

secreted were it all stained with sin. O God! on this holy soil above these graves no race of slaves can live. O Father! Father of our fathers! Mighty over myriads! Almighty God of the Heaven, the earth and the seas! From these bones springs a glory whose radiance is on the brow of my people. Hallow their dust with Thy grace, that the ashes of my heroic brethren may rest in peace! Leave us not, God of battles! In the holy name of the nations, praised be Thy Omnipotence. Amen.

THE AUSTRIAN VICTORY ON THE WAAG.

It is exceedingly difficult to confide in any of the reports which now reach us from the seat of war in Hungary, what with the Austrian system of opening and mutilating letters, the total shutting up of the frontier, and the active letter-writing of stock-jobbing speculators. Among the various statements, the best we find is in the *Wiener Zeitung*, a liberal journal of Bremen; for June 26, and we accordingly translate it for *The Tribune*, as follows:

VIENNA, June 23, 1849.—The operations in Hungary have begun, but not on the side of the Imperial troops. The skirmishes going on upon the whole line for some 14 days, at last resulted in a battle on the 21st, which turned out unfavorably for the Magyars. Cut off, as we are, from the frontier on the other side, so that not even the most favored persons can procure a *visa* on their passports, we can only partially correct and complete the Austrian reports. The battle began on the island of Schutt, this side of the Waag, in the direction of the fortress of Comorn, & extended up to Galantha and Izered, and was fought with such superior forces by the Hungarians, that on the 20th, after six hours' struggle, and on the 21st, after 12 hours, it was decided in their favor. The Austrians lost many of their positions.—The Hungarians also crossed the Waag at Farkeld, and advanced as far as Pered.—From the facts it appears that they were masters of the Waag. On several points of the river they had thrown across bridges, and the Imperialists dared not set foot on the other side. However, on the 22d came the reinforcements from Presburg, Rotershof, Vosing and St. Georgen; among them a corps of Russians under Gen. Panjutin. This completed the Imperial line of battle, and in each army there were 40,000 or 70,000 men, with 80 cannon on the Austrian, and 86 on the Hungarian side.

The battle was obstinate and protracted. Thousands of dead are said to cover the field, and toward evening the Hungarians withdrew in good order across the Waag. The Imperialists did not cross the river to pursue the retreating enemy, & this proves that the defeat was not a complete one.—The loss on the Imperial side is enormous. More than 120 wagons loaded with wounded have been carried to Presburg, and some have also come here. The Russians are said to have behaved well. They did not advance to the attack, but then they did not budge, notwithstanding they were in a shower of grape. Their decimated ranks were filled again in a twinkling, so that the machine got into no disorder. Beside short telegraphic despatches, nothing official has yet appeared worthy of attention. Had such a thing happened as the evacuation of the island of Schutt and the advance of the imperial armies to the walls of Comorn, we should certainly have heard of it; such events would be of too much importance not to be instantly communicated to the public.

Another correspondent in the same paper writes: The victory of the Austrians and Russians is to all appearances a very hard and incomplete one, for they do not continue to act on the defensive, and have not followed the Hungarians across the Waag. The monosyllabic and laconic character of the information given concerning the battle, by the Vienna journals of the 23d, is very striking. If the Waag, which is of course well guarded by the Hungarians, should be crossed we shall soon hear of decisive battles on that side.

MISERY IN IRELAND. We select the following statements from evidence given to the Relief Committee, Dublin, and published in the *Freeman's Journal* of 30th ult. Rev. Samuel Parks, C. C. Baslick, county Roscommon, states that "vast numbers that are actually starving, without any other sustenance but nettles, watercresses, and green cabbage, not even a grain of salt to give them a relish—they are excluded from indoor and outdoor relief, in consequence of making a little tillage, to bring them over the winter months, sooner than spending them in that prison of death—the workhouse. It is only a sink of immorality and licentiousness."

Mr. Peyton, of Donegal, Cork county, says: "Fever is rife among the unfortunate poor. They have a horror of being carried ten or twelve miles to the poor house hospital, (for we have none in this parish) and I have seen them brought back the same distance on account of some informality in the ticket."

Rev. B. I. Roche, P. P., of Bohernmore, Galway, applied for relief for his poor parishioners, whom he said had sheltered and divided their last meal with the poor who had been ejected from farms in the country. He said the population of his parish formerly amounted to over 7,200, but he was sure he had lost over 1,500 from famine.

Rev. John Howley, P. P., Ballinacreegan, County Mayo, states that "the population of his parish is about 11,000, scattered over a wild tract of mountainous country, without a resident landlord. God alone knows how much the patient people of the united parishes of Castlemore and Killeeman, are at present enduring it."

Rev. Mr. Nugent of Londonderry says, "If you knew the amount of domestic distress which prevails here, as well as we are in the case in every seaport town visited by the influx of strangers flying from here in a state of utter desolation, and being strangers, can have no other support than that derived from private benevolence—you would, &c."

The Rev. Roger Brennan, Banada Convent, Kilmactigue, writes that "This entire district is a mass of destitution; distress affecting the persons obliged by law to support the paupers, as much as it is affecting the paupers themselves. Hundreds in receipt of relief under the Poor Law, I know to be allowed in the day not more than one half pound of Indian meal; how they can live on it I cannot understand. The crops are most promising; a little time, and we hope to be blessed with a bountiful harvest, but ere that period arrives, many will be mouldering in their graves. Cabbage has become the general diet of the people, mixed with littersprinkling of meal. Groups of children may be witnessed going along the ditches & hedges in quest of grass to stay the gnawings of hunger, some, in order the better to get over destitution, confine themselves to their beds the most part of the day, while others have been so much emaciated and worn down by want, as not to be able to leave their beds for days successively."

ITALY. THE FRENCH AT ROME.—Letters and papers from Paris are of June 20th, evening. A correspondent writes thus: "We are still another day without any authentic news from Rome, and the delay has given rise to a variety of rumors. The members of the government do not expect to hear of the capitulation to-day, from which we may infer that they have some news of an unfavorable nature, which enables them to arrive at that opinion. The Romans have, from all accounts, made most formidable preparations for a desperate defence, and boldly declare their determination to resist to the last. On the day previous to General Oudinot's assault on the walls, he made new propositions for a capitulation, but the Romans refused to listen to them."

"The expedition is becoming every day more and more unpopular in Paris, and every party endeavors to throw the blame of it on his neighbor. The President and the ministers are, it is admitted, all equally blameable (if blame there be) for the despatch of the expedition to Civita Vecchia; but as to the great blunder—that of advancing upon Rome—the President repudiates it—M. Odillon Barrot repudiates it; and every one seems disposed to throw the blame upon the Viscount de Falloux and M. Thiers, both of whom, it is said, strongly recommended it, under the belief that the Romans would open their gates the moment the French army appeared. The President of the republic is said to declare openly, that he objected to the advance upon Rome from the beginning, and that he is only to blame in having allowed himself to be over-persuaded by MM. Thiers, Falloux, and one who can no longer defend himself, (Bugenud.)"

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says: "The government are said to be in possession of intelligence from Rome calculated to lead to the expectation of a surrender by the Roman government. General Oudinot is master of both walls and of the advanced works; and, being in a position which places the city at his mercy, should he have recourse to the horrors of a bombardment rather than engage his men in the streets, he has offered terms of accommodation which there is reason to think that, through the intelligent agency of M. de Corelles, will be accepted."

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—Oudinot's bulletins have been of the old sort—much bragadocio, with minute details of the number and weight of the shot fired by the French, and very little about the sorties of the Romans and the checks experienced by the besiegers, although the valor of the besieged is admitted. More than ever, if possible, have the French suppressed accounts from Rome, and even from Civita Vecchia; but, in spite of all their precautions, it became known on the night of the 15th that the Romans had made a sortie with 8,000 men, and had fought with persevering gallantry hand to hand with the French in the trenches for hours.—They were encountered by the 36th infantry regiment; who, according to Oudinot's bulletins, killed 100 Romans, while they had only ten men killed, for to that number Oudinot frequently limits his losses. On the 16th, 2,000 Romans, covered by the fire of their artillery, attacked the Ponte Molle—with what success is not stated; and we must therefore, presume that this silence did not proceed from any bashfulness on the part of the French General, which would prevent him from singing his own praise, had he gained any victory, however trifling. The foundry of projectiles at Porto d'Anzio had fallen into the hands of the French, who had seized there a large quantity of ammunition of all sorts.

This was, no doubt, a heavy loss to the Romans, while every day the Parisians were led to believe they would receive tidings that the French were masters of the Eternal City; and indeed there were several statements of Rome having fallen, & we perceive that some of our Irish contemporaries, liberal Roman Catholic journals, could exult in so nefarious a triumph! In Paris itself there were not wanting persons who wished that their countrymen—rare aspiration among the French—might continue before the walls, scheming and sapping.

"All famine and theague are them up"—for it was known that the malaria was becoming more and more fatal. Frenchmen have exulted that the Romans, by resisting inch by inch for many days, tarnished the glory of France! A breach, however, was effected on the 16th—so at least it is stated, and the event seemed approaching its climax. The *Corriere di Var* publishes an extract of a letter from a member of the National Assembly of Rome to his brothers residing at Civita Vecchia, thus describing the state of things immediately before a breach was effected:

"It is impossible to conceal the fact that the war against Rome has become a war of extermination. Blood has been shed in abundance, and exasperation is at its highest pitch. The Romans have taken their determination, & they will bury themselves under the ruins of their city rather than consent to return under the yoke of the priests. Every measure has been adopted; the principal buildings are mined, and the streets are covered with barricades. Up to the present time the French soldiers have only had to combat against regular troops, who dispute every inch of ground; and several of the positions have been taken and retaken six times, with a courage and an audacity it is difficult to describe. But when the French shall have opened a breach, they will find themselves face to face with an armed population of 20,000, who will fight foot to foot in each street."

Notwithstanding this boasted breach—which we do not believe was accomplished half so soon or so easily as French official reports (very meagre things, unless invaders to be announced) pretend—the efforts seem to have gone on their old way until the 21st.

Statistics of Hungary.

Hungary is divided into 5 circles or provinces, containing 57 counties. Its principal rivers are the Danube, the Drave, the Maresch, the March, the White Doreesch, the Lázarnos, the Theys, the Waag, and the Ternes.

It contains 56 large towns, 751 market towns, 11,707 villages, 1,307,172 houses, 2,885,500 families, 5,017,202 males, 4,179,000 females. Total population, 12,196,202. Of these, 5,500,000 are Roman Catholics, and about 2,000,000 of the Greek Church, about 1,000,000 Lutherans, 2,000,000 Calvinists, 250,000 Jews; and its regular army before the war, 56,000 men. There are about 15,000,000 of arable land, American measure, 1,330,000 in vineyards, 4,800,000 in gardens, 4,850,000 in pastures, about 15,000,000 acres of woodland; 4,500,000 head of horned cattle, 650,000 horses, and 8,000,000 sheep.

Buda, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Danube, and has 25,000 inhabitants. It was once the residence of the kings of Hungary, when it was taken by the Turks. For 160 years it was contested between them and the Christians, and it was finally surrendered to the latter in 1686. In 1810, 600 houses were destroyed by fire, but they have been replaced with improved buildings. Immediately opposite Buda, on the east side of the Danube, or Pesth, or Presburg, which is the largest city in Hungary. It is well built, containing many elegant public buildings, and mansions of the Hungarian nobility. Its University is one of the most richly endowed on the continent of Europe, and this city of Pesth contains about 60,000 inhabitants; it is about 130 miles east south east of Vienna.

Throughout Hungary the Slavonian population are the most numerous. The Magyars, or Majars—the original Hungarians—though generally illiterate, are a spirited and intelligent race, fond of active employment and a military life. In 1837, there were in Hungary not less than 259,618 privileged noblemen. The number since that time has considerably increased, but they are, by the recent laws of the Republic, placed on an equality with other citizens. No slaves of any kind are held.

MORTALITY IN CITIES.—The *St. Louis Republican* publishes a statement of the interments in that city for the week ending July 2d, from which we learn that the entire number was 945, of which 754 were of cholera. For the week ending July 9th we have a partial report, which which gives 978 interments; 784 of cholera. In New Orleans for the week ending July 11th, the interments were only 92, of which but 10 were of cholera. In Boston, for the week ending July 13th, the interments were 69; 13 of cholera. In Charleston, for the week ending July 7th, the deaths were 19; none of cholera. In Chicago during the month of June there were 124 interments, 94 being of cholera. In Mobile, for the week ending July 7th, there were 13 deaths; none of cholera. In Philadelphia, for the week ending July 10th, there were 283 cases—68 deaths: since the 30th May, 1098 cases—403 deaths.

A VENERABLE AND AMIABLE PAIR.—It is with deep regret we learn that John Y. Mason, esq., the late Secretary of the Navy, has lost, in less than one month, both his excellent parents. They were distinguished by all the virtues which grace public life. They lived & they died in Greensville county, Virginia, on the same farm and at the same house where they had settled in 1792, soon after their marriage.—Mr. Edmunds Mason died on the 27th of May last, in the 80th year of his age; and his wife on the 22d June, in the 76th year of her age. They had been married 57 years. Mr. Mason had lived in all the comfort of a Virginia gentleman, blessed with fine health and spirits. No man could have been happier in his family.—Mrs. Mason had uniformly expressed a hope that she would not survive him; and at the time of his death declared the opinion that she would soon follow him. Her wish has been gratified, and they rest together, lamented by their friends, and respected by every one who knew them.—*Washington Union*.

HANDSOME DONATION.—At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, a letter was received from Richard Donaldson, Esq., one of its most esteemed honorary members, enclosing a voluntary contribution of five hundred dollars to the society. The amount has been placed in the beneficent fund set apart for the widows and children of deceased members.

Dreadful Fire in Mauch Chunk, Pa.—The buildings part of the Town Destroyed—Loss estimated at \$160,000.

THE PARTICULARS.

An extra from the *Tumagua Legion* contains the following particulars of the destructive conflagration in Mauch Chunk on Sunday morning, the 15th inst. The fire seems to have originated in Messrs. Dodson & Beahm's warehouse, from ashes thrown under the building by a servant girl, who soon after, on discovering smoke issuing from the heap, threw water upon it and left. The combustible nature of the rubbish under the building rekindled the fire, however, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a sheet of flame, and the wind being high, resistance was almost fruitless. The flames were rapidly communicated to buildings on the east, and crossing Market Square, run up on the other side of the street, as far as E. W. Harlan's large three story brick dwelling, which with a wide alley, aided to check its progress. But for this fortunate circumstance, to which was added the greatest efforts on the part of the citizens, nearly the whole of the town would now be in ruins. The Legion gives the following particulars of the buildings destroyed, &c:—*Phila. Daily News*.

Messrs. Dodson & Beahm's store and 4 dwellings, stable and warehouse were destroyed; Polk's drug store; Leggett's wheelright shop; J. M. Joseph, barber shop and dwelling; Ebert's new brick building, two tenants; jewelry shop and drug store in front rooms, the remainder of the dwelling was occupied by families, a large and commodious livery stable fronting on Race street, at back end of lot. John Mear's two dwellings, tin shop and saddle-making shop, partly insured. John Leisenring, sen., storehouse, dwelling, ware and ice house, and out-buildings; also stock of goods insured. Wm. Fister, stock of harness and saddlery—no insurance. Packer & Olevine, shoe store, (owned by Judge Packer), stock of boots and shoes, partly saved—insured. Judge Packer's store house, corner of Market and Susquehanna streets, 3 three-story brick dwellings on Susquehanna streets, and apartments—insured.

The court house and jail were destroyed with all their appurtenances; S. L. Foot's law office and library, together with the office and printing materials of the *Carbon Gazette*. L. D. Knowles' house on Susquehanna street, occupied by J. A. Sivers' law office, C. E. Eberle's shop and book store; Toland's office, *Carbon Democrat* and materials; J. B. Sturmer's law office; C. Connor, one dwelling, "Eagle Hotel" and appurtenances; Blacksmithshop, formerly occupied by S. Gould, including stables, &c., an utter destruction of all his property—no insurance; Thos. Brelsford two houses and one stable front, and cellar occupied as an ice cream saloon and refectory—no insurance; Jas. Lemon, sr., two dwellings occupied by several families; front room occupied by Mr. Deal as a clothing store—no insurance.

Great praise and credit is due to the citizens and distant friends, who nobly came to the rescue. It may be proper to remark that the property destroyed was the fruit of honest industry, reaped from years of toil and privation, in a secluded but once romantic wilderness; and none will be able to smother its brightening influence, we fear, excepting Judge Packer. In the event of quelling the raging element, M. C. Ebert received severe injury by jumping from a building.

A man, by the name of Edward McGinnis, in attempting to gain a seat on the cars while in motion as they were descending by gravity from Nesquehoning, a town five miles distant laden with men who were coming forward nobly to the rescue of Mauch Chunk, lost his equilibrium, and fell across the rail; the cars passed over him, severing him almost in two parts.—He lived about two hours.

Several men, after the conflagration, were seen lying exhausted and overcome by fatigue and exposure to the flames.—The Odd Fellows Hall was saved by dint of daring, scarcely ever excelled in any event. The boatmen, who were promised forty dollars if they should succeed, were the actors in the scene. "Long may they live."

This sad catastrophe has cast a gloom upon the inhabitants, but will require years to efface, and loudly calls for the exercise of the philanthropic heart of every lover of truth, honesty and justice.

COURTESY.—Shall courtesy be done only to the rich, and only by the rich? In good breeding, which differs, if at all, from high-breeding, only as it gratefully remembers the rights of others rather than gracefully insists on its own rights, I discern no special connection with wealth and birth; but rather that it lies in human nature itself, and is due from all men toward all men. Of a truth, were your schoolmaster at his post, and worth anything when there, this, with so much else, would be reformed. Nay, each man were then also his neighbor's schoolmaster; till at length a rude-visaged, unmannered peasant could no more be met with, than a peasant unacquainted with botanical physiology, or who felt not that the clod he broke was created in Heaven.—*Thomas Carlyle*.

A useful state of things in St. Louis.—A letter to the *Boston Transcript* says many friendly bodies lie without burial until some officer or Sister of Charity comes along. Others are buried hastily in the woods or on the sandbars—sextons, undertakers, and even horses being wearied with incessant labors. The supply of coffins is deficient, and the chief business of the living is to take care of the sick.—Gloom hangs heavy on the city; and Sabbath sickness rife, while death is doing its work. The reports are irregular in consequence of the disorganization of the Board of Health.

THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., July 25, 1849.

An Apprentice Wanted.

We are in great need of help, just at present, and will give an excellent opportunity to a smart active lad who is desirous of learning the Printing Business.

OUR TERMS—How to Save Money.

We frequently hear the inquiry from our subscribers, and others, why we don't publish our terms for subscription and advertising. The reason why we have delayed this important matter is, that we have been waiting from week to week for our head, without which we cannot properly arrange our first page. For subscription, our conditions will not vary from the following:—

In advance,	\$1 00	for 1 year.
In 3 months,	1 25	do
In 6 "	1 50	do
In 1 year,	2 00	do

As we have not yet exacted more than \$1 from any one, and owing to the inconvenience of sending the amount from a distance, which many of our country subscribers labor under, we will accept *One Dollar* as payment in full for one year's subscription from all who will pay at the approaching September court. All will have an opportunity then, and those who neglect, or refuse, will be held to the terms above stated, a faithful compliance with which we intend thereafter to exact.

Annexation of Canada.

This subject may now be fairly considered as one of the questions of the day, with a fair prospect of being the question in our next political campaign. General Scott, in a letter, has expressed himself decidedly the advocate of such a measure, and many of the leading Whig papers have spoken out in terms equally decided.

In all this, however, we think we see trouble ahead, inasmuch as the Democrats claim to be the advocates of annexation *par excellence*, and not only have an eye upon the British provinces, but are anxiously awaiting the development of the proper events to open the door for the reception of Cuba also. How, then, is an issue to be joined—for it would never do for both parties to advocate the same measure.

THE HARVEST.—Our farmers have generally secured their crops, and in a good condition, though the wheat, from the lateness of the season, is considerably injured by rust. The hay crop has been well secured, and is tolerably abundant. Corn wears a thrifty appearance, but will be very late. We have not yet heard of the appearance of the potato blight.

From the Gold Regions.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. By her we have Charges news to the 19th ult.

There is over \$1,500,000 in California Gold at Valparaiso, to be shipped to England. On the 30th of May, considerable excitement was occasioned there, by the report that the abundance of gold in California still continued.

The Cholera has made its appearance in Panama. There had been two deaths, one an Englishman, the other an American. The inhabitants were deserting the place. This arrival brings no later intelligence from California.

Progress of the Cholera.

The following figures will show the gratifying fact that the cholera now appears to be abating in malignity, especially in the two great cities of the west:

Cases.	Deaths.
Philadelphia, July 14—84	32
15—54	16
16—59	24
17—73	31
18—70	22
19—53	22
20—40	20
New York, July 14—123	51
15—78	37
16—158	55
17—103	51
18—106	40
19—87	36
20—63	26
Buffalo, N. Y. July 16—89	21
17—21	8
18—39	13
Cholera, Oth, dis,	
Cincinnati, July 14—101	60
15—87	67
16—60	44
17—70	40
18—61	
19—41	
St. Louis, 13 & 14—102	54
15—58	34
17—61	27
18—61	23
Montreal, July 16—31 deaths by chol.	
17—61	

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—The Whigs of Cambria county have re-nominated their late member, Mr. FENLON, as their candidate for the Legislature.

The Democratic candidate is Dr. Wm. A. SMITH, so that a warm contest may be looked for.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—JOHN S. RAY, Esq., has been nominated by the Democrats of this county, as their candidate for the Legislature.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPACHES.

FROM THE PHILA. PENNSYLVANIAN.

The Fire in Allegheny City—Conduct of the Firemen.

Presburg, July 17.

The fire, yesterday afternoon, consumed upwards of thirty buildings, mostly frames, and raged with great violence for about four hours. A portion of the polls of the Lake Telegraph line were burned down. The flames extended from Gay Alley to Ohio street, west to the common, and east to the diamond. With the exception of six houses, two entire squares were burned. The Diamond and west Common prevented the fire from spreading.—No water of any consequence was thrown on the fire by the firemen. The Allegheny firemen had for a while complete possession of the ground, and did all in their power to prevent the firemen from this side going into service, which will account for the vast destruction of property.

Much excitement exists in relation to the conduct of the firemen. During the evening the Mayor had a strong patrol on the ground, as threats were made to fire the entire city.

The Mayor of Allegheny has offered a reward of \$250 for the detection of the persons who interfered to prevent the Pittsburgh firemen going into service.

SECOND DESPATCH. The loss is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The difficulty between the firemen and the municipal authorities was occasioned by the refusal of the authorities to grant the firemen an appropriation of \$400, which the latter demanded. The Councils had the matter under advisement at the time the fire broke out, and the firemen taking advantage of the emergency, locked up their doors and refused to go into service. The Pittsburgh firemen were promptly on the ground, but the Allegheny boys would not permit them to even attempt to check the progress of the flames.

The police are on the alert for the rioters, and have already made two important arrests.

M. A. Knox, Captain of the William Penn Engine, was arrested and committed on the charge of riot and arson, bail being refused.

The Cholera in Montreal and Quebec.

MONTREAL, July 16.

The cholera is appearing with fearful rapidity in this city. The deaths in Montreal on Saturday were 45, and it is presumed that the number yesterday was still greater.

The disease is also spreading to a great extent among the soldiery. Lord Elgin refused to allow them to leave town as requested by the military medical men.

In Quebec the disease has been far more frightful in its ravages than in Montreal. The deaths are from 12 to 15 per.

Execution of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, July 20.

Conrad Vintner, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Cooper, was hung at half-past twelve o'clock, to-day, in this city. The unfortunate culprit behaved firmly throughout the terrible scene. On the gallows, he made a speech, in which he confessed having committed the dreadful deed for which he was about to forfeit his life to the laws.

Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of the papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices where they are directed, they are held responsible until they have ordered their papers discontinued and settled their bills.

4. If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have directed, that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, while in arrears to the publisher, is evidence of intentional fraud.

RIOT IN CARBON COUNTY.—Two rioters receiving their deserts.—A serious riot occurred at Summit Hill, Carbon county, on the 4th of July. A constable, who interfered to quell the disturbance, was attacked by the rioters, upon which he drew a revolver and shot two of them, who have since died. Several others of the rioters were severely wounded. Served them right. A few such examples would soon place the authority of the people's laws above the violence of the ruffians who resist it.

DROWNED.—The Huntingdon, Pa., *Globe*, July 17, says:

We learn that on Saturday evening last, Martin Gates, while bathing in the dam near his residence, at Grayville, Franklin township, was drowned. After swimming about for some time he sunk. His young daughter was watching him from the house, and when he disappeared she did not immediately raise any alarm, she supposing him to be diving. His body was not recovered until late in the night.

A miser, who died of the heat last week, was opened by a surgeon, who expected to find his heart melted; but what he did find is usually located was discovered nothing but a few cinders.—*Post*.

Silent Love is like a brilliant at the bottom of a well.—*It's*