AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., NOV. 11, 1858.

☞ We are requested to state that our two banking institutions—the Carlisle Deposit Bank, and the Cumberland Valley Bank—will be closed on Thanksgiving Day, (Thursday, the 18th inst.) Those having business to transact will not forget this.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Church, corner of West and Pomfret streets, in this borough, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday next. The Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK of New York, will preach at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; the Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY of Baltimore, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the Rev. Dr. RILEY of Pittsburg, in the evening.

For the Volunteer.

Mr. Editor—Will you please inform me, through the medium of your paper, why it is that the patrol who are summoned to keep peace in the streets and arrest all disorderly characters, are themselves the very first to disturb the peace, by interfering with peaceful and quiet persons who are on their way home? They are the first to raise a disturbance instead of quelling one. JUSTICE.

REMARKS.—We know nothing concerning the conduct of those who have been detailed to serve as a patrol. If men who serve in this capacity so far forget themselves as to disturb the quiet of the town or offer insult to well-disposed citizens, they should be informed on and exposed. A patrol should be composed of men who have the welfare of our citizens and the peace of the town at heart.

☞ The present, of all seasons of the year, is the time when people should make thorough examinations of their stove pipes, chimneys and flues, to guard against accidents by fire. Stove pipes that have been standing in disuse during the summer months, should be carefully examined, as it is frequently the case, in some unoccupied room, or in a garret, an elbow may be knocked out of place, or a joint worked loose; a brick may have been knocked out of a stove pipe hole in the garret, or there may be a crack in the chimney itself, through which sparks may find egress. Look to it in time, as by exercising a little caution now, thousands of dollars worth of property may be saved.

LONG EVENINGS.—The summer work is done; the harvest has been gathered; the busy days of toil are to be succeeded by the season which a beneficent creator seem to have designed for the reinvigoration of the prolific earth, and the mental improvement of his creatures. From the autumnal to the vernal equinox, the long evenings suggest and afford the proper opportunity for rest, recreation and instruction. And the family newspaper, the school teacher, and the popular lecturer are, perhaps, equally important in subserving these varied purposes. The newspaper will keep the reader in practical relations with the progress of the world, and the doings of his fellow-beings around him, the school-teacher will make him better acquainted with the books of the present and the lore of the past; while the lecturer will introduce him to the more intricate problems of art and science, and the more familiar details of the advancing philosophies, in their numerous applications to the varied purposes of human life.

BOYS IN THE STREETS.—The revelries of our town boys through our streets at night are beginning to be regarded as a nuisance by the greater portion of our community, and merit the speedy attention of our public officers.—Not only do they block up the pavement, but frequently annoy passers by with their course vulgarities. So it is at many of the corners of our main thoroughfares. Night running is ruinous to the morals of the boys in all instances. They acquire, under cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind, bad, vulgar and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, and a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the street, after nightfall, the boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute men.—We hope our public officers will give them their attention, and receive that co-operation from parents and guardians in this respect, which the merits of the case deserve.

A WORD TO APPRENTICES.—A journal devoted to the interests of labor, addresses the following advice to apprentices: "In what way do you spend your leisure evenings? In idleness—in frivolous amusements—or in the company of those who will corrupt your morals?—Remember, if you would prepare yourself for future usefulness, you must devote early spare moments to study. First be industrious in your several employments during the hours of business; never complain that it is your lot to work; count it an honor; go about it with cheerfulness and alacrity; it will become a habit, and by becoming so, will be a pleasure and delight.—Make it your business to promote the interest of your employer; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own.

THE NEGRO VOTE IN NEW YORK.—In New York, owing to the ascendency of the Abolition-Republican party in that State, negroes are allowed to vote. The negro population is sufficiently numerous to hold the balance of power and the politicians vie with each other in bidding for their votes. At the election which came off on Tuesday week, there were four candidates for Governor; Smith, Abolitionist and Temperance; Morgan, Black Republican; Burrows, American; and Parker, Democrat.—It is said that the negro vote was cast almost exclusively for Morgan, the Black Republican candidate. From this it would seem that the negroes prefer the Black Republicans even to the radical Abolitionists.

☞ The Democratic majority in the city of New York is, in round numbers, about 19,000. The rest of the State, however, played the very deuce with the Democratic party. The Republican majority in the State will be some 15,000 over the Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD CASE.—We learn from the Pittsburg *Post*, that the Supreme Court have filed an opinion in favor of the plaintiff in the case of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company vs. Cooper, deciding that the act of Assembly for the sale of the canals is constitutional, and that a decree will be entered accordingly at the next Nisi Prius Court, subject to an appeal to the Court in Banc.

☞ William Sander, who murdered Peter Shork at Hamptonburg, N. Y., in August last, in a fit of jealousy, has been sentenced to be hung at Goshen, on Friday, Dec. 3.

☞ The President has commuted the sentence of death against Charles Barret for the murder of Reeve Lewis, into imprisonment for life in the penitentiary of Washington.

What of the Future?

The recent elections have decided the complexion of the next House of Congress, says the Reading *Gazette*. The opponents of the Democratic party will have a majority of some twenty votes, as near as can be ascertained at present. The defection upon the Kansas question, the scarcity of work and money, prostration of business, and general "hard times"—for all which the party now in power has been, most unjustly, held responsible—and various causes of a local nature, have conspired to bring about this result, which every good Democrat and lover of his country must deeply implore.—But, although it is far from agreeable to contemplate, in this transfer of power in the popular branch of Congress, an apparent condemnation by the people of the present Democratic Administration, just as its policy is about to be fairly developed, a reference to the past will show that there is nothing in this circumstance, to discourage us for the future. The State elections of 1854, two years after the national canvass which made Franklin Pierce President, resulted more disastrously than those of the present year. The Thirty-Fourth Congress was organized—but a hard time it had before it *did* organize—with a combined Opposition majority of *eighty* against the Democratic party in the House of Representatives. This was a much worse condition of affairs than we now find.—But the healthy reaction of popular sentiment—which had been, for the time, misled by the violence of sectional feeling, growing out of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act, and the politico-religious crusade of Know-Nothingism—came sooner than the most sanguine Democrats dared to hope, and much sooner than the least confident of their opponents deemed possible. In 1856, two short years after this revolution, the National Democracy triumphed in the election of James Buchanan, and carried a sufficient number of Representatives in the several States to give them a majority of *twenty* in the House when the Thirty-Fifth Congress assembled. It is true, we have again lost what we achieved so gloriously in 1856; but if we may judge of the future by the past—and there is no safer standard—our defeat is but temporary, and the precusor of a triumphant restoration to popular favor in 1860. Notwithstanding the reverses which now stare us in the face, the Democratic party is better organized and possessed of a larger share of recuperative energy than it was after the blow it received in 1854, and the Opposition are not a bit better, if as well, prepared to take advantage of their success, than they were at that time. The defeat of the Democracy is the only bond of union among them. That they have accomplished, and therefore they will soon as they have repeatedly done under similar circumstances—separate into their original discordant elements, and contend among themselves for supremacy over each other. And besides, it is no desirable thing for any party—even the most compactly united and harmonious—in times of general business prostration like these, to shoulder the responsibility of administering the revenues of the Government, as the Opposition inevitably must, when the new Congress assembles.—For our part, we are by no means dissatisfied that they have undertaken to relieve the Democratic party of this heavy burden; although we are confident that the present Administration is equal to the task, and that its policy, had the people suffered it to be tried, would have been vindicated by time and experience. But a change has been decreed, and we shall soon see whether they who were so ready to charge incapacity, extravagance, and a disregard of the public welfare upon the party in power, and to volunteer to set all things to rights, are any better housekeepers than those they have displaced. If it *should* happen that their practice comes up to their profession, it will be for the first time in the history of the opponents of the Democratic party; who, under whatever name they have occasionally crept into power, have invariably proved themselves totally unfitted for the responsibilities that were cast upon them.

We are not alone in the opinion that the present success of the Opposition will by no means innure to their advantage in the future. Men of experience and foresight, among their own number, who have seen too much of the mutations of modern politics to be carried away by a passing triumph, achieved upon issues essentially transient, take the same view of the matter, and look forward to 1860 in no sanguine mood. For example, the Washington correspondent of the *North American*, a political writer of extensive information, and ordinarily accurate judgment, expresses his apprehensions for the future of his party, in the following desponding strain, which, considering that he wrote in the midst of the rejoicings of his co-laborers over the "glorious news" from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and elsewhere, is significant, to say the least:

"Whether this result will be an advantage or not, in a party sense, to those whose horizon is circumscribed by that narrow measurement, remains to be decided by the future. My own impression is that it will not be. With a Democratic President in the White House, and a large Democratic preponderance in the Senate, no policy that the House may originate, can be carried out without their assent and co-operation. This is one point. Another, and more important consideration, is the division of responsibility before the country, when the Presidential canvass shall begin.

"We have already seen that the popular branch of the last Congress was charged with the onus of all the appropriations then made. * * * * And it is very certain now, even if there should be an opposition majority, that no such dogmas as have recently been asserted by Mr. Seward, can command, or will deserve to command, a united vote. Whenever he and his peculiar followers attempt to impose that sort of test, they will be left in as beggarly a minority as their worthy co-laborers in the south, who audaciously advocate disunion as a universal panacea for all real or imaginary grievances."

This is the opinion of one whose opportunities of reading the political horizon make him an Oracle worth listening to. If *he* sees little or no encouragement for the future, in the recent successes of his party, how much less should Democrats find in them anything to be disheartened about? We have only to keep up our courage, maintain our organization intact, stand by our principles even more closely than ever, and trust to the returning good sense and sound judgment of the people. None but an *united* and a *national* party can ever successfully administer the government of the United States; and that party is *not* the combination of heterogeneous and discordant factions which has just secured a majority in the House of Congress.

☞ Gov. J. W. Denver, of Kansas, has reached Washington.

President Buchanan against the Fillibusters.

When the redoubtable "man of destiny," Walker, was last lugged out of Nicaragua by the head and shoulders, Captain Paulding performing that national police duty in the most prompt and determined manner, it was scarcely to be expected that the hero of so many defeats would have the audacity to make the third attempt to invade Nicaragua. We had set down the recent manifesto of Walker, announcing his departure for that country as a "peaceful emigrant," to the bravado, which is so conspicuous in his public efforts, and not to any serious intention of inveighling American youths into enterprises which must end with putting their necks in the halter. It appears, however, that our government is satisfied that the announcement springs from another concocted movement against Nicaragua, and President Buchanan has thought it necessary to give timely warning of the illegality of such an enterprise, and to instruct the public authorities to use vigilance in preventing it from leaving the United States.—We hope, for the character of our government, that the public officers will have a better sense of their duty than they have yet evinced in relation to fillibuster expeditions, and not only break up the expedition but seize the fillibusters themselves in the act of transgressing against the laws. If President Fillmore had allowed the fillibusters who were taken at Cuba to be shot, without his interference, from humanity, to save their lives, we should never have heard of a second fillibuster expedition. President Fillmore's interference, then, and President Pierce's interference since, to save Walker from the punishment he deserved when he invaded Sonora and Nicaragua, no doubt have served as a stimulus to other attempts upon the national integrity and independence of the Southern Republics. Walker calculates upon the impunity which has hitherto attended his freebooting designs to escape again if he gets into difficulty. But if he be caught in the attempt to carry out his illegal purpose, he should be taken to some part of the country where fillibustering is regarded as a crime, and see whether he can be convicted for his offences.—If he falls into any other hands while engaged in his piratical foray, he should be left to their tender mercies to be dealt with as he deserves, without any interference from the government whose allegiance he has voluntarily thrown off, and whose laws he has so frequently violated.

The Depression of Business.

The Board of Trade of Philadelphia, have addressed circulars to all the prominent manufacturers and business men of the State, for the purpose of obtaining the most extensive and accurate information possible, with regard to the present condition of the industrial and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania; as well as to elicit their opinion upon the causes which have produced this depression and the proper remedy therefor. They say:

"We would be glad to learn to such extent as you may be willing to communicate for so desirable an end, the general condition within the last fifteen years, of manufacturing or industrial interests with which you are most familiar; the period of their highest prosperity, and the progress and extent of its decline; together with your view of the immediate causes of such depression, if any exist, and your opinion of the proper measures to be taken for the restoration of their former prosperity and vigor.

"We shall be glad also to receive any collateral information bearing on this subject, within the range of your observation, more especially in regard to the necessary participation of the agricultural interests of your neighborhood in this depression of the industrial and producing communities."

The inquiries are important ones, as out of the various answers returned, probably some practical suggestions may be made which may help the industrial interest of the State. The principal cause of the depression of business is the undue expansion of credit, and unless there is some check put to this, recurrence of panic and depression will happen regularly with the over expansion.

KNOW-NOTHING RULE IN BALTIMORE.—The recent disorders in Baltimore furnish a terrible picture of the state of society in that city.—Some time since Police Officer Benton was killed by some of the rowdies who infest that city. Last week Henry Gambrill was convicted of this murder. Shortly after his conviction the telegraph informed us that an attempt was made to rescue him, and an attack upon the jail was threatened, so that it had to be carefully guarded. Meanwhile, George W. Rigdon, one of the most faithful and exemplary officers of the police, whose testimony had formed an important portion of the evidence upon which Gambrill was convicted, was shot and instantly killed while quietly standing in his own house. A man named Peter Carre was seen running from the neighborhood of Rigdon's house immediately after the murder. He was pursued by a policeman, and on the way running pistol shots were exchanged between the pursuer and the pursued. When he was finally captured he confessed that he was standing by Marion Crop when the latter shot Rigdon. There was a strong disposition to lynch Carre when he was first captured, but the officers succeded in locking him up before this project was fully arranged. If we are to judge from the violence which prevails at Baltimore on election days and such terrible occurrences as we have briefly narrated above, rowdyism is rampant and supreme, and a reign of terror of the worst description is established in that unfortunate city.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST.—This valuable journal is once more in our possession. It grows in interest to the farmer and mechanic. Much attention is being paid to this periodical to make it one of the most useful in the ranks of agricultural journals. Its pages are illustrated with engravings of an agricultural character—and the subjects written upon are of that nature which cannot fail to instruct the most practical tiller of the soil. The gardener, the builder, the stock raiser, and the out-door worker in general, can find valuable information in the pages of this journal. As it is designed to improve all classes engaged in the culture of the soil, it cannot fail to be appreciated in the rural homes of our happy country.—A work like this will find its way into the most benighted regions, and greatly enlighten the inhabitants of that wild wilderness, and animate them with energy and zeal so as to *hew out* a comfortable existence among the sturdy oaks.—The work is published by Orange Judd, New York, at $1,00 per annum, in advance.

THE WHEAT MIDGE.—Geo. S. Woodhull, of Fenton, Mich., asserts that the midge does not leave the wheat until it is thrashed, and then it goes to the chaff and straw, and probably lies dormant till Spring, when it hatches into a fly and deposits its eggs. He thinks this troublesome pest might be destroyed by burning the straw and chaff of affected wheat for a few years.

A Hundred Years Ago.

A Pittsburg paper, alluding to the near approach of the one hundredth anniversary of Old Fort Du Quesne, says: "One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois Territories.—Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country round the mountains of the moon. It was not until 1769, that the 'Hunter of Kentucky,' the gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina, to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneers in Ohio did not settle until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a-half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria and France—the three great powers of Europe, combined. A hundred years ago Napoleon was not born, and Washington was a young and modest Virginia Colonel, and the great events in the history of two worlds, in which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts, were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which, within a score of years thereafter, established the greatest republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America—steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered the remotest conception of man. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century which has passed has been allotted more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation."

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the steamship America from Liverpool, we have three days later news from Europe. A few intelligible words have been received at Valentia, over the Atlantic cable, and the selling price of the shares immediately advanced from £350 to £400. The French and Portuguese question is as yet unsettled, though a favorable solution was expected, notwithstanding that two French vessels of war, in addition to the two previously stationed there, had arrived at the Tagus. There are vague rumors mentioned that the English channel fleet had been ordered to the Tagus. The London *Times* of the 20th ult., contains a severe attack upon the American policy in China, and the course of Minister Reed. It charges our Philadelphia diplomat with making a bad bargain for his own country, and endeavoring to prevent the English Ambassador from making a better one for Great Britain; and also accuses him of being a tool of Russia throughout the whole period of the negotiation. The Atlantic Telegraph Company had notified their employees at Valentia that, unless some favorable turn occurred in reference to the cable, their services would be dispensed with on the 30th of November. The London money market continued very easy, two per cent. being the maximum rate of discount.—Consols are quoted at 98¼ a 98⅜ for money, and 98 for account. In the Liverpool market cotton closed quiet, the last quotations being barely maintained. There was a slight decline in all descriptions of goods at Manchester.

SEVERE DROUGHT—RAIN PRAYED FOR.—The Norfolk (Va.,) *Day Book* says that the drought in that section of the State is so great that the citizens of Suffolk are forced to send three miles to the Canal for water to drink; an event that was never before known by the oldest inhabitant of that town. Whilst this is the case in Suffolk, Norfolk is debarred such an opportunity for obtaining supplies of water. Nearly all the cisterns have been exhausted, and rich and poor are now beginning to suffer for want of this great life-giving element. An alarm of fire is now looked upon by the thoughtful as a terrible thing, for if a conflagration should break out two or three hundred yards from the river, it must result in immense destruction.—It has been suggested that the Clergy of the various denominations should offer up the prayers of the people to Almighty God for relief in fresh and abundant showers of water to slake their thirst.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN RAILROAD.—Much has been said in the papers recently about the alleged swindling of the Russian Government, by American Engineers in the construction of a Railway. This railway is described in one of the letters of Bayard Taylor. He says that it is as straight as a sunbeam, and that the Emperor Nicholas had it built upon the shortest possible distance between the two cities, by carrying it four hundred versts through swamps, where an artificial foundation of piles was necessary. Mr. Taylor considers it the finest railway in the world, and adds:

There are thirty-three stations between Moscow and St. Petersburg. At the most of these the station houses and palaces, all built exactly alike, are on a scale of magnificence which scorns expense. A great deal of needless luxury has been wasted upon them. The bridges, also, are models of solidity and durability.—Everything is on the grandest scale, and the punctuality and exactness of the running arrangements are worthy of all praise. But at what a cost has all this been accomplished.—This road, 400 miles in length, over a level country, with very few cuts, embankments and bridges, except between Moscow and Tyer, about one-fourth of the distance, has been built at an expense of 120,000,000 of rubles, ($90,000,000) or $225,000 per mile. When one takes into consideration the cheapness of labor in Russia, the sum becomes still more enormous.

A SINGULAR SURGICAL OPERATION.—A man named Berry, residing in Petersburg, was suffering intense pain from a felon on his hand.—On the 7th ult., he seated himself by the track of the Petersburg Railroad, and when the train approached, coolly laid his hand on the rail, the cars passing over and severing it from the wrist. The consequence was that he had to undergo a second operation by the surgeon.

☞ Hon. J. Glancy Jones has resigned his seat in Congress, to enter upon the official duties of the high position to which he has been appointed by the President. His letter of resignation to the Governor is dated the 1st instant.

SUICIDE.—James Hope, of Upper St. Clair, Allegheny co., Pa., having been convicted and fined $500 and costs in a slander suit, hung himself to a tree near his residence, on Monday morning. He was near fifty years of age, and the father of twelve children.

A Picture Well Drawn.

An article in the New Orleans Courier on the "stump tail press" contains some forcible and applicable truths. It is a patent fact that the press has suffered deverely from association with ignorant and low minded men, who are better fitted for any other occupation than that of conducting public journals. This class is admirably sketched in the subjoined extract from the article alluded to:

"The stump-tail press is an institution in this country. It is in the hands of men whose avarice is boundless but whose knowledge is limited, whose caprices take the place of prudence and judgment, who know no other stimulus to industry than gold and who recognize no other token of success. Its leading object is to get its issues sold, to accomplish which it knows no tricks too low to employ. Excitement and agitation are its meat and drink. Its writers are sensationists who measure the value of their outpourings by the quantity rather than the quality. It eschews consistency as a relic of the old fogy age and finds it easy to ride on either or both sides of any question. It is ready at any hour to bolster up any swindle for a large per centage of the profits, and is always prepared to laud folly or whitewash rascality 'for a consideration.' It is eloquent in its praise of all other shams, chiefly delighting in puffs of quacks' wares and praises of showmen, actors, circus-riders and wandering lecturers. Presents of cheap books will buy its flattering notices of the most vapid trash. Journals of the 'swill-milk and stump tail' order are continually boasting of their circulation and trying to swindle their honest neighbors out of the patronage which is their just due. They will often go so far as to publish advertisements at half price, relying upon future extortions to make up their losses. They never dream that the public are not interested in their private and personal piques, enmities and partialities: hence they will continue a contest with cotemporaries for weeks together. The indecent personalities which men of brains and breeding shun supply to agitationists their chief ammunition for their piratical warfare upon all that is sound, manly, and honorable. Strangers to the instincts of true courtesy and ignoring the proprieties of civilized life, they make their journals the vehicles of low abuse."

HOOPS UNDER THE BAN.—The resolutions of the Miami Conference of the Church of the United Brethren, declaring the wearing of Crinoline incompatible with a true Christian's profession, seem to be rigidly enforced by the authoritics of that denomination. At a camp meeting of the United Brethren church recently held near West Baltimore, Montgomery county, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome to the table of the Lord.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.—The Czar Alexander has recently given proof of his determination to carry out his plans for the emancipation of the serfs. In different parts of the empire, the nobles and proprietors have shown the utmost reluctance in seconding the Emperor's views, and the Emperor has taken occasion to rebuke their conduct and to signify to them that he will not be thwarted in his aims. Various Russian Emperors have desired to abolish serfdom, but they shrank from encountering the formidable opposition of the nobles. Nicholas, the present Emperor's father, made a movement, in the earlier part of his reign, to emancipate the serfs, but he found the accomplishment of the task inconsistent with the realization of his ambitious schemes. Alexander, however, finds himself in a position to devote his attention to measures of internal reform, and he prosecutes the work with an energy which it was supposed, before he ascended the throne, he did not possess. As illustrating the state of things which the Emperor has undertaken to correct, an English paper states:

"Moscow is a very wealthy commercial city, the seat of great manufacturing as well as trading industry. Now the bulk of the rich, bearded merchants are serfs having no legal property in their wealth, or at least, no absolute liberty as to its disposal; and in spite of that wealth, or at least no absolute liberty as to its disposal; and in spite of their wealth, their social status is infinitely below that of the most unmitigated scoundrel and bankrupt who wears a civil uniform. To enfranchise these men will be to reverse the positions. The *tchinovnik* or *employe*, with a lower salary than a merchant's clerk, will at once sink to his proper level; for he is often more ignorant, generally more dishonest, than the thriving shop keeper whom he now looks down upon and bullies."

The minds of the serfs have been thoroughly aroused on the subject of emancipation, and in their determination to be freemen, the emperor finds the strongest support for his just and enlightened policy.

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—It is very rarely, indeed, that a confirmed flirt gets married. Ninety-nine out of every hundred old maids may attribute their ancient loveliness to juvenile levity. It is very certain that few men make a selection from ball rooms or any other place of gaiety, and as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or other allurements of dress; our opinion is, ninety-nine hundreths of all the finery which women decorate and load their persons with go for nothing, so far as husband catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men, find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents and guardians, at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are charms which surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificancy.

☞ The funeral of police officer Rigdon, murdered on Friday night, in Baltimore, took place on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by an immense concourse. The mayor, and a large body of police, with a large number of citizens, took part in the funeral. The streets were densely crowded, but no disturbance occurred. The murderers have been indicted and will be brought to trial during the present week.

COTTON AND SUGAR CROPS.—The Point Coupee (La.,) Democrat, says:—"Our planters are still being favored with fine weather. Most of the cotton crop is now safe. Nearly all our sugar planters are now rolling; and, from information obtained from the best sources, we learn that so far the yield of the cane is good. The cane is generally fine, and as the season advances will of course yield."

☞ A terrible catastrophe happened in the New York harbor on Saturday. The propeller Petrel, built for a pleasure yacht, but lately employed as a tug on the North river, when off the foot of Jay street suddenly burst her boiler.—There were on board at the time four persons, one of whom escaped with only a severe wound in the head, but the others were killed instantaneously.

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.—The Gouldy family, an account of the murderous attack upon whom we published last week, were still living at the last accounts, with some prospect of their ultimate recovery. Their restoration would seem to be next thing to miraculous.

☞ "Wife," said a man, looking for his boot-jack, "I have places where I keep my things and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours—but I don't."

The November Elections.

The same influences that operated against the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in October, were brought to bear, with similar effect, in most of the States in which elections were held last week.

New York has gone largely Republican. The Sewardites have elected their Governor, and other State officers, a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and some *twenty-five* of the thirty-three members of Congress, being a gain of four on the present Congressional delegation.

Massachusetts, as usual, is Republican all through, although by a reduced majority on the popular vote.

In New Jersey, the Republicans have carried a majority of the Legislature, and *three* of the five members of Congress.

Wisconsin has also gone for the Republicans by about the same majority as last year, but the Democrats have gained one member of Congress.

Michigan has elected a Republican Governor; a majority of the Legislature, and *two* of the three members of Congress are of the same stripe—a gain of one, we believe, to the Democrats.

Illinois, a State that never wavers in the good cause, has been carried by the friends of Judge Douglas. They will have a majority of five in each branch of the Legislature—thus securing his return to the U. S. Senate, over Lincoln, his Black Republican opponent. The Congressional delegation will stand *five* Democrats, all friends of Douglas, to four Republicans, being the same as in the present Congress.

In little Delaware the Democrats have elected their Governor, member of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature.

The Democracy, therefore have been been defeated in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Michigan; and are victorious in Illinois and Delaware.

The Next Congress.

The Washington *States* of Saturday contains the following speculations on the political complex on of the next Congress:

"The next Congress will be Democratic to a certainty. Our readers may rely on this as a fixed fact.

"In the elections which have already taken place for members of Congress the position of parties stands: Democrats 49, Republicans 102.

"The States yet to elect are Alabama, Connecticut, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, which elect 86 members. In the present House they stand as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.
	67	7	12
Add already elected	49	102	
	116	109	12

"In the States yet to elect the Republicans may gain two members in Connecticut, and the Democrats will, in all probability, gain six members from the South Americans, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Maryland. Such a result will make the next Congress stand: Democrats 120, Republicans 111, South Americans 6, which will give the Democrats a majority of *three* over all; and if the fourth district in Michigan has gone Democratic, as reported, the Democratic strength in the House will be 121, and a majority over all of five."

Shocking Death—A Man Smothered in a Chimney.

On Monday evening last, the neighborhood of Fourth and Shippen street, Philadelphia, was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the news that a man was lodged in the chimney flue of a house in Shippen street, below Fourth, occupied by Jane Bell. From all the facts to be gleaned by us it appears that Richard Dillon, a young man of about twenty-two years of age, has, for a long time, been keeping company with a female named Lizzie Hackert, who resided at the above house. Latterly, some estrangement between the parties took place, and Dillon was deserted for another man. This caused him to entertain bitter feeling toward her but no violence was apprehended from him until Monday, when, after indulging pretty freely in liquor, he entered the house about 7 o'clock, and inquired for his former companion. He was informed by the inmates that she was out—which was the truth. Not believing this, he became excited, and made his way to the third story room, which is appropriated to the use of Miss Hackert. Finding the door locked, and receiving no answer to his repeated demands for admission, he clambered up the ladder leading to the loft, and from thence to the roof. He then managed to work his body into the flue of the chimney, evidently with the intention of thus effecting an entrance into the third story room. But, as might be expected in a small three-story house, the flue was too contracted to allow of a free passage, and he soon became fast. His cries soon attracted the attention of the inmates, as well as of passers by, and every means were then used to extricate the unfortunate man from his disagreeable position. Ropes were lowered from the top, but his body being in such posture, he was unable to take advantage of the assistance thus at hand. Finally a hole was cut in the wall of the stairway, and Dillon was dragged out in an insensible condition. Every exertion was made to resuscitate him, but to no purpose, and after drawing one or two breaths, he expired. A young man, who was in the company of the deceased during the afternoon, stated that he then made threats to settle his difficulties with Miss Hackert, and purchased a black-jack, but whether to use on the girl in question he did not say. The deceased was a plasterer by trade, but of late has been engaged in peddling oysters. He resided with his mother, in Carpenter street below Fifth.

☞ Utah correspondence states that the leading men sanguinely expect the admission of the territory into the Union as a State during the next session of Congress for 1858-59. They claim a population of 100,000, and that the United States has no right to withhold a State government.

☞ The statement of the Philadelphia banks for the week just ended shows a sound condition. There is an increase of $238,417 in loans, $219,461 in specie, and $149,654 in deposits, and a decrease of $86,504 in circulation. The aggregate of loans and specie are both higher than at any preceding period this year.

☞ Thanksgiving day will be observed this year as follows:—By Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Mississippi, Maryland, Michigan, and Illinois, on the 25th of November, and by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, on the 18th.

The Hog Trade at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday, has the following in relation to the hog trade:

"Rather a brisk business has been done in hogs during the past week, and about 12,000 head have been sold for future delivery, embracing this and next month, at $5.62 a 5.75, and at the close there was a brisk demand, and all offered were taken at the latter price, with more disposition to contract for December than November delivery, at the quotation. We cannot say that the market has been strong, however, as large offerings and a desire to sell on the part of holders, would have caused buyers to withdraw, as was the case about the middle of the week, when there were more sellers than buyers at $5.62. There are about 2000 head in the pens, and 240 head were cut by one house, Friday, but the weather is too warm and unsettled to slaughter with safety: but all the houses are ready, and are waiting for the weather to settle down to a safe temperature. There is quite a large number of hogs now in the vicinity of the city, so that operations will open generally within the coming ten days, in all probability.

The feeling as regards the future is in favor of comparatively high prices, and the impression is pretty generally entertained that, owing to the abundance of money, a speculative feeling will keep prices up to a high average, notwithstanding there should be an increase in the number packed. There is also quite a large number of short crop men, chiefly, however, in Kentucky. We understand that the Louisville packers are, with few exceptions, "short croppers," and are straining every point to secure as large a number of hogs as possible.

In the meantime, the farmers have discovered that it will pay well to feed their corn, or even their wheat to swine, and are doing so extensively, in order to meet the demand. Our letters from Tennessee represent the 'finest' hogs, and the 'finest' corn in that State known for many years.

HARRISBURG BANK STATEMENT.—On the 2d instant, the Harrisburg Bank—one of the soundest institutions in the State—made the following statement of its assets and liabilities:

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts,		$525,389 74
Stock of the Commonwealth,		50,505
Specie,		107,418 13
United States Treasury notes,		20,000
Due by other banks,	$148,763 32	
Notes of other banks,	18,255	
		167,018 32
Stocks, (at present market value,)		31,000
Bonds, " " "		6,000
Real Estate,		11,600
		$918,931 19

LIABILITIES.

Circulation,	$370,060
Deposits,	181,425 67
Due to other banks,	41,640 47
	$593,126 14

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH MEXICO?—The New Orleans *Delta*, in the course of a sensible article on Mexican affairs, says:

"What shall we do with Mexico? Shall we stand by and see one of the fairest regions in the world wrenched from civilization and devoted to waste and savagery? Shall we see wealth by the hundred million daily sacrificed to glut military brigands? Shall we see league after leaugue of cultivated ground, once rivalling the garden of Khubla Khan in beauty and luxuriance, abandoned and fruitless? And shall we see American citizens daily plundered and insulted, and often worse abused, in that country, by every pelting petty officer, who may choose to exalt or enrich himself by abusing the privileges of national weakness?

"These, and similar considerations, are beginning to affect public opinion, not more in this country than in Europe. Indeed, the London *Times* has already said that we of the United States ought instantly to put a stop to the state of things described; and some of the most conservative journals in this country do not hesitate to recommend an American protectorate over Mexico—some suggesting one mode and some another, but all agreeing in the conviction that something must be done."

THE ALLIBONE CASE.—In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the case of Allibone and Newhall (Pennsylvania Bank) came up for trial. District Attorney Longhead furnished the defence with a bill of particulars ordered by the Court, but it was so long that the defence asked a postponement of the trial in order to examine it, and be prepared. Judge Thompson therefore postponed the trial of the case until Monday four weeks hence.

☞ Mrs. Mary Thompson, mother of Hon. James Thompson, of the Supreme Court, died at Middlesex, Butler county, on the 23d ult., aged 88. Her family settled in Butler county in 1798.

☞ Gov. Packer has issued his proclamation announcing the election of John M. Read as Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for fifteen years from the first Monday of December next.

☞ The Union Bank, of Philadelphia, has been fully organized by the election of James Dunlap, Esq., as President; John M. Pomeroy, Esq., Vice President, and James Lesley, Esq., Cashier.

☞ Post Master General Brown, it is stated, has matured a plan, to be recommended to Congress, by which money orders may be transmitted from place to place through the post office. Such an arrangement would be of the greatest possible benefit to the business of the country.

DISMISSED.—Lieut. Payne, a Tennessean, of the United States Marine Corps, recently tried by Court Martial, at Norfolk, Va., for attempting to shoot himself, has been found guilty, and the Department has dismissed him from the service.

BOGUS GOLD DOLLARS.—Look out for a well gotten up gold dollar, of the "bogus kind," the result of the labors of an ingenious crew of rascally counterfeiters in Massachusetts. Nothing but strong acid will show the deceit.

☞ In Wisconsin, it is supposed that Charles Larrabee, Dem., has been elected to Congress. This is a Democratic gain, as the entire delegation of the State in the present Congress are Republican.

☞ The Louisville Journal says that the corn crop has never been so large in Kentucky as the present crop promises to be. It states that there are fields in the blue grass region estimated at 175 bushels to the acre, while fields promising 75 to 80 bushels are quite common.

☞ Stephen S. Remak, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed, by the President, Consul at Trieste. This is a good selection.

THE TONNAGE TAX.—An exchange paper referring to the incoming Legislature, and the questions of importance which are likely to come before it, refers to the proposition to repeal the tax on tonnage passing over the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and adds that schemes are already being concocted for and against that measure.

☞ General Wm. Walker, the renowned fillibuster, arrived at Washington on Saturday.