

# The Lancaster Gazette.

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LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1852.

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## The Lancaster Gazette.

LANCASTER, APRIL 16, 1852.

**THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.**—We publish the proceedings of this body in today's paper. The attendance was not as large as usual, owing to the very bad weather of yesterday. The proceedings were conducted with harmony.

The designation of Messrs. Vinton and Harris as Senatorial delegates and the appointment of Col. Trump as district delegate and Dr. Toland as alternate, could not have been better. Either of these gentlemen will properly represent the public sentiment of the State and will make excellent and influential delegates.

The New York Tribune of the 9th inst. says, "we gave by special telegraph despatch the proceedings of the Whig caucus at Albany. The following are the resolutions, which passed by 50 to 1; the latter being William Taylor of the XIIth district of this city and county, who afterwards concurred with the majority."

WHEREAS, Gen. Winfield Scott, in consideration of his life having been wholly devoted and actually spent in the service of his country, and that by such service he has pre-eminently advanced his honor and renown at home and abroad, has shown himself justly entitled to the gratitude and affection of his countrymen, therefore,

Resolved, That the whig members of the Legislature of this State do present to the Whig National Convention his name as their first choice for the Presidency, subject to the decision of such Convention.

**THE WHEELING BRIDGE.**—What sort of an obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio river the Wheeling bridge is, the following statement from the Wheeling Gazette of the 8th inst. will show.

"The steamer Pittsburgh, one of the largest and fastest boats on our river, lowered her chimneys yesterday while lying at the wharf on business, and passed under the bridge at good speed, with some 15 feet to spare, although there was 34 feet water—the highest rise since 1832. Before she was out of sight she had them again in their places. This fact about lowering smoke pipes is all false."

**A TIMELY SUGGESTION.**—Our brother of the Zanesville Courier suggests that if the Legislature adjourns over till next winter, a portion of them be sent to school three months this summer. We would add that they had better pass Mr. Fisher's bill and than another portion sent to the House of Correction. A three months' term in an ordinary common school would do them no good.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

Hadn't the Gazette man better take them under his special care during the interim? It would certainly accomplish both objects—the members would have a capital corrector and an uncommon teacher.—*Portsmouth Dispatch.*

We would thank our democratic brother of the Dispatch for the compliment, unintentional of course; but we beg leave to decline the proffered duty, as we make no pretensions, either as a school teacher, warden of a house of correction or superintendent of a lunatic asylum.

**HORRID DEATH.**—A few days since, a man named William Loney was burned to death near Huntington, Indiana. He, with several others, had been engaged in fishing, and all had used intoxicating liquors to excess. The rest of the company, towards evening, had gone to their homes, leaving Loney lying by the fire which had been built. In the morning, he was found with his clothes burnt off, crying in a scarcely audible voice, "put out the fire." He was carried home and died in the evening of that day.

**NOMINATION OF MR. FILLMORE.**—The Whigs of Richmond county, Virginia, have nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, but at the same time they declare their purpose to sustain any other Whig that may be nominated. He must be a Union man, pledged to carry out the fugitive slave law; and he must be sound on the principles of non intervention.

**DECISION IN THE ECONOMY SOCIETY CASE.**—Judge Grier and Irwin, of the U. S. Circuit Court for the western district of Pennsylvania, have given judgment in favor of Joshua Natchtrieb, who recently brought suit against the trustees of the Economy Society, at Harmony, Ind., for \$60,000. The plaintiff, it appears, was a member of the society for twenty seven years, when he was expelled without cause, by the late George Rapp and his associates, and deprived of all share of the property, valued at \$2,000,000. He brought suit for \$60,000, as his share, but the court, in its decision, ordered the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain what would be the share of each member, and how much will be a fair compensation of the defendant for his twenty seven years of labor, after deducting monies paid to him.

The Charleston Mercury seems to favor the nomination of Buchanan for President and Douglas for Vice President.

**District Convention.**  
Pursuant to the notice of the Whig State Central Committee, the township delegates of the ninth Congressional district met at Circleville, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and the Convention was organized by the appointment of Gen. Geo. SANDERSON, of Fairfield, as President, and P. C. SMITH, of Pickaway, and Geo. WEAVER, of Fairfield, as Secretaries.

The duties of the Convention were briefly stated by the President and upon motion of Col. Cochran, a committee of three were appointed to present to the Convention the names of persons as senatorial and district delegates. The committee was composed of Messrs. John Cochran of Pickaway, Charles F. Shafer, of Fairfield, and Dr. A. Toland of Madison. After a short absence, the committee presented their report, which with a few modifications was adopted.

**For Senatorial Delegates.** Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON of Gallia, and J. A. HARRIS, Esq. of Cuyahoga, were recommended to the Whig State Central Committee.

**For District Delegates.** P. VAN TRUMP, Esq. of Fairfield, was appointed; and for Alternates, Dr. A. TOLAND of Madison, On motion of Joseph Miller, Esq. of Pickaway, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while we leave our delegate untrammelled as to whom he shall give his support in the Whig National Convention, we cannot let this occasion pass without fully endorsing, as we do now, the principles and policy of Mr. Fillmore's administration; but while thus endorsing Mr. Fillmore, we recognize in Gen. Winfield Scott and the Hon. Daniel Webster, men equally capable of administering the government.

On motion of George Weaver, of Fairfield, the following resolution, after a short discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the nomination of General Scott by the Whig National Convention, will be calculated to promote the success of the Whig party, and thereby the great interests of the country.

On motion the Whig press of the ninth Congressional district and the Ohio State Journal were requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion the Convention adjourned.  
Geo. SANDERSON, Pres.  
P. C. SMITH, Sec'y.  
Geo. WEAVER, Sec'y.

Note.—A full list was not furnished the Secretaries and they consequently have to omit the names of delegates.

Honest (!) Judges they have in New Orleans; at least the following would fit true, so indicate. Out, out upon such mockery of justice and Judges. Their consciences may be that of honest men, but we doubt it.

"Dr. Thomas Hunt, who killed J. W. Frost in a duel last summer at New Orleans, was brought up for trial on the first inst., with the seconds, on a charge of murder, when Judge Laura refused to sit in the case, and excused himself—Judge Buchanan was sent for, but he was engaged. Judge Strawbridge was sent for, and he was indisposed. The District Attorney then said he could not try the case without a judge. He there fore, entered a nolle prosequi, and the accused was discharged."

**COFFEE.**—Holders of Rio Coffee have been more stringent in their pretensions during the past three days, and their transactions reported, show some improvement in prices. The sales comprise 6000 bags, including 3900 yesterday, ex Yankee Blade, on private terms, and 100 at 9 1/2. The week's sales amount to 15,000 bags, and include 3272 at 9, 1855 at 9 1/4, 1149 at 9 1/2, 1850 at 9 1/4, and 3900 on private terms. Lonsdale's Weekly Statement, made previously to yesterday's sales, sets down the stock in first and second hands at 27,106 bags. The stock at the corresponding date last year was 29,729 bags. The imports from July 1st to date comprise 244,022 bags direct, against 31,043, showing a net increase of 212,979 bags. There has been a decrease in the stock this week of 1821 bags. Arrived this week 2958 bags comprising 5500 direct per Yankee Blade, and 485 eastwise. The market closed with continued firmness at 9 1/2.—*N. O. Bulletin April 3.*

**DEATH OF BISHOP HEDDING.**—At half past 12 o'clock, on Friday last, the venerable Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. Dr. Hedding, died of dropsy, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after a long and painful illness. More than a year ago he became aware that he was a victim of the disease under which he has finally fallen, and, during the past month or two, his end was constantly felt to be rapidly approaching.

**MRS. GAINES' CASE.**—The U. S. Supreme Court, which recommenced its session in Washington last week, it is stated, has refused a re-hearing to Mrs. Gaines, widow of Gen. Gaines, by a vote of 4 to 2. This we suppose ends the chapter. Had her claims been sustained, she would have been probably the wealthiest person in the United States. There have been times, during the progress of the suit, when, it is said, she might have compromised for half a million of dollars.

**PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC WORKS.**—A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the lease of the public works of the State to John Snodgrass, of Westmoreland county, and John Henry, of California, for a period of 14 years.

**A TALE OF EXTRAORDINARY SUFFERING WANT AND DEATH.**—The Fredericksburg, (Va.) News narrates the following extraordinary incidents in the life of a man named Watson, who some fifteen years ago, left Alexandria, settled in King George county as a merchant, married a highly respectable young lady, by whom he had four children, and subsequently became a widower and a bankrupt.

"With his little children, two of whom were daughters, he lived on a small farm which he rented, three miles below the line separating Stafford and King George. During the coldest of the weather in the latter part of December last, his children were seized with the whooping cough, and every one of them prostrated. Whilst thus confined, their father was taken with erysipelas, and in the same room lay the father and children, perfectly helpless. Whilst thus confined, some fends broke in his meat and fowl houses and stole every fowl and piece of meat on the farm. In doing so they passed through the garden, leveling the fence and thereby permitting the cattle and hogs to destroy all the vegetables intended for winter use. The only thing left for the support of that family was a small quantity of corn meal and some unroasted coffee. In that condition they lay a large portion of the time without water, without fire and without food.

"A poor widow in the neighborhood sent them a small piece of meat, and the oldest boy, not quite an ill as the rest, fed, as long as his strength would enable him, crawl to the fire place, stir up the dying embers, half cook some bread, fry a piece of meat, and with coffee without milk or sugar, attempt to relieve the hunger of his dying father and sisters. On one occasion, weak and feeble as he was he "staggered" through the snow to a neighbor's house to procure fire. At one time the father and children would be crying for water, and not a drop in the house and no one to bring it. Thus they lay for several days, until God, in his mercy, took two of the children. Two days did they lay corpses by the side of their sick parent, and no one to prepare them for sepulture and convey them to the tomb. A man accidentally passing by, called in, found the family as we have described them, the father blind and insensible, with his two dead children—one frozen to death—lying by his side, and left them in that condition. Two days after this the father died. The night preceding his death he had hemorrhage and bled most profusely. By his side were his son and his daughter barely able to raise their heads, but nerved in the occasion they sat by him the whole night alone, using every means their infant minds could suggest in staunching the blood. A poor widow, the day of Watson's death, heard of it, came to his house, and him and his two dead children buried, took the sick one home with her, nursed them, and has since restored them to health."

**WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.**—Friday communication was had on Friday evening, between the New Orleans telegraph office and the office of the New Orleans line in New York, giving the whole extent of nearly three hundred miles of wire having been successfully worked in a single circuit. Despatches were sent from New York to New Orleans, and answers received, sixty minutes ahead of time.

**TENNESSEE GOING AHEAD.**—The Tennessee Legislature has adjourned. Among the important laws passed were a Free Banking Law, a Homestead Exemption Law, various steps taken towards a reformed Practice in Courts of Justice, wise measures in relation to State Taxation and a comprehensive and admirable system of Internal Improvements, which gives the aid of the State to several railroads (now in progress in the State) under safe restrictions.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY** says that, by a large increase of stock on the road, they are now prepared to forward all goods consigned to them without detention.

**AN IMPORTANT FACT.**—General Sam Houston, in a late speech, is said to have stated a fact not generally known, and which is of importance to the families of soldiers who were murdered by order of Santa Anna, at Goliad, in 1836. It is that the Legislature of Texas, several years ago, passed an act, giving to the next of kin of each soldier who fell in that massacre, sixteen hundred acres of land; to be located on any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the State.

**HISSES.**—In Sidney Smith's "Sketches of Moral Philosophy," that somewhat celebrated individual says: A hiss is either foolish or treacherous, or sublime. The hissing of a pancake is absurd; the first faint hiss that rises from the extremity of the pit, on the evening of a new play, sinks the soul of the author within him, and makes him curse himself and his Thalia; the hissing of a cobra di capello is sublime—it is the whisper of death!

Upon coming into the office the other day we asked the "devil" what was his rule for punctuation.

Said he, "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then put in a comma; when I gasp, insert a semicolon; when I sneeze, a colon; and when I want another chew of tobacco, I insert a period." We cannot withhold these rules, so admirable for their simplicity, from the public.

**FLAX COTTON.**—Advices from Europe, state that the Chevalier Clausen has succeeded in disposing of his patent for preparing flax cotton, for about 11,000,000, besides a royalty in all manufacturing. He obtained £50,000 for his patent in France, £50,000 in England, £40,000 in Ireland, £25,000 in Scotland, and £20,000 each in both Belgium and Holland.

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

**Thirty-First Congress—First Session.**  
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Chase said he would be compelled to leave the city for a few weeks and asked a favor that the bill granting the Ohio State Teachers' Association leave to hold their annual meeting in Ohio, during the last 63 days over \$1,000,000. He said that in September last three millions of the public lands in Ohio 316,000 acres, chiefly leased lands, of the late State of Ohio were over \$5,000,000 in value. He said that the Ohio State Teachers' Association had been organized in Ohio, during the last 63 days over \$1,000,000. He said that in September last three millions of the public lands in Ohio 316,000 acres, chiefly leased lands, of the late State of Ohio were over \$5,000,000 in value. He said that the Ohio State Teachers' Association had been organized in Ohio, during the last 63 days over \$1,000,000.

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## Ohio Legislators.

**Wednesday, April 14.—Senate.**—The report of the committee on the bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

**Thursday, April 15.—Senate.**—The bill for the protection of the public lands, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

**Friday, April 16.—Senate.**—The bill for the protection of the public lands, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

**Saturday, April 17.—Senate.**—The bill for the protection of the public lands, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

**Sunday, April 18.—Senate.**—The bill for the protection of the public lands, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

**Monday, April 19.—Senate.**—The bill for the protection of the public lands, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

**Tuesday, April 20.—Senate.**—The bill for the protection of the public lands, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

**Wednesday, April 21.—Senate.**—The bill for the protection of the public lands, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

**Thursday, April 22.—Senate.**—The bill for the protection of the public lands, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed. The bill to amend the act to regulate the business of insurance, was read and passed. The bill was then taken up and passed.

## Saturday Evening, April 17, 1852

**APPOINTMENT FIXED.**—The House yesterday, by a decided vote, agreed to the Senate resolution, fixing the time of adjournment on the first Monday of May, to meet again in December next. Every man of ordinary discernment here, saw that, by the way things were going on, and the vast mass of work yet to be done, that there was a propriety in the measure. It was not to be expected that the farmers and business men could remain here during the entire summer, to the detriment of their private affairs.

We know this event will very much distress our amiable friend of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and those nervous gentlemen who have agreed with him that the salvation of the Loco-foco party depended upon the members hanging on all summer. With humble deference we suggest that the party has more business than this to answer for, and that if this were all, we should not entertain a tithe of the firm expectation of sending the entire Loco-foco party into a hopeless minority in Ohio that we at present entertain.—*Ohio State Journal.*

To find fault with political or personal friends, is the very last thing we desire to do; but when one of the most exceptional measures of the dominant party is thus endorsed by our Central organ, we respectfully ask it to maintain its position, not by a simple assertion, but by good, substantial reasons.

The issue is not fairly presented in the above article. If these gentlemen legislators had not time to attend to their duties, they should not have accepted office. They know, or ought to have known their capacity, and yet offered themselves to the people as men competent to put the new Constitution into operation, and having failed in this after a lengthy session, they have now no right to ask for a recess for six months in order that they may have a chance of getting sufficient knowledge to perform a duty for which nature never designed them.

When they found themselves incompetent to the task, instead of adjourning over, they should have resigned the power into the hands of the people, in order that another Legislature possessed of more wisdom might have been selected. But this is not the worst feature in the transaction. Half the time of the present session has been absolutely squandered in debating unnecessary resolutions and party bills. We have not room for an extended review, but we will allude to a few of the most prominent.

The Kossuth matter has occupied many days of the session, which might have been devoted to the regular business of legislators.

Several days of the session have been wasted in debating measures which belong to the duties of our members of Congress.

Several days of the session have been wasted in the consideration of bills, which were intended to legislate a half dozen Whigs out of office and put a half dozen Democrats in; and we are of the opinion that the time and money squandered in these useless debates, are worth more than all the Loco-focos who will be benefited by this miserable attempt to get whigs out of a few insignificant offices.

And it is only the present week, when we find a day occupied by the Senate and two days by the House in discussing a resolution to give away the arms of the State, a most pitiful, miserable, lame attempt to play the demagogue, by pretending to do that which they could not do.

Last week our neighbor of the Eagle was strong against an adjournment. This week he is equally strong for one. We hope his readers will compare the two articles, in order to understand the beauties of progressive democracy.

**THE DUTY OF WHIGS IN REGARD TO CANDIDATES.**—We conceive to be this: to strive in every honorable way to effect the nomination of the men of their choice. To labor vigilantly and unceasingly, and above all, openly for the men they prefer should be nominated before the Convention is held, and at in their Convention.

And when the nomination is once made, to labor a great deal harder—more incessantly and vigorously for the nominee than before, even though the men determined upon as candidates are not their individual preference. All men who take part in the incipient steps to a nomination and endeavor to have their own personal views carried out, are bound in honor to abide cheerfully by the decision made in accordance with the wishes and customs of their party.

Those who expect to derive benefit from victory in a nominating convention, should also be prepared for a defeat, and be ready, if thwarted in their wishes, to fight for principles as well as men, and go heart and hand for the nomination. Let us always have an open field and a fair fight—no backbiting or gouging—and no backsliding or slinking. The post of duty is to stand by the flag, and let no man desert the colors.—*Mr. Ver-non Whig.*

**THE ARMY SPECULATORS.**—We learn from Washington that, in view of the late abuses in the army in the matter of officers speculating upon the government, in the purchase of supplies, &c., the subject has been under the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. The result is, that they have determined to prepare a bill that will effectually put a stop to such practices in future.

**NEW HOUSE WARNERS.**—A "dew fire" has just been patented in London, in other words a new method of warming rooms by means of a series of thin metal plates placed in an ordinary grate, and heated by gas obtained from a decomposition of water. The plates become red hot, and are kept so by a combustion of gas, and so you can dispense with coals. Compared to the latter, it is said to be cheaper, more cleanly, and healthy.

**SPEAKING TELEGRAPH.**—An exchange says: The French and English journals are speculating more or less upon the practicability of turning the electric telegraph that connects England and France via the Channel, into a medium of conversational intercourse. The *modus operandi* is this: A plate of silver and one of zinc are taken into the mouth, one above and the other below the tongue. They are then placed in contact with the wire, and wires issuing from the mouth so prepared, are conveyed across the Channel by the wire—in a whisper, we suppose, though the account does not say. It has been tried, it is said, with successful results.

**NEW YORK ART UNION.**—The district attorney of New York has made a motion to confiscate all the property of the Art Union on account of its illegality, but the court has not yet rendered its decision.

**TARTAR ON THE TETHER.**—A singular paper was lately read before the French Academy of Sciences, from M. Mandl, entitled "Micro-copic investigations as to the nature of the tartar and mucous coverings of the tongue and teeth." If we are to believe Mons. Mandl's microscope, the human mouth is a perfect cataract. Leuwenhoeck had already told us that the human mouth was peopled with millions of infusory animals, and that the mucous secretions of its surface was a t. e. ocean; but it remained for M. Mandl to discover that the tartar which covers the surface of the teeth is formed of the mountains of the dead of these inhabitants of this ocean. M. Mandl knows not to what cause to attribute the origin of these microscopic animals, but he has ascertained, as says, that they are most numerous in persons who live on spare diet.

**CIRCUMSTANCES.**—When Gen. Cass was invited to attend a National meeting at Chicago, he took measures for the security of his lives of American seamen, and the protection of the millions of property transported on the lakes and rivers of the great West, he could neither find time to meet with his fellow citizens or give a respectful answer to the invitation. With a frigidity that would have done credit to an iceberg, he said, "Circumstances would prevent his attendance." The same person lately received an invitation to a "Democratic" dance at Baltimore, and in the midst of his Sensationalities, he finds no difficulty in answering at length. The natural inference is, that he deems a political "hoe down" more deserving of his attention than the improvement of our rivers and harbors, or the welfare of the whole maritime interest of the West.—*Sandusky Register.*

**SACKING A CITY.**—On the surrender of the City of Buenos Ayres to Gen. Urquiza lately, there was great disorder among the populace and soldiers. Among the riotous orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering shall be executed within a quarter of an hour, and upon the spot." Directly after the embarkation of Rosas, General Murella disbanded his troops, who went to plundering and sacking houses, &c., in consequence of which Urquiza ordered a division of infantry against the mob, 200 of whom were killed. Better order was restored.