

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

Aid to the Governor.—Governor Bigler has appointed Mr. L. F. Franke, of this Borough, as one of his Aids, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Mad Dogs About.

We learn that on Saturday last, a son of Mrs. Knaws, of Hanover township, Lehigh county, while coming from School, near Casper Meyer's, on his way home, a large dog supposed to have been mad, attacked the boy, bit one of his ears off, and also bit him in his arm above the elbow. The dog was followed and killed immediately. We would caution the public to be on their guard for similar accidents.

Death of Mr. Searight.

A dispatch from Brownsville, announces the death of Wm. Searight, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, which took place there on Thursday morning last. Mr. S. had been ill for some time. The Democratic State Convention, which assembles on the 25th inst., will have to nominate a candidate in his place.

Potatoes.

The high price for potatoes for the last two years, has caused a great increase in the production of them in many parts of this State.—Last year the crop was a failure; it however, bore no comparison with the number planted this year. Those farmers who raised a crop largely last year and year before, made a great deal of money. We have heard of single farmers who sold in the Spring large quantities, ranging from 100 up to 300 bushels. Their command prices varying from 80 cents to \$1. Whether the immense planting of this season will break down the price next winter remains to be seen.

Democracy of Berks.

At the Democratic County Meeting held in the city of Reading last week, and which was largely attended, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the Democracy of Berks county, pledged as they are, to the support of such modifications of the present Tariff, as will revive the great iron interests of Pennsylvania, and those of the laborers engaged therein, are looking with an anxious eye, to the action of Congress upon this subject; and should this session close without such modification, it will be regarded with deep modification and regret.

Resolved—That our member of Congress, the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, be instructed to use all honorable means in his power to carry into effect the wishes of the Democracy of Berks county, as expressed in the above resolution.

Protection Benefits the Farmer.

"There is a farm in Standish, Me., consisting of eight acres, including yards, buildings, &c., from which was gathered last fall 1,750 bushels of apples."

Wherever the loom and the anvil take their natural places by the side of the plow and the harrow, we see that men obtain large crops from small surfaces, and that both the land and its owner become enriched. Wherever the plow and the harrow stand alone, we see them obtain small crops from large surfaces, and the owner of the land becoming poor, while the land itself is exhausted. We have a field of 1,750 bushels of apples, worth probably little less than \$2,000 from a farm of eight acres, being \$250 per acre, while the farmer of Illinois obtains from the richest land in the world, forty, fifty, or sixty bushels of corn, which he sells at 25 or 30 cents per bushel; and he too might raise his apples, his strawberries, and the various other products of the earth that would pay him by hundreds of dollars per acre, if he would bid aid in bringing the miner of lead and the smelter of iron and copper ore, to the side of himself and his fellow citizens.

Diminution of Emigration.

We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, that the returns of the Commissioners of Emigration for the month of July show a diminution in the number of emigrants at that port below those of July, 1851, of about 20,000. It is stated that the population of Ireland under the unprecedented drain which has taken place in the immigration to the United States and elsewhere, but chiefly to the United States, has been reduced from eight or nine millions to about six millions; a reduction unparalleled in the history of modern nations.—One of its effects has been to make it difficult to procure labor in parts of Ireland, and to raise the price of it in other parts. Common laborers a few years ago could be had at nine pence a starling a day. They now receive fifteen pence, over 28 cents a day. Weavers, who but lately earned only six shillings per week, now readily earn twelve shillings sterling. It is easy to see that the new state of things must have marked influence on the future emigration from Ireland.

Another cause is operating to diminish the immigration to this country. The accounts from Australia continue of a character to lure immigrants from the British Islands to an unparalleled extent. The latest Australian accounts by the way of London, announce that the general estimate of the annual produce of the new mines is equal to £7,500,000 or \$37,000,000. Touching the effect upon the shipping interest, of Australian emigration, an English letter, quoted by one of the Mobile papers, suggests that very little British shipping will be found in the Southern Cotton trade next winter, if, as there is every prospect, the present demand at London and Liverpool for vessels for the Gold Colony should continue. There are now about seventy vessels in the principal English ports up for the Australian gold regions. It is stated in the English papers, that the better class of emigrants proceed to Australia, and the poorer classes proceed to the United States.

Business Notices.

Allentown Academy.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on the first of September next. It is at present under the superintendence of Mr. J. N. Gregory, of New York, accompanied by very able assistants. With the above institution is also connected a female department, very highly spoken of. This being the second term under the care of Mr. Gregory, and from those who have patronized the Institution, we are assured that it never was in more competent hands.—For further information see card in another column.

Farm for Sale.—We call the attention of our readers to the splendid farm of Mr. Daniel Troxell, in South Whitehall, offered for sale in another part of to-day's paper. The land is of the best quality, and the buildings in the best condition. Persons wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to examine this before buying elsewhere.

Fort Allen House.—This new and splendid establishment, in the village of Weisport, Carbon county, is now kept by Mr. George Meyer, formerly of this place. Mr. M. is an experienced landlord, and ever ready to please the traveller and sojourner. As for Mrs. M., she is a perfect hostess, the cleanliness observed about the house, the culinary department, the table, &c., are matters of some importance to the travelling public and houses possessing these qualities deserve to be well patronized.

Literary Notices.

Graham's Magazine.—This valuable periodical for August, is on our table. It contains a number of splendid engravings. The "Memoirs," and "Contentment" are beautiful and executed with the best Artistic skill. Graham's reading matter is always well selected; it combines the two most essential requisites of a periodical—to please and to instruct. It is well stored with good solid information for the sober and more practical reader, and at the same time nothing is deficient that the most refined loving could desire.

Sartains Union Magazine.—We have received the August number of the above valuable periodical, and are not reluctant in pronouncing it one of the best numbers that the enterprising publishers have issued. It is embellished with a number of beautiful engravings which contribute greatly to enhance the beauty of the Magazine. Its contents, prose and poetical, emanate from the pens of the best writers in the country.

The Pittsburg Convention.

The Pittsburg Free Soil Convention have met, adopted their platform, nominated their ticket for the Presidency, and adjourned, to fight out their battle among the people. This third party, is, therefore, fairly in the field, and we have now to consider the influence of this movement, the platform and the nomination, one way or the other, upon the general result in November.

The platform of the party is substantially what was anticipated: the immediate and total repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law—no more slave States—no more slave territory—free arms—cheap postage—intervention—the recognition of the black empire of Hayti, "on a footing with the most favored nations"—arbitration in foreign disputes, instead of war—free soil, free speech, free labor and free men. Such are the substantial elements of the Pittsburg platform. It will be observed that it is intended to accommodate, not only all the practical and available strides and shades of abolitionism and free soil, but the land reformers, the industrial associations, so called, the Irish, Germans, French and Italians, the progressive democracy, and the universal peace party.

For the present, however, we have to deal with the Pittsburg Convention party, and the probable effect of their platform and ticket upon the Whigs and Democrats in the election.—Their platform, though not exaggerated as it was supposed it might be, is still radical enough for the conscientious adherents of the anti-slavery societies. It is strikingly similar, in its general plan, to the Buffalo platform of 1848.

The Mammoth Cave.

In one of Mr. Willis' recent letters to the "Home Journal," we find the following paragraph, relative to the original purchase, and the amount paid, for the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky:

Col. Crogan, to whose family it belongs was a resident of Louisville. He went to Europe some thirty years ago, and as an American, found himself frequently questioned of the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which, at home, though living within ninety miles of it he had heard very little. He went there immediately on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes bargaining, he bought it for \$10,000—though, shortly after, he was offered \$100,000 for his purchase. In his will, he tied it up in such a way, that it must remain in his family for two generations, thus appending its celebrity to his name. There are nineteen hundred acres in the estate—three square miles above the ground—though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property—(a man's farm extending up to the zenith and down the nadir)—great vigilance is exercised to prevent such subterranean surveys and measurements as would enable them to sink a shaft with any certainty. The cave extends ten or twelve miles in several directions, and there is probably many a backwoodsman sitting in his log hut within ten miles of the cave, quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies of Europe and America are walking without leave, under his corn and potatoes!

Anecdote of Henry Clay.

A few years since a friend gave us the following account of a very interesting passage at arms, of which he was an eye witness, between Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, when the latter was Vice President, and the presiding officer of the Senate, of which Henry Clay was at that time a member. It occurred during one of the many famous tariff controversies in which they engaged during their senatorial careers. Clay had the floor: his audience had become a little wearied with the statistical and somewhat tedious argument he had been pursuing, and failed to bestow the attention to which he was accustomed, when he occupied the floor.

He discovered this as soon as any one, but it was not his way to talk long to an inattentive audience. He paused a moment, long enough to attract the attention of the Senators, while he very deliberately drew his snuff-box from his pocket, opened it, took from it daintily a pinch, and replaced it in his pocket. He then proceeded very slowly, as follows:

Clay—(snuffing) "I was happy to perceive, Mr. President, (snuff) that in the remarks that have fallen from the chair (snuff) nothing has been said against the constitutionality of the tariff," laying great emphasis on the word constitutionality, and taking a long snuff at the close.

Calhoun—(Speaking with vehemence) "If the gentleman from Kentucky refers to any thing that has fallen from the chair, the chair begs to inform the gentleman from Kentucky that he thinks the tariff is decidedly unconstitutional."

Clay—"Alas! then sir, I am reminded of what within these walls I would gladly forget, the mutability of all human opinion. It was in 1810, I think, sir—it was in 1816, the chair was the most eloquent champion of principles far different from those it is now pleased to profess."

Calhoun—(Much excited) "The chair begs to inform the gentleman from Kentucky that the constitutionality of the tariff was not discussed in 1816."

Clay—"True," said Mr. Clay, stretching up to his full height, and raising his voice till it rang through every arch in the capitol, at the same time directing his fiery gaze at the Vice-President, "True, sir, the constitutionality of the tariff was not discussed in 1816, for at that time no statesman could be found reckless enough to puril his reputation by disputing it."

The Plough, Loom and Anvil.—We have already received from the publishers the August number of the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil. It continues to be what its title indicates, the great expounder of the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of our country. Its purpose is to keep the reader advised of all really new and valuable discoveries and improvements in the implements and animals employed in agriculture and in the process and principles of husbandry and all its various branches.

County Meeting.—The Democratic County Meeting will come off on Saturday next, the 21st of August, at the house of Samuel Kuhns, in Kohnsville, Maenony township. This will be the opening of the Fall campaign.

Arrest of an Expert Counterfeiter.

On Monday last, Capt. Bennett, and officers Bunting and Moser, and High Constable Hague of Pittsburg, proceeded to a spot about fifteen miles from Danville, in Montour county, and there made a descent upon a nest of counterfeiters, succeeded in arresting the master spirit of the tribe, Dr. Geldner, and capturing the presses, plates, notes and paper. When the officers approached the house, Mrs. Geldner gave a signal, and the counterfeiters got out of the windows and fled in different directions to the mountains. At the time of their surprise, they were making counterfeit two dollar notes on the Harrisburg Bank. Dr. Geldner was pursued by officer Moser, who fired random shots at him, and finding that he would not surrender, took good aim and shot him in the shoulder. He staggered and fell in the road, about four hundred yards from the house. He fought desperately before he gave up, said that he was going to die from his wounds, and thought that it was a pity to meet death at a time he was not prepared for it. He is 28 years of age. The officers took him to Danville, and he was committed to prison in default of \$3000 bail to answer. The presses were also left at Danville, but the tools, notes, paper, chemical preparations, &c., were brought to this city. The officers had the good luck to recover in the neighborhood of the scene of operations, two or three steel and copper plates; one, that of a counterfeit five on the Merchants' and Manufacturers Bank at Pittsburg; another, a twenty dollar copper plate. The latter was an alteration from the exploded Millington Bank to the Cape May Bank; and it was being again altered to a Rhode Island Bank. One or more of the recovered plates were originally genuine, and had been stolen.

It is to be regretted that the accomplices of the Doctor escaped, but this is no fault of the officers. The plot for the surprise and arrest was arranged by Mayor Gilpin, who has had the matter in hand for several months. We might state in this place that the wound of Dr. Geldner, though painful, is not considered mortal.—*Phila. Sun.*

Productive Cow.—Mr. Chalkley Harvey, near Chadd's Ford, has a valuable cow, and has positively furnished the following statistics: On the 1st of November, 1851, she had a calf—the third week in November, she made, on pasture alone, 11½ pounds of butter, and gave 28 quarts of milk (pasture short). After milking seven and a half months, she made 84 pounds of butter, and has averaged daily over 22 quarts at the poorest time. She is of the Durham stock, and was raised by Paschall Morris, near West Chester, who sold her when a calf. She will be in profit again in less than a month.—*Del. Republican.*

The Indian Missions at L'Anse-au-Loup.

Twelve miles of hard tugging at the oar, thro' a heavy thunder storm and drenching rain, brought us to the Methodist mission, where we received a cordial welcome and shelter under the ever hospitable roof of the Missionary, Rev. N. Barnum. This mission is beautifully situated, three miles from the head of the bay on the side. Directly opposite, three miles distant, is the Catholic Mission, both looking like small villages from the water. The ground rises up gradually from the bay, presenting the most attractive sites for country residences, and the Indian houses on either side show to good advantage. Each mission had its church and a number of comfortable buildings.

Each of these establishments has a semi-circular clearing, and five fields of grass, oats, potatoes and turnips. Many of the Indians cultivate small pieces of land for their own use, and they generally pay more attention to agriculture here than anywhere else on the Lake. Their houses are generally neat and conveniently furnished, and they have comfort, and even luxuries, that thousands in our cities might well envy.

Under the enlightening influence of the Gospel, preached and taught them in their own native language, as well as from the advantages of schools, these Indian communities have advanced, in a few years, from a wild state of barbarism to that of civilized life. Situated in this quiet, remote region, they have, as a general thing, been beyond the vices and temptations of their more favored brethren, the whites. They occupy lands not required by our white settlers, and we know of no situation more favorable for their advancement in the arts of civilization.—And still from this quiet, secluded retreat the Red men must be driven by heartless Government. The policy of our Government toward the Indians has generally been generous and humane, but when carried out in practice, it has been warped to the vilest purposes that degenerate humanity is capable of inventing. When the Chippewas of Lake Superior sold their lands to the Government, it was stipulated that their annuities should be paid to them at La Pointe, a place convenient for the great majorities of their hands; and that they should be allowed to remain in the places they then occupied, until the lands should be actually required by the whites for settlement. Such was the understanding of the Indians and of the few Whites present at the making of the treaty. They were also to be furnished with farmers' and mechanics' and certain implements of husbandry, that they might be taught those arts that were absolutely necessary to enable them to support themselves in the new order of things that was fast surrounding them. The policy of the Government was humane.

The conditions of these bands of Chippewas scattered about in the nooks and corners of Lake Superior, has been rapidly improving under this fostering care of Government—more fortunate than many of their more southern brothers, their lands have not been needed, and they have been left in the quiet possession of their ancient homes. At the Anse, and other places on the lake, the Indians had commenced buying, with their annuities small farms with a view of permanent settlement. Their children were being educated, and they were surrounding themselves with a thousand comforts that were unknown to their old roving life; when about two years ago, an order was issued from the Indian Department for the removal of their Agency from La Pointe to Sandy Lake on the Mississippi, and as a consequence the Indians were to follow or to lose their annuities. At the same time the offices of Government farmer, carpenter and blacksmith were abolished on the lake, and they were denied the use, all at once, of the Government farming and mechanical utensils.

The Indians protested against this breach of good faith on the part of the Government, and petition after petition went from the Indians and the whites along the lake for a reconsideration of the unjust and unwise order; but all as yet to no purpose. The Agency was removed at an immense and useless expense of the Government—the Indians from the Anse and other places would not give up their homes and their privileges for the mere pittance that the Government doled out to them in the shape of annuities, and for two years they have received little or nothing from the annual payments pledged to them by their Great Father. Without entering further into the particulars of this miserable affair, we take the liberty to say that the practice of the Government of late toward the Indians has been directly opposed to its long established policy. An awful wrong has been committed, and the Government should see to it, that this foul stain on our national name be forthwith removed. Let the Government inquire into the cause of this order for their removal, and inquire who is benefited by this justice; let the acts of her Agents be fully and thoroughly scanned, till it is seen at whose door lies the blame for this disgraceful proceeding.

Although the Indians need their annuities for the purpose of buying homes and educating their children, the great majority of them will sooner lose them than remove to the Mississippi. If the Government wishes to exterminate them outright, she should force them into this removal, but if it still be her policy to elevate their condition, to do what will be for their present and their everlasting welfare, this order for their removal will yet be reconsidered, and a more humane course be adopted. Many of the Indians at this place read and write their own and some of them the English language. Father Baraga, of the Catholic Mission, has recently published a grammar of the "Ochipwe Language," a work of 370 pages, which is likely to be of service in the study of their language. He is now engaged at a Lexicon, which, like the Grammar, will be the most extensive ever published in the Chippewa language. The first part is now ready for the press and contains 1,041 manuscript pages; he has done considerable at the second part, and thinks he will have it ready for publication in a year from this time.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

Mr. Perry, of the Mississippi, is promised a hospitable reception upon his arrival at St. John.

GLEANINGS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer calls the Free Soil Convention an assemblage of "three hundred open and avowed traitors in earnest council."

The Southern Press, published at Washington, has been finally suspended for want of funds.

Gen. Scott was burnt in effigy at Delphi, on Thursday night last. What do his old soldiers think of that! It is all right. Go ahead, gentlemen.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop declines being a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., had insured his life for \$10,000.

The Louisiana Convention stands politically—85 Whigs and 46 Democrats.

The Democrat says that a great deal of bogus money is circulated in the Louisville market.

Mr. John Moore, a revolutionary soldier, aged one hundred and one years, died in Memphis, Tenn., on the 30th ult.

The vessels on the lakes are hoisting the flag at the mast head, on which is inscribed "Scott and Graham—River and Harbor Improvements." Men engaged in navigating our great inland seas know their friends.

The Presidential election takes place this year on the second day of November.

Suicide at Niagara.—A correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following account of the recovery of the body of Miss Skinner, who committed suicide by jumping into the Niagara River just above the Falls:

"She had divested herself of all her clothes, and a letter was left, saying the people would never see her again. I regarded this report as one of those floor-backs, manufactured to order in such places, for the purpose of putting money into the purses of the people around. But this proved to be no fiction, for in the presence of an hundred people she was fished for in the eddy close by Table Rock, for a full hour, yesterday morning. During this hour, the sight was horrible to behold, the body appearing to be tossed up by some invisible power below, discovering to the crowd her head and shoulders, with her long tresses streaming around them, while again it was drawn under from sight. She soon appeared with her limbs up, or some other portion of her body, and after describing some few momentary gyrations, to be tossed, again and again, like a cork out of the water. Ropes were thrown a long time with nooses, but she eluded all such efforts, for by the time ropes were thrown for her, she was under water and distant two rods from the shore, where boats cannot live an instant. Finally, she was thrown up by a sturgeon spear, and brought to the shore. She was terribly mangled, nor would she be recognized by any who had known her."

Value of Fruit.—The following from Henry E. French, Esq., of Exeter, N. H., shows the income which may be obtained from a fruit orchard:

"To show by facts and not by theories merely the advantage of raising fruit, I will state what has been the value of the crop of a single orchard. Mr. Joseph Robinson, of Chester, N. H., has an orchard of less than two acres, which produced a crop of fruit in 1847, for which he was offered \$800, on the trees; in 1849 a crop which sold for \$680; and last year, he was offered \$415 for the fruit on the trees, and declined the offer. His orchard has been long in full bearing, and bids fair to last for a generation to come. His fruit has been sold in the neighboring markets for from one to three dollars per barrel. From his own account I am satisfied that the average net income of that orchard for the period of ten years past has been more than three hundred dollars a year—the interest of five thousand dollars. A gentleman in Hampton, in this State, sold the fruit of four acres of land, last season for \$300, and the year before he received \$1100 for the fruit of the same orchard.—*Bridgton Chronicle.*

Signs of the Times.—The signs of the times clearly indicate that some of the natives in Pennsylvania, will not support Scott for the Presidency. As the Catholics generally go contrary to the natives, it is to be presumed, Gen. Scott will obtain a larger Catholic vote, than is generally thrown for the Whig candidate. The result of the election in Pennsylvania, depends considerably upon the votes of these classes of voters.

An Elephant Balking.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer says, that on Sunday afternoon the huge elephant, Tippoo Saib, belonging to the menagerie, was led down to the lake to bath. His majesty walked into the water under Stockley's Pier, attained a good depth, and floundered about with the greatest delight. His freaks were witnessed by a large body of people, whom the extraordinary scene had gathered together on the banks, the railroad, and piers.

Rapid Increase.—The enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of Davenport, Iowa, just completed by the county Assessor, shows a population of upwards of 3400. At the United States census of 1850 the same town only numbered 1700 inhabitants. Thus the population has doubled in the short period of two years. Few towns even at the West, can show so rapid an increase. The soil and climate of Iowa prove very attractive to emigrants.

Minister to Great Britain.—We learn that Mr. Lawrence, our Minister to Great Britain, has, at his own urgent solicitation, been recalled, and that the President has nominated Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, to that mission. This seems to be a compliment not only due to the ability and high character of Mr. Ingersoll, remarks the Intelligencer, but also very justly due to Pennsylvania, as this State has at present no full mission nor member of the Cabinet, Mr. McKean having as it will be recollected, resigned his place as Secretary of the Interior, on account of ill health.

Mr. Lawrence has been a very popular Minister abroad, but it cannot be doubted that his place will be fully supplied by Mr. Ingersoll, who is a gentleman of accomplished manners, and has had much experience in public affairs.

Slave Decision in Texas.

A case has been decided in the District Court for the county of Bexar, in Texas, which, if confirmed in the Supreme Court, will operate, it is said, to declare several thousand of blacks free. A slave woman was carried from the United States to Austin's Colony, in Texas, in 1826. Slavery was not recognized by the laws of Mexico at that time. The constitution of Coahuila and Texas was proclaimed early in 1828, and the woman, the subject of suit, daughter of the original slave, was born on the Brazos, about the middle of 1827. When the constitution of 1836 was adopted by the Republic of Texas, slavery was established, and the mother slave was of the class enumerated in that constitution as slaves. The daughter, having been born in the country, was not included by the provisions of the constitution. In a suit, involving the question of the freedom of this girl, it has been decided that the condition of blacks in the country during the existence of the Mexican law was that of freedom, and that the act of sovereign power in remanding them to the original condition of slaves, which they held when imported from the United States, did not effect their offspring born in the country, before the adoption of the constitution of the Republic, who are consequently free.

Election Returns.

Iowa.—This State has thrown a complete political somersets. Reliable advices from Iowa leave no doubt of the triumphant success of the Whigs in that State. Both Whig members of Congress are elected, and the Whig majority of the popular vote, it is believed will reach fifteen hundred. The Legislature, it is stated, is also Whig, which secures a Whig United States Senator in the place of the Hon. George W. Jones, whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March next.

Missouri.—The returns throughout this State show a very favorable result to the Whigs. In the first Congressional District Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Independent Democrat elected over reg- Democrat and Whig.

Second District.—Alfred W. Lamb, Democrat, over Giechrist Porter, Whig.

Third District.—John C. Miller, Whig, over James S. Green, Democrat.

Fourth District.—Mordecai Oliver, Whig, over Austin A. King, Democrat.

Fifth District.—John S. Phelps, Democrat, over John C. Price, Whig.

North Carolina.—In this State Reid, Democrat is re-elected Governor, over Kerr, Whig, by an increased majority. In 1850 his majority was 2700—he has thus far gained 661 votes with nine counties to hear from. In the Legislature the Whigs have two majority on joint ballot.—Last year the Democrats had 15 majority.

Death of a Centenarian.—A colored man named Jacob Butler, who had arrived at the advanced age of 105 years, died in Baltimore, on Thursday last, at the residence of his son, Henry D. Butler. The venerable deceased was in the revolutionary war, and acted with great courage and bravery. He had often waited upon Washington, in the capacity of servant; he had six- teen children; only four of whom are now living.

Illinois.—The adjourned State Convention of the Independent Democrats will be held at Union Grove, Putnam county, Aug. 23, for the nomination of Presidential Electors.

Hon. George Wallburn. a Democratic constitutional Union member of the Senate of Georgia, representing the district composed of Liberty and Bryan counties, has written a letter announcing himself in favor of the election of Gen. Scott.

Influence of the Moon upon the Weather.—A Paris astronomer has published the results of twenty years observations upon the influence of the moon upon the weather. From the new moon to the first quarter it rained (during the period of twenty years embraced in the calculation.) 764 days, from the first quarter to the full moon to the last quarter, it rained 816 days; from the full moon to the last quarter it rained 761 days; and from the last quarter to the new moon it rained 699 days, and during her decrease on- ly 1457—a difference of 152 days. This difference is more likely to have been accidental than the result of any natural cause, and the conclusion which we derive from the statement is, that the moon has no influence upon the weather.

A Congress to Regulate the Coin.—Several European powers have accepted the proposition of the English Government to convolve a Congress at London, in order to come to an agreement respecting the regulating the coin. France, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Portugal have been specially nominated. The invitations have been anteriorly addressed to the States of Germany.—The Congress will not commence its deliberations till the month of November next; meanwhile a statistical bureau will be established for the purpose of making necessary preparations.

Montreal.—The Montreal Investigating Committee estimate the loss by the late fire at \$2,000,000. It has been determined to apply to the Government for a loan of \$800,000 to enable the poor proprietors of lots to rebuilt, for the re-payment of which the city, in its corporate capacity, will be responsible—the buildings to be either of stone or brick. For the present use of those who have no home, the committee have issued proposals for the erection of three sheds, to be of wood, filled in with brick, each 240 feet long.

High Prices in Oregon.—A letter recently received from a gentleman residing at Oregon city, represents that the gold mines in the southern part of the Territory of Oregon keep the prices of every thing up to those of California. The millers were, at the date of the letter, offering \$2 per bushel for wheat; and for flour the price was \$10 per barrel; for oats, \$1 25 per bushel; for hams, 37½ cents per pound. Labor of all kinds was high and scarce, and the deputy surveyors were paying from 70 to \$100 per month for each man they employed. Goods, the letter says, are higher in Oregon than in California, as most of the merchants in the first mentioned territory get their supplies in the latter; and the cost of living in the Atlantic States, it is thought, is only about one-third of what it is in Oregon, and California.