

RANDOM SKETCHES.

A Father's Parental Error. The duties of parents to their children most obviously relate to their health, their education and morals.

The particular error in regard to this subject, exhibited by many Christian parents, and to which we invite their serious consideration, is the permission which they often give to their children, to do what they themselves, perhaps would not dare to do.

Let such parents know then, that in respect to this subject, they are necessarily in fault, and that sooner or later in some appropriate form, they may expect the entailment of God's displeasure, unless they fully recognize the spirit of God's ancient declaration.

Female Character.

Daughters should be thoroughly acquainted with the business and cares of a family. These are among the first objects of woman's creation; they ought to be among the first branches of her education.

How enviable the parents of such a daughter! How lovely the daughter herself. How happy the husband of such a wife. Thrice happy the children of such a mother.

The influence of the female character cannot be estimated. It is decisive to the character of the other sex. If her character be pure and elevated, and without reproach, such will be the character of the other sex.

A Simple Cure for Dysentery.

As the season in which this complaint is most prevalent is near at hand, we insert the following: out from the Calcedonian Mercury, an Edinburgh paper.

Take some butter off the churn immediately after being churned, just as it is, without being salted or washed, clarify it over the fire like honey; skim off all the milky particles when melted over a clear fire.

The Richmond Star says, "Folks that don't like the way papers are edited, ought to ask leave to put in a specimen of the right sort."

The Bitters Bit.

Some days ago a story went the rounds touching a man, who, having presented himself in his shirt sleeves at the American Museum, New York, received the loan of a coat from Mr. Barnum, and after viewing the curiosities, sloped with the garment, thus obtaining a sight of the elephant and a splendid swallow-tail for twenty-five cents.

"Got a pretty good place here—hey?" he inquired.

"What wages do you get?"

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month, sir."

"All few yourself! Shoh!"

"Fact, sir."

"Wall, I wonder if I could get something to do here myself?"

"Oh, yes; you'd make a pretty good midshipman."

"Wall, what's midshipman's wages for a green hand?"

"Forty dollars a month, only."

"Only forty dollars! Jerusalem! why I was goin' to hire out for ten. But where can I be made a midshipman on? Say quick."

"Down below sir, in the steerage. As soon as I'm relieved I'll see to it."

Down went the quizzard and the quizzed. A bevy of young midshipmen required no prompting to perpetrate a piece of mischief. A spurious warrant was soon made out, and the green horn, equipped in a splendid uniform, including an elegant champagne and costly sword, by a joint contribution of the mess. Thus furnished, he was directed to present himself to Commodore S. in the cabin, and report ready for duty.

"He was told that the Commodore might be pretty gruff; 'it was a way he had;'"

"The steerage being full, the new midshipman was to demand quarters in the Commodore's cabin; in fact, he was ordered to take possession of a certain stateroom. The Commodore's black looks and angry words were to be regarded as nothing—he had no right to use either. Thus "posted up," the victim presented himself to the Commodore with—"Old hoss, how are you?"

S. started. He had come across a rarra rra rra.

"Take a seat, sir."

"I kin help myself, old feller; I ginorally do;"

"You are one of the new midshipmen, I suppose?"

"Aint nothin' else."

"Shall I trouble you for your warrant?"

"Catch hold, old boy."

"Who gave you this?"

"The fellers down stairs; and I'm ready for duty."

"That's enough. Now you can go."

"Not as you knows on, Squire. The cellar's chock full—and I aint a goin' out of this 'ere in a hurry—I tell you now—"

"Oh! you needn't rave up, old feller. I see what's the matter—you're a leetle cracked up here?"

"You see that man with a musket—now if you don't clear out directly, and leave the ship and yard, never to show your face here again, I'll order him to shoot at you!"

The Yankee broke—and in two seconds his blue coat-tail was seen floating in his rear, as he dashed out of the yard with the speed of a flying jackass.

In a minute afterwards, half a dozen terrified midshipmen, rushed on deck, and asked for liberty to go on shore.

"Young gentlemen," said the Commodore, "I shall grant no liberty to-day."

Six faces fell a "feet," and six young jokers returned to their mess-room as melancholy as mutes at an alderman's funeral. They never saw or heard anything of the Yankee afterwards, nor the uniform either. THE OLD 'UN.—Boston Times.

Absence of mind is at present all the go. The latest case we have heard is that of a man who stole cheese and oat a grindstone in a state of mental absence. He did not discover his mistake till he came to the hole in the middle, when he exclaimed—"By Jove! if I'd known that the rats had been gnawing you I'd never have touched yeel!"

"Tell your contemptible General," said an old woman in a village through which passed the army of Napoleon, to one of his corporals—"tell him I have a very despicable opinion of him."

"I will," said the corporal, "if you insist upon it, madam—but you can't think how it will distress him!"

When a young man has acquired a love of reading, and of course a healthful relish for intellectual pleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation. A fondness for low company, and intemperate pleasures is most generally the consequence of ignorance and want of taste.

NEWS OF THE DAY.



FROM MEXICO.

New York, Sept. 13, 2 1/2 P. M.

A letter from Mr. Lumsden, of the Picoayune, to the Charleston Courier, says: General Scott has been elected President of Mexico, to serve until the 18th of January.

New Orleans papers of the 5th contain no news. Intermittents of yellow fever, 70.

From Saltillo.

Gen. Taylor has ordered Cushing with Deaf's Battery and Massachusetts regiment to Vera Cruz, also Hay's command, and the Ohio and Indiana regiments under Gen. Lane.

Capt. Baylor is safe. He lost only four men.

Gen. Lane re-captured the mules and booty taken by the Mexicans between Monterey and Carmargo.

Capt. Fairfax died at Saltillo, August 11th.

The Battle Fought.

The New York Herald has just received a special dispatch with later news from Vera Cruz.

Scott had two engagements under the walls of Mexico, and DEFEATED THE MEXICANS under St. Anna Valencia.

The Mexicans SUED FOR PEACE. Congress was convoked and received Arista's proposition.

Scott did not enter the city of Mexico, in order to save the pride of the Mexicans.

An Armistice was granted, and action, in consequence, was suspended.

No further particulars of the battle.

Vera Cruz dates of the 25th August have been received at New Orleans.

The Picoayune has a letter from Nizatte of 5th August, which says two brigades under Valencia and one under Santa Anna attacked the Americans at different times at Sanaguet, very near Mexico, but were completely defeated and fell back in disorder into the city. A suspension of hostilities was then asked for, to hear Mr. Trist's proposition.

The next day Congress was called together. Our army were encamped around the City of Mexico, but had not entered on the 21st.

Major Lally got safely to Puebla after several skirmishes.

Lieut. D. Henderson and his party of Fairchild's company of dragoons were all shot by the Guerrillas. The Guerrillas attacked Alvarado and killed a Sergeant and two Marines.

The Steamers Petrita and Scorpion, were forthwith despatched to reinforce the place.—Journal.

Enter from Santa Fe.

By the arrival of Mr. Aury at St. Louis, we have news from Santa Fe to 23d of July. A letter from Chihuahua, dated 2d July, states that McKimney's company and train of 65 wagons had also arrived.

These letters contain details of murder of many Americans by Mexicans. The persons and property of Americans were generally respected at Chihuahua. But none except neutrals were permitted to leave the city. Even they were compelled to pay a duty of 6 per cent on property for privilege of so doing.

No articles of merchandise allowed to come into New Mexico.

An insurrection broke out at Taos, a short time previous to the last advices, but was nipped in the bud and the leader compelled to flee to the mountains of Pamblon.

Gen. Morales was at Santa Fe. Col Price and his men have conducted themselves highly disgraceful to Americans.

Brazos dates of the 21st. Some skirmishes have taken place between Urrea's troops and our trains; 30 Americans killed in all.

It was supposed Taylor would move towards Potosi on the 1st. Inst.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS—104 deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans in 48 hours.

Mr. Campbell and Son were drowned at Peterson New York yesterday. The father tried to kill the son, who waded into the river followed by the old man.

Madame Restell.

Officer Brown and Bowyer, two of the Chief's aids arrested yesterday on a bench warrant, issued by the Court of Sessions, Madame Restell, alias Caroline Lohman, who having been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of manslaughter in the 2d degree, in causing an abortion upon the person of an interesting young woman.

The accused was conducted before the court and bail required in the sum of \$10,000 for her appearance for trial. John McKeon Esq., the district attorney, is determined to follow this case to a conviction.—Herald.

Legislature of New York.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

The following message was received from the Governor:

Executive Chamber, ALBANY, 9th Sept., 1847.

To the Legislature: SILAS WRIGHT, the late Chief Magistrate of this State, died at his residence in Canton, in the County of St. Lawrence, on the 27th day of August last.

Although scarcely arrived at the meridian of life, he had not only held the office of Governor of this State, but had discharged with singular ability the various duties pertaining to the offices of State Senator, Comptroller, and Senator in the Congress of the United States.

As a Statesman, he occupied a high place among the distinguished men of the age. In private life he enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and esteem of those to whom he was personally known.

Although his name will go down to posterity without the aid of official records, his eminent public services and great private worth render it proper that I should thus announce to you his death, to the end that such measures may be adopted as are demanded by the deep feeling that pervades the community.

JOHN YOUNG.

Mr. SPENCER thereupon submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the message of his Excellency the Governor, communicating intelligence of the lamented death of Silas Wright, late Governor of this State, be referred to a joint committee of the two Houses.

Messrs. Spencer, Dennison and Sandford were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate, which body took a recess until 4 o'clock, in order to give the joint committee an opportunity to act upon the subject submitted to them.

ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

Thirteen members were not in attendance. The Speaker announced the following message from the Governor:

[See Senate proceedings.] A resolution from the Senate came down informing the House of the reference of the above Message to a joint Committee.

It being announced by the Speaker and read by the Clerk.

Mr. Perkins, (of St. Lawrence,) rose and addressed the House as follows, a most respectful attention being given by all present:

Mr. Perkins said—The sudden death of SILAS WRIGHT has arrested the attention of the whole American people. The distinguished positions he has held in the councils of the Union and in the government of this State, render it appropriate that the representatives of the people should pay a becoming tribute to his memory.

It is not, however, the positions he has held to which the eyes of the American people have been directed, but to the eminent ability and unbending integrity which he has displayed in every situation in which he was ever placed. It is not my purpose to enter into a review of his political life; history and able men will do that justice.

But I do desire briefly to allude to the traits of character which fixed him so indissolubly in the confidence and love of the people of the county of St. Lawrence. I have been intimately associated with him as a member of the legal profession, as a personal and political friend, and as a neighbor, more than 27 years. In every situation he displayed the highest moral purity, an incorruptible honesty of purpose, a uniformly calm and unflinching temper, the most tender regard for the feelings of all who were associated with him, and the utmost kindness even to the poor, the fallen, and the lost. No son or daughter of Adam ever appealed to him to alleviate his or her distress, or for his counsel and advice, who did not receive consolation, where with propriety it could be given.

The professional business which he did was done for his neighbors, and a rural population, and I have no doubt he spent more than twice the time in the actual practice of his profession. When consultation failed, he managed the cause of his client with the care, skill and ability which distinguished him as a Senator, and probably there never was a case in which the party opposed to his client did not in the end have occasion to regret that he had not accepted the proffers of conciliation which had been offered him. He was always a kind, courteous, and even complimentary to the opposing counsel and the witnesses; yet he managed to present his client and his cause so as to enlist the court and jury in their behalf.

A great party have often thought him mistaken in his views of what the interests of his country demanded, but no fair minded man ever doubted the sincerity of his desire to serve it faithfully, or the upright-ness of his purposes, and none the stability and firmness of his adherence to the principles he advocated, and the persons who supported them.

In all my political intercourse with him, I never heard him express a selfish aspiration or a single sentiment which did not appear to be dictated by the purest patriotism. In his social intercourse, I never heard him utter an unchaste word or an immoral sentiment. Whenever he returned from his public positions to the place of his residence, he returned to the simple, frugal and industrious habits of a New England farmer, and to the kind and neighborly offices which so eminently distinguished the early rural population of our pilgrim fathers. Even in the latter years of his life, when he was at Canton, he watched more often at the bed-side of his poor neighbors than any other man in his town.

No language was ever more true than a resolution drawn by a distinguished and unanimously adopted, and by the citizens of Ogdensburg, and which I am about to read:

"Resolved, That having been reared himself under the severe but salutary lessons which labor teaches, his sympathies were keenly awake to the wants and welfare of the toiling million. He was always accessible to their approach, prompt with his counsel to enlighten and ready to interpose kind offices and attention where the anguish of disease was to be assuaged or the pangs of grief alleviated. His life furnishes the invaluable example that a man may occupy the highest posts of honor and return to private life and severe physical labor with undiminished dignity."

Upon his defeat last fall, he retired with apparent pleasure to private life, tending only to display the loftiness of his principles and the sublimity of his character, and to fix him more firmly in the affections of the American people.

Such was Silas Wright. The arrow which struck him down has sent the iron to the recesses of the minds of millions who looked to him as their guide in the days of his country's trial.

He concluded by moving a concurrence with the Senate, to which there was an unanimous assent given.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the part of the House; Messrs. Perkins, Healdley, Reekwith, Burneil, Develin.

And then, on motion of Mr. PERKINS, the House took a recess till 4 P. M.

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Interesting Extract from a Letter of the late Silas Wright.

The Batavia Times publishes the following extract from a letter of the late Silas Wright, to a gentleman of that village, (I. J. Redfield, Esq.) This was probably the last letter that distinguished man ever wrote:—

I am trying to become, upon a small scale, a farmer in fact, and have, during this season, labored very steadily. Each day tires me a good deal, but I eat and sleep well and enjoy a freedom from care and a contentment which is already becoming very dear to me. As is usual with me in whatever I undertake, my business is already controlling me too much, and I now find it very difficult to command a day for leisure or recreation.

My farm is new and therefore uncomfortable to work; though I require a great deal of labor to bring it to a condition to be either pleasant for labor, or productive; but I begin very slowly and patiently, determined not to make my efforts expensive as I do not expect they will be profitable in a pecuniary way. The employment I like, and it keeps me out of mischief and from being discontented and home sick at home.

I have not had an unhappy hour from the personal consequences of my late defeat, while it has given me a happiness in my retirement which I have not known through many long years of my public service.

Speaking of that memorable number of democrats, known in the political history of this State as the "seceders" who, in 1824, were "forced into close political and personal association" he says:

"Death is, annually, making fearful inroads among the little number, and the fall of each before the great leveler, has been marked by me with painful solicitude."

Failure of Prime, Ward & Co.

Wall Street was this morning greatly agitated by the announcement that the extensive and heavy house of PRIME WARD & Co. stopped payments.

It was an act of prudence, rather than of necessity. The liabilities are between one and two millions, a large part of which is probably held by the Bankers.

Messrs. Ward, Prime & Co. are large creditors to some London houses which have recently failed, but which it is hoped, will be able to pay 20s on the pound; in which case, Prime, Ward & Co. will lose comparatively little, and at any rate as their assets are very large.

The following is the circular issued by them this morning:

New York, Sept. 9, 1847.

We regret to inform you, that, owing to recent failures of some of our correspondents in Europe, on whom we have a large amount of bills running, we feel it incumbent upon us, both from a sense of duty and as an act of prudence, to suspend payments.

Very Respectfully, PRIME, WARD & Co.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9th, 7 P. M.

Vermont, Pownall elects Whig representative by 60 majority, and gives 26 Whig majority on Governor.

A gang of villains attacked the house of Mr. M. Bean, on William street, Troy, on Sunday night. They met with a warm reception, and one of their number, named Jack Boardman was shot by Mr. Bean. The gang did not wait for a second round.

To the Editor of the Chenango Telegraph: Dear Sir: Perhaps you may have noticed in some of the New York papers a statement concerning the remarkable power of a mathematician, who adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides, and performs all other arithmetical calculations with a rapidity that seems almost miraculous.

I hope you will publish. First, let a column of figures, say 3000 in length and 10 or 20 in breadth be placed before me and in less than 5 seconds of time I will give the sum total, always commencing on the left hand side to write the answers down. It matters not what length the column is, or what breadth, I will give the sum total always commencing on the left hand side to write the answer down. It matters not what length the column is, or what breadth, I will give the sum total as fast as the figures can be written down. Second, let the sum be written in multiplication, with 1,000 figures in the multiplier and as many in the multiplicand, and I will commence writing down the product underneath, in one line, as fast as the figures can be written down. Thirdly, let a sum be written in division with any large amount for a divisor, and I commence writing down the remainder first, then the quotient down the remainder per cent can be perfect. Interest at the same manner without using any extra figures. Fractions of every denomination can be summed up instantly without reducing them to a common denominator. These rules can be learned in one half hour by any person having the printed instructions. Please insert this in your paper, also stating that any person wishing these rules, will enclose \$10 through the New York Post-Office. Please forward me one paper which contains this, and on receipt thereof I will forward you a full set of these rules, (gratis,) by which you may become as expert in figures as I am.

I remain your humble and ob't serv't. PETER M. DESHONG.

P. S. Other Editors copying the above and forwarding Mr. Deshong a copy containing it will be furnished with a full set of the rules.

The Governor of Louisiana has decided not to act on the authority given by the War Department to raise two companies of mounted men; as the Secretary of War coupled the authority with a provision that the men must enlist for the war, and furnish their own horses. Wise Governor that.

Broke Jail.

Four prisoners confined in the Jail at Rochester, made their escape on Monday night. Their names were Thomas Earsley, Henry Paddock, Henry S. Elcott, and James Lafl. The Advertiser says:

The manner of their escape was as follows—About 9 o'clock, Mr. Moody, the turnkey, went into the hall to see that all was safe, and as he opened the door he met Elliot with a candle, who inquired if he had any more customers, or if there was any thing new. Just at that moment, and before Mr. Moody had closed the door behind him, one of the others who had remained concealed made a rush at and forced open the door, dragging the turnkey with him. Before they could be secured the four then made their way out of the building, and although the officers were immediately aroused and started in pursuit, nothing has yet been seen of them. The Sheriff has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the whole or \$50 for each of them.

Kind Words do not cost Much.

They never blister the tongue or lips—And we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much:

1. They help one's own good nature and good will. Soft words soften our own soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it blaze the more fiercely.

2. Kind words make other people good natured. Cold words freeze people, and the words scorch them, and sarcastic words irritate them, and bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful.

There is such a rush of all other kinds of words in our days that it seems desirable to give kind words a character among them. There are vain words and idle words and hasty words, and spiteful words, and silly words, and empty words, and profane words, and boisterous words, and warlike words.

Kind words produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. They soothe and quiet and comfort the hearer. They shine him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used.—Pascal.

Wisconsin Election.

Eight counties give 770 Whig majority. Last year 521 Democrat.

The native American Convention nominated General Taylor for the Presidency, and General Barnum of Mass. for Vice President.

Vermont, 85 Whig 67 Democrat, 6 Liberty representatives elected. No choice for Gov.

Hon. George H. Proffit died in Louisville, Ky., on the 7th inst.