

What Republican Newspapers Say.

We print the following extracts from riends in Washington:

four prominent Republican journals, denunciatory of the action of their party (From the New York Evening Post, Rep.) o Mr. Johnson, by the choice of the people, is the Chief Magistrate of the nation; as such he is responsible for the exepsopie, is the Chief impairing of the execution; as such he is responsible for the execution of the laws, and has a clear right to choose the subordinates by whom the laws are to be enforced. He must submit his appointments to office to the confirmation of the Sonate, but is otherwise independent of Congress. The tenure-of-office act, by which the Senate has been made to control. Precident's power of removal, is not

congress. In tenture-ordine act, which the Senate has been made to control the President's power of romoval, is not uccording to the Constitution. Mr. Stanton believes that it is not, and yet he avails himself of this law, which is voidable and disorganizing, to resume a place in the Cabinato I President Johnson which he has been especially desired to resign. It seems to us necessary only to state a case like this to a man who respects the law and respects himself, to be sertian of what his course will be. It is not enough to reply that a large majority of the members of Congress have signed a letter requesting him to resume the duties of Secretary of War.

Members of Congress have nothing to do with the control of the executive department, they belong to another and co-ordinate department of the government, which, in all sound theory as in the express letter.

with the control of the executive department; they belong to another and co ordinate department of the government, which, in all sound theory as in the express letter of the organic law, it is desirable to keep distinct; and their interference is as revolutionary as it would be to resolve the President out of olice. If Mr. Johnson does not do his duty, if he refuses to execute the laws, or executes them in such a manner as to defeat their purposes, the remedy for his course is pointed out. It is not to invade the sphere of the executive functions by legislative eneroachments, which will be a precedent for other times, but to impeach and remove him it guilty. But the plan of impeachment has been tried, and after a year's incubation it has hatched out nothing. Ashley's eggs were all addled; and now an illegal course is to be pursued to attain an end which could not be attained by the law. Mr. Stanton is made the catapaw of this dangerous and welked policy.

Whatever Mr. Johnson's designs may be, he is answerable to the people; and he is answerable only in the way that the Constitution prescribes. Congress may untilke his individual peculiarities or his political principles, but he is none the loss as sinch a part of the Government as Congress itself; and what is nore, he represents nearly as large a part of peopular opinion as Congress does. It may be distasteful to admit it, but it is true, that the political sentiments of the President have a large following—not among the robels only, as the order of the order of the robels only, as the order of the syntax that the political sentiments of the President have a large following—not among the robels only, as the order of the syntax that the political sentiments of the President have a large following—not among the robels only, as the order of the cover of the love of the love of the love of the order of the man of the love of the order o

sentiments of the President have a large following—not among the robots only, as the ory has it, but among the loyal people of the North. He is supported in most of his positions by the great opposition, or Democratic parity, and that support is extending and growing rapidly under the fostering care of Congress. Thousands who have no liking for the President, personally or politically, who think that he has managed his opportunities with an utter want of tact and skill, and to the detriment of the public interests, are yet unprepared to see the established order of the Constitution assailed in his person, and all the limita-

ath to support the constitution of the United States. This excluded at once from

political life the most intelligent classes. I the South, and those at the time best dis

of the rebellion. Reconstruction was thus thrown into the hands of the negroes, led by a few Northern white men and Noutherners who did not keruple to take any onth required of them. That they should seek to retain power by the same policy which gave it to them is a matter of course, and the dist new constitution framed virtually excludes nearly every white man from suffrage and office. It is so utterly indofensible on any principal of justice and equality that its framers fear its rejection by the registered voters, and are begging them to accept it in the hope that Congress will strike out its objectionable provisions. The course of things in Congress just now does not tend to sustain any such hope. It is essential to the programme that the whites of the South shall be in the minority, and the determination seems to be to put it through at all hazards. The last remains

is essential to the programmentation whites of the South shall be in the intentity, and the determination seems to be to put it through at all hazards. The last remains of civil governments in the South are to be swept away upon the declaration that they are not "republican in form," though the forms are just what they always have been. The false reason has some value, however, as showing at least an appearance of respect for the phases of the constitution. But we have not come to the end of this business; we cannot over see to it. The governments of the minority in the South, and that minority black, will find it necessary to be more and more repressive, and will need a strong military force to maintain them. Is anybody so insane as to predict reconclination of races, true republican or even moderately just government, and restored peace and loyalty as the result of such a system? If so, about how soon? No, the system is fundamentally wrong, and will inevitably wax worse and worse. And men are already asking how soon "political necessaty" may lead Congress to in terfere with certain Northern States and compel them to take the "republican form" of negro suffrage and white disfranchiso-

of negro suffrage and white ment.

assailed in his person, and all the limita-tions and balances of the government, which are the bulwarks of liberty, overturned in he hot frenzy of partisau z (From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.) (From the Springheist (Mass.) Republican.)
The only defensible reason for reconstructing the Southern State governments was the purpose to confor suffrage on the freedmen, in order to the protection of their rights. Those governments were well enough in every other respect. If this single purpose had controlled in the matter, the process would have been comparatively simple and unobjectionable. But party objects were allowed to be mixed in it was thought it would be a good thing so to manipulate the Southern governments as to secure the votes of the reconstructed States for a Republican President. To accomplish this the right to vote and hold office was taken from all the Southern whites who had held office requiring an oath to support the constitution of the

cent cataract. For more than a year pust some watchful residents of the vicinity have marked a peculiar motion of the rapids at a point something less than half a mile above the apex of the horse shoe, in the channel which the greates body of water descends, and this motion has been of a character to give rise to the supposition that a breach has been made by the current through the soft shale strata underlying the limestone that forms the present ledge of the Falls. Recently the appearance of the rapids, a the point indicated, has undergone a

at any moment, must be an immense breaking away of the face of the cata-ract, changing its whole form and ap-pearance—perhaps converting the per-pendicular fall into a shooting rapid, lown a steep decline.
Some observers at the Falls antici-

marks that a gentleman from the Fall with whom it has conversed fully be leves that the "days of the Horse Shoe are numbered.

"The well known opera of "Fra Diavola" is based on tragical events which occurred in France nearly one hundred and seventy years ago. The facts are

brief and modest remarks, which were con-tinually interrupted by applause. He said he would hand them down to his son,

train, that is, at the rate of about eight-een miles an hour.

Towards the beginning of the present century, a prodigious body of locusts was precipitated across the Black Sea upon the steppe lying east of Odessa, where it committed the most indescrib-able devastation. To destroy the in-vaders, columns of serfs were marched

the scaly bodies of the locusts, closely pressed and locked together presented

sult. The whole Black Sea seemed to be transformed into locusts, which, from its low shores, came up in countless myriads, setting at defiance all the arts and industry of man. Several columns of the invaders filed off towards the east, and alighted amid the vineyards of the Crimea, which they soon changed into a waste of apparently dry and sapless twigs. Russia appeared to be on the eve of a calamity like that which fell upon it about thamiddle of the seventeenth century, when the destruction of the harvests occasioned a famine, which was followed by a plague, so that the population of

Travels might still be read with no little profit and pleasure, maintains that the visitations of locusts could easily be prevented by a well-organized police. An illustration of the correctness of his

The first branch of these training and a color of from a religious process. See the reach of the color of from a religious process. The religious process are a religious process are a religious process. The religious process are a religious process. The religious process are a religious process are a religious process. The religious process are a religious process are a religious process. The religious process are a religious process are a religious process. The religious process are a religious process are a religious process are a religious proces

tered and broken awnings, extending raggedly over the sky for miles, swarms of locusts hurrying before the west wind from the Sahara across the Red Sea.—Sometimes the gust suddenly changing, submerges them in the waves; sometimes they are wrecked, and piled up in pestilential drifts from Jiddah to Mokha; sometimes, by the strength of the hurricane, they are wafted far into the Hedjax, and pollute the sacred precincts of Medina and Mecca. There is, however, we believe, no instance on record of their invading the district of Tayf, where exquisite gardens lavish on the thirsty Arab a profusion of grapes, ponding and Noisbin, it would be perfectly easy in an Associated and Instance on the south side, it would go off on the north; and so it the whole time whole tim we were completely worn out. the day before our dinner was forgotten so we wanted food, sleep and everything else to make us comfortable. They had just made bread at the house when the just made bread at the house when the first came, and then it lay all the next day, and it finally became leaven. When found the shocks continued, I got ome boat salls and made a tent, little distance from the house, for the

walls were cracked and we were afraid wails were cracked and we were arraid to remain in the house, not knowing at what moment a shock more severe might come and bring it down. Since last Tuesday morning we have lived in the tent. Fortunately for us there has not ing of property that would be effected by the country above named is found one of the great breeding places of the locust, but far moreaceessible and subject to the efforts of human industry than those obscure and almost unknown cradles which, we may be sure, by inference, exist in Arabian deserts and in the African Sahara. Considering the immense importance of the subject is the country and the subject to the efforts of the country and the subject to the formula for the country and for the country and th where it committed the most indescribable devastation. To destroy the invaders, columns of serfs were marched down from the interior; but on arriving a lyzed by the phenomenon they witnessed. For miles, the whole surface of the plain, converted into a black color, seemed to be allowed by the phenomenon they witnessed. For miles, the whole surface of the should have made it his septeal business to discover the homes of the locust, and in the step of in a case like this. I though to commerce and civilization such a discovery must be regarded as of lufinitely greater moment than that of the source of the Nile. It would therefore, in our opinion, be well worthy the the scally bodies of the locusts, closely pressed and locked together presented the appearance of a huge dusky culrass reflecting with a strange glitter the rays of the sun. The mass being in motion, advanced inland, slowly but steadily, murmuring like the surges of the source of the Nile. It would therefore, in our opinion, be well worthy the onean, putting the sheep, the cattle, the horses, and the inhabitants on all sides to flight. A stench not to be expressed by words was emitted from the host as it crowled forward, the living devouring the dead, for lack of other him being the special by excavated a trench several miles in length across the track of the locusts; but ere they had finised, the form their reaching the brink of the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the sex cavation, the foremost ranks that followed, and filled it up from edge to edge, so that the multitude infront of the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the foremost ranks that followed, and filled it up from edge to edge, so that the multitude infront of the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the foremost ranks that followed, and filled it up from edge to edge, so that the multitude infront of the course of a few minutes to their reaching the brink of the from their reaching the brink of the foremost ranks are clean gone, the sea running on the same resonance of rivers. To dispel this would be a great enterprise, and the continued its march apparently without interruption; then everything combustion the reaching the proposed to proceed. Some of the little Mountain; the sea to provender. Putting the brink of the wilderness, which is a little developed to proceed. Some of the large of the locusts, which

Murderer Self-Betrayed—Innocence Vindicated After Sixteen Years.

and seventy years ago. The facts are thus condensed from the court records by a Paris paper:
At the beginning of the last century, there was to be seen in the town of Lille a very quiet house. It was a large building, but it contained only a small family—a husband and wife and one family—a husband and wife and one servant girl. The Curiosites Judiclares add that the married couple were adadd that the married couple were advanced in years, and that they lived quietly on their income, saw very few visitors, and admitted no one to the house except those people who furnished them with provisions or otherwise ministered to their wants.

One night this couple, man and wife, were robbed and murdered in their bed. The servant girl had heard nothing of all this, and knew not what was going on. The night was hot, the air dense and oppressively sultry, so much so that she had taken refuge in her room and sat, for the sake of coolness, divested of

mar remain ignorant of the fact, the former will rest contented, and the latter will rest contented, and the latter will rest locusts as usual. What purposes such insects as the locust answer in the creation, it is impossible for us to say; they may be intended as a spur to the industry and inventive powers of man, and be designed to convince him that, if he will not work, neither shall he est. They have, no doubt, been very long in producing this conviction, but the periods of nature are not measured by man's wants and conveniences. In many parts of the East, everything

room. A norrine signt met her eyes. Blood was meared everywhere, and on the bed lay the poor old couple, cruelly, vilely, horribly butchered—mangled as only a beast or fiend could find it in his heart to mutilate victims after murdering them.

The girl raised an alarm, and the multitude came rushing in Of course.

only a beast or flend could find it in his heart to mutilate victims after murdering them.

The girl raised an alarm, and the multitude came rushing in. Of course justice came rushing after in the form of the police, with a judicial investigation. The criminal was sought for and as none other could be found, suspicion fell on the unfortunate servant.

In those days they had a horrible way of trying to get at the truth. They called it questioning. The questions were put with racks and thumbscrews. The Lillois servant maid was infamously tortured, even to extreme agony. Yet, notwithstanding her weakness and her sex, she endured the increase in this research on the results will show Confirm to no other region.

"It is safe to assume that the total yield of Colorado up to the end of 1867 was thirty millions of Goldras. It is an interesting attention at the followand of them amount of the millions, the trothe whole amount of the ment of 1867 was thirty millions of Goldras. It is an interesting at that of the whole amount of the amount of the millions of the present an interest and in the total yield of Colorado up to the end of 1867 was thirty millions of Goldras. It is an interesting into the office whole amount of pold contribute at the followand in the office whole amount of pold contributed at the of the whole amount of the millions, the tributed states contributes nearly one-half. The present annual supply of the American continent, Europe, Russia, Australia and New Zealand, \$47,000,000; Australia and New Zealand, \$47,000,000; Australia and New Zealand, \$47,000,000; Total, \$138,700,000.

"To all interested in the mineral weaking fitted to the development of these views and the result with a state of the same of the contributes and the search provided the same of the contribute and the search provided the same of the contribute and the search provided the same of the contribute and the search provided the same of the contribute and the search provided the same of the contribute and the search provided the same o

fell on the unfortunate servant.

In those days they had a horrible way of trying to get at the truth. They called it questioning. The questions were put with racks and thumbscrews. The Lillois servant maid was infamously tortured, even to extreme agony. Yet, notwithstanding her weakness and her sex, she endured the infernal torture without confessing anything. This was the most remarkable as she was entirely innocent, and was in consequence kept much longer under torment to make her confess. As there were no proofs of her having done anything, they finally let her go, as soon as she was healed. Unfortunately, the torture had made her a wretched cripple. She could only hobble along on her broken limbs, and her arms were withered.

And being no longer able to sew or work, she dragged her helpless form through the streets and begged. She begged through the streets of Lille for sixteen years. This is all historically true—nay, more than historically; for history often lies, while these facts are drawn from the dry and accurate records of a court. The worst part of her sufferings was, that many people be-

quence, inevitable and liable to ensue

has noted a marked and constant change in the motion of the rapids at the point indicated, and it is also reported the indications are discovered of the pouring of a subterranean stream into the gulf below the Falls, which the absence of the mist, it is thought, would reveal beyond a doubt." The same paper remarks that a gentlemen from the Fells with the mist of the repellion. Reconstruction was thus the augusteen from the Fells with the mist of the negroes, led

Landlords are more subject to imposi-tion from penniless travelers than any other class of purveyors, and, it must be admitted, also meet with less sympa-thy when they are taken in. If what other class of purveyors, and, it must be admitted, also meet with less sympathy when they are taken in. If what we hear of Vallejo landlords be true, they must have suffered a heap of martyrdom from litinerant Bohemians before they resorted to the present ingenious measure of self-defence. It seems that the rule adopted there is to pay for dinner immediately upon the delivery of the plate of soup. The other day a fraudulent genius, having unsuccessfully exploited one hotel, boldly entered the Washington and called for dinner. He was astonished to see the water approach him with a plate of soup in one hand, a towel in the other, and a large family syringe under his arm. The waiter laid the plate of soup in front of the customer, and significantly placed the palm of his right hand under the nose of the hungry customer. As our friend had not yet tackled his meal, he modestly inquired the meaning of the open hand.

"Pay in advance!" was the terse and peremptory reply of the waiter.

"Can't you wait till I get through my meal, first.""

"No, sir. Our rules are positive. On delivery of the soup plunge down the cash."

"Can't you wait till I get through my meal, first,"
"As, sir. Our rules are positive. On delivery of the soup plunge down the cash."
"Singular promptitude," he muttered the cash."
"Singular promptitude," he muttered the cash."
"Singular promptitude," he muttered the cash."
"I suppose, if I don't pay you, you!"
I man me with that bludgeon pump of yours"
"Not at all, sir. Through this instrument we secure our business on."
I the thought he had the dead vood on the soup anylow, and dipped his spoon for the first mouthful. Before the spoon for the first mouthful and the spoon for the first mouthful and the spoon for the spoon for the spoon for the spoon for the first mouthful and the spoon for the s

A y oung woman's temperance society has been formed in Chautauque county, New York. They pledge themselves to repell the a drances of any young man who uses intox exting drinks.

THE LANGASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER is published every evening, Sunday excepted, at \$5 per Annun in advance.

Boetry. GRANDFATHER'S PET. This is the room where she slept

OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

Nelly, grandfather's pet With hor wise little face-

For she was so young you knowror sue was so young you know— Only seven years old; And she loved ne, loved me so, Though I was gray and old; And her face was so wise and so swept to see, And it still looked living when she facy dead, And she used to plend for mother and me By the side of that very bed!

I wonder now if she
Knows i am standing here,
Feeling, wherever she be,
We hold the place so dear?
It cannot be that she sleeps too sound,
Still in her little nightgown drossed,
Not to hear my footsteps sound
in the room where she used to rest.

Miscllaneous. Tornadoes. BY RICH!D A. PROCTOR, B. A., F. R. A. S. The inhabitants of the earth are subjected to agencies which—beneficial, doubtless, in the long run, perhaps necessary to the very existence of terrestrial races—appear, at first sight, energetically destructive. Such are—in order of destructiveness—the hurricane, order of destructiveness—the nufricane, the earthquake, the volcano, and the thunder-storm. When we read of earthquakes, such as those which overthrew Lisbon, Callao, and Riobamba, and learn that one hundred thousand persons fell victims in the great Sicilian contheavity in 1693, and erabably sons fell victims in the great signal earthquake in 1693, and probably three hundred thousand in the two earthquakes which assalled Antioch in the years 526 and 612, we are disposed to assign at once to this devastating phenomenon the foremost place among the agents of destruction But this judgment must be reversed when consider that earthquakes-though so fearfully and suddenly destructive both to life and property—yet occur but seldom compared with wind-storms, while the effects of a real burricane are scarcely less destructive than those of After ordinary storms, long miles of the sea-coast are strewn with the wrecks of many once gallant ships, and with the bodies of their hapless crews. In the spring of 1866 there might be seen at a single view from the halphts near Plym. single view from the heights near Plym. outh twenty-two shipwrecked vessels, and this after a storm, which, though and this after a storm, which, though severe, was but trifling compared with the hurricanes which sweep over the torrid zones, and thence, scarcely diminished in force, as far north sometimes as our own latitudes. It was in such a hurricane that the "Royal ('harter' was wrecked, and hundreds of stout ships with her. In the great hurricane of 1780, which commenced at Barbadoes and swept across the whole breadth of the North Atlantic, fifty sail were driven ashore at the Bermudas, two line-of-battleships went down at sea, and upwards of twenty thousand persons lost their lives on the land. So tremendous was the force of this hurricane (Captain Maury tells us) that "the bark was blown from the trees, and the fruits of the earth destroyed; the very bottom and depths of the sea, and the truits of the earth destroyed; the very bottom and depths of the sea, and the way be under side of the storm to the storm were unrocated. We have the seafer side of the track, or to beat spanist the wind by the shorter course, which would lead him out of the storm.

tells us) that "the bark was blown from the trees, and the fruits of the earth de-stroyed; the very bottom and depths of the sea were uprooted,—forts and cas-tles were washed away, and their great guns carried in the air like chaff; houses were razed; wrecked; and the bodies of and beasts lifted up in the air and dashed to pieces in the storm,"—an account, however, which (though doubtless faithfully rendered by Maury from the

cane.
The gale which has just ravaged the Gulf of Mexico adds another to the long list of disastrous hurricanes. As we write, the effects produced by this tor-Already its destructiveness has become out too certainly evidenced. but too certainly evidenced.
The laws which appear to regulate the generation and the progress of cyclonic storms are well worthy of careful study.
The regions chiefly infested by hurricanes are the West Indies, the southern parts of the Indian Open, the Parts parts of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, and the China seas. Each rehundred miles from the equator, and far to the east of the region in which which they attain their greatest fury. They sweep with a northwesterly course to the fulf of Mexico, pass thence northwards, and so to the northeast, sweeping in a wide curve (resembling the letter U placed thus C) around the West Indian seas, and thence travelling across the Atlantic generally expending their Indian seas, and thence travelling across the Atlantic, generally expending their fury before they reach the shores of Western Europe. This course is the storm-track (or storm-track or storm-track) as we shall call it). Of the behavior of the winds as they traverse this track, we shall have to speak when we come to consider the peculiarity from which these storms derive their names of "cyclones" and "tornadoes."

'tornadoes."
The hurricanes of the Indian Ocean occur at the "changing of the mon-soons." "During the interregnum," writes Maury, "the flends of the storm hold their terrific sway." Becalmed, often, for a day or two, seamen hear moning sounds in the air, forewarning them of the coming storm. Then, sud-denly, the winds break loose from the forces which have for a while controlled

In the China seas occur those fearful In the Unita seas occur those fearing gales known among sailors as "ty-phoons," or "white squalls." These take place at the changing of the monsoons. Generated, like the West Indian hurricanes, at a distance of some ten or twelve degrees from the equator, typhoons sweep in a curve similar to that
followed by the Atlantic storms around
the East Iudian Archipelago, and the
shores of Chinato the Japanese Islands.
There occur land-storms, also, of a cyclonic character in the valley of the Mississippi. "I have often observed the paths of such storms;" says Maury, "through the forests of the Mississippi.

Only a year egoQuiot and carcuilly swent,
Blinds and curtains like snow.
Hero, by the bed in the dusky gloom,
She would kneel with her liny clasped b
and pray!
Here is the little white rose of a room,
With the fragrance fled away!

With hor wise incus—
I seem to hear her yet.
Hinging about the place;
But the crowds roll on and the streets are drea:
And the world seems hard with a bitter door
And Nelly is singing elsewhere—and here
And here is the cittle white rose of a room. Why, it sho stood just there,
As she used to do,
With her long light yellow hair,
And her eyes of blue;
If sho stood, I say, at the edge of the bed,
And ran to my side with a living touch,
Though I know she is quiet, buried and d
I should not wonder much,

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hands is contrary to the direction in which the cyclone whirls; when the watch is shifted to a southern cyclone region, the motion of the hands takes place in the same direction as the cyclone motion. This peculiarity is converted into the following rule-of-thumb for sailors who encounter a cyclone, and seek to escape from the region of fiercest storm: Facing the wind, the centre or vortex of the storm lies to the right in the northern, to the left in the southern hemisphere.

Safety lies in flying from the centre in every case save one—that is, when the every case save one—that is, when the sallor lies in the direct track of the advancing vortex. In this case, to fly from the centre would be to keep in the from the centre would be to keep in the storm-track; the proper course for the sallor when thus situated is to steer for the calmer side of the storm-track. This is always the outside of the c, as will appear from a moment's consideration of the spiral curve traced out by a cyclone. Thus, if the seaman soud before the wind—in all other cases a dangerous arrestly the seament with the content. expedient in a cyclone — he will proba-bly escape unscathed. There is, how-ever, this danger, that the storm-track may extend to or even slightly overlap the land, in which case scudding before

against the wind by the shorter course, which would lead him out of the stormon its inner side. It has been shown by Colonel Sir W. Reid that this is the quarter in which vessels have been most frequently lost. But even the danger of this most dan-gerous quarter admits of degrees. It is greatest where the storm is sweeping round the most curved part of its track, which happens in about latitude twanty.

faithfully rendered by Maury from the authorities he consulted) must perhaps be accepted earn grano, and especially with reference to the great guns carried in the air "like chaff." *

In the gale of August, 1782, all the trophies of Lord Rodney's victory except the "Ardent," were destroyed, two British ships-of-the-line foundered at sea, numbers of merchantmen under Admiral Grave's convoy were wrecked, and at sea alone three thousand lives

To show how important it is that cap— To show how important it is that call talns should understand the theory But, quite recently, a storm far more cyclones in both hemispheres, we shall have relate the manner in which Cap-But, quite recently, a storm far more destructive than these swept over the Bay of Bengal. Most of our readers doubtless remember the great gale of October, 1844, in which all the ships in harbor at Calcutta were swept from their anchorage, and driven one upon another in inextricable confusion. Fearful as was the loss of life and property in Calcutta harbor, the destruction on land was greater. A vast wave swept for miles over the surrounding country, embankments were destroyed, and whole villages, with their inhabitants, in Calcutta harbor, the destruction on lail rapidly; and though, as yet, the land was greater. A vast wave swept for miles over the surrounding country, embankments were destroyed, and whole villages, with their inhabitants, swept away. Fifty thousand souls it is believed perished in this fearful hurricane.

The graph which has just raysand the mortherst. "I was much interested." with that a scud was coming on from the northeast. "I was much interested," says Captain Hall, "in watching for the commencement of the gale, which I now felt sure was coming. That bank to the southeast was the meteor (cyclone) approaching us, the northeast scud the outer northwest portion of it; and when at night a strong gale care

on about north, or north-northwest, I felt certain we were on its western and Bengal, and the China seas. Each region has its special hurricane season. In the West Indies, cyclones occur principally in August and September, when the southeast monsoons are their height. At the same season the African southwesterly monsoons are blowing. Accordingly there are two sets of winds, both blowing heavily and steadily from the Atlantic, disturbing the atmospheric equilibrium, and thus in ail probability generating the great West Indian hurricanes. The storms thus arising show their force first at a distance of about six or seven hundred miles from the equator, and far to the east of the region in which on the right track, namely, on the star

If we consider the regions in which cyclones appear, the paths they follow, and the direction in which they whirl, we shall be able to form a guess at their origin. In the open Pacific Ocean (as its name, indeed, implies) storms are uncommon; they are unfrequent also in the South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans. Oceans. Around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, heavy storms prevail, but they are not cyclonic, nor are they equal in fury and frequency, Maury tells us, to the true tornado. Along the tells us, to the true tornado. Along the equator, and for several degrees on either side of it, cyclones are also unknown. If we turn to a map in which ocean-currents are laid down, we shall see that in every "cyclone region" there is a strongly marked current, and that each current follows closely the track which we have denominated the storm—

. In the North Atlantic we have the great Gulf Stream, which sweeps G. In the North Atlantic we have the great Gulf Stream, which sweeps from equatorial regions into the Gulf of Mexico, and thence across the Atlantic to the shores of Western Europe. In the South Indian Ocean there is the "south equatorial current," which sweeps past Mauritius and Bourbon, and thence returns towards the east.—In the Chinese Sea, there is the north equatorial current; which sweeps round equatorial current; which sweeps round

equatorial current; which sweeps round the East Indian Archipelago, and then merges into the Japanese current.— There is also the current in the Bay of

sometimes entirely across the Atlantic."
"The southern points of America and Africa have won for themselves," says Maury, "the name of 'the stormy capes,' but there is not a storm-fiend in the wide ocean can out-top that which

rages along the Atlantic coasts of North America. The China seas and the America. The China seas and the North Pacific may vie in the fury of their gales with this part of the Atlantic, but Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope cannot equal them, certainly in frequency, nor do I believe, in fury." We read of a West Indian storm so violent that "it forced the Gulf sto violent that "it forced the Guir Stream back to its sources, and piled up the water to a height of thirty feet in the Gulf of Mexico. The ship 'Led-bury Snow' attempted to ride out the storm. When it abated, she found her-

change a vast amount of heat. We have thus a channel of rarefled air over the Mississippi Valley, and this channel becomes astorm-track like the corresponding channels over the warm ocean currents. The extreme violence of land storms is probably due to the narrowness of the track within which they are compelled to track. ness of the track within which they are compelled to travel. For it has been noticed that the fury of a sea cyclone increases as the range of the "whirl" diminishes, and vice versu.

There seems, however, no special reason why cyclones should follow the storm-C in on direction rather than in the other. We must, to understand this, recall the fact that under the torrid range, the conditions necessary to the zones the conditions necessary to the generation of storms prevail far more intensely than in temperate regions. Thus the probability is far greater that cyclones should be generated at the tropical than at the temperate end of the storms. he storm-⊂. Still, it is worthy of notice, that in the land-locked North

Pacific Ocean, true typhoons have been known to follow the storm-track in a direction contrary to that commonly noticed.

The direction in which a true tornado which is interior. whirls is invariably that we have men-tioned. The explanation of this peculitioned. The explanation of this peculiarity would occupy more space than we can here afford. Those of our readers who may whish to understand the origin of the law of cyclonic rotation should study Herschel's interesting work on Aeteorology.
The suddenness with which a true tornado works destruction was striking-ly exemplified in the wreck of the steam-

iyexemplined in the wreck of the steam-ship "San Francisco." She was assalled by an extra-tropical tornado when about three hundred miles from Sandy Hook, on December 24, 1853. In a few mo-ments she was a complete wreck! The wide range of a tornado's destructive-process tendown by this that Colonal Rad ness is shown by this, that Colonel Reid examined one along whose track no less than one hundred and ten ships were

"I'll Quit If They Will."

tioned. He had gone out of his course it to avoid the storm, but when the wind fell to a moderate gale, he thought it a mid made sail to the northwest. "In less than than two hours the barometer again began to fall and the storm to rage in heavy gusts. He bore again to the southeast, and the weather rapidly imported." There can be little doubt that but for Captain Hall's knowledge of the would have been placed in serious jeoup and the word of the mate of a Chinese would have been placed in serious jeoup thrown on her beam-ends when not showing a yard of canvas.

If we consider the regions in which Another Illustration of this matter cocurred in the person of the mate of a Mississippi boat, that we had converted into a cotton-clad for the attack on Fort Pillow. This fellow was a big, burly, double-fisted sample of a river bully, full of strange caths," and always enforcing his orders by knocking men about the head. Just before he went into the fight he came swaggering up to me and said:

"Waal, gineral, I suppose when one side or t'other's lloked, you big men'll quit an' shake hands?"

"Yes, Jim," said I; "when the fighting is over I expect every man to go home and attend to his business."

"That ain't me," said Jim, smiting his left palm with a fist like a sledge hammer, "fur ef ever I ketch a Yank agin south of Cairo, I'm agoin to mash him."

agin south of Cairo, I'm agoin to mash him."

A ten-inch shell that came whistling over the boat interrupted any further remark just then, and shortly after we were butting away at the Federal boats, and in about as hot a fire as I ever want to see. I should think there was a hundred guns opened on us, and we got one broadside so near that the flash of their guns set our cotton bales on fire.

Our people fought well, but the other side were too strong for us, and we had to drop down the river. During the action, while cannon were roaring, boats sinking, shells shrieking and bursting all around, and the air filled with flame and smoke, I quite lost sight of Jim, but after we had dropped down the river, out of fire, and all hands were busy repairing damages, that vallant

the East Indian Archiplelago, and then merges into the Japanese current.—
There is also the current in the Bay of

A shift by scudding before the gale may—if the captain is not familiar with the laws of cyclone—go round and round without escaping. The Main probables Heddle' did this in the East Indies, going round noless than frectimes.

The lamip "Charles Heddle' did this in the East Indies, going round noless than frectimes.

itations during a few weeks, they became fat, strong, sleek, and frisky, so that they hardly looked like the same individuals. In the Hindu-Chinese countries, where nature is bountful to profusion in almost every variety human food, the natives nevertheless avince a strong preference for the locust family, since they fry crickets and grass-hoppers in oil, and esteem them a great dainty. The Arabs of the desert, who arkibit the same penchant, are not a little nettled if you turn up your nose a their breakfast, and inquire whether a ocust be not as good as an oyster, a crab, lobster, or if the traveller be a French-

a lobster, or if the travelier of a French-man, as a snail or a frog. We have an old proverb which says; "It never rains but it pours." This is exactly the case with the locusts. If they presented themselves by hundreds of thousands, or even by millions, people might con-trive to deal with them by frying, grill-lng, pounding, and baking by palifuls in ovens; but usually, when they visit any region, it is in swarms and clouds which darken the whole atmosphere for miles; and when they reach a green mlies; and when they reach a green place, they descend upon it with a noise like that of a high wind, or the beating of innumerable drums in the distance. They conduct themselves, however, not like a disorderly rabble, but like a well-ordered army, with a Genghis, a Timur, or a Napoleon at its head, marching forward in squadrons and columns, without turning to the right hand without turning to the right hand or to the left, facing everything, overcoming everything, gnawing everything to pieces with their saw-like teeth. They eat up everything green,—the grass from the meadows, the leaves and bark from the trees, the libesoms and fruit from gar-

the blossoms and fruit from gardens, the thatch from houses. Volney,
in imitation of the Hebrew prophet,
observes that the plains before them
look like a verdant carpet; but when
they had passed over it, eating, burning,
and poisoning everything with their
saliva, it exhibited the appearance of a
volcanic region covered with lava,
scoriw, and ashes. Syria and the countries north of Mount Atlas are often
desolated by the locust. Sometimes a
few light skirmishers preceding the
main host, cause the hearts of the inhabitants to thrill with terror, for they
know what they have to expect. They
arrive, drifting with the wind from the
south or the southeast. At first, a south or the southeast. At first, a gentle murmur is heard high in the air; then a loud buzzing; then a low, continuous roar, like that of distant thunder; then, as the wind sweeps them forward, the black battallons show their frome in the sky alighting in their fronts in the sky, alighting in countless millions as they advance. The countless millions as they advance. The terror of the population then makes itself evident; they climb trees, and hoot and shout, to scare away the heedless and invincible intruders; they kindle enormous fires on the mountain tops, which diffuse their smoke in dark volumes; they cut broad trenches across the plains, and flood them with water,—all in vain; the least by the multitudes extincted the least by the multitudes extincted. and flood them with water,—all in vain; the locusts by the multitudes extinguish the fires; fill up the trenches with their bodies, and march over them; climb up the trees after the natives, whom they speedily bring to the ground—pour into the towns and villages, invade the houses through doors and windows, crawl into the bade expectations with the property one.

doors and windows, crawl into the beds, cover the walls like tapestry, eating everything they can find, tumbling into the sugar-basins, plunging into the milk-jugs and tea-cups, making free with the skirts of the gentlemen's coats, filling their pockets, creeping up their sleeves, and down their necks, covering the skirts of the ladies dresses inside and out, spreading themselves over cradles, and what is worse, gnawing the flesh from the cheeks of sleeping infants. Such are some of the blessings of the Holy Land!

One fact connected with the invasion of the locusts might almost suffice to reconcile the Mohammedan to the pig. or the locusts might almost sumer to reconcile the Mohammedan to the pig. The sumana and the samarmar follow the invaders and feed upon them voraciously; but what is the devastation committed by their little bills compared with the wholesale slaughter perpetrated by a vast drove of hogs? Fill Mesonotamia, the Decapolis and the

trated by a vast drove of hogs? Fill Mesopotamia, the Decapolis, and the skirts of the desert with pigs, and the Turks and Druses might thenceforward sleep in peace, for not only would Master Hog devour the invaders when they had reached years of discretion, but he would plough down deep into the earth in search of their delicate eggs, and thus frustrate the hopes of the ladies of the family. As it is, they multiply and devastate as they please, for the few pigs kept by the Christians of Syria and Palestine are no match at all for the winged army. Nor, in fact, would anything be a match for so devouring a host, if once suffered to acquire its natural dimensions,—for arithmetic breaks down in the attempt to ascertain the number of the attempt to ascertain the number of its rank and file, which sometimes cover the earth to a depth of four feet; and when carried forward by hurri-canes, and drowned in the sea, encum-ber the shore for leagues with a black

canes, and drowned in the sea, should be the shore for leagues with a black putrefying mass, sometimes a whole fathom in depth, which infects the air far and wide, and produces pestilence. A traveller of the last century, who witnessed the ravages of locusts in Spain, concluded that they must be indigenous to the country, because it appeared to him to be an utter impossibility that they should traverse the Mediterranean with their short wings. Another reason which he discovered for believing them to be a distinct species was the color of their wings—a delicate and brilliant pink. He accordingly reasoned and physiologized till he found himself in possession of a new system, which localized the home of the Spanish insect in Estremadura. He was unquestionably mistaken. In the hills behind Mogadore, on the opposite coast of Africa, other travelers appear to infer that nature has there stationed one of the oradles of the winged warriors who that nature has there stationed one of the cradles of the winged warriors who convert themselves into the ministers of Nemesis, when any devoted land in the vicinity is destined to become a prey to famine and pestilence. "I have there seen them," he says—"mil-lions of small green things were just starting into being." But you must search much further if you would learn whence they come, and where lies their

evers and dysenteries.
It is a notable fact that Egypt, though it lies in the very heart of locust-breeding countries, is seldom visited by the pest, the reason probably being, the extreme moisture of the air, saturated incessantly by exhalations from the Nile. People talk at present of locusts for tayles in length. ent of locusts four inches in length, though we regard the estimate as greatly exaggerated; but if the vermin were naturalized in Egypt, it surpasses conjecture to imagine to what dimensions they would attain in its genial and prolific soil. The scarabes about Esne and Thebes are understant sometimes nne son. The scarabest about Esne and Thebes are undoubtedly sometimes found between three inches and a half and four inches in length, and almost as broad as the palm of a lady's hand; the grasshoppers, too, are colossal, and occasionally chirp with startling vehemence. When the locust does arrive, he evin-When the locust does arrive, he evinces by various tokens that he is an intruder and a foreigner. Instead of alighting on the rich plains of Memphis, he comes at night on the wings of the Khamsyn, or wind of fifty days, from the Sahara, and often strikes against the muezzin, as from his lofty minaret he calls in darkness the Fatthful to prayer. Then the vermin descend on the roofs of houses where there is nothing to eat, but where they themselves are soon caught, cooked, and eaten. Still, it is with a sensation by no means pleasing with a sensation by no means pleasing that the traveller's foot strikes against that the traveller's not strikes against a cluster of locusts in the sand, for he immediately suspects they may be only pioneers or avant-couriers. Advancing westward along the old bed of the Atlantic,—for the Sahara is nothing else,—you behold colonies of locusts, mounting you behold colonies of locusts, mounting as soon as their wings enable them into the atmosphere, and directing their flight towards the prodigious chain of Mount Atlas, which they never attempt to traverse on the wing. As they near it, on the contrary, they pay it reverence, and descend to the ground, looking shout for some color pass through search much further if you would learn whence they come, and where lies their genial bed and procreant cradle—beyond the mighty chain of Atlas—beyond the Niger—beyond the Red Sea, and the sands of Mohammed's native country, and the vast levels of the Sahana, extending with little interruption from the banks of the Nile to the Atlantic Coept. There if you are revisible.

member of the Senate of the United States was present, with every prominent leader of the House of Representatives, members of the Cabinet, and almost all the army and naval officers now in Washington.

At nine o'clock the presentation was made by Senator Ferry, of. Connecticut, who, sketched the career of Roger Sherman and his services to his country and in entrusting the relies to General Sherman, asked him to bequeath them to his children, with instructions to remember the virtues of their great relative,

Lieut, Gen. Sherman replied in a few brief and modest remarks, which were con-

ence, and descend to the ground, looking about for some col or pass through which they may make their way through the Mediterranean provinces, and from thence, like their countrymen, the Moors, pass over into Andalusia and Granada.

It may certainly be affirmed that the locust is a product of barbarism which disappears as civilization increases.—Niebuhr, father to the historian, whose Travels might still beread with no little profit and pleasure, maintains that the plate on the box enclosing it bears the name in the box enclosing it bears the name plate on the box enclosing the plate on the p late on the box enclosing it bears the name f Charles Dowland, M. D., and also that of

egranates, dates white and golden, ba-nand Nisibin, it would be perfectly easy nanas, quinces, apricots, peaches, and the sweetest strawberries in Asia. As soon as your dromedary sniffs as he does from a great distance, the nauseous odor larger than flies, and crawl along the soon as your dromedary sniffs as he does is, about the middle of April—little from a great distance, the nauseous odor of the vermin, he becomes almost unmanageable; now bearing his long snake-like neck as high as he is able into the air, then ducking his head, and thrusting his nose into the sand, as if wishful in some way to escape from the might be artificially fundated, which consciousness of the approach of the would be an equally effectual merusting his nose into the saud, wishful in some way to escape from the consciousness of the approach of the stantity turns his back upon the enemy, and scours away in the opposite direction as swiftly as a moderate railway train, that is, at the rate of about eightman, that is, at the rate of about eightman are small way train, that is, at the rate of about eightman are small way in the country above named is found one of the great breeding places is found one of the great breeding places in found one of the great breeding places in found one of the great breeding places.

soothe their imaginations, and ming the terrors which the advent of the locust inspires. Its winged enemy, the samarmar is not, as they affirm, a native which is allurded westward by a very itra, but a stranger from Khorasan, which is allurded westward by a very rare device. The pasha of the province solds forth, once in a certain number of years, an envoy with a large suite to years, an envoy with a large suite to state of affairs. On the 27th we had a very unpleasant night of it, having had four shocks during the night. years, an envoy with a large suite to Meshed, on the eastern confines of Persia, near wich, in a plain between four mountains, is a mysterious fountain. There, with much ceremony and devotion, they fill a chest with water, even it along the place it on the back.

peared to be on the eve of a calamity like that which fell upon it about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the destruction of the harvests occasioned a famine, which was followed by a plague, so that the population of whole provinces was thinned almost to extermination. In the present instance, the elements came to the deliverance of man. Before a strong west wind, masses of black clouds came pouring up from the Bosphorus, which covered the atmosphere, and ultimately descended in floods of rain. At the touch of descending Jove, (the locusts were paralyzed, and as the celestial moisture continued to drench them in pittless fashion, they gave up the ghost, and bequeathed their filthy corpses to the husbandman for manure; not, however, without sundry fevers and dysenteries. to it, and, at whatever expense, to re-plenish the chest as often as public rumor reports it to be dry. It often is entirely exhausted for years, but if the multitude and the samar-mar remain ignorant of the fact, the for-

the industry and invent.

man, and be designed to convince intact that, if he will not work, neither shall he eat. They have, no doubt, been very long in producing this conviction, but the periods of nature are not measured by man's wants and conveniences. In many parts of the East, everything seems to imply the near approach of political revolutions, which will give the pitch of the convenience of the convenience of the convenience of the period of the convenience of the prepared breakfast as usual of rapid convenience of the convenience ture, and more rational forms of bellef.

Brilliant Fete to General Sherman—Presentation of Hoger Sherman's Watch and Picture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—One of the most distinguished assemblages which ever graced a saton in Washington was gathered to-night at the mansion of the Hon. John A. Griswold, of New York, on Franklin Place, to witness the presentation of the watch of Roger Sherman, and also a copy of the picture of the distinguished Connecticut statesman, by the painter Trumbull, to Lieut. General Sherman. Nearly every member of the Senate of the United States was present, with every prominent leader

the point indicated, has undergone a marked change, and so exactly in confirmation of the theory stated, that those watching it do not doubt the speedy doom of the famous Horse Shoe Cataract. If the limestone ledge, over which the river now falls, is, as supposed, in course of being undermined by a subterranean stream, breaking through as far back as nearly half a mile, of course the consequence, inevitable and liable to ensue

pate this grand catastrophe at an early day. In confirmation of these opinions, we find it stated in the Hamilton, Ontarlo, Times, that within a few weeks past 'Dr. J. N. Osborne, of Chippewa, has noted a marked and constant change in the motion of the rapids at the point

transportation are vastly increased."

W. H. Bunnell, auctioneer in New Orleans, was seized with a congestive chill, and sent for his business partner, Mr. Bailey. The latter fell dead or heart disease as he ascended the steps of Bunnell's house, and half an hour later the latter expired.

Thieving and Thief-killing, according to the Houston Telegraph, are going on at a shocking rate in Texas. The steahing of stock, provisions, &c., is rapidly on the increase, and never was lynch law executed with such secresy as now. Not oven the thieves know with what rapidly retribution is visited upon their class, as care is taken to keep the facts out of the papers. The people of Texas, being completely without the protection of law, have taken the matter into their own hands.