



Fourth of July.

The 73d anniversary of American Independence is near at hand, and as yet nothing has been said concerning a celebration of that event in Stroudsburg.

If the citizens of this place wish to make any public display in honor of the day, it is time to be up and doing, and make the necessary arrangements.

We were informed yesterday that Mr. David Morehouse, Post Master at Livingston, Essex county, N. J., died of the Cholera, on the 5th instant.

The 4th of July next, says an exchange, will be a glorious day in Pennsylvania. The law exempting three hundred dollars worth of real and personal property from the pangs of "execution" and "levy," goes into effect on that day.

Two Farms were recently sold in Elk county, one of five hundred acres, and the other of nine hundred acres, for 15 cents per acre! Who wouldn't own a farm!

Man Drowned.

The Easton Argus of the 7th inst. says, a man named Rily was drowned in the Lehigh river, opposite South Easton, last Saturday. He fell overboard, unobserved by any one, and being unable to swim, was so far gone before he was discovered, that life could not be restored.

Commonwealth Loan.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says—The loan of \$400,000 for the construction of a road to avoid the Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill, the proposals for which had been advertised, was taken on Wednesday last, at a premium of about \$1000, to the Commonwealth. This will insure the completion of that work in the least possible time, as engineers are now engaged surveying the route. State credit rises under a Whig Administration.

Alarming.

The Locofocos of Lycoming and Juniata counties have solemnly resolved that the Administration of General Taylor, does not merit their confidence—especially in the matter of appointments.

Young Wilson (aged seventeen,) who was detected as a mail robber in New Jersey, has been placed in the Penitentiary at Trenton, to serve a term of years for his crime. A lesson to the young who feel disposed to yield to temptations! It is said he has been for some time in the habit of purloining money from letters passing through the office in which he was clerk.

Damages by the Astor Place Riots. Mr. Hackett, Manager of the Astor Place Theatre, has presented to the city of New York a claim of \$5,005 20 for damages sustained during the late riot.

One of the Members of the Massachusetts Legislature recently offered a bill which provided that "no lady shall be married, except in the town where she resides." It didn't go down; another member knocked it on the head by offering an amendment, requiring people "to die in the town where they are born."

Prolific.

The Frederick Examiner states that a cow belonging to Mr. John Howard, of Urbana district, Frederick county, Md., has had within the past twelve months six calves, producing three at each time.

Rhubarb, or pie plant, which is at this season of the year generally used for pies, should be excluded from the table. It is considered to be a fruitful source of diarrhoea, and at the present time, when symptoms of cholera are prevalent, should be strictly avoided.

CHOLERA.

In Philadelphia, on the 7th inst. the Board of Health Reported two cases of Cholera—both fatal. These, it appears were the only cases during the week. The city authorities are taking every precaution to ward off the disease.

The North American of Monday says— From our exchanges and the telegraphic reports, we glean the following statistics of the cholera at the various points where it is known to prevail.— On the plantation of Col. Bibb, Louisiana, 70 slaves, and on that of Bishop Polk, in the same State, 23 slaves had been swept away by the epidemic.

Cholera in New York.

The reports of Cholera in New York for the last week show the following results: Monday, twenty-three cases—nine of them fatal. Tuesday, thirty-nine cases—eleven deaths.

Presbyterian Convention.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian (Old School) Church, in session in Pittsburg has determined to hold its next meeting in Cincinnati. The proceedings thus far have not been of very much importance, except the exhibition of a kindly feeling towards the Convention (New School) in session in Philadelphia, and an earnest desire to heal the present differences of opinion.

Death of General Gaines.

An Official Telegraphic Despatch was yesterday received at the War Department, communicating the sad intelligence of the death of Brevet Major General EDMUND PENDELTON GAINES, of the United States Army. He died on the 6th instant in the city of New Orleans, (said to be of cholera,) whilst in command of the Western Division of the Army of the United States.

We have not time to-day to prepare an extended notice of the departed General, but will mention two facts respecting him which we now happen to remember. He was, according to military grade, the second officer in rank in the army, Major General Scott having for a long time been the senior General in the service.

Gunpowder vs. Cholera.

When the Cholera visited London in 1833 and '33, the city authorities had small quantities of gunpowder tied tightly in strong paper and fired in the alleys and densely populated portions of the great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the air, and the odor from the powder displaced obnoxious effluvia and purified the atmosphere.

Yellow Scab.

A disease by this name, resembling somewhat the small-pox and erysipelas, has been prevailing in Hancock county, Indiana, to a considerable extent. It is represented to be contagious, though not very fatal.

The News from Europe is again of startling import. The Northern Autocrat ostentatiously casts his sword into the scale where the destinies of nations hang trembling, confident of his power to crush the rising hope of Freedom.

Hungary is the first point of attack. That Nation is one of the oldest and bravest among the Peoples of modern Europe—long the bulwark of Christendom against the fiery valor of the Moslem hordes before Russia or Austria had an existence.

Here the Autocrat of all the Russias interposes his colossal strength. In swelling words of blasphemy, he reviles the Hungarians for daring to assert their rights and threatens to crush them by his power.

All eyes turn, therefore, to FRANCE, as the sheet-anchor of the liberties of the world. And nobly have her gallant people responded to the mute appeal. The taunt that she is 'a Republic without Republicans' falls pointless.

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The Lumber Trade.

The Susquehanna has been in excellent order for rafting during the past week, and large quantities of lumber have been floated down. The total number of rafts and arks which have floated past Harrisburg this season is 3628.

TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA. Sulphur a Cholera Specific.

As any thing relating to the treatment of cholera is interesting at the present moment we copy from the Chicago Journal the subjoined letter, written by a physician of high standing at Chicago, who appears to believe that a specific for the cholera has been discovered in the use of sulphur.

The facts stated in the letter referred to above are briefly as follows:— About six months since, Dr. Bird and myself were led into conversation upon the effects of atmospheric influences in producing epidemics, from reading an article from a German chemist, in our periodicals, in which it was contended, that influenza depended upon the presence of ozone, and that the severity and number of attacks, as shown by chemical analysis, was always in proportion to the amount of this substance in the atmosphere.

The next step in the investigation, was to determine what agent would counteract the influence and destroy the deleterious properties of ozone. The accurate chemical knowledge of Mr. Bird, enabled him to suggest at once the well known substance sulphur as possessing the properties of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence.

One of our Medical Journals, an article appeared describing the method of detecting ozone in the atmosphere, thus supplying the means of determining whether or not it was present at the very time when cholera was beginning to make its appearance amongst us.

About a week since Dr. Bird determined to try the effects of sulphur upon himself and others troubled as nearly all have been more or less of late, with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c., in the digestive organs.

In cases where either cramps, diarrhoea or vomiting have been present, and in fact where all these symptoms have existed in conjunction, the use of sulphur, in the above named doses, every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition at once, and when used, in a few hours, to dissipate choleric symptoms.

It having been determined to make this public statement, it is expected in return that no hasty conclusions will be made, either for or against what appears to be a proposition to accomplish much by very simple means. Al-

though the results so far as obtained, in a short time, and by a few individuals, seem to justify our conclusions, it is hoped that physicians will continue to depend on what they consider the most efficient practice in bad cases of cholera, until they shall have tested the matter themselves, and formed their own conclusions; and also, that whatever may be the confidence of individuals in this or any other remedy, they will not depend upon their own judgment in any case, even of slight symptoms, whenever it is possible to consult their physician.

It is suggested by Dr. Bird, that a combination of powdered charcoal, one part to four of sulphur, has seemed to make the remedy more efficient.

The Overflow at New Orleans. THE SCENES.

The New Orleans papers give some touching, and at the same time amusing sketches of the condition of affairs in that city, caused by the overflow. The distress has been great and wide-spread. In the suburb streets the houses are surrounded by water from one to five feet in depth, and the difficulty of intercommunication is of course very serious.

But these, says the Bee, are comparatively minor evils, and the editor proceeds to notice those of a more serious character:—"The water for the last week has been steadily though slowly rising, and in its progress has invaded the yards of most of the residents in the back part of the city, lying to many of them to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches. There is little motion in the sluggish mass and it soon becomes stagnant, its surface mantled with slime and filth, emitting a noxious and disgusting odor. The all-penetrating power of the element has enabled it to force its way into the cloacae, and these receptacles have, in some instances, burst and scattered their infectious contents in all directions; while in others the water becomes thoroughly impregnated with feculent matter and sends forth a horrible stench.

In the meanwhile the yards being submerged and the water gradually encroaching upon the interior of the dwellings, and domestic employment is either suspended or very imperfectly performed. Cooking can hardly be got through with, as well in consequence of inundated kitchens, as on account of the extreme difficulty of procuring wood. It is absolutely dangerous, too, for servants to move about the yards, unless their limbs are protected by caoutchouc overalls, since noxious reptiles abound and venomous snakes are frequently seen glancing among the waters. Happy those residents who live in two story houses! They can, at all events, confine themselves to the upper part of their dwellings, occupy a single floor and manage to perform their domestic avocations after a fashion, unmolested by the flood.

That such a condition of things must be so injuriously pernicious to health needs no elaborate argument to prove. The atmosphere is constantly charged with moisture; the hot rays of the sun acting upon the decaying vegetation which encrusts the waters in the submerged yards, must be prolific of pestiferous miasms. The vile odors which assail the nostrils and which proceed from the causes adverted to above, must aid in generating an atmosphere altogether incompatible with healthy existence.

It may be asked why the people living in these districts do not move? Where are ten thousand people to find unoccupied houses or dry ground; and granting that they could be found, how are the humbler classes to transport their effects through the torrent, when the prospect of removing every cart full of furniture is quibbled? We know of one family who were fortunate enough to discover a vacant tenement in Camp street, and to move thither; and although at the time the water had not reached half its height, the expense of removal was altogether frightful. All have left the inundated districts who could possibly afford to do so, and who were enabled to find suitable residences elsewhere. But thousands yet remain, struggling fruitlessly against the advancing element and submit with whatever patience may be gathered from helplessness, to calamities, privations, and sufferings brought upon them by no agency of their own.

Curiosity.

A day or two since we were shown a common Grubworm, out of the mouth of one of which a plant had grown, one of them 3 inches long. The worms were dead, and dried to a hard substance, without losing their natural appearance, and showing perfectly dried head, body and legs. These worms were picked up in Lake township, by Ira Brown Esq., on ground just ploughed. A number of others were picked up in the same Township, one of which was planted and is growing rapidly. In every instance the plant seemed to shoot from the throat of the worm. Query—Had the worm attempted to swallow a seed, some plant, which sticking in the throat killed the worm, and then germinated. It is doubtless, so, while really those exhibited, the same mode of their appearance, the plant and worm were so fastly grown together, looked very much as if the worm itself was the seed from which the plant sprung, the former becoming the root of the latter.—Wilkesbarre Advocate.