



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

On Sunday and Monday mornings last, there were very heavy frosts in this place. On Monday morning the ground was slightly frozen, and in many places ice was formed.

On Monday next, the 3d day of May, the Public Schools of this Borough will be opened. All interested will bear this fact in mind.

The following Teachers have been selected to take charge of the schools:

UPPER DEPARTMENT. J. HOLMES, Jr., Principal. M. S. MILLER, JOHN NYCE, GEORGIANNA RLAIN, Assistants. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. MARTHA S. GORDON, JANE BARRY.

It is stated on good authority, that the circulation of the Atlantic Monthly has reached 30,000. It is fully deserving of it. As a magazine of literature and politics, it has no equal in the United States. Each number is a "feast of reason."

Mr. Douglas has introduced into the Senate a bill admitting Oregon into the Union. So many Free States coming, it bores Beef Bigler and his Slave masters to keep up "the balance of power."

The State Senate.

The terms of the following Senators expired with the session just closed:

Philadelphia—Harlan Ingram, Dem. Montgomery—Thomas P. Knox, Dem. Berks—John C. Evans, Dem. Northampton and Lehigh—Joseph Lauth, Dem.

Schuylkill—C. M. Straub, Dem. Centre, &c.—Andrew Gregg, Opposition. Tioga, &c.—Henry Souther, Opposition.

Erie and Crawford—Darwin A. Finney, Opposition. Allegheny—William Wilkins, Democrat.

York—William H. Welch, Democrat. Total—8 Democrats; 3 Opposition. The Senators holding over, stand politically as follows: 13 Democrats, and 9 Opposition.

The New Law of Interest.

The Legislature on the eve of adjournment, passed a law materially changing the usury laws of this State. The lender of money is allowed to receive a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., the legal interest, without being liable to a forfeiture of the principal, as at present. The new law is to go into operation after the fourth of July next. The following is the bill as it passed the Legislature.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the fourth of July next, the lawful rate of interest, for the loan or use of money, in all cases where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be six per cent. per annum; and the first and second sections of the act passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An Act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per cent. per annum," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. That when a rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay to the creditor the excess over the legal rate; and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor, at his option, to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt; and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interest exceeding the lawful rates, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months from and after the time of such payment: Provided always, That nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper, taken bona fide, in the usual course of business."

From the quarterly statements of the Banks of New Jersey, for April 1858, we extract the following in relation to the Philadelphia and Belvidere Banks.

PHILADELPHIA.—Cap. stock, \$146,425; circulation, \$128,079; deposits, \$30,575.41; dividends unpaid, \$273.79; due to other banks, \$616.21; surplus, \$5,784.84; discount, \$214,594.05; specie, \$24,829.54; due by other banks, \$53,829.54; notes and checks by other banks, \$7,929.80; real estate, \$5,520.66; stocks, \$1,950.

BELVIDERE.—Cap. Stock, \$179,950; circulation, \$180,914; deposits, \$26,717.68; dividends unpaid, \$3,482.90; due to other banks, \$1,396.48; surplus, \$95,108.94; discount, \$315,330.50; specie, \$24,944.60; due by other banks, \$426,947.90; notes and checks of other banks, \$15,297.60; real estate, \$4,139.63.

An Early Harvest.

The Chicago Daily Press of the 16th, says: "We find by consulting our files that on the 27th day of June, 1857, fifty bushels of new barley from Southern Illinois were sold in the Cincinnati market, and we learn further, that by the 4th of July, the wheat harvest had fairly commenced in Union and adjoining counties. That was early, but judging from present indications, the harvest in that section of our State will commence at least a week or two earlier the present season. Winter wheat has already attained a very strong growth, and we should not be surprised if the first offerings of Egypt should be made by the middle of June."

Our latest advices from Washington give promise that the nine lived ant Lo-compton will be killed again in the House to-day. Whether, should such be her fate, she will stay dead any better than formerly, is doubtful; but we do not see by what parliamentary juggles she can be again re-animated. Had a motion to lay on the table been interposed at the earliest moment after English introduced his contrivance, it would, we think, have been fished last week.

The debate in the Senate yesterday did good execution on the juggler. Mr. Crittenden surpassed his former efforts; and the Republican Senators were most forcible. Mr. Hunter fully admitted that Lo-compton was not to be submitted by this English project—that nothing like this was intended. The Laud "proposition" was alone submitted. Mr. Green confirmed this statement. After this, no sincere advocate of Popular Sovereignty can vote for that contrivance. We shall probably know how many pretenders have sold out by to-night.—Tribune, 28th inst.

Mr. English's Bill.

The determination of the Administration and its backers to force Kansas into the Union under the Constitution whose features are repugnant to the people of that Territory, and denounced by nine-tenths of the voters of the Free States, has been so apparent as to elicit the emphatic denunciations even of its own political friends. The Sunday Dispatch, a neutral paper, says of the new dodge under which their ends are to be accomplished, "The ineffable meanness manifested by the National Government in reference to the Leecompton Constitution, has its climax in the wholesale bribe offered to a free people by Mr. English's bill. The proposition is worthy of the unjust cause of the opponents of true Democracy, and it need excite but little wonder that such an insult is deliberately advocated at Washington. Reduced to plain English, the proposition includes a bribe and a threat. If the people of Kansas will accept the Leecompton mess of pottage, they are offered in compensation—

Two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Seventy-two sections of land for an university.

Ten sections of land for public buildings. Twelve salt springs in the State, with six sections of land adjoining each.

Five per centum on the amount of sales of public lands in the State, after its admission with the Leecompton Constitution. The lands thus offered are over twenty millions of acres, and their value is more than three millions of dollars.

Such is the bribe which is offered. An additional sop, it is agreed that, altho' Kansas may not at present have a population sufficient to entitle it to one member of Congress under the apportionment law, it may nevertheless be admitted to full privileges as a State, and that want of population shall not prevent it from being represented by one member of the House of Representatives and two Senators. But if the people of Kansas are contumacious and reject the infamous offer, they are to be punished for their folly in asserting their rights. They are then to rely upon the tender mercies of Mr. Buchanan and his tyrannical partisans. As soon as the speculation amounts to over \$3,000 the ratio necessary for the election of a member of Congress, (it will probably be one hundred and twenty five thousand in 1860,) a census may be "duly and legally taken." Who is to prescribe the terms and manner of this enumeration is not mentioned in the Act. It will, doubtless, all depend upon the Federal Government.

The details of these elections are to be managed by creatures of the Administration. The Governor, United States District Attorney and Secretary of the Territory—Presidential appointees—form the majority of the Commissioners; whilst the Speakers of the Kansas Senate and House of Representatives, elected by the people, are the minority. These Commissioners, or the majority of them, are to designate places for voting, and appoint election officers; so that the State will not only be gerrymandered as vilely as it was by the Border Ruffian Legislature, but all the election officers are to be of the right stripe. The delegates elected according to this plan are to frame the Constitution of Kansas. Nothing whatever is said about submitting that instrument to a vote of the people.

The organic law framed by the convention thus constituted is to be sanctioned at once, ipso facto; and thus the pledges of the Cincinnati platform, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, that the people of Kansas should be allowed to "regulate their institutions in their own way," are to be most grossly disregarded.

If, notwithstanding the bribe, the people of Kansas refuse to submit to the Le-compton swindle, they are to be told—"You shall not become a State! you shall not have the land grants! you shall not have schools! you shall not have railroads! Sell out your birthrights, and you may have all these advantages; refuse to do so, and you shall remain vassals." And this is modern Democracy, according to the Buchanan-English interpretation! God save the Republic!

Pennsylvania School System.

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Enquirer is quite enthusiastic on the subject of our Common School system. He writes as follows:

I see that the authorities of Kansas have applied to the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania for a complete history of the operations of the system in your State, and all the forms, &c., used by that department, with a view to adopting the entire system in their own Territory. This is not only highly complimentary to you, but shows their discrimination and wisdom. There can be no doubt of the fact, as it is everywhere admitted, that the Common School system of Pennsylvania has been brought into a condition that renders it superior to all others in this country, thereby constituting one of the fundamental elements of your future greatness as a distinct people. Such is the expression I often hear in this city, from representatives of every section of the Union.

Without wishing to appear invidious, it is but proper and just to state, that much of its present excellence is due to the indefatigable labors of its present Superintendent, who entered upon his duties originally when the Department was a perfect chaos, but who has, with an industry, energy, and single-heartedness rare not to be commended in a public officer, reduced its confused elements to a system of order as beautiful as it is utilitarian, and made it the model for imitation by the other States of the sisterhood.

There need be no fear of the future of Kansas if she rears her youth under such a system. They will learn nothing but good, and, among their acquisitions, they will learn how much they are indebted to the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Run upon the Doylestown Bank.

The Doylestown Intelligencer of the 20th inst., thus refers to a run upon the bank at that place:

"Monday the 12th inst. was the day fixed by the Relief Act of last October for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of this State. With a view to ascertain whether the requirements of the law were duly complied with, we suppose, one of the partners of the banking firm in this place commenced a gradual run upon the Doylestown Bank, presenting checks at sundry times through the day to the amount of some seven or eight hundred dollars, which were promptly cashed in gold. This operation was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday, the demand being increased, and notes as well as checks being presented for payment. Although the Bank was frequently crowded with customers, depositing, exchanging, and drawing money, when these demands were made, none of them waited gold; while many of them left considerable amounts of the coin in exchange for notes. So that, notwithstanding the gentleman above referred to drew about seven thousand dollars of gold from the Bank during the three day's run, the amount of coin in the Bank increased each day—and at the close of the run, we understand, it amounted to near ninety thousand dollars—a sum which puts it beyond the power of any one to injure its credit. We notice this matter because it is one that concerns every member of the community—The property and good standing of whom depend greatly upon the stability of the Bank, and who would be deeply injured by even a suspicion of its unsoundness, or a failure to sustain its position. The petty malice which would endeavor to bring it into dis-repute, with out a good cause, can scarcely be too sharply rebuked and discountenanced by all who have the good of the community at heart."

Important Decision.

An important case, involving the right of a father to dispose of his children by will, although their mother may be alive, has just been decided at Pittsburgh. G. S. Hamilton died at Pittsburgh last December, leaving a widow and three children, the latter aged respectively 9, 11 and 13 years. As the husband was a Protestant and the wife a Catholic, the former, in his will, appointed guardians for the children, directing them to be brought up as Protestants. They were, accordingly, taken from the mother and placed in a Protestant school. The mother applied for a writ of habeas corpus to recover the custody of them, but was denied it by the Court, which decided that the father had the right to dispose of his children by will.

The Execution.

William Muller, the murderer of the 'Old Seven Mile Dutchman,' will be hung on Friday, April 30th. No event that has occurred for years has created so much excitement as did this murder, and the trial of Muller. Not even the trial and execution of Reese Evans, whose published confession had such a rapid sale, caused so much excitement in the community. Wilkesbarre Record.

The Doylestown Intelligencer says: "There is a large amount of counterfeit silver coin in circulation in that county. It is executed half dollars, quarters, and even dimes, bearing a most swindling resemblance to the genuine, seem to be more numerous than anything else. Every person who handles money has a lot of these spurious articles accumulated in the bottom of his purse, which were received as genuine. After night is almost impossible to distinguish them from the genuine. They are lighter than the genuine coin, and are composed of a softer metal and have a greasy appearance. Keep a sharp look out for them."

A lady residing in the vicinity of New York, the wife of one of our most distinguished citizens, and well known in the revival movement, has testified her interest in the elegant billiard room attached to her house, into a place for prayer meetings, in which her neighbors are invited to participate daily.—Post.

The Closing Scene against Wilmot.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American thus graphically portrays the exciting scenes incident to the effort to legislate Judge WILMOT out of office, in the House. Speaking of the well-known opposition of certain Democrats to the clause, and the desire of the friends of WILMOT to force the question to a test at once, for fear of the influence of BUCKLE with his party, the correspondent says:

When did it come, the friends of the amendment were afraid to call the previous question. Mr. Calhoun made the motion to concur. Mr. Chase, of Susquehanna, one of the most scholarly and able gentlemen in the House, opened the debate on the motion to concur, and spoke at length against it. He was followed by Mr. Armstrong, of Philadelphia, who had the magnanimity to rise above party, and vote according to his sense of right. Mr. Goepf of Northampton, the most learned lawyer and the most lucid reasoner in the House (a Democrat) opposed the amendment upon the ground that it was unconstitutional to deprive the people of a district of their right to elect a Judge; for, if this bill passed, instead of having a right to elect a judge, as they have under existing laws, the people of Bradford would have been deprived of that privilege for two years, and those of Susquehanna for eight years. Besides, he did not wish to place the crown of political martyrdom upon the head of David Wilmot.

Messrs. Calhoun and Owen favored the motion to concur. Judge Nill of Franklin, a leading Democrat in the house, also spoke feelingly and affectively against it.

Mr. McClure, of Franklin, one of the most accomplished leaders of the Republicans, closed the debate. While he was speaking, it was evident that he was dealing powerful and telling blows; some of his sentences were very strong. He declared "that if Mr. Calhoun returned to the Courts of Armstrong county, having accomplished the overthrow and severance of this district, he would enter those courts with his hands stained with judicial homicide."

Mr. Calhoun evidently writhed under this and a half a dozen other such sentences. He rose twice to explain, but only because the more embarrassed. At last as the hour of five approached, and as Mr. McClure seemed to be growing only the fiercer in his attack, as it was evident that if a vote was not had ere that time, the bill would fall any how, Mr. Calhoun sprang to his feet, and amid much excitement called the previous question.

Mr. McClure still continued to speak. A dozen other members called out for the order of the day, which was an adjournment at five, then only five minutes off. Others moved to adjourn—Twenty men were struggling to get the floor. One with a deep base toned voice would call out Mr. Speaker—another in a shrill tenor would lalooe the same thing.

Mr. Imbrie, of Beaver, is particularly persistent in his calls. He has a point of order to raise. He catches the eye of the Speaker. He makes his point, and the Speaker rules against him. Mr. Calhoun is still upon his feet demanding the previous question. Mr. McClure is still upon his feet; he has not yielded the floor. He announces that he does not intend to filibuster against the bill.

The Speaker grants the previous question. Twelve gentlemen stand up to sustain it. Mr. Calhoun announces that this is a test vote. Mr. McClure receives it as a test vote, and says he is ready. The Clerk begins the call. The hall is crowded almost to suffocation; one half the Senate is in the House. Every man who has a pencil and piece of paper is tallying the vote for and against the call, as the clerk announces the names of members.—While the first forty or fifty are answered, the interest is breathless. By the time the sixtieth is reached, so many Democrats have voted no, that it is evident to all the motion to sustain the previous question is lost. Then the noise and the bustle of congratulation among the opponents of the bill begin. They gather in groups, and congratulate each other upon the result.

The vote is announced, 62 to 33. But the fight is not yet over. The question upon the proposition to concur is not yet decided pro forma. Mr. Calhoun makes a motion to fix a night session. Mr. McClure moves to amend so that this cannot be taken up again. The resolution is so amended. The excitement now becomes so great that every member upon both sides of the House is upon his feet. The orders of the day are called upon all sides. Messrs. McClure and Calhoun are standing in their places, coolly negotiating the terms of the night session. Mr. McClure is unwilling to accept the resolution as amended, until the motion to concur is settled. After a long parley Mr. Calhoun agrees that the vote shall be taken viva voce. It is taken, and decided negatively. The fight is over, the victory is won, the excitement subsides, and the resolution for a night session is quietly adopted, and the House adjourns. Thus ended the most exciting time of the whole session in either House.

Noble Sentiments.

Condemn no man for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in any kind of degree, to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it. If love will not compel him, leave him to God, the Judge of all.—John Wesley.

A man named Lee, charged with abducting slaves, has been convicted at Norfolk, Va., on four indictments, and sentenced to receive fifty stripes, publicly laid on, at the rate of five a day, and to be confined in the penitentiary for twenty-five years.

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

A Hermit on Buckingham Mountain.

There has been much talk the past two weeks, in many parts of this county, about a hermit who was discovered about ten days ago on Buckingham mountain, at the spot known as "Wolf Rocks." All sorts of stories, and the tallest kind of exaggerations, relative to the hermit and his secluded place, have been put in circulation. It appears that the latter part of week before last a colored man was passing over the mountain, when he heard a noise among or under the rocks, as if it came out of the bowels of the earth; Sambo pricked up his ear, listened for a moment, and being satisfied that it proceeded from some unearthly power, took to his heels and came down the side of the mountain like a locomotive on a tender, nearly frightened out of his senses. He gave the alarm to several other colored men who were working in a quarry close at hand. They proceeded to the mountain, pioneered by the man who heard the terrible noise among the rocks, inhabited by a human being. The negroes were warned off by the occupant of the cave, who threatened them with death if they made nearer approaches to his quarters, or gave information to any one else. One of the colored men soon recognized the hermit, (who proved to be a man by the name of Albert Large,) and addressed him by name, and urged him to come out of his retreat. The hermit stoutly denied that his name was Large, and stubbornly refused to hold any conversation with his visitors. The colored men informed some of the old acquaintance and friends of Large, living in the neighborhood, who repaired to the mountain, some time afterwards, and prevailed upon the hermit to come out of his cave and commingle with the world. He then confessed that his name was Albert Large; that he long had a knowledge of the cave and had made it a place of resort, at times, for the past thirty years, and, latterly, had entirely shut himself up in this rocky habitation during the day time, sallaying forth at night to obtain food. His chosen spot was a secluded place on the mountain, commanding a wide range of the surrounding country. His cave is completely hidden under the rocks, having a secret entrance. It consists of two apartments—one being used as a room to live in, the other as a cellar and pantry. There was a dividing door with jambs, &c. The sides of the cave were lined with boards, and the interior arrangements had a tolerable air of comfort to one having a fancy for hermit life. Ingress and egress were obtained by getting down on all fours and creeping under a rock. The household arrangements of the hermit consisted of a variety of cooking implements, pots, kettles, &c., but their condition was not very inviting to any one having ideas of cleanliness. An iron pot, in which was a quantity of cooked chicken, was standing in one corner of the cave, evidently the remains of a previous repast; among the articles especially noticed were a pot of butter, a bottle of whiskey, a large quantity of old clothing, &c. The hermit looked more like a wild beast than a human being; his hair had grown down over his shoulders, his beard hung down upon his breast, his garments were tattered and patched, and general appearance was filthy and disgusting. Soon after he was discovered in his mountain home he divested his head and face of some of the great profusion of hair and in other respects improved his appearance.

The man Large labors under a great hallucination of mind, and at times is partially insane; he is quite an old man, 60's where he pleases and perambulates the country at will. He had been married for the past three or four years, and it was generally supposed that he was dead or had taken a journey to a distant part of the country; but it seems he had been living as a hermit in our midst, secluded his whereabouts being unknown to any one. It is generally supposed that his cave in the rocks has been his principal place of resort for at least the past four years.—He has again strayed off, not relishing the curious gaze of the hundreds of visitors who flocked to his retreat on the mountain, and rudely pried into the arrangements of the mysterious hermit. Indeed the crowd of visitors have laid rude hands on his property and home, carrying off or disturbing his domestic arrangements, in a wild spirit of curiosity. The poor old hermit could not stand such intrusion, and he has gone on the hunt of a new place where he can end his days in peace, in true hermit style. On Sunday, the 11th inst., several hundred people must have visited the mountain to see the hermit's cave. It is now a place of public notoriety, and companies of the curious daily visit the spot, carrying away with them some relic—a piece of old coat, a rag, a tin-bucket, pieces of rock, &c., in the true spirit of romance, while the sable population who inhabit the mountain look on with great wonderment.

We are informed that Large, the hermit, has returned to this county, and is now staying with some of his friends in Buckingham. He has again assumed the habits of the out door world, having cut off his long hair and shaved his face, and seems happy and contented among his fellow creatures.

Two Counterfeiters, named Robert Arnold and Henry Moore, have been arrested in Pittsburg, and \$100 dollars in bogus money and several dies were also secured. Arnold resides in Allegheny city, and previous to his arrest bore an excellent character to his community.—He holds the commission of Justice of the Peace for Reserve township, and was a member of the Baptist church in good standing. He is a married man, and has a wife and family. His associate in tribulation—if not in crime—near Minersville, in Pitt township, and has a wife, but no children. They were both held to answer.

Lord Ross publishes a letter denying that he has predicted an extraordinary hot summer.

The Wheat Crop.

The Cincinnati Price Current has information from all sections of the Western States relative to the extent and present prospects of growing wheat crop, and reports that the quantity of land sown with wheat in the Fall was larger than in the previous year, the weather during September being especially favorable for it. At the commencement of winter the growth was uncommonly forward, and at the close of the month of March the prospect for an abundant crop was never more favorable. Being past the danger of winter, it is generally conceded that it will do well until about the first of June, when the next crisis of the crop comes.

Our neighbors of New Jersey are characteristically severe in their penal laws, but perhaps not generally more so than is necessary for the good of society. The subjoined law enacted by the last legislature of that State, for the suppression of hawking, peddling, &c., is calculated we think, to affect that object, if anything will do it. Peddlers will hardly venture, hereafter, to prosecute their calling without the necessary "papers." The law is regarded by some as too severe, but the evil calls for stringent measure, we think.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act relating to Hawkers, Peddlers, and Petty Champmen," approved April 10th, 1856.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if any person shall follow, use or exercise the business or calling of a hawker, peddler, petty champman, or itinerant auctioneer, in this State, or shall go, or travel from town to town, or to houses of other persons, either on foot or with a horse or horses, mule or mules, or other beast or beasts of burthen, carrying, selling or exposing, either at private or public sale, any goods, wares or merchandise, not the growth, product or manufacture of this State, without having first obtained a license therefor, as provided by the act to which this act is a supplement, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year or both.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and shall be in force from and after the date of its passage, to-wit: March 18, 1858.

The Mormons.

The Mormons claim to have 430,000 members of their church scattered over the world. They have ninety-five missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. They have one newspaper in Salt Lake City, issuing 4000 copies weekly; one in Liverpool, issuing 22,000 weekly; one in Swansea, South Wales; one in Copenhagen in the Danish language; one in Australia; one in India; one in Switzerland, in the French language. The "Book of Mormons," has been translated and published in Welsh, Danish, French, German, and Italian languages.

The editor of the Chicago Times recently made a visit to Washington, and on his return published an account of his observations. The picture he draws is by no means attractive. All things in Washington are said by this editor to be overshadowed and made to yield to Le-compton. He represents that a defaulter was recently here, and the alternative was offered him of five years in the Penitentiary under the Sub-Treasury law for taking public money, or an office and a declaration in behalf of Le-compton. He of course chose the office, was shielded from the just retribution of crime, and in stead of being sent to prison, was not only set at large, but rewarded by a lucrative official position and one of honor. The greatest man at Washington, remarks this writer are "some thirty members of Congress whose sole aim is the dissolution of the Union."

The Philadelphia Ledger speaks thus unflatteringly of the Pennsylvania Legislature just adjourned:

"It has been distinguished principally for its liberality. It gave away the remainder of the public works to a private company, chartered nearly all the private bills which have come before it, allowed everybody to go into the rum-selling business, but did not repeal the tonnage tax, which oppresses trade between Philadelphia and the West, though the original cause of the imposition of the tax was removed by the sale of the main line. The regulation of the Peter Fink Insurance Companies is a good measure, which we set down to the credit of the Legislature."

MONETARY.

It is very difficult in these times of Bank failures to know what money to take, or what to do with the little we may chance to have. This is the opinion of some of our contemporaries; but they have failed to remark that Swan & Co's legalized lotteries which draw every Saturday at Augusta, Ga., furnish the best opportunity for the investment of the little money we may chance to have, at the same time that they afford in these times of Bank failures the best knowledge of what money to take. The next drawing presents the magnificent prize of \$70,000; the possessor of the fortunate whole ticket of which (that sells but for \$10) entitles the holder to this amount; while \$5 and \$24 will secure a half or a quarter ticket in the same magnificent scheme.—All enclosures made to S. Swan & Co., Augusta, Ga.

MARRIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Miller, Mr. Edward Brown of Stroud township, and Miss Sophie Deas, of Stroudsburg.