

arrangements is the effect of her good management."

"You surprise me!" exclaimed Philip; "nay, rely you jest. To confess the truth, I have in order to discover her sentiments, sometimes hinted at the desirableness of the useful being added to the ornamental in a woman's education; but she has so constantly shrunk from the subject, that I feared she was totally opposed to my views."

"Ah!" said I, "that is Ellen's weak point; but come with me to-morrow, and pay her a morning visit, I promise you shall see her in all her glory."

Accordingly, the next day we went together; and I desired the servant, who showed us into the parlor, not to say that I had any one with me, but just to tell my cousin I wished to speak to her, and was in haste. In two minutes down she came, the very picture of health and good humor.

"My dear cousin!" she said, not perceiving Philip, "you are a privileged person, for you know I am invisible to company at this hour; what can you want? is it a new pattern, or have you come to help me to toss up the beds and sweep the rooms?"

At this moment her eye rested on the figure of Philip reflected in the looking glass: but, finding herself fairly caught, she had too much self-respect to betray any confusion. Gracefully apologizing for her dishabille, which by the bye was most becoming, she entered easily into conversation, and thus completed her conquest of the heart of poor Philip.

Six months after this incident, Philip and Ellen pronounced their vows at Hymen's shrine, and I never heard that either of them had found cause to repent.

Now, let young ladies be sure that Philip is not alone in dislike to fine lady wives; it is a feeling shared by the great number of his sex—indeed, by all the sensible portion. As long as girls study only to excel in the lighter acquirements of female education, neglecting, nay, despising, the useful and essential, let them not wonder at the large portion of young men remaining unmarried. How can a man with any forethought but shrink at connecting himself with a woman who is ignorant of the commonest duties of a wife and mistress? Blind indeed most love have rendered him who would take to his bosom a being, whose chief recommendations are, that she can play and sing, dance the polka, and entertain company; and this is the gross amount of requisites many candidates for matrimonial honors command. Such accomplishments are duly appreciated in a ball-room or at an evening party, but they are not for every day wear. Men will choose such ladies for partners in a quadrille, but not for wives.

The Nettle.

The Nettle is generally considered by farmers and gardeners as a useless and troublesome weed; but it needs little argument to prove that the most common gifts of Providence are often the most useful to mankind. The common stinging nettle is one of the best medicines which is produced in the vegetable kingdom, and its medicinal qualities ought to be more generally known and appreciated. In the form of a simple weak infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint a day, it acts as an alternative and deobstruent in impurities of the blood. A strong decoction taken in the same quantity proves an admirable strengthener in general or partial relaxation. Applied as a fomentation or poultice, it relieves swellings and abates inflammations, and the expressed juice, taken in spoonfuls as the exigency of the case may require, in internal bleedings, is the most powerful styptic known. We may add that its leaves, when boiled, are converted into a tender, healthy and nourishing aliment, grateful to the palate. And yet there are few plants whose appearance is viewed by the farmer with more disgust than the stinging nettle.

Age of Animals.

A bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20; a fox 16. Lions are long lived; a Pompy lived to the age of 70. The average of cats is 15 years; a squirrel or hare 7 or 8 years—rabbits 7. Elephants have been known to live to the age of 400 years.—When Alexander the Great had conquered Phorus, king of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought valiantly for the king, and naming him Ajax, dedicated him to the Sun, and let him go with this inscription, "Alexander the son of Jupiter has dedicated Ajax to the Sun." He was found with this inscription 350 years afterwards. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30 years. The rhinoceros to 20. A horse has been known to live to the age of 65, but averages 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of 10.—Cows live about 15 years. Cuvier thinks it probable that whales sometimes lives 1000 years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the great age of 107.

Believing more than was Required.

A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times says, during a recent trip, he had among the passengers some who were perfectly orthodox in their belief in the Bible, others who were rather heterodox. An argument arose; the advocate of the doubters, among other questions, asked the other if he could credit the Jonah and Whale story. He answered that he did, and appealing to the Captain of the boat, asked him if he did not.

"Most certainly I do," he replied, "and when he landed Jonah on that island, the whale showed out his tongue for a gangway plank."



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 29, 1847.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

OUR PROSPECTS.

General Irvin—Testimony of an Honorable Opponent.

There have been a large number of strangers in Harrisburg during the past week, says the Intelligencer, from all parts of the State, attending the Railroad letting. We have conversed with many of them, both Whigs and Locofocos, on the subject of the next gubernatorial election, and are gratified to find the prospects of Gen. IRVIN'S election even better than we had anticipated. The Whigs are thoroughly united, while dissatisfaction, disorganization, and a determination to Fosterize "old Shunk," prevails to a very great extent among our opponents. We feel perfectly confident of the election of both IRVIN and PATTON by from ten to fifteen thousand, if the Whigs only do their duty, and poll their full vote. In conversation with a leading and influential Democrat from the North, he remarked to us that "the Whigs had a candidate of whom they might justly be proud;" and, said he, "he will be elected, and that too, by a large majority." We remarked to our friend that he was certainly an honorable and candid opponent, and one with whom it afforded us pleasure to converse. "I always like to render honor to whom honor is due," said our Democratic friend. "I have known Gen. Irvin intimately for years, and can bear testimony to his many noble qualities of head and heart. For purity of character, benevolence of heart, and all the virtues which cluster around the heart of a great and good man, I have never met Gen. Irvin's equal. My social and business intercourse with him has afforded me an ample opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the man, and I can assure you that he is all, and more, than I have represented him. Our Democratic friends may say what they please with regard to his abilities, but I am confident that Gen. Irvin would make one of the best Executives we ever had. He is a plain, unassuming Republican, and a man of strong mind and indomitable energy."

"It is somewhat singular," we observed, "that you should entertain such a favorable opinion of General Irvin, and yet support his opponent, Mr. Shunk, who is certainly the General's inferior in point of ability, and many other respects." "You are mistaken," smilingly replied our friend; "Mr. Shunk can never receive my support. Weak-minded and pusillanimous, TREACHEROUS and PROSCRIPTIVE as I know the present Executive to be, I would be doing violence to my feelings, to favor his re-election. He has been FORCED upon the Democratic party, in direct opposition to the well known and oft-expressed wishes of the majority, and we are determined to pursue the right and discharge our duty, unawed by the frowns of Mr. Shunk and the tricksters and sycophants who surround him. It is my intention to do all I can, both by vote and influence, for Gen. IRVIN, and you may rely upon it, that THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF DEMOCRATS IN THE STATE WHO WILL DO LIKEWISE."

We have conversed with others who have expressed similar sentiments. The honest portion of the Democracy—those who have been proscribed and insulted by the Executive—are determined to defeat him. Never were the prospects for the election of a whig candidate better than are Gen. Irvin's at this time. Let the Whigs but do their duty, and we shall elect a man to fill the Executive chair, of whom Pennsylvania will have reason to be proud.

New Hampshire.

The special election for members of Congress in the first and third districts of New Hampshire, where no choice was effected at the last trial, has resulted in a glorious triumph of the Whigs. In the third district, Mr. Tuck, the whig candidate, has a majority of 2000; and the other Gen. James Wilson, the celebrated whig orator of 1840, has a majority of 300. Both districts were represented in the last Congress by locofocos. Well done, freemen of the 'old Granite State!'

Who are the Federalists?

The Locofoco State Central Committee devote a very learned article of some length to the discussion of this question. Of course it is labor lost. They are too logical to arrive at any thing practical. If instead of racking their brains they had turned their eyes to the office-holders of the country, they could soon have found them. Show us a locofoco high in office, a Secretary of State, a Chief Justice of the United States, or Foreign Ambassador—and we will show them a Federalist.—Norristown Herald.

Breadstuffs.

The annexed table exhibits the change which has taken place in the price of breadstuffs at New York within the last month:

	July 4.	July 10.
Flour, Genesee	\$9 50	\$6 00
do Michigan	9 50	5 62 a \$5 87
do Ohio	9 50	5 62 a 5 87
Corn meal	6 00	3 00 a 3 50
Wheat, white	2 25	1 35 a 1 40
do western mixed	2 00 a \$2 03	1 00 a 1 30
do do red	1 90 a 2 00	1 00 a 1 30
Rye, northern	1 35 a 1 37	82 a 84
Corn do	1 16 a 1 20	66 a 68
Barley, western	85 a 90	62
Oats, northern	63 a 64	41 a 43

The fluctuations are enormous, and, from the present appearance of the crops, the prices in the last column will be altered for the worse before navigation closes.—Express.

The Albany Statesman of Saturday says: "On 'Change yesterday morning a Western farmer, who had been tempted beyond the safe and quiet confines of his board and productive acres into the uncertain whirlpool of the grain market, offered for sale a lot of 6,000 bushels of handsome Western flat corn. During the rule of the high prices of May and June he purchased this property at 91 a 92 cents per bushel. Now he asked but 54 a 55 cents, and was offered, as the very highest figure, 52 a 53 cents! At this he probably sold, and if so, lost in the decline of price, independent of all the other expenses of travelling, freight, &c. 39 a 40 cents per bushel. At one time, not long since, the same kind of corn sold readily at \$1 19 cts.

Cooper and Irvin.

The Locofocos have been felicitating themselves with the belief that the friends of Cooper and Irvin were at loggerheads, and that per consequence, the former would oppose Gen. Irvin's election, or at least remain lukewarm in the contest. But they reckon to no purpose. Mr. Cooper himself—than whom there is not a more gallant Whig in the commonwealth—has come out warmly in support of the Whig nominee. If there is any difference between the friends of the two men it is as to who shall do the most for the success of our glorious cause. We learn from the Star, that "the largest Borough Meeting its editor recollects of having ever seen assembled together," was held at Gettysburg on Thursday evening last. It was addressed by the Hon. James Cooper, who is reported to have said in the course of his remarks:—

"Our Candidates were honest, faithful, and well tried Whigs. Gen. Irvin our candidate for Governor, had the evidence of a whole life to offer in proof of the soundness and fidelity of his principles as a Whig and of his integrity as a man and a citizen. He had always been a consistent and zealous advocate of those measures of policy which comprise the practical creed of the Whig party, and which were alike essential to the prosperity of the country and the integrity of its constitution. His opponent, Mr. Shunk, was the advocate of measures antagonistic to his and adverse, as he (Mr. Cooper) believed, to all the leading interests of the country."

Such expressions are highly honorable to Mr. Cooper, and serve to show certain of the Locofocos the baselessness of the hopes which they have founded on a pretended discontent of that gentleman and his friends with the nomination of Gen. Irvin. The meeting also adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That we, the neighbors and personal friends of the Hon. James Cooper, cordially respond to the nomination of Gen. James Irvin for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and pledge ourselves to our Whig brethren throughout the State to use every honorable effort in our power to secure his election.

Resolved, That we, in like manner cheerfully respond to the nomination of Joseph W. Patton, the Whig nominee for the office of Canal Commissioner, and pledge ourselves to give him a zealous and cordial support.

The Present Tariff.

So long as the present tariff remains undisturbed, the prices of provisions must remain high.—Nashville Union.

The above is from a pet organ of Mr. Polk in Tennessee. Since its editor penned the paragraph Flour has fallen nearly Four Dollars a barrel, Corn fifty cents! With these evidences of fluctuation in the prices of Provisions, we cannot be a convert to the theory of the Union. The fact is, we are now about to experience the full effects of "the blessings and benefits" of Free Trade and low wages. Gaunt Famine in Europe has put off for a season the hour when the effects must be developed. Now the person who would desire a return of the late high prices of provisions must anxiously anticipate the news of bad harvests in England, another potato rot in Ireland, short crops on the continent and misery everywhere. Is Mr. Polk's Tariff to be prosperous only when other countries are calling upon us to save them from starvation? Are we to speculate and grow rich upon the want and misery of our fellow creatures! To what strange shifts is Locofocoism reduced in the support of its most repugnant anti-protective policy.—American & Gazette.

Mercantile Fraud.

A merchant of Newark, N. J., last week found that he had been shamefully treated in the purchase of a lot of half boxes of teas purchased in New York, chop marked Oneida, No. 10. Upon examining the boxes, he found that ten of them had ingeniously concealed within them a large piece of clay, nicely wrapped in Chinese paper, each piece with the paper weighing sixteen pounds. His loss upon the whole is more than \$80.

Which is the Real Simon Pure?

In the seventh Congressional district of Alabama an amusing and piquant political canvass is going on. The district is hopelessly Locofoco, and there are consequently two gentlemen in the field both belonging to the so-called Democratic party. Mr. Bowdon, the old member, claims to represent the unpolluted Locofocoism of the dominant party; Mr. Rice, his competitor, professes to be an immaculate Democrat, but differs *toto corde et toto celo* from Mr. Bowdon. The latter approves of the war, and applauds its authors; the former assails the conduct of the Administration, and deprecates its evil policy. The Whigs of the district enjoy the fun, and do not seek to disturb it by any interference.

One of the Locofoco papers of Alabama, having assailed Mr. Rice for causing "disunion and distraction in the Democratic ranks," that gentleman replies very elaborately, and in a style that must be expressly annoying to Old Hunterism. He says that the true cause for the difficulties and dissensions of the Democracy are certain measures of Mr. Polk's administration and the acts of the last Congress. He cites the political revolution in Virginia as an illustration of the disastrous effects of the Administration's policy, and sums up the list of grievances as follows:—

1st. Getting the country into a war with Mexico, which might have been as easily avoided as was a war with England on the Oregon question. 2d. The effort to tax tea and coffee, on the pretext that it was necessary to carry on or support the war. 3d. The failure to reduce the price of the public lands by the Democratic majority in both branches of Congress. 4th. The attempt to supersede Scott and Taylor, by creating the office of Lieutenant General, and bestowing it on Thomas H. Benton, "a mere politician." 5th. The passage of the Ten Regiment bill, and the clause giving the President the right to appoint the officers, instead of entrusting that right to the brave and devoted volunteers. 6th. The wretched attempt to hamper the resolution of thanks to General Taylor with an implied censure. 7th. The refusal of the House of Representatives to pass a resolution calling on the President for proper information concerning Santa Anna's return to Mexico. If the President, says Mr. Rice, did nothing wrong in letting Santa Anna return to Mexico without any disturbance from our navy, why did a majority of the House refuse to call on the President to let the people know all about the matter of Santa Anna's return?

Here is a formidable catalogue of charges against Locofocoism, preferred by a member of the Locofoco party. No Whig could have attacked the Administration with more power, acuteness, and effect. Mr. Rice deserves the thanks of the Opposition for his boldness and independence. In terminating his letter he avows himself in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, believing that the interests of the whole country would be well cared for by that glorious old veteran. We trust that the Whigs of the seventh district will run no candidate, but will concentrate their votes on Mr. Rice. He may not be with them in politics, but he is evidently honest, able and free from the shackles of extreme partisanship.—N. O. Bee.

American Fashions in Mexico.

By the following letter from the New Orleans Delta, dated Tampico, June 16, it will be seen that the *fine arts* are easily adopted in Mexico:

"Is it not astonishing! A few days ago a number of American ladies arrived in this city from New Orleans dressed, of course, in accordance with the latest fashion—and, as common, certain fictitious enlargements of proportion beautified their persons. This afternoon, while several Mexican senoritas were passing, I observed two dressed in American costume, and judging from appearance, had donned as robust a bustle as was ever lugged about by an American belle. As these were the first I have seen worn by Mexicans, it was certainly amusing to see them strut through the streets, as proud of their bag of bran as a mother is of her only child. Surely, the Mexican ladies are becoming enlightened."

New Gambling Law.

The law for the suppression of gambling went into operation on the 1st instant, the provisions of which, if effectually carried out, it is anticipated will put an end to all gambling in Pennsylvania. By this law, keepers of gambling apartments are liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$500. Persons engaged in gambling as a means of living, or found with gambling implements, may be imprisoned in the penitentiary from one to five years, and required to pay a fine of \$500. Any one inviting or persuading another to visit a place used for gambling purposes, shall, upon conviction, be held responsible for the money or property lost by such persuasion or invitation, and fined from \$50 to \$500. It is made the duty of all sheriffs, constables, and prosecuting attorneys, to inform upon and prosecute offenders against the act, under a penalty of \$50 to \$500. All suspected places may be broken open with impunity.

Galvanized Iron.

The editor of the N. Y. Tribune has recently been making some inquiry in relation to the cost of Galvanized Iron, and has taken the pains to learn at what rate it is afforded. It appears the price is only about half that of copper, while in durability and freedom from corrosion, it is far superior. It is manufactured under three patents, but there is no monopoly in the use of it.

It is estimated that there are now 2000 visitors at Saratoga Springs.

MEXICAN NEWS.

By the steamer Alabama, the Picayune has direct advices from the city of Mexico to the morning of the 29th ult., and Puebla to the 30th. Gen. Scott still remained at Puebla, awaiting the reinforcements on the road under Generals Cadwalader and Pillow.

The news from the capital was indefinite. General Scott states that he had informed the Mexican Government that Mr. Trist was with him, and authorized to enter into negotiations of peace. Santa Anna has vainly endeavored to procure a quorum of the members of Congress to consider Gen. Scott's communication.

It is supposed that Gen. Scott will have to march into Mexico to secure peace. The censorship of the Press prevents the knowledge of what measures of defence are contemplated.—Santa Anna was to leave in three days from the 30th. It is stated that every avenue to the city is fortified, but the success of the Americans was not doubted. Gen. Pillow, it is said, had been compelled to contest the road with guerrilla parties until beyond Cerro Gordo. They took advantage of every defile to arrest his progress. His loss is said to have been severe.

The government of Puebla has been entrusted to Col. Belton, of the 3d Artillery. General Alvarez was at Alixco on the 14th of June, with 300 cavalry.

The American Star of Puebla says there are three months provisions for the troops in the city, and that the fields around supply the necessary forage.

A Mexican had been detected by his countrymen, while on his way from the capital to Puebla with drawings of the different fortifications around the capital. He was tried and condemned to die, but escaped. The Mexicans used every means to induce our men to desert, and then used them shamefully.

A party of eight Americans, not connected with the army, left Puebla for a hacienda on the road to Mexico to purchase mules, encountered a party of lancers, and could not escape, and was forced to fight them. All the Americans were wounded, and it is supposed one was killed. Five are believed to have been taken prisoners.

A letter from Mexico to the American Star, says the American prisoners were at liberty, and no one troubles them. The writer sees Major Gaines daily. The decree ordering the Americans away had not been extended to them. It is believed that they are incarcerated at Santiago. Majors Gaines and Borland may be at liberty, but doubtful as to the rest.

The Force of Gen. Scott.

The New Orleans Times gives the following statement as to the force under the command of General Scott, or on the way to join him:

Gen. Scott, as near as we can ascertain from our inquiries, had with him when he joined Gen. Worth, at Puebla:

About	7000 men.
He was subsequently joined by Col.	
Childs, with the garrison of Jalapa,	
about	1400
Gen. Cadwalader's column is	1400
Gen. Pillow has with him	1800
Gen. Pierce was to leave Vera Cruz on	
the 6th and 7th, with a large train,	
and will have a force of	2500

Making together, 14,100

So that, when he shall be joined by the reinforcements that have actually left Vera Cruz, his force will be about 14,000 men, from which, after making the usual deduction for the sick list and other contingencies, there will still remain a sufficient effective force for him to make a forward movement. We take it for granted that the reinforcements will all succeed in joining him, for even if the enemy succeeds in checking the advanced column, those in the rear will be coming up, and when united, they will certainly be able to force their way through any force the enemy can oppose to them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Britannia. LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in Breadstuffs—Advance in Cotton—Further Improvement in the Money Market

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston at eight o'clock on Saturday morning. She left Liverpool on the 4th instant, and brings sixteen days later intelligence from England.

Liverpool, July 4.—A signal depression has taken place in the Corn market since the departure of the last steamer, attributable to many causes, but particularly to the fine weather and the growing steadiness of the Money market. Prices have become unprecedentedly low.—An unusual gloom is every where felt at the closing of our market.

Yesterday afternoon, the best Western Canal brands would not fetch more than 34s. 6d. per bbl., and in some instances it reached 35s., but the transactions were generally of a retail character, and did not indicate the slightest speculative disposition. Larger quantities were sold at 34s. per bbl. but that is a price which could not be realized for any considerable quantity.

To-day Richmond and Alexandria are quoted at 33s. per barrel; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s.; New Orleans and Ohio 31s.; U. S. and Canada flour 28s. a 29s. per bbl. Indian Corn has likewise suffered a material depression, and cannot be quoted higher than 44s. 6d. to 45s. per quarter. Inferior kinds range from 32s. upwards. Indian Meal stands at 20s. to 21s. per bbl. of 196 lbs.

The rumors of the potato disease are exceedingly conflicting and not reliable, and the growing crops are in a state of forwardness.—The weather could scarcely be more favorable than it is.