

Conjugal Manner of Neapolitan Royalty.

The Paris newspaper, called la Patrie, gives us these particulars of the Neapolitan Royal family with which that of France is about to be allied by the marriage of the Duc d'Anouville, fourth son of Louis Philippe to the Princess of Salerno.

"One evening, when the Queen, Maria Christina, of virtuous memory, was about to sit down at the card table, her husband King Ferdinand, by way of joke, drew back her chair, at the moment she was sitting down, and she fell to the floor in a position so indelicate, as to bring blushes to the cheeks of all in attendance. On rising, the Queen, outraged in her modesty, said to her royal husband, with justifiable indignation, 'I thought I had married a King, but I perceive I have only given my hand to a lazzaroni.' The words were hardly uttered before a violent box on the ear from her royal consort followed. The Queen, then advanced in pregnancy, left the apartment in tears, and from brooding over this brutality and from the effects of the fall, she had scarcely given birth to a child before her strength gave way and she died.

Another Prince of this house—of which kindness towards wives is by no means a characteristic—the Prince of Salerno, future father-in-law of the Duc d'Anouville, and one of the most enlightened Princes of Italy, ill-treated his young wife so shamefully, soon after the marriage, that the Emperor Francis of Austria sent to demand "how it was that a little piccinny Prince of Naples could presume to lay his hands upon an Archduchess of Austria!" These facts are notorious throughout Italy, and sufficiently explain the joy which the young Princess Caroline, of Salerno, manifested on hearing that her hand had been asked in marriage by a French Prince. The French have the reputation throughout Europe of being very amiable towards women—and the sons of Louis Philippe especially are acknowledged to be of excellent character."

Break Your Horses to Work Without Blinders.

We have always thought the "blinders" or "eye winkers" on our harnesses which we work our horses in, were not only a useless appendage but often times injurious. We consider them useless, because we cannot think or see any good they do. We never heard but one reason for using them, and that was given by a stage driver, and was the following: "That off thrill horse, you see, is a lazy dog, and needs the string pretty often. His mate is more free—now if he could see me when I go to strike his mate, he would spring and take the whole load, and the off one would shrink out just the same." There is some reason in that, to be sure. We can't always have horses matched equally in teams, either as it regards temper or strength, and of course, once in a while, it may work well to hide a free horse's eyes from the evil that is descending in the form of an angry driver's lash; but an offset to this, the lazy horse will also see the blow coming, and probably will spring out of the way too, as well as the other, so that the power will be as equally applied by them both. We think that many horses are disposed to "shy" more, as it is called, when their eyes are partially covered with blinders than when not. Horses may be trained to work without them, and colts should, by all means, be taught to do it. We think horses appear much better without than with them, especially if they have a good eye naturally.—Maine Farmer.

FAITH IN A FATHER'S PROMISE.—I impressed on my daughter, says Mr. Cecil, the idea of faith in God, at a very early age. She was one day playing with a few beads, which seemed to delight her very much; her whole heart appeared to be absorbed in these beads—I said to her my dear you have some pretty beads here. 'Yes papa,' she replied. Well now throw them behind the fire. The tears started in her eyes, she looked earnestly at me as though she ought to have a reason for that sacrifice. 'Well,' said I, there let them be, you shall hear more about them some other time. A short time afterwards I bought a small box full of large beads and some toys besides. When I returned home I opened the treasure, and set down before her. She burst into tears of ecstasy. 'Those my child are yours, because you believed me when I told you it would be better to throw those few paltry beads into the fire. I have bought you what is infinitely more valuable.—But my dear, remember as long as you live what faith is.—You threw away your beads when I bid you—because you had faith in me that I never advised you but for your good. Put the same confidence in God. Believe every thing that he says in his word, whether you understand it or not. Have faith in him who means and wills every thing for your good.

MEXICAN PHEASANTS.—A pair of these superb birds has recently been sent to the Queen of England. They are of immense size, being nearly as large as a turkey. Their crests are black, resembling in shape a cockatoo's, which, it is expected, will change to a bright yellow color when they have attained a certain age. The feathers from their crests along their backs are perfectly black, having an extraordinary woolly appearance. Their fine full breasts are also black, beautifully spangled with white. Their legs and gills are of a rich red color. They have now become so exceedingly tame that they will feed from the hands of her Majesty and the Prince Consort.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

On our first page will be found an interesting account of the Presidential elections, from 1796 to 1840. Also the manner of conducting the elections of President, which is not so generally understood by the people.

Dr. Haseltine will deliver another lecture on Phrenology and Animal Magnetism, this evening.

The Democrats of Lewisburg had a splendid torch light procession on Thursday night last, in commemoration of the triumphant election of James K. Polk. A large delegation from Northumberland, with their torch lights, attended, and were escorted into town. A number of houses were illuminated, and an excellent supper was served up for the occasion. Lewisburg is the strong citadel of democracy in Antinasonic Union.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—Several persons have been named as candidates for the Speaker's Chair, in the next Legislature. We have observed among them the name of EDWARD Y. BAIGHT, Esq., the member from this county, who is recommended for that office. Mr. Bright was a useful and industrious member at the last session, and would, no doubt, make a good officer.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—Samuel S. Barton, of Huntingdon county, has been recommended for the office by some of the papers. Mr. Barton is spoken of, by those who know him, in high terms, as a gentleman well worthy of the office and capable of discharging its duties.

WHO NOMINATED POLK?—We have seen it remarked in several papers that Col. Reah Frazer, of Lancaster, was entitled to the credit of having first nominated Jas. K. Polk for President, at the Baltimore Convention. Col. Frazer is an active and talented democrat, and, no doubt, aided materially, with some others, in bringing about the result. It would, however, be unjust to pass over the name of the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, the President of the Baltimore Convention, to whose instrumental, probably as much as to any man, Jas. K. Polk owes his nomination, and consequently his election.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT will, we presume, stand 170 for Polk and 105 for Clay. Polk's majority 65. Had New York cast her 36 votes for Clay, he would have been elected by a majority of 7. The 26 votes of Pennsylvania would not have been sufficient to have turned the scale, but still, we insist that Mr. Polk owes his election to Pennsylvania. Had the "Old Keystone," which was the first large State to lead off in his favor, gone against him, the state of New York would, undoubtedly, have followed suit, and the majority against him would have been 53, almost as much as he now has over Clay. Mr. Polk then, we repeat, owes his election to Pennsylvania, and therefore cannot, and as an honorable man, we are confident, will not abandon her interests.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.—Many speculations are already afloat in regard to the composition of President Polk's Cabinet. Of course, these are all speculations, as nothing positive or certain can be known. Many of our whig friends have all along insisted that Mr. Calhoun would remain in the Cabinet, and would be the presiding spirit in controlling its councils. Mr. Polk will assume the duties of his office as free and as untrammelled as any President we have had for many years past. His good sense and honesty of purpose will induce him to select a Cabinet that will give credit and character to his administration. As President of all the States he will feel himself bound to consult the interests of all, without regard to the peculiar institutions of the North or the South, disregarding all sectional feelings or local jealousies. Our opinion is that Mr. Calhoun will not form one of the new Cabinet. Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, has been mentioned as his successor. Gov. Cass, it is thought, will take the State Department. Gov. Marcey, of N. Y., it is said, will be invited to the Treasury Department. Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, is spoken of as Postmaster General, and will, it is said, adopt a more liberal policy than has been pursued heretofore. Senator Walker here, it is thought, a place in the Cabinet, or a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. Gen. Cass, it is rumored, will be elected to the U. S. Senate, if he should not be called into the Cabinet.

The Buffalo Advertiser slanders the Democrats of Berks county most shamefully, because they gave Polk a majority of 4,629. He says that Berks was settled principally with Hessians, who were bought by George the III from the Prince of Hesse at £4 a head, to crush American Independence. Now, it is well known that Berks was one of the most patriotic counties in the State, and during the last war furnished just twice as many volunteers as Lancaster county, which is the most populous of the two.

Presidential Election.

The following is the result of the late Presidential election:

Table with 2 columns: State, Electors. Rows include Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, Georgia, North Carolina, Michigan, Indiana, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, Maine, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Total.

The Popular Vote of the Presidential Election.

The following is probably a fair estimate what the actual majorities will be. In some States we have the official vote, in others, from which the returns are not complete, we give an estimate, which will bear correction as the correct returns come in. These estimates, leaving out Arkansas and Mississippi, from which returns enough have not been received to make an estimate, make Polk's aggregate majority 101,032; Clay's, 28,160. Polk's majority on popular vote, 42,872. Birney's vote, as far as reported, is 47,725, and only two States to hear from, in which he will have very little, Vermont and Maine. At present, Polk's minority, compared with Clay and Birney, is 4,853. Arkansas will probably give Polk 2,000; Mississippi, 4,000. It depends upon the Liberty vote in Vermont and Maine whether Polk will be in a minority in the aggregate vote.

Table with 3 columns: Probable maj., Vote, Polk, Clay, Birney. Rows include N. Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Vermont, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee.

\*Estimated by the Globe.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO.—The official vote of Ohio has been proclaimed and is as follows:—Clay, 153,113; Polk, 149,061; Birney, 8,050; Clay's majority over Polk 6052; minority, compared with both candidates 1998. The vote for electors was much larger than for Governor. The whig vote is increased 7375 over the vote of Bartley, the democratic vote 2600. The Liberty vote decreased 361.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—Official.—The Delaware Gazette contains the official vote of that State at the last election, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: County, Polk, Clay. Rows include New Castle county, Kent county, Sussex county, Clay's majority, Stockton (Whig) is elected Governor by a majority of 45.

TENNESSEE.—This State has gone for Mr. Clay by a very close vote. The democratic papers say by about 80 to 100. The Nashville Whig of the 14th inst has corrected its table of returns, and makes Mr. Clay's majority in the State 400, adopting the old vote in Fentress, the only county to hear from. Clay has probably carried the State by about 500.

LOUISIANA.—The last New Orleans papers concede the State to Mr. Polk, by a majority of several hundred. The Tropic (whig) says Polk's majority is 101, and adds, the democratic majority in the Parishes to hear from was, last July, 227. It is hardly probable that we shall be able to overcome that majority, though we may have done so.

LOSSES.—The Madisonian says: "There is a rumor that a distinguished member of the diplomatic corps, resident in Washington, has sustained a pretty heavy loss by the election of Colonel Polk. He bet on Mr. Clay, and it is said he holds up his hands in surprise, and says he can't understand how it is possible for Mr. Clay to be defeated."

SILK REVEALED.—A French Chemist, Professor Delzenne, having discovered an excellent solvent for Caoutchouc or India-rubber, was not mistaken when he also applied it for the purpose of dissolving and distilling silk, and reducing it to its premature state, a glutinous paste. By this means, scraps of silk can be dissolved and drawn out again into threads or filaments for use.

THE "COON" STATE.—We copy the following complimentary notice to the Jersey Blues, from the Worcester Palladium—

"NEW JERSEY.—A small State, a very small State, long, lean, and much of it barren; lying along shore, and extending out into the sea a good way, but not half so far as it ought; a burrow for coons, of which, at this time, there are about 1200 more than we wish there were; yet as the creatures must have a living somewhere, we like to have them congregate thick in spots

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Pennsylvania—Official.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Y. B. Har., Polk, Clay. Rows include Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Crawford, Chester, Columbia, Cumberland, Cambria, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Clarion, Luzerne, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Luzerne, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Lycoming, Montgomery, Mercer, Monroe, Mifflin, McKean, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Phila. Co., Phila. city, Pike, Potter, Somerset, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Toga, Union, Venango, Washington, Wayne, Warren, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Majorities. 343 6,302

A CREEPY JOKE.—Some wags, we perceive by the N. Y. Tribune, (whig) are amusing themselves by sending through the Post Office to well known Whigs, cards, of which the following is a copy—

PER SCOW 'HARRY DUMPS,' FOR SALT RIVER.

Give Me — a Free Passage to the head of the River. PORS & DOLLARS. The Tribune says "we will just hint that inasmuch as the whigs have paid a round price for a passage up the river, common decency would seem to require that their tickets should be forwarded to them free of postage." We think so too!

COL. POLK, the President elect, is a regular attendant at Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. In this republican land, where the people are sovereign, these particulars in the characters of their servants are looked to with interest.

WHITE HOUSE.—Among other consequences of the election of Mr. Polk, it is said, will be to locate in the White House at Washington, the handsomest and perhaps the most accomplished lady that ever presided in its stately halls. Mrs. P. has for some years been remarkable not only for personal beauty, but for that greater charm, graceful manners and a highly cultivated mind.

IT IS SAID THAT THE HON. SILAS WRIGHT, Governor elect of the State of New York, will occupy his seat in the U. S. Senate during the month of December. He does not assume his official duties as Governor until January.

THE MORMON VOTE.—In Nauvoo, the Mormons gave a majority of 700 votes for Polk—a falling off of 1000 votes since the last election.

DISTRESSING.—The Frankfort Ky. Commonwealth, of the 13th inst. says—

"We are deeply pained to learn that our much respected friend, Asa Young, late Senator from Barren, was stabbed at one of the election precincts on yesterday week. He received eleven wounds in the side and abdomen, and his condition, though not utterly hopeless, is represented to be very critical."

STATISTICS OF LOWELL.—The statistics of Lowell manufacturers show that the whole amount of capital invested in manufactures in that place, is over \$11,000,000.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Bales cotton used per annum, Pounds of wool, Tons of anthracite coal, Gallons of oil, Spindles, Yards of cloth made per week.

"Who is James K. Polk?"

The Question Answered.

The following letter we cut from the Journal of Commerce, and we hope the slanderers of Gov. Polk, especially the "Roorbackers," will read it:

COLUMBIA, Maury Co., Tennessee, } October 16th, 1844. }

I reached this town yesterday, in the stage coach from Nashville, 40 miles, on a good turnpike road. This is one of the finest counties of land in the State, and inhabited by an intelligent and wealthy class of people. As you are aware, Gov. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President, resides in this place. I had the honor of taking tea at his house last evening, and of enjoying the society of himself and his amiable and splendid lady. His features are strongly marked by evidence of intellect, blandness, firmness and benevolence. His head would be esteemed a splendid model by phrenologists, in which the intellectual and moral faculties are largely predominant. His forehead is high, broad and full, and perpendicular, if not projecting. The upper part of the head rises high above the ears.—The organs of benevolence, veneration and firmness, are prominently developed. Polk's character, through a long public life, is known to correspond with these characteristics of his mind.

He represented the Congressional district in which he lives for 14 years. While he has at all times had strong political opponents in Tennessee, he is without a personal enemy in the State. All with one accord, declare, that they know of no spot or blemish on Col. Polk's whole private life; that a better neighbor, a kinder master, a more indulgent and faithful husband, or a more upright, honest, benevolent and moral man, they never knew.—When the Roorback slander reached Tennessee, even the Whigs cried out, "shame, oh! for shame." Of all the slanders that ever started against him, this was the most unlike the truth. All his opponents in Tennessee admit, that there is not a kinder man to his servants to be found in the State. Col. Polk is not rich. He has a moderate property, and owing nothing, is independent. He does not own forty slaves in the world. What he has, consist of families, many of them small, having inherited them principally through his lady. He has parted with some of his best servants to gratify their wish to be with their wives. In other instances he has purchased at high rates the wives of his men from other parties, and also the husbands of his women, in order, as far as possible, to keep families together, and by that means to make them more comfortable and happy.

MR. POLK AND THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.—For the next four months James K. Polk need expect very little peace. He will be "terribly afflicted," in the language of astrology, by troops of office seekers and expectants, some of whom have already started on a pilgrimage to Tennessee, not leaving the patience to wait till Mr. Polk shall arrive at Washington. It is fortunate for this gentleman that he possesses sufficient closeness to keep his own council, and enough firmness to follow his own judgment, otherwise he would fall, like General Harrison, a victim to the incessant annoyance of office-beggars. The only chance for peace left him would be to decamp immediately, take a journey to Texas, travel incog, do anything by which he would escape the appeals, solicitations and importunities of this hungry horde. The individuals who have taken so early an opportunity to annoy him will probably come back as wise as they went, having the expense of their journey for their pains. A fellow of this kind, before the election, visited Col. Polk, in Tennessee, and endeavored to extort a promise, in case of the success of the Democratic party, that he should be continued in office. After talking for nearly an hour, the anxious man said, "Well, Colonel, what do you say to this?" "Why," replied Mr. Polk, "when you talk it is a great pleasure to listen."—Phila. Ledger.

TYPE SETTING BY MAGNETISM.—The busy-minded genius of the Public Press is already beginning to speculate upon the new uses to which the magnetic Telegraph can be applied. The Baltimore Sun says: "We noticed some time since, the invention of a machine for setting type, by playing upon keys like those of a piano. Type could thereby be set as rapidly as the keys could be touched. The machine was said to answer its purpose well, though we have heard nothing of it lately. The plan, at any rate, appears to us feasible, and why not, by combining it with the Telegraph, and making galvanism the motive power of the keys, make it set type, at the same time that intelligence is being transmitted! Thus a man at Washington might set type in Baltimore, as rapidly as he could play a piano, and the subject of communication be prepared for the press by the same operation by which it is transmitted."

GUNS FROM THE STEAMER MISSOURI.—The untimely destruction of the superb ship under the very walls of Gibraltar, will long be deplored. Some heavy pieces of ordnance on board of her when she sunk, have been raised and brought home, and are now in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. They are rendered worthless, however, by being subjected to the intense heat and then suddenly submerged in the water. So brittle has the metal become, that one of the 41 pounders broke during their removal, as "short as pipe stem."

PLANTING TREES.—This is the season for planting trees, and we hope it will be remembered and improved by every one who has at present a deficiency of fruit, shade, or ornamental trees. How easy a thing it is to raise fruit, to set off one's residence with a few handsome ornamental trees—or to provide shade against the heat of summer.

THE CRAFT LOOKING UP.—The newly elected Vice President of Texas, K. L. Anderson, served his time as an apprentice to the shoemaking business. By his industry and perseverance, he now occupies a seat, the second most conspicuous in the nation.

Politics—The True Feeling.

We find, in the Cincinnati Chronicle, an excellent article, published the day after the election, upon the subject of "Good humor in Politics," from which, it appears to us, that a few extracts will not be amiss as profitable reading for men of every shade of opinion:

"Good humor at elections is a manifestation of both good sense and sound principle. We are a republican people, and the party that is up-to-day may be down to-morrow. Majorities fade into minorities, new parties, sects and divisions. In all this round of change, each individual should recollect that each other has the same rights as himself. He should recollect that his own fortunes may change; above all, he should recollect that his character as a man and a citizen is more important than his character as a partisan. As a republican, he should meet his fellow-citizens in the spirit of equal rights. As a man, he should meet them in the spirit of kindness of feeling, forbearance towards their faults, and charity towards their motives. Had we thought more of this in times past, and practised more on the true principles of a Christian Republic, our political strifes would be rather a strife in generosity and an emulation in public virtue, than the broils of excited partisans."

"We say this at the close of an election, in reference to the manner in which victory or defeat (let it come to whom it may) should be received. No partisans of our country can ever be regarded as enemies; and, therefore, no partisan should exult over another in the manner of enemies. We have a right to rejoice in the success of our opinions and principles, but we have no right to embitter the feelings of our opponents; for they are our fellow-citizens, and we may need their sympathies and assistance in the common concerns of our country. We know not who may have occasion to rejoice over the general results of the pending contest, but whoever it may be, we trust he will remember that all citizens are members of the common country and a common brotherhood of man. We trust that if differences of policy, or differences in the choice of men continue the necessities for parties, we may act as patriots, and walk together towards the great objects which every Republican and Christian should have in view—the welfare of his country, the progress of Republican institutions, and the elevation and happiness of the human race."

This is the doctrine which should be entertained by every American, and we hope to see the time when it shall so prevail as to deprive our political contests of many of their obnoxious features.

"THE ORGANIZED BATTERY."—We learn, from the Cincinnati Gazette, that Professor LOCKE, of the Medical College of Ohio, after studying for many years the structure and use of galvanic batteries, has invented one very convenient in use and in many respects novel in its effects. He calls it "The Organized Battery." It consists of a combination of all kinds of batteries in one neat table instrument so arranged that by keys and stops like those of an organ, he can in a moment bring any kind of battery to act upon the same experiment; and thus in rapid succession can contrast the effects of different modifications. Although of moderate size, the effects are very impressive; when two copper conductors are brought in contact and afterwards separated to some distance, a hissing arched flame passes between them, and when charcoal is substituted, the flame and light become insupportably brilliant, bringing tears from the eyes of those who attempt, while too near, to look at it. Leaves of gold and other metal are burnt as if by an explosion, water is decomposed by it as if it were boiling. The shock, in one modification, is insupportably painful, but by drawing a stop the shock ceases. Magnetic machines are thrown into rapid revolution and a small iron magnet is excited to lift eleven hundred pounds! And thus by various "stops" all of the music of galvanic electricity, with all its variations, may be rapidly executed. This instrument, occupying a space of about three feet in length, two and a half feet in width, and one foot in height, made of polished walnut, lignum vite and polished brass, finished as neatly as a piano, exhibits both external symmetry and internal mechanical accuracy.

THE COST OF FASHION.—From a pamphlet sent us, we learn, says the N. Y. Mirror, that five hundred millions of dollars are spent annually in the United States for such articles of dress as are subject to the fluctuations of fashion. Of this sum it is computed that 16 millions are spent in hats, probably about 20 millions for caps and bonnets, and for other articles of dress not less than 100 millions.

So that not far from a million and a half dollars are spent daily for clothing; of which, the calls of Fashion claim but ten per cent., (but probably she receives double that sum.) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are sacrificed daily at the footstool of the fickle goddess, by the enlightened citizens of the United States!

PORTLAND MILLBURN.—The Tribune tells the following good story:—When the Ascension was to take place one man and his wife went into the grave yard together. His first wife lay buried there. "I shall go to her grave and ascend with her," said the affectionate husband. "I will leave the yard immediately if you do," said the wife, "and will not ascend with you." What could the poor fellow do? He was in a quandary, but finally concluded to remain with his living wife, and get up with her.

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