

A single case—a single sign of peril in any quarter, would have spared the patient.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET AT DAY-BREAK.

A writer in the Illustrated London Magazine has given us a very entertaining account of Covent Garden Market, and dilates graphically on its aspect during the small hours of two or three o'clock in the morning.

"Two o'clock in the morning," he observes, "is the hour at which we should wish you to begin your observations. But the state of the market and the surrounding streets, at that hour, will have prepared you for the announcement, that for some hours previously a steady stream, or set of streams, of heavily-laden waggons and carts, has been setting into this great heart of vegetable traffic from the outlying realms of Hammermith, Isleworth, Brentford, Hounslow, Wandsworth, on one side, and of Essex way, on the other; to say nothing of the 'market-trains' from country places, of which one alone, from a village in Kent, about twenty-three miles from town, brings from twenty to thirty truck-loads of fruit and vegetables three times a week, or even oftener, during the season. These importations choke up the market and ooze over into the bye-streets. Outside these are arranged scores on scores of lighter carts, belonging to the retailers, from every part of town and the suburbs; the outlying fringe of all being an innumerable multitude of costermongers' barrows, whose owners are keenly on the look-out for the 'bought-in' lots of the market. 'To get a choice you must be early,' is the rule; and so, long before the time I have mentioned, all active retailers are on the spot, eagerly inspecting cargoes and looking out for bargains. The scene about this time is truly wonderful. A bus-hive engaged in dethroning the legitimate Queen-bird and electing a constitutional monarch in her room, would be tranquility compared to it. Huge waggons, like mountains of turnips, cauliflowers, cabbages, carrots, onions, &c., &c., are swiftly and steadily discharging their cargoes into the side-walks; groves of geraniums, camellias, azaleas, carnations, mignonette, and all sorts of flowers, strew the ground at each end of the centre alley; 'sieves' (as they are technically termed), and other baskets of potatoes and fruit, stand piled in heaps at every corner; 'fancy' flowers and rare fruit—the peaches at a guinea each, and the hot-house grapes at the same per pound—are handed over, packed with every conceivable care, to sober-looking porters, with strict injunctions to be 'very careful.' Business, meanwhile, is proceeding with a vigor only proportionate to the accompanying hubbub; and from the highly-respectable tradesman of Belgrave or Westbourne, down to the straw-chewing 'coster,' or the clamorous fish-wife, every one seems driving desperate bargains, at the top of shrill and querulous voices, a deep bass rumbling accompaniment to which is supplied by the rumbling of waggon-wheels, and the deep-toned execrations of excited drivers.

Now there is a custom—was, we wish we could truly write: it is, however, we understand, happily on the wane—of 'clinchin' every bargain 'with a glass.' For this praiseworthy object, as well as to supply the natural cravings of nature—which after the night-journey, from perhaps many miles' distance in a slow, jolting waggon, or on the road by its side, may be well supposed to be of a somewhat ferocious kind, there are thrown upon about this hour (two o'clock) the 'Market-houses,' as they are called; that is public-houses which keep a double set of servants—one for the day and one for the night—send the first to bed at twelve and rouse the second at one. At two o'clock, breakfast begins in most of these houses; and to see the burly market gardeners rolling in, ordering their coffee, buttered toast, and rasher; to see the huge biggins of coffee, the enormous toasting machine, like a gigantic wire-guard stuck over with spikes; to listen to the constant hissing and crackling of rashers and chops, and other savoury comestibles; to see these things, and to hear these things is to feel hungry at once from sympathy.

The quantities consumed are almost incredible. At one house alone the landlord informed us that his average 'brew' in the season was fourteen gallons of coffee every morning. Breakfast over, business is resumed with renewed vigor. By seven or eight o'clock all the best vegetables, fruit, and flowers have been bought. Nineteen-twentieths are on their road to the retailers' shops, not a twentieth part remaining in the hands of the shopmen of the market. It has been well said, that one half of the world has no notion how the other half lives; and we have met with very few people, to whom it has ever occurred to take an observation of this remarkable and unique feature in London life.

Terrible Occurrences.—A letter from Pequotia, Winnebago county, Ill., dated August 14, says: "I witnessed yesterday one of the most melancholy scenes I ever beheld. In the town of Lyndon, one mile south of Pequotia, there lay entombed in five coffins, a Mr. Marchant, two sons and two daughters, all of whom were struck by lightning during a thunder shower, about two o'clock, A. M.,—leaving in the family only the wife, and one son about eight years old; they both being much injured by the shock, the woman remaining mentally deranged, continually bemoaning the loss of her family."

MARRIAGE OF THE YOUNG PASHA.

The marriage of Ghali Pasha, son of Reschid Pasha, with Fatima Sultana, eldest daughter of the Sultan, takes place on Thursday next. In February last, the contract of marriage was signed, and the splendid presents were sent by the bridegroom's father to the Imperial palace of Theoburgan. It was then directed, that the marriage and the accompanying festivities should be celebrated in the summer, but it appears that the necessities of the state have produced an effect even on the exalted personages who have never before denied themselves anything. It is resolved that the marriage shall be celebrated without the usual profusion and extravagance.

The vast cost of Eastern ceremonies would frighten the most magnificent monarchs of Europe. The expense of the approaching nuptials would amount to about three times the cost of her Britannic Majesty's coronation, and in such a case the festivities, if indulged in, must be of the grandest kind, for the young lady is the first daughter of the sovereign who has left her father's house, and the bridegroom's father is the most eminent, and in some respects the most meritorious, of the Turkish dignitaries. For a splendid display the money is not to be had, and it is therefore resolved to establish a new precedent, and celebrate the nuptials in the modest style of the western world.

But the young couple are well provided for. A palace of vast size and splendor was commenced by Reschid Pasha some years since. The expense was too great even for a wealthy man who was every day becoming more wealthy. The honor of an imperial alliance had been promised him, and he took means to retain the palace in the hands of his family by a transaction not uncommon in Turkey. The Sultan purchased the building at a great price, and settled it on the daughter who was to marry the youthful heir to the minister. It has now been finished, and will receive the couple immediately on their marriage.

PREACHING.—Of all things the most pitiable is when a man preaches to himself, and when an audience listens to be pleased with the minister. And the most glorious thing below is when the minister's preaching, and the people's hearing lead to this conclusion, not, "How well the minister spoke to-day," and "How comfortably did we hear to-day!" but, "How glorious is that Saviour! how precious this soul! how weighty our responsibilities in the prospect of eternity and a judgement-seat!" We may always judge of what has been the nature of the sermon, or what has been the mood in which it was listened to, by the first remarks we hear as we retire; when people go home criticizing the words of the discourse, instead of dwelling on and speaking of the lines of the subject, there is something wrong in the people's hearing, or in the minister's preaching. May God grant that all that I preach, and all that my people hear, may lead them to lift their hearts far beyond the temple, and to leave them no where except where our heart and our treasure should be, beside the throne of the Lord Jesus.—Dr. Cumming.

GONE RIGHT OVER IT.—I have a friend, whose ready wit often enlivens the social circle, and sometimes also faithfully serves the cause of truth. One Sabbath morning, as he stepped from his house to go to church, he met a stranger driving a heavily loaded wagon through the town. He turned upon him, stopped, lifted both hands, and stood in tragic attitude, gazing upon the ground in front of the vehicle, and exclaimed, "There!—you are going right over it! You have gone right over it!" The traveller hastily gathered up his reins, drew in his horses, came to a dead stand, and began looking under his wheels to see what little innocent child, or dog, or pig, might have been ground to a jelly by their heavy weight. But seeing nothing, he looked anxiously up to the man who had so singularly arrested his progress, and said, "Over what?" "The fourth commandment," was the quick reply.—"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." It was hard starting those wheels again, and hard hauling that load all the rest of the day.—Nevich Examiner.

A SINGULAR DANGER TO CATTLE.—Our attention was yesterday called to one of the most remarkable dangers attending the pasturing of cattle, in the western country especially, of which we have ever heard. The facts which we will state show the great necessity there is at all times for farmers and others to be most careful and prudent in providing clean pasturage for their animals, and for resorting to all precautions for detecting in and excluding from fodder and provender generally, which is to be fed out or come within the reach of stock, every possible foreign substance. The particular circumstance to which we now refer, as proving this, was the exhibition to us yesterday by John W. Weild, Esq., of two large and indigestible balls found in the stomach of a deceased cow. The balls were specimens of thirteen each, taken from the stomachs of two different cows that died near Louisville Ky.,—four balls from one and nine from the other cow. The largest of these balls is almost perfectly spherical and nearly the size of the matted globe ordinarily used in the schools, being about 16 to 20 inches in circumference. The smallest is more of an egg form, and is in diameter about four inches one way and three the other. These balls appear to be entirely composed of hogs' bristles or hair, and were taken into the stomach with pasturage from a grass lot where bristles from the hogs killed in a pork-packing establishment were spread regularly for drying. It was not until one of the cows had died from this cause, that the circum-

stances of their swallowing the bristles was known, or rather that the judgment in the stomach, and gradual accumulation of so indigestible a substance was dreamed of.

"YOUR PAPER DID NOT COME, SIR." We recommend a careful perusal of the following plain statement, both to postmasters, and subscribers; it is from a paper called The Advocate, published at Havana, Cuba:

"The uncertain arrival, or occasional delivery of papers at country post offices, is often the ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with conveniences for taking care of papers, so matter with what certainty they arrive. The papers are jumbled into a few pigeon-holes or piled upon a desk, box, or barrel, to await the call of subscribers—in the midst of boots, hats, bristles, horse collars, and other coarse wares which may be called for during the day by customers. Country postmasters, in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they are hid, and as it can't be found, of course it didn't come. The indignant subscriber consequently abuses the weekly editor, and perhaps calls for pen, ink, and paper, to write a letter of complaint about not sending his paper punctually; when if the said paper were endowed with speech, it would even in I see, and I have seen, this box or under this barrel. We must have seen just such things at many country post offices elsewhere as in this country.—These remarks have no reference to any particular office, but meant for all where they will apply.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

"LA TRIBUNE." The New York Commercial Advertiser, after referring to the fact, that a "Diving Company" are now operating on the wreck of this vessel, has everywhere attended them at the polls, have startled the Government and produced a profound sensation throughout the old Democratic ranks. It appears that large numbers of the new organization are Democrats, who have thrown off their old leaders on account of their leaning so much upon what is called foreign influence. The Whig ranks will also be thinned by the desertion of the native-born population, who will unite with the new order, and thus the old political party distinctions will be abolished.

Nobody is better acquainted with this fact than the President of the United States, and he has consequently set himself rigorously to work to root out this Know-Nothingism. Accordingly all public officers who show any leaning towards this party are summarily dismissed; but even this high-handed course has not had the effect intended, and more decided steps are being taken to give effect to the President's feelings. For this purpose, a public meeting was held at Washington last week, to attempt to re-organize the Democratic party on the basis of opposition to the Know-Nothings, at which the following resolution was put and declared to be adopted, although it is said the Nays were in the ascendant: Resolved, That the Democratic party will wage unceasing war upon the secret organizations known as Know-Nothings, and for that purpose, will form a National Democratic Association; that we will forget political antecedents, and cordially unite with the Whigs; and we invite the Whigs and all others to join us in our efforts; that we have confidence in the integrity and wisdom of President Pierce's administration, and that all Know-Nothings will be removed from place under the administration, &c.

Some idea may be formed of the dread in which the Know-Nothings are held, when we learn that the Whigs and all others to join us in our efforts; that we have confidence in the integrity and wisdom of President Pierce's administration, and that all Know-Nothings will be removed from place under the administration, &c.

After considerable sharp-shooting, the meeting was adjourned to last Friday, and we learn from a telegraph despatch to the Boston papers that about 1000 persons attended. Considerable feeling was manifested, and the Whigs and Know-Nothings were denounced by the speakers; but the best of the job was, that after the regular meeting adjourned, the Know-Nothings organized a counter meeting, and there appeared to be little diminution in the numbers. The despatch says:— As a demonstration, the efforts of the administration Democracy against the Know-Nothings in this quarter must be set down as a complete failure, notwithstanding the distinguished talent engaged and the favorable auspices which seemed to smile upon it. The great number of government employes present and appointed as officers, gave it the appearance of being an administration movement, and contributed much to its defeat.

A Mormon train, consisting of nine wagons and some fifty persons, crossed the Missouri at Bellevue, Nebraska, on the 14th August, on their return from a six years' residence at Salt Lake. They left on account of the immorality and oppression of the Mormon Church.

The New York hotel and boarding house keepers are reducing the price of their board. House rents in that city are also being considerably lowered.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT IN BOSTON.—The Auditor, in his annual report, speaks as follows of the public improvements in Boston, commencing under the superintendence of the Joint Special Committee on Public Lands: From the year 1858 to 1864, about 1,000,000 square feet of land, exclusive of streets, have been reclaimed from a very unhealthy and worse than useless condition, and rendered eligible and desirable for private dwellings and business purposes. Nearly five miles of streets have been filled up and graded; common sewers laid therein, sidewalks made and edge stones put down in a large portion of them. Five public squares have been laid out and enclosed with iron fences, and in other respects rendered pleasant and attractive places of resort. Seven stone fountains have been completed; about 1,000 trees set out, and 3,000 feet of sea wall constructed. These extensive and important improvements were made at an expenditure of \$500,000.

From KANCHALATA.—We copy the following paragraphs of late Kanchalata news from the San Francisco papers:— By the arrival of the American brig Boston, Capt. Hedges, we have received from Petropavlovsk, the news of the destruction of Kanchalata, on July 16.

ing, and the Russians were making great preparations to resist an anticipated attack by the allied fleet. The port is defended by several fortifications, and new ones are being erected, consisting of one or two masked batteries, with three or four mortars.

The Governor has, under his command a full regiment of soldiers, thoroughly equipped, and is confident he can stand a pretty long siege. Petropavlovsk contains between 2500 and 4000 inhabitants, including a few Americans and Englishmen, and one American store. Everybody is obliged to be a soldier or a sailor, and to respond to the Governor's call at a moment's notice. The town is situated on an island bay, the entrance to which, from the ocean, is through a narrow inlet, three miles in length, studded with islands, and commanded by several batteries.—A vessel may enter without danger, although there are many difficulties to encounter. Capt. Hedges, with the Boston, went in and out in a fog.

The Governor's orders, and our informant also, that it would be impossible to take the post with anything short of a fleet of steamers, as new batteries are being built to cover every approach.—The Russians were daily looking for the arrival at Petropavlovsk of an English frigate and conceals on their way to Amoor river, at the mouth of which they (the Russians) have built several strong forts.

Nearly the whole population of Augusta, Ga., have quitted the city, and the country for miles around is covered with tents. The fever was increasing. The post-office was closed and the mails delayed, there being no one to distribute them. The price of flour is rapidly declining.

THE DISRUPTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The recent organization of a secret political party in the United States under the name of "Know-Nothings," and the extraordinary success which has everywhere attended them at the polls, have startled the Government and produced a profound sensation throughout the old Democratic ranks. It appears that large numbers of the new organization are Democrats, who have thrown off their old leaders on account of their leaning so much upon what is called foreign influence. The Whig ranks will also be thinned by the desertion of the native-born population, who will unite with the new order, and thus the old political party distinctions will be abolished.

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of greater severity, and in no instance have I known the wind to blow a hurricane gale for so many consecutive hours. For the 12 hours preceding the noon of the 12th, the Atlantic blew fifty-five miles to the westward. From noon of 12th to noon of 13th, she did not make a single mile, although her engines worked beautifully six turns per minute, all that could be permitted in such a case. From noon of 13th to midnight, only sixty miles—the captain gradually easing up the engines as the wind and sea fell. This severe ordeal adds a new wreath to the laurels of the Atlantic, under the guidance of her skillful commander. May the number of such ships be increased.

Orders have been issued for the construction of two five-rate ships of war of the following dimensions:—The first will have a measurement of 416 tons, and be 200 feet long and 60 feet broad; the second will measure 2500 tons, be 245 feet long, and 61 feet broad.

A warrant has been issued which confers a great benefit on the Royal Marine Corps, whose services have been of great importance recently. It has hitherto been the practice to deduct a certain sum from their pay for the rations supplied to them when serving afloat, and this deduction the warrant now issued abolishes, which will be equivalent to an addition of 4½d. per day to each private.

We perceive that Professor Holloway, of 284, Strand, London, has established a House in New York for the sale of his popular Pills and Ointment, which have enjoyed such reputation for a number of years in every other part of the world; particulars of some of the cures they have effected here have been published in our columns, and there is no question but that they are exactly the kind of medicine wanted here. We would strongly advise our friends to give them a trial, and there is no fear, but that they would continue to use them whenever any medicine would be requisite.

Hood's GERMAN BITTERS, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120, Arch street, Philadelphia. Daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however they may strive, or substitute their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

THE BROKEN THREAD.

I love to look upon the movements of well-devised machinery: there is music in its whirl and buzz and clatter. My theory of the beautiful takes in the steady motion of the polished shaft, and the grand harmony of design you can see in the thousand diverse forms of motion it imparts. The factory has more of the life of human thought than the picture or the bust, and well nigh as much as the sweet harmonies of music. In it, too, you can adore the Great Universal Creator, and can find instructive analogies for his providential doings. When, from the secret chamber of the inventor's soul, a mighty engine leaps, complete in all its complicated parts, or a mechanism so delicate, that it can beat to the pulse of thought a thousand miles away, why should we less admire what God hath wrought, than when we see the acorn push from out its little shell the giant oak?

I lately visited a New England cotton mill, and saw there one very simple operation which interested me much. It was the reeling off, from the spools to the beam, of the threads which were to constitute the warp of the fabric. I watched the process for some time, admiring the steadiness of the pull upon the threads, their airy appearance, and the regular wedge-like shape they took in coming from the square spool frame. But suddenly there was a halt. Can it be, that these little threads have overstrained the gearing? Oh, no! Look sharp, and you see that one of those threads is broken; it is but one of some hundreds, yet it is missed, and the machine refuses to go on without it.

I withdrew thoughtfully: there was a lesson here, I knew, but what was it? I was but partially satisfied with the lyrical solution so readily suggested:

"Our life contains a thousand springs, And dies if one be gone; Shouldst thou a hap of thousand strings Should keep in two or long!"

A week or two afterwards I was in one of the cities of Connecticut, and in driving with a sight-seeer's indefiniteness of purpose, through its pleasant streets and suburban avenues, we came upon the city burying ground.

We alighted, entered the Egyptian gateway, and were at once secluded from the world of life, treading the quiet walks which many a sorrowing parent, child, and friend had trodden before us. And yet we sauntered heedlessly along, choosing rather to enjoy, in our inmost spirits, the tonic air of a beautiful morning, than to conjure up some bilious conceits, that might to some seem more appropriate to the place. There is a time to weep at the graveyard, and that time occurs often enough for us all; why then waste our tears in sickly sentimentalism? So reasoned we at any rate, if at all, and little did we regard the "State Visitor" demands for reflection that came upon us, highwaymen like, at every turn. We had too keen an appetite for the beautiful in nature and art to care for those obtrusive warnings: it was but death speaking from strangers' graves.

I will that they be with me, and behold my glory me."

I know not till him, but felt the many warm hands of Him to certify of youth, It is well with it by the former rents, or the proclama-tions, for a sacred spot, and have to take a than we can get graveyard man stand its solemn death.

And here, per learn from the humiliating con view, of cheering stops and waits will not go on 'treat does the web of hum our eyes, we s dye snap, and moves on; the all-important an only son; a ated heart may ken soil, but so on, and longin are luxuries of So will it be tomb! "Vas preacher—all i But listen, I have kept, "Them also w bring with him We miss th how brilliantly fabric which h HASZAR Wednes

There are so appreciate the or, now that never heard, an the want of a and one to im rations and im gna an even known here, of for Jack Down crying for spilt night sound When the shad remembrance an echo in the misfortune the sho comin all practical mico who at all ought to have the lapse of ti gues the creati tates of comit particularly is above m noise, that m mon sense ar of whether w their transac domestic natu man of busin some mome to be certain its movement that his own professional clients or p is essentially all men ar, the import Town Clock ing. The c place it. T been sugges glad to be appropriate think that a building bel there is go would ask a House might receipts f be placed at to which it just. In believe, con you not, an into the but in having hour might by night as say, perhaps going to do jobs and turn them convenient A room, th will admit coming do assemblies of some w happened i we can div held in the hold. The which the dition, an might be o the credit Court, y Court of open to al rates into rraney, but w plan that have sup men who had by w paid by