions in the party that may be already considered as past.

The Republican party of New York is preeminently the Seward party. It will have no future existence except as the party of William H. Seward. Of this you may be well assured. Mr. Seward will be the nominee of the Republican party for the next Presidency. If the Seward organization of New York be defeated in this, no Republican nominee can obtain the vote of the Republicans of New York, and the Democratic nominee will carry that State.

U. S. ARMY OFFICERS TO VISIT THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE.—*Washington, June 10.*—In addition to the twelve army officers whose names have been heretofore published, Colonel Cooke, of the Dragoons, and Col. Thayer, of the Corps of Engineers, have obtained permission from the War Department to go beyond the United States. They will visit Europe to observe the military operations going on at the seat of war.

[*From the Jasper (Iowa) Free Press, June 2.*]

A Woman Rescued from the Mormons...A Fight between Saints and Pike's Peakers.

A company of returning Pike's Peakers passed through here last Sunday, having under their protection a young lady, whom they had taken from a Mormon train, a few miles west of Newton, a short time previous. It appears that, on last Sunday morning, as the Pike's Peak boys were crossing Skunk Bottom, they passed a train of Mormons, who were busily engaged—men, women and children—in endeavoring to extricate a number of their wagons that were stuck fast in the mud. While stopping for a moment to witness the exertions of the Saints, they accidentally overheard a young girl, of about 19, exclaim, "I wish I was drowned in that slough!" Their interest was at once awakened, and they interrogated her as to why she made such a foolish wish. She replied that she was tired of life; that she had started from Iowa City for Salt Lake, with her father, who is a Mormon Elder; that she had been compelled to walk all the way thus far, and that when she expressed a wish to leave the train and return to the city they invariably stopped her mouth. She was informed by the peakers that if she desired to return to Iowa city she should go back with them, to which she replied that she desired very much to return. The Mormons, numbering some fifty men, gathered around, armed with guns, knives, pistols, &c., &c., and declared that she should not go back.

The Peak boys, nothing daunted, armed themselves with guns and revolvers, and announced their determination to take the girl at all hazards, and proceed to carry out their intentions. For a time the fight seemed inevitable, but finally Mormon courage gave way, and the boys succeeded in placing the girl safely under their own protection. She then informed them that the saints had a trunk and other baggage belonging to her, which they at once proceeded to obtain. The followers of Brigham boldly announced their intention to fight before they would permit the things to be taken from their wagons.

A show of guns and revolvers, however, cooled their ardor, and Mormon courage oozed out at their fingers' ends while the boys proceeded to transfer the baggage to their own wagons—the saints looking on and uttering terrible imprecations against the perpetrators of the horrid outrage, as they termed it. After obtaining all they sought, the rescuers drove away with the young lady in their possession, leaving the Mormons to console themselves as best they could in their loss.

The Pike's Peakers who were engaged in the rescue, who numbered only about 28 men, were from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa city.

Punishment of Crime in North Carolina.

A correspondent of the New Haven Register gives us some insight into the manner in which criminals and delinquents are punished in the "Old North State." He writes:

The administration of justice in North Carolina is much less mild than in many of her sister States. Having no "State Prison," the old punishments of the English common law are still inflicted; such as branding, whipping, chopping the ears, &c.

On a beautiful May morning, I strolled into the temple where the goddess of the sword and scales, and the bandaged eyes, is supposed to preside. In one of the passages I encountered the High Sheriff of the county, carrying a tinker's furnace in one hand, and what seemed to me a soddering iron in the other. On inquiring whose "gudo wife's" pans he was going to mend, he informed me that he was about to brand a man who had just been convicted of bigamy.—A curiosity which I was ashamed of, but could not resist, led me into the court-room. I found it crowded.

In a few minutes the Judge entered, and taking his seat upon the Bench, with his hat on—Judges here sit covered—ordered the Crier to open the Court. That *important functionary* then stepped to an open *window, put out his* head, and cried "*O yes*" three times, and in "Honorable, the Superior Court," was opened in due form. The prisoner was then brought in by the Sheriff and an assistant—whereupon his counsel moved for a new trial, on the *ground* that he had not been able to procure the attendance of all his witnesses! His Honor inquired if he could give the requisite security. On being answered in the negative, "then," said his Honor, "let the sentence of the Court be executed forthwith." The Sheriff and his deputy then blindfolded the prisoner, tied his hands, and bound his head firmly to the bar.

Taking the branding-iron from the furnace, the Sheriff applied it red-hot to the cheek of the bigamist, burning a plain letter B, an inch and a half long, and nearly half an inch deep. The prisoner was then remanded to jail, where his head and hands were introduced in the pillory, and "*forty stripes, save one*," was applied to his bare back, after which he was discharged.

Every jail in N. C. is provided with a whipping post, stocks and pillory. Murder, rape, arson, burglary, and all the higher crimes and misdemeanors are punished with death; manslaughter by branding the letter M in the right hand. The convict's hand is bound to the bar, and the branding-iron held upon the palm until he can say "God save the State" three times. Theft and minor offences by whipping, standing in the pillory, or sitting in the stocks.

A MARRIAGE AT WASHINGTON.—We hear that on Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Rogers, (M. E.) the pastor of Ryland Chapel, united in the holy bonds of wedlock, Sr. Antonio Buckignani and Mrs. Margaret L. Eaton. The announcement of the marriage of this lady will create quite a stir in the world of fashion the country over; for no other in the federal metropolis has been better known since the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, to distinguished sojourners here and their families. She will be recollected by those who frequented Washington during "the seasons" in the course of the Presidency of General Jackson, as the brilliant wife of his Secretary of War, Gen. John H. Eaton (to whom, she—then the widow of the late Purser Timberlake—was united, if we remember correctly, in 1829 or 1830,) in whose behalf the "old man of iron will" separated from his first cabinet, on the occasion of social difficulties in their families. The happy bridegroom is an accomplished Italian professor of the terpsichorean art, as ardent and brilliant as his countrymen usually are at his age—perhaps 22—yet hardly more sprightly than his bride, under the genial influence of some sixty summers' suns in this delightful climate.—*Star.*

A DECISION.—As we hear frequently the question involved in this decision discussed by those who purchase tickets for railroad travel, we append the following:

A case of some interest to railroad travelers, as settling down a principle, has been recently decided. James H. Hotchkin, of Prattsburg, Steuben county, bought a ticket on the Erie Railroad at New York for Rochester. It was marked "good for six days only." After the expiration of "six days" Mr. H. presented the ticket between Bath and Rochester. It was refused, and he was ejected from the cars. He commenced a suit, which was recently tried before referees designated by the Supreme Court, and they awarded the plaintiff $150 damages.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—SUICIDE.—On the 17th ult., Laurence Bauman, a young German, being jealous of Miss Banius,