ome hours he was awakened, and his thirst being so great, he went into the little grocery or grog shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked and the name that was on it. After pausing he exclaimed:

Great God! who left this with me? who placed this on my face ?'

No one knew. He dropped the glass exclaiming:

'Enough ! Encugh !'

He retired instantly from the store, forgeting his thirst, but not his debauch, the handkerchief, or the lady, vowing, that if God cave him strength, never to touch, taste or handle intoxicating drinks.

To meet Miss Gamble was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in her carriage or on foot, he popped around the near-

She at last addressed him a note under her own hand, inviting him to her house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept. He told her if she still bore alfection for him he would agree to her own terms: Her reply was:

'My conditions now are what they ever have been.' 'Then,' said Wirt, 'I accept them.'

They soon married, and from that day he kept his word, and his affairs brightened, while honors and glory gathered thick upon his brow.

His name has been enrolled high in the temples of same; while patriotism and re-nown live after him with imperishable

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR

JAMES POLLOCK. Of Northumberland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: GEORGE DARSIE, Of Allegheny County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Of Montgomery County.

Newspaper Change. We neglected last week to notice the change in the " Republicaner" office. The establishment has passed into the hands of Messrs. BRIGHT & HARLACHER. We understand that the paper is soon to undergo considerable improvement. Both gentlemen are practical printers, and have pryed deeply into the mysteries of the art. We wish our neighbors all possible success and a host of new names to their already numerous list. Mr. Wilson, who retires with plenty of the "ready rhino"-the reward of many years of toil and strict attention to business—has our best wishes for his

The Fair Ground.

The new arrangements in the buildings at the Fair Ground are in rapid progress, and will when finished, decidedly improve the whole appearance. The Office, is put up in a very tasteful cottage style, and presents a beautiful front. The floors are laid in the Second Story of the Centre Hall. A neat building one hundred and fifty feet in length and twenty in breadth is being put up for Restaurants for the accommodation of visitors. The race ground will be greatly enlarged and will make a circle of half a mile, enclosed with a strong and substantial fence on both sides of the course. This of all others will be the centre of attrac, tion, and we trust that our farmers and sporters of swift horses will make it to good use.

Good Will Hose.

Mr. Fraziun, of Philadelphia, is now condructing a carriage for the above named company, which in splendor, is calculated to surpass everything in "der machine" line in this section of country. The company expect to have it on exhibition at our next fair, and we have no doubt it will prove to be an object of admiration. Mr. F., among many others, was the builder of the much-talked of "Hope? and "Neptune" carriages in Philadelphia,both of which were so much admired by the many thousands who visited the Crystal Palace at New York last summer, where both carriages were on exhibition for a period of six months. Mr. Frazier in the construction of the Good Wills' carriage will undoubtedly sustain his well earned reputation.

New Holiday Proposed.

It has been suggested by an influential journal, that as it is the Constitution of the United States which gives practical value to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, the anniversary of the adoption of that instrument, | year. Sept. 17th, should be celebrated as well as the Fourth of July. The suggestion in worthy of consideration. To this may be added another wiz: that one day be set apart every year for the public reading of the Farewell Address of Washington. It might be the means of infus. ing into the political life of the country some new and much needed ideas. We should like to see the effect of the reading of that great doeument in the present Congress.

Robbers About.

We learn that of late numerous depredations have been committed by a party of petty thieves who infest our borough. We daily hear of clothing, chickens, fruit, &c., being stolen by these ecamps. A town like ours ought to be in possession of an efficient night watch, which is the only way to put an end to this plundering, and of bringing the guilty into the Francisco, says, that he had been taking out \$50 hands of justice.

Newspaper Influence.

It is generally conceded, we believe, that Newspapers have a greater influence upon Americans, than any other people in the civil ized world. This is not at all to be wondered at, since it is notorious, that an American will dowithout his regular meals, on publication day daily or weekly paper, whichever he may take ergo, the first thing an American subscriber to a newspaper does, in the morning, is to see what is in his paper, and the second what he can get to eat! The consequence is, the Americans are well posted up in relation to the current news of their own and of other coun-

According to the Census, there are now, 3000 papers of one description published in the United States, which circulate according to the same authoritative statistics, upwards of four hundred and twenty millions of copies per annum! Every Hotel, Coffee-house, and private boarding house, from the highest to the lowest, takes from one to twenty. In all the Cities in the Union, the Dailies are sold at all corners of the Streets; hawked from door to door; paraded at the starting and arrival of Railroad Cars, Stage Coaches, and Steam Boats; displayed in Market houses, on public squares, and trumpeted from pillar to posts by old and young. Strolt where you will, and you will find newspapers!

Who Can Beat It! Our old friend, Mr. Rcuben Gross, of North Whitehall township, this county, during the last week sent to our office a monster timothy stalk, measuring seven feet and some inches. If there are any of our numerous agricultural friends throughout "all the world and the test of mankind," that can exceed the above measure, we should be very happy to make the 'honourable mention '

Fire at New Orless.

A fire in New Orleans, last week, destroyed twenty large stores, occupied by twenty six firms. The losses are very heavy, the insurance alone exceeding half a million of dollars. Mr. E. G. Hart, son of the late Jacob Hart, of this place, is among the sufferers.

Price of Wheat.

The best time for the farmers to sell their grain is when they can obtain a compensating price, and that is to be obtained now. If the Farmers hold on for higher prices, they should do so on their own responsibility. Farmers who build their expectations of high prices on a short crop in the United States the present season will be disappointed. The crop in the United States is a full average one, if not more. War prices may be kept up, but it is not safe to calculate on famine prices.

Abundant Crops in Europe. The intelligence from all parts of Europe re-

lative to the fine and abundant crops is causing the prices of breadstuffs to fall very fast in the markets of that country. In Great Britian the corn crops were never better or the growth greater. France has wheat crops the present tity than in former years. It is said, that with her own and abundant crops in Algeria, France will be able to sell to English markets. On the continent the crops are extensive, and the markets are not only dull but fast declining .-A circular from Rostock calculates on a large yield, at least one-fourth above the usual aver. age of wheat crop, and more than a full average of other corn. There are the same prospects in the Baltic districts, and accounts are extremely tavorable from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. In Prussia there are excellent prospects of a great yield, and at Smyrna the grainis unusually plentiful. In Egypt the prices have greatly fallen, and at Alexandria the corn is most abundant. In the Principalities the corn is being cut by the Russians, but in But. garia the harvest has been most abundant on the whole. Potatoes promise to be abundant, In spite of war there seems to be an abou-

industry and make manufactures flourish. Book Notices.

dance of the elements which give impulse to

The Country Gentleman is perhaps the best Agricultural and Family journal-certainly the bost we know of-in this country. It is printed in octavo form, on a sheet of fine paper nearly as large as our own, and filled with great variety of matter, chiefly original, on every topic connected with the immediate business or interest of the farmer, or country gentleman, whether relating to out or indoor oper ations or enjoyments. Published weekly, by LUTHER TUCKER, at Albany, N. Y., at \$2,50 pg annum, or \$2 if paid in advance.

The Pennsylvania Farm Journal improves with ago, and has now grown to be a work in which the farmers of our Commonwealth justly feel a pride and interest. The August No. is filled with more than the usual variety of interesting matter. Published by J. M. MEREDITH & Co., West Chester, at \$1,00 a

Graham's Mazazine for August opens with a continuation of Headley's Illustrated Biography and History of Washington; followed by an illustrated essay upon the Coal Regions of Penn. sylvania, by ELE BROWN; Sketches of Travel, Tales, Essays, Poetry, &c. It is a good num-

The Peoples Journal is an excellent pub. lication for mechanics, farmers &c., published by A. E. Beach, New York, at \$1,00 a year. The August No. contains 52 engravings, illustrative of the subjects occupying its columns.

Gold Discoveries in Oregon .- The reported new discoveries of gold at Fort Oxford, on the Oregon coast, have created some excitement at San Fran. cisco. Miners, it is said, are making from \$20 to \$150 per day, and one party of four men are reported to have taken out \$6,000 in two weeks. One of the miners, writing to his brother in San per day.

Prospects of Judge Pollock.

We are often asked, says the Reading Journal, what will Berks County do at the next Governor's Election? Judging by the known disaffection in the Democratic ranks, embrac: ing in some districts of the county full one fourth or one third of the Democratic voters, with more cheerfulness than he will with his we think we are safe in asserting that the majority for Governor in Berke this year, will falt at least one thousand below the usual "Democratic average." We do not believe that Bigler's majority can, in any case exceed three thousand, while not a few 'Democrats' give it as their opinion that it will be from five hundred to one thousand less. Two thousand majority in but just now it looks as if Locolocoism would have to put up with it.

From Lancaster, we learn that the disaffection of the opposition is wide spread and general. Reah Frazer the noted Democratic 'war horse' of the 'old guard' is said to be down on Bigler in the fierciest kind of style, and will carry with him a large number of his friends. Lancaster county is reported to us by a couple of active politicians, direct from that Whigstronghold, as 'good for seven thousand major. for Pollock.' This is too good' to be true, but

our informants stake their reputation upon it. Philadelphia city and county is rated at not less than 10,000, and some even go so far as to say that it will give 20,000 majority for Pollock! This will be piling up the votes to some purpose. And so in nearly every counwill run very far ahead of his ticket. The last number of the Doylestown Intelligencer has he following in regard to Bucks:

"Letters from various parts of this county inform us that the prospects of a good vote for our State ticket is highly flattering. They all agree that Judge Potlock will get numbers of votes that have heretofore been cast for the candidates of the Democratic party.

The Truth is, a change is going on among the people. For various reasons, Governor-Bigler has lost the confidence of a large portion of the honest mass of his party, and while voting for Pollock, whom they know to be a man of ability, frankness and candor, devoted to the interests of the State and people, and not afraid to avow his sentiments on any question which can properly enterinto the canvass. We cannot but rejoice at the propert of Bucks county sharing in the triumph of the victory which October will be sure to bring the true friends of sound Pennsylvania policy.

The Land Graduation Bill.

The Land Graduation Bill, introduced by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, which it is now ascertained passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President, provider, that all lands which have been in market for ten years or upwards shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; filteen years and upwards, at seven. ty-five cents, twenty years and upwards, at twenty-five cente; and thirty years and up wards, at twelve-and a half cents per acre.-Upon ever reduction the occupant and settler to have the right of pre emption at such graduation prices until within thirty days preceed. ing the next graduation, but not to interfere with any right which has heretofore accrued to affidavit that he or she enters the same for his States under the provisions of this act more than three hundred and twenty acres.

Horse Dashing into a Camp Meeting. During the services at the Second Advent Camp Meeting, which was being held on Saturday evening, a tent upon the plain near Pleas. antetreat, opposite to Lincoln's nursery, a high. spirited horse, whose driver had left him near the premises attached to a wagon, suddenly took fright and ran off. Coming in contact with the rigging of the tent outside, he was partially thrown down and the vehicle was badly shattered. The animal then disengazed himself from the body of the wagon and dashed into the tent, which was crowded with men, women and children, and which was but partially illuminted by a few dim burning lanterns. The scene that ensued was fearful to witness, and it would be difficult to describe the terror and consternation that followed from

such an expected visitation. In an instant the whole assemblage was in tions and running over the plain for safety. A dents of the neighborhood, who knew not the senger had joined in the services, instead of the charge of kidnapping .-- N. O. Della. long looked for visitant from the mansion of the blessed. Several persons were slightly injured, and a man namend Gotlieb, from West- Nicholas Malon, a contractor on the Pensylvathe thread of his discourse, or the audience to his teachings .- Worcester Spy (Mass.) Aug. 7.

Slavery in Western Virginia.

A large portion of the territory of Virginia is nearly free from the curse of Slavery. In the county of Marion, which had in 1850 a population of 10,552, and is now rapidly increasing there are, at the present time, only 21 slaves The number in 1850 was 94. In a few years, at this rate, there will not be a slave in the county. Many other parts of Virginia are in a like condition.-There are about twenty counties in the State that cannot muster 100 slaves each, and one county (Hancock) had in 1850 only three. The "peculiar institution," therefore, may be regarded as almost extinct in this and several other counties of Virginia. The Beiks will, to be sure, be a very low figure, advantages of free labor, in the more northerly of the slave States, shew themselves more strongly every year, and are gradually affecting quietly the abolition of Slavery in Virginia. -Lancaster Whig.

Pre-Emptions in Nebraska and Kansas. A late letter from Mr. MANTPENNY, Commis-

ioner of Indian Affairs, dated 18th July and published in a Western paper, says:

"All the treaties concluded with the tribes north of the Kansas river have been ratified by the Senate, and embrace the Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Iowas, Kickapoos and Delawares.

five hundred thousand acres, all of which is un rope. Very true we can, but we do not. The conditionally ceded, and therefore subject to prety in the State, we have assurance that Pollock emption, except about six hundred and thirtyfour thousand five hundred acres, which is to be sold as the lands of the United States are sold, ted States. The fact is, that on the average priwith this difference, that Congress may, after a limited time, graduate and reduce the price, and the proceeds of the sales are to be paid to the tribes, after deducting therefrom the cost of ture on the prairie lands of Wisconsin, Michigan surveying, managing, and selling the same. Of and Illinois, they have as yet made no advance this six hundred and thirty four thousand five on the wheat culture of Ohio. The fact is, that hundred acres, five hundred and thirty-eight the grass and corn which go into cattle and hogs again-I am dead." He immediately fell on his thousand five hundred belong to the Delawares are the most profitable crops. Under present and ninety six thousand to the lowas.

"Should the treaties concluded with tribes dred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty dom has that temptation, and the great irregulaacres, belonging to the Weas, &c., will be sub. rily of prices is one of the drawbacks on that Pool found at a point about fifty miles east of the Weas, &c. land being the same as that for the Delawares and Iowas.

million seven hundred and eleven thousand eight year of cultivation to produce them -B. Reporter. hundred eight hundred and forty acres; lands with the power in Congress after a limited time to graduate and reduce the price, six hundred and sixty two thousand six hundred and sixty

"As soon as the remaining treaties are ratified and the necessary appropriations made, the In. dian Office will take early steps to have the In. dian reservations and selections made, to the end that the settlers may avail themselves of the full benefits of these treaties."

A Romantic Case.

An exceedingly romantic case was examined before acting Recorder Willz, of the third district of New Orleans, on the 24d of July, which were we not crowded for room, should command a longer notice from us. James Crow had been actual settlers. Any person applying to enter of from the protection of a Mrs. Fitzgerald, with being cuten, alive by flics! He said, in all his been suffering from some organic disease, as of or her own use, and for the purpose of actual Crow did not deny the fact of taking away the settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an child, and stated that he had left her in one of adjoining farm, owned or occupied by him the orphan asylums, but he owned that he was that had been standing there four days, from or herself, and that, together with such entry, the father of the child, that it was the offspring of he or she has not acquired from the United lilicit love, and the daughter of a lady (whose wealthy husband, and settled down respeciably in the world, and who put the child out to nurse shortly after it was born, to hide all traces of guilt from the knowledge of respectable relations. This lady had for some time transmitted money theupport the child, but finally ceased all intercourse with the nurse.

Crow, however, who it appears, had been a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. Fitzgerald. thought a great deal of the child, and endeavored repeatedly to get possession of it, but Mrs. Filzgerald loved the little cherub so dearly, that under no consideration would she part with it, although Crow had repeatedly owned that he was its father. Finding, however, that Mrs. Fitzgerald was on the eve of departing for Californin, and he wound in all probability be deprived of the child forever, Crow went before a notary and had an act passed acknowledging the child and thus legitimatizing it. He then repared to the domicile of Mrs. Fitzgerald and ask. ed permission to take his daughter out, ostensimotion, rushing out of the tent in all direct Permission was granted, and Mrs. Fitzgerald "midnight cry," of unusual energy broke un-) the matter, she repaired to the recorder, entersaw no more of the child. Divining the truth of consciously from the lips of hundreds of the ed a complaint and had a warrant issued for congregation, as the frantic beast made his way | Crow's arrest. These are the brief outlines, of over stools, settees, tent lines and human bo- this case. The recorder, very curiously we ings, and it was thought by many of the resi- think, required the fatther to deliver up his child to Mrs. Fitzgerald again, and then committed can spirit. In their celebration, they had an orcause of the trouble, that some infernal mes- him for trial before the Criminal Court on a

Heavy Robbery .- On Monday evening, Mr. boro, was seriously hurt. The horse was see uia Railroad, was robbed at the American Hotel cured with considerable difficulty, and it was of a carpet bag containing \$4,000. Mr. Malone a long time before the preacher could take up went to the hotel and left the carpet bag lying in the public room down stairs. A genteelly drescould compose themselves sufficiently to listen | sed man, who was, or pretended to be, partially intoxicated directed the servant to bring the bag up to his room. The fellow went up stairs, and Large Herd of Cattle. B. P. Johnson, Secretiche waiter, without suspecting anything, followed tary, N. Y. State Agricultural Society, who re- with the bag and left it with the sharper in a cently made a tour through the western States room the latter had just engaged. In a short says, that one gentlemen in southern Illinois, time the fellow came down stairs bringing the has a herd of 1,000 cattle, and that is about the bag with him, and giving the key of the foom to usual number he keeps. These would form an the servant, made some remark about going interesting sight arranged in rank and file; and somewhere else. He then disappeared with Mr. placed closely side by side, as oxen are when Malone's property, and neither the thief nor his Inquirer.

Wheat Crop of the United States.

The Western Railroad Record estimates the wheat crop of 1854, in this country, at 150,000,-000 of bushels, and the home consumption at 120,000,000, leaving but 30,000,000 for export.-The exports of the United States in wheat and flour, reduced to bushels, in 1851 and 1852, were as follows:

Crops. Exports.

la 1851. 101,000,000 bush, 13,038 380 bush 140,000,000 bush, 16,551,902 bush. In 1852, It will be seen that the proportion was nearly the same, viz:-12 per cent. of the crop. In a crop of 120,000,000, the same proportion will give 18,000,000 bushels for exportation. But as the prices was then low, we must allow for an increased export, under high prices. Thirty millions, however, is the very utmost we can export, without changing the use of wheat and flour to that of corn. It is very evident, then, that it the war in Europe continues, deranging, as it does, the sources of supply, and the market for breadstuffs, the prices for breadstuffs in this country will continue to range much above the ordinary average.

The Record adds-

"There is a popular error, as to the production of wheat in the United States, which pervades the commercial circles, as well as the newspapers. It arises from confounding the capacity "The cessions of Land to the United States by look round on the fertile, grain growing soil of rangers to be mustang catchers-until Byrnes these treaties amount to about eleven million the United States, and say "we can feed all Eucountries on the Baltic and Black seas send vast. ly greater surpluses to market than we do, and always will unless prices rule higher in the Unit ces paid for wheat, the American farmer has no place. Muriati retreated to a high bank; three great temptation to indulge in that crop. Not- of the men followed him; his animal was very withstanding all the boasts made of wheat cul- fast until Mr. White shot her in the leg with his prices, it is true the farmer will produce as much received at least half a dozen balls in his body. wheat as he can; but he had no such prices un. The others were fighting in another direction,south of the Kansas river be ratified by the Sen. till after the fall planting was made. The aghiate, the amount of land ceded by them is about culture of a county cannot be changed in one led, and taken to Martinez, where he was some will not vote at all, the great body of that two millions and twenty-six thousand acres, all year or two. At one dollar per bushel, the far hung. of which, with the exception of about two huns mer will be glad to cultivate wheat; but he sel.

We conclude, then, even it Ohio produces more than an average crop, yet there will be no "The case then stands thus : Lands acquired excessive surplus of grain in this country. If by these treaties subject to pre-emption, twelve we need heavy surpluses, we must have another

Hard Case.

We are informed by one of our Physicians that he was called in to see a German family in Philipsburg, on Sunday last, who had arrived there three or four days before from N. York .-They rented a house in which a whole Irish fam. ily had just died of chelera, and the house had never been cleaned in the least-not even swept. The German family consisted of a man, his wife and two childern. Immediately on their moving into the dirty, fithy House, the oldest child bytook sick and died. The Father and mother were next taken. The woman died for sheer want of medical attendance and nursing. And when the Doctor went there on Sunday afternoon, he found the poor German in the last stage of cholera, and on the floor up stairs laid the arrested for kidnapping a child and carrying it youngest child, almost dead, and was literally tacked with cholera are those who have already whom it had been left very mysteriously by a practice, he had never seen such a horrible case. liver, lungs, &c., and who could not live long The flies had actually eaten away all the flesh around the poor child's eyes, mouth and post mortem examination, made in almost every which they wet their burning lips as long as they could crawl up to it, and in front of the house name we suppress) who has since married a sat an old man who had been sent there to take care of them, but he seemed to prefer the outdoor air. Over \$200 in gold was found in the pockets of the man. Such scenes are a disgrace o humanity .- Easton Argun.

> The American Flug.-The American flag.-Who doesn't like it ?- Whose eyes don't brighten at its stars and stripes ? Who, when he sees it flutter in the breeze, doesn't feel proud that it nate the provisions for the army by that name. is his flag-the symbol of Freedom, Liberty Re. publicanism. The flags of other nations may be rived the appellation which has received aldear to other people, but what to the American is like his own dear stars and stripes? Nothing. It is his delight, his inspiration.

> The American flag is everywhere respected. It is nowhere insulted. It is the banner of a great nation. It speaks of noble things. So should the American himself. He should be American in principle, in thought, and in act. 56 a dozen, which produced him six ugly ducks. The flag and the man should be one and the same. -Crusader.

The Fourth Among Indians .- The Green Bay Advocate contains an interesting account of the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, July Pourth, 1776, by the Indians of the Oneida nation. This friendly tribe has ever evinced a warm sympathy with our countrymen, and on all occasions are ready to render them such services as are in their power .-They appear to be imbued with a truly Ameriation containing no little patriotic sentiment.-About one hundred pale faces joined with the red men in the celebration.

Indian Corn .- Ohio is the greatest corn-growing State in the Union, growing, in 1850, upvards of 59,000,000 bushels. On the west side of the Scioto, just below Columbus, there is planted a field, six hundred acres of bottom. Fifteen shovel ploughs, and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twentysfive horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is, that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well ploughed furrows. Twenty five German girls follow the plough, and do the hoeing, for which they receive sixty-two and a half cents per day.

Compromising a Dispute.- A portion of min. ng territory has been in dispute between California and Oregon. The miners hitherto have compromised by voting in both and refusing to

GLEANINGS.

In China if a man is not married by the time he is twenty he is drummed out of town. -Exchange. Girls do you not wish that such a law existed

In Missobri, with the exception of St Louis voting, it is said, is done viva voce. The ballot

is used in St. Louis only. When Summerfield was on his death bed, he exclaimed, 'Oh, if I might be raised again, how could I preach! I could preach as I have never preached before; I have had a look into

The longest railroad in the world is said to be the Illinois Central extending a distance of seven wundred and thirty one miles, and is now rapidly approaching completion.

There is no man so deep but that he hath a shallow place. The usclessness and expensiveness of

modern women multiply bachelors.

Death of the Notorious Joaquin.

The Placer (California) Democrat thus describes the death of this celebrated bandit, alter a long pursuit by a party of rangers; under Lieutenant Byrnes ; "They (the bandits,) were encamped on the bank of the Rio Contura, at its sink. They were mistaken as to the character to produce with the actual production. Men of their approaching enemics-supposing the was within fifteen feet of Joaquin, to whom he cried out, Joaquin, I have got you at last.' He immediately mounted a beautiful bay mare and attempted to ride off.

Captain Byrnes shot at him, and several othe ers followed suit. A running fight now took rifle, which so disabled her as to prevent travel, ling. Joaquin now dismounted, threw up his hand, and cried out in Spanish, "Dont shoot face, and died almost instantaneously-having

Curious Discovery on the Desert .- The party San Felipe, in San Diego county, (California,) a singular collection of fountains or springs of soda water, situated in a sandy plain or depres. sion in the surface of the desert. The spring is in a mound of symmetrical shape, tapering like a sugar loaf, in the centre of the top of which is . a hole, unfathomable, containing the carbonated. beverage, fresh from some natural laboratory helow Some of these mounds are six feet high and clothed with a green and luxurjant coat of grass, while others are shaped liked an inverted bowl and fringed by a growth of cane. The was ter is described as having the same sparkling and effervescent property as that ordinarily so by anothecaries, and was drunk with avidity by both the men and animals, belonging to the par-When impregnated with acid of any kind it produced instant effervescence, and in that form is peculiarly refreshing as a drink.

Who are the most liable to Cholera.—The physicans of the New York Hospital give some facts showing that seven eights of all persons at. under any circumstances. This is shown by instance.

"Uncle Sam" Defunct .- The "original" Uncle Sam is no more! He died in Troy last week at the good old age of 84. Peace on his ashea? But, then, who is the Uncle Sam to whom you refer ?" asks the reader. We will state. During the war of 1812, a man named Samuel Wilson was an extensive packer of pork for the army; and as all barrels belonging to the genera al government were labelled "U. S.," and as Mr. Wilson was familiarly known as Uncle Sam, it became custumary among the soldiers to desig-From this circumstance our great country demost as wide a circulation as that of John Bull as applied to our English neighbors.

· Poultryology: - Horace Greely, it is well known has taken to farming. Last year, when in Massachuseus attending the poultry show, he bought half a dozen, pure Cochin China eggs, An editor from Main, however fared still worse. He bought half a dozen eggs of "a new variety." which the dealer assured him would produce ver ry rare birds." So they did, for they were put under the very best hen, and in due time came out-"what do you think!" "I could not guess," said his friend, -"what

vere they ?"

"Land Turtles, and what was worse, as soon as they were hatched; they seized upon the old hen, and such a squalling never was heard in any other hen's nest."

Salmon Breeding .- Every thing in relation to the salmon breeding ponds in the Tay has turned out well. The overseer has not observed above fifty dead since they left the ova. The fish are now from an inch to two inches long; the larger have the par marks well developed. and are very active. Within these few days past the keeper has begun to feed them, by sprink. ling liver, dried and pounded into dust on the surface of the water, which they appear to deyour greedily. From the few deaths that have taken place since the beginning of the experiment, both in the ova and fry, it is calculated there cannot be less than 300,000 young fish in' the pond and boxes .- English Paper.

Jurymen Indicted for Perjury .- The Grand Jui ry of Elizabethtown, Hardin county, (Ky.) have found a true bill for perjury against four of the yoked, would extend in an unbroken rank more plunder have since been heard of .- Philadelphia pay taxes in either. The survey places it in 000 each to appear at the next Circuit Court to be held at that place.