

Cincinnati Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, August 7, 1850. To the Editor of The Bugle:

The indications from every part of our State give us assurance that the great Agricultural Fair, to be held near this City in September, will be largely attended. This Fair, you will remember, was to have been held last Fall, but was postponed on account of the prevalence of the Cholera through the West. A liberal scale of premiums has been offered, and many of them left open to competition from residents of other States as well as Ohio; and the judges have been chosen impartially from the various States. The Horticultural Society and Mechanics' Institute of this place have united with the State Agricultural Society in getting up this festival, and it has been under their joint patronage that the arrangements have progressed from the first. The new edifice, which has been for more than a year in building by the Institute, is nearly completed, and is to be opened for the first time during the week of the Fair. This structure is of the Gothic style, four stories in height, and besides being admirably adapted to the various purposes of the institution for which it has been built, will be an ornament to the City.

The "American Pomological Congress" is to hold its session for this year during the week of the Fair, Sept. 11, 12 and 13th, and all delegates or others having choice specimens of fruits, or any information likely to add interest to the art of cultivating fruit, are invited to be present.

A meeting of the Wool growers is also called to meet at the Burnet House in the same week, to do something for the advancement of that interest. Thus you will see we have the promise, and from what I can learn the fair prospect, of a large gathering of the friends of Agriculture, and Horticulture and Mechanical products. I have no doubt that for a first experiment in our State to get up such a festival we shall have a creditable display, and in due course of time be able with some success to rival our more experienced friends of the Empire State. The show grounds at Camp Washington, about two miles from the City, have been enclosed, and workmen are now engaged upon the necessary buildings, and two mammoth tents. The proper committees are attending diligently to their several duties, and every arrangement will be completed for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors. These buildings will cost about \$3000, besides the \$3000 to be awarded in premiums. I hope your part of the State will not neglect to send a fair representation to this first State Fair, of the Buckeye State.

The Cholera has so far ceased that the Board of Health a few days since ceased making daily reports, and now make them thrice a week. From a statement before me I find that the whole number of deaths in the City for the month of July, just closed was, Cholera, 775 Other diseases, 835 Total, 1610

During the first nine days of the month the reports were irregular, and are known to have been incomplete. It would be nearer the truth to set down the deaths for the month at 1700. For the week closing yesterday the deaths were, Cholera, 49 Other diseases, 121 Total, 242

The average daily mortality in July, it will be seen, was 53. In the last week 34 1-2. In ordinary seasons at this time of the year the average daily number of deaths is 10, including puerperal. The Cholera, as the reports show, has been very distinctive among the Irish in proportion to their population. Last year its ravages were by far the greatest among the Germans. By the close of this month there can be no doubt that it will have ceased among us, and no one need fear to visit our City the approaching month.

The heat of the weather in July, was unprecedented here; from a Table of observations kept by one of our most accurate scientific men, I find the mean temperature of the month to have been 81 66—while the greatest average of this month in the previous eight years was 78, and the usual average about 75. The maximum temperature of the month was 96 on the 6th July, which may be considered the warmest day we have felt here in a dozen years past. The minimum was 66—on the 19th.

Owing to the heat of the weather, and the little amount of business doing, there are few visitors among us, and every thing is dull. There are few at our Hotels; the Boxer House is not half filled, and yet from a few authentic facts lately published you may judge of the immense expenditure necessary to keep up such an establishment. In this Hotel one Ton of Coal at \$20 per ton is consumed daily; forty gallons of milk do. one hundred dozen of eggs do. sixteen barrels of flour are used per week, and five hundred pounds of butter in the same time. The Gas bill is \$3000 per year. There are 133 servants, 60 of whom are females. Of these 133 are Irish. It is estimated that 500 guests can be comfortably entertained so that when the house is filled to its capacity with guests, families of the proprietors, servants, &c. it will contain a population approaching nearly one thousand—a number large enough to make a thriving country town.

Yours, P.

THE CABINET.—Hon. T. B. McKennan, of Washington, Pa., has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. J. M. Conrad, of La., Secretary of War. The Cabinet, for a wonder, now stands four from the North to three from the South. What are we coming to?

GRASSHOPPERS.—These generally harmless creatures are doing a great deal of injury to the oats and corn crop on the Reserve this season. Whole fields of corn it is thought will be almost totally destroyed by them. They eat the blades, silk, &c.

Mass Convention, Cleveland, O., August First.

Pursuant to a call, Convention met in the Wesleyan Church, Tuesday, August 1st, 1850, and was organized by the appointment of H. W. Rankins as President, pro tem, and B. S. Green of Cleveland, Secretary.

On motion of H. F. Douglass, a committee of five was appointed to nominate officers; committee consisted of William Inman, James Worthington, H. F. Douglass, John Malvin and J. H. Swing. Committee reported. For President—JOHN MALVIN, of Cleveland. " Vice " —H. W. RANKINS, of Salem. " Secretary—B. S. GREEN.

The President upon taking the Chair, made some very appropriate remarks. On motion, of H. F. Douglass, a committee of three was appointed to prepare business for the Convention, viz: John I. Gaines of Cincinnati, D. J. Peck, M. D. of Philadelphia, and William Munson of Cleveland.

During the absence of the Committee, eloquent speeches were made by E. Hunter, P. W. Davis, Milligan, and H. W. Rankins. In addition, Mr. Douglass offered the following— Resolved, That Slavery can only be abolished in this country by a dissolution of the Federal Union.

Its adoption being moved, Mr. Swing opposed it; thinking it unnecessary and inexpedient at this time. Mr. Rankins hoped that the gentleman who had offered the Resolution would defend it. Mr. Douglass rose and explained that the Resolution was not exactly in accordance with his views, yet he believed that the time would come when the advocacy of such a resolution, might be a laudable object. Yet he desired an expression of the views of this Convention upon the subject.

P. W. Davis opposed the resolution. The Business Committee here reported, through their chairman, the following: Whereas, native-born colored Americans are deprived, as a general rule, of civil, religious and political rights—rights which are dear to every freeman, and hateful to tyrants only; and whereas, a gradual change for the better is being manifested in both Church and State, therefore Resolved, 1st. That we believe it highly inexpedient for the colored people to advocate or encourage any scheme, which looks to their removal in or out of this country.

2. Resolved, That the only plausible hope for our general elevation in this country is to be found in the encouragement of literary pursuits and avocations, and an enfranchisement will be general in proportion to the amount of wealth and intelligence among us.

3. Resolved, That the price of liberty is eternal vigilance; and the alarming apathy manifested by the colored people in regard to their rights, is indicative of benighted and stultified intellect, and injures more the progress of our cause, than all the efforts of our enemies.

4. Resolved, That it is the indispensable duty of every man that has a drop of African blood coursing through his veins, to struggle as near as possible to the enemy, and struggle boldly and manfully for our rights upon the soil.

5. Resolved, That Daniel Webster, by the prostration of his noble and God-like powers—by the advocacy of Butler's Fugitive Bill, for the more efficient re-capture of fugitive Slaves, in their hurried flight from that worse than Egyptian bondage, merits and merits, the scorn and indignation of every friend of bleeding humanity.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the Report of the Committee was received. On motion of Mr. Douglass the Resolutions were laid upon the table, and taken up one by one for adoption. On motion of Dr. D. Peck, the convention adjourned to meet in the grove near Bond street, at half past two o'clock, to hear addresses from gentlemen visitors.

AFTERNOON SESSION. In the grove, Mr. John Brown of Cleveland, was called to the chair, and H. F. Douglass appointed Secretary. The audience being small, Mr. William H. Day, who had just arrived, suggested that, as the main speaker, Mr. John I. Gaines, had come from a great distance, and as notice was given many would be glad to hear him, Mr. Gaines' address be postponed until evening, and that the meeting proceed upon the resolutions presented in the morning. Dr. Peck followed in the same strain, and concluded by making a motion, that the consideration of the resolutions of the morning be the business of this meeting, which after some remarks in favor and against, by Dr. Peck and Mr. Malvin, was negatived.

There being no alternative, Mr. Gaines of Cincinnati took the stand, and made a very forcible and eloquent address. He was followed by W. H. Day of Oberlin, who made a very brilliant and beautiful speech. Showing as one prominent point that God had implanted in man the instincts of liberty.

After some remarks by H. F. Douglass, the meeting adjourned to meet in the Wesleyan Church at half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. President in the chair. Minutes of the previous sessions read and approved. The resolutions of the morning session were then taken up and after considerable discussions, pro and con, by Messrs. Gaines, Swing, Dr. Peck, Gordon and Rankins, they were adopted.

On motion of J. H. Swing, the resolution offered by H. F. Douglass, at the morning session, was taken up and discussed at great length by Messrs. Gaines, De— Baptist, Gordon and Swing against resolution, and Messrs. Munson, Douglass and Rankins in favor. It was finally indefinitely postponed. On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

JOHN MALVIN, President. B. S. GREEN, Secretary. Hon. H. A. Wise.—The Worcester Shield, published at Snow Hill, Md., states that at a reform meeting at Temperanceville, on Saturday last, some difficulty arose between Hon. H. A. Wise, of Va., and David Wallop, Esq., which ended in Mr. Wise planting his fist between Mr. Wallop's eyes. The blow, says the Shield, would have cost Wise his life, had not the citizens interfered.

Mrs. Jones at Ravenna.

We published last week the comments of the Ravenna Star upon Mrs. Jones' Introductory Lectures. The same paper of a subsequent date says: Mrs. Jones closed her Lectures to Ladies, on Anatomy and Physiology, in this village, on Saturday last. She received, we understand, the hearty commendation of her entire class, consisting of the extraordinarily large number of two hundred.

At the conclusion of the last lecture Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hall was called to the Chair, and Mrs. ANNETTA C. BAZIN appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were cordially and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the science of Anatomy and Physiology, developing as it does the laws of physical life, is important to be more generally and thoroughly understood by mothers, and females generally, in order to an intelligent and useful discharge of their important duties in life, as well as to secure for themselves a greater share of health and happiness.

Resolved, That the thorough, scientific, intelligible and practical lectures of Mrs. Jones to which we have listened, are suited to interest, enlighten and benefit, and must have a beneficial and salutary influence upon all who will faithfully strive to profit by them.

Resolved, That we cordially commend Mrs. Jones to the female public, wherever she may go, as an intelligent and educated lady, sincerely desirous of promoting, by wisdom, and sex; as a competent, discriminating and interesting lecturer, whose instructions cannot fail to benefit, and whose suggestions in regard to the laws of physical life, if heeded will be sure to promote health and happiness.

A PRESIDENTIAL DESIRE, AND THE REASON FOR IT.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, alluding to the offer of a Cabinet appointment first to Mr. Bates and secondly to Mr. Geger of Missouri, significantly remarks: "This desire on his [the President's] part to have the North-West represented in his Cabinet will lay that whole section under a debt of obligation, which, in the event of his being the Whig candidate for President in 1852, will not be overlooked afterwards says: "Could the President have gone into a Free State, the probability is that Hon. Caleb B. Smith of Indiana would have been selected after the deletion of Messrs. Bates and Geger." Of course he couldn't go into a Free State, because, 'in the event of his being the Whig candidate in 1852,' he would need Southern support, which can be had only by the lion's share of official 'spoils.' Thus we see that a Northern President must needs be the slave of the slaveholders, or forfeit his chance for a re-election. What a 'glorious union' is that which binds the North—otherwise noble and free—to the polluted and tyrannical South!

FIRST OF AUGUST IN THE OLD BAY STATE. Our ever faithful co-adjutors in Massachusetts celebrated the recent anniversary of West India Emancipation at Worcester—the Heart of the Commonwealth, an immense audience, in spite of the rain, having gathered from every part of the State, by means of the various railroads which converge to that point. W. L. Garrison presided, and addresses were made by him, by Samuel May, Jr., Charles C. Burleigh, Rev. Russell Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, Eng., C. L. Remond, Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Stephen S. Foster, and J. B. Syme, a Scotch gentleman and one of the Editors of the Christian Citizen. Brief sketches of the remarks made by several of the speakers are given in The Liberator and Standard.—We glean a few choice passages:

MR. CARPENTER said: I have not felt it my duty to take an active part in your Anti-Slavery work, since I have been among you on account of its political connections. But I can't pretend to be uninterested or indifferent. I have travelled throughout your land; I have observed not many perhaps, but a little; and I cannot be unmoved by what I have myself seen and heard among you. Your American citizens sometimes visit England, and very none they are to bestow eulogies on the United States; they glorify the entire Union; they glory in every star and stripe of your flag. But if, perchance, the fact of the Slavery of one-sixth part of their population is alluded to, then a change comes over them, and they say "Oh! you don't understand our Government, you don't understand our peculiar institutions; Slavery is a Southern matter exclusively, I assure you." But they had forgotten that, in their previous panegyrics on the Union, I have been at the South, as a visitor; you don't understand them; I don't pretend to understand either of you. They told me that, notwithstanding the Northern outcry against Slavery, Northern men came South and bought and held slaves, and became the severest and most oppressive masters. And they told me of the degraded condition in which the colored population was kept at the North. I was glad to tell them of many particulars in which their rights are freely accorded to them at the North, that such a change had come over the public mind at the North, that now, very generally, (not universally) the colored man could travel by the public conveyances without insult or injury, and on an entirely equal terms with others. But while I was at the South, I felt that an embargo was upon me, so cautiously was the question of Slavery everywhere touched, and such an exceeding sensitiveness generally prevailed. The Southerners feel very sore; and they seek to justify themselves and the institution in cases where I expected to find that they would acknowledge Slavery to be an unmitigated evil. But I am hopeful. How can I be otherwise with the paper before me, which tells of a celebration of West India Emancipation? You are descendants of fathers who loved liberty.—You inherit the old English ideas. And I cannot believe that America will long lag behind the old mother-land. [Great applause.]

You have just been singing a tune which, I confess, I like very much. It is our British National hymn. We call it God save the Queen; you call it America! I must say that the words to which we sing it at home are not all such as I can join in. But there is another tune—it is called Emancipation;

it is sung to-day in a glorious chorus by 500,000 West Indian freemen. And I hope that the time is near at hand when it will also be sung by 3,000,000 of your countrymen under circumstances equally glorious and inspiring. [Cheers.]

MR. QUINCY said: What have the Abolitionists done? It is of ten asked. Sir, if they have done nothing else, they have done one thing which is hidden from no man's eyes. They have made the United States Congress a great Anti-Slavery debating society for the whole nation. They have made Congress a useful body almost for the first time. Some people complain of Congress, as having done nothing during the eight months of this long session. Why, sir, I don't grudge them their eight dollars a day, and believe that the money could not be better expended than in keeping up this discussion until Slavery be brought entirely to an end.

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke eloquently as usual: He referred to the early and cautious movements in England against the Slave Trade and Slavery. Gradual emancipation, preparation for freedom, apprenticeship, &c.—these were the only terms proposed or asked; and the cause struggled along doubtfully and hardly alive. Then, amidst all the daily uncertainty, and perplexity, arose Elizabeth Heyrick, and declared, as by an innate power of truth, that Slavery ought to cease at once; that whether property was safe or not, whether the West Indies produced sugar or nothing; whether the planter was rich or a bankrupt; whether he lived in peace, or his blood flowed over his hearthstone, the negro had a right to his freedom, as given to him by God, and no man, or nation, or human power had a right to keep it from him. [Great and prolonged applause.]

Some of our friends have alluded to the difference in the position of the English and American Abolitionists. This is a question I care very little to consider. I know that Clarkson, and Sharpe, and Wilberforce and George Thompson, have understood their own work well, and have done it. So must we. But if a parallel to our own position is to be looked after, I think we shall find a more just one in looking to the missionaries Knibb and Smith in Jamaica. The entire English Church in Jamaica, with its powerful party, was pledged to Slavery. Knibb and Smith went to Jamaica, and said "Christianity demands that these souls be instructed, and we claim a right as Christian ministers to instruct them." "It is his Christianity," said the west India planters, "away with it; we prefer our system as it is." So they murdered Smith, the worthiest successor of the first Christian martyr that the world has seen, and would have treated Knibb like a madman, but he is chosen to make Unitarians, English and backed him up too strongly. Now the American church of our time is like the Episcopal church in Jamaica; and the Abolitionists hold the relative position of the Baptist missionaries there. And if any man would learn aright the character of the American Anti-Slavery movement and its spirit, if he would know the bitterness of its foes, the violence of their invective and their hate, let him go to the grave of Smith, the martyr of Demerara.

Our American Church is a weather-cock, denoting with exactness the tone and level of the public sentiment and morality. The American pulpit, what is it? What the pews make it. I am not attacking the ministers, but I am telling what they are, and what the people make them. Your minister is not chosen to build up your moral and intellectual strength; if so, he would be a reformer, but he is chosen to make Unitarians, English and backed him up too strongly. Now the American church of our time is like the Episcopal church in Jamaica; and the Abolitionists hold the relative position of the Baptist missionaries there. And if any man would learn aright the character of the American Anti-Slavery movement and its spirit, if he would know the bitterness of its foes, the violence of their invective and their hate, let him go to the grave of Smith, the martyr of Demerara.

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It is most disgusting to me. The great idea of our people is gain; the Yankees think the chief end of man, Mr. President, is to get something to sell—then they think they are prospering. God knows I would not care if not another pound of Sugar, Coffee, or Tobacco was ever raised; if they could all go together, considering the mischief they have done in the world, the world would be greatly the gainer by losing them all.

Anti-Slavery can't prosper till we have killed Daniel Webster. Mr. Chairman, I shall be understood to speak figuratively here, I care nothing for his body; I hope Providence will spare him to us as a subject for dissection. But I mean that we must destroy, what is of far more consequence than bodily life, his reputation. [A Voice—He has done that for himself.] He knows well that he is a traitor, and a villain. Compare him with Benedict Arnold, and he is far meaner and more despicable than he—Arnold would have betrayed a nation which had some ability to defend itself, into foreign hands. But Daniel Webster pledges himself to give back to her lawless and unprincipled tyrant, the poor defenceless slave-woman, who has been, one by one, robbed of all her children until, desolate and heart-stricken, she flies from the latest scene to find some rest and pity in a land of strangers.

A SOUTHERN JOKE.—The editor of the Mississippi Free Trader, in giving an account of his journey from Natchez to New Orleans, compliments the captain of the steam boat Natchez No. 2 as follows: "We soon began to see, feel and know that there was a master spirit on board—a good angel—a presiding genius, for the time being, had assumed the familiar and good-looking form of Capt. Leathers. He is glorious on a boat—His politeness is as broad as the sunshine. For instance, on one occasion during the trip, after all were seated at table his quick eye saw that a well dressed lady lingered behind in the ladies' cabin. Quick as thought he was by her side with his right arm gracefully curved and the polite invitation dropped from his lips—"Madame, will you do me the honor to allow me to hand you to the table?" The answer would have bluffed and abashed any man but Captain Tom Leathers. "Massa," said she, "I thank you kindly, but I had rather wait until the white folks have done!"

She was an unfortunate daughter of amalgamation, a class in which a most unfortunate mixture of colors leads to mistakes more serious than that which raised such a rich smile on the virtuous cheeks of the Captain of the Natchez!"

DIED, of Bilious Dysentery, near Fairmount, Stark county, Ohio, on fourth day morning, the 7th inst., PERRIN ALEX, daughter of Charles and Mary Brosius, aged 17 months. And on fifth day, the 8th inst, near the same place, and of the same disease, MARY ELLEN, daughter of Silas and Ann Harris, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days. The deceased had arrived at that period when infancy becomes the most attractive, when parents begin to see in their children the dawning of intelligence and the unfoldings of a mind that gives promise of future greatness. But what we call Death is but a transition from this life into the presence of Him who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Affectionate, intelligent and lively, their death will leave a void that time alone can heal. Deeply do we sympathize with the bereaved parents in the loss of their amiable children, whose sudden death they were called to witness. But may their consolation be in the thought, that two more Angels have been added to the celestial choir, and that their children are now in a state of bliss unending.—Communicated.

News of the Week. Domestic Intelligence. FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—The Vermont State Journal gives the following account of a narrow escape from loss of life, upon the Vermont Central Railroad, during the recent freshet. The lives of two car loads of passengers on the Central Road seemed most imminent danger. The train ran safely over a bridge between Bethel and Randolph, where one of the abutments had settled, leaving one end of the bridge sustained only by the superstructure of the track! Ere the last car had passed, the bridge had settled about four feet; but the cars were strong—the connecting bars held—and the engine literally snatched the train from the jaws of death.

SPOLING A GOOD WORKMAN.—A correspondent of the New York Star furnishes the following incident which shows how liable people are to be mistaken in their prognostications.—Some thirty years ago Mr. Mynders, of Seneca Falls, remarked to a friend who was residing with him, "look at that young man just passing, he is the best workman in my shop, I am sorry to say he is now going to make a fool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study law." That young man, Millard Fillmore, is now President of the United States.

A daughter, aged 12, of George Grisell of Rensselaer, Ind. committed suicide on the 23d ult. by hanging herself. She had accidentally broken a crock and was afraid of punishment. She dressed herself in suitable burial clothes and telling her little brother that "she never would break another crock," she got upon the bed, tied a bridle to the joist, fastened it around her neck, and jumped off. Her brother succeeded in replacing her upon the bed, but she jumped off the second time, and before he could obtain assistance she was dead.

HORRIBLE.—Alexander Vroman, of Durham, Greene county, was committed to Catskill jail last week for attempting to poison his wife.—He had dug her grave in the cellar and was engaged in making her coffin, in which business he compelled her to assist him. Wanting a board which was in the chamber, he sent her for it, when she escaped to a neighbor's house and entered her complaint.

SINGULAR FLIGHT OF GRASSHOPPERS.—Yesterday afternoon, the air was literally filled with these insects, many of them flying several hundred yards from the ground. Their direction was toward the South, and they continued their flight for several hours. A friend at our elbow, suggests that they are migrating to the uplands, to avoid the flood caused by the recent rains.—Elyria Courier.

The barn of Pres. MAHAN, of Oberlin, was struck by lightning on Saturday evening last, and consumed, together with about 200 bushels of wheat, unthrashed. No insurance.—Elyria Courier.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, being loudly called for, responded: He said he heartily sympathized in the feelings of the meeting to-day. I have, sir, said he, hardly the heart to celebrate Emancipation anywhere, while three millions of my own countrymen groan in Slavery—the victims of the vilest cupidity, lust, and oppression. The cry about Sugar, Coffee, and

Tobacco, said Mr. F., is most disgusting to me. The great idea of our people is gain; the Yankees think the chief end of man, Mr. President, is to get something to sell—then they think they are prospering. God knows I would not care if not another pound of Sugar, Coffee, or Tobacco was ever raised; if they could all go together, considering the mischief they have done in the world, the world would be greatly the gainer by losing them all.

Anti-Slavery can't prosper till we have killed Daniel Webster. Mr. Chairman, I shall be understood to speak figuratively here, I care nothing for his body; I hope Providence will spare him to us as a subject for dissection. But I mean that we must destroy, what is of far more consequence than bodily life, his reputation. [A Voice—He has done that for himself.] He knows well that he is a traitor, and a villain. Compare him with Benedict Arnold, and he is far meaner and more despicable than he—Arnold would have betrayed a nation which had some ability to defend itself, into foreign hands. But Daniel Webster pledges himself to give back to her lawless and unprincipled tyrant, the poor defenceless slave-woman, who has been, one by one, robbed of all her children until, desolate and heart-stricken, she flies from the latest scene to find some rest and pity in a land of strangers.

A SOUTHERN JOKE.—The editor of the Mississippi Free Trader, in giving an account of his journey from Natchez to New Orleans, compliments the captain of the steam boat Natchez No. 2 as follows: "We soon began to see, feel and know that there was a master spirit on board—a good angel—a presiding genius, for the time being, had assumed the familiar and good-looking form of Capt. Leathers. He is glorious on a boat—His politeness is as broad as the sunshine. For instance, on one occasion during the trip, after all were seated at table his quick eye saw that a well dressed lady lingered behind in the ladies' cabin. Quick as thought he was by her side with his right arm gracefully curved and the polite invitation dropped from his lips—"Madame, will you do me the honor to allow me to hand you to the table?" The answer would have bluffed and abashed any man but Captain Tom Leathers. "Massa," said she, "I thank you kindly, but I had rather wait until the white folks have done!"

She was an unfortunate daughter of amalgamation, a class in which a most unfortunate mixture of colors leads to mistakes more serious than that which raised such a rich smile on the virtuous cheeks of the Captain of the Natchez!"

DIED, of Bilious Dysentery, near Fairmount, Stark county, Ohio, on fourth day morning, the 7th inst., PERRIN ALEX, daughter of Charles and Mary Brosius, aged 17 months. And on fifth day, the 8th inst, near the same place, and of the same disease, MARY ELLEN, daughter of Silas and Ann Harris, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days. The deceased had arrived at that period when infancy becomes the most attractive, when parents begin to see in their children the dawning of intelligence and the unfoldings of a mind that gives promise of future greatness. But what we call Death is but a transition from this life into the presence of Him who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Affectionate, intelligent and lively, their death will leave a void that time alone can heal. Deeply do we sympathize with the bereaved parents in the loss of their amiable children, whose sudden death they were called to witness. But may their consolation be in the thought, that two more Angels have been added to the celestial choir, and that their children are now in a state of bliss unending.—Communicated.

News of the Week. Domestic Intelligence. FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—The Vermont State Journal gives the following account of a narrow escape from loss of life, upon the Vermont Central Railroad, during the recent freshet. The lives of two car loads of passengers on the Central Road seemed most imminent danger. The train ran safely over a bridge between Bethel and Randolph, where one of the abutments had settled, leaving one end of the bridge sustained only by the superstructure of the track! Ere the last car had passed, the bridge had settled about four feet; but the cars were strong—the connecting bars held—and the engine literally snatched the train from the jaws of death.

SPOLING A GOOD WORKMAN.—A correspondent of the New York Star furnishes the following incident which shows how liable people are to be mistaken in their prognostications.—Some thirty years ago Mr. Mynders, of Seneca Falls, remarked to a friend who was residing with him, "look at that young man just passing, he is the best workman in my shop, I am sorry to say he is now going to make a fool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study law." That young man, Millard Fillmore, is now President of the United States.

A daughter, aged 12, of George Grisell of Rensselaer, Ind. committed suicide on the 23d ult. by hanging herself. She had accidentally broken a crock and was afraid of punishment. She dressed herself in suitable burial clothes and telling her little brother that "she never would break another crock," she got upon the bed, tied a bridle to the joist, fastened it around her neck, and jumped off. Her brother succeeded in replacing her upon the bed, but she jumped off the second time, and before he could obtain assistance she was dead.

HORRIBLE.—Alexander Vroman, of Durham, Greene county, was committed to Catskill jail last week for attempting to poison his wife.—He had dug her grave in the cellar and was engaged in making her coffin, in which business he compelled her to assist him. Wanting a board which was in the chamber, he sent her for it, when she escaped to a neighbor's house and entered her complaint.

SINGULAR FLIGHT OF GRASSHOPPERS.—Yesterday afternoon, the air was literally filled with these insects, many of them flying several hundred yards from the ground. Their direction was toward the South, and they continued their flight for several hours. A friend at our elbow, suggests that they are migrating to the uplands, to avoid the flood caused by the recent rains.—Elyria Courier.

The barn of Pres. MAHAN, of Oberlin, was struck by lightning on Saturday evening last, and consumed, together with about 200 bushels of wheat, unthrashed. No insurance.—Elyria Courier.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, being loudly called for, responded: He said he heartily sympathized in the feelings of the meeting to-day. I have, sir, said he, hardly the heart to celebrate Emancipation anywhere, while three millions of my own countrymen groan in Slavery—the victims of the vilest cupidity, lust, and oppression. The cry about Sugar, Coffee, and

Cholera is all astir with the gold-fever, the precious metal having been discovered in that Territory. In consequence of this the price of flour has risen from \$18 to \$40, per bbl.

There was a remarkable storm of thunder, rain and hail on the island of Nantucket a few days since. Hail-stones fell of a size as large as a man's fist.

The Cholera has made its appearance at Zanesville with considerable virulence, and is on the decline at Columbus.

The Sing Sing (N. Y.) State Prison was recently destroyed by fire. The prisoners, 500 in number, were placed under guard.

NOTICES. The Summer Campaign. Abolitionists and all others who are interested are hereby notified that Anti-Slavery Meetings are appointed to be held as follows:

TOWNS LINE of Hinsley and Granger, Medina Co., Mass Convention, on Saturday and Sunday, 24th and 25th of August. P. Pillsbury, A. K. Foster, J. W. Walker, S. Brookes, and probably H. C. Wright, will attend. [Announcement will be made at the above meeting of appointments for Berea and the Walling and Morgan neighborhood.]

RAINBROOK, Geauga Co., Friday and Saturday, Aug. 30th and 31st. Mass Convention, commencing on Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is proposed at this meeting to form a District A. S. Society. A. K. Foster, P. Pillsbury, J. W. Walker, S. Brookes, H. C. Wright and others will attend.

MESOPOTAMIA, (probably), Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 7th and 8th, Annual Meeting of the Grand River A. S. Society. A. K. Foster, P. Pillsbury, S. Brookes, J. W. Walker and others will attend.

AUSTINBURGH, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 10th and 11th. Parker Pillsbury and J. W. Walker will be present on both days, and A. K. Foster on Wednesday.