

**Personal Appearance of George Washington.**

Rev. Dr. Ely, at the celebration of the 4th of July at Springfield, Mass., made a brief speech in reply to a sentiment commemorating of Washington, and narrated a personal incident as follows:

"When a boy I resided in West Springfield and worked on a farm. In the autumn of the year 1789, I was engaged with my employer, in gathering a load of corn stalks from a field not far distant from the Connecticut River. My employer had driven his loaded team from the lot, and he was about to put up the harness. Whilst thus occupied, I noticed the approach of four fine horses and a large vehicle. There was no driver upon the carriage, but astride the high horse of each span, was a young man in a military position. There were also two outriders and a footman. The vehicle in which was seated a gentleman whose striking personal appearance impressed me, the vehicle was called in those days a chariot. It was entirely unique, and unlike anything in present use, except in its running part. I saw the outriders gallop on in advance of the chariot, and hold some parley with my employer, who occupied the entire road with his loaded cart—the roads at the time being so narrow that two teams could not pass unless one yielded the road to the other. I perceived that my employer yielded none of his right of the road, and the chariot was detained by the cart until they reached a 'turn out,' when the carriage passed by. I soon overtook my employer, and enquired who the distinguished personage was who had just passed us, and was informed that it was George Washington. I obtained permission to run on and see if I could not catch another glance of the great chief, whose deeds during the war had so filled my fancy.

As there was no bridge across the Connecticut at that time, I hoped that the ferry boat might be on the other side, and that I might reach the beach before it arrived. In this I was not disappointed. I found General Washington standing upon the shore of the river, dressed in a snuff colored surtout, with a long lappelled coat of the same color and material, and in 'snuff clothes,' and the most majestic and dignified man I ever saw. Whilst I was gazing upon him one of his postillions drove up and dismounting and uncovering his head, said in the most deferential manner, and with an expression of injured dignity: 'Your Excellency, as we were driving along a little way back, we overtook a man with a loaded cart, who occupied the entire road.' I asked him to stop his team that we might pass by. He declined. I then told him that President WASHINGTON was in the chariot. He again refused, and said that he would not stop, that he had as good a right to the road as George Washington had. The simple reply of Washington to this, was 'And so he had.' The postillion, after a moment's look of wonder and astonishment at the condescension of the President of the United States, quietly put on his hat and again mounted his horse. I watched the cortege until it was out of sight, but my impression and memory of Washington are as vivid and as distinct this moment, as if I had seen the great man only yesterday."

**THE USE OF FRUIT.**

Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons, and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruits that it is quite time a countering impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer, from the proxymus of disease by discarding the delicious fruits of the land in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health, and therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when by deteriorating causes not understood, requires their grateful renovating influences.—*Boston Med. & Surg. Journal.*

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ARTERIES AND VEINS.**

The knowledge of the distinction between arteries and veins is of the utmost importance, particularly to people residing in districts remote from surgical aid, where those who receive serious wounds may actually bleed to death, for want of such easily acquired information. The arteries are composed of no less than four very firm, strong, elastic membranes, or coats, and this, as well as their being generally deep seated in the flesh, to guard them from injury, renders them less liable to be hurt by accident, but when cut or wounded the firmness of these coats prevent their closing, and hence arises the fatal tendency of wounds of large blood vessels, which remain open until they are tied up, or till death ensues. Another distinctive character is, that the pulse of the heart is felt in the arteries only. The veins lie near the surface, and bleeding from them may readily be stopped, in common cases, by closing the orifice, and bandaging in the manner usually adopted by operators after having opened a vein in the arm or foot.

When a person or animal is seriously wounded, and a surgeon cannot be immediately procured, ignorantly bystanders will often content themselves with laying on a little lint, or cob-web, or some other trifling application, wholly inadequate to the case; they ought to know that when such remedies fail, and more especially when the blood flows from the wound by pulsary leaps, it should

be arrested by mechanical compression, until professional aid be obtained. This can be easily done by the most ignorant persons present, by winding a string or bandage tightly about the wound. Those more skillful or better informed, may take the severed artery, and twist or tie it up.

**A GAMBLER'S DEVICE.**

An ingenious invention, one of the latest improvements in the gambling profession, has been seized by the police of New York, showing how easily the poor victim of the passion for making money by chance instead of by industry, is duped and robbed. The invention is a teetotum. It is made of ivory, has eight sides, a shaft of the same material running through and projecting at each end, the shorter or lower projection forming a pin like that of a boy's top, and the upper or longer a handle by which it is set in motion. Each side is marked with different numbers of spots like dice. At first of course the dupe wins, but when the bets become large enough to become interesting, the shaft of the teetotum, which is moveable to the initiated, is shifted so that the relative position of the ends of the toy are reversed, and that which was at the top becomes the bottom, and vice versa. The teetotum being hollow and the shaft loaded, the change of its position brings up in every instance a set of numbers different from those on which the person had won. If the latter changes his "jack number," his enterprising ready, and without possibility of detection changes his toy, and thus never fails to skin his victim.

**CALIFORNIA.**

The steamer *Empire City* arrived at New York yesterday from Chagres, Panama, Kingston, Jamaica, she brings \$1,400,000 worth of gold on freight, besides what is in possession of her passengers, of whom there are about three hundred and sixty.

The dates from San Francisco are up to the 1st of July. The last fire at that place, which we published a brief account on Monday last, happened the 22nd of June. It commenced on Pacific street and went down to Ohio street, burning the City Hall and City Hospital. All the buildings on Jackson street were consumed as far as Montgomery. It burnt down Washington and Dupont streets as far as Sanson, and both sides of Montgomery street. The new Theatre and many houses were destroyed on Merchant and Clay streets. A large amount of goods which had been removed to the plaza took fire and were burnt. In all five hundred buildings were consumed, many of them occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes. The estimated losses three million dollars. The buildings saved on the plaza are the Custom-house, the California Exchange, Bella Union, Verandah, Eldorado, and Union Hotels; Messrs. Charles S. Lyons and Beach, of the firm of Bach Burnett & Co., were burnt to death. The burnt district was to be immediately re-built. Some two hundred buildings were erected during the week preceding the departure of the last steamer for the Isthmus.

Crime still prevailed to a fearful extent, and there had occurred some additional cases of the Lynch law. Amongst the fresh outrages reported is that of Dr. GUNN, editor of the *Sonora Herald*, who was dragged from his bed and murdered by some persons who took offence at an article in his paper. Two persons connected with the office were also killed, and several others wounded.

Indian depredations are still of frequent occurrence. At Roque River, Capt. Fitzpatrick and nine men were cut off and all murdered.

The Agricultural prospects of the State are favorable. The reports from the mines are conflicting, but are generally favorable. The quartz diggings continue to yield well.—*Nat. Int.*

**Sleeping Flowers.**—Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun and with him awakes. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "goats beard" awakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the morning. The common daisy shuts up its bosom in the evening and opens its "day's eye" to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours towards evening.—The ivy leaves toward opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon.

The night-flowering cereus turns bright into day. It begins to expand its magnificent sweet scented blossoms in the twilight, it is full blown at midnight, and closes never to open again, with the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens until after sunrise.

So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night, he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

During a recent hail storm nearly five hundred panes of glass were broken from the windows of Lafayette College at Eastern Pennsylvania. Some of the stones measured six inches in circumference.

**BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.**

August 4.

The offerings of beeves at the scales to-day reached 1,100 head, of which number 780 were sold for the city butchers, 30 were left over unsold, and 270 were driven to Philadelphia. Prices ranged from \$2.25 to \$3.00 on the hoof equal to \$4.50 to \$5.75 bett, and averaging \$2.62 gross. Hogs, 6.75 to \$6.

**The Reported Cuban Proclamations.**

We yesterday gave a sample of two Cuban Declarations of Independence, both bearing date 4th of July, and both purporting to have been promulgated at Puerto Principe, the originals of which bear no comparison with each other, either as regards their contents or prolixity. These "Declarations" were published within the last twenty-four hours, the one at New York and the other at New Orleans. That which we designated "the first" (because it was first received, the travel between this city and New York requiring less than a day, is of a length that would fill two of our columns; whilst the one published at New Orleans, denominated by us "the third," and requiring seven days to find its way hither, would occupy but little more than half a column. The one is signed by three persons, and the other is said to be signed by two hundred persons. We, yesterday for the first time, received a still briefer manifesto—that which was alluded to as "the second," in the paragraph copied on Monday from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*. This, on account of its brevity, we copy entire, as we find it in a Philadelphia paper. It appears to have been promulgated from an intermediate point, by the "Savannah News." It is thus rendered clear, we think, that all these Proclamations are from the same mint, and that, until established, not at or near Puerto Principe, but within the United States.—*Intelligence Th. Inst.*

**PROCLAMATION OF THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.**

JULY 3, 1861.—Cubans! eight hundred of our compatriots have raised the cry of liberty, and have planted on the heights of Cuban's flag of the White Star, dedicated to war. All that is required is union, constancy, and fraternity to secure their triumph in the holy cause of Cuban liberty. Imitate the glorious example which they have given to the world.

The Government has not the power to suppress the revolution which has begun in four distinct places at the same time, because of the uncertainty and doubt with which they are surrounded. Confusion, ignorance, and car blind their eyes and bind their hands, and then will cause them to fall into the abyss which awaits them.

Cubans! do not permit, by your continued inaction, the blood of the sons of Puerto Principe to be spilled alone. Do not let their heroic example be in vain, nor the magic cry of liberty which they have raised be extinguished without an echo. No; never give a proof to the world of such dastardly, ignoble spirit. Understand well that, if by your indifference and want of your co-operation they perish, we shall merit the contempt of the whole world, while we will be condemned forever to bear the Spanish yoke.

The victors of Puerto Principe confide in us; they look to us to join them in their struggles to break the chains of our tyrants—chains which with so much indignity we drag in the face of the infamous pleasures of our oppressors. We offer our extended arms to all Spaniards who judge with justice our cause; their lives and property shall be held inviolate. The Cubans regard as enemies only those who take up arms against them; the history of the struggle for independence shall not be stained by deeds of rapine and plunder.

Enthusiasm and valor! We expect the aid the generous North Americans offer us, if we prove ourselves worthy of their assistance.

The hero of Cardenas impatiently awaits the hour when he may hand upon our shores. It will take but a few hours for his arrival.

To arms, Cubans! The field will be witness of your heroism, and may Heaven give you victory! Provoke the battle. Throw yourselves valiantly into the combat. Strike down the tyrants, and obtain for your triumph the bloody spoils of their throne, upon which we will raise the temple of liberty.

**The Members of the Cuban Junta.**

**CHARLESTON AND BOSTON.**—The Boston people admit that much of the Southern pride heretofore enjoyed by that city has been withdrawn, in consequence of the movements permitted there in contravention of the rights of the South. And we see in the *National Intelligencer*, a letter from an old correspondent of that paper, Samuel Martin, of Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, who says that a like effect upon the Tennessee trade with Charleston will follow from the disunion movements of South Carolina. He says that the trade of Tennessee, and of North Alabama, and Augusta Georgia, will be diverted to New York and Savannah.

This is a natural result. The friends of the Union in the South are not likely to have a stronger effect for disunionists in South Carolina than for disunionists in Boston. Both are hostile to the true interests of the South. And if South Carolina intends to become, as she threatens, a foreign nation as to the remainder of the South, the sooner the latter seek out new avenues for their trade, the better. After secession, that trade must centre elsewhere.—*Fry. Obs.*

**SECRET.**—There was imported into New York during the week ending 6th ult., in specie, \$1,000,897, and exported \$699,375.

**RAISE OF WATER.**—The *Chicago Journal* of Saturday week says: "LAKE MICHIGAN was rising in water again all day yesterday, the water rising from two to four feet every half hour or so, and as suddenly receding. At dusk, while the lake was smooth as a mirror, without wind or any apparent cause, the water rose to the height of four feet twice within an hour. What has caused this great commotion with old Michigan is a mystery. It is certainly very unaccountable."

**TRIFLES.**

The world is made up of trifles, and the warrior's sword, which is said to have depended from its hilt, is a trifling circumstance as a man, or many nations, depend upon the harvest of the field. Trifles, which in the abstract would be considered of but the least possible importance, have given a great impetus to the fate of empires. The fall of an apple taught Newton the science of the clock work of the universe. The touch of a mouse may set at liberty a nation enslaved. The alighting of a sparrow on the nose of a man, when glittering the assassin's dagger may save a soul. Children, for trifling matters, fall a victim to an imbecile wound in the head. Despair not, therefore, trifles, for on their own happiness and destiny of men and nations depends.

People are apt to neglect small things in their care of more important matters. In looking eagerly for pounds, they allow the penny to slip through their fingers. Whilst waiting for that grand tide in the affairs of men, of which the poet speaks, they let many a golden opportunity pass unheeded.

In criminal trials, the weight of small things is often illustrated with terrible force to the understanding of the poor fellow at the bar. The reader need not be reminded of the thousands of instances, of criminals being convicted on the strength of trifles. We may turn to the brighter side of the picture, and speak of instances of acquittal, on the evidence of small things. A beggar was once passing a field, in the midst of which he saw a cap hanging on a stake, as a scarecrow; and, thinking it a better cap than his own, he fancied an exchange. He was arrested, charged with stealing, and, under the barbarous laws of a past age, would have been hung, had not an ingenious lawyer proved that he was not guilty of theft, but of *propos*. The cap happening to be attached to the freehold, by a nail driven through the crown into the stake, changed the nature of the offence in the eyes of the law.

Well did that attorney understand the importance of trifles, who concocted the following scheme for proving an alibi. The friends of an individual charged with some political crime wished to clear him, even at the expense of truth. Accordingly, men were produced to swear that on the night on which the crime was perpetrated, the prisoner was at supper with them, at a noted inn. In order that there might be no mistake on the trial, and that the witnesses might in no manner contradict each other, a supper was actually given. The witnesses had their places assigned them at table, and the attorney himself represented the absent prisoner. Everybody remembered what was said, and who said it; each guest could swear to his position at table, and tell who sat on his right hand, and who on his left; every little incident was remembered, in order that the most rigid cross examination could detect no flaw in the testimony. The landlord and waiters were bribed, and so exactly did the hour in the night, and the day in the week correspond with the time of the previous perpetration of the crime charged against the prisoner, that perjury was the day.

It is frequently the most trifling things in the world which mark out a youth's future career. A vicious acquaintance may be instrumental in plunging him into degradation. The example of a father's, a teacher's, or a friend's indulgence in a social glass, may be a starting point on the downward road. On the other hand, a word of wisdom—a simple and occasional word—may be the good seed sown in the heart, to bring forth the fruit of usefulness in time to come. Despair not trifles.

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**STORM IN FAJETTE COUNTY, (Pa.)**

The *Washington Democrat* gives some painful particulars of the tornado of July 3, on the farm and residence of George Wetball. The family occupied a large log building, with an immense old fashioned stone chimney in the western part. The first blast of the storm struck the chimney and crushed the roof. The stones were hurled about the place.

The floor was covered with stones, many of them from a height of fifteen to twenty feet. One of these struck the wife of George Wetball, who was sitting on the floor, and crushed her skull. She was instantly killed. Her husband, who was sitting on the floor, was also killed. The children were scattered in all directions. One child was killed, and another was injured. The family were sleeping in the garret; they were found fifty or sixty feet distant from the main building. The last of one of the logs was found in the form of Col. Perry, three miles distant.

On Monday the 6th a small ravine, the storm next encountered the frame barn and dwelling of James Stewart. The latter was a two-story log building with stone basement, raised by an original roofing in the air. Mr. Stewart stepped to his door, and by the glare of the lightning he saw a kind of trees and all sorts of rubbish rushing and reeling through the air. In an instant he seized one child, his wife, mother, and they rushed to the basement. There was but one blast and a smash, and his house was gone.

In one minute there was a perfect calm. He lit a candle, and there was not a breeze to disturb it in the open air. He proceeded to search for his children, which were sleeping in the first floor above the bed, which was crushed to the floor, he found a wood, and a partition, and on the top of that several log-logs. Crawling beneath them he found his children, situated but not seriously injured.

The residence of Mr. Strong with stood the blast, but his barn lost part of its roof. An hundred yards from his house it succeeded a stone school-house, and taking a strip of the forest timber we knew of belonging to Col. Rife, it seems to have been his last day. The roof running along its side was literally choked up with trees and brush. The Colonel thinks he has some in for more than his full share of the storm. For him it destroyed eight buildings, composed of stables, dwellings occupied by his sons, and various groceries and out-houses. His main dwelling house and large barn escaped. A grand child, a small child of Mrs. Archibald, and its skull fractured; another was slightly injured. One horse was killed, and twelve others crippled or injured more or less. Col. Rife estimates his loss at three thousand dollars.

Crossing the next hill and the road to Laurel Hill meeting house, it was down upon the premises of Zachariah Hill. His large frame barn was destroyed. His dwelling was a substantial brick, with eighteen feet wide. The family were on the first floor, it was a new front porch carried away, and the east front fell outward, exposing the gully to the open air, but the roof remained protected them from above, and they escaped unhurt.

There is a gentle rise, mostly open fields to the west batch of buildings, belonging to Gen. H. W. Benson. First the storm took the house, carrying away the upper story and exposing every thing about it. The General's barn was fifty-two feet square, framed of large timbers, and double stone foundation, one within the other. It stood on the very apex of the hill; we say the foundation, but what has become of the barn is yet unascertained.

Pursuing its course toward the Mountains it destroyed the barn and brick dwelling of Mr. Jones, on the old Col. McNeill's road. The last we had of it was the mountains were to sweep a house occupied by Mr. Knapp, and he stepping out of the door, he was killed. One hundred steps from his house, occasionally crossing the ground on his way, but unable to cross his course until he lodged in the tree. Several other houses were destroyed wholly or in part before the storm took to the mountain, but we cannot give particulars.

Crossing the top of the mountain, it blew down a large log barn belonging to Levi Downer, of this place. We next saw a house of Mr. Sebastian Rife, on the National Road, twelve miles east of here, where it lay in the road. His new barn, just finished, and partly shrouded by the storm, was blown away. We had not the pleasure of seeing the sight, but give our description from the information of others, more fortunate than ourselves. We are sorry however to add that amidst the insupportable amount of destruction which the lady was greeted, some children were smothered by fragments of water-melon rinds, which happened to be at hand in great abundance, and it having been Sunday, when all the street doors were closed, she could not escape this unexpected demonstration of public favor but had to "grin and endure it."—*Pet. Intell.*

**ARRIVAL OF MASSACHUSETTS RESERVES.**

The pocket ship *Demosthenes*, arrived at New York on Saturday, with 125 passengers forty-six Massachusetts Reserves, among whom were several military and civil officers of high rank under the late Provisional Government of Massachusetts.

The death of Mr. DeLong's announced. The name was not published, but it is believed to be connected with one of the most important inventions of modern times—the daguerrotype.