

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRAYTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., OCT. 18, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, GEORGE M. KEYS, OF BERKS COUNTY, RICHARD VAUX, OF PHILADELPHIA.

- List of names for district electors including Fredk. A. Servor, Wm. C. Patterson, Jos. Crockett, Jr., J. G. Bronner, J. W. Jacoby, Charles Kelly, O. P. James, David Schall, J. L. Lightner, S. S. Barber, N. T. Walker, S. S. Winchester, Joseph Laubach, etc.

CURTIN'S MAJORITY.—In our next we hope to be able to publish the official vote of the State. Judging from the returns already received, CURTIN'S majority will be over 30,000.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY OFFICIAL.—By reference to our table, published in another column, the majorities appear as follows:

Henry D. Foster, for Governor, over Andrew G. Curtin, 91; Jos. Bailey, for Congress, over B. F. Junkin, 11; Irvine, for Assembly, over Shearer, 125; over Power, 205; over Louthar, 230; Shearer, over Power, 80; over Louthar, 114; Miller, for County Commissioner, over Megaw, 701; Duke, for Prothonotary, over Ferris, 50; Floyd, for Clerk of the Courts, over Sollenberger, 164; Brady, for Register, over Thompson, 23; Miller, for Director of the Poor, over Shearer, 171; Danlap, for Auditor, over Eyster, 2.

It will be seen by the above that the Democrats carried the county for Governor and Congress, and elected the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, and—that's all.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—GOVERNOR PACKER has appointed SAMUEL WHEATLEY, Esq. of Southampton township, Associate Judge for this county, in place of Judge WOODBURN, deceased. This is an excellent appointment, and will give general satisfaction. Indeed, all the gentlemen spoken of for this position were competent, worthy, and deserving, and it would have been impossible for the Governor to have made a mistake in the appointment.

THE PERRY COUNTY DEMOCRAT indignantly denies that the DOUGLAS men cut BAILY, and it goes on to show that in Sandy Hill District, where but two DOUGLAS men can be counted, BAILY was cut thirty votes. "B rather guesses" BAILY was betrayed by members of both wings of the party in Perry. JUNKIN had plenty of money furnished him by the Republican State Committee, and this was the argument used against BAILY when all other arguments failed.

Old York.—We feel like making our best bow to old Democratic York. She has elected BAILY to Congress, and gave Gen. FOSTER a proud majority. Well done, old Democratic York! All honor to her sturdy Democracy.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN DAUPHIN.—In the midst of the general disaster, the Democracy of Dauphin have achieved a local triumph of which they may be proud. They have elected Dr. Lewis Heck, a firm Democrat, to the Legislature, over John Wallower, Jr., and helped to elect Jacob D. Boas, Esq., Independent Sheriff, over Jacob D. Hoffman, the Republican candidate. This is a signal and deserved rebuke to the leaders and managers of the Republican party in that county.

1856-1860. In 1856 we had nearly every vote out in Cumberland county. Mr. BUCHANAN received 3427, and FREMONT and FILLMORE combined, received 3037. Total number of votes cast 6464. At the late election FOSTER received 5716 votes, or 289 more than Mr. BUCHANAN received in 1856; CURTIN received 3625 votes, or 588 more than FILLMORE and FREMONT received in 1856. Total increase in the vote in four years, 8771! Something wrong. There certainly has not been this increase of voters in our county since 1856. No one can account for the increase—there is no cause for it; on the contrary, previous to the election it was generally predicted that, owing to the hundreds of men who have left our county during the last four years, our vote would fall short of the vote cast in 1856. How comes this tremendous increase, then? Has fraud been practiced, or have we had strangers colonized in our county for the purpose of voting the Black Republican ticket? We repeat, there is something wrong—no doubt about it.

The CURTIN Club or Wide-Awakes of Carlisle, according to the Herald, held their last meeting at the polls, where "every member made a speech for himself," on Tuesday, October 9. It was not in very good taste, we think, in our neighbor calling attention to the result in our borough. Here in Carlisle, is the very place where the Democrats boarded the Black Republican lion in his den. Here the Foster Club effected a complete organization, and bid defiance to their opponents. Here, where our unscrupulous adversaries boasted that CURTIN would have a majority of 75 or 100, we gave FOSTER 601! All honor to the Democrats of Carlisle—they performed miracles; the speech they made at the polls must have convinced the Republican orators (save the mark!) and "leaders" of Carlisle, that their efforts and their speeches were not appreciated or believed by a discriminating people. No Carlisle Wide-Awake need expect favors at the hands of CURTIN. They first tried to cheat him out of his nomination, and had no power to protect him at the polls.—CURTIN will regard them as men of no account, and will treat them accordingly.

Lecture.—The distinguished traveler and writer, BAYARD TAYLOR, will deliver a lecture in REBEK'S Hall, in this place, on Tuesday evening, October 23. Subject, "Moscow." Mr. TAYLOR has traveled nearly over the world, and no doubt his lecture will be very interesting.

OUR DEFEAT IN THE STATE.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania has met a Waterloo defeat. Two weeks before the election we felt confident of the success of Gen. Foster; but, as the day of battle approached, we confess we had our misgivings. We noticed that our opponents were admirably organized in every county and every township. They had plenty of money, too, (furnished them by their State Executive Committee,) which they used to purchase uniforms for their Wide Awake companies, and to buy up the venal. They had arrangements made everywhere for getting their men to the polls, and thus they were enabled to poll their full vote. Indeed, they used every effort, fair and foul, to carry the State for CURTIN, and they succeeded, even beyond their own most sanguine expectations.

The Democracy, on the other hand, were disorganized, and beset with difficulties. The dispute about the Presidency paralyzed the party, and gave encouragement to the common enemy. Our meetings and our speeches failed to heal the breach, and we went into the contest disheartened and with little prospect of success. After Gen. Foster took the stump, our hopes revived, it is true, but the result shows that the heart-burnings in our own ranks were carried to the polls. The fact is, we found it utterly impossible to organize our party in the different counties. Our State Executive Committee was without a cent in its treasury, and half the members of our party appeared in a bad humor, and always ready to dispute with a brother Democrat on the subject of the Presidency. Defeat stared us in the face from the day the division took place in the National Democratic Convention. On that day we remember we wrote to a friend in Washington, and we predicted to him that the breaking up of the Baltimore Convention would ruin us in Pennsylvania, and defeat us by 20,000. As the contest for Governor progressed, we felt confident that we had made a wrong prediction. But yet the result shows that we were more than ten thousand below the mark in estimating our defeat. The disruption of the National Convention, and the nomination (both irregular,) of two candidates for the Presidency, gave our enemies confidence, and disheartened our friends. From that hour to the day of the election, the DOUGLAS men and BRECKINRIDGE men made war upon each other. The common enemy, notwithstanding the broadsides we received from their batteries, were almost forgotten in the civil strife that was going on in our own ranks. We have been defeated—routed, horse, foot and dragons, and have ourselves to blame for it. When we permit disputes to disorganize us, and indulge in animosities and recriminations, we must expect defeat as a matter of course. We may possibly learn wisdom from the lesson we have received.

But, Democrats of Pennsylvania, keep up your organization. Up and at the enemy again. None but cowards forsake their colors in the hour of danger. Although we are defeated we are not dismayed. We call upon you, fellow-citizens, to rally around the old Democratic flag, and prepare for the contest in November. If wise councils prevail in Pennsylvania, we are satisfied that the old Keystone can be carried against Lincoln in November. "Pick your flints, boys, and try it again!"

BAILY ELECTED! Below we give the official vote for Congress in this district. It will be seen that Mr. BAILY is elected by 358 majority. This is a much closer shave than we expected. But, under the circumstances, we feel "thankful for small favors," and glad to be able to announce the defeat of JUNKIN. By a comparison of BAILY'S vote with FOSTER'S, it appears he was cut by 441 Democrats in the district, viz: in Perry he runs behind Foster 204 votes; in Cumberland 44 votes, and in York 133 votes—total less than FOSTER, 441 votes. How comes this? hundreds are asking. To us it is a mystery. We have received a number of letters from intelligent men in both Perry and York, assuring us that BAILY was struck by a number of the "straight-out DOUGLAS men." If this was the game played in those counties, we suppose the same influence was used against BAILY here in Cumberland, but to a limited extent. But, we repeat, we have no knowledge of the conspiracy, or of the men engaged in it, notwithstanding we have our suspicions. The following is the official vote in the District:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. BAILY, 358; JUNKIN, 361; FOSTER, 1804; PERCY, 6533.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—Below we publish the official vote for members of Assembly cast in this District:

Table with 4 columns: County, Shearer, Power, Irvine, Louthar. Cumberland, 3666; Perry, 2132; York, 5798.

By the above it will be seen that Irwin leads Shearer 357, and Power 528. Lower beats Shearer 247, and Power 418.

DEATH OF OLD SOLDIERS.—On Friday last says the Mechanicsburg Journal of the 11th inst., an aged and respected citizen of Monroe township departed this life. Mr. PETER PHILLIPS served in the war of 1812-14 as a Lieutenant in Captain HENDEL'S Company, Pennsylvania Volunteers. His years were nearly four-score, and his life was marked by an upright and consistent course. For the last ten years he received a pension from the Government.

MR. DAVID EBERLY, another aged and respected defender of his country, is no more, having died at his residence, in Cumberland county, on Sunday last. He was also a Lieutenant in the war of 1812. Hence to their ashes!

Our defeat in Pennsylvania has had one good effect. It has given new energy to the conservative movement in New York.—Should we carry New York, Lincoln may "hang his harp on the willows"—and all the indications are encouraging.

There are now eight different kinds of Post-Office stamps, namely: one, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents.

The Democratic State Executive Committee.

We publish below the proceedings of the Democratic State Executive Committee, which met at Reading on Friday last. It will be perceived that, almost with entire unanimity, they have decided the action of the 2d of July, at Philadelphia, and of the 9th of August, at Cresson, and determined to stand by the Reading Electoral Ticket, pure and intact, without any conditions or qualifications. This says the Lancaster Intelligencer, was the very best thing the Committee could do, and every true Democrat should feel in duty bound to support the ticket. The Committee, at their former meetings, in their anxiety to keep the party together and secure the election of Gen. Foster, offered concessions and compromises, which were only offered to be refused by a few noisy and disorganizing spirits, principally at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, who appear determined to ruin the party. The question is now a simple one. Stripped of all compromises and contingencies, the Democracy of the State are called upon to vote the Reading Electoral Ticket just as the State Convention left it. Those who do not vote it are, of course, against regular nominations.

READING, Oct. 12, 1860. A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee was held to-day at the Democratic Club Room, in this city. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Wm. H. Welsh, at 11 o'clock.

Upon the calling of the roll, forty-one members answered to their names. Upon the Chairman announcing that the Committee was ready to proceed to business, Capt. Alfred Day offered the following resolution: Resolved, That this Committee do hereby rescind its action at Philadelphia on the 2d day of July, and at Cresson on the 9th day of August last, and that we recommend to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to stand by the electoral ticket made at Reading by the Democratic State Convention on the 1st of March, 1860.

To which Mr. Isaac Leech offered the following amendment: Whereas, It is the duty of all Union-loving and conservative citizens to unite in such manner as will best prevent the election of the sectional candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin; and as it is believed that there are a majority of voters in the State of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the hostile and aggressive doctrines of the Republican party; therefore, be it resolved, That the electoral ticket formed at Reading, on the first day of March last, be submitted to the voters of Pennsylvania for the votes of all conservative citizens opposed to the election of Lincoln, provided that each elector will pledge himself in writing, within ten days from this date, that in the event of his election as an elector, he will cast his vote for President and Vice President in such a manner as the Reading Convention, re-assembled for such purpose on the 20th day of November, may direct; whether it be for Douglas and Johnson, Breckinridge and Lane, or Bell and Everett.

Resolved, That believing that there is a decided majority of the voters of this State hostile to the sectionalism, and the election of the sectional candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin, we call upon them to forego past differences, and to unite as the conservative Union and Constitutional party in support of the ticket here presented.

Resolved, That the place of any one declining to give the required pledge may be filled with one who will give such pledge to the State Central Committee, who shall assemble at this place on October 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Carrigan offered the following amendment to the amendment: Resolved, That a committee of five from this committee be appointed to meet the committee of the same number lately appointed from and by the State Committee of the Constitutional Union party, of this State, to confer on the subject of a joint electoral ticket, the determination of said committee of five to be reported to the Democratic State Committee for their acceptance or rejection. The State Committee to assemble at the call of the chairman thereof.

Upon a vote being had both the amendments were lost, and the question recurring upon the original motion, it was adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice.

On motion the Committee then adjourned.

THE TONNAGE TAX CONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Sunbury, have delivered an opinion affirming the decision of Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, in the suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the tonnage tax overdue. Judge Pearson decided the tax to be constitutional, and the Supreme Court, in affirming the decision, have thus settled that point against the Railroad Company. A considerable amount of money, withheld by the Company until this question should be decided, is now due the State, and will doubtless be paid without delay.

HAMLIN AND OLD SOLDIERS.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 26, page 1094. Mr. Hamlin voted against Mr. Brodhead's amendment giving the soldiers of the war of 1812, 160 acres of land, which passed however without his vote.

Vol. 30, page 563. He voted against an amendment, which provided that the surviving soldiers who, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged, performed military services against the public enemy, though not regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and the widows and children of such soldiers, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the first section of the Bounty Land Act. This also passed without his vote.

"Straws Show!" &c.

In an editorial article in the Philadelphia Press of Saturday last, we find the following sentence: "The Republican party have just achieved a magnificent triumph, and in the joy with which they hail this triumph THEY HAVE THE SYMPATHY OF THOUSANDS OF HONEST DEMOCRATS."

And in the same article, speaking of the contested election case of WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, who it is said has been defrauded out of his certificate of election to Congress, from the First District, the editor in appealing to the Republicans to give Mr. L. the seat, says: "They [the Republicans] cannot afford to stain their victory with fraud. They cannot afford to assist in striking down, by the basest agents, the man who has stood in the forefront in opposition to Mr. Buchanan and his administration; AND TO WHOM IN A LARGE DEGREE, THEY ARE INDEBTED FOR THE RESULT OVER WHICH THEY ARE NOW EXULTING."

Comment on the above is unnecessary. We have emphasized those portions to which we specially invite public attention, and leave our intelligent readers to form their own conclusions as to who are the "thousands of honest Democrats" that sympathize in the Republican triumph; and also WHO are the men to whom, in a large degree, the "Republicans are indebted for the triumph over which they are now exulting."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—This young gentleman—the future King of England, if he outlives his mother—after visiting Washington City; the Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, and other attractions in the South, vended his way to Baltimore, and from thence to Philadelphia, where he arrived on the evening of the 9th inst. He remained there until the 11th, and then left for New York, where he still was at the last accounts. Everywhere he met with those courtesies and marks of respect due to his eminent position, and we suppose will leave our shores with a better knowledge and a higher opinion of our institutions than he had before leaving England.

"Oh! I sn't BE A DARLING!"—In addition to the vote of Mr. Lincoln for the resolutions of Gen. Ashmun, offered in Congress during the Mexican War, which declared that war was wrong, unjust and unconstitutional, Harper's Weekly, in a biography of that individual, says that Old Abe voted against a bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to each of the volunteers who served in it! He thus sought to visit his wrath upon the patriotic men, who at the call of their country marched to the battle-field. This act was worthy of a boy of the American Revolution. In Lincoln's brief public life, he never did a patriotic act. Talk about such a man being the savior of the people! It is nonsense and worse than that. He hates the people, and all his public acts have proved it. "Oh! I sn't BE A DARLING!"

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WALKER has not given the quietus to filibustering. General Honningsen, a late associate of the deceased chief, has written a long letter, eulogizing Walker, magnifying the "mission" on which he went to Honduras, and denouncing in vigorous English, the infamous conduct of Captain Salmon P. Chase. Honningsen also expresses the conviction that the "good cause" in which Walker died, still lives. So far from filibustering being dead, he says it may be safely predicted that from every drop of blood shed, amidst the cheers of the natives, will spring up another ardent filibuster.

At the coming Presidential election the people of the State of New York are to vote upon a proposed amendment of the Constitution permitting colored persons to vote without the property clause, which at present restricts the exercise of the elective franchise, to those who own real estate of not less than \$250 in value. In view of this fact an address has been issued by the "New York Suffrage Committee," urging the colored people of the city to organize for the purpose of maintaining their rights. The Committee is composed of colored men.

AN ARKANSAS DIFFICULTY.—THREE MEN KILLED.—A letter dated Van Buren, Ark., Oct. 13, says:—After a regimental muster which was held here to-day, a difficulty occurred, during which three men, Rufus and Jackson, brothers, and Richard Covington, a son of the latter, were killed by two brothers named Silas and Ben. Edwards. Several others were badly out and injured on both sides. An old feud existed between the parties, but the Edwardses, who have long been the terror of this part of the State, were the aggressors.

While they were trying to make their escape, they were overtaken a short distance from town by the constable and his posse and lodged in the jail. A large crowd nearly succeeded in taking the prisoners from the constable and hanging them upon the street. They afterwards surrounded the jail for that purpose, but were finally pacified. The people are very much excited, and it is feared that the prisoners will yet be lynched. The affair was one of the most atrocious that ever occurred here.

The rumor that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon has not been confirmed by the late intelligence received from Europe. It may have been a hoax gotten up by the London papers to gratify that intense feeling of self-satisfaction which pervades all English minds, and especially when they think of the lot of their neighbors across the channel. But it is difficult to state positively, for we know that report of that nature, whether true or false, is studiously hushed by the authorities.

THE NEGRO MORE VALUABLE THAN THE UNION.—The slaveholder places a high value on the negro, but the Black Republican places a higher. The master values him at a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, but the Black Republican values him above the Union, which he would destroy to emancipate him.

INDIANA ELECTION.—Returns from 60 counties indicate that the Republican majority will be 15,000. The Legislature will stand about as follows: Senators holding over—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 11. Now members—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 18. House of Representatives—Republicans, 58; Democrats, 42. Republican majority on joint ballot, about 20. The Congressional delegation will stand the same as at present—7 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

THE FRUITS OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—In Ohio a Black Republican Judge, Brinkerhoff, has given a decision that makes fourteen thousand negro voters, Brinkerhoff was a candidate for re-election, and depended upon these fourteen thousand for his success. As Ohio has gone Black Republican by a large majority, we suppose he is safe.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

It will be seen by the following tables that the Republicans have large majorities in both branches of the Legislature—forty in the House and twenty-one in the Senate—giving them a majority of sixty-one on joint ballot:

Table with 2 columns: House, Senate. Lists names and vote counts for various districts and counties.

Republican majority 40. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Table with 2 columns: Rep., Dem. Lists names and vote counts for various counties.

Republican majority 40. A SINGULAR CASE.—The case of Thompson, now under sentence of death in Philadelphia presents a singular phase and one which, probably, has never happened before in any court in the world. Some months ago Judge Thompson passed sentence of death on John Capie, who was clearly convicted of murder in the first degree. Through some influence, he obtained a pardon from the Governor and was set at liberty. Continuing his bad habits and frequenting his bad haunts, Capie became involved in some difficulty with Thompson, who, in turn, murdered the murderer. We now have the singular spectacle of a Judge, who sentenced one man to be hung, passing a like sentence on another for murdering the one it was formerly passed upon, and both undoubtedly justly condemned to the gallows. Truly this was blood for blood.

DEATH OF REMBRANDT PEALE.—Rembrandt Peale, the artist, died in Philadelphia on the 4th inst., in his 83d year. Notwithstanding his great age, he retained his mental faculties unimpaired, and even pursued the study of his favorite art until about the last year of his life. Among the productions of his pencil is the portrait of Washington, pronounced to be the best likeness of Washington ever taken, and now adorning the Senate Chamber of the United States.

THE TEA PLANT.—The N. E. Farmer says the progress of acclimatizing the tea plant, so far as heard from, is favorable, and there is reason to believe that it can be grown in the open air south of the Northern line of North Carolina and Tennessee. Eighteen thousand plants have been sent into the Southern region, and eight thousand more have been distributed to persons in the Northern States. There are some grown, for the latter purpose, in this city.

Banks, of Massachusetts, has been made a Doctor of Laws. It is done, says an Eastern paper, because he has doctored the laws of Massachusetts till they won't let a white foreigner vote there till two years after he has been naturalized, while they put a negro through without winking.

There are two languages that are universal—the one of the deaf and dumb, and the other of the dumb and deaf. The girls understand the one, and the men the other.

TARIFF AND ANTI-TARIFF.

The Lincolnites say much against those who do not fully agree on political questions combining to support the same electoral ticket. How much more consistent they are in their political action, the following, from the Philadelphia Monitor, will show:

HAMLIN THE FREE-TRADER.—Will Mr. Hamlin give the friends of protection a written pledge that in the event of Lincoln's death, he will recommend a Protective Tariff? In New York, the elector at the head of the list insists that the Black Republican platform is opposed to a tariff. Mr. Hamlin himself has always been about an ultra free-trader as ever Mr. Calhoun was. Hence in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where so many tariff men are enlisted in the Republican cause, it is but fair and proper that such a pledge should be given.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE REGULATION.—The following is the official order to which the telegraph has already alluded: POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1860. Whereas, By the act of 3d March, 1855, the postage upon all letters, except such as are entitled to pass free between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid; and whereas, with a view to the convenience of the public, it is deemed expedient to allow the postage on letters to be paid at the place of destination, provided that the letters are forwarded on or before the day of their departure, and that the postage is paid in advance, and that the number of such letters continues to increase, showing that the omission to prepay is intentional, it is therefore ordered, that, from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the Post Letter Office to be disposed of in the manner as other dead letters.

J. HOLT, Postmaster-General. THE NEW YORK LEADER.—Bonner, of the New York Ledger, announces that James Buchanan, the President of the United States, is to furnish for his paper a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, the distinguished South Carolinian. To Mr. Bonner's note on the subject, the President replies as follows: WASHINGTON, Sept. 8th, 1860. My Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 31st inst., and shall most cheerfully comply with your request, and furnish you a sketch of the life of William Lowndes. He was one of the greatest, wisest and purest statesmen that have ever adorned our country, and yet his memory has been sadly neglected. The truth is that my public duties employ my whole time at present. I had hoped I might enjoy some leisure after the adjournment of Congress; but in this I have been disappointed. If not before, I hope to furnish you the sketch soon after the 4th of March. This from me will be a tribute, not only to justice, but to gratitude. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq. GREAT CROP OF APPLES.—The apple crop is so abundant that the Eastern growers are at a loss to know what to do with their fruit. The Boston Courier, speaking of the immense yield, says: The land is full of apples. Every orchard has produced an abundance. It has been a year of great plenty, and if apples would only keep in grain heaps, we should have enough of this year's product to supply us through seven years of apple famine. But unfortunately they perish with the year in which they were grown, and the question is, what to do with the apples? They can't be marketed, a fourth of them. The markets are glutted. Many farmers are glad to take a dollar a barrel for pickled fruit. Thousands of barrels were bought at that rate in the immediate vicinity of Boston. Fifty cents a bushel, at retail, would average sales of more than 100 times the average annual sales of the last ten years; and doubtless the price will come down to that.

TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORN'S GROW.—The New York Sun says:—Sixty years ago a naval officer, wishing to cross from Staten Island to Bergen, could find no person willing to undertake the job save a bare-footed boy, who, despite the roughness of the sea, bravely rowed him to the place of destination. The officer was so pleased with his pluck that he got him a situation on a steamer, and that boy is Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is now worth over \$13,000,000.

The latest accounts from Japan represent the Japanese full of excitement at the news of the reception of their Embassy in the United States, which was carried out from San Francisco by the Japanese steamer. The people of Japan could not understand how dinners should cost \$3 a piece in the United States, or how their Ambassadors could starve away food amounting to such a price. When they hear of the Ambassadors' eating and drinking in Philadelphia and New York, they will be still more surprised, and especially at the cost in the latter city.

HOW THE SHAKERS UNLOAD HAY.—Mr. LEVI BARTLETT says, in the Country Gentleman, that the Shakers at Canterbury, N. Y., have constructed a barn so that the hay is drawn to the upper story, and the hay is "pitched down" instead of up. Formerly they used a grappling hook and horse power, which at four "grabs" would carry a large load to the top of the building; now they have no use for it.

Some Irishmen, at Detroit, had an interview with the Prince of Wales, and became so enthusiastic that one of them shouted, "Be God, come back here four years from now, and we'll run you for President."

Thomas Jefferson once said, that "the old federalists would at some future day attempt to get in power by stealing the name of republican." The fulfillment of the prophecy has been reserved for our day and generation.

A Milwaukee quill-driver has stepped out of the editorial tracks, and become a conductor on a horse railroad. It is presumed that the reason was that he wanted to handle money a little.

It is said that ex-President Tyler now 75 years old, and looking more robust and younger than when he occupied the White House, has an infant daughter only two months old.

There are two languages that are universal—the one of the deaf and dumb, and the other of the dumb and deaf. The girls understand the one, and the men the other.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We continue our narrative of the American journey of the English Prince, and send you the local newspapers and furnished by the newspaper correspondents.

A BOY ACHIEVED. At the gymnasium attained to Miss Smith's Miss Lane and the Prince conquered Mr. Secretary Thompson and the Duke of Newcastle at tennis, and then Miss Lane, with but little effort, outrolled the Prince.

ON THE MUSCLE. The Prince, seeing several brass rings suspended from the ceiling, inquired their use, and feeling desirous to swing himself by a metal ring, from one of the other across himself, upon a rope-ladder, and the Prince indulged in hearty and merry laughing. The Prince being his usual lightheartedness called a little girl who inquired her name and in a very good way seemed so glad and happy that she could not suppress a smile, and he heard that his suite could not suppress a smile, and even the grave Duke joined in the fun.

THE VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON. As soon as the party was embarked, the illustrious Prince, accompanied by the President's flag and surrounded by twenty guns, and the English flag waving from the main, and a similar salute fired on the shore, and its beautifully and its banks, as the Harriet Lane steamed grandly down the Potomac, was repeatedly admired by those on board.

THE ARRIVAL. At about twenty minutes after ten (say the Constitution) the approach of the President and his illustrious guest was announced by salutes of twenty-one guns from the batteries of the arsenal and the navy-yard, and the royal ensign of England were hoisted at the flag-staff at the pier. The Prince and his suite were received at the wharf by the commandant of the arsenal, and conveyed to the steamer along a carpeted passage the gangway, where they were met by Secretaries Cass, Cady, Thompson, Floyd, and Toucey, Estlin, and General Sherman, Mrs. Black, and a small number of ladies and gentlemen, who were invited to accompany the President party on their interesting excursion to the home and grave of Washington.

THE PRINCE A "PRACTISED FRONT." When the cutter arrived in front of Mount Vernon she dropped her anchor, and the Prince's launches, in which the President and his suite were seated, proceeded to the pier. The first launch, containing the President and Miss Lane, was steered by Lord Clarendon, who handled the tiller ropes with the skill of an experienced boatman.

THE RECEPTION. Our respected fellow citizen, Gen. W. H. Egan, Esq., treasurer of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and Mrs. Riggs, the vice president for the District of Columbia of that patriotic society, received the distinguished party, and conducted them over the mansion and grounds. Every step was minutely visited, and a deepest interest in everything they saw manifested by the illustrious strangers.

AT THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON. The Marine Band had arrived before the gate, and concealed by a neighboring thicket, were playing a dirge, composed by the leader. The scene was most impressive. The party with universal admiration, and in the front of the tomb, so simple yet so grand, its associations, and looked in through its iron grated door at the sarcophagus which contains the remains of the Father of the Country. They were getting a few paces from the tomb, when the President and his group in front, slowly contemplated the tomb of Washington.

Not the least noteworthy and interesting incident of the day was the planting of an acorn on a little hillock close to the tomb, by Lord Ruffery. May the seed which he planted in ground which every American regards as hallowed, says the Constitution, rise and grow, and flourish, and be an emblem of the growth of the country, and the health and vigor as well as of the permanence of the friendship that exists between his people and ours.

RELIGIOUS GATHERING. There was no incident of interest beyond what would occur on the visit of any party of the people. The usual peepings, questions and remarks were made, and the gathering of relics was eagerly sought. Sir Hector did not hit of a case, and the rest were piled up with sticks from the ample collection which is always kept for the benefit of visitors.

THE DINNER AT LORD LYONS. The party immediately drove to the residence of Lord Lyons, and, soon after, dinner was served in the large square dining room, with its heavily curtained windows, by the sideboard and rich dressers. Lord Lyons' splendid service of silver plate was displayed in the centre of the table stood a large tray, with three ornamental golden vases, and these and two porcelain vases, at the extremities of the table, were filled with flowers. This tray is the pride of the family plate, and even its embellishes from the sea voyage are pointed out with pride. Lord Lyons sat in the centre of the left-hand side of the table, and an either side of him were Mrs. Black and the President. Opposite Lord Lyons sat the President, supported by the Cabinet and diplomatic corps. The dinner was a superb affair.

THE PRINCE WISHES NO PRESENTS. The Prince is very particular about presents. When the photograph of the Prince was offered to him, Lord Lyons inquired if any duplicates could be obtained, adding that the Prince would accept of no presents which could be purchased of him.

THE PRINCE PLEASED WITH OUR PUBLIC AFFAIRS. The Prince of Wales appears highly pleased with his inspection of our public affairs. During his visit to the Mount Vernon he remarked that the Revolutionary relics should be placed in a separate room. They should have appeared very simple to him, as he saw number of the relics of the past which he saw in the Tower of London, and which he impressed him with a new sense of the value of a nation which is so young as to have few relics beyond a uniform, a printing press and a few flags, and which has yet attained such an immense growth and power.

MRS. GOVERNOR MORGAN WON'T DANCE WITH THE PRINCE. The wife of Governor Morgan declined opening the New York ball with the Prince on the ground that she never danced, and in other ways an undesirable partner. Mr. Wood, daughter of Mayor Wood, is, without doubt, entitled to this honor. The younger than when he occupied the White House, has an infant daughter only two months old.