



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, July 24, 1851.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN STROHM (of Lancaster). FOR THE SUPREME BENCH: Richard Coulter of Westmoreland, Joshua W. Comly of Montour, George Chambers of Franklin, Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia, William Jessup of Susquehanna.

A Camp Meeting (German) will be held at the Lake, near Snylorsburg, in this County, commencing on Monday, the fourth of August next.

The Carbon County Gazette, says that the number of taxable inhabitants in Mauch Chunk, is at present upwards of 700.

The New Bank. The Commissioners of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, have appointed Monday, the 11th of August next, at the American Hotel, in Easton, for the Subscribers to the said Stock to meet and organize; and also to choose by ballot, Thirteen Directors, to manage the business of the Bank.

Premium Tract. One hundred dollars has been offered through the American Tract Society, for the best tract against the use of Tobacco. Time for competitors to November 1st.

Locofocos Understand Dodging. The Locofocos are boasting of the position Mr. Bigler occupies on the Fugitive Slave law, and the compromise generally. Mr. Bigler, in his speech at Reading, makes no specific allusion to the Fugitive Slave law. Nor did he pay the least notice to the Anti-Kidnaping law of 1847, for which he voted, and which so many of his friends are now denouncing. And yet Mr. Bigler is represented as a candid, fair man, who has no opinions to conceal! With the North American, we insist upon a direct and authorized reply to these three questions:

Is Mr. Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

Is Mr. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?

Is Mr. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso?

Whenever any of our friends hear a Locofoco ranting about Governor Johnston and slavery, stick these facts at him: that while Gov. Johnston has freely and candidly expressed his opinions on this subject, Mr. Bigler has played the part of an artful dodger; and that while he is supported in Philadelphia and other places as a friend of the Fugitive Slave law "without modification or amendment," he is supported in the Northern section of the State as an Ally of the Free Soilers. This double-dealing is Locofocoism with one of its old features newly unveiled.

MORMON REVELATIONS.—The Mormon bishop G. W. Howell, of Ohio, says he has lately had a revelation, announcing his duty to form an alliance with Queen Victoria. The revelation, too, he says, set him up above all other prophets. This causes Orson Hyde of Iowa, to denounce the bishop's "unfounded pretensions," as Hyde says his chamber was lately suddenly illuminated at night, and a manuscript book presented to him warning against false teachers, pseudo-prophets and wolves in sheep's clothing.

Opening of the Campaign.

The political campaign is now fairly opened. The respective parties are marshaling their forces for the contest, and a fierce struggle may be anticipated. Gov. Johnston has already taken the field, and we learn that it is his intention to canvass the entire State, mingle with and talk to the people, in order that they may thoroughly understand his views, and vote knowingly and understandingly.—This was the course pursued by him in the memorable campaign of 1848, and which resulted in his success and the triumph of Whig principles in the old Keystone. The same course now will, we hope, be productive of similar glorious results. Gov. Johnston is an open, honest, frank man, and proclaims his views on all subjects without equivocation, evasion or concealment. Prepossessing in appearance, strong in intellect, and a powerful and eloquent speaker, wherever he moves among the people he will make hosts of warm friends.

A late French writer, in speaking of the United States says, the 'people, tho' civilized, know nothing of refinement—they even see one another for adultery.' What barbarians!

A Breast Plate for soldiers, made of vulcanized Indian rubber, about half an inch thick, and which is said effectually to resist the action of a ball, has been invented in Paris lately, for the use of the army, and is shortly to be tried.—All experiments yet made prove the entire success of this novel species of armor.

The Locofoco Address.

We have already noticed the Address of the Harrisburg Convention, to the Democracy, in relation to their Judicial ticket. The Address is the production of JAMES MADISON PORTER, and is a re-production of the same style of political documents that characterized the Porter Administration, so bepraised by the party when in its days of prosperity, and so detested by the people of the State, for its profligacy, extravagance, and utter want of principle and honesty. The York Republican, closes a notice of the document as follows:

This address, like some other reptiles, has a sting in its tail. Its last sentence about Judicial ticket is a vile and infamous calumny. Read it:—

'Past experience has shown the danger to be apprehended from a Judiciary, in the hands of our opponents, and the perfect safety with which the administration of justice can be trusted to the judges selected by the Democratic party.'

Where are the proofs of this atrocious libel which we are loth to believe that any other man than he who was mean enough to be JOHN TYLER'S Secretary would be so base as to write? We know no Whig who ever, on appointment of a brother, ascended the bench in high party times to screen the indicted friends of that brother, from conviction, and having acted the tyrant and accomplish the object, deserted the Judgeship which he had disgraced.—The names of MARSHALL, STORY, THOMPSON, KENT, McLEAN, and a host of others illustrious in the Judicial history of this country, furnish a sufficient reply to the gross aspersion cast upon the Whigs and Whig incumbents of the bench in the foul and false extract which we have quoted from this Harrisburg Address which commences with hypocrisy and flattery, and appropriately ends with malicious slander.

*This very thing JAMES M. PORTER did.

Well Put.

In the April number of the American Whig Review, we find the following somewhat striking calculations, as to what the people of the United States are now doing, in contrast with what they might do if they would but establish and maintain such a system of political economy as is applicable to the condition and capacity of the country:

'If the population of the U. States is 25,000,000, and the imports of 1850 are \$150,000,000—though there is little doubt, by smuggling and ad valorem—i. e. false valuations—they will come nearer \$200,000,000—every man, woman and child in the U. States will have paid \$6 to foreign merchants and manufacturers. The payment will be made in money, and in provisions, flour, &c., in a proportion not well ascertained.

'This tax or tribute is paid chiefly on manufactured articles, such as can easily be made in America, and upon products which can easily be grown upon our own soil. The entire expenditure, excepting about \$10,000,000 paid for materials which cannot now be grown or made upon American soil, is paid by our people to enable other nations, but chiefly England, to drive us out of all the markets of the world. A part of the profits of this enormous taxation maintains the English steam navy, pays the salaries of the English free trade Ministers, the cost of armies in India, and the murderous armed police of Ireland. A yearly subscription of not less than five dollars a year for every man, woman and child in America is paid out directly or indirectly for the maintenance of the British empire.

'There are not less than two millions of industrious and able artificers in America, in forced idleness, or digging the earth for a scanty subsistence, to the detriment of the true American farmer, who could produce at least one hundred more than they do in the kind of labor suited to their knowledge and capacity. Full a million more could be profitably employed in the production of food and raw material to be used by the two millions of artisans well employed.

'Three millions of persons, now either bankrupt, idle or badly employed, would add, if well employed, at least \$300,000,000 to the annual income of the nation. \$100,000,000 of this would build annually and keep afloat a steam navy of a hundred vessels, which would enable us soon to dictate terms for the defence of the liberty of all nations, and compel England to share with us the markets she now monopolizes.

'The five dollars a year paid by every man, woman and child in America for the support of British Commercial Empire, would be invested in profitable industry, and give employment to the entire idle or impoverished population, native or immigrant of the U. S. An enormous and cheap supply of manufactures and produce would be the consequence, yielding a grand surplus to be sent away and sold in foreign markets. The profits of such a trade, so defended, would come back to us in the shape of money and all the elegancies and luxuries of other nations and climates.—An immense commerce, five-fold our present trade, would be the consequence. Every mode of industry, every kind of enterprise, would be employed. The Republic would be not only the first power, but absolutely the ruling power of the earth. No nation would dare to make war upon it. All this, and more may be accomplished by mere legislation.—But at present England legislates for America, and Congress dares not do anything for the people because they have no steam navy. Shame!'

THE METHODIST PROPERTY SUIT.—We learn from the Tribune, that the negotiations, consequent upon the earnest recommendation of the Court, for an amicable settlement of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have failed, the South making it prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

The Monmouth Inquirer states that Mr. John S. Whitlock, of Raritan township, in that county, has succeeded well with his admirable strawberry patch of fourteen acres. He has cleared from it by sales, this season, \$2,200 over and above freights, carriage, and all expenses.

New Paint.

A valuable discovery has been recently made in Norristown. The 'Herald & Free Press,' says it was found on the property of Mr. JACOB FREEDLEY, while excavating at the Distillery he is now erecting. It consists of a new material for painting, somewhat of the nature of the celebrated 'Ohio paint,' but like all other things found in our State, a little better. It is near the color of Spanish Brown, and has been ground much finer.—After being ground, it has an oily feeling when taken in the hand, and possesses no grit whatever, but is almost as fine as wheat flour. Some of our best painters have given it as their opinion, that it appears exceedingly well adapted for every kind of painting, in or out of doors—a quality I believe not possessed by the Ohio paint. The Ohio paint when used on outside painting will become very hard, and act as a preservative against fire, and it is supposed that this article will also become hard on exposure to the atmosphere. The great beauty of the discovery is that the amount that can be obtained seems to have no limits, as there appears to be vast beds of it. How ample must indeed be the resources of Pennsylvania. Scarcely a year goes by but some new development is made from the deep recesses of her hidden stores. Iron, coal, marble, copper, lead, paint, and almost every thing else we need, and all these in vast quantities and in numerous deposits.

Case Extraordinary.

About six weeks since, John H. Taylor, of Edgemont, Delaware county, Pa. was severely wounded by the bursting of his gun. The breech blew out, struck him on the forehead, between the corner of the eye and nose, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. He recovered slowly and was able to go out upon his farm and give directions about his business. A few days since, Dr. Aitken discovered that the breech of the gun was in Mr. Taylor's forehead, having passed in below the region of the brain. Doctors Gregg and Hudleson were called, and the three physicians, after a severe effort by the use of forceps, extracted the iron, which was nearly three inches in length, half an inch thick and varying from three quarters to an inch in thickness.

Mr. Webster sent the following toast to the city government of Lowell, who invited him to celebrate the 4th of July in that place: 'Union and the Constitution.—May they continue to shine together, the two great lights in the American firmament, till the stars shall fade away—the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sink with years.'

It is reported that the New York Tribune newspaper will divide this year \$80,000 clear profit, about 24,000 each to Greeley & McElrath, and the rest to seven associates in the editorship and booking.

Locofoco papers boast of their hostility to a State debt. The official records of the Commonwealth show that all the debt now in existence was created under Opposition Administrations. The evidence is overwhelming, that when they had power they abused it most scandalously by putting burthens on the people instead of taking them off. Last winter even—not six months ago—a Locofoco House of Representatives passed a bill providing for a LOAN at five per cent. of \$250,000 and for an ACTUAL INCREASE of the public debt to that amount! Put this *practic* along side of their profession, and you will see what reliance to place on Locofoco promises.—Daily American.

A man out west, who offered bail for a friend, was asked by the Judge if he had an incumbrance on his farm. 'Oh, yes said he, 'my old woman.'

The New Postage Law.

Which went into operation on the first day of this month, produces the following results for subscribers to newspapers:

- 1. Newspapers pass free of postage in the county in which they are published.
2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles and out of the county, 5 cents per quarter.
3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles, at 10 cents per quarter.
4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, at 15 cents per quarter.
5. Over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles at 20 cents per quarter.
6. Over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand miles, at 25 cents per quarter.

Our New Orleans cotemporaries are in ecstasies over ripe peaches, 'large, juicy, and of fine flavor,' which are already in abundance in that market.

One 'garden patch' of ours has been profitable, very—this season. The bugs ate up the cucumbers, the chickens ate up the bugs, the neighbor's cats ate the chickens—and we are now in search of something that will eat the cats. Can any of our agricultural friends aid us?—Am. Union.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

An effort is being made by Gov. Wood, of Ohio, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, to have a uniform day for Thanksgiving and Prayer, in all the States of the Union, and he has corresponded with the Executives of the several States on the subject. The day selected will most probably be the last Thursday in November. This is right, and we hope all the States of the Union will adopt the suggestion.

Hypocrisy Exposed.

The organs of the 'democratic' party have raised a great outcry over the nomination of JOHN STROHM for Canal Commissioner, by the Whig Convention; and they falsely charge that he voted against granting supplies to our soldiers when they were fighting the battles of the country in Mexico. The only fact there is to found this falsehood upon is the following: When news first arrived at Washington that Gen. Taylor's army of regulars had taken a position on the Rio Grande, by order of President Polk or his Secretary of War, and that the Mexican forces on the opposite side of the river had attacked his troops, the President sent in a message to Congress, and a bill was immediately presented in accordance therewith, setting forth in its preamble that by the act of Mexico, war existed between that country and the United States. The gag was applied, and not a member was allowed to speak upon it. This cause had been determined upon by a Locofoco caucus, and it was rigidly adhered to. In vain did members of the Whig side of the House ask to amend the bill, and make it conform to the facts of the case; every appeal was rejected. They believed it not only affirmed a falsehood, but that it sanctioned the doctrine that a war could be got up by the President, during the sitting of Congress, without the knowledge of that body, in express violation of the Constitution, which lodges the war-making power exclusively in Congress. In vain they appealed for a division of the question, so as to vote separately upon the preamble and the bill, which had no necessary dependence upon each other. King Caucus had decreed the falsehood for the purpose of making the Whigs vote against the bill and render themselves liable to imputations such as are now charged against Mr. Strohm; and it must be forced through. The vote was taken; and while most of the Whigs and some locofocos voted for it under a strong protest against the falsity of the preamble, Mr. Strohm and a number of others, as patriotic men as this country contained, voted in the negative, solely because they were unwilling to sanction such an outrage upon truth and propriety. The war was now declared, and went on; and MR. STROHM VOTED FOR EVERY SUPPLY BILL THAT PASSED, as well as for every other proposition for the comfort and benefit of the volunteers. In this respect his action contrasts strongly and strangely with that of many of the Locofoco members. We will now refer to a single instance, and quote the record of the House for authority, as we find it in the Harrisburg American: On the 23d of February, 1847, the United States House of Representatives had under consideration a bill for the support of the army and volunteers for the year ending 30th June, 1848. Mr. Strohm voted in FAVOR of that bill as he did for all others after war was declared, for the support of the army. His vote will be found on page 406 of the Journal of that year. Before the final vote was taken on that bill an amendment was considered which appropriated \$500,000 'for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans or other places within the United States, so disabled by disease or wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes.' Let us see who opposed this humane scheme for the relief of the disabled soldiers. We find that it was OPPOSED by the following: Messrs. Atkinson, Bayly, and Bedinger, of Virginia; Benton, of New York; Biggs, of North Carolina; JAS. BLACK, of Pennsylvania; Bowlin, of Missouri; Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; Brockenbrough, of Florida; RICHARD BRODHEAD, rewarded for this and other like votes by being made United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Bart of South Carolina; Chapman of Virginia; Chipman, of Michigan; Clarke, of North Carolina; Collin of New York; Constable of Maryland; Cottrell, of Alabama; DeMott, of New York; Dillingham, of Vermont; Dobbin, of North Carolina; Drogmoore, of Virginia; Dunlap, of Maine; Edsall, of New Jersey; Ellsworth, of New York; WILLIAM S. GARVIN, of Pennsylvania; Goodyear, Gordon, and Grover, of New York; HAMLIN, of Maine, who has since this vote was cast, been made by the Locofocos of that State, one of their United States Senators; Hopkins, of Virginia; Hough of New York; E. W. Hubbard, of Virginia; Hungerford, of New York; Hunt, of Michigan; CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania; James H. Johnson, of New Hampshire; Kaufman, of Texas; King, of New York; M'Clean, of Pennsylvania; M'Clelland, of Michigan; M'Crute, of Maine; M'Kay, of North Carolina; Moulton, of New Hampshire; Niven, of New York; Norris, of New Hampshire, now the Locofoco United States Senator; Parish, of Ohio; Pillsbury, of Texas; JOHN RITTER, of Pennsylvania, who is Editor of the Berks County 'Adler,' and still talks freely about Patriotism and love of country as if he had never given the infamous vote; Russell, of New York; Sawtelle, of Maine; Sawyer, of Ohio; Scammon, of Maine; Seddon, of Virginia; Sims, of North Carolina; St. John of New York; JAMES THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania; H. Williams, of Maine; WILMOT, of Pennsylvania; Woodruff, of New York; and Woodward, of South Carolina.—60.

The above are ALL who voted against THIS ACT OF BENEVOLENCE AND KINDNESS TO THE SOLDIER. THERE IS NOT A SINGLE WHIG AMONG THEM. Men who have hearts to feel for the distresses of the wounded soldier! What do you think of this! Men whose relatives perished miserably and alone at New Orleans, and along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, for want of proper relief, what think you of this!—Volunteers, who know the horrors of sickness in a strange city without a friend to help, what think you of the heartlessness of Locofoco Congressmen!

This appropriation for the relief of the soldiers was SUPPORTED by the following and many other prominent Whigs: Messrs. Abbott and Ashmun, of Massachusetts; Barringer, of North Carolina; BLANCHARD, of Pennsylvania; BIFFINGTON, of Pennsylvania; Chapman, of Maryland; Cocke and Crozer, of Tennessee; Colamer, of Vermont; Cranston, of Rhode Island; DAR-

RAGH, of Pennsylvania; Delano, of Ohio; Dixon, of Connecticut; EWING, of Pennsylvania; President of the late Whig State Convention; Foot, of Vermont, recently elected Whig U. S. Senator; Gentry, of Tennessee; Grinnell, of Massachusetts; Harper, of Ohio; Hilliard, of Alabama; Houston, of Delaware; HUNT, of New York, now Whig Governor of that State; JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania; King, of Massachusetts, and King, of Georgia; Long of Maryland, M'LVAIN, of Pennsylvania; Musely, of New York; POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania; RAMSEY, of Pennsylvania; Runk, of New Jersey; Schenck, of Ohio; Severance, of Maine; Smith of Connecticut; JOHN STROHM, of Pennsylvania; Joseph Vance, and Vinton, of Ohio; Winthrop, of Massachusetts, &c., &c., &c.

EVERY WHIG WHO WAS IN HIS SEAT VOTED IN FAVOR OF THIS APPROPRIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOUNDED AND DISABLED SOLDIERS! Every man who voted against it was a Locofoco.—And yet their partisans have the dog-faced impudence to accuse the Whigs of a disposition to forsake the Soldier in his trying service! Until the Opposition can explain away the Records of Congress, let them stand convicted of heartless ingratitude to those who fought the battles of our common country—an ingratitude which exhibited itself, not only in voting against an increase of their Pay, but in voting against relieving them when they most needed relief—when disease had fastened upon their frames—when health was departing and death approaching—when home was distant, and relatives absent—when weak, enfeebled and dying, they landed upon the shores of that country in whose service their lives were now wearing away. Locofoco Leaders! explain from the Journals your attempted denial of acts of Humanity to those Defenders of our Rights, before you open your lips or move your pens to speak or write one syllable in denunciation of any living man.

Hon. Richard Coulter.

We extract the following from an article in the Philadelphia Statesman of the 9th July:

Messrs. Editors:—As apropos in the present phase of the discussion of the Judicial nominations of the respective parties, I subscribe a few lines, which will effectually expose the hypocrisy of the objection urged against the distinguished jurist, whose name heads this article. The Pennsylvaniaian in speaking of the Whig nominations for Judges said—'Judge Coulter was, it is true, the appointment of Governor Shunk, an act which created much surprise at the time.'

The best commentary upon this remarkable assertion may be found in the following article copied from the Pennsylvaniaian published and edited by the same person at the time of Judge Coulter's appointment:

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Hon. Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland County, to be Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the room of the Hon. John Kennedy, deceased. The gentleman whose appointment is announced above, is one of the most distinguished lawyers in Western Pennsylvania. For many years at the head of the bar of Westmoreland County—as her representative in the State Legislature, and as a member of Congress, he is well known and appreciated. Mr. Coulter resides in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and none more satisfactory could have been made from the powerful bar of the West.'

Locofoco Robbery of the State Works.

It is charged by the Harrisburg Daily American, that the Canal Commissioners gave free tickets to the Locofoco Delegates to the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions, that passed over the State works, and charged the Whig Delegates. If this be true, it is a direct robbery of the State Treasury of that amount. No State officer has a right to charge one party and let the other pass free over the public works. It is an outrage of so gross a character that it demands an investigation.

National Conventions.

The political papers have commenced agitating the time and place for holding the National Political Conventions. The Western State seek a central locality.—The Whigs of Indiana and Ohio desire the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati. The Boston Post suggests Baltimore as the place for holding the Opposition National Convention, and the Cincinnati Equivocal prefers a Western city.

Caution to Ladies

A Cincinnati paper states that Dr. Muzzev was one day last week called on to perform a singular operation upon the head of a young lady living on John Street. It appeared that she had been in the habit of twisting and tying her hair so tightly that the scalp had become parted from the skull, and it was found necessary to open the scalp to remove the matter which had accumulated beneath. This is the first case of the kind we have ever known.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN NEW MEXICO.—John Gorman, Assistant Marshal, who was engaged in taking the census of New Mexico, discovered in the town of Chimallo, in Rio Arriba county, a substance resembling soap. It makes lather like soap, and has the property of removing grease spots or stains out of any kind of cloth. When put in water it immediately slacks like lime. At the place where the discovery was first made, it is even with the surface, and about fifteen yards square. It is rotten on the top to the depth of three feet, but appears cleaner and sounder at greater depth. It can be taken out in large lumps of ten to fifteen pounds weight. It is as white as snow, and seems to exist in large quantities. Specimens have been forwarded to the Census Office at Washington.

Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

A man by the name of Gaullagher was arrested in Carbondale last Friday, and passed through this borough on the evening of the same day in the custody of the officers of the law from Columbia Co. N. Y., on the way to Hudson, where he is to be tried. The facts as far as we could learn from report are these: Some ten years ago a man of the same name as the one arrested, was at work for a farmer in Columbia Co. near Hudson, and a pedlar came along and stopped over Sunday with the farmer. Gaullagher and the pedlar were left in charge of the house on Sunday, while the farmer and his family were gone to church. When they returned, they found the pedlar murdered in the house, and Gaullagher missing. Last spring, some persons from the neighborhood of the farmer were on a visit to friends in Carbondale, and saw Gaullagher, and believed him to be the murderer of the pedlar. On their return home, the farmer in company with another person came on to Carbondale, and after lying about there a few days, without making any enquiry that would excite suspicion of their object, discovered Gaullagher, who was immediately recognized by the farmer, as the person who had been left with the pedlar on the Sunday referred to. They returned to procure a requisition from the Governor of New York, we suppose on the Governor of this State, for Gaullagher, and came on and arrested him and took him off as above related. The description furnished of Gaullagher's person was accurate, with the exception of that of his teeth which were described as wider than they really are. It is said that he has lived in Carbondale 9 years. He is an Irishman about 50 years old, and has a wife and family in Carbondale whom he was not permitted to see after his arrest. It is also said that his son followed and overtook the stage some 6 miles from Carbondale and offered his father some money, but he refused to accept of it, telling his son with some sharpness, to go back and attend to his own business, that he did not want any of his money.—Homeside Democrat, 16th

Progress of Nashville.

In ten years the population of Nashville, Tenn., has swollen from nine thousand, some hundreds, to nearly seventeen thousand. This is the result of internal improvements, turnpikes and railroads. Speaking of 'croakers,' the Banner triumphantly says—'Ten years ago, they thought property out of all character too high, and were waiting for it to fall!—Ten years ago the value of taxable property in the city proper was \$3,251,275—it is now \$5,672,750, and besides this, South Nashville, Edgefield, and other dense suburbs outside of the corporation lines, but yet all constituting one continuous town, have wholly sprung up within this period. Were all this property listed, it would probably amount to \$3,500,000. Nashville has caught up with Mobile twice its size ten years ago! Passed Reading and Wheeling, and Bangor, and Wilmington, and Alexandria, and other cities, which were far in advance of it ten years ago. Nearly caught the famous manufacturing town of Lynn, and the more famous old city of Hartford which were then half as large again—and old Utica and New Haven, which were twice its size, whilst Norfolk and other places then nearly as large as two of it, are left far in the back ground!'

Women as Field Laborers.

Mr. Greeley, in one of his letters from Savoy, thus speaks of the condition of women in that country: 'I think I saw quite as many women, as men at work in the fields throughout Savoy. A girl of fourteen driving a yoke of oxen attached to a cart, walking barefoot beside the team and plying the goadstick while a boy of her own age lay at length in the cart, is one of my liveliest recollection of Savoyard ways.—Nut brown, unbombed women, hoeing corn with an implement between an adze and pick axe, (and not a bad implement, either, for so rugged and unplowed soil,) women driving hogs, cows, &c., to or from market, we encountered at every town.—So much hard rough work and exposure is fatal to every trace of beauty, and I do not remember to have seen a woman in Savoy even moderately good looking, while many were absolutely revolting.—That this is not Nature's fault is proved by the general aspect of the children, who, though swarthy, have often good forms and features.'

THE TALCOTT COURT MARTIAL.—A court martial has just been held at Washington for the trial of Brigadier General Talcott, Colonel of the Ordnance Department, on various specifications of illegal conduct. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. This judgment having been approved by the President, General Talcott's name has been stricken from the army list.

NEW WAY TO COLLECT AN OLD DEBT. A young man having a small bill of \$5 against a firm, whose place of business is near the head of Long Wharf, and which he had tried repeatedly to collect and fail, finally hit upon the following novel plan to produce the money he so much wanted: He walked deliberately upstairs into their counting room and stated to one of the firm that he wanted the money very much indeed as his sister was very sick with the small pox, and that he had set up with her all the night previous.—This was enough—the money was handed to him immediately, with a request that he would leave instantly, and not touch a single thing on his way out.—Boston Commonwealth.