

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JULY 21, 1859. Democratic State Nominations. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, RICHARDSON L. GRANT, Of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE, Of Franklin County. DELEGATE ELECTION.

Agreeably to notice the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county met at the hotel of D. Martin, in Carlisle, on the 16th inst., when the following proceedings were had: Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several wards, boroughs and townships, are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding borough or township elections, on Saturday, the 6th of August next, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each ward, borough or township, to meet in County Convention, in Carlisle, on Monday the 8th day of August next, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be supported at the ensuing election. Said election will be held in the borough of Carlisle and Mechanicsburg, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, p. m.; in the boroughs of Shippensburg and Newville, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, and in all the other districts between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock.

JACOB WOLF, Chairman, AN. M. LAMBERTON, Secy.

APPOLOGETICAL.—We have not felt in the mood for writing much since our last, and if our readers find our paper less interesting than usual, they must attribute it to the heat. Who the mischief can collect his thoughts such weather as this? The dog-days are upon us, and the scorching heat of a July sun, shining with unclouded splendor, and pouring its rays mercilessly upon all sublimity things, has drunk up the moisture of the earth, and is drying not the souls perhaps, but the bodies of all that live, and breathe, and have their being beneath its influence. With the thermometer at about one hundred degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and with fresh fogs, pores flooded with perspiration and brains parched by the heat, common mortals cannot be expected to exercise a very great degree of energy or activity.

CORNER CAMP MEETING.—The colored people of the Valley will hold a camp-meeting at Shippensburg, commencing on the 24th of August, and to continue over two Sabbaths.

Subscription papers are being circulated in Newville for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a new fire engine.

A number of recipes, valuable to householders, will be found on the first page of this morning's paper, to which the attention of our lady readers is directed.

All our five companies have been invited to join in the Firemen's parade, at Shippensburg, on the 4th of August.

Post-Office Affairs.—James Cenden has been appointed Post-Master at Carlisle Springs, this county; vice H. C. Chandler, resigned; and Jacob Redeker Post-Master at Dickinson, vice John Auld, deceased.

RELEASED FROM PRISON.—EMANUEL MYERS, who has been confined in our prison for several weeks on the charge of kidnapping, was released on bail a few days since. He will be tried at the August court, and if found guilty, we hope to see him severely punished.

THE HEALTH OF OUR BOROUGHS.—The health of Carlisle, at this season of the year, was never better than now, even when the thermometer is ranging from ninety to one hundred degrees.—We hear of but few cases of sickness, except such as cholera morbus or summer complaint, and these are generally caused by the too great indulgence in eating unripe fruit and vegetables; and the doctors have a chance to enjoy themselves as on some other people.

FIRE.—On Tuesday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, our citizens were again startled by the cry of "fire," and upon gaining the street, we discovered a dense smoke ascending from the alley called, we believe, "College," between Deuster and North streets. The fire originated in the barn belonging to Mrs. ELIZABETH EBOLT, in which Maj. JOHN M'CAHNEY and Mr. M. LEIDIG, had recently stowed away their crop—125 dozens of wheat. The flames soon communicated to another barn, sheds, stables, &c.; belonging to Mr. PETER SPAHR, and to two other stables. All these buildings, with their contents, were destroyed.—It required the most active efforts of our firemen to prevent the flames from communicating with the other numerous stables and frame buildings in the neighborhood, but they finally succeeded, and thus prevented what threatened to be a most disastrous conflagration. It is supposed the first barn was fired by some little boys who were playing in the building with matches in their possession.

MAJON STRETT RAMSEY.—Our former townsman and esteemed friend, MAJON STRETT RAMSEY, Pursuer in the U. S. Navy, arrived in Carlisle a few days since. Most heartily was he welcomed by his many enthusiastic friends, all of whom were rejoiced to see him, and once more grasp his hand. Perhaps no man in the State has warmer friends or more of them than Purser RAMSEY. Here in Carlisle, the home of his boy-hood, he is respected and beloved by all, old and young. The Major enjoys his usual good health, except that he is afflicted with very weak eyes, which makes it necessary for him to wear glasses constantly. He has, within the last two or three years, been at times under the advice of Dr. PANCOAST, of Philadelphia, and his sight at present is much better than formerly, and we trust may yet be entirely restored. It is his intention, we believe, to remain in Pennsylvania during the summer, a portion of which time he will spend in Carlisle; after which he will return, we presume, to his station at Warrington, Florida. Let him be where he may, the good wishes of the people of Carlisle will be with him.

POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE.—Postmaster Glass, of New Brighton, Pa., has been arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

MR. CARRIGAN'S ORATION.—The oration delivered by CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, before the Belles Lettres and Union Philosophical Societies of Dickinson College, on the morning of the 13th inst., afforded a rich intellectual treat to those who heard it. It was indeed a very beautiful and well-delivered address, and was well received by the intelligent assemblage present. The eloquent speaker condemned many of the follies indulged in by the present generation, and advised a return to the habits and manners of our forefathers, when a man's word was as good as his bond, and rascality was visited with the severest penalties. Our ancestors, he contended, were men of sterling integrity and patriotism—men attached to their country because of their love of freedom—men whose hearts were in their hands and their hands open. In those days no man dared to act the knave or rascal—no public officer, National, State, County or Borough, dared to be a defaulter. Now, how different! Now we see the cheat, the swindler, the defaulter and the libertine not only tolerated, but actually encouraged and recognized in the community of their crimes! Some of them, too, move in our midst "best society"—a society made up too often of low men and senseless women—a "society" not based upon integrity and worth, as was required by our grandfathers. Mr. C. was justly severe upon these departures from the path of rectitude, and we feel satisfied his remarks met a hearty response in every honest breast present. He occupied an hour and a half in delivering his speech, and was enthusiastically greeted when he concluded. Mr. C. is a fine declaimer—strong in voice, plain in articulation, and graceful in his gestures. He has troops of warm and devoted friends here in Carlisle, and they were all gratified at the manner he acquitted himself on this occasion.

DICKINSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—With the exception of Mr. CARRIGAN'S speech, we attended none of the exercises of commencement week. A young friend who heard the speeches of the graduating class as well as those connected with the two societies, has furnished us a criticism, which we would publish if we considered the subject worthy of two columns of our paper. We cannot spare so much space, however, to a review of the boys' little speeches. Our friend may be right when he says that "Dickinson College is rightly on the wane," and that "the speeches of the graduating class were far inferior to those delivered by the boys of our Common Schools, at their commencement," but that is nothing to us or our readers, nor can we afford our space to establish this fact. Our Common Schools of Carlisle, our friend must remember, are the best in the State, and if they do turn out "better scholars than Dickinson College"—of which we have no doubt—so much the better for our children.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—We invite the attention of capitalists to the sale, advertised in another column, by the Assignees of PETER F. ECK, of the valuable property known as the "Carlisle Iron Works Estate," containing 9000 acres of land, and having upon it a large furnace, grist mill, saw mill, black smith shop, coal houses, carpenter shop, numerous tenant houses, water power, &c. Beyond question, this is one of the best properties ever offered for sale in our State, and should attract the attention of capitalists who wish to make a safe and profitable investment. Some 400 or 500 acres of this valuable estate is under cultivation, and the land is equal to any in our rich valley. Again we say, this sale is worthy the attention of capitalists.

DUES, TIMES.—Harvest always brings dull times, but duller times than we have had for the last two or three weeks have seldom been noticed. Business seems to be at a perfect stand still. Goods and sellers are as plenty as blackberries; but buyers and money are either among the things that were, or are holding back to make a grand rush. We hope to have an improvement on this state of things of a really tangible and substantial sort, after the harvest has been gathered.

THE HEAT.—The weather for the last two weeks has been insufferably oppressive. On several days the thermometer reached an altitude seldom experienced in Carlisle. On Wednesday last we were particularly, at several points in town it went up to one hundred and one degree in the shade. This is almost sufficient heat for the broiling of beef steak. In a number of instances workmen exposed to the fierceness of the sun's rays were obliged to suspend work.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—The Cumberland Fire Company of this place recently purchased in Philadelphia, a most beautiful Horse Carriage, which arrived here, in charge of a committee, on Saturday. The Carriage is one of the best in use, with silver mountings, and finished in the highest style of art. The reception of the Carriage was made the occasion for a parade, by all our Fire Companies, who traversed the streets for several hours, dressed up in their Firemen's uniforms, presenting a very imposing appearance. After the parade, the Cumberland Company exercised their engine in front of the court-house, much to the gratification of all present. A side stream was thrown ten or fifteen feet over the court-house steeple. The Fire Department of Carlisle is now equal to that of any town in the State, all four Companies having recently procured new Carriages and new hose. If they will continue to work together harmoniously, and keep down petty jealousies, our citizens will feel that their money has been spent for a good purpose.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—We notice in some persons a culpable careless practice, in hitching horses to young shade trees, which many of our citizens have liberally placed along the sidewalks. These acts of carelessness, or we may say outrages, are committed generally by the farmers who visit our town on market mornings, and on other days of the week, to make their purchases. To save a little expense, they hitch their animals to the trees, and allow them to stand there for hours at a time, while they travel about town, attending to their business. The horses become impatient, restless and hungry, and consequently chew the trees, destroy the boxes, or ruin the bricks in the gutters along the streets, just because the owners of the said horses are too stingy to spend a shilling to put them up in a stable. These farmers complain bitterly if any of our citizens should visit their farms and tramp down their growing crops, or injure their trees; but think nothing of hitching a pair of dancing horses in front of a man's house, to destroy his gutters, break his wainig posts or tree boxes, and skin his trees.

THE "OPPOSITION."

What name, style, or title the opponents of the Democratic party will assume in the next national campaign, says the Washington Constitution, time only can determine. The Democratic party is a fixed fact in the past and present history of the Republic. It is founded upon immutable principles, coeval and interwoven with the organization of the institutions of the country. Its doctrines are embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Upon a basis so solid and impregnable the waves of opposition beat in vain. Whether in municipal, State, or federal elections, the issues presented and supported by the Democracy are essentially the same. Hence the unity of this great party, which is, as it always has been, and will continue to be, the exponent and support of the invaluable political inheritance handed down to us by our forefathers, and which it is the imperative duty of every man enjoying its blessings to cherish, protect, and preserve.

In merited triumph, or in temporary defeat, the Democratic party remains true to its faith and confidence of its recuperative powers and final victory. Whilst the belief in the capability of man for self-government endures, so long will the Democratic sentiment be the predominant influence in the United States.—No doubt it is to distrust the intelligence of the people.

All men know that in practice, as well as in theory, the object and aim of the Democratic party is to benefit the "many," not the "few." It is the stern foe of "special privileges," no matter what specious guises they may be presented in. Under its workings and benign guidance, the growth of the country and the expansion of liberal ideas and sound conservative principles of government have been unexampled.

What do the Opposition, or the various factions that compose it at the present day, present to the people as reasons for changing a system which has been so fully tried, and worked so well? They have no platform of principles upon which they can by any possibility unite; and it may be said in truth that they have no principles in common at all. In fact, their action is the effect of playing their part on the political chess-board contrary to all principle and against all the rules of right reason. The doctrines of Black Republicanism, of Abolitionism, of Know-Nothingism, are discordant with each other, and have nothing in common, except in the indisputable fact that they are each and all in plain violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and utterly subversive of its vitality. The endorsement of the heresies of any one of these factions by the people through the ballot-box would be at once the annulment of that glorious instrument—the sheet-anchor of the Federal Government—and the death-knell of constitutional liberty and union. Happily, however, in the present enlightened state of the world, such a result is little to be apprehended.

The emigrant from the Old World who finds here a home free from the troubles and vexations which exacting governments there subject him to, is not likely to give his vote to Know-Nothingism, which, if established, would create a despotism in this land as bad if not worse than any now existing in Europe. Neither will any conservative white man, of native or foreign birth, vote to establish the Black Republican fanatical doctrine of elevating the political status of the black over that of the white, no matter what place might have been the natural domain of the latter. The extraordinary success of some of the leading Know-Nothings, lately exhibited in their pretended indignation against the possibility of the infringement of the rights of naturalized American citizens should they voluntarily return to the land of their nativity, is so shallow as to be seen through by the most obtuse mind, and is simply ridiculous. It is certainly a fair inference, that those who have formed secret political associations, and combined together, under the solemnity of the most disgusting oaths, to do all in their power to deprive the naturalized citizens, and even their children, of the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution whilst residing here, would, had they the control of the National Administration, give little, if any, attention to their rights elsewhere.

That the Opposition calculate largely upon the influence of their arts and deceptions in securing a portion of the naturalized voters as supporters in the next campaign, is very evident. But they miscalculate the intelligence of those of our citizens, as they do and always have misjudged the political knowledge of the masses; and they will find that the result of the canvass will disclose what all observing men know—that the principles of the Democratic party are daily taking deeper and deeper root in the popular heart of both native and adopted citizens. As to the latter, so long as the outrages perpetrated by or in the name of Natives and Know-Nothings in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, and New Orleans are remembered, every reflecting mind among them must be convinced that the true ark of personal and political rights exists in the continued supremacy of the Democratic party, and in it alone.

There is another class of men in the Opposition known as "betrayers" from the Democratic party. They are, however, destitute of any pretensions to principles of any kind. Disappointed in their aspirations for power and place, and finding that their merits and abilities were not appreciated as highly as they themselves valued them, they exhaust their spleen in vain efforts to overthrow the party it was their boast to be connected with. Like the renegade who, it is said, is worse than ten Turks, these unfortunate men have placed themselves in a position where they can do no benefit to themselves, and no harm to the great party which once may have fostered them.

BE CAUTION.—The warm weather suggests caution in the use of fruits and vegetation. Unripe fruits and green vegetables, both lacking the quality of freshness, are likely to be found in the markets. They are a common cause of summer disease, and too great care cannot be exercised in regard to them.

A GLORIOUS HARVEST.—The Lancaster papers are expressing great joy at the glorious crops that have just been gathered in that county. The harvest is said to be the greatest ever secured there. The Union estimates that the wheat crop has yielded not less than four millions of bushels—an enormous yield, truly. In our own county, the same abundance has crowned the farmers' labors. The wheat crop has all been safely gathered, and is an unusually large and good one. The oats are now being cut, and the corn, although still backward, is growing finely, and promises a crop equally abundant with the other grains.

HEAVY INVESTMENT.—The capital invested in the beer breweries of St. Louis, Mo., is said to nearly reach \$20,000,000!

Beware of the Enemy's Tricks!

The Democracy have never gone into a political contest with her foes, without some Arnold-like treachery of her friends, and the insidious efforts of the Opposition being skillfully put forth to break our organization, and ruin us as a party.

The past history of our country is proof sufficient of this, and every Democrat of the unwavering stamp can bear testimony to the fact—As yet, now, of all the foes whom we have met in deadly conflict, none will compare with this Abolition-Republican gang, either in falsehood, or the skillful use of that falsehood. Perhaps to show our friends more clearly the aim of the Opposition, was never richer for the tactics in war. It is well known that if one of two contending armies can divide the other, that army will be able to win an easy victory. This was the grand trick of Napoleon I., with his impetuous soldiery: Knowing that Pennsylvania is the most important State in the National election of 1860, these enemies continually harp upon the dead issues, in hopes that Democrats may fall into the pit they have prepared for them, and this proud old State belong to the Abolition list of New England. New York promises to fight herself, and show a clear victory, this fall, in preparation for the Presidential election—and we do hope that the old Democracy of Pennsylvania will feel that they too have a work to perform, the credit of the party to sustain. Let us add all the different little variances that distract us, and present an open, plain, compact phalanx to the cowardly villains who would destroy our party if possible.

Hard to Please.—It is impossible, says the Harrisburg Patriot for the present Administration to do anything pleasing to the Opposition grumblers. Having made up their minds to be in a bad humor, they remain in a perpetual and painful state of irritation. Their indignation at the fearful extravagance of the Administration is not exhausted, before they discern that this same Administration is entirely too economical. The last Congress having adjourned without making the usual postal appropriations, through the factious exertions of Mr. Grow and his Republican confederates in the House of Representatives, the Postmaster General has been compelled to do the expenses of the Department, and in carrying so many of the country mail routes have been discontinued, and others cut down to half service. No sooner is this announced than it is the signal for a combined assault upon the Administration for its niggardly economy.—Now retrenchment would be a very easy matter if it cost nothing, but in a Government, as well as in a private household, some comfort or luxury must be sacrificed if the means are not forthcoming to support it. It may be very inconvenient to do so, but the work must be accomplished or a debt incurred. It is one thing to talk of retrenchment, and another thing to feel its effects. If the Post Office Department had ample funds it would be an easy matter to keep up all the existing routes, but as it has not, some must be cut off. The Postmaster General has determined upon reducing the expenses of the Department, and has adopted the only course by which it can be accomplished.—The Opposition have demanded economy, and now that they have it—and most rigidly applied—they are the first to exclaim against it, so in vetrate is the spirit of Opposition.

THE WAR AND RUSSIA.—Who has gained most by the Italian war, thus far? The French have driven the Austrians back, but they have beaten them only at a very heavy loss of men, and those, be it remembered, of the very flower of their army. The elite of the Austrian troops, it is understood, are the reserve, which has not yet taken part. Mr. Raymond, in his letters to the New York Times, shows that the Zouaves are terribly cut up and decimated. To us it looks as if Russia was the only power that had been benefited, thus far. She is avenging herself on Austria for her inaction during the Crimean war, by holding Germany in check. She is punishing France, by luring Napoleon into a war which has already cost him many thousands of his best soldiers. She is humilitating England, by appearing to see her into neutrality.—Herself exhausted by the Crimean war, she is successfully striving to weaken every other power, in order that hereafter, when she has recruited her own resources, she may step in, as autocrat and mediator, to dictate the terms of arrangement.

KOSSUTH IN ITALY.—Since the arrival of Kossoth in Italy he has been hailed by the people with enthusiastic acclamations wherever he has appeared. The first Hungarian brigade has already been organized in Sardinia, and another is now being organized. An eloquent address has been issued to the Hungarian soldiers by Klapaok and Perczel, inviting them all to join the Allied army. It says that "the Italian cause is identically united with the Hungarian cause.—If the Austrian Government falls in Italy, we shall be free as were our fathers." From present appearances, there is very little doubt of the destruction of the dominion of Austria in Italy. But if, when that is accomplished, Austria will be willing to make a liberal treaty, forever renouncing her Italian dominions, we doubt whether Napoleon would insist upon also wresting Hungary from her grasp. If, however, Veneto should fall into the hands of the Allies, as Lombardy has already fallen, and Austria, with characteristic stubbornness, should insist upon prolonging the war, we should not be much astonished if Hungary would receive his assistance in gaining her liberties. However desperate any movement for Hungary may appear at this moment, there is a contingency in which it might be successful, and Kossoth is but doing his duty to his country in connecting himself with those whose position offers a hope, slight though it is, for the deliverance of his native land.

DREADFUL MURDER IN BALTIMORE, MD.—Early on Tuesday evening, of last week, as Mr. Wm. V. Taylor was passing along Henrietta street, near Light street, Baltimore, Md., he was stopped by some men who had just got out of a buggy, opposite a tavern, and asked to treat, which he declined. He was instantly knocked down, and one of the party put a pistol to his head and fired, the ball entering his brain and causing death in a few minutes.—Thomas Eaton, one of the party, was arrested, and the police were after the others.

LYNCH LAW IN IOWA.—Doctor Ellis, who was driven away from Greene county, Iowa, by the Regulators, some time since, returned, a few days ago, on a visit to his son-in-law. The Regulators, hearing of his return, assembled in large numbers, seized him, and, tying him to a tree, administered to him one hundred lashes.

TRU—Plumer, the murderer and mutineer, convicted at Boston, Mass., and whose sentence has been commuted by the President of the United States, was baptized last week. The Boston Post thinks it a pity the ceremony was not performed before the mutiny.

Death of Rufus Choate.

The Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, died at Halifax, early on the 13th inst., of an attack of heart disease. The intelligence has caused a deep feeling of regret throughout the Union. Mr. Choate was New England's greatest lawyer, and perhaps, her greatest orator. He was born at Essex, a small town in Essex county, Mass., October 1, 1799; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819; and was admitted to the bar in 1824. His professional rise was remarkably rapid, for at the outset he possessed a large share of the legal ability for which he afterwards became eminently distinguished.—Previous to 1832, he had served as a member in each branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in that year he was elected to Congress, where he served one term, and declined a re-election. He removed to Boston in 1834, for the purpose of enlarging his practice as a lawyer, and during the succeeding eight years, devoted himself assiduously to his profession, winning many remarkable triumphs, and an extended reputation. In February, 1841, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Webster, as United States Senator, and he remained in the Senate till March, 1845. During his Senatorial career, he delivered several very able speeches, which attracted much attention. But he gladly returned to the practice of his profession, and since 1845 has held no important office. During the last ten years his addresses on public questions and on public occasions have, perhaps, commanded more general attention than those of any other citizen of the Republic. Mr. Choate was always politically associated with organizations hostile to the Democratic party, until 1856, when he joined the great body of conservative men of the Union in advocacy of National principles. His great speech in that year in support of Mr. Buchanan exercised a powerful influence upon the canvass, and was one of the most effective political addresses ever delivered. As a lawyer he was pre-eminent, excelling in all the duties of his profession, and being alike superior in his method of examining witnesses, his discussion of law questions, his addresses to juries, and judges, and in the general management of the cases entrusted to him. He habitually enlisted all his energies whenever he assumed the position of counsel, without reference to the importance of the issue involved, and by his industry, unwearied application, and extraordinary talents, acquired a greater renown as an advocate than any lawyer, now living, in America.

Mr. Choate sailed a month since for Europe, to regain his health, but did not proceed further than Halifax, where he remained quite feeble, but not so prostrate as to alarm his friends, until Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, when he was seized with an attack of the disease to which he was subject, which terminated his existence in a few hours.

The new Kansas Constitutional Convention is now in session at Wyandotte, Kansas.—The Constitution of Ohio has been adopted as the basis of the Constitution it proposes to frame. Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols, of Women's Rights Agitation notoriety, is industriously laboring to prevent the Convention from making any political distinction on account of sex, in the new organic law of the State. The following classification has been made of the members: Republican members, 34; Democratic 17; Independent 1. The officers, all Republican.—There are in the Convention 18 farmers, 20 atorneys at law, 9 merchants, 3 manufacturers, 3 physicians; land agents, mechanics, editors, journalists, clergymen, 1 each. 40 married. 18 single, and three widowers. Natives of Ohio, 14; Pennsylvania, 9; Indiana 6; Massachusetts, 6; Kentucky, 4; Vermont, 4; New York, 4; Maine, 3; New Hampshire, 3; Virginia, 1; England, 2; Scotland, Ireland, and Germany, 1 each.

A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from Sumner, Kansas, in regard to the Pike's Peak Gold Mines, says: "The recent reports from the gold region have somewhat quickened the business pulse of the Territory, and a scanty emigration is once more creeping westward from the river frontier.—Reliable deposits indicate the presence of gold in paying quantities along the gulches and creeks of the hither slope of the Rocky Mountains; but the people have not yet recovered from the shock consequent to the disasters of April and May, and nothing but the arrival of large contingents from the mines will restore public confidence.

Up to the present time, reports of speculators to the contrary notwithstanding, no dust has been received except occasional ounces for exhibition in brokers' windows. I am in receipt of private intelligence of the latest dates from Denver City, confirming the statements of Greeley, in his letter to the Rocky Mountain News, in regard to the large wages made in a few instances during the preceding month. No new discoveries had been made, the emigration was slight, provisions scarce and high, and confidence rather declining.

It is certain that the geology of the region furnishes an argument hostile to its mineral richness. Its prevalent structure is limestone, the latest formation, and parent of the base metals. Pike's Peak is a mass of gypsum, and the mountain ridges are but sparsely veined with that primitive quartz which is the mother of gold and gem.

REGNY GOOD.—Bennett, of the York Herald, boasts greatly of bringing out Presidential candidates Speaking of bringing out George Law in 1856, it says, "we trotted out George Law, rubbed him down, curried him home, brought out his best points, got him into condition, and then trotted him back again into the stall, not backing him finally for the Presidential paces."

TO THIS THE NEW YORK MERCURY pungently adds: "There is in the above confession a single omission, which we beg leave to correct.—Bennett did more to his nag than rub him down, curried him, and trot him home. He blud him profusely!" Bennett is rather distinguished as a phlebotomist.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On Friday of last week, a man named Stecker was killed at Ceres, Me-Keen county, by an Irishman named James Dunn. Three men found Stecker lying across a ditch, with his head literally mashed to a jelly, and his brains scattered around on the ground. "Two heavy clubs were found near him, both covered with blood and hair. The murderer was arrested.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—The Night Express Train, coming South, on the Northern Central Road, on Monday night of last week, ran over a man, name unknown, about seven miles below Sanbury. Both his legs and his right arm were cut off and his face much bruised. He died in a few minutes.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

LOSSES BY THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

By the steamer Zenia, at New York, we have received European advices to the second inst. There had been no more fighting, and the allies continued their movements across the Minicio unimpeded. The Emperor Napoleon had changed his headquarters from Volta, to Vallegio. The Sardinians had completed the investment of Peschiera from the Lago de Garda to the Minicio. The Emperor of Austria was expected to remain in Italy. The loss of the French in the battle of Solferino is stated at from 16,000 to 18,000 men.—Napoleon had an epaulette shot away. The Austrian loss was 20,000 killed, wounded and missing. The French General Dieu is among those reported dead. The Austrians had seven or eight general, and very many superior officers wounded. General Greschke was killed. Some of the French infantry regiments were nearly cut to pieces. The Piedmontese suffered so severely as to be incapable of forming in the line of battle. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 28th, says, that some days must elapse before complete returns of the losses of the Austrians could be received. The same writer says that the Italian regiments in the Austrian army have become very difficult to manage. The men desert by scores and fifties. In the neighborhood of Trieste a whole battalion had raised the cry in favor of Victor Emmanuel. A vessel on the coast, under the American flag, had been detected in the act of receiving the deserters on board, after dark. The people of Milan have made threatening manifestations against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria. The municipal body of Vienna have offered to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to dispatch the garrison at Vienna to the seat of war. Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont, via Nice and Mount Cenis.

Napoleon was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of his army was excellent. His headquarters were at Vallegio, where Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 30th ult. It is reported that, at Solferino, nearly every officer and man of the artillery attached to the Imperial Guard was put hors du combat.

The Paris Moniteur makes the French loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Solferino 12,195. The Vienna correspondent makes the Austrian loss 1900 killed and 8100 wounded; total 10,000 as far as ascertained. This would seem to show the heaviest loss on the French side. The battle seems to have been a brilliant manoeuvre of the Austrians to separate the French from the Sardinian forces, by getting between them and taking the French by surprise.

The English Ministry has pronounced for a strict neutrality. Mr. Cobden had declined a seat in the new Cabinet.

The Battle of Solferino.

The steamship Weser, which arrived at New York at an early hour on Saturday morning, brought the French official account of the battle of Solferino, and also a number of descriptions of it by newspaper correspondents, one of which was sent to the London Times from the Austrian camp. It appears that the French army, when it neared the Minicio, to guard against surprise, habitually arrayed itself in the proper order for commencing a battle, and was thus constantly prepared for any attack that might be made upon it. On the night of the 23d ult., the French assert that they had no expectation of a battle the next day, but on account of the extreme heat, the army was ordered to continue its march at 2 o'clock on the following morning. They were somewhat surprised when the report of cannon was heard on the plain at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, but were speedily prepared for the terrible struggle thus commenced, and notwithstanding the strong position of the Austrians and their superior numbers, were enabled to drive them from the field—a result owing to the superiority of the French troops, and of the French rifled cannon; and to the fact that the Austrian line was too much extended, and by being thus weakened in the centre was unable to resist the ferocious attack there made upon it.

The Sardinians appear to have suffered terribly during the battle. The official report, which estimates the French loss in killed and wounded at 12,000, states that the Sardinians (whose army formed but a small portion of the allied forces,) as follows:—The losses of the Sardinian army were unfortunately very considerable, and do not amount to less than 40 officers killed, and 167 wounded, 642 sub-officers and privates killed, 3,400 wounded and 1,258 so seriously missing, making a total of 5,525 absent at roll-call. Five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of the King's army as trophies of this sanguinary victory which had gained over an enemy superior in number, and whose force appeared to have been not less than 12 brigades.

The victory was as complete as could have been desired. The Austrians, who had bravely advanced to the attack in the morning, and were on the point of attacking the French, were so completely routed that they were obliged to retreat. A terrific storm, which for a time enveloped the whole field in darkness, aided to cover their flight. Napoleon was not only enabled, on the night of the 24th, to occupy the room in which FRANCIS JOSEPH had slept the night before, but he found a dinner prepared for his predecessor, which was served for his own repast.

The account of the correspondent of the Times from the Austrian camp attributes the result of the battle of Solferino to the fact that Napoleon was apprized in advance of the intentions and movements of the Austrian army. He says:—"How was it that the French were ready at 6 o'clock to make a combined attack against the Austrians, who, on their part, had just taken up positions on the previous evening? An easy answer can be given to that question. No sooner was the Austrian battalion out of Vallegio on the 23d than a balloon was observed to rise in the air from the vicinity of Monconero—a signal, no doubt, for the French in Castiglione. I have a full conviction that the Emperor of the French knew, on the evening of the 23d, the exact position of every Austrian corps; that he made his preparations accordingly; and that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Austria was utterly unable to ascertain what was the number or distribution of the forces of the Allies. This, it may be said, is the result which must be anticipated in every military movement on Italian soil."

While the Austrians expected to surprise the Allies, and, with their superior force to demolish their army at leisure, the latter were not only prepared to repulse their adversaries, but to make a terrific attack upon them before all their corps were fairly brought into the field.

Francis Joseph had designed to make his assault at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, but at 6 o'clock on the same morning he had commenced an onset upon his forces, and they were unable to resist, and his forces, gathering strength as the day proceeded, vigorously drove his legions from the field.

A DESPERATE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.—May last, Jasper Henny, a noted desperado shot James Oldham, at Millidgeville, Lincoln county, Ky., and immediately fled to a remote corner of Martin county, where he remained undisturbed, although a reward of \$100 was offered for his capture. Having committed numerous depredations in that neighborhood, he was, on the 19th, taken by a gold watch hunter, and succeeded in arresting and bringing him to jail in Stanford, the County Jail. On the 9th, an excited mob broke into the jail, where his corpse was found by the authorities the next morning.

A CUSTOMER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—A young man, twenty five years old, belonging in Lowell, Mass., and who said he had just returned from Pike's Peak, applied to police station at Boston, on Tuesday evening of last week, for lodgings. He started for the land of supposed gold with \$500 in his pockets, and returned poor that he last night begged for a crust of bread. He was fed and lodged, and was sent to Lowell. He doesn't think a great deal of Pike's Peak, except that it is a cruel deception.

A young man by the name of William Hall, the son of Felix Hall, of Carrollton, Ky., committed suicide on the 25th of last month, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol in his vest, stating that he had seen a good deal of trouble for the last six months, and determined to put an end to his existence.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE FROST.—A servant farmer in this county, says the Kentucky Democrat, informs us that since the first frosts, instead of the myriads of grasshoppers usually abounding at this season of the year, scarcely one of the "vermin" is to be found on his or any of his neighbors' farms. He states that the caterpillars have generally been destroyed—the nests having generally been broken. An examination of some of them convinced him that these enemies of the farmer's trees were frozen by the late frost.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—A few days since, as the Deputy Sheriff of Prince Anne county, Va., was removing Walter S. Land, who is charged with an atrocious murder, from the jail of that county to that of Norfolk, the prisoner, although heavily treated, threw himself from the carriage, and escaped into the woods. The Deputy Sheriff pursued, but was unable to overtake him.

TOMATO CATSUP.—The Columbian (Geo.) gives the following, as the best receipt for making tomato catsup: To a half bushel of sliced tomatoes, add one quart of good vinegar, one pound of salt; quarter of a pound of black pepper; two ounces of African cayenne; quarter of a pound of saltpetre; one ounce of cloves; three boxes of mustard; twenty ounces of garlic; six good onions; two pounds of brown sugar, and one handful of peach leaves. Put this mass for three hours, constantly stirred, to keep it from burning. When cool, wash through a fine sieve, or a coarse cloth, and do it for future use. It will improve, and create and give zest to appetite, altogether the "rib of death."

Mr. Farrington says, that just before the war with England "circumstances were seen around the moon nightly; a shooting star perambulated the earth, the deck of the sea was covered with black spots, and on every mountain swept the horizon with their terrific tails. Every body said it prefigured war, and every one of it did come. Its costiveness was throughout the land, but the bravery of Jackson expatriated the American citizens, and foreign dominies soon became a by-word. A clear old lady sat leaning on a lawn, and visited HAYSTACK'S drug store, and hastened on a glass of the delicious ice cold soda water that flows from his beautiful silver fountain. The old lady knows where to get good things.

An old bachelor says that marriage is instituted for no other purpose than to prevent men sleeping diagonally in bed.

JUDGES APPOINTED.—Governor Peck has appointed Hon. James Gamble, former member of Congress from the Centre district, presiding judge, in place of Hon. James Barnside, deceased.

N. H. Johnson, Postmaster at Little Falls, New York, and editor of the Mohawk Courier, died suddenly on the 12th inst.

A young man named Warren, of Hartford, Conn., a few days ago murdered his wife, the wife of the youthful age of eighteen years, for the purpose of marrying the daughter of his employer. Warren has been arrested, and will probably expiate his dreadful sin upon the scaffold.

MELANCOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Young, of Slipcase, N. H., whilst sailing on a pond on the 4th inst., was drowned, together with three of his children.

The Baltimore Clipper of Thursday says the Monumental Company's Engine has