The Tariff Question

We have ever been the, advocate of a pro tective tariff for the purpose of advancing such branches of industry as require the fostering care of the government-but we never shall advocate a Tariff for revenue only. A revenue tatiff in what we shall and ever have opposed as an utjust and uncougl-taxation. It is indiscliminate and partial, by making the poor man with a family to support pay more towards the support of government than the rich man who may possess an ample fortune which supports him. This is all wrong, unjust and oppressive and should be opposed by every honest citizen. When our country has no interest to protect, the people should not be burthened with swarms of office-holders-the expense of Custom Houses, Ware Houses, &c. The expenses of Government should be paid by an equally levied direct tax, when the other revenues of the government fail to do it. This would make the people inquire into the matter, and see that tens of millions of dollars are now annually taken from their pockets and squandered upon idle officials and worthless of jects. It would bring the Government back to the days of economy under Washington and others, and drive from Congress the flocks of vultures that go there to rob the treasury that growns under its millions of surplus. It would put an end to the thousand idle schemes of expenditure that are got up by Members of Congress who are to enjoy the spoils, with the projectors and bar ers, and whose only care is the filling of their own pockets. It would in a great measure ban. ish corruption from Congress and introduce economy and utility into national expenditures, instead of extravagance and prodigality.

Is there no bold and honest spirit in Congress That will bring this subject forward? The man that will carry through a measure of this importance to the people, will be certain of his re. ward. A repeal of all duties for revenue is demanded by the welfare of the country, of the Government, and of the Treasury .- Ind. Whig and Tribune.

Successful Farmers. We were told by one of our citizens (who does not boast of being a farmer,) that he has raised last year from scant two and a half-acres of land, 320 bushels of corn, being 128 bushels Geo. Hess, Esq., and found to be scant two val roads, and Allentown can, if any thing, onand a half acres. The baskets and the wagon Iy be gainers by the construction of both. body were carefully measured with the half and the deep soil, (33 inches.) which absorb-

The Lehigh Register. Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1854.

Growth of Allentown. Slowly, but steadily and surely has Allentown, within the past few years, advanced in wealth, business activity and population. This has been done, notwithstanding obstacles have been thrown around us by rival interests abroad. and the stupid insensibility to our aspirationand natural advantages. manifested until lately by the older and wealthier portion of our own Borough and vicinity. Twelve or fifteen yearago or more, the building of a Railroad to connect the scaboard at Philadelphia with the Lehigh at Allentown, was agitated by far seeing men, both in Philadelphia and along the proposed route to this place. A bill was passed by the Legislature granting said road. Sub. scriptions were solicited and two dollars per share paid at the time of subscribing. The route proposed, was the one at present adopted by the Allentown and Norristown company, passing through " Lieben's Gap." Engineers were put on the road, and a survey made as far up we think as Sumnytown. There a fight occurred between the Engineers and a party of men congregated at a Tavern, which put a stop to the whole aflair, and the charter was suffered to go by the board. Had the road been built - had Philadelphians possessed the energetic stamp of our brethern of New York,-had they been less selfish and more liberal in extending the benefit of internal improvement to this end of the State-PHILADELPIA would have been reaping a rich harvest in the carrying trade, and ALLENTOWN received an impetus such as perhaps no other channel of trade can give us. Now Philadelphia is forced to build a road to the Lehigh Valley in order to retain at least part of the trade, that is fast working its way to its more enterprising neighbor NEW YORK. Unfortunately, however, the management of the

Railroad now in course of erection from Philadelphia to the Lehigh Valley, have settled upon a route that is admitted by all, conversant with the same, to be the most absurd that could have been selected. The grade being over fifty feet to the mile, at some points, with per acre. The land was an old sod, having not less than five summits, and then ending or been twelve years in Timothy. It was plough | intersecting the 'Lehigh Valley Road,' from six cd in the Spring 11 to 12 inches deep, and 11 to eight miles east of Allentown, making it a inches deeper with a subsoil plough, following kind of circutious route, and with its high the other in the same furrow. It was well har- grades will never be able to carry the trade as rowed length-ways the furrows and had a slight advantageously as the road from Allentown didressing with well rotted manure over the top rect to Philadelphia via Norristown will, that is before planting. The corn was the yellow sort- also in contemplation, and confidently expected gourd seed. The land was measured by ed to the built. These then will be made ri-

There is also much encouragement, as well bushels each, and a little over. There were from our present growth, as from our future twice three half bushels measured and shelled prospects. Our rich Agricultural Valley, our and made each time one bushel of shelled still richer Mineral resources,-our Stone Coal, com from three half bushels of ears of 52 pounds | Iron Ore, Zinc Ore, Lime Stone, Slate, Fire Clay, per bushel, the corn being not very dry and, and our immense Water power, are matters hard yet. It was planted four feet apart one that brighten our future prosperity. No place in between each six grains. When ten or twelve, schools, that rank equal to any in the state .-inches high, it was thinned to four good plants. Our Free schools are kept in building Plarge and kept clear fo all suckers and weeds. It and commodious, and in point of beauty cannot was not ploughed at all, and only worked twice be excelled in any interior county in the com- of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cata. with the cultivator, keeping the ground loose monwealth. We have three German Church- sauqua. and clean. Half of the field is very steep and es, Lutheran, Reformed and Methodist ; also sloping and npt to wash in heavy rains, but in two English, Presbyterian and Methodist .-- petition from citizens of Lehigh and Northamp. this case the heaviest showers we had did not wash the least on account of the level surface be creeted this year, a Lutheran and Catholic. Catasauqua, to be called the Farmers' and Me Our Railroad connection with New York

The law of Pennsylvania, in relation to the disposition of personal estate in prospect of death presents a striking and curious feature. The act of Assembly authorizing the making of a will, and prescribing the essentials to its validity, requires it to be in writing, and to be signed by the testator at the end, or by some person for him, in his presence, and by his express direction. It must be proved by two or nore competent witnesses.

Last Wills.

However small may be the value of the property bequeathed, these essentials must exist, or he will is without effect, or, properly speaking here is no will.

A noncupative will may be made of person-I property, in the extremity of a last sickness. t must be made at the home of the testator, where he has resided at least ten days immediately prior to the making of a will, unless he is surprised by sickness away from his home, and dies before he returns. If the value of the tator must request some of the persons pres- intercession of Capi, Fremont, reconsidered his ent to bear witness that such is his will, or to decission, and told Capt. Watkins that he would present, must prove all its requisites.

Relief Notes.

sued was \$2,691,671, of which \$2,163,320 have secure a state-room for him, which was done.been redeemed, leaving \$528,351 still outstanding. The Northampton Bank located at Allen. town, issued \$31,171 of which \$29,230 have been redeemed, leaving \$1,941 yet in circulation. As Northampton Bank Relief issues are a rare sight, it is probable that most of those still unredeemed have been destroyed by the wear subjected, and will never come home for redemption. The principal Relief notes still in circulation are those of the Luicaster, Mid. dletown and Harrisburg Banks-and they are a nuisance that should speedily be abated.

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Harrisburg Union says :--- 'The friends and focs of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the State, who are watching with such keen anxiety the actions of the members of the Leg slature, will probably be interested to learn that between conflicting opinions entertained, the measure is likely to fall to the ground early in the session. On Monday, Mr. Putcey, of Armstrong, introduced a resolution into the The waves came against the vessel one after an-House, calling for a committee to traverse the other with a crash, and with a force that would State of Maine, for the purpose of observing the practical workings of the prohibitory law there. The whole thing was turned into ridicule. From this, and the fact that the temperance men are divided nearly equally, part favoring a direct law, and another part advocating the submission of the question of a law to the people, we conclude that the prospect of any decisive action at the present ression is not very bright.

Legislative Proceedings. SENATE.

January 14. A bill read in place to divorce way and the other way six; single grains in a Pennsylvania is so beautifully located, no place Aaron Druckemiller of Lehigh County, from his row six inches apart with spaces of two feet so healthy, so romantic. We have two high wife Diana, came up in order, on second reading and tables, all in confusion. We were then in was considered and passed finally.

January, 16. Mr. FRY, presented three petitions from Lehigh county, for the incorporation

January, 17. Mr. HAMILTON, presented a chanics' Bank.

Loss of the San Francisco. Statement of Mrs. Col. Gates. The following from the lips of the wife of Col.

Gates, of the 3d Regiment Artillery, will be perused with interest as giving female impressions of the melancholy disaster:

On the morning of Wednesday, the 21st of No. vember, we were informed that Mr. Aspinwall had everything in readiness for a departure .--We had delayed going on board for some time on account of my children having the measles .----We hurried on board on Wednesday afternoon, in anticipation of an immediate departure.-When we reached the San Francisco, however, we found that Major Taylor and his lady were were both lost, it may be interesting to state the entire facts connected with their departure on the ship. We waited for their arrival, in hopes that they would come in the remaining boats, but not it would put Major Taylor to a large expense

to reach California by the way of the Isthmus. -He and his lady finally arrived on board. He three officers to be removed, that he might be better accommodated, and finally he was given a state room above, in the saloon, to oblige him.-

It will be seen from these circumstances that each step that was taken seemed to conspire to waited for him he would have been saved, and had he occupied the state room designated for was more quiet. him he would not have been swept overboard when the saloon went over. Major Taylor and his wife were last seen with life-preservers around them, and hand in hand. He sank first,

but she was seen buffetting the waves for five minutes. They were seen to jump overboard together.

On the second night out the storm broke upon us, and it increased in fury, but we did not apprehend any danger until we heard the clergyman, Rev. Mr. Cooper, in fervent prayer. At ten o'clock the water came into the state rooms through the port holes, and also from above .-seem to crush the vessel. The furniture and dishes were dashed about in the greatest confusion. This continued until daylight. Each wave seemed to be harder, and it seemed to us that our vessel would be rent in two. I was in my berth when the last fearful crash came. The Colonel had gone on deck just before, and he saw the wave coming, which appeared, he says, more ike a mountain wall than anything else. He rushed below as quickly as possible, and was standing in the state room when it broke over us, sweeping off the upper saloon and crushing in the deck over our heads. We rushed out of our state room into the cabin, as well as we could. with our children, and clambering over chairs momentary expectation that the next wave would sink us. The Colonel said to us to come aft .--We did so, and once there, others seeing us, followed. The hold was open there, and Major Merchant, in bringing his family aft, fell into the hold below, and when picked up he was more dead than living,-Soon after this, the steward

ing light again. When morning did come, how ever, and with it a bright sunshine, though the sea was running very high, we were like renewed beings. It was on Monday, I believe, thet a barque hove in sight, but it stood off, and did not render us any assistance. When Monday night came, our hopes again sank, but the Capt. and Lieut. Murray would visit us and give us assurance that we were safe, as there was but little water in the vessel. About this time the raw recruits among the soldiers became discouraged and believing that no hopes of being saved remained, became insubordinate in their despair. They rushed down into the cabin where the women were and threw themselves down anywhere not on board. Inasmuch as he and his lady By the efforts of the young officers who, by dint of persuasion, and coercion when persuasion

would not answer, they would return to their work again. On Sunday, I think it was, that the potted meats and sardines were brought out.they did not. Col. Gates felt unwilling to wait Prior to that we had feasted on sea biscuit whilst any longer for them, and on Thursday morning lying rolled up in wet blankets. At one time we Capt. Watkins sent the Colonel word that he was suffered much for water, and several of the solproperty disposed of by a noncupative will ex. ready to embark if orders were given to that er- diers who had gone forward to get water had \$150. ceeds the sum of one hundred dollars, the tes- feet. The Colonel gave orders to leave, but on been washed over-board. Towards night Color nel Gates determined, if possible, to get some at the risk of his life. He was advised not to unthat effect. Two witnesses, at least who were | wait a little longer for him, inasmuch as if he did | dertake it, but he attempted it and succeeded .-On Tuesday morning the men came into the cabin where the women were in great consternation, giving us no further hope of being saved. The amount of 'Relief Notes' originally is had previously commissioned another person to The wind was blowing in most fearful squalls from the northwest. Men were called aft by the It was below but he was much dissatisfied with Captain, to batten down the hatches, to prevent, it, because it was too far aft. He wanted two or as far as possible, the water from rushing in up-

on us. It was whispered around that the cabin where we were had given way. Major Wyse then put on his life-preserver, and fastened his babe around his neck. The Captain, Col. Gates. and several of the men, succeeded in securing lead him on to his fate. Had the vessel not the hatches. Gradually, however, the force of the gale was less violent, and in the afternoon it

days and nights bring passed without rest. In aboard. About noon the wind had subsided sufficiently to commence disembarking. The ladies varying from \$250 to \$350 per ton. were let down into the boats by ropes tied around their waists. I was the first lady that descended. The boat was nearly full of water at the lowed to remain on board himself, in order to would be taken over before dark. Unfortunately, however, the life-boat stove the second trip.--that Lieutenant Loeser thought of sending over a barrel and a half of sea biscuit, and three or four hams. He also sent over three or four passed, and I asked of him what we could do .---He replied,"Nothing-we can trust only in God." Major Merchant's daughters were shrieking out husband's safety. Whenever Lieut. Mutray

GLEANINGS.

CF Ohio far exceeds Canada in Indian corn. utter, cheese, grass seed, wool, tobacco, beef; and pork, Canada far exceeds Ohio in wheat; peas, rye, barley, oats, buck wheat, hay, hemp, flax, hops, maple sugar, and potatoes.

127 The Washington papers confirm the elect tion of Mr. Brown as U. S. Senator from Missis. siuni.

Lo The chances of a general war in Europe becomes more imminent daily. Every arrival asons the likelihood of peace.

To What is the world like ? Why the world is like a stubble field-in which the greatest geese generally pick up most of the golden grain.

IT Mr. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, has an annual income of \$250,000. In 1840, Branhan was a poor and penniless printer.

TT Negro hire is ruling the niesent season at most exhorbitant rates throughout Keninckyserin Henderson, men hired at \$175 to \$235, and women at \$100. Boys fourteen years of age at

IT The Rotchschild Brothers are estimated to be worth about seventy, five millions of dollars, 137" A pair of . Grey Shanghaes" were sold reently in England for \$800,

ET A wild bear was shot near Fairmount, Va., ast week.

EP Connecticut now has 669 miles of comleted railroad costing in the aggregate more than \$21,000,000.

Te The hog stock on the farms of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, is est timated to amount to nine million of hogs.

Flax Culture .- The Louisville Journal is directing the attention of Americans, in a series of articles, to the culture of flax; and expresses confidence that if it is properly attended to, it will be much the most remunerative crop the farmer can grow. It endeavors to show that \$75 may

During the afternoon, the Kilby have in sight, be realized from an acre of flax. Fifteen bush -When we learned that she would remain by us, els of seed the acre would be worth \$22 50, and we were in excellent spirits, and the entire night one and a quarter tons of straw would yield was passed in a most pleasant mood. The pas- i from four hundred to five hundred pounds of flax sengers were in clusters together, laughing and fibre, which readily brings twelve and a half cis. talking with one another, in excellent spirits .--- | per pound, though there is no reason why its qua's Mrs. Chase and my sister, (Miss Carter.) fainted ity should not command fifteen or twenty cents. away, however, from the exertion caused by four | At the lowest rate named, the fibre of an acre of flax would be worth \$53 10, which, added to \$22the morning, much to our joy, the barque was 50 for the acro of seed, would make \$75, as the still in sight, and we were still more overjoyed return of an acre of flax. A concern in Louiswhen Captain Low said that he would take us on { ville offers to 'purchase, by sample, all the flax that may be grown in the United States, at prices

A Singular Phenomenon .- occurred at Royalston, VL, during a recent snow storm. While it time. We were taken across according to the was snowing fast, and the wind high, a white aprank in the regiment. Our family was first, then pearance in the air resembling a flock of wild came Major Merchant's family, and then Major | gees was observed, but it was soon ascertained Wyse's lady. Major Wyse requested to be al. to be balls of snow collected in the air by a thous. and whirlwinds. They increased in size and disembark the troops, as it was expected that all number for about twenty minutes, when they fell to the ground, covering something more than an acre. On examining the spot where they fell Nobody was lost, however. It was fortunate were found from one to twen'y inches in di. ameter,

Living Beyond his Means .- The property of a New York bankrupt and defaulter, was sold by casks of water and three boxes of sardines. The the sheriff last week. Among it was a splended Kilby was without provisions except a quantity Axminister carpet, cost \$750, and sold for \$225; of corn. She had only about 400 gallins of water. a set of rose wood furniture, cost \$375, sold fur During the night the bawser by which we were 5230: the window curtains \$80 each, and the ittached to the steamer was broken by the force cornices \$26 each. The remainder of the furniof the waves, and in the morning we had drifted ture in this room brought about \$800." A large. out of sight. During the night Lieut. Murray quantity of silver was sold at \$1,20 to \$1 90 per. was frequently with us, endeavoring to cheer us jounce; a silver punch bowl, lined with gold, up. Major Wyse having been left in the steam- weighed 122 ounces, and was sold at \$2 05 per er, his lady felt very uncasy to know whether it ounce-it was elegantly chased. A silver caswas still in sight, in order to be assured of her tor sold at \$52, and twelve napkin rings at \$2280.

ed or soaked up all the water that fell on it during the summer .- Easton Whig.

"The operations on the public works for the picture, so far as relatives to nett revenue .--\$35,683 91 over the receipts of 1852. ** * leaving a nett balance of \$754,752 58; but as ney throughout the county. this sum does not include any portion of the cost of new locomotive engines, and the erec-

\$701,725 58 as the actual net balance." Here we have the facts necessary to satisfy people from taxation.

Gov. Bigler, is opposed to the sale of the pubvisions will show, unless the truth is suppresof public works, now due, to absorb every dolyears appropriations for repairs, thus leaving not a dollar to be appropriated towards the payment of State interest. With such facts as these before him, who can doubt the propriety and necessity of the sale of the public works.

Lebanon Valley Ruilroad Company .- The Stockholders of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company met at the Keystone House in the City of Reading, on the 6th inst., and elected the tollowing officers for the current year, to wit :---President-Gen. SIMON CAMERON. Treasury & Secretary-H. H. MUILLENBERG. Directors-Simon Cameron, John Tucker, Isuae Eckert, Samuel Bell, John W. Killinger William Strong, Gustavus A. Nicholls.

D' "Land speculation," says Horace Greeley, "is the securge of the West."

soon to be brought about, will contribute to our developement, in a manner which will give a prelude to what we may be, and what we sure-

Truth Reluctantly Acknowleged. Is will be, in the event of a similar connection Gov. Bigler, in his annual Message says : -- | direct to Philadelphia by way of Norristown, and to the great WEST and South, by way year just closed do not present a very flattering | Reading and Columbia. These communications will create a flow of through travel be-The aggregate amount of business was larger fore unknown, give employment to numerous by twenty per cent. than that of any former architects, builders, agents, mechanics, trayear, and the gross receipts amounted to the ders and merchants of every kind, who before sum of \$1,932,495 33, being an excess of but would have sought in vain for employment. creating a necessity of hotels, eating houses. * * * The expenditures for the year, business houses, &c., enhance the markets so as according to the report of the Canal Commiss | to afford better and readier sales to the farmer, sioners, amounted to the sum of \$1,177,742 75, and produce a more general circulation of mo-

This is not all, the general thorough fare from East to West, from North to South will afford tion of farm bridges the deduction of the prop- fresh inducements for the investment of capier proportion of these will leave the sum of tal by merchants and business men at a distance, among which are the establishments, of rolling-

mills, cotton and wollen manufacturies. Hardany reasonable man of the utter improbility of ware and Cutlery, wholesale and retail estabthe public works ever yielding any thing to lishments of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c. The pay the interest of the Sate Debt, or relieve the consequence is, an increased demand of Storeroom and higher prices for rents, and still further inducements to our lot holders to invest mon-

lie works, because, as a politician, he fears the ey in the erection of substantial and capacious consequence that will follow his party and buildings. This has been the case for several friends, if they are cut off from treasury plun- months past, as our citizens well know, and as der. He must know, as the reports of the di- is evinced in the yet continued demand for Store-rooms and dwellings. So much then for sed, that there are debts enough along the lines the progress, thus far. It is a pretty fair result upon which to predicate a still greater change lar of the \$704,000 left after paying the last in our business, should the prospects which are not among the things that can fail, be fully realized. We shall have more to say upon our rise and progress hereafter.

> Alarm of Fire .--- Yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock, we had an alarm of fire. The different Fire and Hose companies were on the alert. The roof of a house in the south eastern part of the town, occupied by Mr. Stecher, took fire from the sparks of a stove pipe. It was luckily put out before any damage was done.

How is it Done ?- The Harrisburg Telegraph says that although the salary of the State Treasurer will scarcely support a family, yet every incumbent gets as 'rich as a jew' after occupying it two or three years. That is the secret why it has become such a bone of contention among the Simon Pure Democracy.

Mr. FRY, presented a petition from Lehigh Mechanics' Bank at Catasaugua : also, one from Lehigh county, for the incorporation of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Allentown.

Mr. HENDRICKS, presented a petition from Lehigh and Northampton counties, for the incorporation of a bank at Catasauqua.

ould lie.

three inches of water.

Mr. FRY, read a bill in place, supplementary to the act incorporating the Allentown Iron com-

On leave given, Mr. FRY, withdrew certain papers relative to the building of a bridge over the Lehigh, at Bethlehem.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. January, 14. Mr. FRY, of Montgomery offered a resolution that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws relative to coroners' inquests, that the jury shall not exceed six in num. ber. Agreed to.

January, 17. Mr. LAURY, of Lehigh, read in place a supplement to the charter of the Allent the steward came down and stated that the capown Iron Company.

Death of the Prothonotary-Appointment of a uccessor .- On Thursday evening, about 9 o'clock Levi O. Kolp, Prothonotary of Bucks county, died at his residence in this place. His health had been delicate for some time-in fact ever since ing the confusion which prevailed, no provision his election; but he had only been confined to his bed a short time.

Two applicants at once appeared for the office partially in the water. This was Saturday night, Richard K. Kuhn, who had been Deputy under Mr. Kolp ; and Tobias L. Cressinan. They spent a little time in a hasty canvass among their par, ly friends for recommendations, and then posted off for Harrisburg, where they arrived on Friday night. (Pretty quick work.) They each pressed his suit before the Governor, who tried to evade the responsibility and cast it upon the members of the legislature, some of whom we believe tried to hold to both sides. The Governor finally settled the matter by giving the commission to Mr. Kuhn. Yesterday, Mr. K. presented his bonds, was qualified, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Prothonotary. He will hold it till his successor is chosen at the next fall election. -Bucks Co. Intel.

The Dead of the Past Year .- At the usual estinate, since the first of January, 1853, more than 31,500,000 of the world's population have gone ers for more dry blankets. The officers, soldiers lown to the grave. Place them in a long array and indeed all who were able, took turns in bail. and they will give a moving column of more ing out the vessel. Christmas night we passed than thirteen hundred to every mile of the cir. in prayer, in which even the children participa-

cumference of the globe.

that their father was dead, and Colonel Gates, in came down she would ask him if the lights were county, for the incorporation of the Farmers and going below to help him, was thrown violently in sight, to which he would invariably give an of Champagne county, Ohio, certify that Hugh over against a rocking chair, which created a severe wound in his eye, and subsequently he condition, might not be excited too much. We was again struck in his other eye. Others had found that we were scantily supplied with food, acres, which yielded one hundred and forty-five followed us aft, and soon the space was occur with 108 additional persons on board. The next bushels and three pecks, by actual measurement pied, and each was seeking a place where he

We were all in our night clothing, and were cuit and molasses. When that was gone, how- an acre. It is estimated that the whole field saturated with the water and shivering in the ever, we could not obtain any more, as it was ty- would have average 140 per acre. cold. Each wave would dash more water upon ing below the cotton in the hold. There was a

us, and after it receded would return with renewmeeting of the captain and officers held, and it ed force. As the waves struck, voices could be was concluded that on account of the low state heard simultaneously with "Oh God !" all being of our provisions, we must go upon short allowin expectation that it would be our last. Some ance immediately. And with the short allow: were praying, the children were screaming lusance of water, all suffered much. On the first tily, but the ladies were almost universally calm. night out, the best accommodations were given The camp women, however, were shrieking a to Colonel Burke, on account of his injury and great deal, but the ladies were clinging to each sickness. Mr. Aspinwall, too, was quite sick .--other and the little ones, and were calm and We sat up all night.

speechless. In this condition, drenched with the The next day we were placed each upon an water and spray which dashed in upon us, we

allowance of a slice of fried bacon and a biscuit remained throughout the day. During the day For two or three days we fried our bacor, but af terwards eat it raw, in order that none of its tain had said her hull was sound and that there nourishment might be lost in cooking. We had yet was great hope of our being saved. With port wine and brandy to drink for two days, and this intelligence our hope revived, and all were our lack of water was partially made up by them more quiet. Towards night the fury of the gale had subsided a little. When night came on, durhad been made for lights, and we remained for aside from the sufferings, till last Wednesday two or three hours in total darkness, immersed' morning. The sun shone brightly, and we confidently expected that by the next day we would and Christmas' eve. A piece of a candle was be near Sandy Hook. During the night howevsubsequently found by the steward, I believe, and er, the wind sprung up again and drove us back was placed in a bottle. I cannot speak in terms and at this time we were nearly out of water, and of too high praise of the steward, of a sergeant on Thursday we were again desponding. On named Adams, another named McIntyre, and a Friday morning the news came to us that the Lusoldier named Williams, all of whom were concy Thompson was in sight, and as soon as pracspicuous and indefatigable in their exertions to licable one of the officers went on board of her, assist. They were running at all times for blanand found Capt. Pendleton willing and desirous kets, and were stopping up the port holes to preto assist us, and furthermore, he refused to acven', if possible, the water from rushing in .-cept anything from us or from the Government After dark the scene was more fearful, if possifor the valuable services rendered. We were ble, than before. The storm had recommenced taken on board of her, with the exception of four with greater violence, but Capt. Watkins reasof the passengers, who preferred to remain on sured us that the hulk was perfectly sound and the Kilby. that the sea must go down soon, and we felt en-

couraged, We were lying at this time, in about During the whole of the time subsequently every person was begging the soldiers and wait.

Great Corn Crop .- The Agricultural Spciety affirmative reply, that her fears, in her enfected McDonald received the premium for the best acre of corn, an average one out of a field of 45 day a half cask of molasses was found within of one row, carefully selected by the committee reach, and for two days we feasted upon sea bis- as an average one, and estimated from that for

> Wealth of the Bishop of St. Louis .- The Catho. liciannostotic Bishon of St Louis, who humbly styles himself a successor to the Apostles, is reported to be worth a good round fortune. By the income of the Purgatory and other contribus tions from his bigoted admirers, he has not only built churches and convents, but has undertaken other speculations. In less than one year, this pious dishop built five large warehouses, and eight three story brick houses, and bought a Christian farm worth \$50,000.

> > Hon John H. Ewing.

There is no gentleman in the wide world, who would more cordially command our support, for any office of dignity and responsi-, bility, than MAJOR EWING. We have as long as they remained. Our sufferings were known him long and intimately, and express, great during the fourteen days we were on board, but a universal sentiment, when we say, that but nothing transpired worthy of special note, no more high minded, hohorable and estimable man ever had a residence in our County. An intelligent and skillful practical farmer, of large experience and of great public. spirit, he has done as much for the farming. interest of this County as any individual who ever resided in it. A long service in the State and National councils has qualified hun to administer the affairs of his native Stato with an ability, judgement and wisdom second to those of no other Whig within her borders. We carly expressed our admiration of the worth of another deserving, capable and unexceptionable Western citizen, but there being no conflict between the claims of the gentlemen and no rivalry among their friends, we are not debarred by that early expression of regard and autachment for another, from doing ample justice to our own honored and much prized fellow citizen.-A First Son Born in the Washington Mansion. Mr. Ewing would dignify the Executive -At Mount Vernon, on Saturday night, Mrs. | chair and wisely and skillfully manage the Washington, the accomplished lady of John A. Washington, presented her husband with a large and beautiful son. This is the first male child most acceptable to the Whigs of Pennsylvaever born in the Washington mansion. This nia, amongst whom he has ever stood in the mansion was built, except the wings, in the year | front rank-leading the van, whether in vic-1746, by Laurance Washington, who left it to tory or defeat. He is a model man as well ted, as we hardly dared to hope to see the morn the General. It is, consequently, 108 years old. as model Whig. - IF ish. Reporter.