



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Thursday, February 22, 1849.

Andrew Callaghan, the Irishman, who murdered George Kay, at the mouth of the Lackawaxen, in Pike county, about two months since, was tried at Milford last week and found guilty of murder in the first degree. On Monday he received his sentence. In our next we will endeavor to lay before our readers a full report of the trial.

The Albany Knickerbocker says it was so cold on Monday, that it broke up a marriage that was coming off, the bridegroom's passions being frozen up.

The route of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, has been laid out down the valley of the Delaware, from Belvidere to Trenton. It lies partly in Jersey, and part in Pennsylvania, and is 63 miles long.

The Whig members of the Ohio Legislature, have nominated Judge McLean for United States Senator. The day of election has not yet been agreed upon.

Gov. Johnston has nominated Joseph Butler, Esq., as associate Judge for Carbon county.

We have occasionally given extracts from the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, edited by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, as showing the peculiarities of editorial life in that region. The Reverend editor has a particular spite at that thing called democracy, and misses no opportunity of giving it a dig in its most vital parts. By the following extract from his paper of the 31st ult., we see that he has not a much better opinion of dancing and the city of New Orleans. The latter, especially, would seem to stand in great need of the Parson's reformatory labors:

A TAYLOR BALL.—A portion of the wicked inhabitants of New Orleans, are to have a Taylor Ball in that city, on the 25th of this month. As all diseases are just visitations of God for sin, they had better humble themselves in view of the righteous indignation and wrath of Heaven, which are among them in the shape of that dreadful pestilence, called the Asiatic Cholera. If, about the time these sinners get under way dancing, they should hear of the death of the President elect, by Cholera, they will look like they were shot at and not missed!

We were in New Orleans last Spring, and remained there some two weeks. Our notion then was, and still is, that we were a little nearer to HELL than we ever were before or since!

Maryland Gold Mine.—In reference to the gold mine lately said to have been discovered in Montgomery county, the Howard Gazette, published at Ellicott's Mills, says:—"We have information from a gentleman connected with the family, that Mr. Samuel Ellicott's farm, near Brookville, Montgomery county, in this State, quite probably contains gold, as we published last week. The farm contains about 100 acres, for which Mr. E. paid \$10,000. He has had \$20,000 bidden for it on risk, and \$30,000 if its supposed mineral wealth should be realized. The same gentleman stated to us that a stone had been found, which contained a hundred dollars worth of gold."

The Fruits of Locofocoism.—The Harrisburg Keystone, makes the following confession:—"Let any farmer, mechanic or laboring man, take up the huge volume of acts passed at each session, and turn over the pages from the beginning to the end, and see how many he can discover in which he has any interest. He will find them almost wholly made up of acts of incorporation, or supplementary thereto, and special and local acts, most of which never ought to have been passed."

It will be remembered, that the Locofoco party has had for a long and almost unbroken series of years, the control of the legislation of the State; yet is has, by its majorities, perpetrated these alleged outrages upon the people. Before every election, the editors and orators of the party are clamorous in their denunciation of these legislative abominations, and predict ruin unless the people save the Commonwealth by trusting to the virtues of the patent Democracy. After the election, according to the Keystone, they set vigorously to work to revoke every pledge they have given: and we find their legislative achievements almost wholly made up of incorporation or supplementary thereto, and special and local acts, most of which never ought to have been passed."

GOOD SHOT.—Mr. William J. Ford, of Queen Anne's county, killed on his farm, at one shot, a few nights since, seven wild geese, averaging between 10 and 11 pounds each.

Cure for Inflamed Eyes.—Pour boiling water on some elder flowers, and steep them like tea; when cold, put three or four drops of laudanum into a small glass of the elder flowers, and let the mixture run into the eyes three or four times a day, which will become perfectly strong in the course of a week, if this remedy is constantly applied.

A Character.
A western man says he once saw in the South one of the queerest looking blackies imaginable. His face was so black that he couldn't tell when it was morning; his wool curled so tight that it made him round shouldered; his nose was so flat and greasy he had to put tar on his fingers when he wanted to blow it; his shins were so sharp he couldn't go through a corn-field without splitting the stalks; and his heels were so long it was impossible for him to go down hill without tying a couple of stones on them for ballast! He died young, of mortification, which commenced in his legs, in consequence of their being too crooked for the blood to find its way up and down!

A Pious Sell.—A Fact.
In a neighboring city this fall, an extensive circus company, gave several exhibitions under canvas. At one of these a missionary entered the show, and taking his stand by the door presented visitors as they entered; each with a neatly printed tract entitled, "Sinner, Damnation Awaits You!" Every one supposed he was getting a programme of the performances, and the effect on the audience may be imagined, when on looking for the particulars of the unequalled display of equestrian, gymnastic and acrobatic talent, so liberally promised in the large bills, they were confronted by the gratifying piece of intelligence contained in the caption above quoted. It was a scene for a painter.—City Item.

Poisonous Clams.
A worm, very nearly resembling in form and color the common leech, or "blood-sucker," is said by the New Haven Palladium to exist in unusual quantities in the soft-shelled species of clams this season, concealed in the skirts; and as the editors are inclined to the opinion that the eating of these occasioned the deaths which occurred in the eastern part of Massachusetts last season, they caution the public accordingly.

We never before heard of a couple getting married without even hearing each other's names.—And yet, it has happened, it seems. A party met at a sleighing frolic at a hotel in Kinsbridge, N. Y. the other night. A strange gentleman walked in—fell in love with one of the ladies—proposed, was accepted and married on the spot—the minister marrying "this man" to "this woman."—His name was not known, at the house, and some inquisitive persons who tried to find out what it was, failed entirely in their undertaking. The newly made wife did not like to ask so odd a question of her husband, and a whole day elapsed before she was made aware of what her new cognomen was. Of all the hastily concocted marriages that are recorded, this appears to cap the climax. Spirit of the Times.

Prince John's Latest.
John Van Buren met Mr. Fillmore at the time of his last visit to Albany. "What are you going to do for us, Mr. Fillmore, now that you are in office?" said the hopeful heir of honor. "Do for you!" said the Vice-President elect, good humoredly, "we shall do nothing—we don't know you." "General Taylor will certainly redeem his pledge to us," said John. "Pledge! what pledge?" "The one he gave at Buena Vista, not to leave his wounded behind him."

Salt Lake Salt.
The salt found in the great salt lake, in California, is superior to any now in use for preserving butter, beef, &c. It is the strongest salt ever yet discovered. Three barrels of water made one of salt.

Stewed Celery.
The editor of the Horticulturist gives the following mode of cooking celery, and from long experience of its merits recommends it as a delicious dish:—"Cut the blanched or white portion of the celery stalks in pieces about an inch in length, and put them in a saucepan over the fire with milk and water, in equal proportions, barely sufficient to cover them; add a little salt, and let them stew gently until perfectly tender. Then take out the celery, add a piece of butter to the liquid it was boiled in, thicken it slightly with flour, pour it over the celery, and serve it up."

A letter from Pensacola, dated the 16th instant, says:—"The weather is as pleasant as in May. The flowers are in bloom. Orange trees exposed to the climate are overloaded with fruit and in high cultivation, but are rather sour to the taste—the only kind that can be raised to stand the frost."

Length of Days.
At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has eighteen and a half hours. At Hamburg, Dantzic and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobloek, the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Torneo, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Waunderbas, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22nd of July, without interruptions; and at Spitzbergen, the longest lasts three and a half months.

To be Investigated.
The Legislature of New Jersey have passed a law for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of fraud and peculation made against the Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies.

Destruction of the Tea at Greenwich.
The destruction of the tea at Boston is familiar to all. It is not so generally known that we had in New Jersey a little affair of our own, of the same kind. The captains of the tea ships destined for Philadelphia, did not deem it safe to land their cargoes there, and most of them returned to England. One, however, in the brig Greyhound, ventured up the Cohanse, and discharged at Greenwich, a quiet little village in the county of Cumberland, where a popular outbreak was never dreamed of. The tea was landed without resistance, and deposited in the cellar of a house fronting the market place. But on the 23d of November, 1774, about forty men assembled in the dusk of the evening, deliberately took possession of the tea, removed the chests from the cellar, piled them up in an adjoining field, and made a bonfire of them.

We are indebted to one of our venerable Vice Presidents, Col. Robert G. Johnson, for the names of many of these ardent and resolute patriots.—One of them was the late Ebenezer Elmer, father of the Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton; another was Richard Howell, afterwards Governor of the State; a third was James Fwing, father of the distinguished Chief Justice of New Jersey; and a fourth was the Rev. Andrew Hunter—a man as distinguished for his piety as his patriotism, and who was a chaplain in the American Army during the whole of the Revolutionary war. His second wife was the daughter of Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence; and one of his sons became Attorney General of the State.

Suits were brought in the Supreme Court, by the owners of the tea, for the recovery of damages, against those who had been concerned in the destruction of it; but the Whigs of the county held a meeting and resolved that funds should be raised for the purpose of defending the actions.—Joseph Reed and Charles Pettit of Philadelphia, were employed by the owners of the tea; and Joseph Bloomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey, Elias Boudinot of Elizabethtown, Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, of Philadelphia; and George Read of New Castle, were retained on behalf of the Defendants. The suits, however, were never brought to trial. The plaintiffs being non-residents, a rule was obtained to file security for costs, and no further proceedings appear to have been taken.

At the next term of the Oyer and Terminer, for the county of Cumberland, Chief Justice Smyth presided; and it was probably the last opportunity he had of making a display of his loyalty from the Bench. He inveighed with much severity against the "wanton waste of property" and the flagrant breach of the peace which had been committed; and charged the grand jury strongly upon the subject. But the Whigs of Cumberland were as inflexible as those of Essex. The grand jury came into court without bringing in any bills.—He sent them out a second time, but they still refused to find any indictments.—Ex. Pap.

A Willing Prisoner.
There is a woman named Barbara Donnelson, now a prisoner in Newcastle jail, Delaware, who has been there since the year 1808, with but short intervals. She has such a strong desire to stay there, that when discharged by the Judge, as she has been several times, she commences smashing the windows of the citizens of Newcastle, until she is sent back. She is a Scotch woman, and when in jail, is a neat, industrious woman. Her conduct, apart from her singular monomania to become a prisoner, and smash windows when out of jail, is without reproach.

The British Corn Laws.
We perceive that there is an impression in some quarters that the last vestige of the British corn laws ceased on the first of the present month.—This is not so—but a fixed low duty superceded the old sliding scale of duties. The duties which are now enforced in England are as follows: One shilling sterling per quarter of 8 bushels, on all grain, and four pence half penny per cwt., on all meal and flour.

The Usury Law.
The committee of the senate on the Judiciary, have reported a bill relating to the usury laws of the Commonwealth, making it lawful for all persons to pay and receive such rate of interest for the use of money, as the parties may agree upon, but in all cases where a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent, is charged or paid, the sum of one mill on each cent of the additional interest shall be added to the present tax for State purposes on money at interest, to be returned and collected in the same manner as the present tax; and a failure to return a true statement of all such monied operations, shall nullify to the parties the benefits of these provisions, and subject them to the penalties of the law now in force. No greater rate of interest than 6 per cent, shall be charged on judgments entered in any of our courts, although such judgments may be founded upon a writing stipulating a higher rate of 6 per cent, shall be disturbed. In all such cases where no special agreement is made, and in all suits where interest is found to be due plaintiff, 6 per cent shall continue to be the legal rate of interest. Pennsylvania Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1849.
MR. CLAYTON FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Hon. John M. Clayton has been offered the office of Secretary of State under the new administration. I have seen the letter of Gen. Taylor tendering to the distinguished Delaware Senator the first place in his Cabinet.—H. G.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, February 15.
SENATE.—Petitions Presented.—By Mr. Overfield, several signed by upwards of 2,000 minors and other citizens of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Luzerne, praying that a law may be passed making their wages a lien upon the real and personal property of their employers.

By Mr. Small, from Blair county, asking that the Constitution may be so amended as to extend the right of suffrage to free people of color.
On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate resolved itself into Executive Session, and unanimously confirmed the nomination of the following named gentlemen as Associate Judges:—John A. Baker, of Perry county; Thomas S. Cunningham, of Mercer county; John H. Keller, of Northampton, and Joseph Butler, of Carbon.

The bill supplementary to the act relative to hunting and fishing in the counties of Dauphin, Carbon, Luzerne, Elk, Pike, Monroe, Mifflin, and Butler, was taken up and passed.
HOUSE.—The resolution, calling upon the Canal Commissioners to inform the House whether the tolls on the public works cannot be so raised as to increase the revenue of the State, without detriment to the public interests, was taken up and passed.

LOCOFOCO LOVE OF ORDER.

The friends of free trade, while they do all in their power to snatch the bread from the operatives in our manufactories, mines and forges, to swell the riches of the English barons, do not hesitate to profess a special affection for them, and a hatred of their employers. They affect to believe that the interests of the employer and the employed, which every honest mind admits to be identical, are hostile and irreconcilable. When their own policy has led, as the Whigs predicted it must lead, to a diminution of wages on the part of the operative, and often to ruin on the part of the employer, Locofocoism turns up its eyes with hypocritical horror at the cruelty of the latter, and endeavors to persuade the workmen that it is a needless act of oppression. It urges the operatives to strike. If those be found who—informed of the necessity which induces the fall of prices, and with it of labor, and knowing who are the authors of that calamity—refuse to listen to the councils of Locofocoism and starve, but continue to labor—then the true spirit, the anarch party is aroused, and those who engaged in the strike are urged to riots and outrage, in which peaceful men, helpless women and inoffensive children are driven, with brutal violence, from their labor, and left to destitution and despair. Several scenes of this character, marked with peculiar atrocity, were some time since enacted under locofoco prompting, in Pittsburgh. It was vain to allege that this violence was unjust and illegal, that it was unmanly and craven, that it was cruel and savage; urged by such councils, the inflamed and ignorant perpetrated wrongs at which humanity shudders. A number of the offenders were arrested and held to answer. But Locofocoism did not even then relax its efforts to inflame a spirit of resistance to the laws, and to array one class of the community against another. The organ of that party continued, and still continues, day by day, its vindication of these dangerous outrages, and repeats its appeals to the worst passions of the unreflecting. So well is this policy understood by the party, that the press elsewhere has tarred on the Pittsburg Journal in its war against the supremacy of the law and the observance of order. What principle is so sacred, that they would not trample it under foot to win a score of votes? But they underrate the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of the operatives of Pennsylvania; and will learn their folly too late to avert its consequence. Daily News.

The trade of China with the United States, in round numbers, is said to be worth ten millions of dollars a year, independently of the traffic in opium, which is principally in the hands of foreign houses.

New College.
The Baptists of Pennsylvania, numbering about thirty thousand communing members have just completed the subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, to endow Lewisburg University in this State. This speaks well for the liberty of that denomination of Christians.

Goods for California.
A New York paper contains a list of articles recently dispatched for California, and among the items we see 819 barrels of rum; 601 of brandy, and seven packages of books; 873 gold-washers and 47 ploughs; 1 case of musical instruments and 254 pk'ges of medicine; 38 boxes of pipes and 3 hogheads, 17 bales, and 992 packages of tobacco; 4 cases of umbrellas and 24 cases of crucibles; 21 frames of houses and 64 packages of clocks.

The Examination of Hyer.
Baltimore, Feb. 17, 1849.
Hyer was brought before the Court at 10 o'clock this morning. His counsel were Robert McLean and Collins Lee, Esqrs. The investigation occupied the attention of the Court until half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

The hearing having been concluded, the Court pronounced him guilty of fighting, and demanded bail in his own recognizance for \$2,000, and by others for \$1,000.
Hyer is now at liberty, and is with his family at the United States Hotel. Great enthusiasm prevails in his favor. He looks well, and shows no marks of rough handling except that one of his eyes is slightly blackened. There is some talk of his giving a sporting exhibition in one of our theatres before he leaves our city. His behavior at the trial was noble and manly throughout.

The National Intelligencer says that the President of the United States intends to vacate the Executive mansion on or about the 1st of March. He has engaged rooms at the Irving Hotel, where he will remain with his family until after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor: after which they will take their departure from the city.

Will of Peter Miller.
Peter Miller, of Easton, Pennsylvania, died, leaving about \$300,000 worth of property, which by will he directed to be loaned to mechanics and farmers, and as it accumulated interest, this too should be loaned out. No part of the property was ever to be sold, but the loaning was to be continued perpetually. If there should be no persons to loan, an asylum was to be built with the unemployed money.—A few days since, the Court of Northampton decided against the validity of the will, and a nephew of the deceased falls heir to the property, as his nearest surviving relative.

Expenses of war—Appropriations for the United States Army and Navy.
In the debate on the appropriation bill in Congress, a few days since, Mr. Greeley stated that during our sixty years of existence under the federal constitution—generally of peace, with the exception of Indian troubles—the U. S. States government had expended:

For the Army and armed forces	\$266,712,489 44
For the Navy and naval operations	209,594,428 22
For Pensions, revolutionary, and others	61,169,284 22
For the Indian department	48,022,291 22
Total	\$655,509,592 22

Here is a fact for the contemplation of the people, who have had to earn and furnish this enormous expenditure. Seven hundred millions of dollars, expended for war in sixty years, is a sum that must startle every one who is a contributor to this enormous fund, by the sweat of his brow or of his purse.

The 20th Senatorial District.
The following are the official returns of the election in the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Cambria, and Clearfield:
JOHNSTON, (Whig) DRUM, (Loco)
Indiana 1756 1307
Armstrong 1210 1367
Cambria 971 1123
Clearfield 374 720
4311 4517
Drum's maj. 206.
By this it will be seen that the majority for the Whig candidate in Indiana county, is about half the real Whig majority; and that in Clearfield also, the Whig vote is very small. If Indiana had given her usual majority the Whig candidate would have been elected, the majority for the locofoco candidate being only 206 in the district.

NEW LIFE PRESERVER.—A novel exhibition took place on the East River a few days since. Two men, encased in Indian-rubber life preservers, made their appearance on the upper deck of the Fulton ferry-boat, from which they leaped into the water when the boat was under way. They continued to float and swim about for some time with the greatest possible ease, the size of the dress being no incumbrance to the wearer. A week's provisions might be stowed away in the interior of this singular life preserving dress, and in case of shipwreck at sea, a passenger might spread his sail and start for land "on his own hook."—Dispatch.

GREELEY'S POLITICAL SAGACITY.—We have recently sought out a slip (says the Springfield Republican) containing an estimate made by Horace Greeley, some time previous to the Presidential election, which we had laid away for reference. The estimate gives to Taylor the very States which voted for him—the foregoing up being 163 for the former, and 127 for the latter, as appeared by the final Result.

LUZERNE COUNTY.—The county of Luzerne has sixteen prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, and the cost of their support during the last year, at 24 cents per day, was \$97,384.—The proceeds of their labor amount to \$128,677, leaving a balance due and to be paid by the county of \$45,877.

Governor Edwards, of Missouri, recommends the passage of a law to make the consent of a wife necessary to legalize an endorsement. Such a law would prevent many a man from being ruined.

Important Item.
It is stated that chloride of zinc and gypsum have been recently applied with success to cancer, by Dr. Brooks of Cheltenham, England.

Mr. Clay in New Orleans.
The N. O. Delta, of the 8th, says that Mr. Clay continues in that city, and appears to be enjoying good health. He designs to remain at New Orleans for a considerable time, and will not be at Washington on the 4th of March.

AN OLD APPLE.—The Portsmouth Journal states the family of the late Morris Hobbs, of Northampton, N. H., have an apple grown in the year 1776, which is still in a good state of preservation. An interesting child near the hour of its death craved the then fresh apple and the marks of its teeth still remain.

THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS.—This is all the old-fashioned griping and nauseating compounds which have been the terror of mankind from time immemorial, and instead thereof, betake yourself to Clieckener's Sugar-coated Purgative Pills, which are delightful to the taste and inoffensive to the bowels, as well as being the very best purgative and purifying medicine that ever rescued a grateful system from the clutches of an untimely death.
For sale at the Republican Office, by T. Seibert, the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg.