Good Manners.

The good sound sense of the subjoined extract should recommend it to the attention of all those who are in any way entrusted with the care of youth:

"It is a matter of sound policy to cultivate the manners of our children. For gentle manners and a kind and obliging address will do more to gather around us firm and enduring friends, than etrength of mind and superiority of attainments. The manners to which we refer are the fruits of the cultivation of the mind and heart; the outpourings of benevolence, sincerity and inward purity. In all the departments and professions of life, we prefer, other things being equal, to avail ourselves of the services of agreeable and obliging manners. They are coin of great intrinsic value, and everywhere current. We may be allowed to glance at some of the leatures of good manners, such as we desire to have taught and practised in our ded that under the law of 1852, a subscriber schools, and such as all persons in well ordered society are bound to observe. The conventional rules of society are not arbitrary enactments, which any who choose have a right to set at defiance. They are essential to the maintenance and orjoyment of social intercourse, and the futherance of its highest ends. Every person who enjoys the privileges and benefits of society, is morally bound to observe its wholesome rules. Ill breeding is a sin against good morals, as well as a breach of social laws. No person has any right to act the clown in well ordered society, to be unkind and offensive, setting at defiance the laws made for its convenience and comfort, by common consent --The leading feature of good manners is a scrupulous observance of all the rules that regulate social intercourse. Let the pupils of our schools be required to observe them in their intercourse with each other and their teachers, and upon all other occasions. Many of these rules, ab stractly considered, are little things; and yet in their influence upon the convenience and pleasure of social intercourse, they are great things. eye, which it irritates it becomes great in its influence. So an infringement of the rules of good breeding may be of itself of small moment, but it often becomes important in the friction and irritation which it produces in social intercourse."

Colossal Fortunes in California. The flying leaps from poverty to wealth

which have been made by some of the emigrants from the Atlantic States to California, are far more marvelous than any turns of fortune that modern romance has ventured to depict. A San Francisco paper states that lots in that city, purchased, in 1848, for \$15 or \$20, are now worth over \$100,000. On the chief business streets, ground in eligible locations is worth from \$500 to \$1000 per front-foot, exclusive of improvements. ... an annual income of Samuel Brennan, formerly of this city, and who sailed hence for California less than five years ago, with a very moderate share of the "dross of Mammon," is said to be between \$250,000 and \$300,000! This state of things is entirely too fast to be permanent. Per contra, there are some poor unlucky ones in California. Indeed, if the wealth acquired there since 1848 were divided up among the whole number of emigrants, it would not cover the capital with which they started, and the value of their time estimated at New York rates. Of a multitude of friends and acquaintances who have left this "slow" side of the continent for the auriferous regions of the Pacific, we only know of five or six who have really bettered their condition .-Of the remainder, some have died, some ar living from hand to mouth in San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, and at the mines, while not a few have returned home with broken constitutions and empty pockets .- B. Jon.

War seems imminent in Europe. The bear has his paw on Tuker and tube likely to re-mine teathers and, to will not be likely to re-cede, after having tasted the fare. France says Russia shall evacuate the Danubian principalities, or war must ensue; in this England probably will join-report says has joined. The Sultan, too, makes the same demand. How can Russia recede with honor? She is not like Sawney, who, when caught entering an orchard, and being asked, "where are you going ?" replied, "book agen!" The bear must be stubborn, and war seems invitable. Austria cannot maintain her armed neutrality, and must show her hand in the desperate game about to be played. The very next news may be, that the allied fleets have passed into the Black Sea, and that the Baltic swarms with a British naval force. The shock will be terrible ---it will be a battle for empires and extended boundaries on one side, and for vitality on the other. It will be the most memorable war in

The Russian and Turkey Question.

Cossack .- Daily Sun. Sale of the Public Works.

the annals of time, except the revolution of

1776, which gave a homisphere liberty. It will

decide whether Europe shall be republican or

The movements of the Berks County Democracy in favor of the sale of the Public Works, does not seem to be relished by the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the Locofoco office holders under it. As might have been expected by the faithful in "Alt Berks," who for once in their lives have exercised independence enough to express their own honest sentiments, though they may be sour grapes to their political leaders, the cry of "mad dog" has already been raised at Head Quarters, and if they be not careful we shall have the singutar anomoly presented of the office holders reading the Democracy of Old Berks out of the Democratic party. These are queer times .-Democracy is disjointed, and on longer what it used to was.

LW Four men, for stealing fruit from private gardens in Roxbury, Mass., have been fined \$5 and costs each.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEBNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1853.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Moses Pownall,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY. AUDITOR GENERAL.

Alexander K. McClure, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Christian Myers, OF CLARION COUNTY.

To Our Readers. We learn from the Washington Star, that the Post Office Department have recently deciresiding in a county in which a paper may be printed and published, is entitled to receive it through the mails free of postage from the post office within the delivery of which he may re. side, even though that office may be situated without the limits of the county aforesaid.

The Fair.

The Executive Committee seem determined o spare no efforts to render the Fair, which is to come off on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September, one of the most attractive ever held in Eastern Pennsylvania. The most active perperations are making for the erection of necessary buildings, and accommodations, and if the public but second the laudable efforts of the ociety, nothing will be wanting to ensure the most brilliant success. The lot is already enclosed with a substancial board fence, eight feet high, an office 24 feet square is built, 200 feet laid off in stalls of 8 feet each, with a gangway in front four feet wide, on each side of the lot, covered with a substantial roof. The enterprize is one in which all are interested, and as no one receives any pecuniary benefit, from A particle of dust is a small thing, yet in the his participation in the good work, we hope all will be found ready to co-oporate in the common cause.

> The center building, or Hall, will be 100 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, having two principal entrances in each end, 15 feet apart, opening into an area or walk 8 feet in width, and extending entirely around the inner division of the Hall. Commencing opposite the space between the two entrances, and 8 feet distant, (the aisle or walk intervening.) is the principal floral arrangement, commencing at 15 feet in width, and terminating at an angle, at about 12 feet. On either side of this will be arranged the articles for exhibition gradually ascending, and receding from the aisle, accommodating thus the largest possible display of floral and fancy articles. On the outer side of the aisles, on both sides of the building is a railing, and at the distance therefrom of 21 feet (the intervening space being exclusively for exhibition) are arranged benches, also for the reception of articles for exhibition.

> There will be lateral entrances on each side of the building, an observatory eight feet wide. over the whole length of the building, protected by balustrades, and floored with zink; so that while the building will be eminently fitted for the purpose for which it is designed, it will at the same time be highly ornamental, and add much to the attractions of the Fair.

The Meeting last Saturday.

ground, advancing their claims for their respect tive stations. The usual resolutions approving of the National and State Administrations were adopted. But then came "the tug of war"; among the badge of resolutions was one favoring the sale of the public works-in fact the only on that had a direct bearing upon the pockets of the Tax payers: it was, we are told, ably defended by our neighbor of the "Republican" who is fully aware of the "wholesale plunder" that has been going on for years upon the State works, and so told the good old Democrats of Lehigh, four-fifth of whom co-incided with him. Those, however, who adhere to the party, not out of pure patriotism, but for the love of "public plunder" thought otherwise, and in order to defeat so laudable an object, pronounced it a "Whig measure," - pursuant to instrutions received from headquarters-and eventually succeeded in sending the only resolution that harmonized with the Tax payers of the "honest democracy"-under the table. We shall have more to say upon this subject.

Where the Money Goes.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says that the value of the importations of the port of New York for the month of July is \$6,779,811; the increase in the same item since January 1st is \$33,743,851 over the corresponding seven months of 1852. The value of the exports for \$3.312,131 for July 1852, showing an increase of \$2,331,319. The total since January 1st, inclusive of specie is \$33,804,097 against \$28, -398, 648-for-the-corresponding seven-months of 1852, showing an increase of \$5,405,449, nearly all of which occured within the last two

Insurance Company Election. The annual election for officers of the Farmers' Mutural Fire Insurance Company, was held at Howertown, on Saturday last, when the following named persons were elected Managers

for the ensuing your. Joseph Brown, Christian Bost, Jacob S. Hel-Boyer, D. H. Snyder, and Solomon Bohm.

A meeting of the Board was subsequently held, at which Joseph Brown, was elected President, Peter Gross, Trensurer and John P. Beisel, Secretary.

The Whig Party Not "Dead."

The elections in Tennessee, Kentucky and other Southern States, prove conclusively that the Whig party, in spite of what the Loco's say, is not dead. In fact, when we consider the overwhelming triumph of the Democrate last November, the results of these elections may be regarded as a great Whig triumph.-Such, we may add, is the opinion of the N. Y. Herald also, one of the most conspicuous ad vocates of the election of Pierce.

Indeed, not only is the Whig party still anve but in one sense at least, it can never die. A party, composed of similar materials to that which rallied around Clay and Webster, must always exist in this country, under one name or another. For it is the representative of the more highly educated, the more prudent, and the weathier classes, combined, if you will, with the most conservatism. Thousands who start life as democrats, end by deserting to this party, because, with uge, the illusions of youth disappears, and faith grows cold. Nor can any person, whose views are at all statesman-like doubt, that such a party is as useful as its antagonistic one. It constitues, in truth, the balance-wheel to our political machinery. Without it we should go too fast, as with it alone we should move two slow.

A Whig party, therefore there will always be. That is as fixed a fact, we take it, as that in a minority at least in national affairs, and that ing country, if for no other. When the republic becomes older, and more thickly settled, the spirit of conversatism may gain the ascendant in turn. But, even now, the Whig party must by law, a law of politics, periodically obtain the supremacy. A triumphant party invariably falls into errors, and as invariably offends a portion of its participants; and hence accessions, at such times, are sure to be made to the party in opposition. These fountains of disaffection multiply, until the accumulated tide becomes irresistible; the party in power gives way; and the Whigs flow in and enjoy

the land. It is a good thing it is so. The permanent ascendancy of either party would be less beneficial than this ebb and flow of parties. As currents and counter currents maintain the purity of ocean and air, so the succession of Whig and Democrat prevents the stagnation of liberty. To say that the Whig party is dead, to hold even that it can die, is to show little knowledge of the country, and less of what is necessary to the country, and less of what is neces sary to the vigor, if not perpetuity of the republic. Most emphatically the Whig party is not

It Looks Bad.

The exhibition of bids for the construction of the State road, to avoid the Western "Inclined Planes looks very bad in print. The difference between the lowest bids and the contracts given is \$154,000. How many of the low bidders refused to make contracts-how many of them were colleagued with higher bidders, and withdrawn, it will be hard for the public to know. Much trickery is associated with the bidding system. If any contracts were given to favorites at a higher rate than responsible parties were willing to do the work at, and who bid lower, a knowledge of such a fact should be enough to consign any man to political oblivion beyond a possibility of resur-The Democratic meeting on Saturday at rection, guilty of the act. We have no idea Kelchner's, was a pretty boisterous affair. The the above amount has all been actually given candidates for the different offices were on the to favorites, as the bidding would seem to make. the arm, we have spoken, from the heart, and we appear. No one familiar with contracting will have thus spoken, let us remain brothers forevbe think so, but whether some favoritism has er." "Yes," replied the Camanche chief, "if any not been shown, will be deeply impressed upon the minds of the people.

II-ut of the Beason. State of the Thermometer during the month of

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Thermometer at 97 deg. at 3 P. N., Aug. 14.

The Visit.

The Ringgold Artillery, Capt McKnight, are making active preparations for their contempla-July, exclusive of specie, is \$5,643,350, against ted excursion to Easton. They will march from their quarters in this city, on the morning of Friday, September 2d, halting at Kutztown, Allentown, and Bethlehein, in compliance with -pressing invitations-from the citizens of those towns; and expect to reach Easton on Saturday afternoon. They have selected a beautiful camp ground in the neighborhood of the borough, where they will immediately pitch their tents, and remain one week, in the practice of field duty. They will take with them their battery of four splendid pieces, with caissons and equipments complete, which will require some fifty or sixty horses to put in train; and will also be accompanied by a band of twenty musicians. The Ringgolds are a noble sample of er, John P. Beisel, Joseph Lerch, Daniel the citizen soldiery of America, and we are Schortz, Christian Gold, Jonas Sandt, Peter Gross, | confident that both in discipline and bearing. Lehigh county, Simon Frankenfield, Conrad they will do credit to the city which feels honored to have them for its military representa-

tive.
The intermediate towns, have promised them a cordial welcome, which will doubtless be fully redeemed .- Reading Gazette.

The October Election.

The approaching General Election will be an important one, as the following State and County Officers are to be elected, viz:

One Judge of the Supreme Court, for 15 years.

One Canal Commissioner,	"	3	"
An Auditor General,	- 66	3	(t
A Survey General,	**	3	"
Two Members of Assembly,	ec.	1	ac '
A District Attorney,	for	3	years.
A Sheriff,	**	3	"
A County Treasurer,	"	2	"
One County Commissioner,	44	3	"
A County Surveyor,	et	3	"
One Director of the Poor,	"	3	**
One County Auditor,	"	3	"
The State Election will b	e held	on	Tues-

day, October 11th. Indian Council.

The Fort Smith Herald of the 23d ult., has a

letter from the council ground, which says: I arrived at the grand council ground, on the 19th of June, with a party of fourteen Shawnees We journeyed above the waters of Little River, and found the council shed near the bank of the north fork of the Canadian, in the middle of a small grove where was a cold spring. The Indians had their respective camps in various directions around, at a distance of three or four miles. The Camanches camped seven miles off suspecting an attack from the Creeks-perhaps a negative must exist as long as there is an fearing more that their slaves, of whom they had affirmative. Generally the Whig party will be many, would be stolen from them. These slaves are mostly Spanish, but I regret to say, some for the reason that we are a young and grow. Americans - probably American Germans. I stopped at the Cherokee camp, near which the Shawnees encamped, went with them to the ground, some two miles in the morning. Ten or twelve tribes were represented; of these, by far the greater portion were Camanches and Creeks, about five hundred of each, only small delegations of other tribes being present. In fact, the matters to be negotiated were principally between these two tribes.

The Creeks make a formidable show, all their warriors are very large, with fine countenances and dignified carriage. They are plainly dressed, and sit awaiting the arrival of the Caman. ches with social patience. The Cherokee delegations was tolerably large; a part of them are half breeds, which lessened their interest to one seeking Indian novelties. The Kee chies are here, a needy set, with wonderistrained eyes.

The Camanches are coming in a large line over the prairie, marching in pomping and savage pageantry, men, (they are all warriors) women, children, mules and dogs, waving plumes and flashing ornaments.

The Camanches dismounted, and their horses were immediately taken in charge by the boys, some not more than three or four years old, a few richly dressed in their way, some entirely naked, who got on the horses and sat on them, or rode them around until the return of the party.

As soon as the Shawnees appeared on the ground they recognized some horses taken from them a year or two ago by the Camanches, and immediately took possession of them.

The Camanches complained in council, and the Creeks disapproved of this summary mode, to which the Shawnees, or any body else, were going to have their horses.

These Indians employed several days in making eternal peace, in shaking hands passing round the belt of wampum beeds and tobaccothe emblems of treaty-and smooking the long flat-stemined pipe of peace.

The last day of the council, presents, were delivered to the chiefs for division.

As the grand council was breaking up, a Sen eca chief said, 'we have made friends and brothers, we have shaken hands the whole length of of you are travelling in our country, and his horse gives out, he can walk on home without ored as the case of silver. being molested."

First Yellow Fever in New Orleans .- The first visitation of yellow fever at New Orleans was in M 1769, it having been introduced by a British vescel with a cargo of slaves from the coast of Afrila. Capt. Depassau, an old resident of New Oreans, says he never knew a yellow fever epidemic in that city but could be traced to importation. He predicted yellow fever the year steam communication was established with Havanna, and it came. The present sickness at New Orleans commenced with a gang of hands employ. ed to discharge ship Adelaide, from Rio Janerio and two successive gangs afterwards employed aboard the same ship were attacked. From the vicinity of that ship the disease, it is said, spread

Scarcity of Silver .- The demand says the Philadelphia Sun, for an extra supply of this metal, has induced many of the preprietors of the longneglected silver mines of South America to again turn their attention to them. The aid of science and improved machinery will be brought into requisition, and a rich yied is confidently ancipa ted. In all parts of the world the most lively interest is manifested in the silver mines. We should not be surprised to find in a very short time that the importation of silver were equal to the gold supplied from California.

Startling Disclosures in Pennsylvania, - The Pittsburgh Chronicle publishes on article in which-it-charges-that-the-loss-of-one-hundred and fifty thousand dollars recently took place in the management of the public works, and by a single operation. It affrms that in ever instance the contracts were given to the highest bidder with the object of rewarding public favorites .-This is almost incredible, and yet the Chronicle gives the names of the parties.

We have heard much of the corruption of the Pennsylvania Canal Board, and would not be the least surprised to find the above statement true. The pay of a Canal Commissioner is \$3 a day yet after a term of three years in office, the Commissioner manages to retire, having made a fortune from his position .- Washington Star.

The Potato Rot in New England .- All over New England, accounts reach us of the potato rot, and it is feared that the crop will be almost a total failure. In many fields the effluvia rising from the decaying vegetables is very offensive.

GLEANINGS.

A drove of Kentucky mules were offered for sale in Washington last week, at \$120 a \$150

Gen. David McDonald, this gentleman, re. cently nominated by the American State Convention as its candidate of Canal Commissioner at the coming election, is of Armstrong, not Northampton county,

The yellow fever is finding its way up the Mississippi river, by means of steamboats from

In all the relations of domestic life a command of temper is absolutely indispensable.

One hundred and ninety tons of railroad ron were sent from Chicago on the 15th instant, to Shippsport, for the Central Railroad.

The citizens of Washington have contri-New Orleans.

Sad Casualty. The neighborhood of Muddy Creek, in Rockdale, Crawford county, was the scene of a melfield engaged in putting up a haystack. The wagon, to which was attached a yoke of oxen.-by the same bolt, the hay set on fire, one of the oxen killed, the other so stunned that he fell tothe ground, and even the ox yoke split into frag. ments, and scattered round. The flames were instantly discovered by the father of Kellogg, who was near at hand, but before the bodies. could be extricated from the flames they were nearly burned to a crisp, particularly that of the young man. So sad a disaster from such a source is rarely recorded, and none that have awakened more sympathy for surviving friends.-E. Chron.

Railway Curves.

A correspondent of the Railroad Record, is of opinion that curvature on railroads, is the main cause of accidents, whether by collision or other wise. Straight lines must, in the end be adopted and though at first more expensive, they are in the end more economical, and are certainly safest .- Curves, the writer contends, should be limited by law, and states that one degree curve, or 5.130 feet radius, offers as much resistance to a train, as a grade of 10 feet to the mile. Two degrees equal 15 feet; 3 degrees equal 20 feet; 4 degrees equal 25 feet; 5 degrees equal 30 feet; 6 degrees equal 35 feet-that is, if a 6 degree curve be located upon a level, it offers the same resistance to a train as would a grade of 35 feet to the mile, on a straight line. The writer contends that a railroad, at the present time, that will not bear the expense of making it straight. for which it is intended.

Method of Detecting counterfeit Silver Coin -If three of chromate of potash, and four of sulphuthe solution quickly assume a purple color.the silver is quite pure, and diminishes in proprocess, the German silver will remain of a white after being chained to the stake, but the S color. No other metals give the same color as &c., are acted upon by the solution, but not col-

Deep Artesian Well .- The deepest artesian well in America, is now in progress at the sugar re_ finery works of Belcher & Brother at St. Louis. where it has reached the extraordinary depth of 1750 feet, far below the level of a great portion of the bottom of the Mexican Gulf. The boring is to be continued until good water is reached, which is expected to be at the depth of about 2000 feet, and this will be the deepest well in the world. The work thus far has cost \$10,000 and the only result has been streems of sait and sulpher water. The hole, which is 31 inches diameter, is, bored with an anger driven by a steam engine, the instrument penetrating about length, and are put together with screws

The Prohibitory Liquor Law men of Philadelphia county have nominated the following

ticket: For Senator-J. C. Ford, Whig, Bristol town

Assembly-T. A. Barlow, Native Southward: George Sturgess, Whig, Southwark; Horatio Hubbell, Democrat, Moyamensing; Robert M. Foust, Democrat, Spring Garden; J. H. Flegel Whig, Northern Liberties ; John W. Kelly, Whig Kensington; N. Edson, Democrat, West Philadelphia; S. H. Hoffman, Native, Roxborough; Joshua S. Fletcher, Native, Penn District.

Bribery Case .- The Grand Jury of Northumberland county, at the session of court held last week, found a true bill against the poison charged with attempting to bribe one of the county Commissioners to sign subscriptions to the Susquehanna Railroad bonds; but the lawyers discovered some mistake in issuing the venire, so that the whole proceedings, of the Grand Jury were quashed and the bribery case postponed until the next term.

Horse Mackerel .- Mr. Wm. Alexander, while fishing last week, near Rock Cod Ledge, about 18 miles from Portland, Maine, caught a horse mackerel, weighing 800 lbs. 10 feet long, and 7 in circumference. He took him with a cod hook and wosrying him out, he finally secured him.-There being no one with him in the boat but his little boy, he had to tow him to a schooner, near, before he could take him. It is a splendid

[From the New Orleans Crecent of Aug. 9.] The Unburied Dead.

On Sunday afternoon information was sent to the Mayor that numerous dead bodies were lying on the ground in the Lafavette Cemetery, unburried, for the want of force to perform the work of sepulture. The Chairman of the Committee on Cemeteries, Mr. Kurshedt, appointed by the Board of Health, repaired to the spot about dark. Near there he found the "chain gang," which had been employed from early in the afternoon in the work of burial, coming away, having been unable to inter all the bodies. He prevailed on them, by promises of extra pay and a supper, to go back and resume the work. On arriving at the Cemetery, he found seventy one bodies laying piled on the ground, swollen and bursting their coffins, and enveloped in swarms of flies. buted three thousand dollars, for the relief of The chain gang was set to work burying them, and by half past three o'clock yesterday they were all interred. Orders were given, by the competent authority, that no more bodies should be sent to that Cemetery yesterday. One cause of the pressure on this Cemetery, was, as we' ancholy and strange event on Saturday last. So have been informed, the impassable state of Lour far as we can gather them, the particulars are isa street, leading to the burying ground of St. as follows: Two men, one named Kellogg, and Vincent de Paul, where there are sixty graves the other Davis, (the first a young man and the dug, and left unemployed in consequence of the second middle aged, having a family,) were in a difficulty in getting to them. It is also reported that the reason why burial could not be procured. young man was on the stack, the other on the in the Lafayette Cemetery, was because the Sexton refused to pay more than twenty cents each While thus employed it began to thunder and for digging the graves. This official gets a dola lighten. The two men were killed instantly lar from the Corporation for each body buried,

The burials have heretofore been made in this. Cemetery in such a careless manner as alone to produce pestilence. The tops of the coffins have been sunk no lower than to a level with the surface of the ground, and then covered over in the manner of potato ridges. In this situation they were subject to be exposed to the washings of heavy rains, and the sun acting on the putrid. corpses within, they were liable to swell and; burst the coffins, thus tainting the atmosphere with a purrescence sufficient alone to generate a plague.

This was the state of things when several persons in the neighborhood, inhaling the rank effiuvia, informed the Mayor of the fact, who im. mediately took active measures for having the graves covered with eighteen inches of additional earth. Orders have also been issued to the Street Commissioner to send bodies to Potter's Field, or to St. Vincent de Paul, and the gates of the Lafayette Cemetery, No. 2 have been closed for the present, except to bodies coming from the

The Mayor has taken the responsibility of applying remedies to meet the exigencies of the time .- Daily Sun.

More Negroes Burned at the Stake. - We noticed last week the recent horrible tragedy near Carthaget At that time the negro belonging to Scott had not been taken. He was caught in the praihad better be posponed until the funds are raised rie about fifteen miles from Carthage, taken toas evidently, it is too soon for the community the town and tried and was pronounced guily, although he refused to make any confession. -The negro belonging to Dale had previously confessed the whole matter.-They decoyed Dr. a piece of silver be dipped into a solution of Fisk from home, by pretending that Mr. Dale's chromate of potash decomposed by sulphuric child was sick, and they had been sent for him acid, (thirty two parts by weighing of water, He went but a little way when one of the negroes knocked him on the head with an axe and killed ric acid.) the parties of the silver immersed in him. They both went to the house-one of them knocked Mrs. Fisk down with his fist, and after The coloring is deeper and more lively when brutally accomplishing their desires on her, kil. led her husband, choked the child to death, set portation to the quantity of alloy mixed with it. fire to the house in two places, and left. The Of course this process will not hold good when citizens of the surrounding country determined a coating of silver has been deposited on a piece to give a warning to all future transgressors of of white metal, &c.; in such cases as plated or the kind, took the negroes out of the hands of electrotyped articles, for instance, a portion of the officers, and burned them on Saturday last the coating must be filed off, upon trial by this about ten o'clock. They both made contessions negro afterwards deniedany knowledge of it. -silver when submitted to this test copper, zinc, They died in about two minutes.—Spring field (Ill.,) Advertiser, Aug. 3.

> Forging Pardon Papers.-They seem to have a smart convict in one of the New York prisons by the name of Francis B. Endymion. He forged recommendations for a pardon, got them to the Governor and obtained the pardon. Upon the discovery of the fraud, the fellow was again arrested and incarcerated, having five years of his term yet to serve; but an interesting question of law has arisen as to whether he can be legally imprisoned after having been actually pardoned by the Governor, and released by the keepers of the prison.

A large Pike .- Mr. John Breisford, of Mauch Chunk, caught in the Lehigh river, a few miles' four feet daily. The rods measures 331 feet in above that place, a Pike, which measured twenty-four and a half inches, and weighed five pounds! This is a large fish for the waters of the Lehigh .- Carbon Democrat.

A larger Pike.—An enormous pike was caugh to recently in General Harlan's dam, in West Fallowfield. Chester County, which measured twenty six and a half inches long and thirteen inches around the body, and weighing six pounds. This was the largest of the pike tribe we ever heard of being caught east of the mountains; out the source from which we received our information is such that we cannot doubt its accuracy... -Register and Examinen.

A Great Gathering.-The Camp Meeting ati he Red Lion, Del., the present year, is said to. have been the largest ever held in that section. of the country. There were 450 tents, (last yearthere were 380,) 37,000 feet of boards, were required for seats, staging, tents, floors, &c., and: here were present between sixty and seventy ministers, and perhaps over 10,000 people at one

Result in Tennessee .- The majority for Johnon, Locofoco, for Governor, in Tennesse, is set down at 2,216; Congressmen, 5 Whigs to 4 Locofocos, with a State Senate of 12 Whigs and 13 Locofocos, and in the House 44 Whigs to 31 Locofocos.

In "Maddock's Chancery Practice," vol. 1,. n. 125, occurs the following specimen of legal: perspiculty:-"When a person is bound to do a thing, and he does what may enable him to do fish, resembling in all parts a mackerel, but on the thing, he is supposed in equity to do it with the view of doing what he is bound to do."