For the Journal.

Have Parents a Right to do it?

A right to do what? the reader may ask. To send their children to school irregularly. Let us examine a moment.

When a number of men unite for the transaction of any business, no member of the firm has a right to do anything which will work to the injury of his co-partners. The truth of this proposition is so evident, that it requires no argument to sustain it.

The public school is a species of co-partnership entered into by all the householders of a community, the object sought, being the education of their children. All will at once admit, that no member of that community has a right to do the least thing which shall serve to defeat the object for which the school was established, but rather, it is the duty of each to do all that he consistantly can to promote its usefulness. How is it with the parent who sends his children irregularly? Let us illustrate by presenting a sample of every day occurrence.

I have a boy and two girls, whom I send to school regularly except in cases of sickness. They are desirous of learning, are pleased to attend school, yet become frequently vexed and discouraged. Why vexed and discouraged? They are arranged in classes, more or less members of which, are absent from recitation almost every day.—Although *they* may be prepared to proceed onward to-day, the whole class is detained while the delinquents of yesterday are brought up, so that all may move forward together. This annoys and depresses them, as they see it extends the time of their promotion, indefinitely.

I clothe and feed my children, and deprive their mother of their needed services at home, for the purpose of educating them as well as I am able; and I submit whether my neighbor has a *right* to detain his children from school, and thereby prevent me from receiving that return for my expenditures and sacrifices, to which I am justly entitled. To me it appears evident, he has no such right. With me, he has entered into the general co-partnership for the education of our children, and he may not, either by acts of commission or omission, do aught which shall defeat or retard the accomplishment of our object. So long as our interests are united, he cannot as an honest man and a christian, detain his children from school, to the injury of mine, without incurring blame.

My children inform me, that scarcely a day passes in school in which their teacher does not urge upon the pupils, the necessity or justice of prompt and regular attendance. It is to be hoped our citizens will take the subject into serious consideration; if they do so, we may rest assured our school will become more efficient and useful than it ever has been.

Hogs.—The Madison (Ind.) Courier says: "In this market we understend $4.00 nett is offered by the packers."

The Louisville Journal says: "The prevailing rates now seem to be $3.00 gross along the line of railroads, and $3.25 on time. This is about equal to $4.50 nett.—It is proper to say that some dealers engaged in the provision trade are of opinion that the market will open at $4.75 nett and an advance.

"Good corn-fed hogs will doubtless be scarce, while poor still-fed hogs will be largely in excess of any previous year, and will in numbers make up the deficit which may be caused in weight."

The Green mountaineers in Vermont, instead of paying twelve cents a pound for beef steaks, are luxuriating upon bear steaks of the best quality, which may be had for the mere fun of going after them. Thereabouts bears are thicker than black berries. Finding poor pickings among the mountains, in consequence of the drouth last summer, the fires, and the scarcity of beach nuts, they come out in the open fields and make themselves at home among the farmers, helping themselves to sheep and everything else to which they take a fancy, and helping the farmers to bear steaks.

It is rumored that Gen. Pillow is to be appointed Governor of Utah. It will be amusing to see him digging a ditch around Gov. Young.

The American "Peace Expedition to Japan.—We stated a few months ago that Mr. Silas E. Burrows had fitted out the ship Lady Pierce, at San Francisco, at his own expense, and sailed for Japan, with a number of beautiful presents for the Emperor.—We perceive by the China Mail that he returned to Hong Kong on the 14th of August, and that he met with a handsome reception from the Japanese. The Mail says:

"The Lady Pierce arrived in Jeddo Bay 15 days after Commodore Perry had left, 'as a token of amity and peace, and without any preparations for war,' and the high Japanese officers said the visit was much more pleasing to them than that of Commodore Perry, who had with him 'too many big guns and fighting men.' The Japanese, however, expressed the utmost regard for the Commonore and his officers."

The Japanese, it is said, were surprised on visiting the Lady Pierce, to find her so elegantly furnished. Her dimensions were taken by artists, who said the Emperor intended to build two vessels on the same model. With a party of officials from Uraga, the Lady P. made a trip to within ten miles of Jeddo, but the said officials objected to her going any nearer, saying that Commodore Perry did not go any closer. Subsequently the ship visited Simoda, under charge of three pilots sent by the authorities, in company with a government cutter, the latter having orders to render every assistance. A Japanese, rescued from a junk and brought to San Francisco a few years ago, was taken out by Mr. Burrows and restored to his friends. This fact created a very favorable impression.

The lower orders, it is said, were profuse in expression, by words and gestures, of their gratitude to Mr. Burrows, who seems to be of opinion that Dee-yee-no-skee, a man of fair talents, is likely, by his account of American manners and customs, to accomplish more than hosts of Ambassadors, towards forming and cementing an intimacy betwixt Japanese and foreigners.

Large presents of silk, porcelain, lacquered ware, &c., were made in the name of the Emperor to Mr. Burrows, who, however, was requested to give publicity to his determination, that henceforward, in accordance with stipulations in the treaty no foreign intercourse whatever would be permitted at Jeddo, but that all vessels must proceed either to Simoda, or the other ports thrown open to American trade.

The Cleveland Leader says that Abraham Rose was arrested at his residence in Ottawa county, charged with having frequently laid obstructions on the Cleveland and Toledo railroad. He claimed more damage for a horse killed by the locomotive than the company would pay, and he took this mode for redress.

Sackett's Harbor Bank.—The failure of Mr. E. G. Merrick, the late president of this bank, produced a sensation in the street yesterday and Saturday, and consequently a run upon the bank, which was promptly met. All is now quiet. Mr. Merrick resigned the presidency of the bank nearly two weeks since, and his stock has passed into the hands of responsible parties, and we are assured upon the best authority that the bank is no way affected by his failure.—[Buffalo Commercial.

Esq. Young, of Dayton, was obliged to act as justice, and enforce the law, by fining a man for passing a bill of a less denomination than ten dollars, &c. But he refuses to issue execution, and says that if the complainant is mean enough to insist on his penalty, he will pay it out of his own pocket. The law is denounced strongly by the Empire, and indeed by all the papers of that city.

That Hyer and McGowan fight so minutely reported in the St. Louis Democrat turns out to be a hoax. Hyer has not been out of New York. It was a well got up humbug, and we swallowed it without a suspicion.

The Omaha Arrow says, Secretary Cumming will proceed to organize Nebraska territory. The legislature, it is said, will be elected and called together during the winter.

The Presidency of the Senate.—It is understood that the Hon. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, will not be in Washington during the coming session of Congress. His term expires on the 4th of March next, and, we take it for granted, that his determination to remain in Missouri during the winter, is the better to enable him to attend to his share of the contest with Col. Benton, the end of which may not come off for some months to come. His absence from the Senate chamber will make the election of another *pro tem.* President of the Senate necessary. From all we learn, there can be little doubt that honor will fall upon Senator Rusk, of Texas. At least this is the opinion of all here who are credited with being men of shrewdness in looking upon things political.—[Washington Star.

The New Mormon Temple.—The great temple which the Mormons are building at the city of the Salt Lake is described as promising to be a wonderful structure, covering an area of 21,850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and contains ten acres of ground, around which a lofty wall has already been erected, to be surrounded by an iron railing manufactured by the Mormons themselves at their iron works in Iron county, Utah territory. The temple building will have a length of 186½ feet east and west, including towers, of which there are three at the east end and three at the west, and the width will be 90 feet. The northern and southern walls are eight feet thick.

The towers spoken of above are cylindrical, surmounted by octagon turrets and pinnacles, and having inside spiral stairways leading to the battlements. Besides these, there are four other towers on the four principal corners of the building, square in form, and terminating in spires. On the western end will be placed in alto relievo the great dipper or Ursa Major. As regards the interior arrangements, there will be in the basement a baptismal font 57 feet long by 35 feet wide, and on the first floor, a large hall 120 feet long by 80 feet wide, while on the third floor there will be another of the same size, besides numerous other rooms for various purposes. Around the outside of the building will be a promenade from 11 to 22 feet wide, approached on all sides by stone steps.—[N. Y. Sun.

The Washington Monument.—The New York Tribune, never very modest or qualified in opinions, thus disclaims against any further aid to the Washington Monument Association:

We learn from Washington that the Monument Association in that city are in great straits for want of cash. The Star says there is danger of their being compelled to suspend the work altogether, unless the public come up and pay down. We are glad to hear it, and so must be every sensible man who truly reveres the memory of Washington. The proposed monument, already raised, it seems, to the height of one hundred and sixty-six feet, or more than a third of the elevation contemplated, is not fit to be built, as we have again demonstrated, and if it should come to a dead and final stop nobody need regret it. We hope, then, that the Association would take the hint and tear it down in order to begin again with a tolerable design. The city is sufficiently disfigured by its other monumental works, such as Mr. Mills's Jackson, and we hope it may be spared this worse, because bigger, monstrosity.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—It is said that 28 "Pizerinctums" are elected to the Pennsylvania legislature. The term is intended to designate a class of politicians who are not to be relied on. It is supposed the "Pizerinctums" will hold the balance of power, if they can agree among themselves.

Messrs. Walker and King, of the Pacific railroad, say in the New York papers that they have sent three messengers with $300,000 to Texas, to secure their charter, &c. We shall soon know the truth.

The Cleveland Fire.—The total loss of buildings, at the late Cleveland fire, is put down at $92,500; of other property, $191,000; total $283,500. The total insurance is stated to be $128,000.

A Tragedy.—The Cincinnati Enquirer relates an event that lately transpired near Osborne, on the railroad between Dayton and Springfield, on Thursday evening last.—About three years since, a young farmer, named Ricketts, left his family to seek his fortune in California. Seven months ago a man by the name of Wm. T. Gaylord called upon Mrs. Ricketts and informed her that her husband died a short time since in California, of chronic diarrhœa. The wife manifested much distress at the announcement. Gaylord staid in the neighborhood, and, after a time, proposed to marry the widow. She refused at first, but finally consented. He took her letters from the post office, and destroyed those that came from Ricketts.—After marriage, he proposed to sell the farm, which was a valuable one, and remove to Kanzas. She consented, and it was advertised in the Dayton and Cincinnati papers. Ricketts happened to see this, in a paper in San Francisco. Surprised, and enraged, he at once started for home. Arrived in the neighborhood he learned these facts. He armed himself, and went to his old home at 10 o'clock in the evening. His wife seeing him, screamed, and fainted. Gaylord came out of a room, when Ricketts seized him, and stabbed him in the side. He then cut his wife on the neck and shoulder, and left, and has not since been heard of. Gaylord was alive at the last reports.

The Rev. London Farrill, a colored man, was followed to the grave, in Lexington, Ky., a few days since, by nearly 2,000 persons. At the time of his death, though originally a slave, he was pastor of a Baptist church of colored persons. He had been so for 40 years, being at the time of his death, 65 years of age. His communicants numbered, a short time since, 1820; all, or most of whom, joined his church under his preaching. During his ministry he had baptized 5,000 converts.

The Chillicothe water works, when completed, will probably be the finest thing of the kind in the state, or even in the west. The reservoir of water will be 70 feet above the level of the city; and thus the water, in seeking its own level, can be brought to the tops of the houses, into bed rooms, bath rooms, or wherever needed about the highest building in the city. We can indulge our tastes in city fountains, sprinkle our streets, water our gardens, wash our windows and sidewalks and baptize things in general. Water will then be as abundant with us as the ambient air; all we will have to do will be to turn a faucit and the water of Paint creek will come tumbling after. God speed the day when they shall be completed.—[Scioto Gazette.

The state auditor of Indiana has issued a circular giving notice that he will not sell stocks and redeem notes of banks forced into liquidation, until he shall have given 60 days notice in New York, London and Paris; and not then if he should think the interest of the owners required a postponment of the sale further. He will furnish stocks at par, however, in return for notes presented in sums of $1,000.

Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has been invited to a public dinner by his friends in that city. He has accepted.

Yellow fever in Savannah having ceased, the mortality for the season of eleven weeks, ending October 31st, was 967, of which 600 were by the epidemic. During the last of these weeks the deaths by yellow fever were only 4, and 18 for each of the two previous weeks.

Building operations in New York City show a great falling off. The Journal of Commerce tells us that there is almost an entire cessation of building in the upper avenues, where they were so active a year or two ago. Lumber is accumulating in the yards there in enormous quantities for want of a market.

The loss by the fire at Lockport is said to be only $50,000. Insurance $28,000.

Roll of Honor.

Receipts for Journal the past two weeks.

J. F. Smith $1.50; | P. C. Holt, (in account) $3.

Hard times, these!