Weekly Sentinel.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.
A LARGE MAMMOTH SHEET,
Is issued every THURSDAY from the office
32½ EAST WASHINGTON STREET
And sent to subscribers, in all parts of the United State
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WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

A National Democratic Newspaper-----Devoted to the Union and True Interests of the Country.

LARRABEE, BINGHAM & CO.] [PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.] [EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOLUME XVI. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1856. NUMBER 27.

REMEMBER
THAT THE
DAILY STATE SENTINEL,
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The Cabinet.

Whatever may be thought of the policy of making the new cabinet under the administration of President Buchanan, thus early, the subject of newspaper speculation, it is one that will be more or less on people's tongues and editor's pens from this day to the fourth of March next. As long as the qualifications of distinguished Democrats for Cabinet offices are discussed in the right spirit and with a single eye to the public weal, no harm can result from the discussion, if it should be productive of no good. It must be the desire, we think, of every true Democrat and of every sincere friend of the Republic, that Mr. Buchanan should surround himself by such a Cabinet as will give success to his administration upon the principles of the Cincinnati Platform. Even when animated by such feelings, it is not to be expected that public preference should manifest itself in favor of any very limited number of individuals, where there are so many who would reflect credit upon a post of that character. Mr. Buchanan has a large field of good and worthy men from whom to select his official advisers, and the judgment and keen discrimination of the man, as evinced in a public career of nearly forty years, afford the fullest guaranty that the American people may repose with the utmost safety upon the wisdom of his choice.

These remarks are suggested by the appearance in the Cincinnati Enquirer, of yesterday, of a long article passing in review the names of such distinguished Democrats as public opinion might be likely to single out for Cabinet appointments, and concluding by naming particular individuals for the respective offices to be filled by the President. The article of the Enquirer is conceived in the right spirit, and is, in every respect, unexceptionable. As a matter of general interest, we give the result of the Enquirer's speculations, or, to speak more properly, its preferences, in reference to the Cabinet to be appointed for the next four years:

SECRETARY OF STATE,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSTON, of Georgia.
SECRETARY OF TREASURY,
DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York.
SECRETARY OF WAR,
JOHN A QUITMAN, of Mississippi.
SECRETARY OF NAVY,
JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware.
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana.
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, of Mass.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN W. STEVENSON, of Kentucky.

Not among the least interesting features of the article of the Enquirer is the following beautiful and well deserved tribute to our own State and to two of her prominent citizens whose names are closely identified with her past history, and whose gallant services in the cause of Democracy entitle them to an honorable future.

"In the arrangement of a Cabinet and in the distribution of the high offices of the Administration there is no State which can present stronger claims for consideration and favor than Indiana, that gallant and true State of the West, which, at a perilous moment in the recent severe conflict, came so happily to the relief and salvation of the party, and who of that State—besides the distinguished and energetic Democrat who now fills so worthily the second post in the Republic, and whose eminent tact and ability cannot be spared from the floor of the Senate—has rendered more brilliant services in that contest than Governor Wright? The Secretaryship of the Interior is a position in the said Administration for which few men possess higher qualifications than Governor Wright. His appointment would give universal satisfaction.

☞ The New York Herald announces that the following gentlemen will probably be candidates for U. S. Senator next winter, at Albany: Horace Greely, James Watson Webb, William C. Bryant, Henry J. Raymond, and James Gordon Bennett.

This list is made up entirely of the representatives of the newspaper press, embracing the editors of the Tribune, the Courier and Enquirer, the Evening Post, the Times and the Herald.

Bennett, we presume, acts upon the principle that he "who neglects to provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."

The politicians must look out for themselves.

THE DELAWARE LANDS IN KANSAS.—The Delaware Trust lands in Kansas, to be sold on the 17th inst., lie mostly in what is known as the Kansas Valley, commencing on the Missouri River, a few miles above the mouth of the Kansas River, and are supposed to be the best in the United States. They embrace a strip of ten miles in width, extending westward forty miles, two hundred thousand acres of which are to be sold.

Although the land is of great value, the great body of it has been appraised by the Government at only one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—the lowest sum which the treaty would allow—and the highest at twelve dollars. The average appraisement per acre is said to be one dollar and seventy-five cents. The 2,500 lots in Leavenworth are appraised at from $2 to $10 each, only by those officially appointed to fix the valuation. The average is about $3 50 a lot.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.—The New Orleans papers announce that a company of merchants in Havre have established a line of steamships between that city and New Orleans.—There are three steamers in the line. The first sailed from Havre, on the 30th September. By touching at Havana, and connecting branch lines of steamers thence with the other West India and Gulf ports, this line would be a successful rival of the English West India Line, and would prove a paying enterprise we should think; while it would afford valuable facilities to trade between New Orleans and France, which is now done principally through the New York steamship lines. It is a wonderful undertaking for New Orleans, that with all her foreign commerce, owns scarcely a ship, and who has always been dependent upon New York companies to keep up her steam communications along her own coasts, and with Texas and Florida.

☞ Clay County Coal is selling in this city at 15 cents a bushel.

A Visit to Mrs. James K. Polk.

One of the many pleasing incidents, says the Nashville Union, of the recent Convention was the well-conceived and appropriate visit of the various companies, escorted by the Union Guards, to the residence of the estimable relic of the late President, James K. Polk. The companies approached the grounds by the main entrance on Church-st. and filed through the yard, with marked precision and decorum, paying their respects and passing out in the same order in which they entered. Such manifestations of respect were no less appropriate on the part of the military than they were gratifying to the distinguished lady. The Union adds:

Having been so much identified with public life, and partaken so fully of the sentiments of her illustrious husband, for long years the pride and support of the Democratic party, it is but natural that she should feel an interest in the success of the Democracy and the consequent ascendancy of its principles. But whilst she is a cordial well-wisher for the triumph of our party on this and all other occasions, she maintains inviolate that lady-like reserve and abstinence from all overt political action, so becoming to one of her age and position in the esteem of the American people, irrespective of party. We trust that she may be long spared by the decree of a kind Providence, a noble specimen of our country women, to adorn society with her accomplishments and virtue, and as a surviving link between her distinguished husband and the generation that is coming after him.

WHISKY.—The Cincinnati Gazette, concluding an article on the manufacture of whisky, says:

"We have no data upon which to base an estimate of the quantity of whisky produced in the Ohio Valley. The quantity sold in this market annually is about 220,000 barrels, or nine million gallons. This is probably not more than one-half the aggregate production of Ohio and Indiana alone. Presuming that the production is eighteen million gallons, and we find the consumption of corn to be four and a half million bushels, to produce which requires a million and a quarter acres of good land, is it probable the production of Whisky in the Ohio Valley is fifty million gallons per annum, involving a consumption of twelve and a half million bushels corn, the average value of which is five million dollars.

The estimates and calculations of the Gazette, respecting the production of whisky along the Ohio, probably approximate correctness, as very likely would its statistics with reference to the consumption thereof; but it has certainly made a most egregious blunder with regard to the number of fat Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky acres it takes to grow four and a half million bushels of corn. "A million and a quarter acres of good land" anywhere in the West, would, in any ordinary season, produce nearer seventy-five million bushels of that grain. Any thrifty farmer, taking the Gazette's figures, the present year, would count himself up dead broke.

HOGS.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, reviewing the hog market, and speculating on pork prospects, says:

Those who believe that the crop of hogs will be as large as last season, are more numerous than those who anticipate a deficiency. There is now no foreign demand, and it is generally conceded, we believe, that the export to Europe for the ensuing year will fall considerably short, as compared with the season just closed. These views are of course against high prices, and being apparently well founded, it will be difficult to drive dealers entertaining them from their position. Those who have hogs to sell, will, therefore, perceive that it will not be safe to make calculations upon realizing $6 on per 100 lbs. net. For the one dealer who would at this time be willing to transact a regular business at $6, there are ten who consider that it would be unsafe to pay over an average of $5. The tendency of prices is now towards this figure. Some days ago sales were made at $6 37½, while yesterday the market was dull at $6. To check this downward tendency will require a very decided reaction in the provision market, which at this time does not seem probable.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.—We are indebted to the Home Journal for the following free translation of a suggestive passage from "Les Femmes," a recently published work of Alphonso Karr. It contains a world of wisdom, if the reader's philosophy can find it out:

"I called the other day upon a pretty woman, whom I found in a state of melancholy. 'I feel quite sad,' she said; 'I had been reading some fairy tales yesterday, and I dreamt all last night, of those delightful godmothers who overwhelm you with precious gifts—such as Prince Lutin's cap of roses, which made him invisible—Prince Loulon's ring, which made him so charming that no woman could resist him; and I awoke quite discouraged to find myself once more fallen into the prose of actual life.' 'I see,' was my reply, 'you have not your eyes sufficiently about you. The prodigies you speak of are constantly being reproduced in our own time. "You have only to tell the people who come to see you that you are niece, cousin or goddaughter to a man in high office, and you will soon see how much beauty and wit the discovery will add to the stock of those gifts you already possess; you will see how much admiration and flattery will be lavished upon you. And, unlike the girls in the fairy tales, you will have no occasion to be really the god-daughter; to say that you are, will be sufficient. I know a man who is a brute and a clown by birth and education; clumsily made, and as great a fool as it is possible to be. Well, when this fellow puts on his finger a certain ring, decorated with a large pebble, of the species they call diamond, he becomes witty, well-bred, handsome, and an amusing companion—at least people regard him as such. Whenever I wish to make myself invisible, I have a certain old hat, rusty and napless, which I put on as Prince Lutin put on his cap of roses. To this I add a certain seedy paletot. Lo and behold! I become immediately invisible. Not a being in the town sees, recognizes or speaks to me.'"

A COINCIDENCE.—Madame Charoval, in 1790, was riding in the forest of Creci, and being out of sight of her servants, was attacked by two robbers, one of whom stood with a pistol before her, and the other behind. She, with an appearance of courage, pretended to draw a pistol from the holsters of her saddle. The fellows immediately fired, but, fortunately, in such a direction that they were both shot dead, and the lady escaped.

Was there ever a more striking coincidence than exists between the above, and the late election? The Democratic party abandoned by the hirelings, was met by the two thieves, Republicanism and Know Nothingism, pistol in hand; the two miscreants fired, but shot each other, leaving the Democracy unharmed to take charge of and conduct the affairs of the nation for four years after.

☞ The U. S. Land Office, re-established at Vincennes, is now ready for business.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

As we have anticipated throughout the year, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the foreign imports at this port received a check in October. Each previous month from January 1st showed an increase upon the comparative total of the preceding year, until on the 1st of Oct. the increase had amounted to about fifty-eight and a half millions. In October, the imports show a decrease of $1,779 439 as compared with last year, but an increase of $2,794 554 as compared with October, 1854.

The total imports of foreign merchandize and specie at New York since January 1st are $56,683 329 greater than for the corresponding ten months of last year, and $23,649,076 greater than for the same period of 1854.

How long this turn in the current of imports will continue it is, of course, impossible to tell; but the stringency in the foreign money market, instead of checking shipments, as one writer has predicted, will evidently have the effect of increasing the exports of merchandise. We look, however, for a general diminution of imports throughout the next eleven months.

The exports from New York to foreign ports for the month of October were very large, including nearly five millions of specie. The total, exclusive of specie, was only $515,245 less than the very large amount for October of last year, and was $1,215 536 greater than for October of 1854.

The total exports, exclusive of specie, since January 1st, are $13,075 870 greater than for the corresponding ten months of last year, and $13,712 373 greater than for the same period of 1854. The shipments of produce are now very large and will continue so throughout the fall.

The receipts for customs at New York for October, show an increase, the total withdrawn from warehouse, upon which duties have been paid, being very large, and, as we suppose, the receipts consisting of merchandise paying a scale of duties above the average, which is a fraction below 25 per cent. The total of goods thrown upon the market in October is $13,205 982, while the receipts would indicate half a million more. Several payments have been made into the Sub-Treasury, on account of duties in Western districts, but these have not passed through the Collector's office, and are not included in the total.

The revenue for the current calendar year will be very large, far above the wants of our economical administration; but the party now defeated in the country had the majority in the last House of Representatives, and refused to report a bill for the modification of the tariff in season for action at the last session of Congress.

HOGS AND PORK.—The Louisville *Democrat* of the 8th says, Messrs. Hall, Hunt & Co. opened the season the day before—slaughtering one hundred and fifty head of hogs. Small hogs were freely offered at 4c.

The Louisville Price *Current* says the following was the stock of Pork, Bulk Meats, Bacon and Lard, held by Packers and Commission Merchants in Louisville, at following dates:

	Oct. 1st.	Nov. 1st.
Mess Pork, brls.,	14,052	4,582
Thin Mess,	140	none
Rump,	55	none
Tierces Lard	29	none
Barrel Lard,		none
Keg Lard,	449	none
Bulk Shoulders, pcs.,	43,000	35,005
Do Sides,	none	none
Do Hams,	none	none
Bacon Shoulders,	67,238	40,388
Do Sides,	17,162	9,450
Do Hams, can.,	43,334	26,913

The stock of pork at New York on the 1st inst., was 8,906 brls., against 17,904 on the first of October, and 27,552 on the first of November, 1855. The stock of beef on the 1st inst. was 8,084 brls. against 14,438 1st of October, and 3,682 on the 1st of November, 1855.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday, says:

"Hogs were offered to-day, for delivery, at easier rates, but one lot in the depot brought $6 37½c. Sales were made of green meat at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, and 7¼c for hams. New mess pork is offered for future delivery at $16; and small sales of old were made at $16 50. The figures at which the market has opened for green meat, and the prices obtainable for pork and lard for delivery, discourage packers, who, in most cases, show no disposition to operate at present figures. A private letter from New York says that the stock of pork in that market is down to 4,890 bbls., of which, 1,200 bbls. are sold for shipment."

The Vincennes *Sun* of the 8th inst. hears of no movement in hogs, of consequence, in its neighborhood. Some few sales were making at $4 gross and $4 50 nett. Several heavy dealers in hogs were looked for at that point daily.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Thomas S. Cunningham, one of the Democratic Presidential electors, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the appointment of Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Burrell.

The expenditure of the Quartermasters' Department of the Army, for the last fiscal year amounts to nearly $7,000,000.

General Harney was, at the last accounts, at Tampa, rapidly completing his arrangements for settling the Indian difficulties in Florida.

There is no truth in the rumor brought by the last European mails, that the United States desire to become a party to the Congress at Paris.

☞ The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the ruling of Judge Minot, late Commissioner of Pensions, making a discrimination between the volunteer and regular service. The Secretary decides that the soldiers in either kind of service are equally entitled to bounty land. This decision will remove the suspension from a great number of claims for bounty land now pending in the office under the act of 1855.

☞ The New York Herald says the election of Mr. Buchanan will "come like a thunder-clap on the European governments." No doubt of it. The monarchists of Europe have never exhibited a very high degree of partiality for Democratic thunder from America.

Ninety Days in the Importing Business—What a Fast Young Man can Do and what One Did.

The arrest of the young man Thomas P. Wright, and the developments thereby brought out, continue to be a subject of general remark, not only on 'Change and among business men, but with the community at large.

As a revelation of "sharp practice," it throws entirely in the shade the operations of that other fast man Huntington, the Wall-st. broker. And besides, it is vastly more romantic; though to be sure, as in all such cases, it is, in a measure, a sad reality—at least to the victims.

The story, though extending over a period of only ninety days, would be a very long one if told in detail. 'Tis slightly complicated too, and the financial terms necessary to its elucidation would bother any but a business man well posted up.

The suit upon which the arrest of Wright was ordered, and which is now pending, is brought by Jean J. Suiter, et al., and is only one of a dozen of a similar character.

The proceeding is under the act against fraudulent and absconding debtors, and is intended to compel the prisoner to account to his creditors for all the property now in his possession.

John W. Wright, the second defendant, and the brother and partner of the prisoner, is now in Illinois, it is said, with the books of the concern.

According to Mr. T. P. Wright's own statement, there is a vast discrepancy between his effects and liabilities.

He acknowledges the following liabilities:

SCHEDULE OF LIABILITIES.

The firm owes to Denistoun, Wood & Co. about.....	$30,000 00
As collateral security for a part of this claim, the said D., W. & Co. hold certain promissory notes and bills of exchange, but of the amount thereof the said Wright has no knowledge.	
Jane E. P. Wright about..	13,000 00
Edinburg & Glasgow Bk, about	7,000 00
Henny and others, about.....	5,000 00
Actions have also been commenced against Thomas P. and John W. Wright, on the following claims, viz.:	
Jean and Jacob Suiter.....	5,000 00
Matthew Dunnett and another..	815 76
Daniel McArthur and others.....	1,515 66
James Brown.....	374 00
Robert B. Park.....	448 20
James Brown.....	901 52
Matthew Dunnett and another..	582 78
Matthew Dunnett and another..	212 63
Jean Fisch and another.....	393 93
Lewis Park.....	900 00
James Porteous.....	826 65
J. N. Fisch and another,.....	3,952 00
C. W. Chaz.....	167 76
Total.....	$71,080 75

Besides these, two actions are commenced against the defendent, which, if successful, leave him in further debt:

To John Higgins.....	$1,281 00
To J. Higgins and J. Farrell.....	2,500 00
His individual liabilities amount to	776 00
Total.....	$75,637 95

Parties likely to know are of opinion that the total amount of his liabilities will greatly exceed those which he thus acknowledges.

The following he states to be a correct inventory of

HIS EFFECTS:

1 trunk,	7 pairs pants,
1 valise,	5 vests,
1 carpet bag,	11 shirts,
2 overcoats,	10 collars,
3 frock coats,	6 suits under clothes,
2 linen coats,	7 cravats,
14 handkercheifs,	1 pair sleeve-buttons.

An interest in the copartnership of Wright, Bros, now hopelessly insolvent, to which, it is believed, J. S. Sullivan, of New York, owes about $900.

When asked on the examination, whether the above statements signed by himself were correct, to his own knowledge, he replied: "I don't know; Thompson says it is."

The other statements made by him at the examination were equally interesting, if not startling, as showing some loose business operations all around.

The further examination will be looked for with interest, but unless Wright's "trunk," "valise" and "carpet bag" contains some of the "real" his creditors will have poor picking at best.

An affidavit, embodying the following statements, will be made, we understand, at the forthcoming examination:

This, Thomas P. Wright, was for some time book-keeping in the highly respectable house of John Higgins & Co., of this city, the senior member of which is now our Consul to Belfast, Ireland. So well and ably did he perform his duties in this capacity, that he won esteem of his employers and their confidence, to such an extent that during the absence of the firm, in 1854-5, in Europe, he held their power of Attorney.

Of this power he availed himself. By pledging the firm, whose interests were entrusted to his care, he obtained a credit upon the firms bankers at Glasgow, for $50,000, with which sum he went to Europe, (representing himself as the exclusive owner of this sum) to make arrangements for continuing the firm with this supposed additional capital and he to be a partner. He took with him letters of introduction from some Wall street bankers, and these he used to forward his designs. He also represented himself to be a millionaire, and played all his parts so plausibly that he finally succeeded in buying the firm out with their own assets.

The property thus turned over to him amounted to about $200,000, and he actually prevailed upon one of the largest creditors of the estate (a Cannie Scot) to garnish he firm of Higgins & Co., and the other creditors, in the faithful liquidation of the liabilities of the estate, so that the late firm are now held harmless.

The $50,000 credit which he had obtained in the manner above mentioned, he deposited in the Western Bank of Glasgow.

Soon after he returned to this city and continued the importing business from the first of January last, in Vesey street, under the name of "Wright Brothers." Here he seemed to prosper greatly. He lived grandly occupied a brown stone front in Twenty-third street, kept a span of horses, and in fact, went it decidedly strong.

His career was very brilliant, but very brief! In ninety days after its establishment the "Wright Brothers" collapsed.

And so ends the first part of this singu story of ninety days in the Importing Business.

The second part is now performing before Judge Oakley at Superior Court Chambers, and will be continued on Thursday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Wright is a "know nothing" in this strange affair.

In consequence, we ask "Thompson" (without the P.)

Where are the books of the firm?
Where are the goods?
Where is the money?—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ At the recent State Fair, Dr. Stark, of Hanover, Va., got a premium of $20 for raising 840 measured (not estimated) bushels of turnips to the acre. Mr. Stephens, of Henrico, raised 392 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Ain't they whoppers—the turnips and potatoes

The Progress of Crime.

The Albany Times refers to having spoken of an extensive fraud lately against the Crystal Palace Company, by a confidential clerk by the name of Robson. Robson got a salary of £150. His expenses footed up to £5,000 a year. The difference between these two sums was made by swindling the company. Robson was slightly given to splurge. He kept his groom and coachman in dashing liveries, and had his three domestic servants to attend him and his wife. He, in addition, considered it necessary to his enjoyments to have something more to beguile his leisure hours, and he took under his protection Miss B——, a courtezan of some celebrity, for whom he took —— cottage, in the Park road, St. John's wood, and fitted it up in style of surpassing elegance, and in addition, provides for her a handsome brougham, with coachman, &c., with liveries to match.

His attention to the damsel was perfectly lavish, and it was only a few months ago that he presented her with an elegant dressing-case, furnished with silver, which cost the trifling sum of £37. Not content with this expensive indulgence of his profligacy, Robson took under his care another young lady, (Miss C——), who had been a favorite "Columbine," and established her in a house in Craven street, where he kept her at an extravagant rate. This lady, however, he had managed to get off his hands by lending £300 to a young gentleman who has married her. In addition to all this, Robson was actually in treaty for the purchase of Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, from its present owner, at a cost of £5,000, but before the bargain had been concluded, the bubble burst, and he was obliged to cut.

A short time before he absconded, Robson paid £60 to an upholsterer in the Borough, for five sets of curtains for his house at Kilburn; and the elegance and style in which that dwelling was furnished, may be imagined from the fact, that on the sale of its furniture at the auction-rooms of Mr. Oxenham, of Oxford street, it realized no less a sum than £1,300.

It is said that his frauds, instead of being £5,000, as stated, will reach the enormous sum of £30,000, or $150,000. Robson is of the Huntington school of financiers, and should certainly have an office in Wall street.

Singular Political Bet.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.

Major Benjamin Pearley Poore, the late Fillmore candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, arrived in the city this afternoon, with his wheelbarrow and barrel of apples, which he had wheeled all the way from Newburyport, a distance of thirty-six miles, in two and a half days. The job was in fulfillment of a bet with Colonel Burbank, the Fremont State Senator elect, that Fillmore would get more votes in Massachusetts than Fremont.

The Major, wheeling his apples, was accompanied up State street about two o'clock by the Fillmore Clubs of Boston, and Charleston, a military company and a mounted cavalcade of citizens. The novelty of the performance attracted many thousands of the people, and the Major was greeted with tremendous and tumultuous applause from all sides. He delivered the apples to Colonel Burbank on the steps of the Tremont House, when both gentlemen delivered congratulatory speeches, mounted on the barrel. Ten thousand people were present.

EFFECTS OF CLEANLINESS.—Count Rumford, the celebrated practical philosopher, whose writings have been of greater value to mankind than the abstract speculations of a host of metaphysicians, thus describes the advantages of cleanliness:

With what care and attention do the feathered race wash themselves, and put their plumage in order; and how perfectly neat, clean, and elegant they do appear.—Among the beasts of the field, we find that those which are the most cleanly are the most gay and cheerful, or are distinguished by a certain air of tranquility and contentment, and singing birds are always remarkable for the neatness of their plumage. So great is the effect of cleanliness upon man, that it extends even to his moral character. Virtue never dwelt long with filth; nor do I believe there ever was a person scrupulously attentive to cleanliness who was a consummate villain.

HOW FREMONT WAS ELECTED BY FIGURES.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer tells the following:

"An ardent French lady in this city, anxious to demonstrate the certainty of his election before the returns came in, took her pencil and a card on which she had previously made a memorandum of fifty pounds of butter purchased, and after taking down the number of electoral votes of all the several Northern States she could sustain her countenance in claiming from Maine to Iowa, her figures would foot up but 100, and not having confidence to claim Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois, in her embarrassment and anxiety to make her figures confirm her pretensions, she added to the column of electoral votes the fifty pounds of butter and elected him by ONE majority!

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—We are informed that the Know Nothing election board of Warsaw, Kosciusko county, refused to receive the votes of more than 300 legal voters, because they were guilty of the high crimes of being of Irish birth, working on the railroad, and worse than all, designed to vote the Democratic ticket. Many of those who were thus disfranchised had been residents of the county for years, and most if not all of them, were as well entitled to vote as those who assumed the right to set the laws at defiance and arbitrarily decide that none should vote but such as they in their wisdom might see fit to bestow the boon upon.

The same course was pursued at the October election, and this is the way the large fusion majority in that benighted county was obtained.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

GUTTA PERCHA FOR HORSE SHOES.—A Philadelphia mechanic has constructed a horse shoe in such a manner that it requires no nails, and can be put on by any one, without the aid of a blacksmith. Attached to the shoe is a flange extending around the hoof, and at the back of the shoe, which lies over the frog of the horse's foot, is a joint, held in its place by a screw, which allows the shoe to open and close, so as to accommodate itself to the size of the hoof. Between the hoof and the plate is placed a layer of gutta-percha, for the purpose of preventing injury to the hoof or leg of the horse by concussion while running over hard roads or streets. The mechanism is very simple, and the application of gutta-percha a new and ingenious idea.

HOOP ACCIDENTS.—A few months ago, as a gentleman and lady were passing into one of our churches, the lady's skeleton skirt became detached from her person and fell at her feet, but she managed to KICK it behind the door, and left it to the care of the sexton. The gentleman noticed that the lady met with some obstruction in passing into the church, but was ignorant of the cause.

A few days ago, while a lady was passing along one of our streets, a hoop dropped upon the sidewalk. A lad coming up behind the lady, picked up the hoop and presented it to her, but she disowned it.—*New Bedford Standard.*

To the Democratic Party of the United States.

NATIONAL DEM. COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NOVEMBER 6, 1856.

The trust of conducting the national canvass, confided to the Democratic National Resident Committee, has been discharged with the fidelity which the honor and the exigency of that trust alike demanded, and the committee has to unite its congratulations with your own in announcing the success of the Democratic ticket by a decided and gratifying majority.

The struggle is over, and the Union is safe. Ours is, indeed, a new and signal triumph. Heretofore our victories have been achieved over those who, like ourselves, were friends of the Union. This has been a conquest over its enemies. Heretofore our antagonists have contended with fraternal eagerness for the honor of promoting the progress or of insuring the duration of the republic. Those whom we have just vanquished sought, under a treacherous adherence to the forms of the constitution, to rob it of all of its essence and vitality. The principles of the Democratic party having become the established policy of the federal government, it became necessary for its enemies to organize some new and desperate combination to overthrow it. An unnatural alliance between fanaticism and venality has engendered a monster which the Democratic party has with great peril sought out and destroyed.

That monster was sectionalism.

The circumstances under which the evil originated were peculiar. The land had been clouded by a miasma of error. The belief that one part of the Union had been invaded by the institutions of another, and that the federal government had lent its power to promote this injustice, had spread with epidemical rapidity. It had been injected into the circulation of popular thought with all the force of an unscrupulous press, and was spread broadcast over the land by the whole representative influence. It seemed at one time almost in vain to pursue with the antidote of truth and reason this venomous error as it sped through the channels of public opinion.

Our enemies had chosen their ground with skill; they had recruited their ranks with all the influences which would combine an army. They proclaimed the ultimate abolition of slavery as the incentive to the fanatic—the division of the spoils as the reward of the mercenary. The pretended invasion of a sacred right constituted their appeal to those with patriotic impulses, whilst a feigned regard for the Union was to secure the support or neutrality of all whose material interests were involved in its duration. These devices had organized a formidable array. Masses of honest and earnest men were deluded by the teachers whom they had trusted into the belief that their government had betrayed and their fellow citizens had oppressed them. Divines, girded with the sword and clothed with the authority of the Gospel, preached bloody resistance to the laws as the most acceptable service to God. Woman quitted her peaceful station to animate with her apprehensions those to whom her wishes are ever a command; and the youth, indoctrinated by wiley managers, responded with enthusiasm to false appeals addressed to their innate and generous hatred of opposition. Politicians speculated philosophically upon the capacity of the Constitution, caring only to know whether its native strength of structure would bear the agitation necessary to secure the success of their nefarious schemes, and still leave enough of stability to insure their enjoyment.

It was the purpose of these conspirators to secure possession of the government if it perished—as it must have perished—in their grasp. It was their purpose to inaugurate the North as the dominant section. The rule of eligibility was to be obedience to the sway and conformity to the opinions of the dominant section. The subjugation of Ireland by force, division, and bribery was to be reproduced upon this continent, and the Southern States were to be reduced to a mere provincial appendage of the federal government. Such was the plan, and disunion must have followed its accomplishment. Southern men would have only differed as to the hour and mode of separation. The cement which binds the fabric of the Union would have lost its cohesion in the fires of the conflict, and the majestic fabric would have crumbled and fallen in ruins, never again to be reconstructed.

Never was the republic in such peril. Never were the friends of the Union, from any sufficient existing grievance, less prepared to have apprehended a conspiracy so atrocious. But those to whom you had committed the safety of the republic were faithful to their trust. The Democratic party was, by common consent, acknowledged to be the sole party of the Union, and was charged with its defence. Sound and truthful documents adequate to the emergency were prepared, and circulated to an extent scarcely inferior to that of the errors which they were intended to counteract. Able and eloquent orators were impressed into the service of the Union. They responded with an alacrity worthy that with which their ancestry had repaired to the battle field in the same holy cause. Never was there more harmony in the Democratic cause. Never did patriots of every party earn more true glory than when they enrolled themselves in the recent canvass under the banner of Democracy, and marched to fight for the salvation of the Union.

Fellow-citizens, the contest is, for the present, over. The Democratic party is again in control of the government. It will have ample opportunity to convince those who have been misled, that its only object is the establishment of equal rights, not the propagation of a sectional policy. It will show the world that it desires only to promote the political and commercial progress of this great republic—to advance the cause of human civilization and liberty, not to acquire the property of other nations by force or fraud. It will demonstrate that Democratic principles are alone adequate to the effectual administration of the government, and that they are, as they have been, fully competent to insure the success of that Republican empire which our fathers have founded and committed to our care.

In closing the performance of the arduous and responsible duties confided to our hands by the confidence of the Democratic party, we have to return our thanks to Providence for having permitted us in any sense, however humble, to have been instrumental in preserving our beloved country from a conspiracy so dangerous to its peace and tranquility, and in having contributed to a result so conclusive of the established ascendancy of Democratic principles, and so auspicious to the permanency of the Union.

CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER, Chair.

☞ The betting on Kentucky has been very heavy. We know of many instances of bets of extraordinary magnitude having been made on the result of the late election. Lands, negroes, cash—everything that is property in Kentucky—has been staked throughout the State. Hundreds of men are doubtless entirely ruined, and thousands sorely impoverished.—*Cin. Com.*

☞ A chaplain was once preaching to a class of collegians about the formation of bad habits. "Gentlemen," he said, "close your ear against bad discourses." The scholars immediately clapped their hands to their ears, and the chaplain looked rather funny at so practical a demonstration.

Casting Aside their own Weapons.

Among the powerful aids by which the Black Republican party has been enabled to reach its present towering prominence, may be numbered the Pulpit and Petticoats. Clergymen of all denominations have converted the pulpit into a political forum. Instead of preaching the real "gospel according to St. Matthew, Mark, Luke or John," they have preached the political gospel according to Kansas. Instead of expounding the bible; the version of King James—they have harangued their congregation on the subject of slavery and disunion, and strewn their pews with campaign documents for Fremont and Dayton.

Women, too, have been impressed into the service of Black Republicanism. Instead of fulfilling the mission of peace and of love for which they are so peculiarly fitted, they have thrown themselves into the "*party breaches*," and faced the din of political strife with truly masculine courage and energy. The whole tribe of Filkinses and Nicholses have caused the welkin to ring with the noisy shouts that have been sent up over their fiery and passionate appeals from the stump. It is only during seasons of political excitement like that through which we have just passed, that such things are regarded with favor or even tolerated. As public feeling assumes its wonted tone, such violations of the proprieties of life on the part of the gentler sex—such a prostitution of their holy calling, on the part of those who proclaim themselves ministers of God, are looked upon with a feeling very much akin to shame and disgust.

Thus it is that we now see these very partizans who have reaped the full benefit of this combination of the influence of the Priesthood and Woman against the Democracy, exhorting these self-enrolled political recruits, to retrace their steps and confine themselves to their legitimate calling. This is as it should be. It is never too late to retrieve a wrong; never too late to raise the voice of warning against a course of action which aims direct blows at the purity of the altar and the genial influences of the domestic fire-side It is to be regretted, however, that these conscientious advisers of erring Reverends and "strong minded women" had no eye to their "short comings" till after the election. Does it not show that they were too ready to "wink at sin," as long as there was any prospect of their receiving the benefit of it? How much more strongly would it have spoken for their consistency and honesty if they had rebuked the evil in the act of commission, instead of waiting till the mischief had been accomplished. They take the precaution to "lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen." The fact, however, is not without its significance. It shows that Democrats who denounced this wholesale and headlong interference of the clergy in the partizan politics of the country did it in no captious, persecuting spirit. It shows that the views and feelings which they have expressed in regard to it, are such as a sound and healthy public sentiment will, at all times, approve.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday, in its money article, says:

"The Sub-Treasury continues to disburse considerably more than its receipts, and the banks are gaining specie from this source. On Monday half a million will go to Washington for disbursement there. The money market is without material change; temporary loans are more easily negotiated, but business paper, unless of strictly prime quality, sells slowly.

The Stock market is very buoyant; at the First Board very large sales were made at higher rates for nearly all descriptions, and there was unusual excitement. At the Second Board, the activity continued, and we make a comparison between the highest rates to-day and the lowest prices of last week in a few particulars:

	Lowest Last week.	Highest to-day.
Erie R. R.	56¼	61⅜
Reading,	72	79
Cleveland & Toledo,	64	71¼
Chicago & Rock Island,	87¾	93¼
Mich So. & No. Ind.,	80	87
Michigan Central,	90⅜	94
New York Central,	80⅛	85
Illinois Central,	114	116
Cleve. Col. & Cin.,	98	100¼
Panama,	87	90
Cumberland Coal,	16⅝	18

There was the usual reaction and irregularity at the Second Board, but the sales for the day represent a very large business.

There was much excitement during the day in reference to the reported increase in the bullion of the Bank of England, some supposing that there was a figure too much in the statement, and one private despatch positively reversing the statement. The latter proves to be correct, according to the papers now at hand, the decrease being £379,585. This important error was made by Wilmer & Smith's Times, and continued, by the telegraphic agent using the summary in that sheet, instead of compiling the statement itself.

☞ A Chicago circular dated November 6th, says:

The Journal of Commerce (New York) publishes an estimate of the quantity of grain now on the way to New York, which, including 2,500,000 bushels credited to Chicago in store, places the total at over 12,000,000 bu. We subjoin an estimate of wheat here and on the way, which differs materially from the large one given by the Journal of Commerce:

Buffalo to N. York, average time 12 days at 60,000 bushels, daily shipments, - - - -	720,000
Oswego to N. York, average time 8 days, at 40,000 bushels, daily shipments, - - - -	320,000
On the lakes, in transitu, about -	1,000,