Switzerland.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE SWISS CANTONS.—The novel spectacle of a religious war in Switzerland, has turned public attention, especially in Europe, very much towards that country. We have thought that a condensed view of the political constitution of the country, and of some other matters connected with it, might be interesting to our readers.

The twenty-two Cantons are united on equal terms in a confederation for mutual defence; but in most other respects each has its own independent internal administration. Neufchatel, in which the King of Prussia rules, is the only exception to the Republican form of government. In 1831 important reforms took place in the several cantons in favor of democracy. In six of the smaller mountain cantons, legislation and sovereignty are exercised by the people in a general assembly without the intervention of a representative body, and without any property qualifications. In the other cantons, the right of suffrage for representatives to the Landrath, (council of the canton) is nearly universal. In St. Gall Basle, the primary assemblies have a *veto* on the local legislature in organic questions. Where a legislature (or organic council) exists, this body elects the Executive, (or petty council,) at the head of which is the Burgomaster; in the other cantons, the head (styled Landamman) is elected by the General Assembly (*i. e.* of all the people.) The General Diet of Switzerland is composed of the deputies from the cantons, (not the people,) and obey the instructions of their respective governments—each canton having but one vote.

The General Diet makes war and peace, contracts foreign alliances, sends ambassadors, determines the amount of military force, and directs the expenditure of the finances of the confederation. It meets annually in the chief town of the Directorial Canton, (or head Canton for the time being,) the Burgomaster of this Canton presiding. Bern, Zuina, and Lucerne, are the Directorial Cantons, and the Diet has its regular annual sessions in their respective capitals in succession, meeting in each for two years together. Five Cantons may call an extra meeting of the Diet. While not sitting, its powers are confined to the Grand Council (Legislature) of the Directorial Canton for the time being.

The revenue of the Diet is small, derived from customs and a pro-rata contingent of the several Cantons. There is no standing army; but every male Swiss must serve for a certain number of years, and during that period must hold himself at all times ready for service. Such is a brief outline of the political constitution of this primitive and highly interesting people.

The number of Protestant cantons is 10 and of Catholic 11—leaving one nearly balanced between the two. In seven of the Catholic cantons there is not one Protestant returned, and in Lucerne, but 53, out of a population of 124,000. The whole number of Protestants is 845,000, and of Catholics 1,285,000. The religious contest is not between the Protestants and Catholics, but between the former upheld by a large majority of the latter who are opposed to the Jesuits, and the majority of Cantons which protect the Jesuits. We do not think from what we learn of the state of the contest, that the peace of that country is likely to be again disturbed by an armed force.

France.

The Paris dates are of the 16th of July.

On the Texas question, the journals, almost without distinction of party, continue to regard annexation as only waiting some matters of form to be fully completed. Some of them denounce the government for having, as they say, (though you will remember Monsieur Guizot indignantly denied it,) consented to aid England in her attempts to defeat annexation, in return for the abandonment of the right of search.

The session of the two Chambers may be considered as concluded, the Deputies having actually broken up, and the Peers only sitting to get through a few measures of importance. Next Monday, in all probability, the session will be formally closed by the King delivering a speech from the throne. It commenced on the 26th December, and in the course of it sixty new laws have been passed, some of them of great domestic importance. The law for carrying into effect the new slave trade treaty with England, had the greatest majorities in its favor of any measure.

The great topic of general interest during the last fortnight has been the question relative to the Jesuits. After the famous appeal of Thiers to the government to put the laws in force against the followers of Loyola, M. Rossi was sent to Rome with the mission of persuading the Pope to recall the Jesuits from France, and thereby save the Government the pain and scandal of being compelled to expel them by the strong hand. In this mission M. Rossi has completely succeeded—the religious communities of the Jesuits being ordered to be broken up, the greater part of their body to quit the kingdom, their noviciates to be sold, and their houses and property (they are very rich) to be disposed of.

This is considered a great triumph over the religious party; and so undoubtedly it is, for say what people will, the Jesuits are the ablest champions of the Romish Church. The religious newspapers console themselves by asserting that it was not the Pope who consented that the Jesuits should be sent out of France, but the General of the Jesuits himself. For my part I cannot see that it makes much difference which it was; but certainly it is not very likely the General would have consented to so very important a measure, contrary as it is to the general conduct of his Order, (witness the late events in Switzerland, for example,) unless he had been fully assured that it was agreeable to the Holy Father.

Algiers.

It is thus recorded in the Akbar, of the 5th inst., a French journal published at Algiers:—

There has just occurred in the Dahara, one of those terrible events which deeply afflict those who behold them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that every thing possible was done to prevent the catastrophe.

It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault, have been carrying on combined operations in the West. Col. Pelissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riahs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns, where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 8th of June, finding themseves closely pursued, the Ouled Riahs flew to their usual place of refuge.

After having surrounded the cavers, some faggots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrence. After this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding place, the colonel threw in letters, offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses.

At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. The conditions was considered inadmissible, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterward that it arose from a discussion whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape.

Colonel Pelissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remain in the cavern, sent some Arabs to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanatacism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them, to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they had themselves resolved to suffer. Col. Pelissier then suspended the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riahs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of fire arms, and could not perform his mission.

This State of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleous of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the crackling of the faggots. This silence spoke volumes. The troops entered and found 500 dead bodies. About 150, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a portion of them died afterward."

The Mercure Segusien speaks of an extraordinary invention which has just been privately exhibited at Saint Etienne. It consists in rendering glass when cold as malleable as when in the most heated state. The inventor has given to it the name of silicon; the glass is of a fine white color, and transparent as crystal, and can be rolled and flattened like any metal. Specimens of the silicon are, it is said, to be publicly exhibited in the place de l'Hotel de Ville at Saint Etienne.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A CONSTITUTION FOR TURKEY.—The Courier d'Orient, published at Athens, gives the text of an imperial firman which has appeared at Constantinople, in a spirit which is an entire novelty in Oriental government, and contains in itself the germ of a future popular representation. The curse of eastern nations has been the government by middle men, the delegation of all administrative functions to interested hands, and the absence of any direct communication between the supreme power and the remote people. It is difficult, then, to overrate the importance of a move in the philosophy of Turkish rule like that which this firman involves. It summons from the several provinces of the empire, and convokes at Constantinople, delegates, to be chosen by the provinces themselves,—"men of discretion, skilled in affairs, animated by patriotic sentiments, and zealous for the prosperity of the state and nation,"—for the purpose of enlightening the government as to the wants and conditions of their several localities, and carrying back in person to their constituents the measures of relief devised in consequence.

The Mahommedans are making no effort to sustain their system—are building no new mosques, nor repairing old ones, and assign as a reason for this course, that according to the Koran, Mahommedanism is to pass away, and therefore it is of no use to do aught to maintain it. Important changes, it is known, are now taking place in the Turkish empire, and the Sultan is pressing on his ministers the duty of providing for the general education of the people. They have a hard task to accomplish—much like raising the dead to life. But in connection with the labors of Christian missionaries, everywhere so abundantly blessed, we may hope such efforts of the government will be successful.

WHITE SLAVERY.—One of the last numbers of *La Lune*, a paper published in Hungary, contains the following announcement, from Walachia:

"To be sold, by the sons and heirs of the late Nicholas Nika, at Bucharest, two hundred families—the male members of which are for the greater part, laborers, locksmiths, shoemakers, goldsmiths and musicians. The proprietor of these families will not dispose of them in any smaller lots than those consisting of five families, but the price is at least lower by a ducat per head, and advantageous facilities for payment are tendered."

This announcement is not as might be supposed at first sight, a pleasantry; it is serious, and what is more, it is legal; for the Civil Code, granted in 1818, by the prince Joen Karadech, to the principalities of Moldavia and Walachia, and which is at this day in full force and vigor, actually sanctions this slavery.

Thus, while the Christian nations of Europe are yearly expending millions in sending war vessels to the African coast, for the purpose of preventing the trade in black slaves, white ones are advertised and sold, under the protection of the law, in two Christian countries, situated in the very interior of Europe itself.

ELIZABETH AND VICTORIA.—People seem to think it flattering to the young Victoria to be likened to the ancient Elizabeth; but is by no means so certain that the advantage was so far on the side of the virgin Monarch. The illustrious old lady could talk Latin, but it was confessedly 'rusty:' her taste was so slow in some things that she could not comprehend shadow in pictures: her dancing must have been ludicrous gymnastics: she was a musician—such as virginals could form, she ever hankered after what she had not the courage to take to herself—a husband: and she died in a thicket of self disappointment and remorse 'no son of hers succeeding.' Victoria is an artist, an accomplished musician, a happy wife, a proud mother. If the statesmen and authors of Elizabeth's time were greater, Victoria's country is greater a hundred fold—her possessions outrun the dreams of Elizabeth. The youthful Queen may feel a satisfaction in historical associations, but there is little flattery in the comparison. Shakspeare graced Elizabeth's day, but Victoria's day is more worthy of Shakspeare.

ENGLISH LADIES IN CANTON.—The ladies contrived by their disregard of Chinese prejudices and English gentlemen's advice, to get up a mob, some two years ago, which cost some blood and property, and threatened much more disastrous results than were realized. The daring of the sex is not yet subdued, though the riotous disposition of the China men may be, as the following extract of a letter just received from Hong Kong, will prove. "MRS. ——, a lady of fine appearance and resolute character, who has been residing at Hong Kong, went to Canton a few weeks ago, to see that city, before her return to England. She went without her husband, and walked about the streets just when, where, and how she pleased, without regard to crowds or customs, or the remonstrance of merchants, who were very fearful of the consequences,—but it all passed off quietly. She has secured the honor of being the first English lady who ever appeared thus in Canton. So great a change astonishes every one."

CONCEALMENT OF A NOBLE LORD IN A COAL CELLAR.—Lord Northland voted with the government on the Maynooth question; his vote was obtained under novel circumstances. It was his intention to have gone out of the House of Commons without voting at all. He remained, however, in conversation with another member until the doors were locked, and retreat impossible. Lord Arthur Lennox, (one of the Lords of the Treasury,) however, in pity, hid him in a coal cellar. According to the rules of the House, all members within the body of the House must vote, and on its being intimated to the Speaker that Lord Northland was secreting himself, the Speaker ordered the Sergeant to fetch him from his lurking place, which he did amidst shouts of laughter; and then, in gratitude, no doubt, to Lord Arthur Lennox, the noble Lord voted with Ministers.

BURIED ALIVE.—On the 18th ult., the whole population of the little town of Augoisse, France, were placed in the utmost alarm and consternation, by a report that mysterious sounds had been heard to issue from the cemetery of that place. At last it was suggested that it might be Pierre Malet, who had been buried the preceding evening, and who twice previously had been thought dead, but had returned to life. Acting on this idea, his friends repaired to the church yard, when a dull but continuous noise was heard proceeding from Pierre's grave. Spades were speedily obtained, and the coffin dug up and opened, when the unhappy Pierre was found still living, although in a most deplorable state, his hands and feet bleeding from the violent efforts he had made to call the attention of the passers by. The poor youth was not restored to life for long, as he scarcely breathed fifteen minutes when he rendered up his last sigh, and this time in reality.—*Paris Constitutionnel.*

An act for the gradual abolition of slavery in the French colonies has passed the House of Peers. It was introduced and supported by the Cabinet, and will, therefore, it is presumed, be equally successful in the House of Deputies. The principle of the act is, by requiring the masters to give one day in each week to the slaves, that they may, by the freedom of that day's labor, which is to be paid for at a just valuation, accumulate a sum sufficient to buy their own freedom. This is likely to be a very long process, and the value of the labor, as compared with the value of the slave, will be fixed at a price so low as to require many years before the price of liberty can be accumulated.

At a meeting of the Academy of Science, in Paris, on the 5th of May, a letter was received from M. Lund, of Dago a Santa, in Brazil, in which he states that he has observed in one of the numerous calcareous caverns in that country a quantity of human bones near those of different species of animals, some of which are now extinct. He concludes from this fact that it is erroneous to regard the South American race as a variety of the Mongolian race who are supposed to have peopled what is called the New World, by emigration. The geological constitution of this continent shows he says, that it is anterior to what we call the old continent, and the Mongolian race is but a branch of the American race, instead of being the primitive root.

The fortifications of Paris are completed. They will mount 2,208 mortars, cannons, or howzitzers, of which 50 are l'aixhan howzitzers, 5,750 rampart guns, 200,000 muskets, 1,500 fusees de guerre, 2,760 gun carriages, a million of projectiles of various sorts, such as bombs, grenades, balls, and shells—in all, 9,129,000 kilos. of cast metal; 46,350 ball cases, and 800,000 kilos. of lead, 2,000,000 kilos. of gunpowder, 10,300,000 cartouches, besides a considerable assortment of miscellaneous articles.

RETALIATION.—The last accounts from Mauritius state that the English Capt. Crof and his mate, Mr. Heppick, have been reduced to slavery by the Queen of Madagascar, (Ranavolana,) on a charge of man stealing. They were sold to certain slave owners for $30 each, and afterwards ransomed at that sum. Captain Kelly, in the Conway frigate, endeavored to investigate the matter and obtain satisfaction, but the Queen boldly avowed the act, and declared she would repeat it under similar circumstances.

The late President Guerrier, of Hayti, is said to have died under singular circumstances, which do great credit to his humanity. Ten persons were condemned to be shot, the order for their death was laid before him for his signature. This, however, he refused to affix to it, as he did not consider that they deserved death; "and," he is reported to have said, "I am an old man, myself, and have but a few short days to live; why, therefore, should I deprive my fellow creatures of life?" Having said this, he fell back and expired!

M. Daguerre is said to have made a discovery almost as wonderful as that to which his name has been given. It consists of a process by which he can give to a young tree, in three months, the same developments as in a state of nature requiring as many years. This is done by a sort of grafting near the root.

In the Court of Arches, London, on May 3d, not less than three clergymen of the Church of England were charged with adultery, incontinence, intoxication, and profane swearing, found guilty and suspended for respective periods.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—The Russians are collecting vast armies for the conquest of the Caucasus, not less, it is said, than 180,000 men. The new commander of these armies is Count Woronzoff.

A YEAR OF SUMMERS.—A voyage of pleasure round the World, is advertised in Hamburg, to leave that city on the 15th August. The route has been so arranged as to secure a continual summer to the voyagers.

A DOG STORY.—In olden times, when the small pox was considered an unavoidable evil, and the pest house was regarded as indispensable to the safety of the community, the following circumstances occurred:

The Rev. J—— C.——, of E——, Mass., had decided on going to the pest house with his entire family, for the purpose of having the small pox. The day before they were to leave home, a kind neighbor came in to inquire if he could be of any help to them. The minister told him that all their arrangements were complete except that they had made no disposition of their dog; they were very unwilling to have him killed, for he was a great favorite in the family; but it would never do to suffer Bose to follow them to the pest house, for he would be sure to get out and carry the contagious disease through the neighborhood.

"I should hate to kill so good a dog," said the neighbor; "don't you think he would stay with me.!"

I fear not, said parson C——, for he is very much attached to our family, and would be quite sure to find us out; there is no way I fear but to kill the poor creature. Well, said the neighbor, I was going down to M——'s, and on my way back I will call and kill the dog for you. So he left them. After a while, the neighbor returned to fulfil the promise; but nothing could be found of Bose. They then remembered that while they were talking over the business, the dog, which had been lying under the table in the room, got up and went out. A general call was made, but no dog came; so the neighbor was compelled to go home without fulfilling his purpose of killing Bose.

When neighbor Clark reached his house, what was his surprise to find C.'s dog ready to receive him. And there the dog remained during the whole time that the family were in the hospital. He occasionally visited their old house, but never offered to go near the hospital; he followed his new master wherever else he went, making his house his home. Thus he continued to do until the day that his old master and family left the post-house, when he returned to the old house, and welcomed the family with ecstasies of joy, and never more left them except for an occasional visit to his temporary master.

The above is a perfectly true story. It was often related by the late Dr. C——, who was an eye and ear witness of the circumstances, and was confirmed by the family of Mr. Clark. Others may adopt what theories they please to account for these singulay facts, but we must believe that dogs understand something more of human signs and sounds than is generally supposed.—*Boston Journal.*

APPRENTICES.—Boys who are learning trades, by pursuing a correct course will make themselves contented and happy, besides securing the good will of their masters. Feel not, young apprentices, that no one cares for you, and that your situation is an unpleasant one. It is not so. Your master, although he says but little to you, is watching your conduct, and when you do well he remembers it. His friends have an eye upon you. If you err, it cannot be kept a secret long. Always have an eye to the welfare of your master, and save all in your power for him. In his absence be the most particular to do what is right. Have no bad associates. Wicked boys may ruin you. Be careful in whom you confide, and never be intimate with a youth who sustains a bad character. Your evenings spend at home or in some profitable society. Never stop at the corner of the streets to talk and laugh. Those youth who nightly congregate in particular spots to waste their time and insult the passers by, seldom turn out well. We have always noticed that boys are more profane beneath the cover of night than in broad day. Then they are concealed from sight, and show their evil propensities without fear of being detected. Use no tobacco. The young man is unwise who puts tobacco to his lips in any shape. Your master will not approve of it, neither will your best friends. If you smoke or chew, you will lose much time, and find occasion to spend many a copper. Read and study whenever you get an opportunity. Select books from which you can gather the most information. Occasionally place your thoughts upon paper. In fine, young apprentice, do what is just and right. Look out for your master's interest—avoid bad associates—spend your time in profitable pursuits, and you will gain the good will of your master, and be in the right path to usefulness and prosperity.—*Portland Tribune.*

YOUNG MEN, BEWARE!—Mr. Potter, of Yale College, in a temperance address lately at New Haven, says:—"My heart bleeds as I remember the fate of three of my early companions who started in life with myself. One of them possessed the finest mathematical mind I ever knew. He would take the ledger and go up with three columns at a time with perfect ease. He was the first man in America that beat the Automaton Chess Player, and he told me that he had every move in his head before he entered the room. That man fills a drunkard's grave. Another, who was an excellent accountant, and could command almost any salary, met the same melancholy fate. Another, possessing the same brilliant capacities, has gone down—not to the grave, perhaps, but he is sunk clear out of sight amid the mire and filth of intemperance.—*Hartford Courant.*

MECHANICAL CURIOSITIES.—In a notice of Weeks' Museum, in Tichborne street, London, consisting chiefly of specimens of mechanism, Mr. Rush says there were birds that not only sung, but hopped from stick to stick in their cages. There were mice made of pearl that would run about nimbly. There were human figures of full size playing on musical instruments, in full band; though neither musicians nor mice, nor birds had a particle of life in them. There were silver swans swimming in water, serpents winding themselves up trees, tarantulas running backwards and forwards—all equally without life. The collection of clocks alone, was valued at £30,000, and the entire collection at £400,000. Some of the birds were valued at 100 guineas apiece.—*Mr. Rush in London.*

PROSPERITY.—The wise politicians who, a few months ago, predicted certain ruin to all kinds of business and starvation to the people, certainly were not true prophets, for on all hands we hear of business, activity and general prosperity. The Baltimore Republican says, never before were there so many houses being erected in that city; and in the ship yards a large number of vessels—ships, barques, steamboats, schooners and sloops—are being built: in fact, every branch of mechanics are busily employed in their various avocations. Wages are good, provisions moderate, currency excellent, and nothing but industry is wanted to ensure a good and comfortable living. The same indications of improvement are manifest in other cities.

A prophecy has been current among the lower orders in Quebec that on the 17th inst. the remaining portion of Quebec would be destroyed by fire. As the day (Thursday) drew near, the utmost terror and consternation prevailed, and although the day passed without any fire, either through incendiarism or otherwise, so impressed were the poor inhabitants with the vivid recollection of the terrible scenes of the late conflagrations, that they could not be induced to consider themselves out of danger until the supposed fatal day was over.

TELEGRAPHIC MOVEMENTS.—The contract for building the Magnetic Telegraph from Rochester to Lockport and Buffalo, has been taken by Messrs. Livingston and Wells, who have already made a contract for the wire; and the Telegraph will probably be in operation in two months. The arrangement for the lines from New York to Buffalo *via* Springfield, from New York to Boston and from New York to Philadelphia, are now completed.

BLOODY WORK.—A Mr. Bagley, owning a window-shade factory in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, lost his building, window-shades, &c., by fire on the 23d ult. Suspecting an enemy of his by the name of Wilson of setting fire to his property, as he had just arrived and shortly after departed from Tuscaloosa, he pursued and overtook him at Mobile. He accused Wilson of the act, (who did not deny it,) and gave him his choice either to go to prison or fight him, the weapons to be bowie-knives. Wilson accepted the challenge, the parties met, and Bagley cut his antagonist literally to pieces. Wilson died in a short time, and Bagley left immediately.

☞There is said to be a young lady in Tennessee as broad as she is long, who carries a tame bear to church with her, occupies a whole pew alone, and fans herself with a pot lid.

The Palmer (Mass.) Manufacturing Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4, 1845.—FLOUR.—A sale on Saturday by city mill of 2 to 500 barrels—all from his stock of old Wheat—at $3,12 at mill: from store at Canal this morning of 100 bbls and 80 do. at $3,06 uninspected. 98 do. from river Saturday, at $2.95 clear, 28 do. this morning at the same.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 197 and 90 bbls from Miami Canal this morning at 17½c. 54, 36 do from River at the same. 29 do at 17½ c, 60 do from Railroad on Saturday at 17¾ c.

BACON.—A sale of 4,000 lbs shoulders at 5½c., hhds. extra, 1 hhd do at same; 2 do at 5 c, hhds extra; 6 hhds com. uncan. Hams at 7c, hhds included.

FLAXSEED.—For the lot of 50 bush sold from wagon, reported on Saturday as sold at 92½ c. we are told 87½c. was paid to the seller. The reporter was led into the error by incidental remarks made while noting the transaction. We notice that some of our cotemporaries have in *some mysterious way*, been led into the same error.

WHEAT.—The millers have put down the price to 55c. per bushel.—*Chronicle.*

BULL FIGHTS IN SPAIN.—It is singular to contemplate how a delicately organized community can become from habit familiarized to scenes of cruelty. There is no amusement which carries away captive every man and woman in Spain, and is more enthusiastically followed than the cruel sport of a Bull fight. From the Queen to the peasant, the nobility to the common smuggler, all meet in one common resort, all equally enjoy a Bull fight, and consider it the national amusement. At a recent one in Madrid twenty-four horses were killed. The horses used on the occasion, it ought to be stated, are never of a fine quality, but are generally worn out hacks from the certainty that they cannot escape the horns of an infuriated Bull. As five or six riders generally make an attack on the Bull, it is no uncommon affair to see the Bull unhorse all the riders and then kill the animals.

THE OLD LAW OF ENGLAND.—Anciently the criminal in England was punished by horrible mutilations; his hand, his foot, his nose or lip were cut off, his eyes plucked out, his head scalped, or he was branded with a red-hot iron on the forehead, cheek or arm. The Conqueror would not suffer death to be inflicted for a slight offence; but the mutilated criminal walked about, a standing warning, a living evidence of the "grievous mercy" of the law.

Punishments of this description are now considered barbarous: are they more so than the cold-blooded destruction of life?

TAKING IT COOLY.—A man, named Mitchell, condemned to be executed at Opelousas, La., has published a card to the public, inviting them to come and witness his death. This man has a proper notion of the moral dignity of hanging. If his neck is to be broken for the benefit of the community, they should all be present to have the proper moral effect produced upon them. The sneaking mode of stopping a man's breath in private is too much like the Turkish operation of the bowstring.

☞Are not the newspapers subserving the cause of bad morals by publishing accounts of so many "deaths by *cold water!*" We fear there is too great an antipathy to the fluid already.—*Louisville Jour.*

If any one has *a right* to fear about "too great an antipathy" to cold water, it is certainly Prentice. It always produces symptoms of confirmed rabies on him.

The three Ohioans captured on the Ohio river a few days since in the act of helping fugitive slaves out of Virginia, and imprisoned in Virginia, made an unsuccessful effort to get back to Ohio on the plea of jurisdiction, but the Court decided that Virginia law extended to the top of the north-west bank of the Ohio, and accordingly remanded them to prison for trial. Their names are Loraine, Garner and Thomas.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT RIO.—The Boston Journal gives an account of the proceedings of Mr. Wise in relation to a discharged sailor at Rio, which, if substantiated, should require the recall of Mr. Wise. The interference of Mr. Wise with the proper business of the consul, appears to have been unbecoming in the extreme. Mr. Gordon has made a full representation to our Executive.

AN EARLY APPLICANT.—The Postmaster General has received an application for the appointment of Postmaster at Galveston, Texas. This chap knows the value of being in time.

U. S. MAILS.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st November, 1845, to 30th June, 1846, inclusive, in Indiana, will be received at the contract office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 p. m., of the 22d day of September, 1845, (to be decided by the 1st of October,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, to wit:

INDIANA.

3954. From Brookville, by Jennings, Oldenburg, Enochsburg, Georgus, and Allen's mills, to Greensburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Brookville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Greensburg same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Greensburg every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Brookville same day by 6 p. m.

3955. From Bluffton, Wells county, to Fort Wayne, in Allen county, 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bluffton every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Fort Wayne same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Fort Wayne every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Bluffton same day by 6 p. m.

3956. From Columbus, in Bartholomew county, by Rock Creek, to West Point, in Decatur county, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Columbus every Thursday at 9 a. m., arrive at West Point same day by 5 p. m.

Leave West Point every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Columbus same day by 2 p. m.

3957. From Clinton, Vermillion county, by Indiana Furnace, to Paris, Illinois, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Paris same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Paris every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Clinton same day by 7 p. m.

3958. From Decatur, in Adams county, by Port Mahon, to Liberty mills, in Wabash county, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Decatur every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Liberty Mills next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Liberty Mills every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Decatur next day by 6 p. m.

3959. From Delphi, in Carroll county, through the great Miami Reserve, to Marion, in Grant county, 55 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Delphi every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Marion next day, by 6 p. m.

Leave Marion every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Delphi next day by 6 p. m.

3960. From Franklin, by Hensley's and Bean Blossom, to Nashville, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Nashville same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Nashville every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Franklin same day by 6 p. m.

3961. From Fort Wayne to Van Wert, in Van Wert county, Ohio, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fort Wayne every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Van Wert same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Van Wert every Saturday at 5 a. m. arrive at Fort Wayne same day by 7 p. m.

3962. From Indianapolis, by Broad Ripple, Bethlehem, Westfield, Farmington, Shieldville, Canton, and Kokamo, to Peru, 86 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Indianapolis every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Peru next day by 8 p. m.

Leave Peru every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Indianapolis next day by 8 p. m.

Proposals for service once in 2 weeks will be considered.

3963. From Indianapolis, by Hampton, Danville, New Winchester, Bainbridge, Portland Mills, Rockville, Homansburg, and Montezuma, to the State line between Indiana and Illinois, in the direction of Springfield, Illinois, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Indianapolis every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at State line next day by 8 p. m.

Leave State Line every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Indianapolis next day by 8 p. m.

Proposals for service once in 2 weeks will be considered. Query: whether route is necessary?

3964. From Jamestown, in Boone county, by Darlington and Yorktown, to Dayton, in Tippecanoe county, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Dayton same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Dayton every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 6 p. m.

3965. From Lafayette, by Parish's Grove, Milford, Illinois, Spring Creek, and Oliver's Grove, to Peoria, 175 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Peoria next Saturday by 6 p. m.

Leave Peoria every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lafayette next Saturday by 6 p. m.

Proposals for service once in 2 weeks will be considered.

3966. From Lafayette, by Rensselaer, John Jones's, in Porter county, and Valparaiso, to City West, 100 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at City West next Wednesday by 6 p. m.

Leave City West every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lafayette next Saturday by 6 p. m.

Proposals for service once in 2 weeks will be considered.

3967. From Madison, by Paris and Springford, to Brownstown, in Jackson county, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Madison every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Brownstown next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Brownstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Madison next day by 6 p. m.

3968. From Mooresville, by Waidsville, Millgrove, Upper falls, Eel river, and Samuel Kaufman's, to Poland post office, in Clay county, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Mooresville every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Poland same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Poland every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Mooresville same day by 8 p. m.

3969. From Mount Pleasant, in Martin county, by Harrisonville, to Bedford, in Lawrence county, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Mount Pleasant every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Bedford same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Bedford every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mount Pleasant same day by 6 p. m.

3970. From Noble C. H., by Springfield, Northport, Wright's Corners, and Ontario, to Lima, in Lagrange county, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Noble every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lima same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Lima every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Noble same day by 6 p. m.

3971. From Princeton, in Gibson county, via the road commonly called the Buckskin road, to Booneville, in Warrick county, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Princeton every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Booneville sameday by 6 p. m.

Leave Booneville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Princeton same day by 6 p. m.

3972. From Rochester, in Fulton county, by Troy, Gilead, Niconza, and Joseph Beckner's, to Wabashtown, in Wabash county, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rochester every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Wabashtown same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Wabashtown every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rochester same day by 6 p. m.

3973. From Sage's Ferry to Rockford, in Jackson county, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sage's Ferry every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Rockford same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Rockford every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Sage's Ferry same day by 7 p. m.

3974. From Sinking-spring, by Bryantsville and Dougherty's Shoals, to Mount pleasant, in Martin county, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sinking-springs every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mount Pleasant same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Mount Pleasant every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Sinking-springs same day by 4 p. m.

3975. From Slateford to Rockford, in Jackson county, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Slateford every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rockford same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Rocktord every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Slateford same day by 6 p. m.

3976. From South Bend, in St. Joseph county, by Hammond's and North Liberty, to Carmel, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave South Bend every Monday at 10 a. m., arrive at Carmel same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Carmel every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at South Bend same day by 2 p. m.

3977. From Washington, in Daviess county, by Edwardsport and Robins's Prairie, in Knox county, to Carlisle, in Sullivan county, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Carlisle same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Carlisle every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Washington same day by 5 p. m.

NOTES.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

2. Post-office blanks and mail-bags are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail-lines admitting of such conveyance.

3. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connexion with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contact. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amounts according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

4. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

5. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General; or for setting up or running an express, as aforesaid.

6. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

8. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

9. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or who shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.

10. A bid received after time—to wit, the 22d of September next, at 9 p. m., or without the guaranty required required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in compensation with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.

11. A bidder may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion, or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for a specific number of days or for more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads. But, beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement, will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

12. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid, *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I (or we, as the case may be,) hereby propose to carry the mail on No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeably to advertisement, for $—— per annum."

14. The following is the form of a guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guarantees that —— if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, —— shall enter into an obligation priot to the first day of January next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——."

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 22d September next, at 9 o'clock p. m.

16. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of January next.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMEN