

ders, their eyes sparkling like dew-drops in the sun, and their gay laughter pealing forth at each frolicsome incident.

"The ease and grace with which the maidens of the valley propelled themselves through the water, and their familiarity with the element, were truly astonishing. Sometimes they might be seen gliding along just under the surface, without apparently moving hand or foot; then throwing themselves on their sides, they darted through the water, revealing occasional glimpses of their forms, as in the course of their rapid progress, they shot, for an instant, partly into the air; at one moment they dived down deep into the water, and at the next they rose bounding to the surface."

The education of these islanders, in their aquatic accomplishments, commences with their birth. Infants, but a few days old, are daily taken into the water by their mothers, and swim long before they can creep or walk. "I am convinced," says Mr. Melville, "that it is as natural for a human being to swim as it is for a duck! And yet, in civilized communities, how many able-bodied individuals die, like so many drowning kittens, from the occurrence of the most trivial accidents!"



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 26, 1849.

STATE CONVENTION.

At the last meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held at Harrisburg, in pursuance of public call, it was on motion,

Resolved, That the friends of the National and State Administrations, in Pennsylvania, be requested to meet in the several cities and counties of the State and select delegates equal in number to their representation in the State Legislature, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House, in Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to do such other business as the interest of the country may require.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE ERETY, Chairman pro tem.

Last Friday afternoon quite a violent tornado passed over the north-eastern portion of Middle Smithfield township, in this county, which considerably damaged the corn and other crops. In the neighborhood of Mr. Adam Overfield's large forest and fruit trees were blown down or uprooted, and a cow house of Mr. O's 18 by 35 feet was moved about 6 inches from the foundation. Much consternation was caused by this wild and terrific scene. In this place but little rain fell, and the wind was far from being violent.

Post Office Changes.

The post-office at Craigs Meadows in this county, has been removed from the store of Mr. John Lander, to the store of H. Peters, & Co., at Marshall's Creek, and H. Peters has been appointed Post Master.

The post-office at Kellersville, in this county, has been discontinued, and a new one established at Snyder'sville, called Snyder'sville P. O., J. H. Fetherman, Post Master.

Cheap U. S. Uniforms.

The Adjutant General of this State publishes in the Harrisburg Telegraph, a table of prices, showing the cost at which Volunteer companies may obtain dress and undress uniforms; according to the U. S. Army regulations. He does this because all new Volunteer companies are required to conform according to the regulations of the General Government; and he states the price of full dress for a private at \$8.75, and the undress at \$5.50. The preparations made embrace all the divisions of land forces.

Free-Soil Celebration.

A Convention of "Free-Soilers" was held at Cleveland, Ohio on the 13th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in the territory north and west of the Ohio. BENJAMIN TAPPAN presided; a series of resolutions was passed denouncing slavery and affirming the Buffalo platform; speeches were made by Joshua R. Giddings, H. L. Ellsworth, J. W. Taylor, John Van Buren and others.

Two Governors.

Advices from Florida inform us that Governor MOSLEY, the old Locofoco Executive, still holds on to his office, and intends doing so till October next. Governor THOMAS BROWN, Whig, who was elected, last fall, has been installed and is the proper officer. So that Florida is blessed with two Governors. This difficulty as to the length of the present gubernatorial term, we believe, had its origin in a late change of the organic law of the State.

Singular Longevity.

The National Intelligencer says, it deserves mention as an extraordinary circumstance that, at the funeral of Mrs. Madison, on Monday, were present two of her old friends who were both present at her marriage with Mr. Todd, sixty years ago, and the latter of whom was also present at her second marriage with Mr. Madison. We allude to the venerable Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, widow of Richard Bland Lee, Esq., of Virginia, and Anthony Morris, Esq., of Pennsylvania.

Progress of the Cholera.

	New York.	Phila.	Cincinnati.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
July 17,	103	51	78	21	110
" 18,	106	40	76	22	59
" 19,	87	36	53	22	43
" 20,	83	26	49	20	32
" 21,	91	36	31	14	36
" 22,	75	30	29	12	
" 23,	79	38	24	30	

Buffalo.—July 16th, 89 cases, 21 deaths; 17th, 21 cases, 8 deaths; 18th, 39 cases, 13 deaths.

Pittsburg.—July 16th, 11 cases, 1 death; 17th, 12 cases, 8 deaths; 20th, 5 cases, 1 death.

St. Louis.—Week ending 15th July, 716 deaths.

Baltimore.—Alms-house, to July 18th, 50 cases and 27 deaths. No cases reported in the city.—July 19th, Alms-house, 13 cases, 4 deaths; 20th, 6 cases and 4 deaths.

Brooklyn.—July 17th, 10 cases, 5 deaths.

Albany.—July 17th, 17 cases, 5 deaths; 18th, 13 cases, 1 death; 20th, 8 cases, 4 deaths.

Toledo, Ohio.—July 18th, 15 deaths in 24 hours.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company announce that books are open at the office of the Company, and will remain open until the first day of November next, (unless the required stock is sooner subscribed) for subscription to the capital stock of the Company, not to exceed in amount 15,000 shares, no subscriptions, however, to be binding unless ten thousand shares are subscribed. The object of this subscription is the absorption of the back interest on the common loans, some \$750,000 or rather the conversion of the back interest on the common loan in money, and it is believed, at no distant day, make a dividend on the stock. There are few works that promise a more profitable future than this. It is not only deriving annually increasing revenues from its works, but it owns immense coal fields, favorably located, which it is believed must gradually appreciate and pay immensely. The shares, the par of which are \$50, are now quoted at 28 1-2 a 29, and the certificates of interest, with one hundred dollars of which two shares of stock may be bought, are selling at 52 a 58, shares and certificates being of about the same market value. A few days since there were over 27,000 tons of coal sent to market over the Lehigh works, and the amount would have exceeded 30,000 tons but for the fact that business one day was mainly suspended, the workmen being in attendance on the funeral of one of their fellow laborers.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT was recently tried in Russia with some murderers: They were placed without knowing it, in four beds where four persons had died of the cholera. They did not take the disease. They were then told they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera, but the beds were, in fact, new, and had not been used at all. Nevertheless, three of them died of the disease within four hours. We state this upon the authority of the London Medical Times.

Minnesota.

There are three papers published in the territory, all Whig, and all very ably conducted. The Whig government officers are all very popular, as is also the late delegate, Mr. M. H. Sibley, who is a Whig, and who, it is said, will be one of the U. S. Senators when the territory becomes a State. The fourth of July was celebrated for the first time at St. Paul's in grand style, by a procession, in which the authorized joined, Governor and all. St. Paul's is a fur trading post, and is almost constantly visited by Indians from far and near.

What Next?

Dr. J. F. WRIGHT, of Greenfield, Ohio, has invented a machine to print the names of subscribers in newspapers, by which eighteen hundred papers can be directed in an hour with great accuracy. It is to be patented.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Doctor should now turn his attention to some process by which every subscriber will be made to pay for his paper. Such a discovery would render him not only rich for life, but, what is of more consequence, the idol of the press.

Albany Journal.

A New Outlet for Yankee Produce.

The Boston Times tells of a shipment from Charleston (Mass.) of large quantities of boiled lobsters, packed in ice, preparing to be shipped for Barbadoes. This is certainly a new feature in trade, and shows unequivocally that the loss of a home market is no obstacle to the determination to do business which every Yankee seems to inherit, and exert the more energetically the greater the obstructions placed in his path.

Ohio Sheetings.

A cotton Mill, the first established in Northern Ohio, has recently been put in operation at Sandusky. The main building is a hundred and thirty feet in length, and contains machinery for the manufacture of 2,000 yards of sheeting per day. At present, it turns out eight hundred yards of heavy sheeting, equal, says a paper published at that place, to the very best manufactured in New England. The water is supplied by springs, around which a handsome little village, under the classic name of Castilia, has grown up within a few months.

Over Seven Tons of Laws.—The Laws of the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 5600 copies, weigh over seven tons and a half. If these laws are not valuable, it will certainly not be for want of weight.

Celebration of the Fourth of July at Fayette Spings, Pa.

The President of the day, on behalf of the company, offered the following toast:

The Hon. A. Stewart—The champion of American Industry. His speeches in behalf of the tariff more than any thing else contributed to secure our late Whig victory by securing the vote of the Keystone State for General Taylor.

After this toast, Mr. S. being loudly called for, rose and said:

He had promised his physician last fall not to make another speech for a year. He had not yet broken that pledge, nor would he do it now. But in returning his thanks for the compliment conveyed in the toast just offered, he must be permitted to say, that although the vote of Pennsylvania had secured the Whig victory last fall, yet it was not attributable to any humble effort of his. It was owing to higher causes. It was produced by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the passage of the tariff of 1846, substituting for the specific duties the ruinous and universally rejected system of *ad valorem*s, enabling foreign importers, by under valuations, to defraud the revenue, and drive out of their own markets the honest American merchants. But what was still worse, it ruined American enterprise and labor by taking away protection when it was most wanted, and giving it when it was not wanted at all. If foreign iron, for instance, fell to \$20 per ton, thereby stopping every American hammer, then the present duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* fell to \$6 per ton, no protection at all; but if iron abroad rose to \$60 when it could not be imported, then the duty rose to \$18, and became absolutely prohibitory. Besides, the duty, rising and falling with the price, occasioned ruinous fluctuations; \$26 for iron at one time, \$78 at another—just the reverse of the British "sliding scale," which raised the duty as the price fell, and reduced it as it rose, thus keeping the price in the home market always steady and uniform. General Taylor, he understood, was for restoring the specific duties, which, under existing circumstances, was perhaps all that could be expected. Moderation was the true policy; he had no doubt it would be the true policy. Both parties in their zeal had doubtless pushed matters to the extreme, and the true course was now to reject what was wrong, and adopt what was right, from both sides.

Internal improvements of a national character ought to be promoted as far as the means of the general government will justify, and the object first in national importance was the *great Central Railroad to the Pacific*. With a view to this object, retrenchment and economy should be studied and practised. The army and navy alone now absorb nearly two thirds of the entire revenue.—The expenditures of the navy were increased during the last administration from about three to upwards of eleven millions of dollars a year. This cannot and will not be tolerated by a taxpaying people who are always ready and willing to fight their own battles and bear all necessary burdens. Let Gen. Taylor carry out the principles and policy proclaimed in his letters published before the election and sanctioned by the popular voice, and he will be triumphantly sustained. Let him adopt good and moderate measures and appoint good men and true without regard to party—*true to him and true to his measures*. To appoint or keep in office men opposed to him and his measures would not be *suicidal* but *violate* of the popular will expressed by his election. It never was done and never will be done by any administration—none but enemies demand, and none but simpletons expect it.

There never was a time when union and harmony were more imperiously demanded than at present, when the influence of our example has given an impulse to the ball of revolution which is destined to roll over and crush every vestige of arbitrary and despotic power in Europe. Then shall our eyes be gladdened on beholding free institutions and constitutional liberty, the legitimate fruits of our own glorious revolution shedding their benefits and blessings over the nations of the earth. But while the friends of freedom have every where our sympathies and our prayers, the *only* and the *best* aid we can give them is to raise higher and present in its brightest and most attractive form for their imitation, the glorious example of a government and a people peaceful and prosperous, happy and free.

In conclusion allow me to offer a sentiment: Protection and Improvements, Economy and Retrenchment, Moderation and Justice, Harmony at home and Peace abroad—The true American policy; let it be carried out by the present national administration, and Pennsylvania will be among the foremost to sustain it.

Locofoco Abuses Exposed.

A newly appointed Postmaster in an important town in Indiana, writes to a friend at Washington as follows:

"When I came into office I found not less than 500 documents, sent by our late M. C., all laid carefully aside. Some 100 copies of the life of Gen. Taylor laid away, and numerous other public documents—at least two canvass bags full; and strange to say, not five of them were Democratic documents; all Whig, and franked by—This, and other matters which I found in the office, convinced me that all the villainy which man could conceive was systematically carried on by the office-holders."

Destruction of the Wheat Crop in Ohio.—The Ohio papers state that in that State the destruction of the wheat crop by rust and fly (red warble) is terrible. Thousands upon thousands of acres are not worth cutting—whole fields remain untouched by scythe or sickle.

Flour now sells in Liverpool at 24a25s. per bbl. At this price it yields the New York shipper a little over \$3 90 per bbl., at a fair freight. This Liverpool grain market was the only one that Mr. Walker could see, and he assured his Democratic friends of the west that it must absorb all the surplus product of their fertile lands. After they have paid freight and charges to the sea board, and get \$3 90 per bbl. for their flour they will not have much left for investment at home.

Cost of National Defence.

The war expenses of Great Britain for 1849-50 are calculated in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget, at \$80,000,000 over and above the many millions paid from the revenues of India.—This is a time of profound peace. The estimate for the fighting navy is \$35,000,000; for the army \$35,500,000; for the ordinance \$13,000, and so on. No wonder there is much poverty where 80 millions have to be paid, a large share of it to keep Ireland miserable.

Fears have been entertained by many that in case of the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Judges by the people, that political feelings may have their influence in the proceedings of Courts. For our part we think there is little danger of a change for the worse in this respect. Persons have been selected for judges whose only claims were the services they had rendered the party, and whose merits consisted solely in being orthodox in their political faith. Judges were selected entirely from one political party, till in most of the Courts of the State, all of the Judges belonged to the same party. As a specimen of the influence of politics upon the bench we will state that the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia appointed sixteen standing auditors for one year, to whom the whole business of auditing accounts was entrusted. Of these, three were Whigs and thirteen loco-focos. A change has since been made, and five persons were added to the list, all of them loco-focos. Now this could not have been the result of accident. Nor, if it was design, could it have been dictated by a desire to promote the public good. No one will pretend that the loco-focos of Philadelphia are more competent or trust-worthy than the Whigs. It was the political feelings of the Judges that induced such a selection.

Norristown Herald and Free Press.

Names of Distinguished Persons Recently Deceased.

The following distinguished persons have died in this country and Europe, within a very short space of time:

- James K. Polk, ex-president of the United States.
- General Edmund P. Gaines, of the United States Army.
- Gen. W. J. Worth, of the United States Army.
- Colonel James Duncan, of the United States Army.
- John Wilson, the well-known vocalist.
- Marshall Bugeaud, of the French Army.
- Gen. S. W. Kearney, of the United States Army.
- Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia.
- Madame Recamier, leader of fashion in Napoleon's time.
- Madame Catalini, the celebrated vocalist.
- Madame Cavaignac, mother of General Cavaignac.
- Lady Blessington, a literary lady and celebrated leader of Fashion in England.

The City of Lawrence.

A correspondent of the New Jersey Advocate, gives the following account of the City of Lawrence, and its magic and unparalleled growth:

"In 1845 a company of capitalists in Boston made a purchase of some 300 acres of land about twelve miles above Lowell, on the Merrimac river, as a site for a new manufacturing town. The next year, or three years ago, operations were commenced. The land occupied as a sheep pasture, and a poor one at that—only two or three farm houses being in existence in an area of miles. Just three years ago capital laid the foundation of Lawrence. Observe what I found there to-day. The incorporated manufacturing capital in operation there is six and a half millions, and sustains a population already of from 10 to 12,000. They are furnished with water power from an immense dam costing \$250,000, and in its itself one of the most splendid pieces of masonry in this country—running from the canal, one mile long and from sixty to 100 wide, and twelve feet deep.

A word or two of the town proper. It is laid out in broad and regular streets the sides planted with trees. A handsome park of 18 acres occupies the centre of the town. There are now over 1000 dwellings,—many of them elegant residences. Nine religious societies are organized several of them having erected handsome church edifices. A large and commodious Town Hall is just completing, at the cost of \$60,000. A Bank is in successful operation with a capital of \$250,000. Also a savings Bank and an Insurance Company. Three large and well conducted newspapers are published here.

Gas works have been erected at a cost of \$30,000, with which the town will be lighted. A sewer also runs through the place for the length of half a mile, of solid masonry, high enough for a man to walk in it erect for the whole distance, and into this branch sewers run from every street. A public library has been formed, which already numbers 8000 volumes. Three railroads now run into this place and two more will be completed this fall, opening communication with the commercial emporiums in every point of the compass."

Smuggling.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 21st ult., says:—The last seizure we heard of, was 30,000 French snails, brought over as an article of food, and we understand they are in great demand here, though in the present instance, if they are to go through a regular legal process before they can be sold, we fear the gormands will be disappointed in their expectations of feasting on fresh snails.

MONSTER COMPANY.—The stock in trade of the Hudson's Bay Company is \$2,000,000.—The profits are often half a million a year.—They sell a gun which cost \$6, for skins worth \$16. A pint of rum worth 8 cents, is sold for \$7 75.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Steamship Caledonia, with dates from Paris to the 5th and London to the 6th, has arrived at Halifax.

The Caledonia has 46 passengers for Boston, exclusive of the 18 of the 42 survivors of the ill-fated barque Charles Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., which, on Wednesday, the 27th, was run down by the steamer Europa and sunk in three minutes, with 134 passengers and crew. The catastrophe occurred during a dense fog, and although the boats of the Europa were instantly lowered, and every possible assistance rendered, only 42 out of the 176 souls were saved.

FRANCE AND ROME.—On the 30th ult., the Constituent Assembly of Rome, finding that further resistance to the French arms would be in vain, ceased hostilities and virtually surrendered the Eternal City to the besiegers.—On the 15th instant an official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly, that in consequence of the arrangement entered into between Gen. Oudinot and the Roman triumvirate, the gates of Paola Porteci and St. Pancrazio had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order.—This communication produced a deep sensation in the Chamber.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BANK CHATHAM AT SEA.—The pilot boat Mary Ann, boarded on Friday, off Montauk, the ship Corea, from Belfast, with the captain and crew of the bank Chatham, of New York, lost at sea, with two hundred and forty-four steerage passengers on board.

Broke Jail.

On Thursday last seven of the prisoners confined in our jail, knowing that August Court was near at hand, concluded to leave their quarters and look out for new and healthier lodgings during these cholera times. The Sheriff had been in the jail about half an hour before the escape when all was right. The prisoners not expecting another visit within an hour, immediately went to work with the hickory handle of a shovel and a common table knife, and with such tools in less than half an hour had a hole made in the wall through which seven of them escaped. Pursuit was made, but they had too much the start and were consequently not overtaken. Sheriff Hillman and his deputy, started about 12 o'clock on the following night for the Somerville Railroad, thinking that as they had gone to New Jersey, they would probably try to get into the New York dens, where safety would be more certain.—They found nothing of them, nor has anything been heard of them since.

Escapes from our county jail have become so common, that it is no longer a terror to evil doers. Persons in want of lodging and food, will commit some imprisable offence for the mere purpose of being taken up and supported at the expense of the County, and when the time for trial approaches they very unceremoniously take up their lazy and well-fattened carcasses and walk off to commit new depredations on society.

The old jail is so entirely insufficient that the utmost care and vigilance cannot keep prisoners there who may wish to escape; for nothing more than ordinary awkwardness is wanted to break through any part of it.

Whig and Journal.

Revenue from the Public Works.

It appears from a comparative statement of receipts of canal and railroad tolls on the State Works this year and last, that the aggregate amount of tolls, collected to the 1st July, 1848, was \$733,001 52, and up to the 1st July, 1849, they amounted to \$798,370 49, showing an increase in the present year, over the last, of \$65,368 90. Last year, the gross amount received, to the 1st of December, was \$1,533,344. If the receipts of the remaining part of the present year should only equal those of last year, the gross amount of the year will be \$1,618,712 90.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Bulletin of July 3d says the health of the city is decidedly improving, and, for a few sporadic cases of cholera, would compare favorably, if it did not surpass, any city in the country for health. From a statistical classification of the deaths during the last two months it shows that the total number was fourteen hundred and eighty-seven, of which seven hundred and seventy-six were by cholera.

THE RULING PASSION.—The Lancaster Examiner says:—A recent case of suicide in this county affords a striking instance of "the ruling passion strong in death." The deceased was of very economical habits, and having decided to remove himself from this world by means of gunpowder, to save the expense of buying a pistol he cast one of lead, wrapped the barrel with wire, bored a touch-hole, and discharged it with a friction match.

CURIOUS PREDICTION AND FULFILLMENT.—Col. Sam. Medary, Editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, while striving to gammon the Whigs to fall to get them to vote for Cas's or Van Buren, he did not much care which, so long as they did not count on the Whig side, regularly claimed that Gen. Taylor, if elected, would "turn out the worst sort of a Locofoco." The prediction has just been made good. The General has turned the Colonel himself out of the office of U. S. Marshal for the District of that State, literally "the worst sort of a Locofoco."—[Poughkeepsie Eagle.]

The Market committee of Pittsburg, expelled the ice cream sellers from the market houses during the prevalence of the cholera.