The Lehiah Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 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.

The Whig Meeting. The meeting of the Whigs at Jesse Miller's, in South Whitehall, was pretty well attended, con- Clerk, Forney, was, on discovery of the fraud idering the disadvantage the party labors under in this county, and the mismanagement of those who figure at its head as leaders. The proceed. ings will be given in our next. Churles Keck, printer, of Allentown, presiding, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Synopsis of proceedings next week.

The Democratic Meeting. The preliminary meeting of the Democratic party on Saturday last, at Moyer's, in North Whitehall, was the slimest affair ever got up in the county. Deducting those who seek and hold office, there were not half a dozen disinterested persons present. Hon. Feter Newhard, presiding, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Many of the townships were not represented, and the compliment to fill the usual committee to draft resolutions, had to be filled by those present from Allentown, who by-the-bye constituted ninetenths of the meeting, and who of course are always ready to labor assiduously for the rights of the dear people. The Committee withdrew and a string of stereotyped resolutions were teported. The Great "Democratic Platform." built up at Baltimore in 1852, which solemnly compromised the great question of slavery, henceforth and forever, was declared to be uncound, rotten and unfit for use. New planks were put in, embodying the introduction of slavery in Territory now free-sanctioning Gov. Bigler's course against the sale of the public Works-for an increase of the State debt against rotation in office-against "Know Nothingism-sanctioning the course of Congressman Bridges-and silently passing over the distinguished services of Major Fry-and killing General Lawry, the most valuable member of the House of Representatives, we have had for many years; the latter gentlemen, becoming rather too popular for certain members who figure behind the curtain, the political guilo. tine had to be applied, and the General was beheaded without much ceremony. The talent. ed Congressman, who as usual, had, the fixing of the resolutions to his own purpose, was highly pleased at their adoption, and delivered himself of a regular slump speech of some two hours length, to the dissatisfation of some half dozen "apouting lawyers" who were present and willing to enlighten the "dear people." -Major Fry, who got up his ire at the disrespect shown him in the resolutions, mounted the Platform, and as it was of the same material as the principles of his party, both being rotten to the core, broke down, and the Major coming plump upon his trotters, with a tremendous ha! ha! ha! by the crowd, which had the effect of silencing him. General Laury, who perhaps is as hopest a man, as every represented Lo-

The Great Work of Congress. The Pittsburg Gazotte says that Congress, af. ter incubating for eight months, has brought tourth-the following progeny : The regular Appropriation bills. The Kansas and Nebraska bill. The bill providing for six first-class wa sleamers. The Ten million bill of the Gadeden treaty. The bill to give effect to the Canadian Reciprocity treaty. The bill to graduate the price of Public Lands.

The Senate has also perfected the following treaties :. The Gadsen treaty.

- The British Colonial Reciprocity treaty.
- The Commercial treaty with Japan.

The Neutrality treaty with Russia, The Minnesota Railroad Land bill, in which

was perpetrated the innocent fraud by the repealed. The indigent Insane bill and the River and Harbor bill were vetoed ; the Homestead bill was defeated by the chicanery of the shall have been organized. Communications administration; the Ten Million swindle was on this subject should be addressed to Hon. friends; and all the other public measures of

go-by. Is not this a pretty record to go to the country upon ? Right months of precious time spent and only a half dozen bills of public importance to show for it ! And of these half-dozen, the infamy of one is enough to overshadow the merits of all the rest. The Nebraska bill was an act of political scoundrelism which it would require a great deal of counteracting good to redeem but the perpetrators of it seemed incapacitated for good, and the beneficent measures entrusted to their care dropped helpless and from their corrupt hand. They have done and have left undone those things which they ought to have dong, and there is no political nealth in them.

In a general way, the country is not a loser by the sparseness of legislation ; but in this in. stance there are bills passed which were not called for, while others demanded by the public interest were lost. It is for the dominant party to explain not only why they did so little but why they did it so poorly and why they took so long to do it.

The amount of money appropriated by this Congress, is from seventy to eighty millions of dollars ! And if the President's modest demand for a contingent fund to fillibuster upon had been complied with, it would have been ten millions more! There's an economical administration for you.

In John Quincy Adams' administration the entire appropriation, during any one year was hirteen millions, and a good part of that was o pay the national debt created during the war of 1812. And yet his administration was decried for its extravagance by its enemies, Buchanan and Co., who now sanction and enjoy enormous expenditure of the Pierce administration !- Lancaster Whig.

Camp Meeting.

We neglected to state that a Camp Meeting of the "Evangelic Communion," commenced on Monday last, the 21st of August, and will Mr. David Blichm, near Howertown, Allen township, Northampton county. It is expected that ble men in the world who know better, and many people will be in attendance.

Know Nothing Items.

The locofoco convention of Hamilton county, Ohio, broke up in a row last week and scattered without making nominations. Were the Know Nothings after them 3 The Know Nothings continue to make with essays on the extravagance of whig ad Benton, was defeated by them in St. Louis. better take care what they say about the order. out like an honest man and tell the people so ? -Harrisburg Platform. (And if Governor Bigler did not apply for admission in the order called the Know Nothings? why does he not come out like an honest man and tell the people so ? Can the Platform enlighten its readers on that Score ? Great Attraction .- We are requested to state that "Old Lindsay" will be at Allentown, on Sat. urday next, and give an Exhibition, in the Even. ing at the "Odd Fellows' Hall," to which he in. vites the fun loving citizens of this Borough .--He had engaged Messrs Trexler and M' Farland, two eminent artists in addition to which "Old Honiz" has kindly volunteered his services .----Among other amusing acts, he will give a histo. ry of the "Catasauqua Railroad," and point out the mode of becoming a "Know Nothing." Persons who love to see a little fun now and then, can enjoy it to their hearts content, by giving "Old Lindsay" a call.

Farmers' High School

The committee appointed to report a plan of organization for the Farm School of Pennsylvania, are of opinion that no good, would re. sult from any effort to organize under the existing law, owing to its being defective in several particulars-the most important of which is that it makes no, appropriation in aid of the project. If the next Legislature will sanction the anterprise, by amending the bill, and mak. ing such an appropriation as the committee deem necessary, they have the most entire confidence in the ultimate success of the work. Of the importance of this enterprise, and its favorable effects upon the agricultural and industrial interests of the State, none who have thoroughly examined the subject can doubt .----The committee confidently look to the next Legislature for such an amendment of the bill as will make it practicable, and will therefors proceed to receive propositions for the locution of the school, to be submitted to the Board of Trustees as soon as the institution defeated by the hesitancy of the President's Frederick Watte, Hon. George W. Wondward, party for their vindicatore. Who doubts this? or A. L. Elwyn. We know of no place in the the session were either swamped or got the State better calculated for a location for this Institution, than Allentown, and we trust our citizens will attend to the matter in time.

> Sketching-Professor R. M. Austin, has taken rooms at Mr. Ihrie's Hotel, in Allentown, where he will be happy to receive pupils for instruction in his new method of Sketching. He is tul. ly prepared to give entire satisfaction in this art, and persons need only to give him an ops portunity of so doing. See his card in another column.

Medical Bragging.

That the bragging and lying now-a-days is not confined alone to politicians, lawyers, printers, &c., can be seen from the following article, which appears in the August number of "The Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Journal."

When a medical man will lie, we like to hear him do it well. This way of half doing things we never admired, but we must protest against one or two practices common to our profession, which we think censurable and disgustingly low down. We allude to the practice of bragging to obtain business. We have heard a man boast of seeing two hundred patients a day in a country practice, and they at various points. This was all fudge, and menial in the one who promulged it. We have heard another say he had given a thousand doses of medicine in a day; he never thought there were only 1440 minutes in twenty-four hours and to give that number of doses in a day, would be to give one every minute 44 seconds from daylight to sundown, which is an impossibility for any man in medicine. We have heard another boast that he had made \$6000 per year in a place where there were almost as many doctors as people and several of them doing a larger practice than the boaster. Now all such stuff is mere lying to get prac. lice, one of the lowest ways to obtain it a man could possibly resort to; indeed it is a fraud upon the crudulity of the patient, and cannot be too severely reprimanded. Now, we ask continue throughout the week, on the land of all our bragging brethren to be more modest do not brag so largely; there are some sensi

we rarely ever saw one of these boasting doctors but he was a broken merchant .- Georgia Blister and Critic.

Pierce Economy.

A few years ago, the people of this country were annually regaled by the locofoco press

Caught in their Own Trap,

The Pennsylvanian and smaller organs of the bogus-Democracy, violently denounce Judge Pollock as a Know-Nothing, although, he has never joined the order, while at the same time they support Henry S. Mott, candidate for Canal Commissioner, who is asserted to be a Know Nothing !! The holy indignation expressed by these Jesuitical organs against the Know-Kothings, must excite only contempt when the base use it is applied to is known. Know-Nothingism is all-right if it appears in the person of bogus. Democratic office-seekers, but awful in a freeman who votes independent of party harness; and there is not a doubt that if the Catholic vote was with the Whige, as it is with their most fierce and unrelepting "persecutors." It is plain to be seen that in supporting an avowed and well known Know Nothing for a State office, these organs expose their base hypocrisy and double dealing. They that game is their only object, no matter how obtained, and that if they were certain of it without the aid of the Catholic influence, the followers of that faith might look to some other | bill.-Harrisburg Telegraph.

Synopsis of School Decisions. The 33d section of the school law authorises every board of Directors to levy the special tax for building school houses, and confers the same authority upon boards of Controllers in cities and boroughs, where the school property is vest. ed in them.

Trustees of School property held by them for the general use of a neighborhood, and dedicated to common "school purposes," should convey the same to the school district in which it is low cated, upon the same terms and for the same uses for which it was conveyed to the Trustees ; but they cannot be compelled to make such conveyances. Whenever such purposes, the ownership will revert to the grantors, their heirs or assigns.

The law requires Directors to provide for not less than four months schooling for every individual in their district "above the age of five, and under twenty-one years." They cannot there-

fore, be compelled to admit individuals above the age of twenty-one years, but are not prohibited from doing so. Directors can not be required to employ teach.

ers comperent to give instruction to deaf and dumb pupils.

The 26th section of the school law is strictly venul in its nature, and, like all such laws, can only be enforced by the courts. The opinion of the Superintendent, therefore, as to the construction it may properly bear, is merely advisory .-Should any citizen feel that the section had been violated, he could institute a prosecution, as in any other criminal case. The court and jury would determine the law as well as the guilt or innocence of the accused, without being control. led by the opinion of the Superintendent of Com. mon Schools, or perhaps even being influenced by it. The object of the section is to preven: imposition upon the public in the selection and introduction of school books, to prevent changes being made from pecuniary motives, to guard and protect the reputations and good names of the Directors who determine what books shall be used in the schools, and to give a guaranty to the public that books will not and cannot be imposed upon them from unworthy selfish motives, &cc., and hence the construction given the section by the Superintendant, published in the last number of the School Journal .- Pa. School Journal.

Condition of Our Navy.

At present we have only 72 vessels of war in our Navy. Of these ten are ships of the line, mounting 872 guns; thirteen are frigates, mounts ing 656 guns ; twenty are sloops of war of 400 guns ; one schooner of 3 guns ; fifteen steamers mounting 122 guns ; and nine storeships, mount ing 42 guns; giving an aggregrate of 2,115 guns This is however the available force by any means. Of the ships of the line, four are at present on the stocks, carrying 335 guns. Two frigates of 100 guns are also on the stockers .-Deducting these 436 guns from the grand aggre gale, you perceive that the available force of the navy is 1,679 guns. Of the whole number, forty five are now in commission, mounting 875 guns. Of these forty-five; five are used as receiving ships, mounting 209 guns. Deduct this from the total in commission, it is discovered that the whole navy employed on sea services amounts to 669 guns. This is a fine naval force for the greatest nation on earth ; a nation which has more sea coast than any other two in the world.

Gov. Bigler and Nebraska.

The Hon. E. B. CHASE, the late speaker of the house of representatives, for reasons best known to himself, has given tangible form to the insidious Whisper, that Gov. Bigler prevented an bill by the late democratic state convention. It will be remembered that Mr. Chase, is editor of the Montrose Democrat, and it is in the last num. her of that paper that he speaks as follows:

We know that Goy. Bigler, after nominatio by the convention, said to those persons who were present and determined that the convention should pass resolutions in favor of the Nebraska bill-gentlemen, if the convention pass such for I will not endorse and run noon such a platform." We know that he said this, for he said it in our presence, and with an emphasis that put o flight the efforts of those to whom it was ad-

dressed."-Keystone. We know that Governor Bigler has said to Democrats of the highest character for truth and veracity, in Harrisburg, that he approves of the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas

A Peep at the N.Y. Custom House. The Daily National Democrat, an Administration paper, published in New York, in an article urging reform in the New York Custom House, lets us a little into the secret as to the manner in which the offices in that place are filled. Com ment from us is unnecessary. Coming from those having a right to know, we presume there

is some truth in it. "A private letter from Washington informs us that the President sent for Secretary Guingie two or three days ago, and requested him to write to Mr. Redfield, the head clerk in the New York Custom House, instructing him to turn no more Democrats out of office. Our correspondent was furthermore assured by a personal friend of the President, and a member of his Kuchen Cabinet, that it is conceeded that the Custom house in this city has been managed very badly by Cochrance, Van Buren & Co. To say that it has been damaged "badly" is tame talk-'damnably is the word. But the President dare not turn them out. "There are now at responsible posts in that place forty or fifty thieves, boxers shoulder hitters, thimble-riggers pugilists, assassins, and common blackguards, who would lick all creation if their masters are disturbed." If the President were to attempt to put other men in their places, they would have their eyes knock. ed out, if, indeed, the Custom House was not hurnt down over their heads. No, Governor Marcy dare not recommend the removal of Coch. rane, even if he were desirous of doing it, at the present time, for the short boys would take his breeches off his body, and ride the whole Cabi.

net on a rail, before they will allow themselves to be disturbed in their "responsible posts under Government." So we despair of any thing be ing done to relieve the Custom House of its terrible burthen of disgrace.

A Sad Story.

The following extraordinary case occurred in Mississippi under the slave laws of that State; "A planter was afflicted with a loathsome disease. So offensive were his ulcers that he was deserted by bis white friends; and while thus afflicted and forsaken, a girl, whom he owned as a slave, kindly and patiently waited upon him, dressed his ulcers, cleansed his person, and watched over him until he eventually recovered. With gratitude and affection to his benefactor, he took her to Cincinnati, O., executed to her a deed of manumission, had it recorded, returned to Mississippi, and there married her in legal form. They lived together affectionately for many years, reared a family of children, and as he lay upon his death hed, by will he divided his property between his wife and children. His brothers hearing of his death, came forward and de,

Housekeepers Recipes.

To Clarify Sugar for Preserves .- Put a pint of water to every pound of sugar .- Stir it well together ; put in the beaten white of an egg. Five whites will, do for a dozen pounds of sugar .--expression being given in favor of the Nebraska Stir all together thoroughly, and let it boil .-When it rises towards the top of the kettle, put in a spconful or two of water, and let it boil up again. Repeat this process two or three times, and then set the kettle aside. After filteen minutes, take the scum very carefu! from the top, and pour off the syrup so gently as not to disturb the sediment. Have the kettle washed, and re. turn the syrup, and add the fruit. Some persons always strain the syrup though a flannel bag, but resolutions, it must nominate another candidate, if the above directions are observed it is not net cessary. To use a flannel bag, always wring it every day in hot water. This prevents a waste of the article strained.

> Apple Dumplings .- With a narrow knife take out the core of tart mellow apples, and fill them with sugar; roll out some plain light pie crust about two.thirds of an inch thick, and cut it into pieces of just sufficient size to roll the ap. ple in each piece, tying each in a thick piece of. cloth well floured. Boil one hour without intermission. A better way is to cover each cloth with soft boiled rice, enclose the apple in this and tie the cloth around snugly and boil till the apple is tender.

Green Corn Pudding .- This is one of the num. erous rural luxuries which the farmer has always the power to obtain at small expense. The following is the recipe for making it :--

Take of green corn, full in the milk, twelve ears, and grate it. To this add one quart of sweet milk, one-fourth of a pound of fresh but ter four eggs, well beaten, pepper and salt as much as may be deemed necessary; stir the ingredients well together, and bake in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients a quar. ter of a pound of fine sugar, and eat with sauce. It is excellent dish, cold or warm, with meat or sauce: but epicares of the most "exquisite taste" declare for it we believe, and with the first service.

Indian Corn or Roasting Eurs .- Who don't know how to cook roasting ears ? but if everybody does know how to cook them, it is seldom we fine green corn upon the table, with all its good qualities preserved. It is no wonder that our negroes are so greedy for pot liquor, when in nine cases out of ten, it contains all the best of the vegetables. Corn boiled in the ear should he dropped into boiling water with salt to season. Corn cut from the ear, and boiled in milk, seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, is an excellent dish. Corn cut from the cob after boil. ing, and mixed with butter beans seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, makes succolash. a capital dish. Corn and oysters is a delicious dishgrate the green corn from the cob, season with salt and perper, mix in butter and fry in butter.

Turn Your Fence Posts .-- It is mentioned as a curious fact that a farmer in Connecticut, who recently took up a fence after it had been stand. ing fourieen years, found all those posts colid which had been inverted from the way in which incy originally grew, while those which had been act as they originally grew were roited off at the bottom. Heads down, therefore, seems a specia fic against decay .- Oswego Times.

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The American Press of the Last Century .-- In April, 1775, there were thuty seven newsnaners published in the American Colonies. Of this number only eight where fully committed to the interests of the British Government, and twenty three, were devoted to the American cause. Ot the papers which did not originally take sides upon the questions then agitated, no less than five went over to the Tory party during the war. Up to the beginning of the strife, printing hadbeen confined to the capitals or principal towns; but the events of the war, interfering with all employments, caused the removal of some of the were indignant at the demand. They, too, were public journals to places in the interior, where their publication was interrupted or discontinuwas tried before Judge Sharkey, of that State ed, The five States of Maryland. Virginia North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina, ta ken together, had but one more newspaper than In the year 1798 there were two hundred news, papers published in the United States; 178 or 180 of these supported the measures of Washington's and Adams's administrations. The 20 others were mostly under the control of aliens, and were oppposed to the leading measures then adopted by the Executive.

high county in the Halls of Legislation, felt him self grievously injured by the resolutions pas. sed by the meeting, got up and requested an explanation of such a strange course, but as the motive was behind the curtain, the General was put down by a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the meeting was declared adjourn. ed. Viva la humbug.

Lachenour's Pardon.

It is indeed ridiculous to see the shuffling and thear the mis-statements of party zealots to ecreen Gov. Bigler, from the just indignation be has necessarily beeped upon himself in pardoning Dr. Lachenour, of his fine and imprisonment. In order to blind the public more fully political backs are found in every township and borough, who blindly follow the die: tates of their masters, are circulating the feport, that the Governor had only remitted the imprisonment and not the fine of the Doctor. For the eatisfaction of our readers we give below the sentence of the Court as follows : "That he pay a fine of \$2,500 to the use of the county of Northampton, be imprisoned in the count ty Jail, and pay costs of suit."

The words of the pardon read thus: "I do, therefore, in consideration of the premises, pardon the said Daniel Lachenour of the crime, whereof he is convicted as aforesaid, and he is hereby fully pardoned accordingly.

The sheriff of Northampton county, relying fully on the direction; of the Executive, has set Lachenour free without payment of the fine. Shall ,the sheriff run the risk of an action for false im. prisonment and rearrest him, or ought the Commonwealth prosecute the sheriff for an escape. It is to be hoped that the law officers of the Commonwealth will counsel the officers of the county as to how they ought to proceed under the circumstances, in order to save the amount of fine and costs to the honest taz, payers of the county.

Fearful Accident.

on the Rio Grande, through the whole State, a On Sunday last, a young gentleman and two distance of eight hundred miles. Under this ladies from South Easton, were on a visit contract, by the terms of the charter they will to Allentown. They started homewards during be entitled to twenty sections of land, of six the atternoon and in driving down the hill to. hundred and forty acres each, for every mile of wards the Jordan Bridge, the breeching got road, which will make the large aggregate of lose or broke and the horse commanced kick. 10,240,000 scres of land. A depost of \$300,ing and run against the abutment of the bridge 000 required by the charter from the contracthrowing out all three and breaking the top of tors, as security for the completion of the road the wagon. The young man had his arm fractured at two places, and the ladies received which has has been duly made, as we are in formed. several severe bruisce.

Pacific Railroad.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in New York from Hon R. J. Walker and Thom. Butler King, dated Austin, Texas, 14th August, stating that the Governor of the State of Texas has awarded to them, as representatives of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, the contraot for building the Railroad, from the eastern boundary of Texas to the town of El Paso

hemselves felt in elections, having apparently ministrations in spending about \$30,000,000 to the power and will to turn the scale against keep the wheels of government in motion, any marked individuals. It is now said that though a part of that sum was annually devot ed a paying off the Expenses arising out of the 17"H. S. Mott, the locoloco candidate for Mexican war. Now we are at peace with the Canal Commissioner, is said to be a Know world-we have no extraordinary call for hea-Nothing. If this is the case, canaldom had vy expenditures, except such as may be created ed by the present patent democracy who rule IF It Mr. Pollock, the Whig candidate for at Washington, yet the expenses of govern Governor does not belong to the order called ment are on a scale heretofore unknown, in the "Know Nothings," why does he not come truth so heavy that it is difficult to conceive what can be done with the enormous sums voted by Congress. But even the immense

amounts voted below, was not all that was asked for by the Pierce administration, ten mil. lions having been desired to embroil the country in a war with Spain, but which even a venal Congress could not be brought to give; and it is also believed that an additional sum of several millions is even now desired to pur-

chase the Sand which Islands ! Honest taxpayers and well meaning citizens may well be startled at the extravagance perpetrated in the name of "democracy," and if they do no now they will soon ask themselves, where this will end? We have subjoined the list of appropria tions made by Congress at its recent session and approved by Franklin Pierce.-Lewistown Gazette.

Civil and Diplomatic Appropria-

tion Bill. Army, Navy,

Post Office, Deficiency, Light House,

Construction of six Steam Frigates, Mexican Treaty Appropriations, Invalids and other Pension do. do. West Point Academy, do. Fortification,

do. Indian Do. War, do. River and Harbor Bill for Cape Fear,

North Carolina, Miscellaneous Appropriations for Military Roads, Claims, &c., &c. Indefinite Appropriations, Payment of interest on National Debt, &c., Collection of the Revenue, from Costoms &u., &ç.,

An American in England .- A correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from London says:

"An Englishman takes great pride in having his nether integuments well polished and whole His head must also be crowned with a hat in good condition. Every body in England but a hod carrier wears a hat; and to be characteris tic, the style must be somewhat stiff, and the brim narrow. The large number of hats with weeds upon them will attract the notice of a

stranger. Every third person wears this badge day.

of mourning. It is put on at the decease of those but slightly related, or for friends only, without \$14,480,000 10,375,000 connexion by blood, and worn much longer than with us. I take great pleasure in looking at the 9,851,000 faces of Englishmen, they are so calm and heal-9,500,000 thy looking. They do not grow old fast, and are 1,900,000 seldom channelled deep with wrinkles, as are 1,491,000 the faces of our people. This owing mostly, no 3,000,000 doubt, to the moist climate, but also to the fresh, 10 000,000 moist, unworn mind. Our climate is so dry and 850.000 sunshiny that we squint a great deal, which wrinkles the forhead perpendicularly, and pro-140.000 duces crowsifeet prematurely. We are also 964,000 much more nervous and anxious than our broth-2,270,000 ers on this side. I am constantly meeting in the 75,000 street peculiar looking people, yet with such a familiar aspect, that it seems as if I must have 140.000 met them many times before. Suddenly I remember that it was nowhere else but in the pages 600,000 of Punch. It amuses one greatly to meet constantly the originals, in low life particuliarly, from which the Punch pictures, are drawn.

Very little cholera in Boston.

manded the property. The widow and children seized and the validity of that marriage and will who decided that the whole matter was a fraud upon the law of slavery-that the property belonged to the collaterial heirs. His widow was Massachusetts alone supported.

sold by the surviving brothers, his children were oid off at public auction, and both mother and children now toil in chains, or sleep in servile CIAVES.

The Substance of the Matter .- The resulting sum of the discussion seemed to be this : That the Cholera begins with painless diarrhea, which is easily cured. But if neglected it ends in the

true cholera symptoms, which are exceedingly dangerous. That any impropriety of diet or habits, any over-exertion or uncommon exposure is

likely to produce it.-That for its cure, gentle tonic laxatives in the first stages, calomel mode

erately, and opium and camphor largely, mustard poultices, hot air baths, gentle frictions and absolute rest are the best. By "absolute rest" they mean that the patient shall be still. Dr. J. Wood remarked that he should not stir on any account whatever, and if he will be still, he will be amazed to find that his occasions for rising do not come on perhaps throughout the whole

Incidents of Popular Government .- A singular

exchange of courtesies took place a short time since between Judge Pepper, of the Seventh Ju. dicial District of Tennessee, and Gov. Johnson of the same State. Judge Pepper, who was a blacksmith presented toGov. Johnson a fire shovel, made by the Judge's own hands. The Gov. ernor accepted the present, and, being a tailor by trade, returned the compliment by presenting to Judge Repper "a black cloth sack coat, which was drafted, cut, sewed, and pressed with his own hands ;" and the Judge declares that he nev. er had so good a fit in his life."

A Bet .- We saw a bet made the other night that the Whigs and Know Nothings would carry the State by 100,000 majority. This is large, and yet such a result would not surprise us in the least. The Know Nothings expect to roll up a majority in this city alone of \$5,000. Bishop Hughes will meet with a rebuke in November that will make a modest man of him for the remainder of his life .-. N. Y. Dutchman.

Yellow Fever is raging in New Orleans . steamer.

Brigham Young on California. - Brigham Young is highly incensed at the number of his followers who are constantly leaving for Califor. nia. He recently closed an address in the following characteristic style :

Yes..my brethern, you who want to go, go; but I have a little more to say regarding it, which is, pay your just debis before you go, and do not steal other men's property. There are some already on their way and are gone, that I think ought to be cut off from the church; but I am directing my conversation to those who are going in the future. Pay you debts when you go and be sure and steal nothing from your neighs bors. I am perfectly willing you should go; for if you cannot be flogged, persecuted and pass through the ordeals of suffering sufficiently to prepare you to enter into the kingdom of God, without first going to hell, the quicker you go through it the better.

The Late Robbery of Mr. Malone.-The Lancaster Examiner says: Some time since, we mentioned that Mr. Michael Malone, of Lancas. ter, had been robbed in the city of Philadelphia, of a large amount of money, supposed to be \$4,-000. It appears however, from subsequent circumstances that he was robbed in this city. The thief or theives then proceeded to New York with the money, which they exchanged for gold on Friday last, at once sailed for Southampton. The proprietor of the office in which the money was exchanged, suspecting that all was not right telegraphed to the officers of the Lancaster Bank the bills being on that institution, when the track of the thieves was discovered. Before measures could be taken for their arrest, they had sailed for England. They will be followed in the next

\$65,545,000 . .

Their fidelity is perfect."

5,000,000