AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 24, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

GEO. M. KEIM, of Berks county.
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Fred'k. A. Server.	14. J. Reckhow.
2. Wm. C. Patterson.	15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr.	16. J. A. Ahl.
4. J. G. Brenner.	17. J. B. Danner.
5. J. W. Jacoby.	18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Charles Kelly.	19. H. N. Lee.
7. O. P. James.	20. J. B. Howell.
8. David Schall.	21. N. P. Fetterman.
9. J. L. Lightner.	22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barber.	23. Wm. Book.
11. T. H. Walker.	24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester.	25. Gaylord Church.
13. Joseph Laubach.	

READ IT!—We refer to the letter of the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, to be found on our first page. This talented, bold, and intrepid statesman, as will be seen by his letter, has come out flat-footed against the course of the disorganizing seceders. Read the letter, every one.

RESIGNED.—Rev. C. COLLINS, President of Dickinson College, has resigned his position, to assume the Presidency of a Female College, near Memphis, Tenn. We have not heard of his probable successor in Dickinson College.

FIRE.—The large barn belonging to the heirs of Thomas Craighead, dec'd., in South Middleton township, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Eight fine horses perished in the flames, and a quantity of grain, hay, straw, farming implements, &c., was also consumed. It is believed the barn was set on fire.

DIVISION OF DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.—In compliance with an order of Court, the voters of Dickinson township held an election (at the Stone Tavern,) on Saturday last, to decide for or against a division of the Township. The contest between the friends and opponents of division was quite lively, and 532 votes were cast. When the ballots were counted, it was found that the friends of the division had carried their object by 64 majority. So old Dickinson is divided into two townships, to be called Upper and Lower Dickinson.

CORNER STONE.—The Corner Stone of the new M. E. Church, at Mount Holly Springs, will be laid (Divine Providence permitting,) on Saturday the 2d day of June next, with Masonic ceremonies.

The Rev. John A. Gere, P. E. of Carlisle District, Rev. C. Collins, D. D. President of Dickinson College, Rev. H. M. Johnson, D. D., Prof. Boswell, Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D., Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. G. D. Chenowith, Rev. A. E. Gibson, Pastors invited, and expected to attend. The citizens of Carlisle and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Services to commence at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

A PARADE.—We had quite a handsome military parade in this place on Saturday. The companies present were, the Big Spring Adamantine Guards, a fine company of troops, commanded by Capt. WOODBURN; the Sumner Rifles, Capt. KUHN; Carlisle Infantry, Capt. R. M'CARTNEY, and the Junior Cadets, Capt. PARKER. The companies all looked well, and attracted considerable attention.

THE BAKER FAMILY.—It will be gratifying to the lovers of good music to learn that the original Baker vocalists will soon be in Carlisle, where they intend giving one or more concerts. The Bakers have acquired a high reputation as vocalists; and we hope when they arrive in our borough, they may be encouraged by large audiences of our music appreciating citizens.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AT HARRISBURG.—The County Commissioners of Dauphin County, on Friday last, allotted the contract for the building of the new Court House to Messrs. HOLMAN & WILT, of Harrisburg, for the sum of $57,012 67. JOHN R. TURNER, of Carlisle, was the lowest bidder, and the Commissioners of Dauphin should explain how it happens, that after they stated in their advertisement that the lowest bidder should receive the contract, they refused to award it to him.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident occurred in Mechanicsburg on the 21st inst., resulting fatally to an interesting daughter of Mr. E. Zug, of that place. It appears that while the female portion of the household were engaged in some domestic duty, the child, unperceived, went up stairs, and by means of a chair, succeeded in getting a lamp and matches which were on a bureau.—She lit the lamp, and it is supposed that in getting off the chair, the flame of the lamp communicated to the curtains of a bonnet which she had on, and from that to the other portions of her clothing. The first intimation of her whereabouts was given by her cries, when upon going to her she was found all ablaze. Mrs. Z. enveloped her in the folds of her dress and speedily extinguished the flames, though not without burning her hands considerably. The child lingered until the evening following, when death put an end to her sufferings.

GOT HIS DESERTS.—On Tuesday morning, two strange negroes arrived in Papertown, under the influence of "tangle-foot," and expressed themselves exceedingly anxious for a fight. Finally, they entered a new building, on which workmen were engaged, and, without the least provocation, made an attack upon two men. One of the negroes, however, was knocked down, (when he was in the act of throwing a large stone at one of the whites,) and afterwards was severely punished. The other descendant of Ham made tracks, and thus saved his bacon. Served them right.

RACES.—Two days horse-racing will take place at the course, (Moore's Lane,) in South Middleton township, near Papertown, on the 7th and 8th of June. Several fast nags have been entered, and a lively time may be expected.

The Tariff Resolution.

The tariff resolution, adopted by the Republican Convention, at Chicago, seems to be rather difficult of construction. The Republican newspapers, which have Whig antecedents, rejoice over it; and vague and indefinite as it is, insist upon interpreting it to mean protection. But, on the other hand, the New York *Evening Post*, a prominent and leading Republican organ, devoted to free trade principles, construes the resolution to mean a "reciprocal free trade," and threatens to finish the Republican President when he shall have been elected, if he does not act upon that construction. It says: "The construction we have placed upon this resolution we shall hold to firmly. If the Republican party should elect its candidate, he must act on that construction, or he will soon find himself encountered by an opposition by which he will be overwhelmed."

Thus, the dance begins with a double-shuffle on an important question. The design is to throw dust in the eyes of protectionists and free traders, alike.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS.—A few days since the County Commissioners of this county appointed the following persons tax-collectors for the present year:

Carlisle—N. W. Woods.
Dickinson—Robt. Eckels.
East Pennsborough—John Bruce.
Frankford—Jacob Nickey.
Hampden—Levi Walter.
Hopewell—M. Morrett.
Lower Allen—Peter M. Rowe.
Mifflin—Wm. Patton.
Monroe—G. W. Pressel.
Mechanicsburg—Jos. Totten.
Middlesex—C. Hartman.
North Middleton—W. F. Sweiger.
Newton—S. Cope.
Newville—J. M. Woodburn, Jr.
New Cumberland—George Fackler.
Silver Spring—Joseph Eichelberger.
South Middleton—J. H. Bosler.
Southampton—G. W. Coffee.
Shippensburg Borough—J. T. Rippey.
Shippensburg Township—D. Line.
Upper Allen—L. Kinch.
West Pennsborough—S. Bixler.

As far as we are acquainted with the above named gentlemen, they are, with few exceptions, unobjectionable, and deserving Democrats. The Carlisle appointment, it is scarcely necessary for us to say, is highly objectionable and insulting to nearly every Democrat in our Borough. What induced the Commissioners to make this appointment, is a mystery to all; but they are in the habit of doing a great many queer things, which none but a very few of the initinted can understand.

TAKING THE CENSUS.—"Preparations to take the Senses of the United States!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "What *will* yet become of our inheriticked liberalities? If our extinguished men, who are the public malefactors of the country, will desist in their course, and by their influence or by repulsion take away the senses of the impenitent voters, then ado to the rice communities which our noble pergrinators conjured by their blood and pleasures." Having exhausted herself by this long and earnest sentence, she was only able to add: "Others may do as they confer, but as for me I will never engender my senses to any one." Then, adjusting her spectacles, she was heard to say softly as to herself: "If they take away the people's senses, I think it makes very little diffidence how many children, and cattle, net cetera, they have in their profession."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT HARRISBURG.—On Friday evening last, the Republicans of Harrisburg held a meeting to ratify the Chicago nominations, and during the firing of a cannon on Capitol Hill, the piece (a four-pounder,) through some unknown cause, was prematurely discharged, which resulted in blowing away the right hand and otherwise seriously injuring the body of Mr. Michael Maguire, one of the men engaged in firing the same. The ramrod was shivered, and pieces of it were thrown outside of the enclosure into Walnut street. Another young man, named Garns, who was in the act of carrying a cartridge, was slightly burned about the face and neck by the discharge. Mr. Henry Booker, an experienced cannoneer, was holding the vent at the time of the explosion, and had his thumb very seriously burned. Mr. Maguire was taken to the Dauphin County House, where his arm was amputated, a short distance below the elbow, by Drs. Seiler and Rutherford; after which he was carried on a settee to his boarding house. The accident occurred after the third or fourth round, and caused a suspension of the salutes.

THE TWO ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT BY THE HOUSE.—When Jefferson was elected by the House there were sixteen States, and nine were necessary for a choice. On thirty-five ballots they stood each time: Jefferson, eight; Burr, six; tied two. On the thirty-sixth ballot Jefferson had ten States; Burr, four; blank, two. In 1824, John Quincy Adams was chosen President by the House of Representatives. There were then twenty-four States. Mr. Adams received in the House the votes of thirteen; General Jackson, seven; Mr. Crawford four.

PAY OF DEPUTY MARSHALS.—The pay Assistant Marshals are to receive for taking the census, is two cents per head, for the population reported; the same for each death; fifteen cents for each industrial establishment, and ten cents for each farm of which they report the statistics. They also receive a travel fee necessary to the discharge of their duties.

DOG NUISANCE.—A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* complains bitterly of the worthless curs which infest the streets of that city. We have great reason to complain of the same description of nuisance here. Night is made hideous by the yelpings and howlings of "mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound, and cur of low degree."

☞ The Nigger Question wont down, but keeps popping up on all occasions both South and North. There is now wide-spread agitation and great excitement over it.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Yes—the "nigger question" kept a "popping up" at Chicago lately, but next fall the people will pop it down most effectually.—Mark it.

MR. FOWLER IN SOUTH AMERICA.—It is now believed that Mr. Fowler, the New York defaulting postmaster, has left for South America, where he expects to retrieve his ruined fortunes, and pay his debts through the aid of his friends, who continue to show the utmost devotion to him.

The Defeat of Seward.

Thurlow Weed, editor of the Albany Evening Journal, and special friend of Mr. Seward, thus writes from Chicago:

Misrepresentation has achieved its work.—The timid and credulous have succumbed to threats and perversions. To please a few thousand men of equivocal principle and faltering faith, millions of royal hearts have been saddened. The recognized standard-bearer of the Republican party has been sacrificed upon the altar of fancied availability.

The sacrifice was alike cruel and unnecessary. No man in the Republican party has greater strength than William H. Seward.—No man deserves more at the hands of that party, or possesses greater fitness for the high office for which its national tribunal has declared him unworthy. His platform is that of the Republican party, and was before it.—He, more than any other man, initiated the principles which called it into being, and which gave, and which still gives it all its vitality. No other man's history so distinctly embodies the grand idea which brought together those who originally entered into the Republican organization; and the world's verdict was that good faith, common honesty and the future history and well being of the Republican party demanded his nomination as its standard-bearer in the pending canvass.

But this verdict has been reversed. The inflexible virtues, the unswerving integrity, the heroic courage, the profound sagacity and the exalted statesmanship which endeared him to the people, constituted "the stumbling block and rock of offence" to the Convention. He was deemed too pure, too consistent, too heroic, too wise, and too thoroughly and too conspicuously imbued with the principles of Republicanism, to succeed.

Men, no single pulsation of whose hearts ever beat responsive to the principles of the Republican party, must be conciliated; and to do so, William H. Seward must be sacrificed. Localities where Republicanism never had vitality enough to breathe, were coveted, and to encourage the effort to achieve what is unattainable, William H. Seward was sacrificed. States, whose representatives have never yet inhaled sufficient of the free spirit of Republicanism to assume its name demanded the immolation, and they were gratified. Love of consistency, admiration for a long life of devotion to freedom, and a heroic purpose to stand or fall by the noblest embodiment of undiluted and undefiled principle, all had to succumb to fancied expediency and bitter hate.

The result is less a defeat of William H. Seward than a triumph of his personal enemies. The sentiment which culminated in his rejection was chiefly manufactured by those whose dislike of the man was infinitely in advance of their love for his principles.—For years he has been their Mordecai at the king's gate; and by feeding the doubts of some, by exciting the apprehensions of others, and by the industrious utterance of misrepresentations to all, they have, like their ancient prototype, *seemingly attained the end they* have so ardently coveted, and secured the discomfiture of those who have, for long years, looked and hoped for the coming day when William H. Seward should attain the exalted position for which no man living is so worthy. I know very well that many of those by whose hands this immolation was actually consummated, did not share in this spirit of envy and hate, but enough did to turn the scale, and I have no wish to withhold from them this acknowledgement of their right to the commendations which they will covet from those who are in sympathy with them.

UNION AND COMPROMISE.—Such should be the watch words of the delegates of the Democratic party, who are to meet in Baltimore, on the 18th of June. Really Democrats have nothing about which a quarrel should be made. The secession at Charleston was produced not by any actual disagreement of sentiment between Northern and Southern Democrats, but by the scheming and personal influence of the hair-brained fanatic—Yancy—who never ought to have received a seat in a Democratic convention. There is nothing to prevent a cordial union of our entire party, upon a satisfactory platform. It is only about questions of mere abstraction and theory that any difference has been made. Let these be all cast aside, and let a platform of those living, practical principles, upon which we are fortunately agreed, be made, and upon this our party can go into the Presidential contest, under almost any candidate that may be nominated, with fair hopes of victory.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—All our exchanges North and South evince a deep interest in the action of the adjourned Convention to meet in this city next month, says the Baltimore *Republican*. Upon its harmony and satisfactory nomination depends the success of the party and the peace of the Union. This is felt everywhere, and therefore the anxiety manifested upon the subject. Every true patriot must, under such circumstances, feel the necessity of throwing aside all personal preferences and all technical objections or abstractions, and in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, meeting upon a common platform on which the whole conservative national party can stand. There are two sectional candidates already in the field, nominated by different sections of the country. Let us have a man nominated by the whole country, and in whom the whole country can have confidence, and we shall go into the contest with an assurance of victory.

We do not want any more sectional candidates—nor does the country want any more. We want a national man—a man known to the nation, and whose record is clean—a friend of the Constitution and of all the rights guaranteed by that instrument. If the Convention gives to us such a man, as this, the glorious old Democratic banner, which has so often floated in triumph amid the storms and tempests of the past, will again lead us to glory and triumph.

☞ "Lincoln also opposed the Mexican war, and declared it unconstitutional and wrong, and voted against the bill granting 160 acres of land to the volunteers."

Lincoln's Congressional career was an inglorious one throughout; and consigned him to political oblivion for years. He is a man known more by his defeats than his successes; and his career in this respect is to be completed by a crowning defeat in 1860.

THE REVENUE OF JAPAN.—During an interview with the Japanese, the subject of the revenue of Japan was introduced. In answer to a question from Commander Dahlgren, the Ambassadors stated, after some consultation, that it amounted to about $500,000,000, principally derived from tax upon agricultural produce, rice being the staple crop. Of this 30 per cent. is the revenue of the general government, and 70 per cent. that of the rulers of the several States, each of which has its distinct though tributary and subordinate government. It seems almost impossible that this estimate can have been correctly made, according to our currency. The total is probably exaggerated. It would require a tax of more than $10 a head, or about $50 a family.

The "People's Party" Abandoned.

The nomination of Abraham Lincoln, an out-and-out irrepressible conflict man, by the Republican Convention, applies a severe test to that deceptive humbug, the "People's Party" of Pennsylvania. The question is now presented to those Americans who have acted with the organization with the understanding that it was a fair compromise between Republicans and Americans, whether they will consent to be transferred to the support of an avowed Abolitionist. The Republicans of this State think that they have played a very shrewd game, and that the Americans are caught so completely in their toils that they cannot extricate themselves. It is curious to observe the gradual process by which the American party of 1854 and 1855 has been transformed into the Republican party of 1860. In those years the American idea was the prominent principle incorporated into the Platform of the Opposition of Pennsylvania. In 1856 the Republicans and Americans were separated to some extent by different candidates for President. In 1857 a combination was formed between the two parties under the name of *American*-Republican or Opposition, and this title was generally adopted throughout the State in county Conventions. During 1858 and 1859 the alliance was continued under the newly invented name of the "People's Party." The Delegates to Chicago were elected by a Convention called by this "People's Party"—but instead of fulfilling the trust committed to them by laboring for the nomination of a moderate candidate for President, they deserted after the first ballot, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, one of the most violent and extreme Republicans of the West. This is not all—they helped to pass a resolution distinctly repudiating the principles of the American party, with which they professed to be associated—in the following words:

Fourteenth, That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights to citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home and abroad.

The very men who represented Pennsylvania in the Convention, and assisted to pass this resolution, contended, not five years ago, that the salvation of the country depended upon changing the naturalization laws—and now they wheel square around and deny their own principles, at the bidding of the Republican party. It is a striking illustration of the tergiversations, faithlessness, insincerity and unprincipled character of Opposition politicians.

The course of these delegates must terminate the alliance between the Americans and Republicans maintained under the name of "People's Party," if there is a spark of manhood or principle remaining in the Americans. They were not only sold at Chicago, but insulted into the bargain; and if they can stand that, they will submit to any indignity.

Dem. Union.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION ANSWERED.—"Can any reader tell why, when Eve was manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl wasn't made at the same time to wait on her?"

Exchange.

The Harrisburg *Union* answers the above difficult question thus:

We can, easy! Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar-string to be sewed on, or a glove to be mended "right away, quick now!" because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm-trees, and then stretched himself, yawning out, "Ain't supper most ready, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung over the tea-kettle himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes, and peeled the bananas, and did everything else that was to be done, and fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half-a-dozen friends to dinner, when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates and the mango season was over! He never stayed out until eleven o'clock to a "town meeting," hurrahing for the out-and-out candidate, and then scolded because poor dear Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. To be sure he acted rather cowardly about apple gathering time, but then that don't depreciate his general helpfulness about the garden! He never played billiards, nor drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while solitary Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short he didn't think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten his wife's cares a little.

That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl, and we wish it was the reason none of the fair descendants did!

☞ Hon. Edward M'Pherson, from the Adams and Franklin district, (Pa.,) has been appointed the Pennsylvania member of the *Republican* National Committee.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Well, and who, pray, has been appointed the Pennsylvania member of the "*People's* Party" National Committee?

GREAT MORTALITY IN TEXAS.—The Texas correspondent of the Mobile (Ala.,) Mercury says: "Never, in the absence of an epidemic, has so much fatal disease been known as now. Different types of fever, pneumonia, typhoid, congestive chills, and other diseases incident to our climate, are doing their work of destruction in almost every section of our State, and especially in the Southern and southeastern sections."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Boston Transcript learns from parties interested in the enterprise, that some fifty miles of the Atlantic cable have been taken up, from a point extending seaward from the shores of Trinity Bay, and that fractures were found in the cable just where they had been indicated by the instrument on shore. The intention is to underrun a similar length of the wire on the European side, and it is thought by the sanguine promoters of ocean telegraphing, that then the Atlantic cable will be made to work.

☞ A Massachusetts Yankee named Ward, recently ran away from his wife with a French girl. Since his departure the wife has received an epistle sent to him by the French girl before their departure. It reads thus:—I received your longed for letter, and would rather have it than a five dollar bill. how i have longed for the time to come when i can sit in your lap and hug and kiss you as much as i please and bury my face in your whiskers.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette states that Charles Higby, late postmaster at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., has become crazy, from the effects of Spiritualism. He embraced the delusion some years ago, and became gradually more infatuated, until a few days back, when his mind gave way, and his friends have been compelled to send him to the asylum.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A DELEGATE.—Dr. F. W. Lord, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, reached New York on Thursday, enroute for his home on *Long Island*, and died suddenly in the harbor, on board of the steamer Massachusetts, of apoplexy.

From the Harrisburg State Sentinel.

Pennsylvania Delegation at Chicago.

Will our neighbor of the *Telegraph*, who claims that the Pennsylvania delegation "*dictated*" the nomination of Lincoln, put the following large quantity of strong tobacco in his pipe and smoke it.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal*—and we believe it accords strictly with the reported proceedings—says:

"We do not know whether we will be pardoned, if we say that ever since the Chicago Convention, we have been more and more inclined to believe the People's party is simply a poor relative of the Republican party—anxious to get from it a sort of Lenten fair in the shape of 'loves and fishes.' The honest mendicant we can respect and pity, but when kicks are given in the place of alms, we naturally look for some show of resentment.—What then must we say of those who tamely submited to such remarks as these? Mr. Palmer of Maryland, 'claimed to be as good a Republican as any of the People's party of Pennsylvania. He had avowed himself a Republican, while the People's party were still afraid to declare themselves thorough Republicans. (Immense applause,' which we cordially endorse.) 'He repelled the accusation that Maryland was the tool of any Northern State.—They were unpurchased and unpurchasable, and *they told Pennsylvania to put that in its pipe and smoke it.* (Immense cheers,' to which we would add a tiger.

After Mr. Wilmot, who, though not a Republican, was dictating to a Republican Convention, had endeavored to ward off these home thrusts, a gentleman from Texas came out still more explicitly. 'He regretted that the motion should come from a gentleman from Pennsylvania—a State that was afraid even now to declare herself as a pure Republican organization, and did not dare to stand upon pure Republican principles alone. (Cheers and hisses from Pennsylvania.) Such action *was contemptible and dastardly.*'"

Why, bless your soul, neighbor, you "know" that the People's party was a mere beggar at Chicago—*suffered* to sit in Convention, but without influence. So much was it despised by the pure breed of Republicans there, that it was refused a member on the National Executive Committee. Such a party, so poor, so openly dishonored, may *beg*, but it dare not raise its head to "*dictate.*"

Frightened at a Name.

At their ratification meeting, on Friday night, the Republicans of this place carried a banner on which the names of Lincoln and Hamlin were displayed as the "People's nominees." The name of *Republican* was carefully avoided. Why are the Opposition ashamed of their true name? Was not the Convention at Chicago a *Republican* Convention, and was not Lincoln nominated as the *Republican* candidate? It is impossible for the Republicans of Harrisburg to deny this—and yet they dodge behind an *alias*—a worn out political deception. The same dilemma annoys the Opposition of Philadelphia, but they adopted a different mode of extrication. Their ratification meeting was first called in the name of the "People's Party," but the absurdity of this struck them, so the next day the call appeared in the *North American* for a meeting to ratify the nomination of the "*National* Convention at Chicago." This was hardly mending the matter, since Judge Jessup induced the Convention to strike the word *National* out of their appellation as a palpable misnomer.—The absurdity of calling the party anything else but *Republican* is so palpable, that in the attempt to avoid it, many ludicrous blunders must necessarily occur. Why not show a little honest courage at once by manfully taking the name of Republican.—*Harrisburg Union.*

GREAT DESTRUCTION FROM RAIN AND HAIL STORMS.—On Monday and Tuesday last, the upper portion of Greene county suffered terribly from the effects of heavy rain and hailstorms. The crops were washed clean, bottoms overflown—orchards, particularly the peach, injured by the hail knocking off the just formed fruit—windows broken, and the wheat and rye fields to some extent injured. The great damage, however, was the washing off the soil from the hillsides. Some of the farmers speak of this loss being much greater to them than that by the June frost last year. The one was but a temporary drawback—the other an almost irreparable injury. There were two storms—one on Monday, and the other on Tuesday—though the latter was the most severe. A great number of the farmers in the injured district are compelled to again harrow their corn-fields, furrow and plant again.

THE INFLUENCE OF FENCE RAILS.—The *Constitution* says—"At the late Republican State Convention in Illinois, there was a very excellent piece of demagoguery acted in behalf of the Hon. Abe Lincoln. A lot of fence rails were actually brought in the Convention Hall, and that body were told that the Hon. Abe Lincoln aforesaid, with the aid of one John Shanks, thirty years before, had split those rails. Whereupon Mr. Lincoln gave the Convention a history of the rails, and of his own exploit in making the rails; and it is accordingly now understood that Mr. L. received the Chicago nomination as the fence-rail candidate for the Presidency. There has been one thing, however, overlooked, in this view of the case. Does not the fence-rail business bring up Mr. John Shanks as a candidate also? Ought he not to have the same credit as Mr. Lincoln has? We think so.

MOTHS.—It is very common for housekeepers in the spring and through the summer to lay their blankets and other woollen goods out where they may receive the hot sun and air, thinking, by so doing, to prevent moths from breeding in them, which is a common and very great mistake. The less such things are disturbed and exposed, the better it is for them. It is believed, by intelligent persons, there is a small insect flying round that deposits there its eggs in such articles when out in the air, and consequently, after being laid by a while, bring forth moth. The best plan that I can recommend to preserve blankets is, in the Spring, after you have quit using and given them a good washing to fold them up in sheets, or some other cotton article that is convenient, and lay them by in drawers, or, if you have none to spare for that purpose, a nicely prepared store-box will do, and leave them there during the summer, with an occasional looking at. I have also kept blankets, that have not been in use for three years, safely hanging in a garret on a pole made fast to the rafters and covered carefully over with old quilts; whilst others that were moved about from place to place, and exposed to the sun and air, were eaten with the moths. But think the best and safest plan is to pack them by where there is no danger of insects getting to them.

☞ Ex-President Pierce and lady are in New York. The ex-President has changed his appearance a good deal by letting his beard grow, and a very grisly crop it is. Mr. Pierce smiles a little more than he was in the habit of smiling when a tenant of the White House.

Judge Reifsnyder's Course at Charleston.

The following letter from Hon. JOHN REIFSNYDER, one of the Delegates from this District to the Charleston Democratic National Convention, was addressed to J. A. MAGEE, Esq., editor of the Perry County *Democrat:*

LIVERPOOL, PERRY COUNTY,
May 21, 1860.

FRIEND MAGEE:—I feel it my duty to make known to you the course I pursued as one of the Delegates from this District. As I had no instructions, I considered myself free to vote as I thought best on the nomination of a candidate for President and on all other questions to be decided by the Convention.

I went to Charleston to do the best I could to promote the interests of the Democratic party, and, if possible, assist in nominating a candidate who would receive its united support. I left home determined to hear and see all I could before committing myself to any candidate, and arrived at Charleston free to act as I deemed best for the party. I must say that when I arrived there I was considerably surprised to learn the strength of Mr. Douglas. I was aware all the time that he had a great many warm friends, but I had no idea that they were so numerous or that such a powerful influence would be exerted in his behalf. It was nothing but Douglas from all parts of the country. It is true he had his opponents—those who would rather see any other person nominated than him—because they knew that he would be elected if nominated. Then, having a knowledge of the almost unanimous feeling in his favor, I felt myself bound to vote for the man whom the people wanted nominated, and, therefore, gave him my first and last vote, and am very sorry that he was not nominated. But I am in hopes that he will be nominated on the 18th June at Baltimore without much trouble. If I am alive and well, I will be there, and assure you that I will do the best I can to procure his nomination. He is, in my opinion, the most available man in the United States, and for the success of the party, especially in Pennsylvania, he should receive the nomination.

My colleague, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, differed with me, consequently Judge Douglas received but half a vote from this District—the other half being cast against him. There were 9½ votes, or 19 Douglas delegates, in the Pennsylvania delegation.

If either of the other candidates could have obtained the majority of all the delegates (in and out of the Convention) as Douglas did, and my vote could have nominated, it would have been given that candidate. But I considered it very unfair, after he had received a majority of the whole convention, that he should be treated as he was. I was also very sorry to see the course pursued by some of our delegation. I thought they acted very uncharitably towards Mr. Douglas, when they knew he was by far the strongest man, and, if united on, the success of the Democratic party would surely follow his nomination.

I have now given you the course I pursued while at Charleston and the motives which governed my action. I trust that I have fairly represented the District. If I have not, and my votes do not meet the approbation of the Democracy, they will do me the kindness to instruct me differently.

Truly yours,
JOHN REIFSNYDER.

J. A. MAGEE, Esq.

SAD RESULT OF INSANITY.—On the steamer B. L. Hodge, from Shreveport to New Orleans on the 18th inst., a small broken back man, calling himself B. L. Heath, who had registered himself on deck, but procured himself to be transferred to the cabin, doubtless, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, suddenly made an assault upon F. G. Jernigan, who, with two or three others, was sitting up after the rest of the passengers had retired, and would have succeeded in dispatching him with a bowie knife, catching him around the neck and attempting to cut his throat, but Jernigan caught the knife with one hand and Heath's arm with the other.—As it was Jernigan received a severe wound across the throat.

At this moment the boat having struck the bank, the passengers were aroused, and Chas. M. Fort, of Springfield, Tennessee, coming out of his state-room, was immediately stabbed by Heath, and expired. R. J. Lyle, of Nashville, opened his state-room door, and, looking out, was stabbed by Heath, dying almost instantly. The Captain being called, succeeded in securing the knife from the murderer, and it was with great difficulty he could prevent summary vengeance from being visited upon Heath is about twenty-eight years of age, is very much deformed, and hails from Weston, Lewis county, Va. He justifies the deed by alleging that the parties were seeking his life, although they had never met before. The murderer was taken to New Orleans, where he was delivered to the proper authorities.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.—The editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in speaking of the gathering there on the evening of the 3d, of Editorial, to take the excursion train on the morning of the 4th, over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, says:—There are editors present, it seems to us, from all parts of the earth, and we cannot observe that latitude makes difference in the appearance or disposition of the animal. There are about two hundred in the city altogether, about one-fourth of whom are married, though all are old and ugly enough, heaven knows, to be enjoying that felicious condition. About one-half of the number seem to be of the "heavy" order, while the balance are subs, reporters, &c., who seem bent on having all the fun that's to be got out of the excursion. The appearance of the excursion party explodes the popular notion respecting the universal poverty of editors. They have as good clothes as people in general, and look as if they had been well fed and well groomed.

WARNING TO YOUNG LADIES WHO READ NOVELS AND WRITE POETRY.—The Henderson (Ky.) *Reporter* says:—We understand that a young lady of Uniontown, a few days since, committed suicide under rather romantic circumstances. Miss Catharine Adams—for that was her name—formed an attachment for a young gentleman, which was not appreciated or reciprocated. She procured a gun, and placed the muzzle against her head and pulled the trigger with her toe, blowing out her brains and killing herself instantly. This unfortunate affair was the result of novel reading. The young lady was accomplished, and has written several pretty literary pieces.

☞ Counterfeit gold dollars have become very plentiful within the last few months, and so well executed as to deceive one-half of those into whose hands they fall. They should be examined closely. They are of both sizes—the first and last dies. On the small coin, the diminutive word "Liberty," on the cap, is omitted. On the large coin, this word is not upon the genuine. We have found all to be of light weight, and will not bear close examination.

MOVEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE.

Exchange of Ratifications.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1860.

At 12 M. to-day, the ratification of the treaties of peace, amity and commerce took place at the State Department. The Envoy, accompanied by Captain DUPONT and a suite of about twenty of the under officers, two of whom carried the treaty box, went to the State Department. General Cass received them with his usual courtesy. After they had all got into the Secretary's room, two of them retired and opening the crate in which the treaty box was carried, took out a wooden box covered with red leather. Removing the cover, the box was then opened and a beautiful lacquered box containing the important documents was removed; this was taken into the Secretary's room and opened. The two treaties were then taken out, and after being signed—they were both in Triplicate, English, Dutch and Japanese—one was placed in a neatly varnished box, ornamented with silver, and locked, and was handed to the Japanese, who placed it in the same box which held the other and returned it to the crate. The other was placed in the box brought by the Japanese, which was a beautiful specimen of lacquer work, ornamented with plain silver rings, through which a heavy crimson silk cord, with tassels, was fastened.

The workmanship was most superb, any part of the box forming a perfect mirror.

After the treaties were exchanged, General Cass said that it was a great pleasure to exchange the ratifications of these treaties between His Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan and the President of the United States, and hoped that it would draw close the bonds, and perpetuate the ties of amity and peace between the two Governments.

The Envoy expressed great pleasure at receiving the ratification, and expressed his warm thanks for the courtesy extended to him by Gen. Cass, and hoped the peace and friendship between the two Governments would be everlasting.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, Secretary of the Navy at the time Perry's Expedition was fitted out, was introduced to them.

Gen. Cass then shook hands with them as they rose to leave.

The treaty is written on fine vellum paper, beautifully studded with gold leaf, and is manufactured only for the use of Princes and State papers.

The whole ceremony was very interesting, and lasted nearly one hour.

Now that all the official business is settled, they are free to go and come as they please.

They have accepted an invitation to dine with the President on Friday.

☞ At a special meeting of the Teachers of the 1st M. E. Sunday School of Carlisle, the following report of their committee was adopted;

Our fellow teacher, SAMUEL B. DEEMER, sleeps in death. His heart, which beat in unison with ours, is motionless. His voice, which was wont to mingle in our songs of praise and in our supplications, is silent.—But we sorrow not as those who have none, for the Saviour, whom he chose for his portion in youth, sustained him in death.

As a memorial of his worth, we offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, his fellow teachers, have heard with sorrow of the early departure of our beloved friend, SAMUEL B. DEEMER.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved friends our sympathies and prayers. To alleviate their sorrows we would point them to his consistent life and active efforts to do good, as the best tokens that his heart was right with God.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the several newspapers of Carlisle, and that a copy be sent to the friends of the deceased.

DANIEL BAILEY,
WM. P. LENCH,
H. GREENBANON,
Committee.

☞ It is most important that the following misrepresentation should be instantly corrected. Some French journals have stated that the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III., who is a corporal among the *enfans de troupe* in the first regiment of the Grenadiers of the Guard, having shown great impertinence to his mother, the Empress, has been degraded from his rank of corporal, in presence of a body of soldiers. Be it remembered that the boy is four years old. The Paris *Constitutionnel* has the following:

"We should not have said a word of this ridiculous fable if the provincial journals had not repeated the tale, and if it did not denote under a frivolous aspect a sentiment of hostility, tending to imply that the Prince Imperial, notwithstanding his tender years, has a character of so obstinate a nature that, in order to correct him, recourse must be had to extreme measures. This absurd story is so far from the truth, that we have been often tempted to mention a number of traits which show as good a heart and such kind feeling in the Prince, were it not that we feared being reproached with flattery and exaggeration."

So the Empire is tranquil again.

☞ The monster gun recently finished at Pittsburg, under the superintendence of Captain T. J. Rodman, is 15 feet 10 inches in length; its length of bore is 13 feet 9 inches, and its exact weight 49,099 pounds. It will carry a shell of 350 pounds, and a solid shot of 425 pounds weight. The callibre of a gun is 15 inches in diameter, and it is estimated that it will carry a 350 pound shell between four and five miles. The gun is named "Floyd" after the Secretary of War, and is now on its way to Fort Monroe, where it will be tested by a board of army officers.

☞ A short time ago a married lady, of South Memphis, Tenn., returning home from a party late one night, observed a burglar in her bed-room, and procuring a revolver from the drawer of a bureau, fired at him. The ball missed the rogue, but passed in close proximity to the head of her husband, who was lying asleep on the bed under the influence of chloroform administered to him by the thief.

MORE RAILROADS.—The work of building a railroad from Chambersburg to Gettysburg is agitated by our Franklin and Adams county neighbors. A survey has been completed and the route found of easy grade and very practicable. It intersects the "Tape Worm" 20 miles from Gettysburg—leaving only 20 miles of new road to construct.

☞ Senator Hamlin, of Maine, the Republican nominee for Vice President, is a free trade man, and voted for the tariff of 1857, and in favor of the repeal of the tariff of 1857 which gave high protection to the iron interest of Pennsylvania. How will the Pennsylvania Republicans like this?

☞ The life and confessions of Lincoln and Hamlin, recently elevated at Chicago, have been announced as forthcoming from the press.

☞ Andrew Jackson Donnelson, of Tennessee, the American candidate for Vice President in 1856, was a delegate to the late Constitutional Union Convention.