Susq. Co. Fair and Cattle Show.

To be held in Montrose, Oct. 13, 1853. Ploughing Match, Oct. 12.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

NEAT STOCK.	
Best Durham Bull,	$5 00
Second best,	3
Best Devon Bull,	5
Second best,	3
Best Grade Bull,	3
Best Cow,	5
Second best,	4
Third best,	3
Fourth best,	2
Best two years old Heifer,	3
Second best,	2
Best 4 Yearlings,	3
Second best,	2
Best lot of Calves not less than five,	5
Second best,	3
Best pair of Working Oxen,	5
Second best,	3
Third best,	2
Best pair of 3 years old Steers,	3
Second best,	2
Best pair of 2 years old Steers,	3
Second best,	2
SHEEP.	
Best Fine Wool Buck,	$3 00
Second best,	2
Besth South Down,	3
Second best,	2
Best Long Wool Buck,	3
Second best,	2
Best lot fine wool Ewes, not less than 3,	3
Second best,	2
Best lot South Down Ewes not less than three,	3
Second best,	2
Best lot long wool Ewes, not less than 3,	3
Second best,	2
HOGS.	
Best Boar,	$3 00
Second best,	2
Third best,	1
Best Sow,	3
Second best,	2
Third best,	1
Best litter of Pigs,	3
HORSES.	
Best Stallion for all work,	$5 00
Second best,	3
Third best,	2
Best Brood Mare with Colt by her side,	5
Second best,	3
Third best,	2
Best pair of matched Horses, (geldings) foaled in Susquehanna County,	5
Second best,	3
Third best,	2
POULTRY.	
Best lot not less than 6,	$2 00
Second best,	1
VEGETABLES.	
Best and largest variety,	$2 00
Second best,	1
Best half acre of Potatoes,	3
Second best,	2
BUTTER.	
Best Firkin of Butter made during the Summer months,	$5 00
Second best,	3
Third best,	2
Best during the Fall,	5
Second best,	3
Third best,	2
CHEESE.	
Best not less than 25 lbs.,	$3 00
Second best,	2
Third best,	1
GRAINS.	
Best acre of Corn,	$5 00
Second best,	3
Third best,	2
Best acre of Winter Wheat,	5
Second best,	3
Best acre Spring Wheat,	5
Second best,	3
Best acre of Oats,	3
Second best,	2
Best acre Buckwheat,	3
Second best,	2
FRUIT.	
Best Fall Apples, one-half bushel,	$1 00
Best half bushel for Cooking,	1
Best Winter Apples,	1
Second best,	1
Best Quinces, one peck,	1
Second best,	1
Best Pears, 1 Peck,	1
Second best,	1
Best Peaches,	1
Second best,	1
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.	
Best Flannel not less than 10 yards,	$3 00
Second best,	1
Best Quilt of any description,	3
Seccond best,	2
Third best,	1
Best piece of Carpeting,	2
Second best,	1
Best Woolen Socks not less than 3 pair,	1
Best Cotton Socks not less than 3 pair,	1
Best Wheat Bread,	1
Second best,	1
Best Rye and Corn Bread,	1
Second best,	1
LEATHER.	
Best side of Sole tanned in the county,	$3 00
Second best,	2
Best side of Upper do	3
Second best,	2
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	
Best Plow for Susquehanna county,	$3 00
Second best,	2
Best Cultivator,	3
Second best,	2
Best Straw Cutter,	3
Second best,	2
Best Ox Yoke,	1
Best Lumber Wagon,	3
Best Ox Cart,	3
Best Plow Chain and Clevice,	1
Best Horse Shoe,	1
Finest variety of Flowers—A Certificate and Book on their culture.	
Best result of one Hive of Bees,	$3 00
PLOWING MATCH.	
For the best Plowing,	$5 00
2nd best "	3
3d best "	2
4th best "	1

Horse or Ox teams may be entered.

Reports on Winter Wheat, Spring Wheat and Oats, to be made at the Fair. On Corn and Buckwheat at the January meeting.—Claimants for premiums on Grain are requested to have the ground measured and the quantity properly certified. Corn is to be shelled when merchantable, measured and reported at the January meeting along with Buckwheat. It is expected that the greatest accuracy will be observed in ascertaining these crops, so that all will be satisfied of the capacity of Susquehanna county to produce large crops. The owners of Milch Cows who offer for premium are requested to State to the Committee on Cows, the quantity of butter made from them during the heighth of grass and also in the fall. And the Executive Committee further request all who take an interest in the Agricultural Society will give it their countenance by sending any articles of merit or curiosity that may add an interest to the Fair.

The following persons are appointed Judges:—

NEAT STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

Wm. C. Ward, New Milford—Wm. Harkins, Springville—Azur Lathrop, Bridgewater—Michael Kane, Jr. Choconut—Samuel D. Townsend, Brooklyn—Col. A. Carpenter, Harford—E. G. Babcock, Bridgewater.

SHEEP.

Joel Turrell, Middletown—Orrin Ely, Brooklyn—Col. Rufus Smith, Franklin.

SWINE.

Hiram Bates, Choconut—Josiah Maine, Dimock, Joseph Williams, Bridgewater.

HORSES.

Joseph Hyde, Choconut—Dillis Justin, Springville—George Harrison, Bridgewater.

POULTRY & VEGETABLES.

William L. Post, F. B. Chandler, William J. Turrell.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

William T. Ashley, Brooklyn—Harvey Griffin, Bridgewater—Reuben Wells, Bridgewater—Mrs. John Harrington, Bridgewater—Mrs. Alfred Sinsebaugh, Bridgewater—Mrs. B. A. Butterfield, Bridgewater.

GRAIN.

Samuel A. Newton, Samuel Taggart, Perrin Wells.

FRUIT.

Wm. J. Mulford, Hugh M'Collum, Albert Keeler.

BEES.

Samuel Newton, Thomas Johnson.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Mrs. Reuben Wells, Mrs. Charles Tingley.

LEATHER.

George Keeler, Wm. B. Handrake, Stephen Breed, Jr.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

William Jessup—Nelson Tiffany, Brooklyn—George Gates, Dimock.

FLOWERS.

Alfred Sayre, Miss M. Meylert, Miss Ellen Searle, Miss Julia Keeler, Miss Martha Woodhouse.

COMMITTEE ON PLOWING.

David Post, Esq., Gilbert Warner, Esq., A. Chamberlin, Esq.

JUDGES OF PLOWING.

A. B. Goodrich, Brooklyn—Samuel Bard, Bridgewater—Robert Kent, Bridgewater.

The Executive Committee, after much consideration, concluded to appoint seven individuals to the department of Neat Stock, as it is a branch of Agriculture in which Susquehanna County is fast rising to pre-eminence, and every endeavor has been made to select persons well qualified. Blank reports will be furnished to the Judges, together with the premium list, to facilitate their duties. A Committee of reception will be in attendance to aid in the disposition of the Stock, &c. Badges to be had at Geo. Fuller's, and at the office on the show grounds, which will admit members and their families. The Montrose Band will give their best services throughout the day, and it is hoped that the whole proceedings will be creditable to the county. After an experience of some years, the Society found that the funds necessary to carry on their operations could not be obtained from the contributions of members, and the plan was adopted of enclosing a piece of ground for the Fair and Cattle Show, and the small sum of 12 1-2 cents charged for admittance to those who do not wish to become members. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at this course by a few persons, and the Executive Committee have thought it best to bring the subject before the public and show the perfect propriety of it. If the greater number of persons interested in Agricultural pursuits would sustain the Society by becoming members, there would be no necessity for the course adopted. This not being the case, a resort to other means becomes imperative; and who that views the subject fairly would object to a trifling sum for the support of an institution that is confessedly effecting a remarkable improvement in the Agriculture of the county? It is earnestly requested, that if any of the Judges are unable to attend, notice will be given at an early day to the Ex. Committee, and those who will give their services, are expected to report themselves at the office on the ground by nine o'clock in the morning.

HENRY DRINKER,
MARTIN L. CATLIN, } Ex. Com.
JOHN F. DEANS.

A Remarkable Man.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, who has just been elected Governor of Tennessee, (over the most popular whig in the State, Major Henry, whose oratorical gifts are hardly second to those of any other gentleman in the Union,) is, to say the least of him, an extraordinary man. Indeed, there is more in his history to encourage probity, industry, energy and ambition in the youth of America of all degrees, than in that of any other public man we know of. At two years of age, Mr. Johnson was (we learn from those in whose knowledge of his early history we place every confidence,) an inmate of the almshouse of Wake county, North Carolina, where he remained until his eighth year, when he was apprenticed to a tailor in Raleigh.—His master, if he failed to have him taught the rudiments of an English education, at least trained him up to love the truth, work hard, and be straight forward in his dealings with every one. When his apprenticeship was up, Mr. Johnson married a woman after his own heart, who knew enough from books to be able to aid him in mastering the arts of reading and writing.

On marrying, just after he came of age, he emigrated to Eastern Tennessee, trudging bare-footed, it is said, with his faithful helpmate by his side, and his pack on his back.—Assiduous labor at his trade, placed him at the end of ten years in comfortable circumstances, for one of his position in that region; and by that time, by dint of hard study during his leisure moments, he had come to be actually a man of considerable general information. Being a good talker on the stump, he was sent consecutively for a term or two to both branches of the Legislature. From thence he was transferred to the House of Representatives of the United States, where he served six years. As a member of Congress, he has been distinguished for the integrity of all he did. Whatever may be thought of views such as he at times takes of public affairs, all do him the justice to belive that more upright legislator was never in the Congress of the United States.

We may go a step further, and say that he never approached a subject without previously so mastering it by patient investigation, as to make him notoriously, one of the strongest men in debate who has graced the House of Representatives of the United States for some years past. As a man, his walk in Washington may be written down a model for all—scrupulous correctness of bearing being the leading feature of his private life. Mr. Johnson made no professions to brilliancy, yet a more effective speaker was not to be found in the last House of Representatives. He was usually found on the (in Washington,) unpopular side on nearly all financial questions which fact has operated seriously to detract from him credit legitimately his due.

Mr. Johnson is not more than forty-seven years of age at this time, having seen as much public service as almost any other man of his age, notwithstanding the trials and drawbacks by which his early years were surrounded.—*Washington Star.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A scene transpired in this city, this forenoon, that is all the talk. A married lady of respectable character had been insulted by a person who wears pants. The knowledge of this insult coming to the ears of the husband and another relative, it was agreed to take summary vengeance on the delinquent. The lady was armed with a rawhide, and the parties went to the place where the guilty one was doing business. The husband and the relative then seized and held him and the lady administered a severe cowhiding. The affair was witnessed by a large company. It is the latest application of woman's rights, and won't be very popular with that class of delinquents. But the people said Amen.—*Ohio State Journal, Aug. 20.*

What is better than presence of mind in a railroad accident. Absence of body.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1632 Copies Weekly.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1853.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

John C. Knox,
Of Tioga County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Thomas H. Forsyth,
Of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

Ephraim Banks,
Of Mifflin County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. Porter Brawley,
Of Crawford County.

☞ *Persons in the Eastern section of the County, wishing to pay for the "DEMOCRAT," procure Blanks or get Job Work done, can do so by calling at our Law Office, directly opposite the "Lusk House,"* GREAT BEND, PA. (tf.)

Delegate Election.

The Democratic Electors of the Borough of Montrose, will meet at the Court House, Saturday next, (Sept. 3,) between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to represent them in the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Montrose, Monday Sept. 5, 1853.

Per order of Committee.

The News.

The march of death from the effects of yellow fever in New Orleans, is terrific in the extreme. The number of fatal cases has exceeded 300 per day for several days. This in a population reduced to 50,000, is a frightful mortality, exceeding that of the Great Plague in London, or the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia in 1798. Large contributions of money have been sent from the northern cities to aid the sufferers. There is now little hope of a material abatement of the epidemic until the weather becomes cooler. Every sanitary precaution has been resorted to by the authorities and the citizens to stay the progress of the scourge, but without effect. Even the stout est hearts quail in the presence of such an enemy.

The Cunard steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday night, from Liverpool. Her news is interesting. The Eastern difficulty remained in *statu quo.* Notwithstanding the fact that both the Sultan and the Czar had promised to accept the terms of the negotiations drawn up by the other four great powers, it is quite evident that considerable uneasiness was felt in some quarters for fear that the peaceful promises would not be carried out. Even should this affair be amicably arranged, it is possible that Austria may in turn push her claims against Turkey to such an extent as to eventually involve the different nations in a general war. The attention of the British Parliament had been directed to this side of the Atlantic, particularly with regard to the Cuban slave trade and the Mosquito question. Cottog had declined and breadstuffs advanced in the Liverpool market.

The trial of the Conductor on the New Haven Railroad who ran the train of cars off the drawbridge at Norwalk, Ct. has resulted, after a patient and thorough investigation of the case, in a verdict of acquittal. The indictment was for manslaughter. The engineer, who is under arrest on charges similar to those preferred against the conductor, has not sufficiently recovered from the injuries received at the time to undergo a trial.

The steamer Cherokee was entirely destroyed by fire while lying at her dock, in New York, on Friday night last. The Cherokee had her cargo all aboard for her trip to New Orleans and Havana, intending to run out of the Bay on Saturday morning. The estimated loss of the ship is $200,000, upon which there is no insurance; the cargo is estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000, partly insured. Another steamer, belonging to the same company, received the Cherokee's passengers and sailed on Tuesday for Havana.

A few cases of yellow fever have occurred at New York, though confined entirely to persons recently arriving from New Orleans.

The steamer Georgia, from Panama and Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Monday night, bringing one million three hundred thousand dollars of gold dust on freight, and about a quarter of million in the hands of passengers. The news is not important.

The Netherlands War steamer Amsterdam arrived at New York last week on a visit.—The report that she had on board a considerable quantity of articles for exhibition at the Crystal Palace is untrue.

The Cholera excitement has subsided at Cumberland, Md., and the frightened citizens are returning to their vocations. The physicians are now disputing as to whether the disease was cholera or not.

According to the latest advices from New Mexico, great excitement continued to prevail throughout the country. The Mexicans boldly avowed their dissatisfaction relative to the Mesilla Valley affair. The affair between the Americans and the Mexicans at El Paso, in which two of the former were killed, will no doubt add to the ill feeling, and may cause the more impetuous to proceed to actual hostilities. Additional news from El Paso is anxiously looked for. When last heard from Lieut. Beale's surveying party was in the vicinity of Fort Massic. The Lieutenant stated that the route was favorable for a railroad—the country being well timbered, and capable of cultivation.

The first of the new line of mammoth ocean steamers is now on the stocks at Greenpoint, (near New York,) which is expected to be ready for sea early in February next. This steamer is being constructed under the plans and specifications of William Norris, civil engineer, and John W. Griffiths, naval architect, who have patented their improvements in this country, England and France. The builders and patentees, as we are informed, are under engagements to cross the Atlantic, from New York to England, within six days, in all seasons, with greater comfort to passengers and less risk to life than by the present conveyances.

The Comet.

This brilliant visitor, which appears to increase in brightness, was discovered at the Cambridge University, by Prof. Bond, as early as the 10th June last. This Comet is said to resemble, in position and appearance, the one which appeared in 1811—12, but it does not appear anywhere to have produced alarm, as carrying war and pestilence in its train.—The people are rational enough to ascribe these to their right causes—a pestilence to filthy streets and houses, and war generally to the ambition of a despot like Nicholas. Such a phenomenon, which once would alarm the great family of man, is now regarded as a natural event, as much as the rising of the great globe of heat and light. All these wonderful phenomena obey a great natural law, based upon such simple and exact principles that even human science can predict their periodical return. The comet of 1812 created great alarm, when it was feared it "would a tale unfold" in such a manner as to sweep the world, and destroy, perhaps, all life existing upon it. The "ifs" of savans tended not a little to alarm the ignorant, but happily the great comet streamed off with its firey train, leaving unscathed a trembling world. How such a phenomenon was viewed in olden times, by even the magnates of the land, is exhibited in the following from the Worcester *Spy.* At present we may become comet-gazers without fear of being consumed in the nebulæ of fire, which we can observe at the distance of perhaps 100,000,000 of miles:

"Recently, in looking over the Old Colony records, in the State Library, we found an order in council, of the 3d May, 1665, setting apart the 24th day of June as 'a day of solemn fasting and prayer,' and one of the causes inducing thereto was stated to be, 'the alarm from Heaven, given us in the awful appearance of the comets, both this and the last year.' Indeed, we believe it was not uncommon in those days to make the appearance of comets an occasion for special religious services, in order to avert the evils they threatened."

European Affairs.

"The condition of suspense and watchful anxiety," says the Home *Gazette,* "which has marked the state of public affairs in Europe for the past few months, still continues, altho' the quarrel between Russia and Turkey appears to be slowly approaching a pacific solution. The latter power has agreed to settle the dispute upon the terms of the propositions drawn up by England and France, and Russia acknowledges her willingness to treat upon the same basis. The only difficulty now existing arises from the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, the evacuation of which by the Russian troops, previous to a treaty for the ratification of peace, is distinctly stipulated by England and France, though the stipulation is not specified in the joint note sent by them to the Czar. In the meantime, an effort is being made to break the alliance between the French and the English governments. Prince Menschikoff has been despatched on a mission to Paris, carrying with him, not improbably, the offer of an extension of the boundaries of France to the Rhine, on the condition that Russia shall be countenanced in her advance on Constantinople. This, of course, is all surmise, but it carries strong probability with it, from the propositions made by Alexander to Napoleon Bonaparte previous to the treaty of Tilsit. That the mission of the Russian Ambassador will prove unsuccessful, we have every reason to believe; and we also still continue to be of the opinion that the Russo-Turkish difficulty will be terminated without war. The whole question now rests upon the determination of Nicholas without respect to the principalities. If he resolves to retain his present possessions of them, war is inevitable; if he consents to recall his troops all minor questions will be easily adjusted."

The Annual Fair.

Of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society will take place this year on Thursday, October 13—Plowing Match the day previous. In another column we republish the List of Premiums offered by the Society, the list of Judges, regulations, &c. The Executive Committee last year procured a piece of ground of D. Post, Esq. in the eastern part of the village, which they graded and enclosed with a substantial board fence, for permanent use by the Society. The Committee have very properly given the preference, in the premiums offered, to Neat Stock. There is no doubt that the soil of this County generally is admirably adapted to the raising of Stock and the Dairy, and to this branch of agriculture we believe our farmers will turn their attention with profit. The assemblage at the Fair last year was immense, and the exhibition very creditable; and we hope that the approaching Fair, in the true spirit of progress, will surpass the last.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The September number of this magzine fully sustains its repution as a leading American magazine. As the best evidence of its merits, we learn that its circulation had reached upwards of 35,000 at the close of the first six months.—There could be no surer test than this of its popularity and intrinsic value. The first article in the present number gives fine illustrations and letter-press descriptions of the New York churches, and all the other papers are original, and of a high order of merit. Subscriptions received at this office. $3 per annum.

☞ At the late commencement of Lewisburg University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on the celebrated Architect, THOS. U. WALTER, Esq., of Philadelphia. Also, the degrees of Bachelor of Arts on AUGUSTUS H. LUNG, of Rush, Susquehanna county, and Bachelor of Philosophy on ASA P. MEYLERT, of Montrose. The report did not state on whom the degree of Bachelor of Devilitry was conferred.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.—We learn that a blind woman was instantly killed at Tunkhannock station, on the L. & W. Railroad, a few days since, by falling from a platform.—We have not learned the particulars of the accident, nor the name and residence of the unfortunate sufferer.

Elections.

The late elections in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas and Missouri have done well for the Democracy, and shows that where the party is united it is always triumphant. In the latter State, it is well known that the Bentonists and Anti-Bentonists are at war, and consequently the Whigs have a majority of the Congressmen. We should liked to have seen the entire delegation Whig, because in such a case, the Democracy of that State would be taught some sense. What folly it is for a man to set himself up as the beacon light of Democracy! What is Mr. Benton more than a man? Does he calculate that the Democracy of Missouri should move at his nod?

In Alabama, the party was also divided, but WINSTON, Democrat, is elected Governor, and we have the Congressional Delegation.

Take the elections altogether, the Democracy of the country have cause for congratulation.

Court Proceedings.

The case of Milo A. Spencer vs. Alson Tiffany, Luke Reed, et. al. which was on trial when we went to press last week, continued until Saturday night, resulting in a verdict for defendants.

Burke and Coffin, convicted the first week of burning a saw-mill in Rush, were sentenced Saturday night to *seven* months imprisonment in the county jail, to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

☞ We learn that the Democratic Convention of Wyoming County, which met on Monday last nominated WM. M. PIATT, Esq. for Senator, and SAMUEL T. MYERS, for Representative.

WHIG NOMINATION.—The Whig State Convention recently assembled at Huntingdon, nominated Thomas A. Budd, Esq., of Philadelphia, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, N. S., August 29, P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., arrived at her wharf here at half-past 9 o'clock this evening. She brings 206 passengers for Boston.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New York on the 6th of August arrived out at Liverpool at noon the 17th.

The City of Manchester also arrived out about noon the 17th.

The steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 17th with two hundred passengers and a full cargo.

In Eastern affairs no change has taken place since the announcement already received, that the Porte accepts without modification the note prepared by the four powers, and already acceded to by the Czar.

A rumor circulated in London on Friday evening (19th) that new complications had sprung up, and that Parliament would be prorogued till they assumed a more favorable aspect. The story was, however, destitute of foundation.

A dispatch from Jassy of the 3d says: A divan was convoked and solicited the Hospodars to remain, the Czar having given them permission either to proceed to Constantinople or remain at home unmolested.

The correspondence between the Porte and the Hospodars, ordering the latter to retire, is published, but contains nothing additional to that already known.

News from Servia mentions that Kincain was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and the Chiefs of the various Districts were placed under his orders.

The *Correspondence* says that the Rechid Pshaw had informed Austria that any occupation of Servia by Austrian troops would be regarded as a declaration of war. Meantime the Turk undertakes to preserve order in the Province, and had sent a Commissioner there.

The long promised debates on Turkish affairs had taken place in Parliament, and were generally regarded as unsatisfactory. The English funds opened next day with further depression, although they afterward revived from other causes.

Lord John Russell stated, in reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, that the negotiations with the United States, regarding the Musquito Territory, were still pending but he hoped they would be brought to a satisfactory termination before next session.

The farce of assembling a Convocation of the Churches was duly gone through with on the 18th, and immediately adjourned to November 10th.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 20th, if nothing unforseen occurred.

Postmaster Arrested.

For some months past, letters containing money on the mail route from Wilkesbarre to Honesdale, have disappeared in a very mysterious manner. Several small sums of money remitted by mail, did not reach their destination, nor the letters containing it. On Saturday morning last the postmaster at this place, enclosed some silver coin in a letter, and with two other letters of no consequence, sealed the three in a package, and directed it to Hawley. He then put an agent on the box with the driver, with instructions to go all the way to Honesdale, and ascertain, if possible, where was the suspicious ground. The first Post Office above this place, on the route, is Plainsville, William H. Cortright, Postmaster.

After the mail had undergone a change at this office, by Cortright, the agent opened the bag and found the package directed to Hawley missing. He returned, and made an information before Stephen Vaughn, Esq., who issued a warrant for Cortright, and in company with an officer, and the Postmaster of this place, they proceeded immediately to Plainsville Post Office.

On the arrest of Cortright, he admitted that he had detained the Hawley package, and alleged that he had abstracted the letter, and that it was at his house some distance from his store. While he was gone for that letter in company with an officer, a search was made in the store. The identical package was found, broken, and the two letters in it, but not the one containing the money. Among some tinware, in a coffee pot, was found several letters written to various persons, during the months of July and August—some broken open, and resealed.

On the return of Cortright from his house, he was unable to find the lost letter, but confessed he had taken out the money. He was brought to town, and gave surety for his appearance at the U. S. Court, at Williamsport, in October next.

It is a heavy blow on the relatives of Cortright, as they are people of respectability and integrity. On them, the blow falls with unusual severity. Besides this, he has a wife and family, and has always been regarded as a man of honesty and integrity. The news came unexpected, and a general feeling of regret seemed to pervade the whole community.

He has had the office the last three or four years.—*Wilkesbarre Union.*

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.—Messrs. Slauson and Cassenday, proprietors of a livery stable in Milford, Pike county, have lost fourteen horses within a short time from an unknown and very virulent distemper.

The Fortifications at Havana.

A Correspondent of the National Era writing from Havanna gives the following interesting particulars of the defences of that city:

'This morning I spent in walking over the two great fortresses of Las Cabanas and the Moro Castle. I was fortunate enough to be furnished with a letter of introduction to a Spanish Officer in the fortress of Las Cabanas and he politely conducted me over the immensely extensive fortifications. This is a rare privilege; for strangers in general are rigidly excluded from both forts, and I have known several instances in which foreigners have been arrested for sketching merely the outer walls of the buildings. One German gentleman in particular had a pleasant adventure of the sort at the fort of Atares—a fort southeast of the city, famous as the scene of the execution of the Americans captured in the time of Lopez. The base of the hill on which that fort stands, is leased to a farmer, who raises vegetables for the Havana market. This farmer was ploughing his ground with the rude sapling plough in use here, and our German, struck with the odd shape of the thing, was sketching it when a sentinel suddenly came down upon him, and arrested him. They had no tongue in common, and he was carried into the fort, quite bewildered, and unable to conceive the cause of his arrest. A German soldier was at last found, who interpreted to the prisoner the charge against him; when he forthwith produced the sketch of the plough, whereupon the commander, heartily amused, sent off the sentinel with the reprimand, and detained his captive to a very Spanish breakfast. As I had no sketch book, and was under convoy of a blue cap with a scarlet and gold band, I ran no such risks, and enjoyed my promenade in peace.

The Moro, as you know, guards the entrance of the harbor: and as this entrance is but a thousand feet in width, and further narrowed by a ship of the line, which the Spaniards sunk here when the English fleet appeared in 1762, it would be simply impossible for any hostile force to pass this fortress. The English landing down the coast, assaulted the Castle from the land side; and in order to guard against such proceedings in future, the Spanish Government, after the folly of Lord Bute once more put the Island into their hands, not only enlarged and strengthened the Moro Castle, but erected a new and magnificent line of fortifications on the hills of Las Cabanas, covering an immense area, and presenting an almost impregnable series of defences on every side. On this side the Atlantic nothing can be seen in the class of military architecture to rival these stupendous erections. The defences of Quebec, so imposing to an unsophisticated Yankee eye, are much less extensive and less massive. The Spaniards are, and always have been, famous builders, and they built forty millions of dollars into these frowning walls and battlements.

It is said that Charles III, when the accounts were presented to him, took up his spy-glass, and went to his window; and when one of the courtiers present asked his Majesty what object he wished to see, he replied—'That fort you have built for me at Havanna. It has cost such a sum of money, I ought to be able to see it at any distance!'

The Cabanas seems to be well supplied with cannon and with ammunition, but the garrison is quite inadequate to the extent of the fortress. However, from the days of Numantia, to those of Saragoza, the Spaniards have been famous defenders; and with such colossal works to defend as these of Havanna, I have no doubt they could hold their own very firmly. The inclined plane, which, with many turns, leads from the quay to the gates of the fortress, is really a sort of ravine, for you pass between perpendicular masses of masonry, founded upon the solid rock, and seemingly not less solid themselves, the whole rising to the hight of more than sixty feet on each side. To advance up this long, weary ascent, in the face of the infernal shower of fire which could be rained from the numerous embrasures of those commanding batteries, would be no holiday sport.

The interior of the fortress is very neat, and the quarters of the troops superior to those I saw in Havanna. The exercise ground has been recently planted with trees, which already yielded a grateful shade from the intense glare of the sun on these exposed ramparts.

Conspicuous on an esplanade of the Cabanas stands a marble obelisk, erected in honor of the 'Loyalty and Valor of the soldiers who fell in the invasion of Lopez. Two miles lead from the Cabanas to the Moro, but I passed over the distance of about one-eighth of a mile, which seperates them, above the ground.

The Moro Castle would be a formidable fortress of itself, but the Cabanas completely commands it, and it may be regarded almost as an outwork of that fortification. It is a more picturesque fort, however, standing directly above the sea, which where of so singular a clearness, that on looking down with a glass from the ramparts, one can see the sea-plants growing, thirty or forty feet below the surface. The signal station is here, and the admirable telescope of the signal-master commands the course of the Gulf Stream for more than twenty miles each way. Many vessels were coming in and going out, while we stood there, and the scene was brilliant and gay beyond description. The view of the city and its environs from this lofty point, and especially from the lantern of the noble light tower, is incomparably fine. The Moro has a sad fame as a prison house, but my friend the Captain assured me there were no prisoners here now. I hardly knew whether to believe him; and it is very well known that several State prisoners were put to death within those walls about a month ago.

Destroyed it seems hardly possible these works should ever be; and in some future day, when 'the sounds of war grow fainter and then cease,' the immense circuit of these walls may be planted with trees and gardens, and converted into the most charming city on a hill ever seen—a city of health—a refuge for the 'sick at heart;' or, as Moratin, in his translation of Hamlet, has rendered that phrase, the *delicados del del pecho,' the victims of complaints on the chest!*

THE EPIDEMIC IN NEW ORLEANS.—A private correspondent of one of the editors of the N. Y. Courier, writes from New Orleans under date of August 14, as follows:

'People begin to die here in a way that does not resemble the yellow fever. Within a few days many have died in less than twenty-four hours after being taken, and almost immediately after the breath has left the body it has turned spotted, being covered all over with black spots, so that it is supposed that there is some other pestilence among us besides yellow fever. Some think it is the plague—same as was so fatal in Rio Janeiro last year. It is enough however for us to know that from 240 to 250 daily die by the prevailing epidemic. Our cemetery reports of interments by no means include all; many are hurried out of the city and die and are buried in the country. I have never before seen so much alarm and confusion about sickness in this city—all flee who can get away. It rains every day, and a hot sun is stewing us up when not raining.'

A STRONG TEAM.—There are one hundred and forty one locomotives now in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Wheeling Gazette says that if hitched together they would form a train over a mile long, and present the most imposing spectacle of the age. Several of them are capable to run eighty miles an hour.

Great Excitement at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, August 29, 1853.

Great excitement was occasioned at the Cataract House yesterday, by the arrest by Deputy Marshal Tyler, of Patrick Sneed, alias Joseph Watson, a colored waiter at that house who is accused of being the murderer of James E. Jones, of Savannah, on the 6th of July, 1849. The waiters, believing him to be arrested as a fugitive slave, rescued him from the officers, and barricaded the door of the dining room.

One of the officers drew a revolver and snapped it at a man, but the cap missed fire. The door was then forced—the man again seized—and again rescued by the negroes, who hurried him down to the ferry, where he jumped into a boat, and was rowed half way across the river by the ferryman, who left the boat in the middle of the stream, and returned in another boat to the shore, to ascertain the particulars of the case from the officers. Finding the crime to be murder, the ferryman agreed to row down to the landing at the bridge, and there deliver the criminal to the officers.

The latter then started for the lower landing, but were preceded by the negroes, who to the number of about 200 reached the landing before the officers.

The officers then claimed assistance from a party of some 300 Irish laborers employed on the railroad, and a regular pitched battle ensued, the negroes being put to flight and pursued by the laborers. Several of the former were knocked down with stones and severely injured. Sneed, or Watson, was then taken from the boat, placed in a carriage by the officers, and taken safely to Buffalo.

Fifteen hundred dollars reward had been offered for the arrest of Sneed, who will be conveyed to Baltimore as soon as the necessary papers are received.

Editors' Convention.

It seems to be generally agreed upon that an Editor's Convention shall be held at the Wyoming House in this place on the 2nd Tuesday of September. We therefore issue this call in form, and invite the attendance of the Editors of North Eastern Pennsylvania, at the afore said time and place in accordance with the suggestion of our esteemed brother Chase of the *Montrose Democrat.* Let there be a full attendance.—*Scranton Herald.*

EXPANDING THE CHEST.—Those in easy circumstances, or those who pursue sedentary employment within doors, use their lungs but little, breathe but little air in the chest, and thus independently of positions, contract a wretchedly small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. Recollect the lungs are like a bladder in their structure, and can stretch open to double their size with perfect safety, giving a noble chest and perfect immunity from consumption. The agent, and only agent required, is the common air we breathe, supposing, however, that no obstacle exists, external to the chest, such as twining it about with stays, or having the shoulders lie upon it. On rising from the bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, with your head thrown back and your shoulders entirely off from the chest, then inhale all the air that can be got in; then hold your breath and throw your arms off behind; hold your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as many times as you please. Done in cold breath is much better, because the air is much denser, and will act much more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner, it will become flexible and expansible, and will enlarge the cavity and size of the lungs.—*Scientific American.*

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—A laughable illustration of the heading of this article occurred in Illinois lately, as will be seen by the following from the Peoria *News:* Mr. B. was out hunting with his rifle, and crossing the field of Mr. C. a Frenchman, Mr. C's large dog attacked him savagely, while Mr. C. looked on without attempting to call off his dog. B. getting out of patience shot the dog, and he fell apparently dead. C. in high dudgeon forthwith got out a warrant, and had B. arrested for killing his dog—swore to the killing, was corroborated by two of his neighbors, who were present at the shooting. The magistrate fined him ten dollarsand costs, which amounted to about ten more. B. paid the fine and costs, and when the parties got home from the trial, the dog had got home also, and was not killed. B. then got out a warrant against the Frenchman and his two associates for perjury in swearing that B. had killed the dog. They were frightened and made peace with B. by paying him back his twenty dollars, and ten more for his trouble, and no trial was had; and when the parties returned home from the last suit, lo! the dog was dead.

STEELYARD WEIGHTS.—Yankee ingenuity has done a great deal in this country, and a little over the water. Spring steelyards are used more or less by every one having anything to sell, but are more used to buy with by those who understand them. Every one conversant with spring steelyards, is aware that they are not reliable for any length of time. The steel spring adjusted for cold weather, will not give correct weight in warm weather, and if adjusted for warm, will not give correct weight in cold weather. In fact, they are as changeable as the weather, and are not to be trusted. If you buy a piece of meat at the market to day weighing 40 lbs., it is just as likely to weigh 11 to-morrow. The tension of steel, or in other words, its hardness or softness, varies with the temperature, and it is upon the quality of tension or elasticity that it is used at all as a measure of weight.

The elasticity of steel is affected by its use—the more the steelyard is used, the easier it yields to the pressure of weight. A steelyard may be perfectly correct when first put into use, but it cannot into correct results after having been used a few times, and its variation from correct weight must be in proportion to the number of times the coiled spring has been forced from its position in a state of rest.—*Peoria Morning News.*

☞ George Copway, the Ojibway Chief, is on the eve of departure for the extreme West, for the purpose of collecting some of the finest specimens of the Western Indian tribes, such as have the best intellectual and physical developement, with a view to exhibit them at the World's Fair. There will be fifteen or twenty in all.

☞ A writer in the Picayune traces the yellow fever, that now desolates New Orleans, to the men who discharged the cargo of the ship Adelaid, from Rio Janeiro. He says three successive gangs, employed upon that job sickened.

Rev. Eleazer Williams, in a recent conversation with the editor of the Fon Du Lac Union, stated that evidences were being prepared for the press, which would put the question of his parentage at rest. Among other things, that the affidavit of his reputed mother, lately published, was a gross deception, not by her, but by the interpreter, who falsely translated her language. He says that when the substance of the affidavit was told her she denied ever having made it.

A correspondent of the London News, says that 'the Sultan has now 290,000 men under arms, a sufficient number to defeat the troops of the Czar, which are being decimated by typhus fever, and privations of all sorts.