

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 5, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. GEO. M. KEIM, of Harris county. RICHARD VAZ, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Fred K. A. Server. 14. J. Rockwood. 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. W. J. 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.

THE COMING GRAIN HARVEST.—The wheat crop is now maturing most gloriously, and in many parts of the country harvest is now in progress. After a careful perusal of our exchange papers from every portion of our great confederacy, we are of the decided opinion that the forthcoming harvest will be one of the most abundant ever yet gathered and garnered, taking the entire country over.

The Democrat denies, with affected indignation, that its publisher got a friend to call on the Post-Master-General, to solicit the advertising of the Mail Lettings for that paper, but admits that the job was got through the influence of a friend. That's just what we said. And that friend represented the Democrat as a warm supporter of the administration. That we know. As our neighbor does not have him, we feel no disposition to interfere with his denial. This friend may, possibly, have acted on his "own hook" in the matter. But yet, this denial looks "fishy," when we take into consideration the fact that it was not till after the advertisement had been secured, that the Democrat broke ground against the administration.

The Democrat asks us to inform it who the man is who secured it this patronage. If we felt disposed to give his name we could do so, but as he is a gentleman, who acted from the best of motives, we do not feel like exposing him without his authority, for we are satisfied he would not thank us for our officiousness. The assumed innocence of the Democrat is all bosh—the editor knows who got the job for him, and how it was got.

The low blackguardism of the Democrat we pass over for the present, as unworthy our attention. When more at leisure, if the publisher and his scribblers are anxious for a "first-class notice" at our hands, we shall gratify them to their heart's content. Rest assured of that.

President Buchanan has signed the bill for the establishment of a Public Printing office, to be conducted by the Superintendent of the Public Printing, under the direction of the Printing committee. Mr. Hart, the present Superintendent, has been removed from that office, and Mr. Grossbrenner, of York, Pa., formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has been appointed.

The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts states that the mortality experience of fourteen companies, which had reported to the State for the past year, representing about fifty thousand years of life, proved that life in this country at ages between thirty-one and fifty-five, was not subject to as high a rate of mortality as similar returns proved it to be in Great Britain and Germany.

IN REPLY to inquiries addressed to the Philadelphia mint, a statement has been received at that establishment since July last, amounting in value to not less than six hundred thousand dollars. This would probably average six dollars to every emigrant in the diggings, and indicates a better yield than the mines have had credit for.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The effects of the Sicilian insurrection are beginning to tell in the market. Brimstone, sugar, oranges, and lemons, and other Sicilian and Neapolitan products have risen from five to twenty per cent, since the first news of the landing of Garibaldi. There is as yet no prospect of a turn in the market in favor of buyers.

AMERICAN MECHANICS IN CUBA.—A letter from Matanzas, Cuba, says:—"For the section of railroad, now grading, from Cifuentes to Calabazal, on the Sagua railroad, the American contractors, Messrs. Norris & Southern, are getting out from Boston, Mass., a new steam digger, which is to supercede hand labor, entirely, in clearing away the earth.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts \$42,000,000,000, and the population is 24,000,000 souls. The wealth, divided by the population, gives to each person \$500, young and old, and, counting five persons to each family, it would give the handsome little fortune of \$2,500 to every family of the Republic.

THE NEWARK (N. J.) Advertiser says that a few leading Democrats of that State have held a conference and agreed to run a union ticket in the coming Presidential election, to be composed of equal numbers of Breckinridge and Douglas men—with the understanding that the whole electoral vote of the State shall be cast for the one having the largest number of votes.

AN Aged Couple.—There is a married couple in England whose united ages amount to 188 years—Evan Jones, aged 96, and Lettice Jones, aged 92. They have been 72 years married, and have been members of the Welch Calvinistic Church 66 years.

EXHIBITION OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

On Friday evening last, we again had an outpouring of citizens of this place at Education Hall; to witness no less a sight than the Annual Exhibition of the High Schools of Carlisle. But, as might be expected, one-half of the persons had to turn away without getting even a look inside, so great was the crowd and so small the audience chamber. We were there at an early hour and got a position on the floor by main force. The arrangements of the stage and programme were complete, and soon began to be realized the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Common School System. The Exercises, consisting of a Salutatory Composition, Compositions, Declamations, Dialogues, and a Varietly Composition, interspersed with instrumental and vocal music, were most creditably gone through with. The young ladies all read their Compositions with happy effect, and the young gentlemen every of them declaimed as the gayest of young orators. The music was sweet and pleasing.

We have not the time or space to go into full criticism on the performances by piecemeal—suffice it that the performers acquitted themselves to the full satisfaction of the audience. We here print the names of the Graduating Class, each of whom received a Diploma. Martha J. Steele, Mary Landis, Elizabeth J. Parkison, Mary A. Bender, Eliza M. Miles, Virginia Faust, Cornelia Smead, Annie E. Thompson, Catharine H. Line, Catharine E. Zinn, Jane A. Ewing, William S. Rowley, John E. M. Math, John A. Duncan, John Corwin, man, Andrew J. Wetzel.

Prof. W. R. Linn, deserves high praise for the skill and taste displayed in the selecting of and arranging the music, and to his performance much of the entertainment was due. Under his pupilage and care some of the young ladies were caused to win the highest encomiums of the evening.

We cannot close this article without saying that the Board of Directors are certainly entitled to the thanks of our citizens for the interest they have taken in our Schools. Under their care and management our Schools have a reputation far above any others in the State. Our Teachers seem to be fully qualified for their respective situations, and for the last year or two have bestowed an unusual amount of labor in endeavoring to bring their schools to perfection.

We hope the Directors, in future, for the satisfaction and convenience of our citizens, will procure a larger Hall, Education Hall being entirely too small. We hope too, that the idea of excluding the male portion of our community until all the ladies are seated, will be abandoned. We think that the parents of children ought to be admitted whenever they present themselves at the door, and not made to stand back with the noisy and yelping boys and run their chance of getting into the Hall. Heads of families are as capable of judging in matters of this kind as are the half-grown girls who have the preference of the seats, but who are drawn there only through curiosity and not account of the interest they feel in the schools or the "enormous taxes" they pay.

THE COMET.—The Cambridge astronomers say that the comet's future course through the evening sky will be very much the same as that of the celebrated comet of Donati. The new visitor is somewhat remarkable for its near approach to the sun, when in perihelion, on the 15th inst, being less than twenty-seven millions of miles. As the elements have no resemblance to those of any recorded comet, it may be concluded that it has never before been observed. The comet is now north of Ursa Major. As seen through the telescope, though quickly enveloped in its mantle of mist, its nucleus is so dense as to bear the highest power of the telescope most satisfactorily.

DEATH OF G. P. R. JAMES, THE NOVELIST.—The foreign news by the Europa announces the death of Mr. G. P. R. James, the celebrated novelist. It is not stated where the event took place, but it was probably at Venice, where he was filling a consular situation, to which he was transferred by the British government from his consulate in this country at Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. James was born in London in 1801, and at an early age exhibited an aptness for literary composition, which subsequently rendered him so distinguished. He was a gentleman of winning manners, good conversational powers and unflinching courtesy. During his residence in this country he commanded himself to the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and there were very many social circles where, in spite of the fact that he came here a stranger and remained but a few years, his death will be mourned as that of a personal friend.

TRIBUTE TO A NOBLE WOMAN.—Miss Medrick, a teacher in the Fourteenth District School at Cincinnati, who, during the memorable tornado in that city on the 21st of May, at the peril of her own life, nobly preserved the lives of the pupils under her charge, by resolutely standing at the door, although painfully wounded, and preventing their egress, was on Saturday last, presented by a number of citizens with a gold watch, valued at \$175, and suitably inscribed. She was also granted the freedom of the street railroads of the city, and about twenty of the railroads running out of or having connection with the city, so that she can enjoy the benefit of the travel when she is suitably recovered from her injuries to leave the house.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The franchise of the York and Cumberland (Pa.) Railroad Company, and the right in equity to redeem the same, were sold at auction on Thursday week, on an execution obtained against the Company by John B. Carroll. Chas. P. Clapp was the purchaser for \$7076 89—the amount of the execution.

Extensive Land Operations.—Charge of Larceny. Some years ago, says the Harrisburg Union, a surveyor named John C. Heylman, came to this city for the purpose of making a map of the Lycoming county. To enable him to do this, the Surveyor General, who, we believe, at the time was J. Porter Brawley, Esq., gave him access to the office, and permission to examine the books and papers. After the map of Lycoming county was finished Mr. Heylman made maps of several other counties, taking an office in Dock's building, Third street, and employing no less than three clerks to transact his business, while he himself devoted his time and attention chiefly to the Land Office. Publishing maps, of course, is not a very lucrative business, and yet, in a few years, Mr. Heylman suddenly burst upon the world as a wealthy man, and an immense speculator and dealer in real estate, and the owner of vast bodies of real estate in the interior.

On the 25th ult., Franklin G. Felton, a lawyer of Philadelphia, appeared before Alderman Kline, and made oath against John C. Heylman for feloniously abstracting from the Land Office certain letters written by the late John Nicholson to Owen Talon, John H. Canevo, Nephew & Co., Daniel Bayard, Joseph Barnes, Benj. Parsons, Colburn Barrell and Henry Servent, and certain books, deeds and warrants. Alderman Kline issued a warrant, and on Saturday Heylman had a hearing before Alderman Beiter, in Philadelphia, when he gave bail in the sum of \$1,500 to answer the charge at the next Court of Quarter Sessions in this county. It is alleged that Heylman admitted to one of the witnesses that he had feloniously and surreptitiously abstracted many valuable documents from the Land Office at Harrisburg, and also that he confessed to him that he had a deed in his possession, which he had fraudulently taken from the same, and for which he could get the sum of eighty thousand dollars at any time he was disposed to sell it. It is alleged that the trial will bring out some very startling disclosures, proving complicity on the part of a number of prominent politicians in a series of gigantic land speculations by which all have feathered their nests most elegantly. On the other hand, the friends of Heylman maintain that there has been nothing dishonest in Mr. Heylman's operations, and that he merely availed himself of information he accidentally discovered in the land office to take up certain vacant lands, and to purchase the interest of certain heirs in portions of the Nicholson lands. If this is so, he certainly enjoyed a great deal of shrewdness; but as the case is to undergo legal investigation of such a character as must bring all the facts to light, we refrain from any speculations.

From Mexico.

The U. S. steam ship of war, Pocahontas, Capt. Hazard, arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult., from Vera Cruz direct.

The Pocahontas left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 16th, and made the passage up the very quick time of four days and six hours.

The Pocahontas brings up important official despatches for the Department at Washington, from our legation to Mexico, which will be transmitted at the earliest possible moment. They principally concern the late important events in that country—the defeat of the Constitutionists at Guadalajara, and the troubles in the Jucua cabinet—all of which has been laid before our readers.

Of general news the Pocahontas brings but little of interest. Miramon was still in the vicinity of Guadalajara, and had appointed Gen. Castillo to the command of the troops in that city. General Woll was still suffering severely from his wound. Of Uruga, and how he was getting along, we hear nothing. We see it stated, however, that Miramon desired to put him to death, but was dissuaded by Woll.

The Liberal army, after its repulse from Guadalajara, concentrated at Santa Anna Acatlan, whither Miramon pursued them. It was expected that another engagement would be fought in that vicinity.

The new Spanish Minister, Pacheco, was the object of the most flattering attentions at the capital. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Monor Ledo, gave him a grand dinner on the 7th, at which the entire service was in gold. From Guanajuato it is stated that Delegado had forwarded another large consignment of specie to the northern ports.

The Pocahontas does not bring up the regular Mexican mails, but only a despatch-box for the department at Washington. The mails had previously been put on board the schooner Emily Keith, Captain Lockwood, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 16th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning of last week, about three o'clock, at Harrisburg, a fire broke out in the livery stable of Mr. F. K. Swartz, located at the corner of Strawberry and Raspberry alleys, and nearly everything about the stable being of a combustible nature, it was reduced to a pile of ruins in an incredible short time. The firemen were on the ground early, and saved the surrounding buildings, but the stable and its contents went before any well-directed effort could possibly be made to save them. A house in Strawberry alley, adjoining the stable, owned by Wm. K. Verbeke and tenanted by Daniel Yoder, was also partially destroyed.

The Franklin House, adjoining the stable in Raspberry alley, was also considerably damaged, both by fire and water, and a wooden addition to it was destroyed. There were eleven horses, four carriages, a quantity of harness and other fixtures belonging to the business, in the stable at the time. Nine of the horses were roasted to death—seven of them the property of Mr. Swartz, one the property of Mr. Kinler, and the other the property of Mr. Warford. The latter was a well known family horse, which no money could have purchased from Mr. W. Two of the carriages were destroyed, one of them entirely new, valued at \$400, the property of Mr. Swartz, and the other the property of Mr. Warford. The total loss of Mr. Swartz cannot be much short of \$2,000. No insurance. The building, as well as the Franklin House, belong to Philip Doughty, Esq., and were not insured; neither was there any insurance on the property of Mr. Verbeke, whose loss foots up to about \$1,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

MARRIED LIFE ABROAD.—According to the New York Times, conjugal manners must be in a pleasingly primitive state in Havana. As a lady of eminent respectability was circulating through the streets of that Cuban city, a man rushed up and dismantled her person of watch and diamond jewelry, crying in angry and respectful tones: "Here you are, doctored out in all the jewelry I have worked so hard to give you; paying visits I suppose to your lovers; but give me the jewelry and go your way; I will have nothing more to do with you!" Several young men stood near, and viewed the transaction complacently.

On being reproached by the lady for permitting her to be robbed in her presence, they replied that from his language and manner they thought the man to be her husband. Marital matters in Havana must be in a deplorable condition, indeed, to have warranted such a supposition. Missionaries from our "first society," with a few hand-books of etiquette, might work a delightful change in Cuban society.

PROFANE SWEARING.—It is not generally known that the Revised Penal Code, passed last winter, make all persons who speak loosely or profanely of God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, or the Bible, liable to an indictment for blasphemy, the penalty for which is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Persons in the habit of swearing had better be careful, as no officer who regards his oath of office can avoid returning to Court all persons who are guilty of the offences above specified.

In Japan, boys become men at about fifteen years of age. They then receive a new name and have their heads shaved. For every advance in rank, the name is changed for a new one. This change of name is carried to such an extent, that no subordinate is allowed to retain the name of his chief, and when any individual is appointed to a high station, every one under him who chances to be his namesake must immediately change his name.

TWO HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. Thomas Martin, of New Garden township, Chester county, had two young horses killed by lightning, on Saturday the 16th ult. A heavy rain storm was prevailing at the time, and they had taken shelter under a large but tumbled tree. The lightning struck the tree, and killed one of the horses instantly. The other one, a fine animal, three years old, limped off about fifty yards and then fell dead. It is a remarkable fact that a pair of oxen were killed, some years ago, by lightning, under the same tree. At another time a steer was killed. The tree, although it has thus been struck by lightning three times, has never been seriously injured.

ROBERT SENTENCED.—Maroney, the former agent of Adams Express, has plead guilty of the robbery of fifty thousand dollars, and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The money was recovered last August, by Pinkerton's Detective Agency of Chicago, being found buried in an obscure place, near Philadelphia. His wife, and other parties, are implicated in the robbery, and will doubtless be brought to justice.

Two gentlemen who smoke allege that it makes them calm and content. They tell us that the more they fume the less they fret.

Abolition and Counterfeiting of Coins.

The report of Professors Rogers and Veitch, concerning the experiments at the mint at Philadelphia, to test Dr. Barclay's plan of preventing loss upon coins, by abrasion and counterfeiting, embraces very interesting facts. Dr. Barclay's positions are as follows: 1. That coins of the United States sustain a very serious loss of ordinary wear and tear, and much of that loss may be easily saved. 2. Our coins are extensively, profitably, and easily counterfeited, subjecting the public to great loss. 3. That every method of counterfeiting, at all specious and successful, can be entirely prevented, and that all other attempts on the integrity of the coin can either be entirely frustrated or so materially obstructed as to be rendered virtually impossible. 4. The amount of annual loss by the abrasion of coins is stated at one-fourth of a million of dollars—calculating the bullion of the country to be \$250,000,000.

The chief remedy on this point is to make the coin thicker, and to change the figures. All coins lose the most by abrasion the first year, and those of larger denomination lose more than those smaller; by reason of greater exposure of surface. The loss in this way annually upon English coin is 1 to 420; upon American coin as 1 to 200.

Fourteen methods of counterfeiting coins are reported upon at length under general headings, as follows: Casting, gilding, rolling alloys; counterfeiting with alloy by chemical process; altering and gilding silver coin; drilling fraud; sawing and inserting fraud; friction and plugging fraud; galvanic plaster; sweating and chemical reduction.

The annual by this counterfeiting is stated at one per cent on silver, and two per cent on gold coins. The report throughout endorses Dr. Barclay's methods, and states that it is altogether within the reach of the present advanced skill in workmanship and perfection in mechanism, to combine in our coinage a plan of security sustained by testimony of very many experienced citizens. It is recommended to the government to embody in practical form the several protective devices suggested by Dr. Barclay, and to have the government (some-what significant) compared with the vast pecuniary and moral benefits that would accrue to the country.

MEMORIAL ACTION OF A NEWSBOY.—On Tuesday, as the Ocean Queen, on an excursion from Brooklyn to Bayside, was nearing the latter place, a lad, one of the deck hands, was in the act of throwing a line ashore, when he unfortunately fell overboard. There was no attempt made to rescue him; he had sunk twice, and was going down the third time, when, as his fate seemed inevitable, he was saved by a news-boy named Denis Galvin (one of the inmates of the Newsboy's Lodging House) who happened to be on board plying his trade when the accident occurred. Without any thought of his own danger, he threw off his coat and shoes, and nobly jumped into the water, and was successful in saving the drowning boy, who is the only support of a widowed mother. The passengers, in admiration of the heroism of his rescuer, made up a collection for him of five dollars and twenty cents.

PRAYER.—The following we clip from a religious paper. It is headed "Hints to Preachers," but we consider it to be "hints to all who pray in public." Some persons—both lay and clerical—while praying, remind one of a school boy trying to hit a certain mark. The manner in which some men pray is an insult to the majesty of Heaven. The paper refers to says: "Avoid long prayers except he be in the closet. Some men seem to forget themselves, and pray until a congregation is absolutely wearied. At the close of the service, especially, should the prayer be brief. The length of a prayer is by no means the measure either of its earnestness or its comprehensiveness. All prayers use simple language in prayer. The best rhetoric is a plain, fervent utterance. Pretences are all out of place here. Fine figures of speech are not allowable. It is not to the congregation that a man prays, but to God. Be direct in your public prayers, that is, keep in mind the act itself, and the people in prayer. Pray in a direct address to the majesty of Heaven. Keep this thought before you when you pray, and it will go far toward correcting indecorous familiarity and a prolix wandering from the object of petition.

MOB FILIBUSTERING IN CUBA. A. C. G.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 16th ult., says: By way of Vera Cruz we have advices from Chiapas, the extreme Southern States of Mexico, to the effect that another filibuster expedition for its invasion was organizing in the neighboring Republic of Guatemala. It is charged that it has the personal encouragement and support of President Combarros, whose ultimate object is the permanent occupation of the State and its annexation to Guatemala.

PROFANE SWEARING.—It is not generally known that the Revised Penal Code, passed last winter, make all persons who speak loosely or profanely of God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, or the Bible, liable to an indictment for blasphemy, the penalty for which is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Persons in the habit of swearing had better be careful, as no officer who regards his oath of office can avoid returning to Court all persons who are guilty of the offences above specified.

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THE CROPS.

From all sections of the country we have cheering intelligence of the extent and value of the crops for the present year.

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CONNECTICUT.—The cattle commissioners of Connecticut have caused notices to be posted in every town on the Massachusetts line east of the Connecticut river, forbidding the driving of Connecticut stock into the State from Massachusetts, under penalty of six months imprisonment or a fine of \$500, and six months' imprisonment.

CANADA.—The Montreal Herald says that throughout Canada the crops everywhere are yielding admirably. The only exception, perhaps, is as to the hay, which in some parts of the Lower Canada, and especially on the island, are suffering greatly from drought.

FLORIDA.—The San Augustine Express says: "Our farmers tell us they have never had better prospects for a fine harvest than at the present season, if they could only get one or two more rains. Corn is twisting a little, but the cotton crop is unimpaired."

LOUISIANA.—Frequent showers and warm weather are pushing on vegetation most rapidly in Louisiana. It is now estimated that Iowa will yield more wheat this year than in any one year for the last four. Corn and other spring grain crops will be abundant.

KENTUCKY.—Fully twenty-five per cent. more acres have been planted in tobacco in Kentucky this year than at any other previous season.

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bulletin, in speaking of the appearance of the crops in Louisiana and the Southwest generally, says: "The drought has been very generally broken ere the cotton or cane received any injury worth mentioning. And even in those sections of Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and our own State, where the drought has been very severe, the crops are still within the reach of successful re-vegetation."

MISSISSIPPI.—The Grenada Rural Gentleman says: "The few oats sown in this part of the country are good, and have no appearance of rust. The wheat has headed out well, but is generally too thin to make over a half crop. Corn is doing well, but there has been too much rain for cotton; if it continues it will run to weed too much."

MISSISSIPPI.—The following we clip from a religious paper. It is headed "Hints to Preachers," but we consider it to be "hints to all who pray in public." Some persons—both lay and clerical—while praying, remind one of a school boy trying to hit a certain mark. The manner in which some men pray is an insult to the majesty of Heaven. The paper refers to says: "Avoid long prayers except he be in the closet. Some men seem to forget themselves, and pray until a congregation is absolutely wearied. At the close of the service, especially, should the prayer be brief. The length of a prayer is by no means the measure either of its earnestness or its comprehensiveness. All prayers use simple language in prayer. The best rhetoric is a plain, fervent utterance. Pretences are all out of place here. Fine figures of speech are not allowable. It is not to the congregation that a man prays, but to God. Be direct in your public prayers, that is, keep in mind the act itself, and the people in prayer. Pray in a direct address to the majesty of Heaven. Keep this thought before you when you pray, and it will go far toward correcting indecorous familiarity and a prolix wandering from the object of petition.

MISSOURI.—The corn crops look well, and the fears of a drought are being dissipated. Wheat promises a large yield, the weather has been very favorable to the growth of it, and there is no indication of rust in the numerous large vintage in this immediate vicinity. The vintage of the Booneville Wine Company looks remarkably fine, and with no back luck, in rot or mildew, it is estimated that it will yield six thousand gallons of Haas Catawba.

MINNESOTA.—Crops are represented as looking splendidly in every part of Minnesota. Rye is very forward, and in fine condition. The crop of winter wheat will be much better than was expected. Spring wheat will produce a great yield. Potatoes are looking up vigorously. Corn is coming on rapidly, and the crop will be very large. The oat crop is said to be equally promising.

MAINE.—The editor of the Skowhegan Clarion thinks the hay crop in that vicinity, though it looks skimpy enough, is excellent in comparison to what it is in the vicinity of Portland.

NEW YORK.—The Buffalo Advertiser says the crops of all kinds of fruit, including peaches, will be very large in New York.

OHIO.—The Ohio journals say that the barley crop is more than an average one, the oat crop will be very heavy, and will be much better than last year. There will be an abundance of hay and clover for more than home consumption, but not a full crop. Potatoes promise a large amount for exportation, and every species of roots, as well as cabbage, onions, and beets in like proportion.

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KENTUCKY.—Fully twenty-five per cent. more acres have been planted in tobacco in Kentucky this year than at any other previous season.

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bulletin, in speaking of the appearance of the crops in Louisiana and the Southwest generally, says: "The drought has been very generally broken ere the cotton or cane received any injury worth mentioning. And even in those sections of Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and our own State, where the drought has been very severe, the crops are still within the reach of successful re-vegetation."

MISSISSIPPI.—The Grenada Rural Gentleman says: "The few oats sown in this part of the country are good, and have no appearance of rust. The wheat has headed out well, but is generally too thin to make over a half crop. Corn is doing well, but there has been too much rain for cotton; if it continues it will run to weed too much."

MISSISSIPPI.—The following we clip from a religious paper. It is headed "Hints to Preachers," but we consider it to be "hints to all who pray in public." Some persons—both lay and clerical—while praying, remind one of a school boy trying to hit a certain mark. The manner in which some men pray is an insult to the majesty of Heaven. The paper refers to says: "Avoid long prayers except he be in the closet. Some men seem to forget themselves, and pray until a congregation is absolutely wearied. At the close of the service, especially, should the prayer be brief. The length of a prayer is by no means the measure either of its earnestness or its comprehensiveness. All prayers use simple language in prayer. The best rhetoric is a plain, fervent utterance. Pretences are all out of place here. Fine figures of speech are not allowable. It is not to the congregation that a man prays, but to God. Be direct in your public prayers, that is, keep in mind the act itself, and the people in prayer. Pray in a direct address to the majesty of Heaven. Keep this thought before you when you pray, and it will go far toward correcting indecorous familiarity and a prolix wandering from the object of petition.

MISSOURI.—The corn crops look well, and the fears of a drought are being dissipated. Wheat promises a large yield, the weather has been very favorable to the growth of it, and there is no indication of rust in the numerous large vintage in this immediate vicinity. The vintage of the Booneville Wine Company looks remarkably fine, and with no back luck, in rot or mildew, it is estimated that it will yield six thousand gallons of Haas Catawba.

MINNESOTA.—Crops are represented as looking splendidly in every part of Minnesota. Rye is very forward, and in fine condition. The crop of winter wheat will be much better than was expected. Spring wheat will produce a great yield. Potatoes are looking up vigorously. Corn is coming on rapidly, and the crop will be very large. The oat crop is said to be equally promising.

MAINE.—The editor of the Skowhegan Clarion thinks the hay crop in that vicinity, though it looks skimpy enough, is excellent in comparison to what it is in the vicinity of Portland.

NEW YORK.—The Buffalo Advertiser says the crops of all kinds of fruit, including peaches, will be very large in New York.

OHIO.—The Ohio journals say that the barley crop is more than an average one, the oat crop will be very heavy, and will be much better than last year. There will be an abundance of hay and clover for more than home consumption, but not a full crop. Potatoes promise a large amount for exportation, and every species of roots, as well as cabbage, onions, and beets in like proportion.

NEW YORK.—The Buffalo Advertiser says the crops of all kinds of fruit, including peaches, will be very large in New York.

Arrival of the Great Eastern.

The Great Eastern has arrived; at 7 o'clock yesterday morning she came to anchor off the light-ships at Sandy Hook, after a voyage of eleven days, and within half an hour of the news was flashed all over the Union. Her best performance was 333 nautical miles in 24 hours, and she had been at full speed and by the most direct route, her passage across the Atlantic had made the passage inside of nine days. The cautiousness of Capt. Vincent, however, led him to deviate occasionally to the southward of the course, and much time was lost in verifying and correcting the compasses, between which owing to the local attraction, there was a considerable difference.

She came into port, possibly lighter than will usually be the case, as she is a vessel of iron, and is counterbalanced by the fuel in her bottom, which very much retarded her speed. Unquestionably, she is in many respects a perfect model. Her power over the water without a ripple, and her cleanliness under any ship we ever saw, and her steady and rapid progress, her engines, wheels and paddles imparted a perceptible vibration to her frame, and moves through the water with the least conceivable force so vast a tonnage. When seen from the front, she looks swiftness, and in her progress she is as truly a flying ship. The latter fact is daily the absence of minor accidents. Only three of her masts are down.

The first look at her disappoints one when she passes objects by which her speed may be measured, then a moment later her great power is manifest. Her arrival was