



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, October 23, 1851.

The Result in the State.

The returns of the election in this State on the 13th inst., indicate the success of Bigler over Gov. Johnston, for Governor, by a majority of from 8 to 9,000. The Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner is also successful by about the same majority.

James Campbell, one of the Locofoco nominees for Justice of the Supreme Court, is defeated, and Richard Coulter (Whig) chosen in his stead.

The democrats will have a majority of about ten in the House, and the Whigs a majority of one in the Senate. We confess we are disappointed by the character of the returns for Governor. We expected a much closer contest, and thought that Gov. Johnston would triumph. For the able manner in which he has upheld the Whig cause and contended for its well known principles, he deserves the gratitude of all who prefer honesty to trickery, and Statesmanship to Demagogism.

Ohio.

There is little use in details of the result of the Election in this State. The diversion from the Whig ranks caused by the 'Free Soil' schism in the Western Reserve, formerly the Whig stronghold, insured the reelection of Gov. Wood by some 20,000 majority.

A New Bank.

The Sussex Register, says that a certificate for a new Bank, to be located in Belvidere, N. J. was filed in the Clerk's office on Thursday the 9th inst. It is to be called the "Public Stock Bank," with a capital of \$50,000, having power to increase it to \$500,000. The \$50,000 has been already subscribed, and the new Bank is declared to be now in operation. The stockholders are residents of New York city.

Resumption.

We have been informed that the Western Bank of White Creek, Washington co. New-York, one of the Banks which suspended during the recent panic, is redeeming its liabilities, and that the bill holders will be able to have their bills taken up at the usual rates for sound State Banks. This leaves only three others in New-York to make good their liabilities, viz:—the James Bank, Farmers' Bank of Mina, and Bank of New Rochelle.

Jas. A. Duniap, Esq., Editor of the Easton Sentinel, died in Easton, on Friday, the 10th inst.

Late news from Mexico, received by way of New-Orleans, represents the Revolution in the Northern States of that confederacy, as rolling on with increased and increasing strength. The insurgents, or Liberators, as they are respectively called, have not yet received a check. They have taken the town of Reynosa and some field-pieces. The accounts from the capital represent the Mexican Government in great dismay and confusion.

A Giant.

The Ohio State Journal gives an account of a huge specimen of humanity, a giant, which it avers is a giant, and one of the greatest living curiosities extant. He stands about eight feet high, weighing four hundred pounds, with good proportions, and yet he is a beardless boy, and is still growing. He is a sight worth seeing, as it is only once in an age that such a person is permitted to grow.

A Hint to Blacksmiths.

The cutting of bars of iron or pipes with the chisel is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily and neatly. Bring the iron to a white heat, and then fixing it in a vice apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot!

Foreign News.

English dates to the 4th inst., have been received at New York by the steamships Atlantic and America.

The Crystal Palace has been ordered taken down, and its removal is no doubt now going forward.

The Mississippi, with Kossuth on board has put into Marseilles for coal, and sailed thence to Southampton. He will stay in England a fortnight, it is said, before leaving for the United States. In France there is nothing new. There is talk of the possibility of restoring universal suffrage and revising the Constitution so as to make Louis Napoleon re-eligible. In Spain the Cuba excitement is appeased.

A Likely Dog.

The Albany Knickerbocker gives an account of a wonderful dog belonging to one of its carriers. The carrier falling sick, sent out a boy to deliver the papers, who, being unacquainted with the round, was followed by the dog, who stopped at the door of every subscriber and wagged his tail, never missing one in a list of six hundred. At the door of all subscribers who had not paid for their paper for a length of time, the dog was heard to howl!

Not Beaten but Betrayed. Who Defeated Gov. Johnston?

A FEW CALM WORDS TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of Tuesday's election will greatly surprise the honest Whigs of Pennsylvania. All the indications of victory were with us. All the issues of the campaign were in our favor. We had a leader whose previous administration had been faultless. That leader worked faithfully in the canvass—was well received by the People and made a good impression upon the people. The true friends of Gov. Johnston were active, and all that men could honestly do was done to procure his election. In this they were sustained by many of the other party who were satisfied with his stewardship and were opposed to a change. Why then was he defeated? This is an important question, to which the attention of the Whig party may well be invited.—Why, with such a leader, with such issues, with such arguments, with such efforts and with such an organization, was Gov. Johnston defeated? The answer is plain. Gov. Johnston was overthrown in this contest, not by the efforts of the Locofoco party, but by the secret though effective treachery of professed Whigs—men, too, in the interest and favor of the present National Administration. This is the truth and we mean that the people shall know it.

The Pennsylvania of October 13th, in announcing the result of the election, uses the following significant language:

"Aided by a number of National Whigs, who would not be whipped in, in this locality, who have won a victory, that we may wear as one of our most brilliant and most unfading honors."

This exposes the game which was played. "National Whigs," as they are called, have aided the Locofocos and defeated the great Whig party of this State. And who are these "National Whigs?" They are men who wish to introduce a new test of party fidelity—to forget all old principles and to sacrifice all men who will not agree to surrender the freedom of speech at the tyrannical bidding of a neighbor.

In 1848, the Whig National Convention nominated Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, as the standard bearers of the Whig party in that contest. The nomination of Gen. Taylor was effected after a severe struggle. Wm. F. Johnston was a member of that Convention. It was at his suggestion that the Pennsylvania delegation cast their votes for Millard Fillmore. In consequence of that nomination, Mr. Fillmore was elected Vice President, and in consequence of that election, he is now President of the United States. After the Convention adjourned in 1848, Wm. F. Johnston became the Whig candidate for Governor of this State. He canvassed the State with untiring industry, and it was due to his efforts mainly, that Pennsylvania voted for Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore, and thereby made them the President and Vice President of the United States. How does Mr. Fillmore requite these efforts! We will tell the public. Mr. Fillmore, we believe, is not personally hostile to Gov. Johnston. We believe he is too honest a man, utterly to forsake and seek to ruin the men and party to whom he owes his present place. But we do know that he retains in his Cabinet a man who has publicly, and within the limits of our own State, expressed an earnest hope that Gov. Johnston would be defeated. This is an undoubted fact, and it is within the knowledge of many of the best citizens of Pennsylvania. DANIEL WEBSTER IS THE MAN WHO HAS THIS DESERTED THE WHIG PARTY OF THE STATE, AND PLOTTED TO SECURE THE DEFEAT OF ITS NOMINEE.—We say this with regret, but we know it to be true, and we wish the people of the State to understand, that through the hostility of men like Mr. Webster, the Whig party of Pennsylvania is now in a minority. Mr. Fillmore is, and was aware of this hostility.—How far, therefore, he is responsible for the result of these schemes, we leave a candid public to judge.

Mr. Webster has had his agents and wire-workers in different parts of the State. They were, generally, men of but little character, who could never have accomplished their object, had they not taken the precaution to conceal their bitter hatred under the garb of extreme friendship. They were hypocritical as well as treacherous. We will leave these men to their reflections, and to the sure and just punishment which certainly awaits them. We trust that Mr. Cooper and his numerous and tricky confederates will feel amply rewarded if our defeat now should defeat the party throughout the Union in the Presidential contest next year, and paralyze us in this State for a long time to come. The vote of Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Northampton and other counties where these assassins resided, shows their fidelity to the men honored with the confidence of the Whig party of the State. In one ward in Harrisburg, where most of the traitors lived and have sympathizers, fifteen Whig tickets were voted in which Gov. Johnston's name was erased and Mr. Bigler's substituted. In another ward and an adjoining township, the same course was pursued. And elsewhere in the State where the same influence reached, the same result followed.

We, therefore, wish the Whigs of Pennsylvania to understand that this State has fallen into the hands of the Opposition, because the National Administration and most of its special friends, determined that Gov. Johnston should be defeated and the Whig party sacrificed; that large numbers of Locofocos—there being nineteen in one ward in Harrisburg—voted for Gov. Johnston; that his vote was

more than overbalanced by defection in the Whig ranks; that this defection was owing to the intrigues of certain members of the Cabinet and their assistants in this State; that Gov. Johnston, if the entire Whig party had been true, would have been elected by an overwhelming majority; and that Gov. Johnston was defeated by the most shameful and infamous treachery.

We make these remarks because the occasion demands they should be made. While every friend of the State Administration will cherish in his heart of hearts those trusty and honest Whigs who were true as steel to their standard-bearer, every honest man will as heartily detest the ignoble and dastardly traitors who were afraid of an open field and a fair fight, and who proved their courage by stabbing in the dark. All honor to Gov. Johnston! He stands before the people, an honest man stricken down by men who owe their position to his labors.—Daily American.

The Revolution in Mexico.

The New Orleans Delta, a paper which professes to have been for a long time well informed as to the designs of the leaders of the insurrection in the Northern States of Mexico, says that the object of the movement is to annex that part of Mexico to the United States. The Delta declares that this enterprise shall have the warm support of that paper, as a means of enlarging the Southern or slave-holding portion of the Union. It also declares that this feeling is general in the South, and that the intelligence of the success of the insurgents, will excite profound interest in the "South, where the necessity of counteracting the ambitious designs of the Northern portion of this Confederacy, by the acquisition of new territory, friendly to, and identical with, the South, has been felt as the only security against the final destruction and overthrow of our institutions."

The Delta a few days ago announced the formation in New Orleans of a "Lone Star Club," and published an extract from its constitution, showing that its object was to "extend the area of freedom" by revolutionizing and annexing the territories of contiguous nations. It advises the formation of similar clubs throughout the Union. We have no doubt the advice will be generally followed, especially in the South.

We have here the germs of another movement, similar to that which commenced in the annexation of Texas and ended in the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. After all the efforts made by Northern statesmen to conciliate the South and pacify the country, we are to launch again into another series of extraordinary military measures for the acquisition of South Western territory. And this not only without any provocation on the part of the North, but at a time when the North has made and is making great concessions to preserve the peace of the Union by gratifying the South.

Mean Men.

Among the many kinds it takes to make a world, we regret that there is so large a share of meanness. Though some are mean, there are some meaner; and doubtless there must be a meanest of all. We would mention among the first class the man who was so stinging, that when he wrote to Prest. Jackson for the pardon of his son in order to save ink, he would not dot his i's, or cross his t's, and wrote the direction in this manner, &ur jksn. But we should call that man meaner, who hired his boy to go to bed without any supper, for a cent, and when he got to sleep, went and stole it from him. But the meanest of all must be the class represented by Dow, Jr., who says, "some men are so small that they would chase a mosquito through a five mile swamp, for their suit; and were it possible would snatch the golden stars from the firmament, and sell them for copper, the moon for old brass, and rather than pay sixpence at the gate of heaven, would go at night and pick the lock with a ten-penny nail."

A Mountain in Motion.

We find in our German papers, says the N. Y. Tribune, an account of a singular catastrophe, which we translate. Above the District of Magyarokarék, in the south-western portion of Transylvania, there are two mountains, Venyikes and Gelesztas. The District lies on a slope of the two mountains, which are from 800 to 1000 feet high, opposite a kettle-shaped hollow. On the 13th of August, the Gelesztas began to move, and forced the Venyikes, which is about four miles from Magyarokarék, so near to that District that it is now scarcely twenty paces distant, and threatens to destroy the whole village.

The motion of the mountain continued from midnight on the 13th to noon on the 15th August, and during this time it occasioned great damage through a space of about one-third of a mile in length and nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth. The field beneath and around the mountain, which in this place were covered with a harvest of uncommon beauty, were precipitated into the depths, and instead of them huge rocks now rise against the sky. No one would know the place.—No one knows where was his own field—the two parts of a ploughed field, which were torn asunder, are often found at the distance of two miles from each other, with a bottomless abyss between them. The population of the place, numbering about 380 souls, are encamped with their little property on a mountain lying within the District, and expect the next calamity in a state of great depression.—Beneath the torn-up mountain, and even on the very spot, water gushes up on every side, and the ground in the vicinity is so cracked that no living creature can approach it.

Pennsylvania Election Returns.

Counties	JOHNSTON	Bigler.
Adams	2472	1945
Alleghany	8797	5983
Armstrong	2181	2172
Beaver	1968	1996
Bradford	100	9486
Berks	4731	4302
Bedford	2339	5488
Bucks	5358	—
Butler	250	—
Blair	2395	1704
Centre	1230	1765
Cambria	787	1374
Carbon	—	1056
Clarke	—	—
Chatham	6350	5350
Clinton	1309	2658
Cleaveland	—	817
Clinton	961	1266
Columbia	1024	2011
Crawford	—	350
Cumberland	2959	3141
Dauphin	3699	2690
Delaware	2147	1595
Elk	—	—
Erie	3610	2106
Fayette	—	500
Franklin	3782	3236
Fulton	706	840
Greene	—	1008
Huntingdon	400	—
Indiana	2394	1673
Jefferson	—	350
Juniata	1143	1337
Centre	11064	6226
Lancaster	2187	1079
Lawrence	2924	1919
Lebanon	3015	3392
Lehigh	2127	2675
Luzerne	3471	4909
McKean	0000	0000
Mercer	0000	150
Mifflin	1413	1673
Monroe	423	2107
Montgomery	4941	5742
Montour	876	1394
Northampton	2627	4150
Northumberland	1638	2549
Perry	1390	2527
Phil'a City & County	24769	28061
Pike	169	0000
Potter	80	4743
Schuylkill	4069	1069
Somerset	2737	1069
Susquehanna	0000	250
Sullivan	0000	500
Tioga	0000	575
Union	2817	1949
Venango	169	8'6
Warren	0000	200
Washington	4043	3915
Wayne	0000	1145
Westmoreland	3105	5140
Wyoming	0000	200
York	4727	5838

Return of the American Expedition in search for Sir John Franklin.

We copy the following account from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Since the article was written the Rescue, the companion of the Advance, has arrived in safety at New York. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. Grinnell who defrayed the whole expense of the expedition, which although unsuccessful has demonstrated almost to a certainty the fact that Sir John and his companions are still alive, and that they will in the end be rescued from this imprisonment.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—This intrepid navigator, if alive, will soon enter upon his seventh winter in the polar seas. The Advance, one of vessels fitted out from this port to rescue him and his gallant comrades from their perils, reached our harbor yesterday morning, and now lies at the navy yard in good condition, having lost only her bulwarks and part of her false keel in her long and hazardous voyage. The Rescue, from which she parted in a gale on the 13th of September, is expected soon. The expedition was unsuccessful in the humane and noble object for which it was set on foot, but the generous-hearted officers who went out in the Advance still entertain hopes of the safety of the missing vessels, and trust that the beneficent exertions still in progress for their safety may be crowned with success. We have learned from them that there is abundant material, in food and fuel, in the region in which Sir John Franklin is supposed to be, for the sustenance of his party. It is found in the game which migrate to the Arctic seas, and in the seal and other marine mammals found there, the latter furnishing both food and fuel.

Although the expedition has not been successful in the object for which it sailed, the effort is creditable to the humanity of the age, and should be continued till all hope is extinguished. To our fellow-citizen, Mr. Henry Grinnell, a large debt of gratitude is due for his noble and well planned endeavors. The two vessels, the Advance and Rescue, after being prepared with great skill to resist the pressure of ice, set sail from this port, under the command of Lieut. De Haven on the 23d of May, 1850, with orders to return to this port during this fall. They were well fitted and equipped, and after sailing along the Greenland coast, and up Barrow's Straits, reached the region of Arctic discovery in the month of August, 1850. They found at Beechey Island, or its vicinity, traces of Sir John Franklin, for it was here that three of his men had been buried; but nothing was ascertained to indicate the direction he took from that point in search of the north-west passage. An attempt was made by Lieut. De Haven to reach the open sea, which is supposed to exist at the extreme north, but it was unsuccessful. The vessels of this expedition were within about seven hundred miles of the supposed position of the Enterprise and Investigator, the two vessels which entered into the same seas on the opposite side of this Continent, through the Straits between it and Asia.

The rapid approach of winter forced the squadron to seek for winter quarters, and they attempted to do so; but the ice gradually formed about them when off Wellington Channel, and on the 13th September, 1850, they were completely fastened in. The vessels then commenced what was wholly unexpected, a northern drift, and reached by 1st of October the high latitude of 75 deg. 23 min., the highest latitude ever attained in that meridian. The drift is owing to the combined action of the wind and tide, which, in the 1st of October, turned the vessels in a southern direction, in which they continued for the extraordinary period of nine months and until they had floated a distance of 1,070 miles.—The ice about formed one vast plain, but it was

subjected to occasional and powerful disruption. On the 8th of December and 13th of January the vessels were exposed to constant dangers, and if they had been larger, or less carefully guarded with double sides and heavy braces, their destruction would have been inevitable. The disruption was accompanied with a noise, described by the officers as resembling a locomotive whistle; and a singular and constant pulsation of the ice, accompanied with that noise, was constantly occurring. The drift was frequently at the rate of ten miles per hour, and occasionally the vessels would be carried near to bold and rocky promontories, from which there was much danger. Frequently, when the squadron was in peril, every knapsack was filled with food, with which to retreat upon the ice, in case of the destruction of the vessels. During the eighty-one days of this hazardous time the sun did not rise, and there was a total darkness, except at midday, when for a few moments, a paper could be read if held up towards the faint light that proceeded from the south. In February of this year they were blessed with a return of daylight which enabled their sick to take exercise upon the ice. It was then ascertained that they were ninety miles from land, and that the ice in which the vessels lay imbedded appeared to be stationary, although from astronomical observations its motion was known. On the 10th of June, by a severe explosion of the ice, the vessels were liberated, and they were once again sailing cheerfully upon the waters. Sea-sickness, however—so long had they been free of motion—soon generally prevailed. They emerged from their imprisonment in latitude 65 deg. 30 min., and immediately proceeded to the Greenland settlements for fresh provisions, which were obtained to a limited extent. They again proceeded northward along the Greenland coast, leaving to the west the masses of floating ice, and penetrated again into the upper regions of Baffin Bay. Here a new and far more threatening difficulty beset them. They were locked up in the midst of huge icebergs, which shut them out completely from a view of the horizon. Some of them were two hundred and fifty feet high, and in the light of the sun (it was now constant day) the scene was spoken of as extremely gorgeous. They had now reached the 10th of August, and even with an open sea they could not have made Lancaster Sound before the ice would again form, and it was determined that the expedition should retrace its steps. They did so, and soon afterwards reached our port.

The officers concur in stating that the winter of those regions exceeds any cold within our conception; and they were astonished to find that the steam generated from their bodies and from cooking became condensed into water on their bedding and froze it together so that it could not easily be separated. The extensive waste of waters between the coasts of Greenland and America become cemented together by ice, and all the region, including Hudson's Bay, Labrador, and the Straits of Belle Isle, becomes choked up, and but for the Gulf stream it would belt in Newfoundland.

Such is the region through which numerous, expensive, and well-planned enterprises have been sent by various Governments, at different times within the last two centuries, for the purpose of navigating around the northern coast of America, into the Pacific Ocean; and now two vessels, the Enterprise and the Investigator, before spoken of are endeavoring to make the passage from the opposite direction, and in the hope of finding the veteran navigator, whose fate enlist so warmly the benevolent interest of all commercial nations. The voyages of Ross, of Parry, of Back, and former voyages of Franklin, are deeply interesting, and there is now a commercial motive for prosecuting them which did not until lately prevail. The whalers are now obliged to proceed northward, through the passage between Asia and America, for supplies of oil; within seven or eight hundred miles of the supposed locality of Sir John Franklin. This fact will stimulate the spirit of discovery on the Pacific side to an extent beyond what now exists. One of the remarkable facts attending the expeditions last made through Barrow's Straits—the British and the one in question—is this, that they commenced wintering within fifteen miles of each other, a fact that was unknown until the arrival of the expedition in this port, where tidings were obtained of the place of wintering and of the unexpected return of the British vessels. We have the materials on hand for a more extended notice of the expedition, but we omit it to-day, in order to make room for the deeply interesting letter of Lady Franklin, whose earnest efforts in the important duty which has devolved upon her have done so much to enlist the sympathy of the civilized world in her behalf, and in the behalf of her distinguished husband. It is highly creditable to the management of the expedition that although exposed to severe sickness and to vast perils, not a single man has been lost, and the vessels were but slightly damaged prior to the gale in September.

The Gorsuch Tragedy.

A few days since, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Philadelphia returned thirty-two true bills, on charges of treason, growing out of the Sadsbury affair. One bill, against George Wells, colored, was ignored by the grand jury. The names of the prisoners against whom these bills were found are as follows:—

Whites—Bastner Hanaway, Elijah Lewis, Joseph Seull, and James Jackson. Colored—George Williams, Jacob Moore, George Reed, Benjamin Johnson, Daniel Causberry, Alson Pearsley, William Brown, 2d, Henry Green, Elijah Clark, John Holliday, William Williams, Benjamin Pendergrass, John Morgan, Ezekiel Thompson, Thomas Butler, Collier Wilson, John Jackson, William Brown, Josiah Clarkson, Henry Sims, Charles Hunter, Lewis Gales, Peter Woods, Lewis Blackson, Nelson Cartet, William Parker, John Berry, and, William Berry.

These cases will be certified up to the Circuit Court, and tried during the session, commencing in November next.

Destruction of Dead Letters.

In Washington City, on Wednesday morning last, one hundred and sixty-four bags of dead letters, which had been opened and examined at the Dead Letter Office, were carried off to a valley near Monument Square, where they were completely destroyed by fire. Each bag contained about five bushels.

Hoover's Writing Ink.

"We are opposed to all kinds of 'Puffing,' in the figurative sense of the term. Whether in the notice of a book, or anything else, we have a repugnance to give it a fulsome adulation, or to recommend it in any way at all, unless we honestly believe it worthy of favor. "We have again furnished ourselves with a keg of Hoover's Black Writing Ink, and when we say that this is not the first or the second keg that has been procured from Mr. Hoover, the article may be considered endorsed 'good' by us, otherwise we should not have continued its use for these six or seven years past. Others may have their preferences in favor of different manufactures, and we are quite willing that they enjoy those preferences (save and except those of our correspondents, who sometimes impose that loathsome Blue stuff upon us, which is not fit to be used); for our own part, we continue the manufacture of Mr. Hoover, whose ink is not only clear and black, but does not clog and conglomerate our pen, as some otherwise good inks do."—German Reformed Messenger, Chambersburg, Pa.

There is a famine in Durango, Mexico, in consequence of the Indian ravages. Corn was selling at \$1 per peck.

The amount of Gold received at the Mint at Philadelphia during the first seven days of October, was \$1,500,000.

A Melancholy Sight.

Dr. Reid, a traveler through the highland of Peru, is said to have found lately, in the desert of Alacame, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number—men, women and children, seated in a semicircle as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them; they had not been buried; life had not departed before they thus sat around, but hope was gone—the Spanish invader was at hand, and no escape being left, they had come hither to die. They still sat immovable in that dreary desert; dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air, they still kept their position, sitting up as in council, while over that acropagus silence broods everlastingly.

Facts for the Curious.—Female Beauty.

The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eye-brows black, and their lips blue. In Persia, they paint a black streak around their eyes, and ornament their faces with various figures.—The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them red. The row of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzarat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland, the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, inserting them beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Hindoo females when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, turmeric and grease. In nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the women as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, the tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland they cut themselves with shells, and by keeping open the wounds a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And another singular addition is made to their beauty by taking off, in infancy, the little finger of the left hand, at the second joint. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Sumatran mother carefully flattened the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes of Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arracan, continued pressure is applied to the skull in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty.

The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; The Turks on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China, small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eye-brows that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet, which, in childhood, are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are turned under the foot to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life. Another mark of beauty consists in finger nails so long that castings of bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea, the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the north-west coast of America, an incision more than two inches in length is made in the lower lip, and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guiana, the lips are pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth and the point resting on the chin. The Tunisian woman, of moderate pretension to beauty, needs a slave under each arm to support her when she walks; and a perfect belle carries flesh enough to load down a camel!

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by M. M. Burpelt, Esq. MR. ABRAHAM ROCKAFELLOW to Miss Susan Lee, l. th. of Stroud township.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. John A. Watson. MR. ABRAHAM BUSH to Miss ANN STONE, both of Stroudsburg.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. I. Hugg, Mr. JOHN FRITZNER, jr. of Middle Smithfield, to Miss MARY TETTER, of Lower Smithfield, Monroe county.

DIED.

Near Fort Independence, Missouri, on the 10th of August last, of consumption, CHARLES B. REES, (formerly of this place) in his 30th year.

In Stroudsburg, on the 11th inst., Mrs. ANN LABAR, wife of Leonard Labar sr., aged 64 years 4 months and 10 days.