

# THE LOCOMOTIVE.

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.  
Our correspondents that are not represented in to-day's paper must hold on till next week.



SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849.

Permanent agent for the Locomotive, in Franklin, Ind., W. A. MARRS.

## The Celebrations on the 4th.

The day was beautiful, there was a breeze stirring that rendered it pleasant for those that had made arrangements to celebrate, in a public manner, the National birthday, the glorious Fourth.

At 8 o'clock the different Sabbath Schools united, and marched in procession, under the direction of A. Brouse, Marshal, to the grove in the State House square. The appearance of the procession was beautiful—1230 children, dressed neatly and handsomely, marching under the appropriate banners of the different schools, attended by their teachers, presented an appearance that is rarely equaled.

The schools marched in the following order, and, on being counted, numbered as follows:

	SCHOLARS			TEACHERS		
	Female	Male	Total	Fem.	Male	Total
S. S. of Baptist Church,	72	48	120	12	7	84
" Wesley Chapel,	124	114	238	16	9	25
" 1st Presbyterian,	72	86	158	9	12	21
" Christian,	41	21	62	4	3	7
" Roberts Chapel,	162	114	276	21	19	40
" Ger. Lutheran,	18	23	41	3	4	7
" Western Charge,	50	44	94	8	8	16
" 2d Presbyterian,	73	55	128	7	8	15
" Eng. Lutheran,	66	47	113	4	6	10
Totals	678	552	1230	84	76	170
In 1848 there was in procession			107			218
Increase since 1848,			123	decrease		48

The exercises on the ground commenced by singing a hymn, when an excellent prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Wood. The declaration of Independence was read by Douglass Maguire jr.—[the reading, owing to the youth, and feeble voice of the reader, was inaudible to a great portion of the audience—we doubt the propriety of requiring boys, whose voices have not acquired their full tone and volume, to read before such large audiences in the open air.] Rev. T. R. Cressey delivered an address to the children that was both interesting and instructing, and he succeeded in riveting their attention. During the exercises, the children behaved with perfect order and propriety, and after they had been served with refreshments, they reformed in procession, and marched to their different schools, where they were dismissed.

In the afternoon the Cadets of Temperance celebrated their 2d anniversary by a procession and public addresses. At 2 o'clock they formed in front of their Hall, and, preceded by the German Band, marched through some of the principal streets to the grove in the State House square. There were 126 Cadets in the procession, including some from a distance, and 100 Sons of Temperance, all in full regalia. On the ground, a prayer was offered by

Rev. T. R. Cressey; an address by Joseph R. Haugh; address to the Sons by Rev. A. H. Myers; and an address by Ignatius Brown, with music between the addresses by the Band. The addresses were listened to with great attention by a part of the audience, but there were some outsiders of rather a roving disposition. There should be a standing rule at all public celebrations, that talking is strictly prohibited, except by the speakers provided for the occasion, as those that go to such places to listen and to learn, are frequently disturbed by an incessant jabbering, often in an unknown tongue.

The Cadets presented a fine appearance, and carried the beautiful banner, presented to them by the Daughters, quite proudly.

In the evening they had a supper and soiree, at Mr. Campbells. 160 were present and took supper.

There was a dance at Browning's, in the evening, and a select pic nic at the Ripple in the morning, but we have not room to notice them this week.

**A Midnight Visit.**—The b'boys and g'hals of Columbus, about 30 in number, including the "Band," chartered an extra train on Thursday night, and arrived in this city about 12 o'clock. While here they gave us some fine music, at the depot, at Browning's, and at the Saloon, and, although it was rather late for them to see the "lions," our boys say they saw the g'hals, and they were of that kind one "loves to look upon," and could easily look upon to love. They left at 2 o'clock the same night, and probably reached home by morning.

Next time you come on such an excursion let us know of it, and we will be prepared to give you a reception, but don't let your g'hals carry off our fellers.

## The 4th over the river.

We have read of the dearth of Bishops which prevailed during the reign of Charles II, the seven years famine in Egypt, the potato disease, and consequent starvation of the wretched Irish; but the thirst after and scarcity of hacks and buggies, which prevailed on the fourth inst. want a parallel in the annals of history. Every miserable old emaciated apology for a carriage in town was hauled out and abused, till there can be no definite idea of the amount "Liverwort and Tr." which will be required to restore them to their wonted suppleness of motion, and clearness of complexion.

Being favored by a friend with a conveyance, and having predilection for rural life, it was agreed by our company that we perambulate in the direction of a celebration four miles south west of town. Whatever we lost by our absence from the city, we more than regained, we are satisfied, by our country excursion.

There was a large attendance, consisting of the "Marion Blues," a military company, Sabbath School scholars, and citizens generally.

The company was well drilled, and gave much interest to the occasion. In it we had a proud specimen of that citizen soldiery which is the scourge and terror of tyranny, and the support of freedom; which maintained the declaration in the time of our forefathers; and which, has since placed our national military character first among the nations of the earth.

Under the direction of our worthy citizen D. L. McFarland as marshal, there was the most perfect good order throughout the day.

The Declaration was read by Mr. Fielding Beeler, neither that article or the manner of reading needs a comment, the former is appreciated by every American citizen and the latter by all who were present.

The oration was delivered by Mr. J. C. Holmes. It was every way worthy of the occasion, and delivered with that spirit and animation which indicates a warm, generous and patriotic heart, and precisely the right length.

The Sabbath School scholars were very appropriately addressed by Mr. A. Jameson. Between times we were refreshed by music from the choir, and dismissed, after a plentiful supply of rusk, dried beef, cheese and other refreshments; we then, very pleasantly, spent the better part of the evening, at the house of a citizen of the neighborhood. It was the unanimous conclusion of our party, unless the dearth of buggies dried up all means of conveyance, that another fourth of July will never catch us in Indianapolis.

## City Matters.—

On Monday last resolutions were offered in the council to call a meeting to enlist the citizens in the work of a thorough cleansing and purifying of their yards and cellars. This was not carried, and we are sorry for it, as there are people that will never do anything unless compelled to do it, by the public or by the authorities—they have been requested and urged, but as yet have done but little, and if they should still neglect to adopt the most stringent sanitary measures, on their heads rest the blame.

The council have done well. They have been over the whole city draining the stagnant waters, and making those that had accumulations of filth near their premises clear it away, in all cases that they could. They have brought suits against all the slaughter houses within the corporation, and will have them removed as soon as they can do so by law; they have cleared the carriages that were in the neighborhood of the graveyard away; they have cleaned the alley by the livery stables north of this office, and caused a sink in the rear to be sunk, to prevent water from the pump standing and becoming stagnant; they forced the Washington Hall company to fill their lot, that was covered with stagnant water, and in fact they have been active in doing all they could to purify the city, and all this without a proper co-operation on the part of the citizens, who continue to cry and rail at the council.

We think this course unjust, and especially in those that should know better—let every citizen see that his own premises are clear of all impurities, before complaints are made of the council, who have had so much to do and so little to do with.

As yet we have had no cholera here, but we can hardly expect to escape without it, and all should be active in preparing for its approach by thoroughly purifying their premises.

## Cure for the Cholera.—

A receipt for curing the Cholera was left at our office, with a request that we would publish it, which request we feel it our duty to decline, for the following reasons. We would consider it wrong for any person to attempt to cure the cholera, or to place any reliance on the nostrums and drugs offered for that purpose, as it is a disease that can not be experimented or tampered with, and we have always advised, as we do now, that any person attacked should send immediately for their family physician, who is fully acquainted with all these receipts and medicines, and if any of them are good, he will administer them. For this reason we cannot publish it, as some of our readers might have so much confidence in it as to try it, and before they would be satisfied that they should send for a physician they would be beyond recovery.

## The Reason Why.—

As many will wonder why the Locomotive has been selected to publish the list of letters, we publish the law in relation to it, which fully explains the reason why. This establishes the fact, beyond controversy, that the Locomotive has a larger circulation in and around this city than any other paper.

The newspaper of the town or place where the office may be situated having the largest circulation in the vicinity, of usual delivery of the office, must be selected by the postmaster to advertise the uncalled for letters: *Provided*, The editor or publisher shall agree to insert the same, at the above rate.

Gov. WHITCOMB was attacked with a derangement of the liver and stomach, together with great nervous prostration, soon after the adjournment of the United States Senate, and has not yet been able to return home; he is expected to be able to return in the course of a month. He is in Jamestown, N. Y., at present.