

## Late Foreign News.

### IRELAND.

**Dublin, Aug. 18.** Mr. O'Connell and his family arrived at Dunmore-est at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, by the Milford packet, and proceeded to Waterford at half past 6, accompanied by crowds who had hastened from all quarters to welcome him on the news of his arrival, and who would have drawn the carriage the whole way (eight miles) if permitted, but this Mr. O'Connell would not allow. The multitudes on foot and horseback then formed in procession, many carrying green boughs after the carriage, which proceeded at a slow pace to Waterford, which they did not reach till near 9 o'clock. Crowds still continued to arrive along the line of procession, and bonfires were lit on the surrounding hills and at favorable stations as the carriage passed. The enthusiasm of the people was so great, that, not satisfied with this, they set fire to some furze hedges, in the fields adjoining the line of march, amidst universal cheers. The effect of these fires in the shades of evening, which fell ere the procession reached Waterford, is described as singularly picturesque, when viewed from the city against a very dark sky in the background. Some of the vessels in the river had their rigging hung with lamps, and the majority had on the news of his arrival at Dunmore hoisted their colors. Triumphant arches and festoons were got up on the quays with incredible expedition; a large bonfire was lit at the foot of Barron-street, opposite to Cummin's hotel, which had been prepared for Mr. O'Connell, and nearly all the remaining population paraded the adjacent streets in anxious expectation of his approach. On his arrival he instantly stepped up to the balcony, and proceeded to address the natives, (frequently interrupted by cheers and laughter at his humorous allusions to former incidents,) as follows: "Fellow countrymen, (huzza,) you seem as merry as if you were going to beat the Beresfords again. (Cheers and laughter.) It is a fine thing to toil for so brave and honest a people as the Irish. (Cheers.) They beat us, however, on the title question this time, but with the blessing of God, and the assistance of the people, I will them the next time. (Cheers, and cries of 'you will.') We will also have a rap at the rotten corporations, and grind some of the fat ones belonging to them. (Grind them, grind them.) I suppose you know them all? (We do, well.) You have all heard something of repeal too! (Deafening cheers.) Well, I have only to tell you, that from all I have heard and seen, I am as thorough-going a repealer now as when I left Ireland. (Tremendous cheers.) Go on quietly and peaceably, and don't mind noticing such traitors as John Matthew Galway. (Groans, and a cry of 'Henry Winston Barron.') Oh, ay! he's not as bad as Galway. What a Luttrell that Galway is!—but he's bad enough. By the law, Harry's no great things, (laughter,) there might easily be got a better boy; so at the next election we must send him to the right-about, and small blame to us. (Cheers.) You must not expect me to make a long speech to-night. I have been tossed about to-day for several hours on the seas, in some sort of a vessel with a chimney and a kettle of boiling water to set her a-going; and as I feel somewhat fatigued and in want of sleep, I am sure you will excuse me." (Cheers.) He then withdrew, and the people dispersed.

He dined on Friday at the invitation of a deputation of the citizens of Waterford, visited the Roman Catholic Bishop, (Dr. Abraham,) heard mass, and received the sacrament the same day. On Saturday he was expected at Clonmel, where another public dinner was prepared for him, on his way to Derlinare.

**Disturbances in Tipperary.** During the early part of last week dreadful fighting took place at the collieries between the old factions of the Shanavits and Caravats; a regular battle, it is said, was fought with fire arms, as well as the usual weapons of sticks and stones, in which many suffered.

At the fair of Bilboa, on Monday last, another violent fight took place between the factions of the Gleasons and the Raikes, in which about twenty heads were broken; but, as no fire-arms were seen amongst the combatants, the authorities let them fight it out harmoniously.

**Dublin, Aug. 16.** The Cholera. The lamentable increase of this disease in Dublin can no longer be concealed or disregarded. The authorities of this city were willing to avoid further the already dangerously nervous state of the public mind on this topic, but the facts have at length borne down all the problematical benefits of silence, and concealment is no longer thought of. No less than 158 new cases in the city have been announced to-day. One of these is, alas! too public—a poor woman expiring on the footpath in Marlborough-street, having been refused all ingress by the frightened inmates of the houses in whose vicinity she was seized with the symptoms of this dreadful disorder. No hospital was open this morning for her reception, and the afflicting spectacle of her destitution and suffering has, no doubt, had a very injurious predisposing effect on many of the timid female passengers and residents, whose countenances betrayed their extreme alarm at the proximity of such danger to themselves and families.

I am, however, happy in being able to state, that at this moment the Metropolitan Cholera Hospital is re-opened at Grange Gorman-lane, and undergoing a hasty preparation for the reception of patients and the prevention of similar afflicting, and indeed widely dangerous, scenes. The parochial physicians and officers of health are to have the superintendence of the wards allotted to their respective parishes. Sir William Gossett has sent on the instant £500, as a Government advance to defray the first expenses, till some arrangement can be effected to establish a regular fund to meet the daily charges, which may now be reckoned on as a matter of course. Accounts from Castlebar, county of Mayo, speak of the speed with which sufferers are now carried off there with astonishment. Our physicians say, that the attacks of this season much more resemble the Asiatic Cholera than those of 1832.

**From Jamaica.** The schooner Joseph Y. Tomkins, Taylor arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal. Capt. T. has politely favored us with a file of the Jamaica Herald, to the 30th September, from which we glean the following items:

On the night of the 7th September, several severe shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Port Royal. The Herald says:

"There were, indeed, four distinct shocks within the space of about two minutes—but the first was truly awful and alarming. Many persons were awakened by it and found themselves rocking in their beds, while the roofs, shingling of the houses, and furniture were rattling—the glass on the sideboards ringing, and lamps swinging to and fro. It was both preceded and followed by a sudden gust of wind, accompanied by rain and a peculiar noise, resembling the rumbling of heavy carriages at a distance. The undulations were from east to west, and the duration of the first shock, from 10 to 15 seconds—the other three shocks followed in quick succession, but were gradually fainter to the last. It is but too probable that this was but a slight effect of a more dreadful and disastrous convulsion that may have occurred at the same moment on the continent; and we shall look with much anxiety for intelligence from thence."

The same paper of the 11th says:

"The earthquakes appear from our country letters to have been severely felt from one end of the Island to the other, and to have caused great consternation. We have not heard that it occasioned any serious damage. Houses, however, have been more or less injured in almost every parish."

It is stated in the paper of the 9th that a serious mutiny occurred on board the schr. J. Y. Tomkins, which sailed from Port Royal on the 9th September, during which an attempt was made on the life

of the master. The captain of a British vessel of war observing the schooner's flag hoisted *Union-down*, sent a boat to her and secured the mutineers. They were subsequently taken before the magistrates of Port Royal, for examination, the result of which was that the full particulars of the case should be submitted to the Attorney-General, the men, in the meantime, remaining in prison. Col. Harrison, the United States Consul, being anxious to enable the vessel to proceed on her voyage, was desirous of having the offenders delivered over to him, in irons, that he might send them home for trial—but he was informed, that, as they had already been given into the custody of the authorities there, nothing could be decided upon until the Attorney-General's opinion was ascertained.

The papers are full of complaints of the conduct of the "apprentices," or negroes, since their emancipation, but make no mention of disturbances of moment. Apprehensions are entertained that owing to their refusing to work more than eight hours a day, the raising of sugar will cease to be profitable to the proprietors. Neither offers of money nor of extra allowances by exchange of time, nor reasonings as to the mischief which must result in the estates, will induce the negroes to work at night.

The accounts from Demarara also represent that Island to be in a very distracted state. Martial Law had been proclaimed at St. Kitts, and it was supposed the other colonies would require a resort to it. It is stated that the negroes had set all authority at defiance. *Baltimore American.*

### From the United States Gazette.

#### THE TOMATO.

An article on the use of the Tomato, in assisting and regulating digestion, published first in the New York Farmer, is going the rounds of papers. The writer of that place suggests the possibility of making from it "a sauce" which would keep through the year. I had supposed most persons accustomed to the use of the castor were familiar with Tomato Catsup, the best of all articles of the kind I have met with, but as some of your readers may not know how to make it, and with a hope that this communication may meet the eye of the writer above referred to, let me say this vegetable if sliced in fine pieces, seasoned with Cayenne pepper, and a few cloves simmered slowly for three or four hours, and then strained through a fine sieve and bottled close, will make an admirable Catsup, which will keep for years and ever improve.

I used a very choice bottle of it last year which was made in my family in 1827. But it should also be known that this fruit will ripen some time longer than the natural season. If a plant, root and all, be pulled just before frost, and suspended in a dry airy apartment, as branches well loaded may be cut and hung up or laid on the floor. By this process I have enjoyed them till late in November—the ripe fruit may be kept through the entire winter and even till it comes in season again by putting it up just as it comes from the bush in strong brine.

To have it in the greatest perfection, the seed should be selected from the largest fruit: there are varieties, and the largest kind are preferable because they have fewer seed and more pulp. I have raised them weighing  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a lb., as the plant grows and extends itself, the branches should be kept from trailing on the ground by forked sticks or poles, and suffered to extend themselves as widely as they will; the fruit is thus preserved from an earthly taste; and a single plant in a rich soil and well attended to, with plenty of sun and water, will fully cover six square feet, and produce abundantly. The cultivation of this vegetable is well worth the attention of laboring men and poor women who have ever so little ground attached to their houses, because it yields so much—is a great improvement to so many simple dishes—as hash and soup—and it is both wholesome and good in the raw state, if sliced and seasoned with salt and pepper.

**Anecdote.**—A few days since a Bank man of this city, who had caused four 25 cent pieces, issued during the present year, to be gilt, in order to give them the appearance of gold, for the purpose of passing his jokes upon Jackson men, was exhibiting them in the presence of several friends of the administration, one of whom expressed a wish to possess the Jackson money, upon which the Bank man remarked that he felt no particular attachment for it, and would be quite as well satisfied with Bank notes.—Whereupon the Jackson man proposed to give a \$20 note of the Bank of the U. S. which he had in his possession, for the four pieces. The Bank man, after cautioning the other against the risk of being deceived, and telling him he must not complain if they turned out to be counterfeit, and after the Jackson man had replied that he was under no apprehensions of the kind, and that he should feel perfectly satisfied, exchanged the one for the other. The bargain being completed, and the exchange made, the man stated the facts that the pieces were twenty-five cent pieces, with nothing more than a covering to give them the appearance of gold, and that the Jackson man was deceived, to which the Jackson man replied that he was perfectly aware of the fact; that he knew they were nothing more than silver, and that they amounted in value to a dollar, and the note he had exchanged for them was a counterfeit, and was worth nothing. It is needless to say against whom the laugh was raised. *Baltimore Repub.*

### From the Indiana American.

**Brookville.** Brookville was settled during the late war, and soon after, when the hostilities had ceased—when peace was restored, and the few whites who had settled in this part of the then Territory of Indiana had become on terms of amity, with the "red men of the forest." The town settled rapidly—buildings were erected—though temporary in structure were of considerable value. It was then the principal town of trade in what was called the old and new purchase. Stores, Taverns, Mechanic shops and dwelling houses were reared almost beyond possibility. Commerce was entered into; enterprising men were busily engaged in speculation upon the products of the county with foreign parts. Soon the spirit of trade rose to such a pitch, to produce in the minds of trading men a desire still to arrive at greater wealth and distinction. Banks were resorted to. Thousands of bills on pigmy Banks throughout the State were issued, and Brookville was not behind her neighboring villages in this particular, and paper money in Franklin County was plentiful—all things went on swimmingly for a season; but the times underwent a change, and those Banking institutions, not having any foundation, went to destruction, dragging in their trail hundreds of devoted citizens; thousands of willing tools; and myriads of reluctant dupes.

Individuals, who resided in Brookville, who had borrowed from the Bank, money to carry on business, and erect buildings, were prostrated amid the general ruin. Property was mortgaged. Much of the most valuable real estate was transferred to the Brookville branch Bank; from it to the Bank of Vincennes, and that institution falling largely in debt to the U. S. Bank, made a transfer of the property into the hands of that Bank, where it has remained until about two years ago. Other valuable property was mortgaged to non-residents, by other persons, who becoming insolvent, in order to extricate themselves, gave up their home, finding themselves unable to redeem their hard earned property.

There is no town, or Country in the west, possessing greater advantages, than ours, in point of natural power to propel machinery. It is, we believe, conceded that the two branches of Whitewater, and especially in the neighborhood of Brookville are among the best mill streams, in the whole State. And not only has nature done much for our benefit, but art has been brought into requisition, to improve, adorn, and beautify our Country.

There are now in operation, within a few miles of Brookville, three extensive Cotton Factories, eight or ten flour Mills and as many Saw Mills, all by water power, and still there are many good situations unoccupied, upon which might be erected valuable machinery.

Brookville, at present presents a lively aspect, several large buildings are now "being erected," among which we might mention a very large and splendid establishment, intended for a Paper Mill, which in conjunction with the Flouring Mill (both being together) will be well calculated to do a heavy business, as they are in the hands of [Messrs. Philips & Spear of Cincinnati] gentlemen of experience and persevering industry.

As a village, we feel the want of several mechanics, such as a Hatter, Tinner, Baker, Silver Smith, and Gun-Smith, all of which we have no doubt would do well here. And as an inducement for those who are seeking a new place of residence, if they locate themselves here, we offer them the extreme healthiness of the place, for while the surrounding country and neighboring villages have been visited by the ravages of disease, Brookville has stood, and still stands unscathed by the pestilential storms.

**BOASTING.**—"We will march to Washington," said the Whigs, "and decide the Bunk question with the bayonet."—"We are on the eve of a revolution," said the great Pacificator, Mr. Clay, on the floor of the Senate.—"We will compel the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the deposits—We will compel the President."—(President Jackson!)—"to retrace his steps peaceably if we can, forcibly, if we must!" said Mr. Binney, in his Sunday harangue, in the streets of Baltimore. "It would," said another patriot, "have been a heaven directed bullet, had he (General Jackson) been killed at New Orleans!"—"Better," said another reckless traitor, "had New Orleans have fallen, than General Jackson lived to veto the charter of the United States Bank!"

Treason has not yet raised her crest!—No armed band has yet marched upon Washington to trample upon the only free nation upon earth! We are not yet in the midst of a revolution. Force dare not wag its finger against the Government, though urged by a thousand Binneys: Andrew Jackson lives a terror to intestine traitors; curs that may bark but dare not bite—unless they covet a dog's death. But bragging is not yet ended—the pusillanimous now amuse themselves, through the columns of the Whig papers, with accounts of "Glorious Victories!" and how the battle cry of "to the rescue!" as if we were indeed in the midst of a revolution: and so we are; but it is one of Clay's revolutions, which neither breeds, war, pestilence, nor famine!—It is a revolution, of big words—all sound and fury without truth or substance.

Their glorious victory in Louisiana turns out to be a defeat. They have now three votes in the House of Representatives, one of which the election of General Ripley, has killed. The Wigs hereafter have two votes, the democrats one. So much for that Bank victory. In Missouri they got a single member in St. Louis, all the rest they have lost: So much for that glorious victory. In Illinois, they came out at the little end of the horn! So much for that glorious victory. In Indiana! why what of that? There's no election in that State, the present year for members of Congress; then in what consists the victory? In Alabama, the Wigs came to the rescue too late and too weak. Alabama is firm for the Constitution and Jackson. And North Carolina! North Carolina that resisted all the overturns and wiles of the Nullifiers of her sister, South Carolina; she fall in the snare of the Bank Wigs? Never! North Carolina is true to herself, to the Constitution, and binds herself, indissolubly to those who have the courage to defend it. In Mississippi, the King of the Senate, Mr. Polk, never have it in his power to disgrace his State in the Senate after the present session.

Look out gentlemen, for assistance elsewhere. Raise the war-hoop in some other quarter. The game is up in the West & in the South: The people of Pennsylvania cannot be deceived with any more Bobadil stories. *Lancaster Jour.*

### From the Ohio Farmer.

#### PRESERVING SEED WHEAT.

**MR. MEDARY.** There are various expedients for cleaning seed-grain, (wheat or rye.) For 20 years I have used brine and lime with the utmost satisfaction.—I take two wash tubs, fill  $\frac{1}{2}$  full of water in which I dissolve as much salt as it will take cold, in this brine I put 1 bushel of seed grain, stir and skim it, by which means all the chaff, smut and imperfect grains are skimmed off. Then I put 2 sticks across the empty tub—set on them a corn basket, in which I pour the brine and brine. The brine passes into the empty tub, while the grain remains in the basket—which should then be emptied upon a dry floor, and the operation repeated until a sufficient quantity is washed; then let it be raked about two inches thick and two quarts of slacked lime to the bushel, sifted over it. In this state let it remain for 12 hours frequently stirring it with a rake to bring the lime in contact with every grain—after which it should be sown.

As I understand it, the brine and lime destroy all the smut and eggs of the insects and the specific gravity of the water being increased by the salt, will float all the smut, chaff and damaged grains. If Rye or Cockle be mixed with the seed, it may be screened before sown, or these cut out before harvest in the field. *AGRICOLA.*

Sept. 14th, 1834.

**SMALL BEER.** The receipt below for making small beer for this hot weather, is too good to remain as little known. If you are disposed to insert it in your paper, you may promote the comfort of your friends and the cause of pleasant drink. For making 3 gallons of Beer or 1 full pail, take 1 quart West India Molasses,

- 20 drops Oil Spruce,
- 15 " Oil Wintergreen,
- 10 " Oil Sassafras,

Fill the pail with hot water—mix them well—let it stand until it has become blood warm—then add one pint yeast—let it remain ten or twelve hours—bottle it—and in three hours it is fit for use and first rate.

**A parrot Case.**—A lady and a cooper have had a lawsuit, at New Orleans, about a parrot, which both claimed as their property. Poor Poll was finally adjudged to the Cooper who has been obliged to ship it to France for safe keeping.

### FREDERICKSBURG, September 20.

We mentioned, in our last, that Mr. Win. S. Archer, of the House of Representatives, had made an assault, on Friday, with a cane, upon the senior editor of the Enquirer. We have since learnt that a short time afterwards the son of Mr. Ritchie attacked Mr. Archer, and a rencontre ensued. We feel authorised, from the publicity which the affair has attained, to state that Mr. Archer and young Mr. Ritchie, attended by their respective friends, passed thro' town, this week, on their way to the District, for the purpose of settling their differences by a duel. From what we have heard, we have not the slightest hope of an accommodation of the matter, and, as the police of the District are too polite to interfere, we look upon a meeting, however much to be deplored, as inevitable. *Arena.*

The Petersburg Intelligencer, which came to hand after the foregoing was in type, says,

"We take great pleasure in informing our readers, upon authority to be relied on, that the unfortunate difference between Mr. Archer and Mr. Ritchie, (the son of the senior editor of the Enquirer) has been happily adjusted."

### From the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

**APPLES.** There has not been such a scarcity of apples in this part of the country since the year 1794. The cold weather in May destroyed almost all the fruits on the hills and in the valleys. Some persons have a few apples and will make a small quantity of cider, but the great part have hardly enough for apple pies, and will be destitute of cider, apple sauce and winter apples. So far as we have observed, there are more apples on the trees in the meadows and low lands near Connecticut river, than any where else. We have heard old people make the same remark in regard to apples in 1794.

It affords us pleasure to state, that since the disappearance of the Cholera from this place business has greatly revived. Steam Boats and other vessels continue to ply regularly upon the Lake: and, to appearances, are doing, all circumstances considered, a profitable business. They come with a goodly number of passengers, most of whom are emigrants, destined for the "far west." The revenue of the Canal, during the month which has just expired, exhibits a great increase over the corresponding month of the last year. This is owing to the late conditional regulation of the rates of toll, by which a greater amount is, and will continue to be exacted, until the former price of transportation, is restored. *Cleveland Herald, Oct. 4.*

**A queer Oath.** The Tennessee Convention, which was lately in session, for the purpose of re-modelling the Constitution of that state, had considerable difficulty in settling the phraseology of the oath to be taken by the members of the Legislature. A great variety of forms were offered by various members, and among others the following by Mr. McKinney. It was rejected, we believe, but we are of opinion it comes nearer than any other form, to the course followed by a great many members of the Legislative bodies, and that it might be taken with less risk of violation than the ordinary oath.—"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that as a member of this General Assembly, I will, in the first place, do the best I can for myself—in the second place for my friends—and in the third place for the State of Tennessee." *N. Y. Courier.*

**The Summit of Bliss.** A marriage was celebrated a few weeks since, in a romantic spot on the top of the Blue Ridge, under the broad arch of Heaven. The parties having obtained license in a county in which they did not reside, deemed it necessary to be within the jurisdiction of the clerk issuing the process; and, at the appointed hour here came the groom and his train from one point, the bride with her fair posse from another. After the nuptial tie was drawn, the parties separated, in the manner and direction in which they came—but only temporarily, we presume. The scene was one of singular interest; and we have no doubt the fond pair, in their journey through the dark vale of life will never forget what was to them, at that moment, a Summit of Bliss. *Charleston Free Press*

### From the St. Louis Republican.

**DREADFUL CALAMITY.** The steamboat Fairy Queen, arrived at this port last evening, brings most melancholy intelligence from the steam boat Banner. This boat burst her boiler near a place called the Devil's Island, on Thursday last, by which accident five persons lost their lives, and thirteen others were wounded. The bow of the boat, (a letter states) "was very much shattered—every thing torn away—the boiler deck gone, and the boiler which burst, overboard. It was with difficulty that the boat was kept from sinking, and equally hard to keep her from burning up." She was at last got ashore, and a short time afterwards the Fairy Queen came up, rendered all the assistance in her power, took on board all the passengers, landed the wounded at Cape Girardeau, and brought the others to this port. We understand that the Banner stopped her engine for a moment only, to repair some part of it: she again started, and the fatal accident happened.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as far as could be ascertained: H. Byrne, a Dunkard, passenger from Dark county, Ohio, on his way to Jonesborough, Illinois, to purchase land, so badly scalded as to make it useless to remove him, no doubt dead; William Burr, mate, scalded, dead; Jacob Stone, a boy of fifteen years of age, killed; B. Ball, who came on board at America, from the Harry Hill, missing, supposed to be drowned; one of the firemen, drowned. A Mr. D. Sheaffer, of Baltimore, badly scalded; Mr. Morrill, of Washington City, do.; Capt. Evans, do.; John Cable, engineer, do.; Thomas Perry, fireman, do.; Geo. Bowtell, engineer, do.; Theophilus Merkle do.; A. Smith, of Cape Girardeau, do.; Mr. Johnson, of Alton, struck by something in the forehead; Henry Landon, sailor, jaw broke; H. C. Lewis, carpenter, shoulder broke; Sam —, sailor, thick broke and otherwise injured; William —, slightly scalded; Westly Hathaway, of Ky. slightly scalded, and another passenger, name unknown, do. Besides these, there are three or four others slightly scalded. The dead were buried at Cape Girardeau, and the sufferers provided with medical and other attendance.

**Cholera.** The report of the Board of Health of Savannah of the 24th Sept., states that no cases of cholera had appeared in that place for three successive days, and only one the last six. The disease had assumed a milder form on the plantations; but on some plantations it has been known to subside, and even disappear for a few days altogether, and then return with increased violence. Between six and seven hundred have already fallen victims to it on about 15 plantations. Not more than five or six cases had occurred at Augusta. *N. C. Star.*

### Omnium-Gatherum.

**New Invention for making Brick.** The Washington (Geo.) Spy, of the 20th ult., states that a machine for making brick, recently invented by Capt. Thos. B. Shaw, of Clarksville, is now in full operation in the vicinity of that place, and makes about one thousand bricks per hour, with seven hands and one pair of oxen. The clay is thrown into the machine in its natural state, and from its gradual operation and working up, is perpetually casting and moulding out solid brick with smooth fronts and ends, which for squareness and beauty have never been equalled in any part of the country. The brick can be made of any size and shape, suitable for forming a square or circle. The whole construction appears to be plain, simple and cheap, and can be carried on by negroes or any other persons. The respectable inventor has taken out a patent. *N. C. Star.*

**On Preserving Seed Corn.** A writer in the Rockville (Indiana) Herald says:—"Gather your seed corn in the fall, before it is fit to grind; strip off about half the husk, tie the ears together, and hang them in your garret, and if they get well smoked, so much the better. Thus, the corn gets dry, before the cold weather sets in, and is preserved from freezing, while that which is put up in a damp state, (which frequently happens in this country) remains in that situation until the freeze injures the bud and prevents it from growing. Last fall I gathered my seed corn out of the field middling early, and kept it in the garret till planting time; my corn came up well, while that of my neighbors did not more than half grow. *Ohio Farmer.*

We copy the following from a New Castle (Eng) paper of recent date:

**"Singular Circumstance.** Last week an aged female (a widow) who resided at North Shields, applied to the officers of St. John's parish for relief. Some doubts being entertained respecting her claims, an investigation took place, when it was clearly ascertained that her last service was in that parish, in the family of Mr. Edward Wilson, about thirty years ago, and that she is actually a niece of the celebrated General Washington. "Sic transit gloria mundi." It is unnecessary to add that relief was immediately granted.

**Cholera in Philadelphia.** The official report of intemptions in Philadelphia, during the last week, (to 24th Sept.) contains twelve cases of death by cholera. The disease, however, does not appear to have assumed an epidemic, or otherwise alarming form, and from the lateness of the season, we trust it will not prevail to any serious extent. *N. Y. Enquirer.*

**Methodists.** It appears by the Wesleyan Journal published in Maine, that the present number of Methodist Clergymen, in the world is upwards of three thousand, and the members of that church more than a million. The first Methodist Conference was held June 25th, 1774, in London, and the number of Methodist preachers at that time throughout the world, was only six.

**The first snow.** Snow fell upon the White Mountains to the depth of a foot in some places on Thursday night of the week before last, (18th Sept.) and for several mornings afterwards the ice was of the thickness of a dollar at Crawford's. *Id.*

**To Cure a Dysentery.** Boil a pint of milk which thicken with an egg; add one large spoonful of salt and some quantity of allspice.

**Cockroaches.** Take a deep plate or dish, and nearly fill the bottom part with molasses and water; set it near their haunts, with some chips from the shelf to the edge of the dish for the insects to travel on. In this way they may be caught, and apparently drowned, but will often revive when thrown out of the place. To render their extermination sure, they should be stamped on, or thrown into a fire.

**Sun-flower seed—Cure for Founder.** "The seeds of sun-flower," says a correspondent of the Zanesville Gazette, "are one of the best remedies known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will effect a perfect cure." The seed should be given as soon as it is discovered that the horse is foundered. *Ohio Farmer.*

**Awful Catastrophe.** A few days ago, a small vessel bound from St. Michaels, Md. to Baltimore, was capsized off Tilghman's point, and all the persons in the cabin at the time, seven in number, ladies and children, were drowned. The vessel was raised and their bodies carried to St. Michaels and interred. *N. C. Star.*

It is stated in the Cumberland, (Md.) Advocate of Tuesday that eleven bears were seen a few miles West of that town, one day last week. And one weighing 150 lbs. was recently killed in the neighborhood of Emmitsburgh, Md.

It is stated in the Nashville Republican, on the authority of a letter dated 23d June, that Col. S. F. Austin, of Texas has been sentenced to five years imprisonment and ten years punishment, by the Mexican government.

A confectioner in an English country town, advertises for a journeyman candy maker, &c, in the following terms—"one who fears God and understands jellies and ices."

**Feathers.** They are not always a protection from lightning. Geese have been killed this season in Ohio by lightning; also black birds in great numbers.

**Baltimore Rail-Road.** The receipts on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, from persons travelling on the section between Baltimore and Fredrick, during the month of July, amounted to more than eighty thousand dollars.

**The slave trade.** It appears from the correspondence which has been transmitted to both houses of the British Parliament by the Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, and Rio Janeiro, slave trade is still carried on to a great extent, notwithstanding the ships of war which the British Government have stationed along the African coast.

**The Bunker Hill Aurora says.**—"We rejoice to perceive that the workmen have commenced repairing the passage way leading from the street to the Monument with a view to the commencement of operations on this long neglected work. We understand that a large quantity of stone is now in readiness at the quarry for transportation."

Three adjoining frame buildings were destroyed by fire in Pottsville, Pa. last Friday morning, in a quarter of the borough inhabited by black people. The buildings in which the fire broke out was unoccupied at the time, leading to the belief that the mischief was caused by an incendiary.

**Taxable Property in New York.** We understand that the aggregate amount of property found by the Assessors of this city to be taxable, is about 188 millions of dollars.