Intelligencer & Iournal.

Lancaster, June 5, 1849.

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR.

Tr "W"-No. 3-against the election of Judges by the People has been unavoidably crowded out It will appear in our next.

ID" " A TEACHER," unavoidably crowded outwill appear in our next number.

GREENS COUNTY .- The Democrats of gloriou little Greene have chosen Gen. MAXWELL M CAS LIN and JOSEPH GABRAD delegates to the Pittsburg State Convention, without instruction

IF It is understood that WILLIAM C. RIVES O Virginia, is to be sent as Minister to France, to succeed RICHARD RUSH, recalled-and ABBOTT LAWRENCE of Massachusetts, Minister to England SUCCEED GEORGE BANCHOFT, recalled.

MINESOTA.-There are so many emigrants i this new territory that accommodations cannot be had at the hotels at St. Pauls, at any price. Strangers have provided themselves with tents. Board is \$5 per week.

The Washington Union.

We welcome with pleasure the accession of our able and excellent friend. Hon. EDMUND BURKE. late Commissioner of Patents, as a partner and coeditor of the veteran RITCHIE in the Washington Union. The services of the author of "Bundelcund," in the conduct of the leading Democratic journal of the United States, cannot fail to be greeted with

sincere rejoicing by every Democrat in the land and must in the same degree serve as a "thorn in the flesh, to the inconsistent TAYLOR administration now in power. We advise every Democrat, who can afford it, after he shall have subscribed and paid for the local paper of his own party, to send his name also to the Washington Union. Under the present conductors, it will be a truly great paper.

The Cholera.

This terrible malady has at length made its appearance in the neighboring cities of Baltimore and has now been dismissed, at the age of 75, for no hiladelphia, and we have no reason to believe. that Lancaster will remain wholly exempt from it. Cass, a fellow-soldier in the same glorious contest. It would be useless to deny, that the cholera is a most terrible and fatal malady. In 1832 it proved itself in this country the literal "pestilence that walketh in darkness." It is, however, the concurrent testimony of all who have witnessed its rava ges, that upon each visitation it assumes a milder and more manageable aspect. The minds of individuals and families should not, therefore, yield to unnecessary alarm, as fear is a condition of mind highly favorable to its propagation. Let us not think of the disorder, except to adopt the necessary precaution against it. The less panic, the less hazard. Tranquility of mind is always a great preyentative against disease-whilst any powerful emotion, whether of anger, fear, or unusual exhileration, is ever a provocative, that cannot be too carefully avoided

CLEANLINESS is the next greatest safeguard against the Cholera. Too much attention, therefore, cannot be paid to the salubriousness of our dwellings. Care must be taken that many do not occupy, much less sleep in, the same apartment. that the premises be ventilated in the morning, and in the course of the day, by opening the windows and doors as often and keeping them open as long | The only effect of carrying slaves there would be as possible. It is proper also to place in dwelling houses, large earthen vases, containing chlorued The purifaction of the air may be also produced by a clear bright fire kept in the fire place offered by Mr. Calhonn in the Senate of 1847, and produced by a clear bright hre kept in the hre place onered by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of 1847, and hands. A curious house erected by him is still to the boat at the time, remained with her husband and disheartened in their best efforts. healthy at all times, becomes very dangerous when aimed at the harmony and stability of the Union, the cholera prevails, no clothes therefore should be

the action of cold. For this purpose it will be well o wear a woolen girdle, woolen or flannel under vests next the skin, and to use woolen stocks to be changed or washed when they become moist or capitalists to erect a third, has imparted a like dirty. The feet should be often washed in warm water. Over shoes should be worn when necessity obliges one to remain where it is damp or cold in a word, people should so warm themselves that the feet should be protected from cold and moisture In the year 1832 the Central Commission of ceedings: Health of the Department of the Seine, in France issued a series of popular directions on the principal neans to be employed to guard against the Choler forbus. From them we have gleaned the fore coing particulars, the whole being too lengthy for

ublication. Once more we say to the citizens of ancaster : KEEP Cool! PHACTICE CLEANLINESS! sided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents and BE TEMPERATE, IN ALL THINGS, BUT ABOVE ALL Secretaries. William Darling, Benjamin Tyson, N EATING AND DRINKING! AVOID FEAR! AVOID Jacob Hoffman, H. H. Muhlenberg, and J. Glancy XPOSURE! TRUST IN GOD, THE AUTHOR OF ALL Jones were appointed a committee, to adopt the Goon, without whose Divine aid all human remedies best means for promoting the general objects of are of no avail! the meeting, to report at an early day. Addresses

were delivered by J. Hoffman and William Darling, Hon. John H. Brodhead of Pike. and on motion of Dr. D. Luther the following reso-The Democracy of Monroe and Pike counties, lution was adopted: at their recent meetings, elected delegates to the Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting ittsburg Convention, instructed to support the Hon. Reading possesses to a rare extent, facilities and advantages for the successful establishment of JOHN H. BRODUEAD of the latter county for the omination of Canal Commissioner. Judge Brodmanufactures-that the business is eminently calhead was formerly a representative in the State culated to ensure its continued growth and pros-Legislature, and afterwards one of the Associate perity, and we therefore commend the enterp o the aid and support of our citizens. Judges of Pike county. We have known him HARRISBURG .- The Democratic Union of Wedlong and well, and can truly say, that we have esday last contains the following: ever found him a true and consistent Democrat "A subscription book has been opened for the who never neglected a public duty or betrayed a tock to a Cotton Factory in our borough. A porpublic trust. He would make a capital member tion of our citizens have subscribed liberally, and of the Canal Board, and he resides in a region, which well deserves the honor.

Gen. Diller rewarded!

Gen. ADAM DILLER, well known to the citizens may be a long time before another effort of the this county as their former High Sheriff, and former Adjutant General of the State, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia, in place single mill, when our neighbors of Lancaster already have two mills in operation, and the stock of ROBERT KENNEDY, removed. The Pennsylvanian subscribed for a third " says of the latter gentleman, that he was a soldier The Keystone of Tuesday has the following paraof the war of 1812, appointed to the post by Mr. MADISON at the close of the war. He has held it through all administrations, since first assuming its Island, an experienced cotton manufacturer, who duties, has been a punctual and honest officer-and Lancaster cotton mills, at a public meeting held at the court house a few days since, to adopt measother cause than having voted for Gen. LEWIS ures for the erection of a factory in this place, said t made no difference what might be done with the

perity of the town, will exert himself to ensure the

ariff: that with the modern improvements in Speech by Senator Benton. nachinery, the new school machinery as it is Senator BENTON made a speech at Jefferson City, ecently, upon the subject of slavery, the first part of which, only, is published, and occupies several columns of the paper in which it appeared. the markets of the world, in successful competition

with the manufactures of any other country." Mr. Benton goes into a lengthy exposition o Mr. Calhoun's inconsistency upon the question of Iron Works, &c. slavery. Mr. B. is very explicit. He says that it KURTZ, it is supposed established the first iron is absurd to deny that Congress has the power to works in 1726, within the present bounds of Lanlegislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery caster county. The GRUDBS were distinguished n territories; it has never used the power, and for their industry and enterprise ; they commenced with the sanction of all the authorities, State and

operations in 1728. HENRY WILLIAM STEIGEL Cerritorial, from the formation of the Government managed "Elizabeth Works" for many years when to the present, Congress has had the power to prohibit or admit slavery, and no one else. It is not they were owned by BENZET & Co. of Philadelphia OLDS were also known as industrious, punctual, and n Territories, or their government and its deputies prudent iron-masters; but ROBERT COLEMAN, Esq. the creatures of Congress. became the most successful proprietor; to untiring

No citizen of any State can carry any proper erived from a law of that State, an inch beyond industry and judicious management, he united the utmost probity and regularity in his dealings, and the boundary line which creates it. Slave proto him this county is especially indebted for the perty, for this reason, cannot be removed to Califorma or New Mexico. Nor can any legal estabcelebrity it has acquired from the number and magnitude of its iron-works and the 'excellence of lishment of slavery be looked for in either Territory. its manufacture. Henry William Steigel was the founder of Manset them free. The people of both Territories

were unanimous against it. niem; he erected glass works at a considerable The Missouri resolutions were copied from those expense, but being of a speculative character he became involved, and his works passed into other be seen near Sheafferstown, where it is pointed out o the notice of the passing stranger, as " Steigel

Cotton Factories. Compliment to the United States.

The success of the Conestoga Cotton Mills in We cannot forbear quoting the following great this city, and the determination of our enterprising compliment paid to the United States by Mr. Cobden, in a late speech on his scheme of financial stimulus to our neighboring towns and cities, reform. He said ; which promises to be productive of the most "America has three times, within the last ter

cheering results. That our citizens may know years, been in collision with two of the greatest Powers in the world-twice with England, once what is doing on this subject elsewhere, we glean with France. We had the Maine boundary and from our exchange journals the following pro-Oregon territory to settle with the United States. ud America had her quarrel with France, arising

READING .- A meeting of citizens was held on out of a claim for compensation of £1,000,000 which the French government refused to pay.-Saturday evening, May 26th, to take into conside-What was the issue of those controversies? ration the practicability of organizing a company the claim was refused by France, Gen. Jackson, at to construct a Cotton Mill or Mills, under the pro- the head of the American Goverment, published visions of the general manufacturing law passed his declaration, that if the money was not paid forthwith, he would seize French ships and pay by the last Legislature. Dr. ISAAC HEINTEN pre-

himself. At that time-I have it from American themselves-the French had three times the for themselves---the French has three times the lotter of ships of war that America had; Admiral Mackan was in the Gulf of Florida with a fleet large enough to ravage the whole coast of America and bom-bard her towns; but did France rush into war with America ! She paid the money. Why? Because ham, Marietta. she knew well if she provoked an unjust war with

the United States, her men of war were nothing o'clock, P. M. compared with the force that would swarm out very American port when brought into collisio

with another country. France knew that America had the largest mercantile murine, and though at atile marine, and though a first the battle might be to the stronger in an armed fleet, in the end it would be to that country which had the greatest amount of public spirit and the greatest amount of mercantile ships and sailors. "What was the case with England? In 1843

here was a talk of war with America on account f Oregon. Bear in mind that America never spent more than $\pm 1,200,000$ on her navy. We are spending this year $\pm 7,000,000$ or $\pm 8,000,000$; but will anybody tell me that America fared worse in that dispute because her resources in ships o war were inferior to ours? No, but we increased we trust every man having an interest in the pros-it was called. America never mounted a gun a New York to prevent the bombardment of success of this laudable enterprize, for if it fails it city; but did she fare the worse? We sent a peer f the realm (Lord Ashburton) to Washington; was on American soil that the quarrel was adjust-kind will be made. We trust it will not be said of us, that we have not the enterprize to erect a good bargain. [Cheers.] It is the spirit of her

people, the prosperity of her people, the growing streng of her people, the union of her people, the determination ing strengt of her people, that command respect. [Cheers.] Now what I want you as a nation to do is to believe that other countries will just take the same meas graph: "We understand that Gen. JAMES, of Rhode ure of us that we took of America. They won come and attack us merely because we reduce our armaments to £10,000,000. On the contrary it is reported, has a large interest in some of the other countries, I believe, will follow our example

The Cholera in Philadelphia. From the Pennsylvanian of May 31. HEALTH OFFICE, May 30th, 1849.

7 o'clock, P. M. S Three cases of Asiatic Cholera have been rep called, the description of goods proposed to be mond, and one an Irish emigrant in Southwark, made, could be manufactured low enough to enter non-residents, all of which proved fatal. By order of the Board of Health

SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk. The first of these cases was reported by Doctor

CONDIE-an Irish emigrant, who had just arrived at New York. Upon his arrival here, he tool lodgings at a house in Fourth street, a few door above Shippen-early vesterday morning, was at tacked, and in a short space of time, died. He has

been buried by the Board of Health. The second case is that of a laborer on board of canal boat, plying between Port Richmond and Frenton, named JAMES JOHNSTON, aged thirty-five years. The boat arrived at the wharf at Rich nond, on Tuesday evening, at which time Jourson was complaining of being unwell, as well as on Saturday last. He was attacked in the morning, all the districts of the State. Resolved, That so long as the schools are kept Asiatic Cholera, and before one o'clock, died. The third case was also reported by Dr. JANIVER.

the Captain of the same boat, named JOSEPH B. KIRKPATRICK, aged forty-eight years, was as well as usual yesterday morning. He was about his duties, when suddenly, he was attacked, and died at four in the afternoon. He is a native of Trenton, where his family reside. His wife was on board friends of Common Schools will be disappointed until his death, was at his bedside when the Com-

Jewish Treatment of Cholera. The following is the mode of treatment adopted In pursuance of a call, a meeting of the citize by the Jews of Wiesniz in case of cholera; out of f the city and county of Lancaster, was held in 40 individuals in that town attacked by the cholthe Court House on Saturday, May 26th, com nencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.; for the purpose of era, every one of them was saved by this mode xcept two who refused to submit to the plan pro appointing delegates to represent the said city and posed. The plan is communicated in a letter pub ounty in a State School Convention, to be held lished in the Lancet, and is this : n the 4th of July next, and at such place as "The several points of the remedy are as folhould hereafter be agreed on, and also to trans lows: Take a pint of strong spirits of wine, and half a pint of good white vinegar; add to them one ounce of powdered camphor, one ounce of flour of act any other business connected with the same. On motion, Mr. GEO. M. STEINMAN was

ppointed chairman; Messrs. JACOB REIST and A. easpoonful of bruised garlic ; and lastly KAUFFMAN, were chosen Vice Presidents, and Messrs. M. D. Holbrook and K. Coates, Secrets On motion, the following persons were appoin

School Meeting.

d to draft resolutions and to prepare business for its onsideration : Tho. H. Burrowes, Esq., City Mr. Simon S. Reist, Manheim; Rev. N. Dodge, Rapho, Mr. John Wise, City; Mr. J. P. Wicker

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet

3 в'сьоск. Р. М. The meeting met according to adjournment. The Committee appointed for the purpose, sub nitted the following preamble and resolution hich were unanimously adopted : nd he will require nothing more than rest and

WHEREAS, The Common School System oderate diet to restore him to perfect health.ducation has now been in operation in Pennsyl ania during a period of fifteen years; and from a rubbing; that the patient does not so much as lift a finger above the bed clothes, for the slightest chill ubtful experiment has grown into a settled, genral, and most important portion of our public po stant death.

AND WHEREAS, Though it has already pr luced much good among us, yet we feel that it is apable of and still requires great improvement to water to the regions of the navel. fit it perfectly for its glorious and indispensable fice of bestowing free and equal opportunities of instruction upon every member of

AND WHEREAS, We believe that this necessary ful violence on its inward parts." degree of improvement will be essentially promo ted by meetings of the friends of free education Governor Johnston's Pledges. from the different States of the Union, fir the pur ose of learning the results of each other's expe We believe our present State Executive openly rience; by interchange of opinion and concert of action among the advocates of Common Schools claims, that, but for his exertions, Gen. TATION would never have got the vote of Pennsylvania, in this State, with a view to the improvement of and therefore would never have been elected. our own legislation on the subject; and by fre- boast is so like the man, we are not disposed to quent and regular assemblages of the same advodoubt that it is often made. Other people may cates in each county, for the promotion of efficien-cy and harmony of action in the local manage-

ent of the Schools: Therefore, Resolved, That we do most cordially approve and desire to be represented in the ommon School Convention proposed t this as it may, it may be useful, just at pres ion proposed to be held while the Governor is directing Mr. Philadelphia, on the 22d of next August. Resolved, That we will apoint delegates to o see how he asked the votes of the people of Per present this county in the State Common School

onvention, called to assemble on the 4th of July ext, at Harrisburg, or such place as the other ounties may agree on ; which delegates shall have e power to appoint delegates from their own

These words contain a solemn and unequivoca pledge, made before the country by the man who has patented his claim to the honor of having given the vote of Pennsylvania for Gen. Taylor. speak not now of the wilful violation of this and other pledges, by the powers that be at Washington but we ask, if it is not a most humiliating exhibi tion to see the author of this solemn promise leaving his official duties at Harrisburg to take an active

system, as a cheap, popular, efficient, and use mode of instruction, until the schools shall e kept open at least nine months in the year in

Monroe County. open only five months in the year, which is about STROUDSBURG, May 29, 1849. the present average over the State, very many persons well qualified and ready for the business In accordance with the usual custom of the Democracy of Monroe county, a meeting was held ast evening, the 28th inst., it being the first day of of instruction, will be thereby deterred from under taking it; pupils will make little progress, o ourt week, to appoint the delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, and appoint the usual commit-ees preparatory to the Fall elections. Elihu Porter, ng interim all they had leagned in the get in the schools; parents and taxapayers will become dissatisfied with the system as one unproductive of the object for which it was established; and the ... was called to the chair, and a number of genemen appointed Vice Presidents and Secre

An able series of resolutions were reported by M. M. Dimmick, Esq., which were unanimously adopted. During the absence of the committee on res olutions, the meeting was addressed by T. B. S Resolved. That we sincerely believe it to be ny, as well as the wisest policy, to

Schoond

Washington Gossip.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Mirror save:

There is to be a duplicate marriage here, or rather in Georgetown, next month, which may in-terest you. Charles Lanman, librarian of the War Department, and formerly a "gentleman of the ress," and Ben Perley Poo Press," and Ben Perley Poore, of Boston, author of he Perley Letters in the Boston Atlas, are to be

the articly letters in the boson and a to be married on the same day, to two sisters of George-town, Misses Dodge. Two brothers of the young ladies are to be married at the same hour to two ladies of the same place, and the octave party are austard, a quarter of an ounce of ground pepper, a then to set off on a honey moon excursion North. half an

ounce of powdered cantharides; mix well in a bot-tle, and expose for twelve hours to the sun, or in a Among the appointments here, I am happy to learn that Mr Robert Chilton, of New York, a warm place. frequently shaking it. As soon as a person is attacked, let him instantly be put to bed under warm coverlets, and let his hands and feet be younger brother of the chemist, has been appoin ibrarian of the Patent Office.

It is pretty generally supposed that Abbot Lawrubbed powerfully and uninterruptedly with the liniment made warm. During this operation he rence will go to England, and his old correspondent on financial themes, Mr. Rives, of Va., to France; but beyond these gentlemen, even rumor has not designated any foreign ambassador, save Mr. Bar ringer, of N. C., who is one day sent to Chili, and must take a glass of strong drink composed of two parts of camomile flowers and one part of balm mint. Persevere in this course, and at the end of 15 n another to Spain. The President continues in excellent health; he inutes at the utmost, (the patient's head and body being kept well covered beneath the bed clothes,)

takes a daily walk in the grounds of the White he will break out into a profuse perspiration, and must be kept in this state between two and three House, his hours, but on no account be allowed to fall asleep. After this remove the extra covering from the bed, custom of an afternoon," and looks better than he has before or since he came from Baton Rouge. He wants very much to go North but fears that the pressure of business will not per-mit it. He has been in New York but once in his and he will fall into a slumber, which will last six or eight hours, and be accompanied by a gentle perspiration; when he awakes he will find himself weak, but the disorder will have entirely left him, life, and that was for a short time some years sina

Cholera in the West.

The Nashville Banner of the 24th ultimo, says Especial care must be taken, after the operation of hat the cholera has again made its appearance in hat city. Nine cases had occurred, and six deaths On the 24th ultimo, there were six new cases whilst the perspiration is upon him, would be in-stant death. When there is cramp in the stomach, and two deaths by cholera at the Lunatic Asylum. exington, Ky. apply dry bags of bran and ashes very hot to the

The cholera has again made its appearance in of the stomach, and then apply a bladder of hot Memphis and Baton Rouge. In the former place the *Eugle* records six deaths in three days, and in the latter Mr. Dufrocq, the Mayor, was one of its The great point is to produce a strong perspiration, and restore the circulation of the blood to the surface of the body, from which part the blood is drawn at the com-

The Louisville Board of Health, under date of cement of the attack, and thrown with fright 25th ult. says that place was free from cholera. The Quincy (Hl.) Herald, of the 18th says that to new cases of cholera had occurred among the

citizens of that place for a week. Two cases of cholera had occurred at Hannibal (Mo.) down to the 17th. The Maysville Herald of Wednesday says the

The mays ine nervice of weathers as the cholera had entirely disappeared from that city. A letter from Independence (Mo.) dated May 13th, says: "The cholera here is sweeping everyhing before it. Gloom reigns on eve presume to question thate. Other people may presume to question the extravagant pretension, and to think Gen. Taylor's military provess had a little to do, not only with the result in November, but, also, that it saved JOHNSTON in October. Be this as it may it may be made to be the save to Business is at a complete stand. All the Califor nians have pretty much left in affright. The cholera rages so extensively among some of the immigrating parties, that they do not even stop to bury their dead. Corpses are found, wrapped in heir winding sheets, lying along the road, in heaps of five and six together. The scene on every side Lewis to remove every Democrat now in office in this city, of five and six together. The scene of is painful and horrible in the extreme.

sylvania for Gen. Taylor. He issued " twelve rea-sons why Gen. Taylor should be elected," in Octo-At Lexington. (Ky.,) on the 20th ultimo, there were 11 cases and 7 deaths. On the plantation of James Miller, Waterproof, (La.,) 39 negroes died wit of 10 on the plantation, (La.,) and the second ut of 40 on the planta "He will proscribe no man for a conscientiou

Terrible Accounts From New Orleans! The Waters Rising---The City Half Inundated!

New Orleans is in a fearful state of apprehension. he breaches in the huge bank of earth or levee, hat keeps the "great father of waters," as they call he Mississippi, from pouring a deluge upon New Orleans, are not diminishing in extent, and threaten yet to overwhelm the whole city. The Delta of the 23d ultimo, says:

The water in the rear of the city is still advancing towards the river. During the twenty-four hours ending about nine o'clock last evening, there was a rise of three to four inches, and from the time it commenced on Sunday morning, to 3 o'clock yesterday, a water gauge showed a rise of nine and a half inches. This depth of water rapidly spreads over a surface so nearly level as the ground upon which New Orleans is built, and the inundaon, in the district north of the new canal, has pen etrated far beyond the centre of the city. All the streets, from Canal to Common street

are completely covered, as low as Circus street, and some of them are nearly so, as far as Philippa st. Common and Canal streets are almost navigable to arondelet street, and below Canal, as far as St ouis street, the inundation extends very nearly to Bourbon street. Beyond that, the ground being

difference of opinion; being a lover of freedom thought himself, he can afford to tolerate it number to represent Lancaster county in the Na-tional Conventian, should no State Convention semble. Resolved. That we earnestly recommend the olding of an annual meeting, in the city of Lancaster, of directors, teachers, and other friends of the Common School System in the county, for the promotion of the good cause; and that a Ccun-Committee be now appointed, for one year, whose duty it shall be to call a meeting at such time as they may deem most expedient.

and malignant and persecuting part in furthering that very policy against which he raised his voice before the November election. Such is the man Resolved, That in our opinion little real and permanent improvement will be effected in the now at the helm of this State !

dried in sitting rooms, and especially not in the bed chambers. Not only must the bed rooms be aired, but the utmost salubrity must be preserved in houses and out-houses. Every one should take care that house slops are emptied as soon as produced, that they do not remain between the pavements of the courts and alleys, that they pass off rapidly by the conduits and gutters which carry them to the streets. It is necessary indeed to keep up this flowing by copious washings if the descents are not sufficiently rapid.

TEMPERANCE in eating and drinking is of equal importance in warding off this malady. Sobriety cannot be too strongly recommended. Very many cases are known in which the cholera followed the excess of the table, and it is proved that the interperate are particularly exposed to this malady. Well cooked provisions, roasted and not too fat, fresh fish, eggs for those who have good digestion, and light and well baked bread, should form the chief nutriment. Among vegetables, the least aqueous and light should be preferred. We do not think of excluding from these last potatoes of good quality. Crudities, such as salads, radishes, &c. are injurious. Salted provisions and salt fish should be avoided. and swine flesh used as little as possible. Heavy and rich pastry are altogether prohibited. In the decision with much pleasure. season of fruits, it is necessary to be very cautious in their use, above all when they are not perfectly ripe, for then they may prove very dangerous.-Cooked fruits are less exceptionable, but they never should be eaten in great quantities; and still less should they form the chief part of the meal. There is some food, healthy in general, but which, by a peculiar state of the stomach, is of difficult indigestion with some. Every one, in this respect, should consult his stomach. Nothing is more per-Commissioner

nicious than the abuse of strong liquors. It has been proved by a great number of cases that the cholera attacks the intemperate and even those who without making an habitual abuse of strong drinks, commit occasionally a single excess of this kind. The use of ardent spirits taken alone, and before breakfast, a habit so common and hurtful at all times, becomes particularly fatal when cholera prevails. lic honors!!

Many persons have the very bad practice of standing with their naked teet upon the cold ground when they go to bed and more so when they rise, and even walk upon it. This custom cannot be too much censured, as it becomes particularly dangerous during the prevalence of the Cholera. The fear of chills, even in summer should pre-

vent people from sleeping with their sashes raised. There should be a moderate temperature within doors; for rooms that are kept too warm, render their occupants more susceptible to the cold to which they are exposed on going out.

Postmaster:

For the same reason it is proper to keep early hours, and not pass part of the night in promenading, going to meetings, to the coffee houses, ale houses, taverns, &c. above all when the nights are verv cold and damp.

To endeavor to lead an active life, shunning as much as possible, excess of fatigue, is one of the best means to ensure tranquility. Occupations which involve men in disputes are injurious. The same may be said of labors which occasion a deprivation of usual sleep at night.

They who have the means of taking occasiona tepid baths, will do well to use them, but must remain in them no longer than may be necessary to clean their persons; care should be taken to wipe with warm linen, and to avoid immediate exposure to external air on leaving the bath. This precau-

tion is especially useful when the season is cold. Dry frictions are beneficial. They are easy to be administered by rubbing or having rubbed, in the evening, or better morning and evening, the body, arms, thighs, and legs, for a quarter of an hour, with a soft brush or woolen cloth. Chills are thought by those physicians who have observed the Cholera, to be among the causes most favorable to the developement of the disease.-

Care should therefore be taken to dress warmly, and to guard the abdomen, and keep the feet from

and that the members from Slave-holding ould not hold the lead, myself especially. Folly."-Lancaster Miscellany. These are the views, in brief, of the Senator, as The Right to Steal. ar as published.

At the anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery A School Board Dismissed ! Society held in New York last week, one of the At the recent term of the Lehigh county court, speakers maintained the right to steal. Just hear application was made by a portion of the citizens what this red-hot free soil abolitionist said: of Lowhill township, for the dismissal of the Board He did not pay any tradesman for anything h-School Directors, on the ground of their refusal got; they were all robbers. He did not pay the andlords any rent. He had been living for to comply with the provisions of the law requiring nonths, in Leonard street, and he had paid no rent hem to proceed and establish Common Schools in and would pay none; no power in New York could that township. The Directors acted upon the abget him out. (Loud cheers.) He held that he had surd plea, that the Constitution provided merely more right to pay for rent than he had to pay or teaching the "poor" gratis, and that as the Coma pair of boots. " If you can steal safely. ave a right to steal," was a true motto. non School Law turnished instruction to all alike, has a right to help himself to a loaf of bread, or a it was in contravention of the Constitution, and pair of unmentionables, if he wants them, for we hence these would-be Solons took it into their heads all have a right to live in this world, and the posses ion of the holder of the property is a robbery; his to disobey it ! . Judge Jones delivered the opinion ods are stolen goods, and you ought not to buy of the court, in which he eloquently vindicates, not nem, but to take them as you want them only the constitutionality, but also the incalculable

value and importance of a general system of educa-The Stars and Stripes in Canada. tion, and deprecates in terms of deserved censure In a Canadian paper, published at St. Johns, are the plea that would sink the "poor" into moral and ontained the proceedings of the Councilmen of social degradation. The court unhesitatingly vathat city, at a meeting held on the 21st ultimo cated the places of the refractory directors, and om which we extract the following : appointed a new board in their stead, known to be His Worship the Mayor stated that his attention in favor of upholding the laws. We record this

that day, had been directed by persons to a piece of *striped* stuff hanging out in front of a store in Water street, and as there appeared to be consider able excitement, he called in the store about the Whig State Convention. matter. He wished to know of the Board what

The Whig State Central Committee have issue ourse should be adopted in case any difficulties a call for holding a State Convention, at Harrisnould arise. burg, on the 16th of August next, to nominate a His Honor the Recorder stated that they had n candidate for Canal Commissioner. We learn that wer to interfere with the rights of citizen they were at liberty to hang out anything they pleased in front of their doors. It was like persons HENRY M. FULLER, Esq., one of the representatives in the last State Legislature from Luzerne county, aring or displaying the parti-colored ribbonswill most likely be the Federal nominee for Canal they had to stand the consequences of their own ts, whatever might ensue.

This flag of "striped stuff" was neither more of Whig Consistency. ess than the American flag. It is not the first In 1847 the whig 'legislature of Massachusett time that the appearance of this emblem has pro declared that "the Mexican war is a crime, and all duced a sensation among the subjects of loyalty who have partaken in its well-fought fields have and will probably not be the last. aided in its perpetration." In 1849 the whig legislature of Massachusetts invites Gen. Taylor, the More REMOVALS .- Mr. Norris, the Surveyor

chief "criminal," to visit the state and receive pubthe port of Philadelphia, has removed Col. DAVID MARPLE, the Chief Clerk, and Major J. R. HIBBS. he Messenger, of that office, and appointed P. G

U.S. Senate and the Appointments. EGE and ALEXANDER M Cov in their stead. Bet. The Albany Express (Whig,) thus indicates that er officers than the proscribed gentlemen are not here are Whigs who will go before the Senate, and to be found, and hence no reason can be assigned ask for the rejection of certain of the nominations for their removal, except their politics. We doubt of General Taylor. The allusion is to the Albany whether Mr. Nonnis, of his own accord, would have been guilty of this proceeding. He must have The uproarious joy of the friends of a recently acted in obedience to instructions from "Head

popointed Postmaster, not a hundred miles from his city, is not a little diminished by the reflection Quarters.' that a certain Henry Clay, of Kentucky, will have a seat in the U. S. Senate, when that nomination Stolen Horses Recovered.

comes to be acted upon. The end is not yet. We have already stated that within a few weeks orses have been stolen irom Messrs. Amos House

IDP It is reported at Washington upon unques of West Hempfield, Thomas Pennington, of Salistionable authority, that PETER G. WASHINGTON, bury, John Miller, of East Hempfield, and Simmons sixth Auditor, has received notice of his dismissal, Coates, of Sadsbury. We have now the pleasure take effect on the 1st of June. His successor is of stating that by means of information furnished not named, but rumor gives the place to John C. by officer Hughes, of this city, the stolen horses Clark, Esq., of New York.

have all been recovered; having been found in Philadelphia. One of the thieves was arrested.-IF The New York Express publishes a letter from C. WHITEHEAD of that city, dated at the city of Examiner. Mexico, April 15, which says: ALABAMA.-The Mobile Register of the 16th

There are three men here, on their way home from ays, "Seldom have the prospects of the democracy California, with three hundred thousand dollars worth n Alabama been more auspicious than at the pres f gold with them, which they have made in ONE ent time. Everywhere, throughout the state, our ear, and which they showed us. 'The news the friends are organizing in harmony and vigor for oring is better than ever, and our spirits are first rate, and our courage begins to increase. the approaching elections "

Nonristown.-The Watchman states that the ILF ORLANDO BROWN of Kentucky has been Cotton Mills in that place have all suspended operappointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in place ations for the present, the operatives being on a of Col. WILLIAM MEDILL of Ohio, removed. Col "strike," owing to a contemplated reduction of their Medill was confessedly one of the most capable wages. This reduction is condemned by the editor, officers connected with the U. S. Government, and as happening without any justifiable reason. The his removal can only be based upon his political Mills are closed in consequence. opinions,

AN IMPORTANT FACT .-- Of the twelve hundre CONFESSION .- Conrad Vintner, under sentence o nd odd Sons of Temperance in New Orleans, only leath in Baltimore, for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, has made a frank, voluntary, and unreserthree have been attacked by the cholera, which has been scourging that city. ssion of his guilt.

mittee of the Board of Health waited upon her, and extend the duration of teaching in the schools to had quarters provided for her temporarily,

Important to the Military.

The subjoined letter was written by Auditor eneral Purviance in reply to certain inquiries made reference to the proper construction of the late Militia Law. If the decision of General Purviance

be correct, all the members of volunteer companies organized under the old law will be entitled to vote r Brigade Inspector and Brigadier General HARRISBURG, May 15th, 1849.

Dear Sir,-I have examined the late act revising he Militia System, in reference to the question pr sented in your letter of the 10th instant, received ing. It is not necessary or required, by the new law

that the old volunteer companies should be re-organ-ized, in order to get a vote at the election to be held on the first Monday in June next, for Brigade and other officers. The 13th sect. of the late act limits and restricts the right of voting to "all the uniform impanies that shall be organized on or before the first Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine." This general provision embraces, as well the volunteer companies which were or ganized prior to the late enactment, as those

may be organized under the new law. The old olunteer companies, then, are to be regarded a within the provisions of the late act, and as a part the legally organized military force of the State -in all respects on the same footing-subject to the law in like manner as the companies which may be organized after the passage of the law. Any other construction would defeat the obviou purpose of the law, as in the short period intervening from the passage of the late act to the time fixed for holding the election, perhaps the not be organized under the new law a single com-

very respectfully, yours, JOHN N. PURVIANCE. Camp, Major Joun BREWSTER, Butler, Pa.

American Benevolent Societies.

The receipts the past year of some of the leading benevolent Societies, as stated at the New York an niversaries, are as follows :----

American Bible Society \$251,870 American and Foreign Bible So., baptist 39.840 American Tract So 258,440 American Tract Society American Home Missionary Society 145,92 American Raptist Home Missionary Society American Baard of Fr'gn Miss's (fo 9 m's) 217,000 merican Baptist Foreign Miss'ry So. about 100,000 resbyterian Board of Foreign Missions 110,081 Methodist Episcopal Miss 84.045 American Seaman's Friend Society 18,584 African Colonizatio an Protestant Society 8,411 merican and Foreign Evangelical Society 24,298

Total of the above

-tha

FAILURE OF BISHOP DOANE.-Some of the papers are commenting at length, and with great indigna-

tion, upon the defalcation of Bishop Doane. The Troy Whig, in particular, condenses the following details of indebtedness for the purpose of censure To G. P. Mitchell, the well-known ice cream nanufacturer, of Burlington, he is indebted for con fectionary and ice-cream, to the amount of \$1,500; to Wm. Stone and Francis Roth, bakers, \$2,100 o the former \$700, to the latter \$1,400. To

\$1,345,955

Messrs. Parsons, of Mount Holly, and Fennimore & of Burlington, his obligations amount to about \$5,000.

SWALLOWING & GOLD DOLLAR.-Persons must be careful with these little tellows. The editor of the Ballimore Sun saw a young lady a few days since in a terrible tright, because one of them, which she had put in her mouth for safe keeping,

had unluckily slipped down her throat

GOING AT IT IN EARNEST.-The citizens of S Louis have resolved, in town meeting, to suspend business for one day, and to devote the same to the cleansing and purifying of their respective yards. buildings and premises, to guard more effectually

against the spread of the cholera. INCREASE AND MULTIPLY .- The New Orle. Patria of the 20th ult., states that a respectabl lady living in Esplanade street in that city, gav birth the 16th instant, to her twenty fourth chi What makes this increase the more surprising is that the twenty-four children are all living, and the

mother is not yet fifty years of age.

from being little more than a mere means of taxation, to its true dignity and office in the cultivaion of mind and the formation of character. Resolved, That if every School Director x payer were to take this view of the System and were to exert himself to render the Comm School nearest to him sufficient for his own children, and not content himself with the mere formal and cold discharge of his official duties, or he payment of his tax as a debt to the public, the ion School System would soon flo rish like green bay tree, and cover the land with it sings

Resolved, That if it be proper for the State ave separate departments in the government, to collect and disburse the public mone canals and railroads -to dispose of the public do main-and to punish crime, it is much more prope and necessary to have a separate department to loster and sustain the Common School System

which forms the habits, instructs the mind, and prevents crime by restraining vice. Resolved, Therefore, that we are in favor of the establishment of a Department of Education is the government, with all the means and adjunct

requisite for infusing life, energy and ha nto the Common School System: The following persons were then chosen delcgates to the ensuing State Convention :

Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., City; John Mar-, Conestoga; Jacob G. Shuman, Manor; Jas. Andrews, Little Britain; Jos. Konigmacher Ephrata; Rev. N. Dodge, S. S. Patterson, Rapho, acob Reist, Benjamin Herr, Esg., Manheim : Andrew Y. Kaufiman, Manor; James McPhail, Esq., jamin Lantz, Strasburg; Joseph T. Anderson Esq., Marietta; Thaddeus Stevens, John C. Van Wise, Rev. J. C. Baker, John A

Hiestand, Dr. P. Cassidy, Rev. B. Keenan, Geo M. Steinman, City; J. P. Wickersham, Marietta ohn P. Bachman, Dr. John Martin, Bart; Dr Adam Bear, Joel Lightner, Jr., Leacock; Geo. W Buckley, Salisbury; David G. Swartz, East Lamper; Abraham Brønneman, Elizabethtown : Mark Connel, sr., West Earl; Samuel Eberly, Peter Martin, Esqs., Elizabeth; Cyrus H. Jacobs, Caernarvon; Prof. John Beck, Litiz; Solomon Diller, East Earl; Joseph Kyle, Drumore; Wm. Gal-

Daniel S. Baer, East Hempfield ; Prof. S. S. Halleman, West Hempfield. On motion, it was voted that the Chairman appoint a county committee, after the adjournment

onsisting of seven persons, and that the names of the same be published with the proceedings nsisting of of the meeting. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

The following are the County Committee ap ointed by the President in accordance with the esolution to that effect : County Committee

GEO. M. KLINE, Esq., A. H. HOOD, Esq., Mr. PETER McCONOMY, City. Rev. N. DODGE, Banh WM. L. RAKESTRAW, Bart. JOHN MARTIN, Cone JOHN MARTIN, Conestogo. JOS. KONIGMACHER, Ephrata. (Signed by the officers.)

Cholera in Baltimore and Norfolk BALTIMORE, May 31. Mr. John Orndorf, an extensive flour merchant lied from an attack of the Cholera last night.

negro at Donavan's Slave depot, suddenly expire e Chol The Board of Health of Norfolk, report 12 cases f Cholera for the week ending on Tuesday—six white and six colored persons; four died, three white and one colored

NT Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER made recently ionation of \$250 to the "Home," a benevole nstitution under the patronage of the N. Y. Priso ssociation. This ha me donation was accor panied by the hope that the blessings of the instiution might equal the zeal and self-devotion

hose engaged in managing it. The last resource to raise the wind is that of a shrewd and unscrupulous Yankee, who bought bushel of shoe pegs, and on discovering they were

ade out of rotten wood, sharpened the other and sold them for owns !

feller, of Pike county, as Senatorial delegate, was at least the time above named; because, a very concurred in, and Abraham Bouy, Esq., chosen resmall addition to the tax now paid, would cause resentative delegate, with instructions first to use each dollar of the whole amount to produce three l honorable means to secure the nom fold the benefit it now does, and raise the system Col. John H. Brodhead, ot Pike county, for Canal nissioner, and secondly, to vote for Mai, Frs. . Bowman, of Luzerne county. The meeting was a large one. The Democracy of Monroe are in excellent spirits; the utmost union and harmony prevails; while a general determination exists, i he mind of every Democrat, to imitate, in the oming elections, the glorious example of old Virginia. A strong resolution, complimentary to our late worthy Secretary of State, Hon. James Buchanan, was adopted by the meeting, naming him in connection with the next Presidency. More anon.

Fatal Case of somnambulism.

From the Pennsylvanian

per last, among which the following occurs:

READING, May 29, 1849. We are deeply pained to record the death of Mr Shamberger, a boarder at the house of Charles Wissong, in 7th street, Reading, who was found dead on the pavement on Sunday morning last, having fallen from the roof while it is supposed

he was in a somnambulic state. He slen apper story of the house, in company with another person, and during the night, without disturbing his sleeping companion, rose from the bed, passed ou at the dormer window to the roof, and from thence lipped to the ground, the marks of his feet being

stinctly visible on the shingles. He was instan killed by the fall, as a dislocation of the neck was iscovered by the Coroner, which proves conch sively that to no other cause can his death he a tributed. The unfortunate man was a German had been in this country only a year or two, and was daily at the passenger depot, awaiting the arrival of his family, a wife and three children, who are on their way to this city. He was a carpenter by trade, industrious in his habits, and to his family

s sudden death will be a sad bereavment and an irreparable loss. An inquest was held by Dr. Wit-man, the Coroner.-Reading Press.

Warning to Parents.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1. The practice of setting away in different parts f the house, arsenic and other poisonous substanc during the day-time, for the extermination of roache and rats. especially where there are children, we hink is an evil one. Yet go into almost any house where the family is infested with this sort of ver min, and you will either see it, or through your breath, Colerain; Dr. Joseph Lefever, Paradise; Joseph C. Dickinson, Lindley Coates, Sadsbury; Henry Miller, Esq., Lampeter; Rev. T. M. Boggs, instances, the sole cause of the loss of lives among Abraham Shelly, Mountjoy; John Strohm, Mar-tic, Dr. J. B. Stubbs, Fulton; Jacob Foreman, Wilson. East Cocalico; Ephraim Kensington, came to his death through the poison d to exterminate the roaches. The cup con taining the arsenic had been set inside of a close in Mr. Poulteriner's house, and while the mother vas absent a few moments up stairs, the little child

crept to the cupboard or closet, and ate a consideable quantity of it on Wednesday afterno Short y after, he was seized with violent spells of vom iting, which continued until yesterday morning, when he died. The family physician was sumnoned but all his efforts to save the little sufferer proved unavailing --- Pennsylvanian

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.-George Bucknart, living in Harlan county, Ky., is one of th nost extraordinary men of the age, and perhaps is est man now known to be living. He is ne hundred and fourteen years old; was born Germantown, Pennsylvania, and has lived for seve-ral years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large iensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c.⁵ The exploring agent of the American Bible Society, in his travels in Kentucky, recently found him, and also saw several respectale gentlemen who had spent one or more nights

with him in this singular home. He professes to hold the Lutheran faith, being of a German family, and received the Bible with peculiar manifestati gratitude. What a life for one man to spend! What a long train of events has marked this cer

urv, through which he has drawn the thread ence!-Bible Society Record, for May.

IF Rhubard, or pie plant, which is at this season of the year generally used for pies, should be fo the present excluded from the table. It is consid y physicians to 'be a fruitful source of diar hea, and at the present time, when symp holera are prevalent, should be strictly avoided

THE SCHUYLKILL COAL REGION .- The Pottsville Imporium says all is life and bustle again about the coal region, and the miners have generally resumed work.

high, the flood is bounded by a line from the in section of St. Louis and Dauphin streets, to the old wer, Esq. The appointment of John M. Basin, is entirely free of water.

The Picayune of the same date, says :

The lower part of the first and third Municipali-ies, which have as yet escaped the disastrous encroachments of the waters, are now seriously threatned with inundation. The water in the Bayou St. ohn is now but three inches lower than during the great inundation of 1831, when the flood passed er Dauphin street, and the levees along the canal f the Draining Company and Galvez Canal do not look as though they could much longer resist the pressure which is against them. Every effort is being made to strengthen them

but in the opinion of the surveyors having charge of the work, it is an almost hopeless task. We are nowever, very much encouraged by the fact the n consequence of a favorable change of the wind, e lakes fell several inches yesterday, and the good ffect of this must be felt in town, as the crevese

water will pass off over the ridge and through the canals with much more rapidity. A telegraphic despatch dated on Wednesday at

New Orleans, says, still more alarmingly : In spite of all the efforts to stop the great crevae water is still rising, and labor is perfectly

ost in attempting to subdue it. Half of the city is now inundated; the inhabitants are flying from their homes and business.

Execution of Elder Enos G. Dudley at Haverhill, N. H.

HAVERHILL, N. H., May 23, 1849. A large number of people from the surrounding ountry came here early this morning, all anxious o witness the execution of Elder Enos G. Dudley, convicted at a recent term of the Court of Cor non Pleas of Grafton county, N. H., of the murder his wife. The town throughout the day has peen the theatre of intense exc The evidence upon which Dudley was convicted

was entirely circumstantial; and, in the opinion of many, inconclusive. Strong expectations have been entertained, since the period of his conviction, that he would be reprieved by Governor Williams; and that hope was indulged in by the friends of the vretched prisoner up to the last moment.

They were, however, doomed to a terrible disap pointment. The Executive, however much his per-sonal predilections might have been disposed towards clemency, believed it his duty to let the law take its course, although the sacrific of the life of the victim was its tomination ictim was its termination.

As the hour assigned for execution approached, tile anxiety manifested by the prisoner's friends was painfully intense. They had clung to hope—even hoping against hope; for the spectacle of the exehoping against nope; for the spectacle of the exe-cution of a fellow being among them, was a thing so unusual that it could scarcely be realized, espe-cially when that fellow being was one with whom they had enjoyed many years of intimacy. The fatal hour at length arrived. At hall past

one o'clock to day, the prisoner was informed that but a few more moments were allowed him to live. He then appeared to resign himself to inexorable fate, and made final preparations for his departure from this world. The consolations of religion were afforded him, and in a few moments after the above hour, he, with a firm tread, approached the gallows erected in the jail yard.

He was accompanied by the chaplain and Sheriff Powers, and not a waver in his step, or tremor in his frame, was noticed by them, even at that awfu

Ascending the scaffold, (which was a high structure, affording a full view of the ceremonies to the immense concourse outside,) Dudley desired to address a few words to those within hearing. Permission was of course granted; and in a few earnest and truly affecting remarks, the doomed man as serted his entire innocence of the crime for r which he was about to suffer death. He called God

witness the truth of what he said. Upon the conclusion of his address, the fatal cap was drawn over his eyes, and the rope attached t

his neck. Sheriff Powers then asked him, "Are you pr pared?

Dudley replied-"I am ready." At that instant the rope was severed by the She

riff, and, after a few spasmodic struggles, the un-happy man, guilty or innocent, was launched into

It was a saddening, sickening exhibition; and those who witnessed it left the scene with troub hearts.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT WIFE IN HER HUBBAND'S ATTIRE.—A Mrs. McAdams was a few weeks ago, convicted of the crime of murder before the Circuit ourt of Madison county, Miss. Her husband was

allowed to visit her in prison frequently, and at last dressed her in a suit of his own clothes, by means of which she effected a passage from the prison. She was traced as far as Vicksburg, where she took passage in a steamboat, and, from the last acco

had not been arrested.