

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 5, 1857.

CORN HUSKING.—Our farmers are now busy in husking and housing their corn. The crop in this county is the largest, perhaps, ever gathered, and the corn is of superior quality.

THE FIRE PLUGS.—We hope the Town Council, at their next meeting, will take into consideration the importance of packing the fire-plugs with straw. This should be attended to in time, to prevent the possibility of freezing; as we may have a cold snap before the Council meet again.

OUR MERCHANTS have all supplied themselves with their fall and winter goods, which they are prepared to dispose of at terms to suit the times. Look over our advertising columns, and you will find out at once where to secure bargains.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.—There is quite a rage in our commercial cities for Gift Enterprises. Persons buying goods are favored with a gift; how it is managed we cannot say. G. E. Evans No. 409 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, advertises one of them in another column, and we have seen purchases of books made at this store, when the purchaser got not only his dollars' worth of books, but a handsome present besides. How Mr. Evans can afford it is the question.

THE POST-MASTERS OF BRADFORD COUNTY.—The Republican papers of this State, previous to the election, published the following item of news, and assured their readers that it contained nothing but the truth: "The majority for Mr. WILSON in Bradford county, can be easily estimated. There are 14 Post-Masters in Bradford. Put them down for RACKER, and the rest of the voters of the county, (some 8,000,) for WILSON, and you have the result."

By reference to the official returns, it will be seen that Gen. PACKER received 2,082 votes in the benighted county of Bradford. The "14 Post-Masters" of that county must have been very active on the day of the election, and they certainly deserve a re-appointment.

A TROUBLESOME MARE came off at Harrisburg on Thursday last week. The prize of a silver goblet was put up, for a trot in harness, mile heats, best two in three. N. K. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, entered his bay horse "Billy Penn," and Maj. Geo. M. Leasing, of Reading, entered a bay mare. "Billy Penn" won, having distanced the mare, the mile being run in 2m, 45s. As a number of carriages were present at the race, it may be interesting to them to know the sentiments of the press of that place in regard to it and them. We copy from the Harrisburg Item of Friday: Harrisburg was full of fancy gentlemen yesterday, who came for the purpose of seeing the great horse race. A more villainous set of scoundrels we have never seen. The Park was a perfect menagerie, composed of pick-pockets, thimble-ringers, watch-suffers, rum-sellers, shimmers, Mexican hawks, counter-jugglers, jugglers, &c., &c. The whole affair was set up by the fancy having a little "open and shut" at one of the taverns in Market street.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.—We notice that the question, "who shall be Speaker of the State Senate," is already being asked by a number of our Democratic cotemporaries. Several names have been suggested, and among others that of the able and accomplished Senator from "old Democratic York," WILLIAM H. WELSH. Should he be selected for this important position, we venture the prediction that the duties of the post will be discharged in a dignified and impartial manner. He is a gentleman of education and judgment, and having served two sessions in that body, has a knowledge of the rules of the Senate and the responsibility resting upon the Speaker. Of affable and courteous disposition, and possessing an active and business mind, we know no one in that body better calculated for the position of officer nor more deserving than Mr. WELSH. We hope to see him selected.

Why Has the Specie Gone Abroad?—Since June, 1854, the export of specie from the United States has been upwards of three hundred and sixty millions of dollars, and \$355,373,930, commencing in that fiscal year with eight millions, and ending in the fiscal year 1856-7 with sixty-nine millions of dollars. The import of specie into the country at different times, within the same period, was ninety-two millions, (\$92,055,000,) so that our net export of specie since June, 1854, when our present crop of paper credits had just begun to grow, has been two hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars, (\$253,317,016.)

Why has this specie gone abroad? That is the great question for the present crisis—the question of questions.—Exchange. This specie has gone abroad, because, like other articles, it goes where it is most wanted, and where people are willing to pay the highest price for it. Specie, in the commerce of the world, is like goods put up under the auctioneer's hammer—it goes to the highest and best bidder. When any nation really wants it, it is able and willing to pay well for it; it is just as certain to get specie as it is to get grain, or dry goods, iron, or any manufactured article. Tariffs have a great deal less to do with its exportations from, or its importation into, a country, than many wisacores would have the people believe. During the last year the tariff of 1842 was in operation, the export of specie from the United States was considerably greater than the import of it. And the first year the Tariff of 1846 was in operation, the export of specie into the country was greater than it had ever been before. The prolific production of gold in California rendered it plenty in this country, and led us to attach less value to it than other nations did. It therefore went abroad. The late panic, however, created an active demand for it here; and, notwithstanding the present tariff is considerably lower than that of 1846, the export of specie immediately stopped, and every foreign steamer that arrives brings specie into this country. The tide turned the moment the demand became greater here than abroad.

Mr. Ten Broeck, has had better luck with Priores, having won the handicap race at Newmarket, Oct. 13. Stakes \$10,000. Since this he has won another race with his horse Belle, at Newmarket.

THE TIDE TURNING.—The emigration from the Old World, which has so long poured into this country, is now partially turning the other way. The packet ships from New-York are taking back hundreds of the natives of England and Ireland, who prefer to live at home, rather than experience the hard times which now prevail in our country.

INDIAN SUMMER.

This glad season of the year is akin to that quiet ripeness of age which sits bareheaded and bald in the door of the cottage toward the close of a calm summer's day. This lull of the year, between the golden harvest and the stormy winter, gives man time to gather up the later-fruit, and to house in everything which approaching winter can harm; the squirrel, too, earnest and happy in his labor, is collecting his store of nuts which the frost have opened for his acceptance, and which are to cheer him in his hollow tree when the earth is deeply covered with snow, and the bleak blasts of the north howl fiercely around his habitation.

This season sees the last lingering Red-breast quit his summer home for the sunny South; the woodcock and the bear, fattened by the luxuries of the summer and autumn, are abroad making their last visits to the outer world before retiring to hibernate through the winter.

All animated nature comes forth to close up the work of the year; or to enjoy the golden rays of the genial sun; seeming to cling to this soft and silent season in anticipation of the stern and remorseless winter.

This season was one of the mingled joy and sadness to us in our youth; corn-huskings and apple-bess, new cider and chestnut gathering, were among its joys; while the remembrance of the long and dreary winter of our mountain home, cast over our mind a shade of dread and sadness.

In Pennsylvania, the summer dies as in a blaze of glory. Its mountains, crowned with oak, birch, and maple forests, changed by the tints of vermilion and golden-yellow, glow in the sunlight with a grandeur and beauty which are unsurpassed. But this hectic flush is a monition that death has begun his work, and as the leaves silently quit their stems and fall with graceful waves and circles to the earth, and the falling acorn, or the squirrel chattering to his mate, alone disturb the stillness of the forest, we feel that summer is ended. Her winding sheet, unlike our drapery of death, glows with the ardent hues of hope, giving promise of returning spring, the symbol of immortality. Let us, as faithfully as nature, fulfill all our duties on earth, so that, like her, we may sink cheerfully to a calm repose, with the joyous assurance that immortal springtime awaits us.

The Origin of Thanksgiving Day.

When New England was first planted, the settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is necessarily the case, when a civilized people attempt to establish themselves in a wilderness country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from Heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent sets of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation, and discourses on the subject of their difficulties, kept their minds gloomy and discontented, and, like the children of Israel, there were many disposed to return to the land which persecution had determined them to abandon.

At length, when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense, rose and remarked, that the inconveniences they had suffered, and concerning which they had so often vented Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as might have been expected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labors, and to furnish liberally for their sustenance; that the sea and rivers were full of fish, the air sweet, the climate wholesome; above all, they were in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious. He, therefore, thought that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more comfortable, as tending to make them more contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine being, if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a thanksgiving. His advice was taken; and, from that day to this, they have in every year observed circumstances of public happiness sufficient to furnish employment for a thanksgiving day.

THE SON OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—Richard Taylor, Esq., only son of the late President Taylor, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate of Louisiana in the St. Charles District.

This, we believe, completes the list of the sons of our distinguished patriots and statesmen who are now acting with the Democratic party. Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, has acted with the Democrats for several years. James Clay, the son of Henry Clay, is the Democratic member of Congress elect from the Ashland District, Kentucky. The sons of Ex-Presidents Tyler, and Van Buren continue to adhere to the Democratic faith. J. Scot Harrison, the son of Ex-President Harrison, is not a Democrat, but he is bitterly opposed to the Black Republicans and all their political ideas. There is a good deal of significance in these facts.

LEGISLATIVE VACANCY.—Notwithstanding the Pennsylvania Legislature has only been elected a few weeks, a vacancy has already occurred in the House of Representatives, by the death of Mr. J. B. Packhouse, one of the Allegheny members, a Republican. A new election cannot be held until after the House shall have met and organized, when the Speaker must issue a writ for the purpose. That document must be delivered to the Sheriff of the county at least fifteen days before the time appointed for the special election.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Major Generals of the several Divisions, and Brigadier Generals of the several Brigades of the Uniformed Volunteers of Pennsylvania, will be held in Harrisburg on Monday, the 9th day of November, for the purpose of devising some plan whereby the General Assembly of the Commonwealth may be induced to organize its forces on a sound and salutary basis, and the ancient pride of Pennsylvania—her citizen soldiery—be restored to its former proud position.

RELIEF MEETING IN READING, PA.—On Thursday evening, there was a large meeting of the citizens of Reading, Pa., in the Court House of that city, to devise means to collect funds and the necessities of life, for the relief of the destitute poor during the coming winter. The Mayor of the city presided, and resolutions in accordance with the call were unanimously adopted.

News From Utah.

From private correspondence, under date of October 13th, we learn that Captain Van Vleet, of the United States army, had arrived at the camp, near Fort Leavenworth, en route for Washington; bearing important despatches from Brigham Young.

The Captain states that Brigham took special pains to impress him favorably with the appearance and comfortable condition of his branch, and also gave him to understand that Colonel Johnson's command would not be permitted to ruin the holy city on its arrival. At the above date General Walker was in Le-compton, and General Harney in St. Louis.

The weather was very cold—the entire regions were in tents—and it is feared that those who have been years on the Rio Grande, and in Florida, will suffer extremely unless furnished with better quarters this winter. As many as one-half of the command were not in good health.

Latest from Europe.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Liverpool the 17th, with three days' later news from Europe, and \$200,000 in specie. There has been a decrease in bullion in the Bank of England of £253,000. Another triumph for the American hero is announced, Mr. Ten Broeck's Babylon having taken a purse at Newmarket. This will be gratifying news to the sporting men on this side of the Atlantic. The pressure at the Bank of England, for discounts, continued very heavy, but nevertheless the more of the stock and money market is the more favorable than at the departure of the Baltic. The Bank is paying dividends to the extent of £6,000,000. Several additional failures are announced, but none of very great magnitude. The funds continued very sensitive. Consols have fluctuated considerably, but on Friday there was an upward tendency of prices. Baring's London Circular says that the demand for money continues active at 7 per cent. Consols closed firm at London on Friday. There is a great anxiety for further advices from the United States. The Indian mails have reached London. The details of the news add nothing very interesting to the telegraphic dispatches. The accounts concur in pronouncing the prospects of the Europeans more cheering. The letters confidentially give the opinion that the next mail will bring to England the news of the fall of Delhi. The mutineers are represented as nearly exhausted and fast leaving the city. The Russian naval expedition for China has left Constantinople. Consols for money are quoted at 88½ & 88. A circular has been issued from the Colonial office, addressed to the Governors of the various British Colonies, ordering them to look for the defenses of the Provinces, and not to neglect a reasonable amount of warlike preparations. It is reported that the cholera has appeared in the village of Stratford, near London. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: President Buchanan has addressed to all the American Bishops at foreign Courts a confidential circular, declaring that the principles of the international law regarding Neutrality shall be respected by the American Government.—That any expeditions from the United States against countries will whom they are at peace, shall be prevented by all legal measures. The London News has a dispatch from Madrid announcing the end of the Ministerial crisis, Gen. Armero having been called upon to form a new Ministry.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN.—The anniversary of the landing of William Penn was appropriately celebrated by the natives of Pennsylvania, residing in Chicago, on the 24th ult., at the Tremont Hotel, by a grand festival and ball. One table, at the head of the large dining room, was occupied by the visiting officer of the occasion, James H. Kees, Esq., and the invited guests, among whom were Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and lady, Dr. Egan, Col. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Clark, and Mr. John Broughman. Two other long tables were occupied by Pennsylvania and their ladies, numbering in all some two hundred or more.

THE VINTAGE IN MISSOURI.—In the German colony of Hermann, in Missouri, the vintage has been in progress for some weeks and is nearly over. The yield is unprecedentedly large—the vintners are reaping a larger crop than they had provided for, and in consequence there is a scarcity of barrels and cellar room. The St. Louis Westliche Post says the grapes are unusually large and juicy, and if ordinary care is taken in the vintage, the yield of wine will be better as well as larger than ever before, as they must contain a greater per centage of sugar than has been the case in any year since 1848. The wine this year grows in Hermann and vicinity will amount to about 10,000 gallons.

YAN KIN HOLDEN, a good-looking merchant of New York, has been sentenced at Albany, N. Y., to seven years in the State prison, for forgery. The Argus says, that just as the court was about to adjourn for the term, Holden made his appearance and peremptorily demanded trial, assuming the air of an injured individual. But that he came forward in a manner so bold, his trial would not have taken place, and it is more than probable that he would have escaped prosecution forever on this charge. But he insisted on being tried—he would not allow so to be charged to overshadow his "fair fame," any longer. He was gratified—found guilty—and was sentenced to the State prison for five years!

A TRIFLE WITH A RELIGIOUS TURN OF MIND.—A telegraphic dispatch from Chicago announces that James O. Brayman, an editor of the Chicago Democrat, was on the 29th ult., sentenced to four years' hard labor in the penitentiary, for stealing letters from the Post-office in that city. The Chicago Democrat, in mentioning the case, says he was naturally of a religious turn of mind, and passed most of his leisure in reading religious papers, and writing therefor. His habits were abstemious and frugal. He had a salary not only ample for his wants, but more than he used.—He has been honest and honorable in every relation of life, and yet he has broken open letters and taken the money therefrom. The Buffalo Advertiser thinks his stealing propensities are to be attributed to insanity or monomania. He exhibited a great deal of method in his madness, for he always took the letters that had the most money in them.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Jacob Drinkhouse, formerly of Pottstown, died in Philadelphia, on Friday last. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and perhaps the last living witness of the execution of Major Andre. He was formerly Post-Master of the borough of Pottstown, filled for several years the duties of Justice of the Peace, and represented Montgomery county in the Legislature. He was 97 years and 4 months old. His remains were interred at Pottstown, on Sunday last.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS IN GEORGIA.—A meeting of manufacturers was held at Atlanta, Ga., last week. Resolutions were adopted, condemning the law of Georgia which prohibits factories from running at night, and requires them to work their operatives fourteen hours in the summer and eight in the winter, and appointing a committee to memorialize the Legislature for its repeal, and requesting the factories of the South, in consideration of the inadequate prices of cotton goods, and the uncertainty of the future demand, to run not more than half time at present.

POISONOUS SHAVING SOAP.—A Scotch paper has the following statement:—"On the 19th August, Rev. John Lockhart, of Kilmaurs, died suddenly at his mansion. It appears that he had cut his face while shaving, and that some poisonous substance, supposed to have been in the soap, passed through his whole body, from the effects of which he died."

FISHERMEN IN LUCK.—A letter from Newburyport, Mass., dated 26th ult., says that the fishermen of the lower part of that city are reaping a rich harvest from the shoals of mackerel and pollock, that have appeared near the bar. Good fires were taken every day, and employment thus given to hundreds, who would otherwise be idle.

KANSAS.—Hon. Fred Stanton, Secretary of State of Kansas, has arrived in Washington. The news he brings from Kansas is favorable to order and the success of the national Democracy of that Territory. The Constitution, when framed, will be submitted for the ratification of the people. When admitted, Kansas will come into the Union as a free State.

The Land Speculations.

An article in the Chicago Tribune informs us that shoals of people from New England and the Middle States are travelling westward to look after the farm lands and building lots, in which they invested so much money last Spring and Summer, at a time of great inflation, or upon the security of which they lent money to western men. The Tribune adds that these investments are hopeless, and will be so for years to come. But this probably depends upon whether the holders of such lands and lots continue to expect good prices. The article we quote from says that the amount of land now for sale is immense, in fact, out of all proportion to the demand at present, or any prospective demand for the next ten years. As for the building lots, nine-tenths of them might as well be sacrificed at once by their owners, for any price they will bring. From the tone of the western papers it is quite clear that none of the land now held by speculators will be saleable for a long time to come, unless thrown into the market for whatever it will bring. The emigrants and settlers will be attracted to the regions which the appetites of speculators had swallowed up. But if not, then the next tide of emigration will pass over them entirely, and they will be forgotten.

The Oyster-trade of Baltimore.

The oyster trade is quite a feature in the business of the Monumental city, and furnishes employment for a large number of people. The luscious bivalves are grown in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers, and upwards of six hundred water craft, of various descriptions, as we learn from the Baltimore Star, are engaged during the busy season in transferring them from their peaceful beds to the Baltimore market. These from Cherry Stone and York rivers are rated the best, in point of size and flavor, and are generally disposed of to hotel and restaurant keepers. The packing and picking houses which prepare them for other markets, absorb the great bulk, however, each consuming in its daily operations about one thousand bushels of the fish.

Sixteen hundred men are employed in managing the water craft which ply between the oyster grounds and the city; and it is supposed that there is an equal number engaged in catching the oysters, besides four thousand packing men—"sucking," and five hundred in preparing them for transportation to the South and West. There are also two hundred timers employed in manufacturing the packages, and the work of fifty more men is required to convert the shells into lime—which department annually produces about 500,000 bushels. Altogether nine thousand persons derive employment from the trade, receiving annually nearly a million of dollars. Last season, 1,750,000 bushels of oysters were dispatched from Baltimore. The prices by the cargo this season are twenty-five to forty cents per bushel.

THE MORMONS AND THE U. S. TROOPS.—According to the reports of Mormon leaders arrived in Nebraska territory, a large force of Mormon militia were prepared to go over from Salt Lake, under Brigham Young, to intercept the U. S. troops from entering the city of the Saints. The feeling of the Mormon leaders is no doubt hostile to any authority but their own in Utah, but that they will venture to attack the U. S. troops we do not credit. When they do it will not take long to determine which party will be wiped out.

IN 1837, when the business world was convulsed to its centre, under the effects of a monetary crisis, this country imported from abroad, during the year over eight million dollars' worth of breadstuffs. In 1857, when we are experiencing symptoms of a similar revolution, we have a surplus of upwards of thirty millions value of breadstuffs for export. The difference is decidedly encouraging.

EMIGRANTS EXPERT.—A number of the editorial fraternity of Pennsylvania have been chosen for various positions of trust and responsibility. G. Nelson Smith, of the Johnstown Echo, is re-elected to the Legislature from Cambria, as is also John Hodgson of the Jeffersonian, from Chester co.; J. Heaton Foster, of the Pittsburg Dispatch, and Col. A. K. McClure of the Chambersburg Transcript, the latter bearing our friend Stanton, of the Fulton Democrat, about 100 votes. E. J. Keenan, of the Greenock Democrat is elected Register and Recorder of Westmoreland County, and Col. T. B. Scarrigh of the Genius of Liberty, Prothonotary of Fayette county.

DEATH OF GEN. VALENTINE BEST.—Gen. Valentine Best, who has long been well known in the political affairs of Pennsylvania as an active Democrat, died on Wednesday night at his residence in Danville. Gen. Best was for 25 years editor of the Danville Intelligencer, was a member of the Senate in 1848, '49 and '50, and was Speaker of that body in the year 1850. He was in the 57th year of his age.

SMALL NOTES.—A large meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg was held on the 24th ult., to request the Town Council to issue small notes for the convenience of business men in making change. Judge Dock presided, and a committee was appointed to confer with the town council.

FEMALE DOMESTICS IN THE WEST.—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette of the 20th ult., says that, at Covington, Ky., "a great number of families are turning off their servants, and, as a consequence, not a few females, at present, find themselves without places. We hear of a good many wending their way to the country, and applying for places at the roadside."

SEIZURE OF CURRENCY.—During the month of October nearly seven and a half millions of dollars have arrived in this country, a large portion of which entered into the specie reserves of the banks and the community. More is coming. Let there be a demand for it, and it will come without fail.

"WOMAN"—The morning star of infancy; the day-star of manhood; the evening star of old age.—Ex.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Gov. Walker, of Kansas, a few days ago, addressed a letter to the President, asking for leave of absence for a month. The President has granted his request, and he was to leave on the first of November for Washington. He will not be removed, neither will he resign.

Good Advice.

We do not know of any admonition better for our readers at the present time, than the subjoined: "ADVERTISE.—Dull times are perhaps the very best for advertisers. What little trade is going on they get, and whilst others are grumbling they pay their way; and with the newspaper as a life preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others are sinking all around.—Advertise liberally, and you will hardly smell the hard times."

Every word of this is true, and it will be worth money to any business man who will not act upon it.—Reduce your prices to suit the times. Small profits and quick sales are much to be desired now. It will be of no advantage to stick to the rates asked in prosperous days, and thus fail to sell. Retrenchment in the order now. Therefore, advertise your goods liberally, and let the public know where cheap articles can be had. Advertise, and let people see that your head is still above water, and that you go on selling on advantageous terms. There are plenty of cash buyers who make their appearance about such times, eager to pick up bargains.

QUICK ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—One of the quickest proceedings in the administration of justice has just taken place over in Michigan. On Monday, Oct. 13th, William Crozier and William Cronin, hands on board a wood boat belonging to Chicago, called the Charles Sumner, went on shore at Muskegon, for milk.—While there they heard of a dance to come off at night, and after night they took a row-boat and went ashore again. They attended the dance, and Crozier accidentally broke a window glass. William Young and John Povers procured guns, loaded them with buck-shot and swore they would shoot Crozier. He ran away and they pursued him, but he as Crozier was getting into the boat Povers shot him; he fell into the water, was picked up by his companion, and died almost immediately. Young and Povers were arrested that night; on Tuesday they were lodged in jail; on Thursday they were indicted; on Friday they were arraigned, tried and convicted of murder; on Monday they were sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life, and on Tuesday night, exactly one week from the time of the murder, they were lodged in the penitentiary.

DO THEY BELIEVE IT?—The negro advocates who are willing to see twenty millions of white people engage in a fratricidal war, in order that three millions of degraded negroes may dominate over the superior race, are constantly harping upon the equality of the negro with ourselves. Do they believe what they say? Suppose we take them at their word and speak of their champions as follows: Pompey Greeley, Coffey Seward, Quashy Sumner, Caesar Phillips, Rev. Gumbo Parker, Pete Giddings, and so on to the end of the chapter, would they not accuse us of rudeness, discourtesy, with a want of good breeding? Why should they feel aggrieved or insulted, if 'have negro appellations applied to them, if a negro is as good as a white man, or rather his superior?

A TROUBLESOME GAS LEAK.—While boring an artesian well in the basement of a paper mill near Watertown, New York, and when a depth of sixty feet had been reached, the drill working badly, a light was brought to discover the cause, when an inflammable gas issued from the hole, and, igniting, shot up a flame which reached the floor overhead. Two streams of water were turned on from hydrants, but could not check the flames until the whole force of a flame was let into the building, and saved it. The gas, however, kept burning until a plug made by winding a blanket around a handspike was thrust into the hole.

WONES OF ART.—The Norfolk Argus learns that Alexander Galt, the artist, has completed the facial portion of the statue of Jefferson, ordered by that State. It only now remains to adopt a becoming costume to complete the statue, which will be ready for shipment next year. He is also superintending the work on the statue of Clay, ordered by the ladies of Virginia, to be executed by Hart, who is detained in London.

SUBVERSIVENESS OF TRADE.—The shipments of grain from Chicago this year are 6,000,000 of bushels less than at this season last year. The receipts are pretty ample now, but not more so than last year. The same falling off is noted at all the lake ports. The Cincinnati Price Current says the receipts at that city are not half what they ought to be, and the boats sit on our landing which lately arrived below are preparing to lay up, it being impossible to get good cargoes below, even at the lowest possible rates of freight.

The will of M. S. Lucy Fine, of Louisville, who liberated all her slaves, nine in number, was registered on Monday. She gave to each of them \$100 in cash, and made them equal heirs to her real estate in Jefferson street, at the death of an aged brother. The slaves are to be sent to Ohio.

The Negro Vote of Ohio.—The Negro vote of Ohio is variously estimated at from one thousand to ten thousand, or one thousand five hundred. In this county they range from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty. Over a hundred voted in Oberlin, whose names are regularly registered and challenged by the Democrats. In Lake Grauga, and Ashland, all vote without challenge, wherever. It is safe to put down the negro vote in the Reserve at from five hundred to eight hundred. But comparatively few of our black population inhabit the Reserve. The great body of them live in the various parts of the State, in the counties of Ross, Highland, Galia, Brown, Franklin and Hamilton. How many are allowed to vote in these regions remains to be known. There are between fifteen and twenty thousand free blacks in the State, all anxious to vote, and shall vote. It is safe to say that, take the State through, one in ten do vote. The proportion is much greater in Republican counties, and the question is, why shall he done with this vote? They are cast in violation of law. The Democratic party oppose their going into the ballot-box, or, if they do, will favor their coming out.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

THE NEGRO VOTE OF OHIO.—The vote on the four Amendments to the State Constitution, at the recent election, was as follows: For 122,658 117,148 114,066 118,055 Against 12,658 21,412 20,895 14,332

Majority for 110,005 95,741 94,271 104,277

A new mode of stealing hogs, is now in fashion in the neighborhood of Taunton, Mass. Chloroform is administered, when they are removed from their pen without a squeal.

A number of citizens of Hollidaysburg, Pa., clubbed together and bought their winter's supply of flour at \$5.72 and \$6.26 per barrel.

The son of Henry S. Gunn of Mississippi, ran off two weeks ago with his father's second wife. The "son of a gun" has not been heard of since.

HON. HOWELL COBB.

The Georgia Telegraph has the following earnest, hearty notice of the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury: "Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has proved himself fully equal to the present emergency, and the ability and skill which he has displayed in the disbursements of the government funds during the present crisis have elicited the highest praise from not only the democratic but the opposition press. We could fill our columns with extracts from the leading commercial journals of the country commenting on his course in the most complimentary terms; but it is useless for us to publish for the information of Georgians, flattering notices of the Democratic and the opposition press. We could fill our columns with extracts from the leading commercial journals of the country commenting on his course in the most complimentary terms; but it is useless for us to publish for the information of Georgians, flattering notices of the Democratic and the opposition press. 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