

throughout the country, will in the course of a few years, have a material effect in improving the quality of our flocks.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

RESPECTABILITY AND HIGH STANDING.

There scarcely exist, in the English language, two words of more variable signification. If we perceive a person who is well dressed, we say his appearance is *respectable*. Of a wealthy man we say, no matter what his vices, he is of *high standing* and great *respectability*. We say such a lawyer is possessed of *respectable* talents, although those talents are used, not to further the purposes of justice and equity; but to defend vice and iniquity by sophisticated arguments and perversion of the principles of justice.—Such a merchant we say is of *high standing*, although his predominant qualities be selfishness and avarice, and his fortune have been created by his talent to impose on the credulity or ignorance of his fellows. No two words are more abused than these; and often do we hear even virtuous and good men, pronounce this or that man to be wealthy, and, consequently, *respectable*.

Some remedy should be sought for the abuse of words, which, if the abuse continue, will ultimately be considered as expressions of contempt, by every moral and upright man. Virtue and knowledge alone should be held up as pre-requisites to respectability and high standing; for all must admit that the first is amiable and really to be respected and esteemed, and none can deny that the greater our true knowledge is, (it is immaterial whether that knowledge be gained from books or the contemplation of the works of the Omniscient that surround us,) the more apt are we to act from just principles and unerring motives; none can deny that, the greater our ignorance is, the more likely it is that absurd prejudices and unjustifiable prepossessions will preponderate over the maxims of reason and the laws of justice.

Virtue and knowledge alone can form any just—any durable, distinction between man and man. The possession of wealth is transient and uncertain, and he who to-day can draw a check for a hundred thousand, to-morrow may grovel in the dust; but he who is virtuous enjoys an internal happiness, and he who is wise possesses a treasure to which the gilded vanities of the world can bring no parallel.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

DEATH BY DRINKING COLD WATER.

The number of deaths in this city, the last week, imputed to a too free use of cold water, is exceedingly melancholy. We are fully persuaded that something more than cold water, however, has an agency in these sudden and often fatal affections of the sanguineous system. So far as our own observations have extended, laboring people are the most liable to injuries from drinking cold water, when the atmospheric temperature is very high, and a majority of those who have died, have been either grossly intemperate, or were strongly inclined to it. There is a mistaken notion prevailing, the laboring part of the community, that if the weather is excessively warm, it is necessary to take the more spirit. Nothing can be more erroneous, or any practice more pernicious. The less spirit a man drinks, the better it is for him, under all circumstances. A constant use of liquors, of a stimulating nature, deranges, by a slow but certain train of operations, all the animal functions, and places the nervous and circulating systems in that peculiar condition, that any extraordinary excitement has a constant tendency to explode the powers of life in an instant. Such, we believe, was the state of those who have been the victims of an immoderate use of cold water; they have carried on the excitement, by a steady and habitual course of tipping, till a sudden change in the secretory organs, by a draught of water several degrees below the temperature of their own bodies, produces an instantaneous apoplexy, or induces the most aggravated spasms in the stomach and bowels which quickly terminate the life of the unhappy victim.

Those physicians who have had the most experience with these cases, if called in seasonably, have found that free blood-letting, and emetics which operate quickly and powerfully, are the most certain means of overcoming the apoplectic symptoms, and restoring the natural heat of the body. Oftentimes, however, the patient falls down and breathes his last before any one is aware of his being indisposed, and the purificative process follows with the rapidity of lightning—which shows most conclusively, that the vis insita of the muscular fibre is annihilated, and all hope, therefore, of recalling the nervous power is forever lost.

Such are often the fatal results of indulging in intemperance, which exposes the individual to instantaneous death, by simply quenching his thirst with that pure, invigorating element—Water, which the God of nature has so abundantly supplied for his necessities and use.

Some write for money, and some write for rage; I write a couplet just to fill a page.

Kentucky Journal.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JULY 19.—We have been favored by our correspondents of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and Boston Patriot, with slips containing extracts from London papers of the 11th, and Liverpool to the 14th ult. brought by the ship *Topaz*, which arrived at Boston on Saturday. It will be seen by the account of the markets given below, that there had been a fall in the price of cotton. The public funds had also fallen considerably within a short period; the 3 per cents. from 98 to 82, without any satisfactory reason being assigned for this reduction.

The Rev. Abraham Rees, D. D. editor of the *Cyclopaedia*, &c. died in London on the 9th, in the 82d year of his age.

The Marquis of Hastings had returned to England; and is to succeed Marquis Wellesly as lord lieutenant of Ireland. On Mr. O'Connell's return to Ireland, something like a triumph or public welcome was got up on the occasion. He made a suitable address to the people who crowded around him.

A letter from a British officer, dated at Chitagon, February 4th, speaks confidently of a speedy termination of hostilities with the Burmese, and of the British being able to negotiate a treaty on their own terms.

A letter from Liverpool of the 11th June, makes the following statement:

"The import of cotton into Liverpool this year, as compared with that of last year during the same period, has been 276,000 bags against 212,600, the excess consisting of about 14,000 American, 19,000 Brazil, 5,000 East India, 22,000 Egyptian, and 3,000 West India, &c. in all 64,000 bags; and though the stocks in the ports are estimated at 296,000 only, against 374,000 in June last year, yet as prices are just double what they then were, the present stocks exceed those of last year, in point of value, in no less a sum than £1,500,000, upon a moderate computation. Supplies continue to come forward freely, and a vessel from New-York and Havre, within these few days, has contributed to shake the confidence of holders. The total import of the week amounts to 24,950 packages, and the sales to about 1970, consisting of 10 fair to good Sea Islands at 31d; 410 Up-lands, at 15½ to 16d for ordinary to middling, 16 to 18d for fair to good, and 19d for fine; 570 New-Orleans at 16½ to 20½d; 60 Alabama at 18d per pound, &c. being a decline of 1 to 1½ upon last week's prices. At this reduction there are few buyers, and the market indicates a still further decline, so that quotations cannot be correctly given; but when prices are established, it is probable we shall enjoy an active business, as the dealers must be low in stock, and the trade in Manchester is tolerably good."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JUNE 3.—*Cotton*—The present state of the market is so unsettled and precarious that it is difficult if not wholly impossible, to give an accurate report either as to extent of operations or the current value; it being evidently the interest of large holders to conceal sales which may have been made at an extraordinary sacrifice, to give publicity to which would create a panic, and accelerate the decline. The aggregate sales declared, amount only to 1952 bags, about the same as the week preceding, at a further decline of 1½d on Brazil, and 1d on American and other descriptions; but at the close of the week buyers could not be found at the reduction.

GREECE.

It will be seen by the following extracts, that the cause of the Greeks is as prosperous as the friends of that brave people could wish for or expect. The traitor Odysseus is said to have fallen into the hands of the Greeks, after having been abandoned by his own soldiers. The Nuremberg correspondent of 31st May, contains an article dated from the coast of the Mediterranean, May 16, which represents the Turks as incapable of prosecuting the war against the Greeks with vigor. It is asserted that the victory of Egypt cannot reinforce Ibrahim Pacha, in consequence of his being compelled to contribute to the formation of an army which the Porte finds it necessary to employ in order to tranquilize Syria. It is further surmised, that because Ibrahim had not made the progress expected in the Morea, there is a disposition at Constantinople to abandon him to his fate altogether.

The Paris Constitutional of June 9, announces the defeat of Redschid Pacha, at the head of 25,000 Albanians, Suliots and others, near Anatolio, by the Greeks; Notas Bozaris, Zangas, and Nicetas, were the chiefs who led the Christians. On the 16th May, it is stated the 'Seraskier' had crossed the district of Ulochas, and on the 17th, at day-break, was encountered by 12,000 Greeks who covered Anatolio.—Nicetas, who commanded the van guard, immediately gave the signal for battle, and rushed into the midst of the enemy himself. At 3 o'clock victory, it is stated, crowned the standard of the Christians. The Turks, beaten at all points, fled in the road to Artala, leaving 3000 killed on the field of battle, 500 wounded, and two Pachas prisoners; 20 standards, and all the artillery fell, it is added, into the hands of the

Greeks. If this account be true, and it bears every mark of authenticity, the campaign of the Sultan this summer has ended in the same disasters that crowned every former attempt against Greece.

TRIESTE, May 25.—We continue to receive letters confirming the intelligence we communicated to you on the 20th inst. and we have the pleasure further to inform you, that, after the naval engagement which took place off Candia on the 29th April, between a division of the Egyptian fleet, and our vessels, under Miaulis, the Turks tried their fortune once more, endeavoring to go to the assistance of Ibrahim Pacha, but they were overtaken near Modon by our brave Admiral, who did not hesitate to attack them, and obtained, as usual, a complete victory over them. We proceed to give you the affair as related to us by an Austrian captain, who has just arrived in our port from Alexandria, and who says that this second engagement took place on the 12th inst. The above mentioned Captain, was, on that day, a few miles distant from Modon and Coron; towards noon he heard a heavy firing which lasted till midnight. At that time he was about twenty miles from Modon, and heard five following times five dreadful explosions, & he then saw great flames and considerable smoke in the gulf of Modon, which made him suppose that several ships of war had been destroyed. On the next day, (13th May) in the morning, he saw from afar 8 Greek vessels, which hoisted their pendants in sign of victory, but, unfortunately, as the weather was bad, he could not reach them to have any communication with them, and consequently he could not give us any further information.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JULY 20.—By the Liverpool packetship *Columbia*, we received our files of London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool papers and letters to the 16th June inclusive. The Havre packet ship *Queen Mab* has also brought papers of that place to the 15th and Paris papers to the 14th June. Our correspondent at Liverpool, under date of the 15th, writes as follows: "There is very little doing in the cotton market, speculators awaiting, with considerable anxiety, the result of the public sales of cotton which are to take place to-morrow."

The King's Letter to the Earl of Liverpool.—The Dublin Evening Mail of Friday, says.—We are enabled to state upon authority which has never yet deceived us, that the most exalted personage in the empire has been pleased to express his approbation of the speech of Lord Liverpool, on the late discussion of the Catholic question, in a written communication to that illustrious Statesman. We (the Dublin Morning Post) can also state, for the further satisfaction of the Mail, upon authority which has never yet deceived us, that his Majesty's letter of approbation is altogether confined to that single point in Lord Liverpool's speech; in which he so completely extinguishes the Duke of York's conscientious scruples respecting the coronation oath. This was, in fact, the only point in the speech of the Noble Earl in which his Majesty felt himself personally interested.

Lady M. Morgan had put an end to her existence, by strangling herself with a cambric handkerchief, during temporary derangement.

Robert Skipper completed, at Southampton, his Herculean task (the greatest ever undertaken) of walking 50 miles for 50 successive days.

The pilot balloon, sent up by Messrs. Green, previous to their ascension at Newcastle, fell at Red Chesters, about 25 miles from Newcastle, on a bank side, and rolled into a brook, where it was burst by the country people pelting it with stones, under the error that it was some portentous being, come among them with a mischievous design.

GREECE.—The Greek government had published the official details of the victories obtained over Ibrahim Pacha, at Modona, which fully confirm the intelligence previously received. Since then, certain accounts had been received at Zante of the total destruction of the Turkish fleet off Modon, consisting of from 80 to 100 sail. It was attacked on the 11th May, by the brave Canaris, who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favoured by a southerly wind. Canaris threw himself among them and was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of their frigates—two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way, fire was communicated through the whole fleet.—The consequence was the destruction of more than sixty vessels burnt, sunk, and run ashore. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

Accounts from Odessa, of the 20th May, state, that the vessel of the Captain Pacha narrowly escaped being burnt and was ashore near Gallipoli. This accident was attributed to the bad organization of the crew. It was reported that Mehmet Ali Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, was dead.—This information it is said was brought by a courier from Alexandria, but wanted confirmation. Thirteen transports, loaded with provisions and ammunition for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mytilene, and sent to Napoli de Romania. It is said the Greeks had a good under-

standing with the inhabitants of this Island.

Italy.—General Devereux, of the Colombian service, but a British subject, while travelling in Italy for the restoration of his health, was arrested at Rovigo on the 15th May, by order of the Austrian government, and sent to Venice, where he has since been confined a close prisoner. The General, it appears, had no previous notice, before entering the Austrian territory, of the danger in which he was placed. His papers were seized, together with some property he had about him, and these were to be sent to Milan to be examined in the Emperor's own presence. A gentleman who came over from Trieste, on hearing of Gen. Devereux's arrest, in order to enquire into the cause and to set about means for his liberation, was refused permission to see him. His place of confinement was the state prison in the ducal palace at Venice. He travelled as an American subject, under a passport granted by Mr. Brown, the American Minister at Paris.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, JULY 16.—The French commissioners in Peru and Chili have been ordered, by the respective governments of these republics, to leave them in twenty-four hours. The one is accused of having interfered in concerns of importance, and endeavored to overthrow the government; the other of openly applauding, at the bar of congress, the cries of the disorderly, who had called for a dissolution of that body. It will be recollected that we some time ago published an article, accusing the French government of having spies in Colombia and Peru, whose object was to effect a counter revolution in favor of royalty. This charge was afterwards denied in the Paris ministerial papers, although from the facts which have since transpired, there never was any reason to doubt the correctness of the information.

Intelligence of a late date has been received from Baltimore from Mexico and Peru. It was healthy and tranquil at Tampico and Vera Cruz. General Rodil was in possession of Callao on the 1st of April. The Peruvian squadron consisting of one frigate, two sloops of war, and a gun brig, completely manned and equipped, had sailed from Guayaquil to assist in the blockade of Callao.

GUATEMALA.

Accounts received at Baltimore, from Porto Bello, to the 29th June, say, that disturbances had again broken out with renewed vigour, in the interior of Guatemala, and that an inveterate civil war was raging in the province of Grenada, which, it was feared, would produce the most disastrous results.

DOMESTIC.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCES.

On the 21st ult. Mr. David Shoemaker, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Washington City, was drowned whilst bathing in the Potomac. It is supposed that he was seized with the cramp when distant from a number of persons who were bathing at the same time, as he sunk without being noticed by any of them. Immediately after he was missed, efforts were made to recover his body, but they proved ineffectual until the following morning.

Mr. Shoemaker was a clerk in the General Post Office, which appointment he received before the seat of government was removed to that city. He had uniformly sustained the character of a faithful public servant and useful citizen. How strikingly does this visitation of Providence illustrate the truth of the passage—*In the midst of life we are in death.*

Two instances of suicide have recently occurred in Frederick county, Md. The one a young man in easy circumstances; the other a respectable man with a family, and advanced in life.—In both instances the parties had been subject to melancholy for some time—in the latter case supposed to have been produced by pecuniary embarrassments.

A young man named Joseph Burns, residing in Gettysburg, Pa. came to his death in a very sudden and appalling manner. He had been mowing and was returning home, between sunset and dark. He was in the act of crossing a fence with his scythe under his arm—when something caused him to trip, and he fell over, the scythe penetrating his left side, close to his arm, severing the artery. He survived only ten minutes.

In Salem, Mass. Mr. Geo. Newhall, aged 25, occasioned his death by jumping from a third story window of the Lafayette Coffee House, and falling upon the pavement in the yard, about one o'clock in the morning. It is supposed that he was alarmed in a dream, and sprang immediately from his bed out of the window. None of his bones were broken, and he was able to speak, and partly raise himself from the ground after the fall, but he survived the shock only about two hours.

BALTIMORE, JULY 25.—On Saturday we had a thunder storm and a copious shower of rain, which had the effect of reducing the heat of the weather very considerably, and to-day we have cool and pleasant, though cloudy weather. We regret to state, that an awful and melancholy

accident occurred during the storm, which in the most impressive manner exemplifies the uncertainty of life and the necessity and importance of being at all times prepared for the summons of death—whether his approach be announced by the slow but certain ravages of lingering disease, or whether, as in the present case, his unerring shaft be hurled with all the rapidity and awfulness of the lightning's flash—and the moral frame in the full enjoyment of health and hope, be transformed in an instant to cold and breathless clay. Mr. SAMUEL H. HANSKES, for a number of years past a worthy citizen of Fell's Point, was struck by the lightning and instantaneously expired. A gentleman residing in the neighborhood informs that the deceased was at his rope walk, on the Hartford avenue, and was in the act of looking out of one of the doors, when a flash of lightning struck him to the floor, a lifeless corpse! The crown of the hat which the deceased had on his head was completely taken off by the lightning, and its effects were also plainly marked upon his breast and one of his legs. His shoes were also torn to pieces. The foreman of the rope walk and one of the workmen were standing near Mr. H. and were severely shocked by the same flash.

Bethesda, Pendleton Dist. S. C. June 23.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE!

On Saturday, the 18th inst. Edward Yearguin and Rachel his wife, were both killed by a stream of electricity or lightning. The cloud rose in the north-west, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. and came with great velocity, while awful thunders rolled across the atmosphere incessantly, and the vivid lightnings flashed from pole to pole with impetuous velocity, and seemed to threaten destruction wherever it should come. Near the close of the rain, the lightning struck the top of Mr. Yearguin's house, and shattered it through, and proceeded on the inside of the roof to about the middle, thence it turned down the roof, until it struck the wall, and down the wall to the door, where he was standing (observing the rain fall.) He fell, alas! he fell to rise no more! His lady was sitting in a chair, near the back end of the house, and their children were betwixt them. He fell backward on the floor, and she sat a corpse in her chair, both silent witnesses of the power of God. I arrived at the house in about 15 minutes, and when I entered the door, I was almost petrified with astonishment. There lay the slain! there lay their affectionate children, all (except one who ran to tell the news) hurt so as to be unable to tell the news. 'Twas the amazing mercy of God that they were not all killed. There was a house of mourning! There truly was the mansion of sorrow!

In New-York, during the week ending on the 16th inst. there were one hundred and ninety-seven deaths! Of these 92 were men; 34 women; 36 boys, and 35 girls. It is said that in the grave yard of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, there were 26 interments in one day of last week. Thirty-three of the number of deaths were from drinking cold water, a considerable number from apoplexy, inflammation of the brain, &c. making nearly sixty sudden deaths.—*Nat. Journal.*

A GREAT DAY'S WORK!

Twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty-six Bricks were made on the yard of Messrs. Jeffords, Shepardson & Co. in Lanesborough, on Saturday, the 16th of July instant. Martin Perry dug the clay and filled the pits, with the help of one team.—Alpheus Jeffords, with one pair of horses, ground the mortar. Leonard Deland and Pharaoh Duncan, leveled the yard and shoveled the mortar from the pits on to the tables. Lovit Shepardson and Samuel Paul struck the Bricks. Anson Smith and Benjamin Green carried the Bricks and laid them on the yard—and all this was accomplished from sun rise to half an hour before sun set. The day was excessively hot, but no uncommon effort was made by the hands—on a mild day I have no doubt the same men would make 25,000.

This day's labor might lead to gratuitous, and perhaps useful reflections. On a fair calculation these men have produced out of materials otherwise useless \$3 00 a piece, and added that amount to the wealth of the community! How much more valuable are such men with their sun-burnt faces, and clay-colored garments, than all the sleek and powdered Dandies in the Commonwealth! Respect for the laborer, and security of his rights, is a principle that lies at the foundation of our government—and I rejoice to observe in this community that a higher estimate is placed upon, and a deeper regard felt for the character of the laboring man.

Pittsfield (Ma.) Sun.

JUBILEE OF INDEPENDENCE.

The public attention has already been called to the adoption of measures for celebrating the 50th anniversary of Independence as a *Jubilee*; and a proposition has been made that deputies from all the States assemble at Philadelphia on the next 4th of July to form a *Grand National Celebration*. The suggestion is an excellent one, and it is to be hoped will not excite rivalries.—*Bos. Cent.*