

### Corruption in the Canal Board.

The article on our third page from the *Pa. Telegraph* discloses the most abominable corruption on the part of some of the highest functionaries of this State. Pennsylvania has been robbed of more than one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars by the very men elected to watch over her interests! Foremost in this infamous business, we notice the name of *J. Porter Brawley*, who has had the impudence to demand, and the ingenuity to obtain the Democratic re-nomination to the office of Surveyor General. The contracts in *Sections Twenty-six and Twenty-seven* were awarded to him, though he was the highest bidder, thus putting into his pocket and that of his partner, Bailey, nearly thirteen thousand dollars of the public funds. Report says, he was interested secretly in other bids; to what extent we know not. There is no pretence that Brawley intended to perform the contracts himself; his intention to sell out was no secret. At the time of his bid, he was Surveyor General of the State, an office whose duties he shifts upon a clerk, while he passes his own time in speculations, for which his official position affords him facilities. At present, he is neglecting the duties of his post, in order to make money out of a profitable job he has got from the Federal government, for supplying the navy with pork. Hold up your hands, Mr. Brawley, and let us have a look at them! There! put them down again; they are too dirty to touch, hereafter, the records in the Surveyor General's office. The people will ratify this verdict in October.

It is said that this swindle of the bids on the Portage railroad involves many of the Democratic members of the Legislature which authorized the letting. So many of these were present at the letting, that some one proposed, by way of a joke, to send for Col. Jack, the clerk, and call the House to order.

It is high time this plundering by officeholders should be put down. The men we elect should be taught that they shall not, by villainous collusion, systematized corruption and plundering. Boring, bribery and rascality threaten to become the rule at Harrisburg; it will soon be a distinction for an office holder not to be a knave. Come what will, cut where it may, we are resolved to expose every member of this vile crew which traffics with the public hour.

### What is Democracy.

The *Buffalo Republic*, a Democratic paper, asks this question, and answers it in the following definite and comprehensive manner: "Like all other names of things it, implies whatever the people mean, who use it, in the particular country where it is used." We have never heard a more complete definition of the term "Democracy" from any source, than this from an organ of Democracy. It implies whatever the people mean who use it, in the particular part of the country where it is used. "We always thought Democracy an India rubber cloak that could be stretched into shape to cover all sorts of political doctrines in any latitude. In Pennsylvania it implies plunder; in Massachusetts it implies Coalitionism; in New York it implies Hunkerism and Barnburnerism, Hards and Softs. At the north it implies Free Soilism and Abolitionism; at the South Southern Rights Secession and Disunion. In the East it implies strict construction; in the West, Internal Improvement by the General government; at the North it implies protection; at the South free trade, in Georgia raperism, and so on *ad infinitum*. It implies any and everything in turn and nothing long—its active principle being the leaves and fishes. It implies whatever the people mean." It is one thing at the North and another at the South, and entirely different in the East from what it is in the West. Truly Democracy is a comprehensive term, and suits alike the views of Abolitionists at the North and Fire-eaters of the South, latitudinarians and strict constructionists, free traders and protectionists, Union men and Disunionists, Internal improvement men and anti-Internal improvement men, "back-siders and gray." It is a Protean mask for aspiring political demagogues of every hue and color in any part of the country. In short, "it implies whatever the people mean who use it, in the particular country where it is used." That is modern Democracy.—*Savannah Republican*.

**Post Office Appointments.**—Solomon L. Holder, Esq., as Postmaster at Honesuck, Lehigh Co., in place of David Gelman. Reason, because he is a good Whig.

### A Saucy Minister.

Mr. Walker, our newly appointed Minister to China, refuses to proceed on his mission, because there is no steam frigate to take him to his station. To send Mr. Walker to China in a frigate would cost our Government \$100,000. He could go as other people go for \$800. A newspaper in New York says, it would take from legitimate employment, one ship, thirty officers, four hundred seamen. It would use up 2,000 tons of coal, \$10,000 worth of cordage, and \$15,000 in machinery to comply with our minister's desires. Such tom-focery will hardly be entered into to gratify Mr. Walker's opinions. He should give up his appointment to some gentleman whose aspirations are not quite so lofty.

**Epidemics.**—The New York Express in an article on epidemics, says: "Yellow fever visited the city of New York in the years 1741-42, 1791-92-93-94, 1800-3-5-19-22. The deaths were as follows:—732 in 1795, 2,686 in 1798, (population 35,000); 670 in 1803; 280 in 1805; 23 in 1819, in 266 in 1822. In 1805 37,000 of the inhabitants (out of 76,000 the whole population) fled from the city. In 1804, 40 persons died with it in Brooklyn, but New York escaped. Philadelphia was nearly destroyed by it in 1793, and again in 1798. 4,081 persons died in 1793, and 17,000 (population 50,000) fled from the city. In 1798, the mortality was great and 60,000 out of 70,000 fled. Several thousand died and the greatest number of deaths in one day was 117. Baltimore suffered from this disease in 1798, 1819 and 1821.

## The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1853.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Moses Pownall,  
OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Alexander H. McClure,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Christian Myers,  
OF CLARION COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Thomas A. Budd,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

### Education of Farmers.

We hear many of our farmers complaining of their limited influence over community in comparison with some other classes whose occupation is no more advantageous to the country than their own. They say—and very justly too—that while the whole country is dependent on their exertions, they are hardly allowed a voice in public transactions. The political men, the men of influence and power, who are appointed to fill offices of trust, are for the most part professional men, while those who are the noblemen of nature, the bone and sinew of the country, are kept in the background, and frequently looked upon as inferiors by the very men whom they elevate to the chief seats. Now for this our farmers themselves are chiefly to blame. We consider that there is some little truth in the sentiment that in proportion as we form a correct notion of our own importance, will others be led to form their estimation of our qualities.

If farmers are stupid enough to think that they are not fit for nothing but breaking the clods of the earth, and make no efforts to secure the information which will qualify them for the discharge of their duties as citizens of this great republic, we see no cause for their expressions of discontent at the success of others more intelligent. How many of our farmers will you find who either have a liberal education themselves, or form adequate notions of the proper kind of instruction for their children?

What is the testimony of our common school teachers on this head? One says "in the district where I taught last winter I had not a single scholar in English Grammar. The folks about there think it of no use." Another complains that he could not form a class in any of the higher branches because the old people could not see the use of it. Composition and declamation, are school exercises hardly heard of yet in some parts of the country and how frequently it has happened to the conscientious teacher who has tried to introduce these and other improvements among this Rip Van-Winkle class of citizens, to be regarded as a dangerous innovator and be turned out of his situation.

We would by no means be understood to say that this state of things is universal in our middle States. We have farmers in our midst who seem to know their true position in society, who endeavor to educate their families in a way becoming American citizens, but while we commend the good sense of such people, we cannot help deploring the narrow-minded groveling spirit, which those manifest who seem to think that a farmer needs little or no education.

There is no other class of people who could exert a weightier influence than our agricultural population, provided they were properly educated. No one would stand so fair a chance for political promotion as the man, who could either turn the furrow or thunder in the senate house. Such a one would very naturally be disposed to study the best interests of his country. And what is to hinder us from having intelligent farmers who might come forth at the call of their fellow citizens and lend their help in state affairs? We can have such men, we even now have a few of this stamp, and were the proper course taken we might soon have many more who Cincinnati like would appear to equal advantage in the husbandman's apparel or in robes of state.

Let it once be fairly understood that it is for the interests of a farmer to have a liberal education, that he cannot in fact sustain the part of a true American without it. That it is of the utmost importance that farmers, when they can, should receive not only a common school education, but a higher course of instruction in the Academy and College, that agriculture is not only one of the most independent pursuits, but that it also opens the door to future omniscience and fame; let such a feeling as this get abroad in our country and many who are now sitting in the office of the physician, or poring over Coke and Blackstone hoping for future greatness—very often against hope, would be in the fields at work intelligently cultivating the ground by the aid of science developing the hidden qualities of the soil, and proving in this way their right to be regarded as benefactors of their species.

In the meantime our citizens should not remain in a state of inactivity if they look for the establishment of this state of things. A change cannot be effected in the minds of these people who think we are far enough advanced already in the twinkling of an eye. The work of raising the standard of education must be a gradual one and the friends of Education cannot too soon engage in it. Begin then we say to our country friends now. You will soon be engaging your teachers for the coming winter—teachers, who are to leave their mark on the plastic minds of your children, and it will be manifest whether you are determined to have schools of a high character or not. When a young man, who knows little or nothing about the principles of the branches requisite to be taught in your schools, and who may not have an overstock of common sense, solicits employ-

ment at your hands, we say have nothing to do with him; though he have any quantity of Irish blarney, Yankee soft soap or Dutch palaver, reject him. He will readily admit that these are the proper kind for your employ, and let not the fear of sacrificing a few dollars prevent you from securing their services. No man can qualify himself too well for a teacher, and no good teacher will so far under-value his services as to suppose them worth a mere trifle.

### Court Week.

On Monday last the September term of our court commenced. Judges *McCartney, Dillinger* and *Thas*, in their chairs. The grand jury list was called over and upon retiring for a short time, reported themselves organized by electing *Dr. Jesse Samuels*, as foreman. Full proceedings next week.

### Horse Stolen.

On the night of the 24th instant, a dark bay horse was stolen from *Dr. Charles H. Martin*, in Allentown. In the bill the horse is described as being 16 hands high, no white about him, except a star on the forehead, has a seal on his left hind leg below the knee, and also half a shoe lost off the left foot. It is rubbed by the halter under the chin, is strong built, and a good free traveler. The thief is supposed to be an Irishman, of small stature, who wore a straw hat, dark clothes, and had a carpet bag with him when seen in this place. A reward of twenty dollars will be given to any person delivering the same to the owner, or giving information where the horse can be obtained.

### Fire in Seventh Street.

On Friday noon, the 26th of August, a fire broke out in the garret or loft of a two story frame house, belonging to *Mr. Franklin Dillid*, which also extended to the frame adjoining on the North, owned by *Mr. Philip Paff*, the two buildings being put up together—located on Seventh between Turner and Chew streets, which, but for early presence and active efforts of the citizens, would have resulted in considerable damages. The roof, floor and gable ends was destroyed, the other part of the buildings was saved. How the fire originated is not positively known but is supposed through a bakeoven, adjoining the building. The damages is supposed to be from 400 to 450 dollars. The houses are insured in the Upper and Lower Saucun Mutual Insurance Company. The Company have on Saturday last examined the property; what arrangements they have made we have not learned.

### Whig Judicial Nomination.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Huntington, on Thursday last to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. *Jacob Gosler*, was chosen permanent chairman. The names of *George Taylor*, of Huntington, *Alexander King*, of Bedford, and *Thomas A. Budd*, of Philadelphia, were placed in nomination. On the third ballot, *Thomas A. Budd*, was nominated by a majority of one vote, and was subsequently declared unanimously confirmed by the Convention, as the Whig candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of *Judge Gibson*. The Convention then adjourned sine die. *Mr. Budd*, is an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia and a most unexceptionable candidate.

### Business Notice.

**A New Firm.**—*Mr. William Leh*, has retired from the firm of *Keck & Leh*, and *Mr. Joseph P. Newhard*, has taken his place. The Merchant Tailoring Business will hereafter be carried on by *Keck & Newhard*, at the old stand, No. 31, East Hamilton street. These gentlemen are well calculated for this kind of business, and perfectly understand it, as both grew up with it. Such then, who are in want of Clothing, will do well to give them a call as they have piles of goods on hand from which you cannot fail to make choice of what you want.

### A New Party.

A new political organization—called the American party—has been formed in New York. Its platform is made of what Greely would call the following planks—Universal education—reformation of the naturalization laws, protection of American labor—a liberal system of river and harbor improvements and the extension of Government aid to the Pacific Railroad—the sale of the public lands to actual settlers, the economical administration of the government and the strict accountability of its agents—the continued and harmonious union of the States—and opposition to legislation which shall interdict the use of the Bible in the public schools, or which shall vest property devoted to religious or charitable uses exclusively in the hands of the clergy.

**Cattawissa Railroad.**  
We are gratified to learn that the workmen are busily engaged in laying the track on the Cattawissa Railroad. Hundreds of men are employed at high prices and ready pay, and many more are much wanted. The road is graded to Tamaqua, all the tunnels completed whilst the bridges over the ravines and streams through the valleys are in a way to be completed this summer.—*Dun. Int.*

### Very True.

The *Bethlehem Pioneer* has gone the voyage. We could have told our friend of the *Pioneer* as much, before he commenced. The *Eastern Argus* thinks, there is no use in trying to print papers where there is no room for them and where the people won't sustain them. It's all gumman; and printing for the mere sake of enterprise is poor fun.

### The Chinese Rebels and their Religion.

The following communication from the Rev. James Collier, one of our missionaries in China, gives the most authentic statement of the religious aspect of the present movement in China that has come under our notice:

HONG KONG, China, June 4th, 1853.

Recent developments of the revolution now progressing in the Chinese empire, have brought to light a feature of that movement which has arrested the attention and secured the sympathy of the entire foreign community. I allude to its religious aspect. At various times since the commencement of the revolution reports have been circulated, stating that those engaged in it were worshippers of the one true God—believers in Christ as the Saviour of the world—and that they were uncompromising opponents to idolatry in every form. For the most part these rumors were discredited, but recent investigation has shown that strange as they may appear, they have their foundation in truth.

The British steamer "Hermes," conveying Sir Geo. Bonham and suite, last month forced her way to Nankin, which is now held by the patriots and while there her officers witnessed facts, and were able, through the great kindness of the revolutionists, to collect documents which forbid any further doubt as to the religious character of the new movement.

One of the works issued by the Government, called "The Book of Religious Precepts of the Thae-Ping Dynasty," has been translated by Rev. Dr. Medhurst, of Shanghai, and has occasioned as indeed it well may, an agreeable surprise to all who may desire the salvation of the millions of China. It commences with the declaration that all men are sinners, and that it is the duty of all citizens to worship and serve God. It next presents an argument showing that anciently the Chinese had a knowledge of the true God, and subsequently, that in worshipping him they will not be imitating foreigners, but their own ancestors. It next presents "A form to be observed in seeking the Forgiveness of Sins," after which is the following:

PRAYER FOR A PENITENT SINNER.  
I, thine unworthy son or daughter, kneeling down upon the ground, with a true heart, repent of my sins, and pray Thee, the great God, our heavenly Father, of thine infinite goodness and mercy, to forgive my former ignorance and frequent transgressions of the divine commands. I earnestly beseech thee, of thy great favor to pardon all my former sins, and enable me to repent and lead a new life, so that my soul may ascend to heaven; may I, from henceforth, sincerely repent and forsake my evil ways, not worshipping corrupt spirits, (gods), nor practising perverse things, but obey the divine commands. I also earnestly pray thee, the great God, our heavenly Father constantly to bestow on me thy Holy Spirit, and change my wicked heart; never more allow me to be deceived by malignant demons, but perpetually regard me with favor, forever deliver me from the evil one; and every day bestowing on me food and clothing, exempt me from calamity and woe, granting me tranquility in the present world and enjoyment of endless happiness in heaven, through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly Brother, the Lord Jesus, who redeemed us from sin. I also pray the great God, our Father, who is in heaven, that his will may be done on earth as it is in heaven.—That thou wouldst look down and grant this request is my heart's sincere desire.

The book also contains a "Prayer to God, for Morning and Evening;" a "Thanksgiving to be offered at Meals;" "A Prayer for Times of Sickness and Affliction," and directions for conducting religious exercises on various occasions.—The following is given as the—  
FORM TO BE USED IN PRAISING GOD.  
We praise God, our Holy and heavenly Father.—  
We praise Jesus, the Holy Lord and Saviour of the world.—  
We praise the Holy Spirit, the Sacred Intelligence.—  
We praise the Three Persons who, united, constitute one true Spirit, [God]  
But perhaps, the portion of the work in which your readers will be most interested, is that containing the "Ten Celestial Commands," the resemblance of which to the commandments as given to Moses, is very evident. These I will subjoin, omitting, however, the hymns which, in the original, follow the "commands," and which are but a repetition in verse of the sentiment of the text:

THE TEN CELESTIAL COMMANDS, WHICH ARE TO BE CONSTANTLY OBSERVED.

The First Command—Thou shalt honor and worship the Great God.

The Great God is the universal Father of all men, in every nation under Heaven. Every man is produced and nourished by him; every man is also protected by him: every man ought therefore, morning and evening, to honor and worship him, with acknowledgments of his goodness. It is a common saying that Heaven produces, nourishes and protects men. Also, that being provided with food, we must not deceive Heaven. Therefore, whoever does not worship the Great God, breaks the command of Heaven.

The Second Command—Thou shalt not worship corrupt spirits (gods).

The Great God says, Thou shalt not have other spirits (gods) beside me. Therefore, all besides the great God are corrupt spirits, (gods), deceiving and destroying mankind. They must on no account be worshipped; whoever worships the whole class of corrupt spirits (gods) offends against the command of Heaven.

The Third Command—Thou shalt not take the name of the Great God in vain.

The name of the Great God is Jehovah, which men must not take in vain. Whoever takes God's name in vain, and rails against Heaven, offends against this command.

The Fourth Command—On the seventh day, the day of worship, you should praise the great God for his goodness.

In beginning the Great God made heaven and earth, land and sea, men and things, in six days and having finished his works on the seventh day he called it a day of rest, (or Sabbath,) therefore all the men of the world who enjoy the blessing of the Great God should, on every seventh

day, specially reverence and worship the Great God, and praise him for his goodness.

The fifth command—Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be prolonged.

Whoever disobeys his parents breaks this command.

The sixth command—Thou shalt not kill or injure men.

He who kills another kills himself, and he who injures another injures himself. Whoever does either of these breaks the above command.

The seventh command—Thou shalt not commit adultery or anything unclean.

All the men in the world are brethren, and all the women in the world are sisters. Among the sons and daughters of the Celestial Hall the males are on one side and the females on the other, and not allowed to intermix. Should either men or women practice lewdness, they are considered outcasts, as having offended against one of the chief commands of Heaven. The castings of amorous glances, the harboring of unfruitful imaginations, the smoking of foreign tobacco, opium, or the singing of libidinous songs must all be considered as breaches of this command.

The eighth command—Thou shalt not rob or steal.

Riches and poverty are determined by the great God but whoever robs or plunders the property of others transgresses this command.

The ninth command—Thou shalt not utter falsehood.

All those who tell lies, and indulge in devilish deceptions, with every kind of coarse and abandoned talk, offend against this command.

The tenth command—Thou shalt not conceive a covetous desire.

When a man looks upon the beauty of another's wife and daughters with covetous desires, or when he regards the elegance of another man's possessions with covetous desires, or when he engages in gambling, he offends against this command.

As the leaders of the revolution not only teach but also observe the above "precepts," and as unvarying success has thus far attended them, may we not hope that the "good time" for China is not far distant? Let all who would speedily see this vast empire brought beneath the sway of King Immanuel, lift up their hearts and voices in earnest prayer to our great God, and the prayer of faith will be heard, and the present contest will result in the downfall of idolatry, and the establishment of Christ's kingdom in the hearts of this people. J. C.

### An Incident of the Epidemic at New Orleans.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 14th inst., records the following sorrowful incident: "We created an old acquaintance yesterday, whom we had not seen for a fortnight before. He had a careworn and troubled countenance. His eyes were sunken and his cheeks were hollow, and care had left its foot-prints on his brow; he looked at least ten years older than when last we saw him. We asked if he had been sick, and if not, to explain the cause of this great change? 'Alas!' he replied, a few days ago, and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mother, and three loved sisters; but I am alone now—'buried the last one yesterday.' We were answered; it was indeed, enough to turn the darkest hairs to snowy whiteness. An yet it is but one instance out of many which daily occur in our city.

### The Pestilence in New Orleans.

The telegraphic reports of the past few days show a frightful increase of the mortality in New Orleans, notwithstanding the reduction of the population, which must now be down as low as 80,000. There are about 275 deaths, or 1 daily to every 181 inhabitants, or 1 weekly to every 20 inhabitants, or 1 monthly to every 6 inhabitants. The entire number of deaths from Yellow Fever and all other diseases, since the epidemic appeared, as we learn from the newspapers and telegraphic reports up to Aug. 23d, has been eight thousand and eighty-eight. If the present rate of mortality continues till the 1st of November, there will be over seven thousand additional deaths, making a grand total of over twenty-five thousand victims to the epidemic and other diseases. But long before the 1st of November, we trust that the pestilence may have abated, either from a change of weather or from sheer failure of subjects, so that the aggregate may not be so enormous.—*Evening Bulletin*.

### Preaching to the Point.

Passing along one Wednesday night—for evening at the South is our afternoon—in Montgomery, Alabama, I stepped into the Presbyterian lecture room where a slave was preaching: "My brethren," said he, "God bless your souls, 'igion is like de Alabama river! In spring come fresh, an' bring in all de ole logs, slabs an' sticks dat hab been lyin on de bank, an' carry dem down in de current. Byme-by de water go down—den a log catch on dis island, den a slab get catched on de shore, an' de sticks on de bushes—an' dere dey lie, widarin an' dryin 'til come 'nother fresh. Jus' so dere come vival ob 'igion—dis ole sinner brought in, dat ole backslider brought back, an' all de folk seen comin', an' 'mighty good times. But dere, den dis ole sinner is stuck on his own sin, den dat ole backslider is catched where he was afore on jus' such a rock; den one after 'noder dat had got 'igion lies all long de shore, an' dere dey lie 'til 'noder vival. De-luded brethren, God bless your souls, keep in de current."

I thought his illustration beautiful enough for a more elegant dress; and too true alas! of others than his own race.—*Christian Herald*.

**CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.**—The juice of the pounded leaves of the Verbena Braziliensis, given in small doses three times a day, and injections of the same every two hours, is said to be a remedy for yellow fever. Our Charge to Venezuela has sent home a package of the seed for cultivation.

**Appointment Declined.**—The appointment of Benjamin Tyson, Esq., of Reading, to the post of Naval Storekeeper of Philadelphia, in place of Gen. Adam Diller, removed, has been declined on the part of Mr. Tyson, he being an applicant for Naval Coal Agent—that is, agent for supplying U. S. steamers with coal.

### GLEANINGS.

Graham's Magazine for September, contains a more than usually interesting miscellany of original and selected articles. The illustrations of the Pilgrims of the Great St. Bernard.

A Comet is now visible in the North West in the early evening.

An exchange says, "an editor can not step without stepping on somebody's toes." Well, let somebody keep his toes out of the way.

A paper mill, in which was manufactured paper used by Benjamin Franklin in his office, is still in operation in Delaware county. It is named "Fry Mill" and was erected in 1773.

The total value of India Rubber goods, manufactured in the United States, is estimated at ten millions annually, and nearly the whole trade has sprung up since 1841.

The man who was carried away with his feelings has returned safe.

Barnum is going to canvass Wisconsin in behalf of the Maine law.

### Counterfeit Insurance Company.

Two men named H. M. Reed and A. J. Ward, lately opened an office in Pittsburg, purporting to be an agency of the "Protection, Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston." They represented the capital of the corporation to be \$400,000 with a surplus fund of \$250,000. Cards were published giving a list of officers, and quite a considerable amount of money was received in the shape of premiums for insurance on property in Pittsburg. Inquiry having been made in Boston on the subject, the Pittsburgers have just become aware that the whole concern is bogus. The fellows have both disappeared from that vicinity.

Counterfeit Insurance Companies are as plenty just now, as counterfeit "relief" notes. Our large cities are full of Insurance Offices with high sounding names, but no capital, which make a great parade in the newspapers, and by drumming up customers with the inducement of low rates, &c., through the instrumentality of traveling and local agents who operate at a distance from the principal office, contrive to diddle the unsuspecting out of a good deal of money. As long as no losses occur, all goes well enough. The Company flourishes, and President, Secretary, and Managers fare sumptuously off of the profits of their "enterprise." But the moment a Policy holder has occasion to apply for indemnity, the whole affair explodes, and the cash is laid bare. The "Cash Mutual Life Insurance Company" of Trenton, by whose traveling agents many of our citizens were shamefully taken in, was a sample of this sort of thing; and there are many more, both Fire and Life Insurance Companies, that are, if anything, even less entitled to confidence than it was. Prudent people will beware of cheap Insurance Companies; for, like most other cheap things, they are generally worthless. Choose one that is known to be sound and honest, whose officers are men of standing and reputation in the world, and whose capital is more substantial than paper; and then, should losses come, you will be certain to receive full indemnity. Better to pay a high premium, and be sure that your Policy is good, than a low one with no insurance at all.—*R. Ga.*

### New Seedling Grape.

C. M. Hovey states in his Magazine of Horticulture, that a new seedling grape has been produced from a native vine, fully equal to the Isabella, and ripening at least a month earlier than that variety. He received specimens of the fruit as early as the middle of September, which were the very last of the crop. The berries were round, black, and covered with a dense bloom; bunch as large as those of the Isabella; skin thick; flesh tender, with scarcely any pulp; exceedingly sweet and delicious. The vine is hearty, vigorous and productive. The name of the originator is not given, as it would, if known subject him to a flood of orders.

### The Epidemic Abating.

New Orleans, August 21.—I am happy to state that the number of deaths from the fever, for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, this morning, shows a marked decrease in mortality, while the number of cases and deaths at the Charity Hospital, also exhibit a falling off.

The interventions for the 24 hours ending at 6 A. M., to-day, was two hundred and thirty-two, of which one hundred and eighty-eight were of yellow fever.

This is still a frightful figure, considering the reduction of our population, but it is recorded as a very great improvement on the records of previous days, and it inspires hope that the worst of the plague is over.

### Job Printing.

Persons in want of printing of any description, either fancy or plain, can be accommodated by leaving their orders at this office.

### Suicide by Hanging.

Wm. J. Weir, late a compositor in the office of *The Commercial Advertiser*, committed suicide on Saturday morning, at an early hour, by hanging himself with a rope to the bedpost, in his boarding house, No. 117 Chambers st. He was missed about noon, and a friend having called to see him, his room door was found to be locked, and on forcing it open, he was found hanging and dead. Coroner Hill, on being informed, held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of suicide was rendered by the Jury. It appeared, in the evidence taken, that the deceased had formed an unfortunate attachment to a Miss Mary E. Meyers, and the circumstances connected with it, it is supposed, preyed upon his mind and led him to commit the fatal act. He died at the time of his death over \$6,000, belonging to her, in trust, all of which, in a note which he left among his papers, he requested should be conveyed to her. She now resides in California. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and about 36 years of age.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

### Fatal Accident.

John Mehany, of Philadelphia, in digging a well, the rope by which the water and rubbish was drawn up, broke and precipitated the bucket or tub upon him, injuring the spine. He died on Sunday morning. This is the second time he has been injured in the same manner, in addition to other hair breadth escapes by flood and field. Poor fellow, his life was a hard one.—*Somerset Visitor*.