

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, notice of a number of bills has already been given; and for so early in the session California figures somewhat largely in cutting out business for Congress.

In the House the proceedings were more interesting. The preliminary discussion with which the House opened indicates the direct on the debates will take as soon as it is organized.

Mail Route to Bloomburg.

We observe that the Post Office Department does not invite proposals for carrying a tri-weekly mail between this Borough and Bloomburg, in accordance with the act establishing such a route, said to have been passed at the close of the last session of Congress.

Coal Trade for 1851.

The Coal Trade for the present season has now almost been brought to a close. From present indications, the Little Schuylkill Company will send about 310,000 tons of the Black Diamond to market, which will be an increase of 80,000 tons over last year.

IMPORTANT BRITISH REFORM.

A crisis in the governmental institutions of Great Britain at the opening of the ensuing session of Parliament is about to take place; one of the most important for that country since the time of Magna Charta, or at least, the times of William and Mary.

WE THIS MORNING RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is just such a document as messages generally are, respectable as a literary production, and somewhat moderate in its Whiggery. We will print it next week.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

This place was sold on last Wednesday for \$7657 by the bid of Mr. John Richards of this place. We are informed that several other gentlemen of this town are connected in the purchase. It was sold under the direction of the will of the late Mr. Boon.

Judge Conyngham has made a very favorable impression on the people of this county, during the present term of our courts, and his charge to the Grand Jury has been highly spoken of by every intelligent listener to it.

The nice little compliment for us which got awkwardly into our columns last week was from the Looming Gazette, and we regret we couldn't get it all right.

Court Proceedings.

Court was organized on last Monday morning under the new Judges—JOHN N. CONYNGHAM President and LEONARD B. REPERT and GEORGE H. WILLIAMS Associates. John Sharpless of Catwissa was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury. The following indictments were returned by the Grand Jury: Com. vs. David Cox.—For assault and Battery. Verdict guilty by the Traverse Jury.

Com. vs. Isaac K. Kline.—For Perjury, a true bill.

Com. vs. John De Hart.—Larceny, not a true bill. Defendant discharged.

Com. vs. Alfred Lockart.—Assault and Battery. No prosecutor appearing defendant discharged.

Com. vs. Adam Albert.—Com. vs. Mary Albert.—Com. vs. Richard Shannon two bills all for Assault and Battery, and all returned not a true bill and the prosecutor for costs. They were cross indictments.

Com. vs. James John alias James Collins-Larceny, a true bill. Trial and verdict not guilty. Another bill was returned against this defendant for assault and battery, upon which he plead guilty and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1 and the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Aaron Hartman.—Obtaining goods under false pretences, a true bill. By direction of court a nolle prosequi was entered in this case.

Com. vs. Isaac De Hart.—Not a true bill for Larceny, and the defendant discharged.

The tax cases between Columbia and Montour counties were then taken up and argued ably at length by Buckalew and Clark for Columbia county & Comly & Leidy for Montour county. Two cases stated were submitted to the court, and Judge Conyngham will prepare his opinion some time during the present month.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Kline for perjury a jury was called and the prosecution stated that they had no evidence to submit, and, under the circumstances were willing that a verdict of acquittal should be entered, but desired that the costs should be imposed on the county, as they alleged that the prosecution was instituted from no malicious or selfish motives, but solely for the public welfare. The jury are out, but will no doubt present a verdict this morning.

The Grand Jury will also be discharged this morning.

The case of Com. vs. John Ruckle for Adultery will be tried this morning, & court will most likely adjourn finally this evening.

THE TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Arising out of the disturbance which took place recently at a place called Christiana, in Lancaster county, during the progress of which Mr. Gorsuch was killed and his nephew badly wounded, commenced at Philadelphia, in the U. S. Circuit Court, on Monday last. The list of jurors summoned, was called, and 81 answered to their names. A greater portion of those who asked to be excused from serving on the jury gave as a reason their deafness.—Judge Grier, apparently dissatisfied with this excuse, it being so general, remarked "that the whole country must be getting deaf." He expressed a fear that an epidemic must be prevailing. Those jurymen not present were fined one hundred dollars.

CASNER HANAWAY, the principal actor in the riot, was arraigned the second day of the setting of the court. The counsel who appeared for the United States, were, U. S. District Attorney John W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, Esq., and George L. Ashmead, Esq. For the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, Esq., and the Hon. James Cooper. Counsel for Casner Hanaway—John M. Read, Esq., Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of Chester county, and Theo. Guylor, Esq.

There is more than ordinary interest manifested in the trial. Every day the Court room is said to be filled to overflowing.—To go through with all prisoners, against whom true bills have been found, the jurymen, will take until next Spring.

The following are the names of the jurors to this cause: Robert Elliot, of Perry; Jas. Wilson, of Adams; Thomas Connelly, of Carbon; Peter Martin, of Lancaster; Robert Smith, of Adams; William R. Sandler, of Adams; James M. Hopkins, of Lancaster; John Junkin, of Perry; Solomon Newman of Pike; Jonathan Wainwright, of Philadelphia county; Ephraim Fenton, of Montgomery, and James Cowden, of Lancaster.

DISRUPTING A CHURCH.—Twenty-seven young men and boys of Harrisburg were arraigned before Judge Heister, a few days since, for congregating around a church, using profane language, and insulting females and others as they passed to and from church. They were found guilty, and fined five dollars each, and costs of suit. This might serve as a warning to the young men of other places, for it is a habit too many indulge in.

Kossuth and his Party will arrive in the Humboldt, at New York, about Wednesday or Thursday next, should no accident delay the vessel. There will be a great outpouring of the citizens of New York to welcome the illustrious Magyar.

Population of California.—Census returns recently received from California, indicate that her complete enumeration will give her a white population of 165,000, and 1800 blacks. This makes her fractional Representative enumeration 74,000, and secures her a second Representative in Congress.

In LIMBO—Signor Samuels, the Magician, well known in this region, was arrested last week in Harrisburg for passing counterfeit money. This is a kind of legitemain that the Signor don't appear to understand very well.

The Bradford Reporter, declares its preference for William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for President, and William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

Mr. John R. Eck has retired from the Looming Democrat, which remains under the sole charge of Col. John F. Carter.

The Tariffs.

Since the election a movement is making among certain democrats of Pennsylvania, to procure a "modification" of the tariff, which, we presume, means an increase of tax on the consumer of coal and iron. If deemed advisable by the people at large we shall not object to the increase.

To a change of the great and leading feature of the tariff of 1846, which distinguishes it from a whig tariff—or the tariff of '42—we are emphatically opposed. To a change of the graduated schedule of taxes made for the chief object of raising a revenue, we have no objection. No objection, because, we are not wedded to any schedule, and are willing to acknowledge any fair and reasonable change that promises well to the treasury and the people. But to all increase for the purpose of taxing the laboring portion of the community to afford incidental protection to the capitalists, we do object.

The tariff is a legitimate child of England, cunningly devised to raise money from its own citizens to pay the expenses of government. Protection is an after-thought, concocted by the wealthy, to throw the weight and responsibility of payment on the laboring portion, and is the bone of contention between the rich and the poor.

With whig politicians, during an election, protection is everything—a perfect "poor man's plaster," that is to draw money from "the lord knows where," and make him independent; a genuine Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that is to cure all the ills that the country is heir to, and make everything and everybody great, glorious, rich and happy—especially the poor.

But let us examine the proposed "modification," and we can do it, perhaps, as well by asking questions that may be answered at leisure, as in any other way.

The coal factor asks an increased duty—would he do so unless he expected to be benefited thereby?

If you award the coal merchant ten per cent, will he share it with his workmen? Then who gets benefit?

Will the manufacturers of iron, and other goods, be willing to pay an advance on material, unless they are equally protected, and can they afford to pay advanced wages, either with or without the increase?

If coal, iron or manufactured goods are raised to the consumer, and to corresponding rise in the price of labor, who will receive the benefit?

Is it not apparent, that while capitalists are contending with each other in grasping from the community—the consumer—the benefits of the protection, the laboring portion, being the largest, have to pay it?

But the whig will tell you that protection does not increase, but reduces the price to the consumer.

If the coal merchant cannot afford to sell coal now at the present price, how can he afford to sell it for a less price under increased tariff taxes, and pay the same wages to the laborer?

Competition it is true, has a powerful influence over prices. But it is a dangerous experiment to offer protection with the view of inducing excessive competition in order to reduce prices; may it be infamous; because such competition not only compels a reduction of wages to the laborer, but leads to disastrous failures, and consequent distress among the poorer class of laborers, from which they never after rise, except, perhaps, isolated cases of extraordinary enterprise and perseverance.—Jeffersonian.

PRINTERS WAGES IN CALIFORNIA.—The California editors had a convention lately and fixed upon the following schedule of wages for journeymen:—For composition on morning papers, each 1000 ems, \$1.50; evening papers, \$1.25; morning papers per week \$60; evening papers \$50; job hands, \$50; hand pressmen, each taken, 1.50. Foremen of morning newspaper offices, per week, not less than 80 dollars; evening papers, per week, not less than 65 dollars; job offices, per week 60 dollars.

At the present time the aggregate of specimens of ancient coins in the United States mint is about 650 in gold, 2100 in silver, 1200 in bullion, brass, copper, &c.; in all, 3750. Of these the ancient Greek and Roman number 82 in gold, 503 in silver, and 480 in other metals: in all, 1065.

There are a number of scarce English & Colonial coins, also some very rare ancient Persian coins from the East India Company, and some very curious antiquities from Middle Asia.

The Tariff Movement, started in Berks, notwithstanding it has for its object the very thing that our whig friends heretofore advocated, does not meet with the favor in that quarter we desired to see. Obstacles will be thrown in the way of those who work for a modification for no other reason under Heaven than to still keep the question open for political purposes.—Pottsville Regis.

HEAVY VERDICT.—The Gettysburg Star gives an account of a heavy verdict obtained last week in the Common Pleas of that county, for slander in the case of J. Andrew Shriver, by his next friend Benjamin Shriver vs. William Haman. The jury found a verdict for \$3000 damages, the amount laid in the declaration.

The U. S. House of Representatives, at the present session, stands 143 Democrats to 90 Whigs, showing a Democratic majority of 53. Of these parties, there are 22 Southern Rights men, and 13 Free Soilers, 20 States have a Democratic representation, 7 a Whig representation, and 4 are divided.

TWENTY young men left March Chunk on Thursday last for California. They were all hardy and industrious mechanics, who fully understood the practice of work at home, and the Democrat thinks will not become more theoretical in their notions when once landed among the Rocks of Gold.

There are no less than fifty sewing machines, driven by steam power, in the city of New York.

Another California Arrival.

New York, November 30.—The steamer Cherokee, with full California advice, arrived here at a late hour last night. She brings 300 passengers, and upwards of \$2,500,000 in gold.

The convention for the division of California into two States met at Santa Barbara on the 30th ultimo. Only four counties were represented, and but 31 delegates were present. The Convention adopted a resolution proposing the line of division to be run along the northern boundary of Monterey county to the main coast range, running thence south with that range to a point west of the northern boundary of Tulare Lake, thence east to the northern part of said Lake, and thence in a north eastern direction to the eastern boundary of the State. This would include in the southern section, the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Louis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Monterey and about half of Mariposa, which is two-fifths of the entire area of the State. A committee were appointed to prepare an address on the subject to be presented to the Legislature.

A convention was also in reason in San Francisco for a division of the State. Nearly all the Southern counties were represented, and resolutions were passed in favor of division, after a considerable opposition as to the manner in which it should be effected.

The terrible tragedy on board the ship Challenge, resulting in the murder of ten of the crew, is still enveloped in mystery. The excitement at the wharf, when the vessel arrived at San Francisco, was very great, and an attempt was made to lynch the captain and mate, both of whom, however escaped. A reward of 500 was offered for their arrest. It was rumored, when the steamer sailed, that the captain had surrendered himself.

California was generally tranquil, and the Vigilance Committee were becoming extinct. The Indians on the borders were quiet, but it was rumored that hostilities had broken out among three tribes on the Lower Colorado.

Great discoveries of gold had been made on Queen Charlotte's Island, off the coast of British Oregon.

Trade with Oregon and the Sandwich Islands was rapidly increasing.

The accounts from the mines were of the most brilliant character. Quartz mining attracted considerable attention. The estimated yield of gold during the present year is \$75,000,000. The health of the miners was good.

The ship Dodanis, sent by the British Government in search of Sir John Franklin, had arrived at San Francisco without discovering any traces of his expedition.

Accounts from Oregon state that the immigrants with the exception of about 50 wagons, were all in. They were unusually healthy and in excellent spirits.

The miners were reaping a fair reward, though in the Chasta diggings nothing had been done since the water gave out last spring.

From the Wilkesbarre Farmer.

There are two or three subjects which our cotemporaries are beginning to agitate, for the purpose of giving to them, if possible, the force and shape of laws, which strike us as based upon sound policy and true wisdom. One of these is the exclusion of negroes seeking admission into the State, and another, the substitution of the standard of honor and interest in the place of fear and violence in the dealings between man and man.

The mixture of the black with the white population in the free States, has brought, thus far, nothing but mischief and misery to both. It has bred crime, confusion and feuds, that have threatened, and still threaten, the most fatal consequences to the dominant race. The competition in the markets of labor between the two races in the free States, has ever seemed to us unjust to the whites. Following the clear and unmistakable guidance of nature, our laws and customs, deny the equality of the races, without establishing that which should ever follow if mischief were avoided, a controlling authority on the part of the dominant race. We trust that during the approaching session of our State Legislature, some measure will be adopted to free our Commonwealth from this growing evil, and render its increase and perpetuation impossible.

In regard to the other proposition, for the further amelioration of our laws relating to debtor and creditor, important steps have already been taken. Among these, the homestead exemption, and the securing to her own use and control, of the wife's inheritance, may be mentioned as examples that have had, and are daily having, a wholesome and benevolent influence. All such laws should of course be entirely prospective and deprive no man of his just rights and remedies. But let a commencement be made somewhere, and at some date of time fix the commencement of a period when some standard shall govern the dealings of men other than craft and violence.

The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright left Philadelphia, yesterday, for Washington, to which place he repairs to contest the seat in Congress claimed by Henry M. Fuller as Representative of the 11th district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wright, we are informed, is furnished with abundant and convincing evidence to establish the fraud by which his opponent obtained the certificate of the election officers.—Pottsville Regis.

Big Leap.—A horse at Trevorton, Northumberland County, ran away last week along the line of the Railroad, and coming suddenly to an unfinished bridge, made a clear leap from one abutment to the other—a distance, afterwards accurately measured, of thirty feet! The Sunbury American is responsible for the story.

The Jewely establishment belonging to C. J. Hosel, in Lock Haven, was broken into on the night of the 24th inst., and robbed of several valuable gold watches.

The Tariff.

We observe in our exchanges, the proceedings of a meeting held in Berks county, asking for a further protection to our iron masters. The series of resolutions are well adapted to mislead the people; they are most ingeniously framed. We have no doubt some iron masters had a finger in the pie. It cannot be possible that the farmers, who are not only the bonds and sinews of the Democracy but are also the consumers of a vast proportion of the iron, should ever be so blind to their own interests, as to ask for any further advance in the price of iron, and most particularly so at this time, when their products are at the very lowest prices. We can see no necessity for a further protection to the manufacturers of iron, than the tariff of 1846 now affords them. The honest iron masters who conduct their business on economical principles, assure us that they can make iron at far profits, and ask for no further action of Congress than that afforded them by the tariff of '46. Under these circumstances, we can see no necessity in agitating this perplexed question. The Tariff has been the Whig hobby to deceive the people long enough.—That party tried it in the last campaign against Col. Bigler's election, but it would not take, neither will it take by the people, and we are unto the representative who should advocate such a measure in either our State or National Legislature.

Let us inquire—will the iron masters give the farmer five dollars per barrel for flour when it only commands three dollars seven-fifty cents elsewhere? No. Will they raise the wages of the laborer? No. Yet they have the iron conscience to ask the farmer to assist them in raising the price of iron, which is now above a fair proportion between that article and the agricultural products. Then away with the "Whig Protections!" although they may come to us endorsed from Old Berks.—Perry County Democrat.

WHAT PRINTER'S INK HAS DONE.—An exchange says: "Seven-eighths of the splendid fortunes in this country has been made through the influence of Printer's Ink—Mark that!"

Printer's ink has not only made "seven-eighths of the splendid fortunes," that have been made in our country, but also nine-tenths of the great men. Booby's transformed into statesmen, noisy talkers into eloquent orators, crack voiced singers into nightingales, murderers of Shakespeare into perfect delineators of the creatures of Avon's great bard, and humbugs into the most philanthropic of his species—all by the application of a little printer's ink. And what is more surprising, people are made to believe those things in opposition to their seven senses. Printer's ink is a great thing when properly put on.

MISSISSIPPI WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.—The office of Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, having become vacant, the Secretary of State of Miss., has issued his proclamation, calling the Senate together on the 24th ult., that a President thereof may be chosen to exercise the office of Governor until the first day of January. Mississippi thus presents the singular spectacle of being without a Governor till the Senate met on the 24th, and elected a President. Gov. Guion, who succeeded to the office, as President of the Senate, on the resignation of Gov. Quitman, had so construed the law, as to make "his term of office to expire with the period to which he was elected to the Senate, viz: on the fourth of the present month, and hence the proclamation referred to above.

ELEGANT COMPANION.—The following beautiful extract we find floating like a wail upon the waters:—

"The American Constitution.—Like one of those wondrous rocking stones reared by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the pillar of an army could not move from its place, our constitution is so evenly poised, that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It is stated that the President's Message will be sent under seal to the several Post Offices in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c., in advance, as it was last year, to be delivered to the newspaper offices the moment it is sent in to Congress. This arrangement last year worked admirably, and it saves the expense to government of expressing the message, as it used formerly to do.

MARVELOUS!—The New York Daily Times tells of a fanatical Abolitionist in that city, famous for his love and sympathy for the "poor negro," whose wife last week presented him with a fine, bouncing baby, the color of which is something like a storm-cloud in the tropics. The doubting parrot was puzzled how such a thing could have happened, but he thinks it was the result of sympathy!

ALLEGED BANK DEPUTER ARRESTED.—It is stated that Henry C. Stinson, cashier of the broken People's Bank, Paterson, N. J., was arrested about 12 o'clock on Monday night last, at the instance of D. K. Allen and others, on a charge of withdrawing his account in the People's Bank, with intent to defraud.

A mathematical wonder has appeared in Transylvania, in the form of a young girl of Wallachian origin, who cannot read or write, but solves the hardest questions in arithmetic in a moment.

The Emperor of Russia has just ordered 6000 carriages to be built for the different railways in his empire, in order to facilitate the conveyance of troops.

General Cavaignac is about to marry to Mad'le Olier, daughter of the banker of that name. The lady is said to possess a fortune of one million.

SALTY.

Dr. Graves (appropriate name) has been investing the character of the Dead Sea.—He says that the reason why animal life cannot exist in it, is because its water contains twenty-four per cent of various salts. It is in fact a pickle, in which not even a mackerel would like to swim unless it was de-funct. Dr. Graves says that the waters of the Great Salt Lake of Utah are similar. This is important. If Graves would only turn his attention now to Salt River and the reason of its peculiar effects upon political life, he would confer a great obligation on Governor Johnston and his associates, who intend to explore the head waters of that famous stream in a very short time.

ADVERTISING.

The following is a good illustration of the penny-wise, pound foolish policy which many persons adopt: A man in Saybrook, Conn., recently had a farm for sale, and was advised to advertise it; he said "he could not afford it;" the farm was sold for \$1500. The purchaser bought it "on speculation," paid \$4 for advertising, and shortly afterwards sold the same farm for two thousand dollars!

The Lockport Comet knows of a man of business in that city who once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way!

MADAME KOSSUTH ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—An address was presented in London, lately, to Madame Kossuth by a deputation from the "Society for the Emancipation of Woman." In an addition to an expression of sympathy, this address contained the wish that the wife of the honored hero of the day would communicate to these ladies her sentiments respecting their efforts to achieve the freedom of her sex. Madame Kossuth replied that she thanked them heartily for this proof of their sympathy towards herself, and, through her, more particularly towards her country; that, with respect to her own views on the emancipation of woman, she had, in earlier years, confined herself to the circle of her domestic duties, and had never attempted to look beyond it; and that later, the overwhelming course of events had left her, as might be well supposed, little leisure for any speculation of this kind: it would, moreover—such was the conclusion of her little speech—be readily forgiven her, the wife of Kossuth, a man whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished, if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance and never thought of emancipation. The admirable pertinence of this reply will be doubly appreciated, when it is mentioned that Madame Kossuth was altogether unprepared for the address of those ladies.

"WHAT A HAT!" an ejaculatory phrase in common use among the boys, doubtless originated upon the introduction of the "stocking bad" top-dressing faithfully described in the following paragraph from that racy sheet, the New-York Day-Book. The article is worn to a limited extent, by the bucks of our city; but we trust when they see themselves in the mirror which the Day-Book presents to their gaze, they will with one voice cry "hats off!" If ever we felt like knocking a man into "a cocked hat," it is when we have seen him crowned with this hideous and shapeless mass of wool:—

"THE NEW SMASHED HAT.—The smashed hat which seems to be rapidly coming into universal use is beyond all question the ugliest and meanest head-covering ever invented by the perverted genius of man. It is a sort of compromise between a shot-bag and a corn-meal pudding. The only place in which such a hat could possibly be tolerated would be on the head of the second murderer in Richard III.—With such a hat resting upon our brows, we feel that we should be capable of committing any sort of a murder or other atrocity, without regard to consequence. In fact, we consider the smashed hat a depraver of the public morals and an abatable nuisance."

South Carolina Politics.

Charleston, Nov. 28.—The legislature of the State has under consideration a bill prohibiting the citizens of such of the States as have by sympathy or encouragement obstructed the action of the fugitive slave law, from using the Courts of South Carolina, for the collection of debts, &c.

The Union men of Savannah, Ga., have nominated Dr. Arnold, as their candidate for Mayor.

Mississippi Convention.

Washington, Nov. 29.—We have intelligence from Jackson, that the Mississippi Convention has adopted resolutions to abide by the Union as it is, and by the constitution without amendment.

The Democracy of Beaver county have appointed Gen. Thomas J. Power Senatorial and David Boies Representative Delegate to the 4th of March convention without instructions.—They are friends of Gen. Cass, Bedford, Cambria and Fulton have appointed Hon. Philip Noon, of Cambria, and James B. Sanson, Esq., of Fulton, representative delegates to the 4th of March convention, with instructions to support James Buchanan for President.

DEEL EXPECTED.—The New Orleans Bee intimates that it is feared Senators Downs and Soule are about to fight, in consequence of an insult aimed at Gen. Downs in a letter of Mr. Soule's. Gen. Downs, the Beestates once had an affair of honor in which he received a wound so deep that its effects will accompany him to the grave.

Mr. Forrest, the Drowning-Room Companion says, has been offered fifteen thousand dollars for four weeks' performance in San Francisco, California, but declines, as the sum is not sufficient for the risks and personal inconveniences he will be subjected to in the passage to California.

Europe—Politics—Breadstuffs.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, of the 6th ultimo, says:—The coming year, say the political seers-eyers, is laden with three great political events: all of them are, it is true, contingent; but all are strongly marked with probability of occurrence, and each and all of them, should they occur, calculated to materially affect the welfare of Great Britain.—The great events to be apprehended in 1852 are political disturbance in France, in Italy, and in Germany; financial embarrassment and national bankruptcy in Austria; and scarcity of food, and all the horrors and evils unavoidably arising from it, in the North of Europe, and generally throughout Germany.—We have been preparing ourselves for the first two of these calamities for some months past; but the last is a lately arisen cloud in the European horizon.

We are willing to hope that the occurrence of any one or all of these calamities, grievous as they would be to the country and the people that had to bear them, would not affect England socially or politically; would not disturb her quietness at home, or her peaceable relations abroad; but each and all would prove highly injurious to her commerce, and destructive to her trade with the Continent of Europe. When it is remembered that of the seventy millions which England now exports, no less than twenty-eight of those millions—a much larger sum than the amount of British exports to the whole of the Colonial possessions and India put together—is taken by the nations of Continental Europe, it must be admitted that anything which is likely to affect the commercial relations of England with those countries is not to be overlooked in our estimate of the future. Of the three anticipated evils, perhaps a scarcity of food, with the unavoidable accompaniment of high prices, is the most to be dreaded; because, if there were not on the continent any symptoms of political ferment and financial embarrassment they will be sure to be induced by the pressure of these calamities. We will not speak of the condition of France; something new, and probably decisive respecting the communication to Germany and Italy the year 1852 must bring many new events; and if to the former, full as Germany is of all the fermenting elements of discord and discontent, be added famine at the north and national bankruptcy at Vienna, what can be reasonably looked for but the breaking out of an overwhelming torrent of anarchy and confusion? And Italy, if her oppressors are busy at home, will not let the opportunity pass unimproved.

That there has been a general and very serious failure of crops throughout Germany, is no longer a matter of doubt: this applies to nearly every description of grain. The wheat is also almost a general failure. Wheat is already twenty five per cent dearer than it was in May; rye about the same; and potatoes fifty per cent higher. The vine has somewhat recovered under an unusually warm and genial October sun; but the wine will be poor and small in quantity, the fruit having suffered from a disease similar to that of the potato. Such is the alarm among the farmers in the Rhenish provinces that a considerable quantity of cattle has been sold at half the ordinary price, owing to the anticipated scarcity of winter feed. Not only the crops of the last harvest were deficient, but the old stock on hand is more than usually reduced by supplies for the large army on foot. The Prussian Government is beset with petitions for the prohibition of exports of grain, and for the suspension of the duties upon imports. Large purchases have already been made of Olesava wheat, under the expectation that these petitions will be acceded to. Some of the governments of southern Germany, particularly that of Wurtemberg, are making large purchases of corn. The markets at Rotterdam, Hamburg and Cologne, are brisk, and from all parts of the interior of Germany large orders continue to be received. In the course of last week 10,000 quarters were sent from England. Certainly the English corn market is at present more favorable to the producer than the consumer; but even in the latter capacity we have abundant reason to be satisfied with our bountiful harvest. Much of the Hungarian wheat has already been consumed in Bohemia; and it is said that unless very considerable help is contributed by the Government, half of the population of Galicia and Transylvania must perish during the coming winter. This aid the Government is in no condition to yield, for their already more than a probability that the Austrian Minister of Finance must have recourse to a forced loan to keep the wheels of government going a little longer. It will be levied chiefly upon Trieste, and in Bohemia and Moravia; and it would have a ruinous effect upon the entire country, and give a fearful impetus and concentration to the general discontent. Under these appearances of an interruption in our commercial dealings with continental Europe, it is pleasant to reflect that with all the rest of the world—east, west, and south—there has not been for many years a better promise of a good trade than there is at the present moment.

"The world is governed too much." The aphorism is true, and we should study it well. Our republic is very large, and has interests as diversified as it has apparent differences in estimate, soil, agricultural productions, and peculiarities in the condition of its society. In the attempt to govern too much lies the greatest danger before us. The tenure of our Union and its harmony are to be determined by the degree of consideration this saying receives. We may exist and prosper by leaving undisturbed those things upon which general agreement is impracticable; but once declare them to be essentials, and dangers arise.—Washington Telegraph.

ILLINOIS BANKING LAW DEFEATED.—We learn from the St. Louis papers, of the 15th, that, contrary to all expectations, the Illinois Banking Law has been defeated.