

The Cehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown Academy. We have just received the catalogue the students of the "Allentown Academy" for the current scholastic year. It is a very neat little document, and in its way is an honor to our towr. We gather from it that the institu-

Drowned.

ant, in the country.

fell from his boat into the canal, at Bieriesport, 3 miles above this place and was drowned. He remains were taken to Freemansburg, the same day, there to be interred.

Bank Notices.

The citizens of Allentown, as will be seen in our advertising columns, will make application to the next Legislature for the incorporation of a Banking institution, under the name, style and title of the "Farmers and Mechanics" Bank" of Allentown, Lehigh county. If an Institution of this kind is necessary, in any part of the state, Allentown is the spot. No place makes heavier exchanges.

We learn from the papers, that the citizens of Easton, Reading, Mauch Chunk and Pottstown, are giving the required notice for Banking institutions at their respective places.

Lycoming Insurance Company. As this Company has made many lusurances in Lehigh county, we will give a short synopsis of their annual statement, which appeared in the "Muncy (Lycoming county) Lumiof the insured to the amount of \$1.621,824,05, upon which assessments are made. The number of policies issued and in force June 9, 1848, is 16,420. Losses by fire up to June 9, 1818, is ! \$75,879 39. Claims for losses by fire the last but if the above directions be strictly attended year \$59,865 01. Losses and expenditures from to, we can assure a general freedom from colds June 10, 1818, to June 10, 1819, \$63,463 31. and many other ills to which flesh is heir to. Amount received on premium notes during the last year, \$25,853 02. Leaving the liabilities the use of the vapor bath. They have been acover the assests (including last years deficit of customed to steam themselves for a minute or \$5,269 56) the sum of \$42,308 98. This excess two in hot vapor, then quickly apply cold wais to be made up by assessment No. 3, in course | ter to the body. The advantage in this kind of assessment No. 4, directed April 6th, 1849, to-ed by the sudden application of cold to the skin. gether \$55,000 00.

Anthracite Coal.

Of the thousands who look admiringly on and enjoy the comforts of a glowing grate of anthracite coal, probably not one in ten have an idea to whom, and under what circumstances, the the world is indebted for the discovery of the practibility of its use as a fuel in grates. It should never be forgotten, however, that to Pennsylvania not only belongs the production of this coal, but the discovery of its domestic use. Thus it was: in 1805 the Hon. John P. Arndt, then residing at Wilkesbarre and engag ed in a manufacturing business, had occasion to use a large fine. Being out of fuel, one day he threw in a small quantity of anthracite, which lay near by, and after waiting some time, without a favorable result, left it. He was called back soon, however, by one of the workmen to see the fire, which had increased to an immense heat. Many of the citizens were called in to see the discovery, and in less than a month, nearly every house in the place was fitted up with a grate for the new fuel. What immense results has that discovery produced ! Judge Amilt applied at the time to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a coal company, but it was denied, on the ground that it would produce a monopoly. Companies for the purpose were, however, subsequently chartered, and now nearly every house, store, shop, hotel and steamboat in the east is supplied with this same anthracite coal.

The Plough, Loom and Anvil. We received the July number of this highly popular Agricultural periodical, which is the commencement of the second volume. It continues to abound in information of the greatest an experienced veteran in the cause, and is perard, the meadow and the barn floor; and as an agricultural writer "can't be beat."

Montgomery county, has obtained this scason the enormous crop of 200 tons of hay from about 140 acres of grass. The editor exultingly boasts of this prolific yield, and asks whether any farmer in Montgomery, Chester or Berks, can beat this. Brother Streeper not having included "little Lehigh" in his range of counties, we trust, he will not object to have us enter "the ring" for a beat. As to the number of acres, for one man to cut, we "knock under," but as to the amount cut from the acre, you can't come within priming distance. Our old friend Lowis Smith last week sold a strip of grass that measured 1 acre and 6 perches, from which 3 tons. 4 cwt. and 3 quarters of hay was housed. Why friend, in little Lehigh, less than two tons that positive evil that is so often supposed to be from the acre, our farmers would call but a very small crop.

Dr. Lambert's Lectures.

The skin, as we have before remarked, is an sential agent in throwing off the impurities of the body; this discharge is performed through the pores in the form of perspiration. The air received by the lungs fits the blood for its passage through the system, and aids its circulation. But the purer the element we breathe, the more rapid will be the process of combustion, or the disengagement of the various elements of the blood, required for the formation of the different parts of the body, and those parts rejected which are unsuited. Now the greater this combustion or life-acting process, the more the require. We stated in a former number the advantages resulting from rubbing the skin; if the rubbing exercise be combined with bathing, tion was never in a more flourishing condition the benefit will be greater. The whole surface than at present, and-will-fairly compete with of the body requires the application of water, any one, whose resources are not more abund- as much as the face or hands alone. Those who have not been accustomed to bathing should commence the practice in warm weather. Immediately on rising in the morning is

On Monday last, a boatman named Henshaw, as suitable a time as can be had for this purtowel or sponge quickly applied with cold wa- a short history of it. We shall make free use Cincinnati and New Orleans in October, Mexico a resident of Freemansburg, Northampton co., pose. If no bathing apparatus is to be had, a ter answers very well; then as soon as possi- of Dr. Bell's lecture on this subject, on whose is said to have been a sober and industrious ble, rub the whole surface of the body until it authority we can implicitly rely, and have rea. 1837, it attacked different towns in northern and young man, and left a wife and three children is like a burning coal. If the weather is cool, son to believe that it has been compiled from middle Europe. Rome was free from its ravato mourn the loss of his untimely death. His exercise should be taken enough to produce a the best sources. feeling of warmth throughout the system. This likely to be superinduced.

People are not fully aware of the importance of bathing during the whole year. It is thought by many that all that is required, is to wash ones, self in the summer months alone; but this is a mistake. The blood throws off about as much waste matter in the shape of perspir- where men are thickly congregated in cities ation during the winter as the summer; therefore, there is as much necessity for cleansing rywhere followed in its train, many of us would the skin in one season as in the other. Besides, because the blood near the surface retreats inwardly. But soon a reaction cusues, and the blood returns outwardly with greater force than before: thus the circulation is maintained more equally, which effect is the great desideratum nary of the 23d of June. Amount of property in hygeia. Let us repeat, that after the appliinsured June 9th, 1849, \$18,813,857 37. To eation of cold water, a thorough rubbing of the cover losses the company hold premium notes skin, and exercise should be adopted, until a glow is produced. Topid water may be best Spain, and in England in 1348; in Ireland, Holfor persons of little strength who have not been

accustomed to bathing. Cold water is a dangerous thing to trifle with;

Some persons have found happy results in

The remainder of this report we shall devote to summary notices of several other subjects which the doctor touched upon.

He said the best cure for rheumatism, was to often; that under such treatment, quite inveterate cases must eventually yield.

Cold water bandages were, he averred, good to cure sprains and bruises where the bones were not fractured; the bandages to be dipped in water and changed often.

mustard infused in water, should be take so as to produce vomiting.

In cases of croup or congestion of any kind, cold water applied to the part attacked, is most always a sure remedy. When the attack is felt, place cloths dipped in the coldest water on the spot, and renew the application often, or put ice on it, until the oppression is removed.

Water taken plentifully in the stomach, is an excellent preventive against infection or contagion. Nurses who are obliged to be much in sick chambers, and those compelled to frequent infected districts should drink considerable wa-

The influence of the imagination over the body is known by every body to be powerful, and that many diseases are caused or aggravated by this faculty. Now in these cholera times there is no necessity to be afraid; fear will do no good and may cause much harur. Keep cool in your mind, be moderate in exercise and diet, and practice such precautions as are good for the general health - the cholera will shun you as its worst enemy. The doctor said that being on one of the New York ferry boats this spring, on a cold damp day, he observed a wovalue to the practical farmer Mr. Skinner is man with a child in her arms, whose dress had short sleeves. The doctor in the course of a feetly at home in the grain-field and fruit-orch- conversation with the lady, asked her where she was going; she said she was going into the country, to be secure from the danger of an attack of the cholera on her child. The doctor told her, there was much more danger in The Montgonery Ledger of last week says, being out on such a raw, wet day with her sive, amounting to upwards of 18,000, if we Mr. Henry W. Cress, of Pottsgrove township, child's arms bare, than from any liability to at-

tack in the city. The lungs consisting of many folds whose surface, if spread out smooth, would be very great, and an undeterminable number of blood of blood from which much may be extracted contemporaneously in Culcutta, and Jessono, a vessels intersecting them, contain a quantity without sensibly diminishing the supply. Thus small vessel, without the attendance of that mitted its ravishes on most towns and villages a person may spit a pint or more from a very danger which ignorant persons attribute to it. Spitting blood is not a pleasant, nor a desirable thing; but in some cases, it may be the effect of nature's relieving the lungs from an oversupply, from which an absolute benefit may arise; and in any case, it does not betoken

its attendant. Braces and supporters of any kind are bad

tended, they only cramp and injure the breast. vail long at this place, and the whole of Russia The best remedies for a chest, hollow, weak, was exempted from its ravages until 1829, when &c., is by bathing the body, inhaling pure air, eating moderately of nutritious food, taking moderate exercise, talking and singing with the lower or chest voice, and exercising the breast by swinging something in the arms in every direction. Ladies' stays, corsets, and dresses which are suspended from the waist, are exceedingly injurious to the chest. Under clothes should be supported by straps going over the shoulders. The doctor related the case of his wife, who, when he married her, was continupores are used, therefore the more attention they ally unwell. He did not know at first to what to attribute it; but in a little while, he had reason to believe her debility arose from this injudicious manner of dressing we have just noticed; he persuaded her to attach shoulder straps to her under garments, and in due time had the satisfaction of seeing her recover.

Asiatic or Epidemic Cholera.

As this disease has again made its appearing to many of our readers to present them with gust Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington;

Before speaking of the Cholera, we shall thing is very important, for if warmth do not give a short history of those dreadful pestilences follow the operation, the blood has been driven which have devastated the world in the lourback into the system, and consequently con- teenth century, to show that mankind suffered gestion, inflamation or some other disease, is more from epidemic diseases in former times, than of late years. We can hardly form a conception of the devastating effect of the pestilences in the latter period of the Roman Empire, and afterwards in the middle or barbarous ages of Christendom. Were it not for the spread of the Cholera over all paris of the world be led to think that the historians in describing the pestilence of Justinian the great, the Antotheir material from stores of fiction or their own fancy.

The great pestilence in the fourteenth century just adverted to, like the cholera in our own time, is represented to have begun in the Last (China) It appeared in Egypt, Syria, Greece and Turkey in 1346; in Italy and Sicily, in land and Scotland, in 1349; and in Germany, Hungary and north of Europe in 1350. Historians tell us that a comet was visible in this period, also meteors of different kinds; the seasons were irregular -- myriads of insects Were seen - domestic animals sickened and died - and fish were found dead in immense

numbers. In the reign of Justinian terrible earthquakes prevailed, during the continuance of the plague. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons perof collection, ordered September, 10 1848, and baths, consists in the reaction which is produclaw school of Berytus was swallowed up, and Constantinople felt shocks for forty days.

In many cities nine tenth of the people died and many places were wholly depopulated. One half some say two thirds of the human bles that of phospherous or sulpher when being bathe and rub the parts affected thoroughly and family fell a victim to the severity of this frightful pestilence-in no place less than one third perished.

If poison be received in the stomach, water nice, there died 100,000 — in the same ratio cholera. But the whole is merely an hypothesis, ably, It poison be received in the stomach, water and, inc. the stomach, water and the stomach, w different other raropean chies sunered. It continued for three years in Spain and carried in Europe and Asia, frequent and great deviation dangerous illness of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, we which 60 tons are made into nails. neglected, grain perished in the fields for want great extremes of heat and cold, changes in the of reapers, cattle ran at large and although there was an abundance of grain the year before such was the loss of laborers, that the neglect of Agriculture produced a famine.

Even leeland shut out from the rest of the world by the Artic seas, suffered so much that it has not yet recovered its population.

It is a strange fact in the history of this epidemic that it first appeared in a monastry in an inland town, where there was no commercial intercourse. There cannot be a doubt but that civilization, our knowledge of the arts and sciences, which yield to us more "perconal comfort, and better knowledge to counteract morbid causes, have exerted an emcliorating influence, and entirely eradicated some form of pestilential diseases. Dreadful as the mortality from cholera may appear, it is not to be compared with those analogous diseases known as the pestilence or plague, in former ages .-But a small portion of the inhabitants of a city fall a prey to cholera, yellow fever, &e , in our time, whereas the plague in former ages would nearly dispopulate a city. By the plugue of 1359, in Florence 10,000 persons died in a population of less than 20,000, whereas the deaths from the cl olera in Moscow, with a population of 350,000 in 1830 were short of 5,000. Vienna with a population of 300,000 lost not 4,000. Even in Puris, where the mortality was excesconsider the population of that city 800,000, would amount but to one out of every 45 whereas the plaguo never carried of less than one third of the inhabitants.

The Cholera made its first appearance, asfar as our knowledge extends on that disease, town 62 miles north east of that place, in August 1817. Before the end of November it comover an erea of several thousand miles. In July 1818, Delhi the ancient Capital of that country, north west of Calcutta, was attacked. Since 1817, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, with the exception of two years in the latter place, have been regular sufferers from cholera.

In September, 1823, the disease broke out in Astrachan, a town of about 31,000 inhabitants, situated on the northern shore of the Caspian leal writers, are merely built upon typother

for the chest; instead of giving that relief in- | sea, at the mouth of the Volga. It did not preit attacked Orenberg some distance up the Ural

trachan. It still continued to march in a westerly amount of capital, and employing upwards of 180 died from excessive heat last week. and northwesterly direction and reached Mosenw workmen. They turn out more than \$70,000 in the latter part of September 1830, and St. Petersburg and Archangel in June 1831. In May of the same year Dantzie in Prussia had begun to suffer. It then spread itself over many parts of continental Europe. Hungary was the theatre of its operations in August. Constan-Hamburg in October of the same year. It crossed the North sea and broke out in Sunderland, the first place attacked in England, in 1831, and afterwards appeared in many other places in the North of England. Next year it attacked Scotland, London and a few other places. In the same year it also committed its ravages in Paris

and other places in France. In June 1832 it made its appearance on the American Continent. Montreal and Quebec were ance in our country, it may not be uninterest- the first to suffer. In July, New York; and in Au-

It apparently appears as if the march of the cholera was from east to west. It really has no regular course. Sometimes it radiates from a point from where it commences and attacks most places for hundreds of miles. Then again it seems to travel in almost a streight line, over mountains, valleys and seas and attack places in almost regular succession, and then returns and attacks such places as it passed over in its first route. It is impossible to explain any known law of transmission or order of successitween C. M. Clay and Mr. Turner, we learn that bound as it were, of the disease from Montreal, bing Mr. Clay, whereupon a son of Mr. Clay, to the city of New York in 1833, battles all theory of transmission. Just as irregular is the order of succession of cholera, this summer. New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and N. is since dead. The boy procured a pistol for his when first applied to the skin, produces a chill, nines and those of 1315 and 1350, had drawn Orleans, were attacked almost simultaneously or n rapid succession running from north to south.

By late news from Europe we learn, that the heeded not his importunities. cholera has also made its appearance again in England and France. It is said that the disease shows more severity in Paris, this summer, than it did in 1837. Upwards of 4,600 deaths are already reported. It has also broken out anew 1317; in France and the southern parts of in Selesia, Vienna and Presburg, and it is said that it rages most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

It will be observed, that while many of our inflicts its horrors on the people across the Attantic, and seems to have appeared there about the same time as in this country.

The immediate cause of cholera is unknown existing in the atmosphere, we have every reason to bélieve, but in what form or how combined we cannot ascertain. Some of our modern chemists attribute it to what they term Ozone, which is described as being a peculiar gasiform and invisible substance, that may be developed by the transmission of the alectric fluid through air or water, or by the combustion of Phosphorous, partly immersed in water. The smell of ozone resem-

Experimentalists have found by delicate tests, that ozone was detected in larger quantities in the falling at New Orleans on the 11th instant.

from the usual state of the weather and seasons, electrical state of the atmosphere, &c.

Many of the British surgeons and physicians, in India, have noticed before and during the existence of cholera, violent thunder storms, extreme heat and a moist and sufficating Atmosphere. An intelligent officer in the Brittish army in India says, that the disease was invariably preceded and accompanied by a black cloud hanging over the place, from which circumstance

it had even received the name of the cholera cloud. The chief seat of the cholera is in low, damp situations, on the banks of rivers, or near pools and ponds of stagnant water, or places encumbered with vegetable remains and fifth of any kind.

Experience has shown that the intemperate, the devotedly sensual in any way, they who are unclean in their person, and live upon unwholesome dict, are peculiarly liable to the disease and to perish under its attack. These who habitually indulge in strong drink, have always been singled out as the first victims of cholera.

All intoxicating drinks should be avoided in seasons of epidemic cholera, watery fruits and vegetables, such as encumbers, melons, radishes, cabbage, &c. Also such kind of meats as are hard of digestion, such as fat pork, smoked beef, obsters, clams and crabs.

The mind as much as possible should be kept ranquil. Anxiety, fear, and the depressing passions in general, should not be allowed an abiding place in our minds. Many have been destroyed by fear alone.

· It is generally believed that cholera is not contagious, that it will not be communicated from one place to another by individuals, and that there is no more danger in being closely in contact with persons laboring under the disease, than it is in being merely a resident of a town where cholera prevails.

Cholera is not indigenous to any one country,

nor confined to one particular latitude; it makes

its appearances all over the world where people are thickly congregated in cities or towns, in peculiar localities. Whether the poison which is the fruitful source of cholera is generated in the air, or by the decompositisn of vegetables: or gasses arising from the ground is yet unknown. Dt, Holland is of the opinion, that it is caused by insect swarms, similar to those that inflict hi upon vegetable life. But all the theories at to the cause of the disease advanced by different med-

American Queensware.

The manufacture of queensware, like that of glass, is rapidly advancing in this country.-There are at Liverpool (O) seven different estab- in that small village at the gambling table river. Next year it made another attack on As- lishments, giving active exercise to a large worth of the ware annually, and the Pittsburgh Gazette says:

The ware, which is of two colors, either of a gles of his countrymen for the establishments of light yellow, or of a dark mahogany hue, is as a Republic. strong and well glazed as any we have ever seen, while the patterns are, in many instances, very tinople in July, and Greege in November, Ber- chaste and graceful. This branch of our manulin and Vienna in August and September, and factures has sprung up within the past few years, and has already driven the English yellow ware from our market. It is sold in vast quantities in New York, Philadelphia, and the other eastern cities, as well as in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, and the rest of the Western towns.

At Zanesville (O.) there are also large facto-

Needles.

In the manufacture of needles, the slender bars of steal are forged out by a succession of hammers, each one less in weight and quicker in stroke than its predecessor, as the motion of the hammer is alterateing, the dislocating effects of its momentum when thrown into rapid vibration would be enormous, but for the contrivance of giving the hammer a double face, and causing it to stike every time it rises against a block of steel above, from which it is thrown hack,upon the anvil. The vibration is thus produced by a series of rebounds between two opposing surfaces. Five hundred strokes can thus be made in a minute, while the power is greatly economized and the strain upon the stalk and axlo nearly annihilated.

Casius M. Clay's Son .- In the rencontre besion. The sudden attack of Paris, and unexpected a brother of Turner, rushed to the rescue, siab- pletely covered with them. The sportsmen were about 12 years, without one moment's deliberation, rushed on his father's assailant thrusting a large knife into him, whom our readers are aware father to kill Turner, the one he had stabbed, but the father who for the moment was speechless.

Misterious Affair-Probable Escape of De. Contidge. - A despatch from Portland says, that Dr. Mann, of Schoulegan, states, that a body was brought from Thomaston, and interred as that of Dr. Coolidge's, who is was reported committed suicide while in prison about six weeks since. Suspicions being aroused, the body was disinterred a few days since in presence of 16 persons. towns suffer from the scourge of cholera, it also including Dr. Mann himself and Coolidge's father, and they all agreed that it was not his body. Mr. Coolidge testified that his son had lost the end of one thumb, and had no scar on his face; whereas the corpse had a scar on his face, to us. That it is caused by a peculiar poison and both thumbs were whole. The circumstances had created considerable exitement.

Georgia.-Columbus, in Georgia, has some twelve manufacturing establishments, with a capital of about \$100,000, and a flour mill is about going up with a capital of \$100,000. There are several cotton mills, an iron foundry, a cotton gin factory, manufacturing about 18 gins a week, a wool company, &c., and, a natural consequence of all this, the town is one of the best off in the country. The Flood at New Ocleans .- The water was rap-

In the East it is said that twenty millions; air during the prevalence of Influenza than at oth- | leaving a thick coat of mud and stagnant water perished in one year. In London 50,000 dead or times, and as Influenza preceded cholera in the streets. Every effort was making to bodies were buried in one grave-yard. In Nor- some of the northern countries, they inferred from cleanse and purify the streets as fast as possible. wich about the same number perished. In Ve-this circumstance that ozone was the cause of The work at the crevasse was progressing favor-

Enquirer of the 28th of June, says that not only is he not ill, but his health has not been so good for months past as it is at present.

Elinois .- It is stated that Governor French of Illinois, has determined to call an extra cession of the legislature this fall. The election of a U. S. Senator, and the consideration of certain local matters, conceived to be of great importance to the State, are the causes assigned.

Reform in Maryland .- The Baltimore Republian says that the State Reform Convention, which Reform, irrespective of party, will meet in that accounts concerning California, have sent John city on the 25th of July next.

Liberal Dodation .- The Hon. James Buchanan has presented to the city councels of Lancaster, his observations home. This is an enterprise of the sum of \$1,000, as a perpetual fund, the inter- a most commendable character, and Mr. Taylor est of which to be annually expended in the pur- has been well chosen for the performance of the chase of fuel for the use of poor and in ligent difficult duty. females during the inclement season of winter.

have reversed the recent decision of Judge Lewis, in the case of the widew of Wm. Geigley, of Lancaster, and have decided that a testator can prescribe credentials to his widow in reference per bushel. to marriage, in devising real estate to her.

Cure for Croup in Children. - Take an equal portion of pulverized alum and honey (say a tablespoonful of each) mix well and give a teaspoonful every two or three minutes until it op erates as an emetic-which it will do in a few

cholera was raging in Montreal and carrying off North Carolina, will be somewhat greaterhousands of victims, a physician arrived there from the United States, and began to practice among the sufferers day and night with eminent success. He was looked upon "as a second Howard," and at the departure of the epidemic he departed also. The writer adds that the medicine used by him was sliniply sulpher and char-coal. The dose used was a table spoon full half sulphur and half charcoal.

ghis Minesola Governor Ramsey has divided the of which are to sit at Minesota, the Fa Authony and Stillwater.

Gleanings from the Mail.

A correspondent writes from San Francisco that about \$200,000 changes hands every night

Three laborers on farms in Bucks county, Becker, the German patriot sailed from New York on Wednesday, in the Cambria. He is on his way to Germany, to join in the strug-

TAPA Louisiana planter and physician, states in a letter that he thinks it probable that the cholera has destroyed one-tenth of the slaves of that

Lw Accounts from central Ohio state that the crops in that section will be abundant, notwith-

standing the reported ravages of the rust. Le Deaths in New York during the week ending June 23, 473. From apoplexy, 20; cholera, 152; consumption, 44; convulsions, 44, and dysentery, 13. Men, 131; women, 133; boys, 118: and girls, 88.

The Democratic State Convention, of Mississippi, met on the 18th inst, and nominated Gen. John A. Quitman for Govenor, twenty-six counties having expressed a preference for him-De Col. C. A. May who has been in command of the Carlisle Barracks for the last year and a half, has been ordered to Santa Fe. Col Cook of the 1st Regiment of dragoons succeeds him.

LV The Trenton Gazette states that large numhers of Lehigh coal boats are constantly passing to New York via the Feeder and the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

CV A German woman has recovered \$200 damages for injuries from the Troy and Schenectady

Railroad. 1 7 Dr. Thomas Foster, late editor of the Pennsylvania Cultivater, published at Harrisburg, Pa.

is the private Secretary of Gov. Ramsey. Lor Pigeons abound in great numbers in Wisconsin, some portions of the state being com-

slaying them by thousands. A Cotton Factory is just about to be established in Sparta, Tennessee, with a capital of

fifty thousand dollars. W Senator David R. Atchison and Representative Willard P. Hall, have taken the stump against Col. Benton in Missouri.

UP The subscriptions to the stock of the Danville Bank, amount to \$44,000. Seventy lives were lost with the Brazilian

hip of the line, off Rio, in a gale on the 5th May.

Cholera Despatches.

New Your, June 30 .- The Board of Health reoort 88 new cases of cholera, and 26 deaths, for the 21 hours ending noon to-day.

July 1st .- The Board of Health reports to day 31 cases and 19 deaths.

CINCINNATI, June 29th .- There were 143 interments for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day -96 from cholera, and 37 from other diseases. Large quantities of coal are, being burned in he streets, to purify the atmosphere.

The heat has been very oppressive all day, CINCINNATI, June 30th-Interments to noon tolay, 107-81 from cholera, 26 from other diseases, of which 76 were Irish and Germans. It has rained almost incessantly for the last three days. New Ricanosa . (Ohio) June 80th - Six deaths by cholera have been reported in New Richmond, since noon to-day.

Aunter, June Both-6 P. M. -Six cases of cholera, and three deaths, have been reported in our city since yesterday.

RICHMOND, July 1st-There were ten cases and five deaths by cholera reported yesterday.

Pittsburg. - There are in Pittsburg about one hundred furnaces and other manufacturing establishments, included in which are fourteen rolling mills, with nail factories to most of them, twenty iron foundries and 44 engine shops. The amount of iron rolled daily is fully equal to 300 tons, of

Great Speculation. California of which we have heard was that of a loafer who stole a hen, and invited four returned miners to dine with him, at the reasonable rate of five dollars each. In preparing the hen for cooking, our loafer found in her craw two ounces of gold. After partaking freely of the hen, the loafer found the following to be the profits of the transaction : For four guests at \$5 each, \$20; two onnees of gold found in the hen's craw, \$32, Total profits of the hen \$52.

Cal fornia .- The proprietors of the New York. Tribune, for the purpose of obtaining accurate cisco. On his arrival there, he will traverse the country insevery direction, and send the result of

A Kealy Kul for F. roces .- A quarter of wheat Restraint on Marriage.—The Supreme Court is an English measure of eight standard bushels -so if you see that quoted fifty six shillings, it is seven shillings a bushel. A shilling is twenty-

United States Mint .- By a new regulation which has been adopted at the U.S. Mint in this city, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Trens ury, and which is to take effects on and after the first of July, gold combined with silver will be parted at such rates as will yield an increased return to depositors. The California gold, for example, pay about a half of one per cent, more The Sulpher Remedy .- A correspondent of the than heretofore, and the return upon pale doub-Baltimore Patriot, says that in 1832, while the | loons, Bechtler's coins, and, most of the gold of

Death of Judge Blythe .- Hon . Carrin Berrie died in Hamilton township, Adams county, on the 20th of June, aged 57 years. Judge B. was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812; was in the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, &c., and behaved with great gailantry. He was early in tite a member of the House of Representatives from Mifflin, now Juniata county, then Secretary of the Commonwealth, under Gov. Shulze, Attorney General, Judge of the Dauphin, Lebanon territory into three judicial districts, the courts and Schuylkill district, and Collector of the Port sof St. of Philadelphia. He was an amiable and gener ous gentleman.