



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 29, 1849.

## Denunciations.

There is a great lack of harmony in the Loco-foco ranks. The Lancasterian, Carlisle Volunteer, and other of the more radical journals, censure certain members of their party in the House of Representatives, who have not exactly "toed the mark" on the Bank question.

The following extract from the Carlisle Volunteer is decidedly rich.

### Traitors in the Camp.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, the bill extending the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, passed that body by a vote of yeas 53, nays 39—five professed Democrats voting with the Federalists. The bill, as passed, is in accordance with the wishes of those interested—it contains no individual liability clause, and indeed no restrictions of any consequence whatever.

It is not often that we have occasion to find fault with the public acts of men known as Democrats. But when there are traitors in the camp, it is the duty of every Democratic editor to expose them, and point out the guilty.

When our State Legislature assembled, the fifty Democratic members of the lower House acted in concert—union and harmony appeared to prevail in all their councils. By thus acting together they secured the election of a Democratic Speaker, as well as all other officers of the House. For many weeks every thing went well—the "glorious fifty" continued true to themselves, true to their constituents, and true to the great principles of the Democratic party. For their fidelity they received the congratulations of every true Democrat within the borders of the State—the Democratic press, with unanimous voice, were loud in applauding their noble efforts to sustain the honor and the principles of the Democratic party.

But, alas, what a change! The tempter, with stealthy step, appeared within the halls of the Legislature. Bank robbers and bank minions flocked to Harrisburg, and, with falsehood on their lips and treason in their hearts, approached those members who were most likely to listen to their corrupt and dangerous propositions. Still the fifty Democratic members appeared to stand firm, and it was hoped and believed that "bank influence" could not sway their minds or corrupt their hearts. But, in these sanguine expectations the people have again been deceived. FIVE members of the lower House have been seduced from their political faith, and in the hour of danger joined the enemy! We hope to see every independent Democratic press in the State speak out in bold denunciation of these faithless, venal, corrupt, and self-damned traitors. They have disgraced themselves and their constituents—and the finger of scorn will point them out, as those deserving the contempt of all honest men. They may consider themselves amply rewarded for their treachery and black-hearted hypocrisy, but their consciences will upbraid them to the last hour of life. We envy not the feelings of the five representatives alluded to—they will be similar to those experienced by Burr, Arnold, and other traitors.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election in New Hampshire resulted in the choice of a Loco-foco Governor and legislature, and the following members of Congress: 1st district, Amos Tuck, Free Soil; 2d, Charles H. Peaslee, Loco; 3d, Gen. James Wilson, Whig; 4th, Harry Hibbard, Loco. Same as last year.

THE SENATE of the United States, having completed the business before it, and having been informed by the PRESIDENT that he had no further communication to make at this time, closed its special session on Friday last by an adjournment sine die.

### Death of a Member.

Hon. Rudolphus Dickinson, a member of last Congress, and elected to the next, from the state of Ohio, died at Washington on Thursday last. His disease was congestion of the brain, from which he was confined to his bed five weeks.

MR. JAMES M'SHERRY, Esq., the Whig candidate, has been elected to fill the place of James Cooper, in the Legislature by a majority of 1800.

MR. THOMAS M'ELRATH, Greeley's partner in the Tribune, has purchased a farm near Lancaster, of which he will take possession about the 18th of May.

MR. The Poughkeepsie Journal considers it a favorable sign that a number of the Loco Foco journals grow pretty severely at the Administration at Washington. They evidently do not consider Gen. Taylor so good a democrat as they did some eighteen months ago, when many of them for effect placed his name at the head of their papers.

### To clean black satin.

In a quart of water boil three pounds of potatoes to a pulp. Strain the water through a sieve, and brush the satin with it, upon a board or table. The material is not to be wrung, but folded down in cloths for three hours, and then ironed on the wrong side.

The Scholars connected with the *Bark Street School* under the supervision of their teacher, Ous B. Gordon, favored the patrons of the School with an exhibition on Saturday evening last. At an early hour, delightful strains of vocal music was heard swelling upon the evening air, giving elasticity to the steps, vivacity to the eye, and buoyancy to the finely wrought hopes of each little boy and girl that was to essay his or her *debut*, before an intelligent and admiring audience. When we were initiated into the room, tastefully decorated as it was with wreaths and festoons of evergreen, and surrounded with fair haired children, with faces radiant with sunny smiles, cheeks glowing with health, and hearts elated with youthful hope and beating high with joy under the dulcet sounds of music, we imagined ourselves in the company of nymphs from some fairy land, and indeed when some pretty girl would recite with becoming grace and modesty the poetic effusion of some favorite author, we could scarcely prevent ourselves from being carried away in a delightful phantasm to the height of Parnassus, to enjoy the presence of the muses in their own favorite haunts. We cannot notice minutely all the exercises of the evening, but will merely say—that the recitations from beginning to end were characterized by a distinctness of enunciation, a tasteful propriety of emphasis, and a proper regard for the power and force of gesticulation, that elicited warm expressions of pleasure and satisfaction on the part of the hearers. The boys bore their parts to the evident satisfaction of all—while it is needless to say—that those who are as

Beautiful as sweet,  
And young as beautiful and gay as young,  
And innocent as gay,

acquitted themselves with honor.

### Godey's Lady's Book.

Godey has favored us with the April number of his excellent *Lady's Book*, which is richly embellished and stored with excellent reading. It has a beautiful mezzotint engraving, two superb fashion plates, an admirable line engraving of Titian's Studio, two pages of music, and twenty-two other engravings. The contributions are from the best pens, and worthy of *Godey*, which is saying much.

### Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations.

The following are the aggregate sums appropriated by the recent act of Congress making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the year ending June 30, 1850.

Legislative compensations, mileage, &c.	\$1,165,506 50
Library of Congress	13,300 00
Salaries of President and V. President	30,000 00
State Department	476,128 25
War Department	190,846 39
Navy Department	91,970 00
Post Office Department	181,470 00
Surveyor General and Clerks	72,710 00
Mint and Branches	124,746 00
Government in Oregon	32,600 00
Judiciary	556,300 05
Miscellaneous	1,293,404 00
Light House Establishments*	558,201 70
Hospitals	131,001 00
Surveys of Public Lands	193,050 00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations	504,495 92
Purchasing Washington's and Monroe's papers	40,000 00
Total	\$5,907,030 71

\*Including \$29,802 61 for completing the light house on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay.

### The Navigation.

A large number of boats passed the locks of the Collector's office on the Delaware Canal at this place on Saturday last and since that time. A slight interruption may be occasioned by the freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, but the navigation may be considered now fairly opened and a brisk spring business will follow immediately.

The enterprising proprietors of the Lehigh Transportation Company have made arrangements to prosecute their extensive business as transporters of merchandize during the season. They have a large number of fine boats, and the public will be pleased to see the old "Red Line" moving along the canal again.

On Saturday last the boats Oregon, Robert Morris, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster arrived at the Companies wharf in this place, from Philadelphia. They were the first this season, and came in fully laden with merchandize.—*Easton Whig.*

### Perilous Balloon Ascension.

The New Orleans Bee says that on Sunday, the 11th instant, Monsieur Victor Verdaile made a balloon-ascension from the corner of Poydras and St. Charles street. When he had ascended about a mile, and when over the Pontchartrain Railroad, the balloon exploded, and precipitated him to the earth from a distance of 7,000 feet! and what is more astonishing, he was not the least injured. He owes his miraculous escape to a rose bush in the garden of F. P. Lerrion, Esq., in Moreau street, where he landed. The wind being very strong, the balloon was in a measure kept up in such a manner as to break the fall.

### Babies.

The editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel does not boast "of the size of Wisconsin 'babies,'" but says "they are an uncommon sure crop."

### The Offices—The Losers.

Whether Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet will remove many or few of those they find in offices under their control, we do not know, nor do we greatly care. There are some incumbents of decided worth whom we shall gladly see retained; there are others who ought at all events to be put out, although their places were to be filled by men of precisely similar politics: Many because they have prostituted their offices to the lowest partisan uses; others because they do not possess the necessary qualifications of integrity, capacity and industry. If there were no remaining grounds of Political difference, we believe the Public Interests demand very considerable changes in the incumbents of Federal offices. And beside, it is unjust that the half of our people who have held nearly all the desirable offices for twenty years, should retain them for an indefinite period yet to future. We are opposed to all such monopolies.

If a highwayman were to meet you with a loaded pistol and the usual demand, and you were to knock aside his weapon and take him under your arm, he would naturally beg off, for the sake of his famishing wife and children, &c. &c. You might very well dismiss him with a kick or a caution against asking alms in future in that peremptory manner. But suppose he were to turn around and say, "My good sir! I tried to take your purse by the law of the strongest, but you were too much for me at that; so please give it to me! If you have a hundred dollars about you, give me ninety; I will do without the other ten, seeing I failed to get them by my pistol. Be 'clever now, and make me a present of the ninety'—what would you say to so mean a being? Would your loathing allow you to say anything?"

The great majority of the present incumbents of the offices in question have been all their lives the boisterous champions of the doctrine that "To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished." They got in on that platform, did all they could to make their offices keep them in, and if Cass had been elected would have stayed in upon it. Having been handsomely beaten, they want to be kept in on the strength of Gen. Taylor's clemency and kindly feeling for all. It may be best to retain a good many of them, and it may not; but the whining appeals for them through *The Union*, *Herald*, &c. are absolutely sickening. A man that is a man would sooner saw wood for a living than gain it by an office thus clung to.—*Tribune*

### Row in the N. Y. Legislature.

There was quite an interesting plug mus in the House of Assembly yesterday, the whole caused by Mr. Speaker Hadley issuing warrants for the arrest of some twenty-five or thirty members the day before for non attendance. Of the justness of this movement there can be no question. Almost every day the business of the Legislature is retarded or postponed for the want of a quorum to carry on the ordinary affairs of the House. That the 'prisoners at the bar' were somewhat excited by this summary mode of filling up the seats might be reasonably expected. One of them threatened to eat the Sergeant-at-Arms, and pick his teeth with his sword. We are happy to say however, that our friend, Blanchard is still spared to his country. That this decisive measure of Mr. Hadley will have the most salutary effect on the truants, admits not of a question—all we regret is that it was not resorted to earlier. The idea of paying three dollars a day to men for playing nine pins, is ridiculous. To show the extent to which this dead-head system has been carried, we would state that eleven of these delinquents were found at home fast asleep! Nice men there to look to the interests of the state. Well, they are.

Albany Knickerbocker.

### Later from Mexico.

Later advices from Mexico have been received at New-Orleans. The Mexican papers fiercely denounce Santa Anna, whose name is used as a rallying cry for all the disaffected.

An insurrection of one caste against another, similar to that in Yucatan, has broken out in the southern part of the State of Mexico. The Government has taken steps to put it down.

The Indian incursions are still continued. The American deserters, who had been incorporated into the police force of the capital, gave great trouble by their insubordination.

The *Monitor Republicano* of the 21st invokes the attention of the government to the propriety of diverting the travel from the United States to California, as far as possible to the Tehuantepec route, in place of that of Panama. It advises that Government should close with the offers of Manning & Mackintosh to open the communication, which shall make Mexico the highway for the commerce of the world between the two nations.

### Earthquakes in the Western Island.

The Azoras have been kept in a state of constant alarm for nearly two months past by a succession of earthquakes, which have thrown down many houses and churches on these islands. The alarm was heightened to an intense consternation one night in December by the appearance of brilliant Aurora Borealis in the west; such a phenomenon is without precedent in that quarter.

A rogue asked charity on pretence of being dumb. A lady having asked him with equal simplicity and humanity, how long he had been dumb, he was thrown off his guard and answered, "from birth, madam." "Poor fellow," said the lady, and gave him a dollar.

The last discovery is a cure for dyspepsia, viz, saw dust, now used extensively in Graham's establishments, and pronounced by their customers to be very fine board.

### From Harrisburg.

But little of interest was done at Harrisburg, last week. Both houses have agreed to adjourn on the 10th of April.

The bill to extend the charter of the Chester County Bank was passed in both houses.

The North Branch Canal Bill was defeated in the House by a vote of 39 to 46; but the vote was subsequently re-considered.

The Senate passed a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg; Joint resolutions, authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania, to act in conjunction with Commissioners similarly appointed by the States of Delaware and Maryland, to settle the boundary line between such States; The bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Northern Liberties; and the bill to reduce the capital of the Girard Bank. The latter was also passed in the House. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the re-charter of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia; and passed the bill (previously passed in the Senate) to re-charter the Bank of Chambersburg.

The Senate passed a bill regulating election Districts; a bill regulating the carrying of passengers on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad; and a bill to erect a new county out of part of Columbia, to be called Montour.

Some time since the house adopted a resolution calling upon the Canal Board for certain information; Mr. Painter had a report prepared and Mr. Power refused to sign it or examine it, and Mr. Painter sent it in with his own signature. Mr. Power informed the House that the resolution had been taken from the files in the Canal Commissioners office; and the report made up, out of the office, without his knowledge; and he considered this course insulting to him. Hence his refusal. The House refused to receive and print Mr. Painter's report, which could not be considered official; but directed the Board to furnish the information called for by the resolution.

### Women in California.

If the thirst for gold seeking has been, unfortunately, strong enough on our side of the continent, to cause the disruption of domestic ties, either positive or contemplated, it would seem that in the gold region itself the feeling is reversed, in some degree, for a lady writes from San Francisco to her friend in Massachusetts, after the following fashion—

The demand for marriageable women seems to be as great as for goods. This is the only country in the world where women are properly appreciated. The proportion of males in the territory is five to one of females, and the labor of females is as much needed in cooking, &c., at the gold region, as the males. There have been more marriages the last few months than in ten years previous, in this country. The squaws, before they will go to the gold region, make efforts to get white husbands, which they soon obtain in the present state of affairs.

Father Manaque, the Catholic Priest, has informed me that he married the last month 110 white men to squaws. The consequence is that the poor Indian will soon be left without any class of females from which they can choose—as certainly no white woman will marry an Indian, when she can readily marry a white man of some wealth and prominence. Some of the most ugly and slovenly servants here marry traders who have accumulated fortunes in a week.

### The Mormon Temple.

By a letter received from our brother, P. W. Cook, who was one who left Council Bluff last spring for the Salt Lake, dated Aug. 2d, written while encamped on the Sweet water River at the South Pass, (in sight of Fremont's Peak) we gather some information which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The new Mormon Temple at the Salt Lake is to be a splendid building. They enclose a lot of 17 miles long and 12 miles wide, with a mud wall 8 feet high and 4 feet thick. There are to be four cities inside. They have discovered mountain rock that resembles Cornelian stone, which the writer says is beautiful for temples and pillars.—The size of the temple is not stated, but its highest point is to be 600 feet, and can be seen eighty miles either way. The party that went out last season lost many of their oxen—having died with what they called the "swell head." Many of the streams which they crossed were so strongly impregnated with alkali that they dare not let their cattle drink. On the shores of many of the lakes a crust is formed an inch and a half thick. They break up this crust, scrape off the dirt on the bottom and top, and find it pure saleratus. Strange as this may seem, it is nevertheless true, and the writer collected in a short time 75 pounds. A mountain of pure rock salt has been discovered near the Mormon settlement. The Mormons have discovered a rich gold mine 150 miles southwest from the Salt Lake. The last end of the journey to the Salt Lake, say 200 miles, is attended with little fatigue. Nearly all the way the roads are as good as on any prairie in Michigan. The writer was living on the meat of bears, antelope, and buffaloes—animals very numerous on the route. He recommends mule teams instead of oxen, and that cows be driven along for their milk, and for beef if necessary.—*Niles Republican.*

Yankee Sullivan has gone to Havana for his health. The New York Sun says he was accompanied by Bill Wilson, one of his seconds in the late prize fight. Before leaving he sent to Tom Hyer for a donation of \$500 to carry him away. Tom offered \$100, but declined advancing a larger sum.

### Foreign News—Two Weeks Later.

The steamer *Cambría* arrived at New York on Sunday morning from Liverpool, with the following intelligence, two weeks later:

The terrible account from the seat of war in India, united with the decided tone of defiance lately assumed by Russia, and the attitude the Czar is evidently preparing to assume in the warlike operations in Italy, Austria, &c., has caused an uneasy feeling, and has operated injuriously upon the business of the country.—But trade, notwithstanding, continues steady, and prices for most articles of produce, are very satisfactory.

During the week ending, March 2d, fair American Cotton not only maintained its ground, but was a point higher than when the *America* sailed. The sales amounted to 50,170 bales.

The importations of breadstuffs from the U. States during the last fortnight have been unusually large. Prices for all descriptions have been in favor of the buyers. There is a large supply of wheat and flour, Indian corn and meal in the market, and large quantities are being warehoused. Purchases are made merely to supply immediate wants. These remarks will apply to all the leading corn markets throughout the kingdom.

At Liverpool on the 9th, white wheat was sold in small quantities at 6s 10d a 7s 2d; Southern Flour 25s 9d a 26s; Western Canal 25s a 25s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s 6d a 25s 3d. Best Northern yellow Corn 25s 6d, and mixed 28s a 25s 6d per quarter.—Meal is quoted at 13s a 14s per barrel.

That the Pennsylvania dividends have been paid one-half in relief notes, has been a source of unmitigated disgust to the holders, who consider that Pennsylvania could have paid if she would, and they point to the reverse conduct of Maryland, which, with more or less resources, does not avail itself of such paltry subterfuge, to plunder foreign creditors. Pennsylvania 5s, 7s a 77; Maryland, 83 a 85.

The frightful wreck of an emigrant ship has taken place on our coast, off Hardwick. The barque *Flouridian*, of 500 tons burthen, F. D. Whitmore, master, from Antwerp, for N. York, chartered by a German company, to convey emigrants, was wholly lost on the 28th ultimo, and, horrible to relate, all on board perished, except three individuals who were miraculously rescued from death.

The Bombay Telegraph says another murderous conflict with the Sikhs has occurred on the left bank of the river Jhelum, between the army of the Punjab, under Lord Gough, and the Sikh force; the Sikhs under Rajah Sewere Singh—a struggle in which the British have to deplore the loss of 93 officers, and 2500 men killed and wounded—four guns captured, and four or five regimental colors taken.

The struggle terminated in victory, but was disgraced by the flight of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, and the retreat, as yet scarcely satisfactorily explained, of two British corps of Dragoons. A struggle which left the contending host so weak and scattered, that it was doubtful which had sustained the greater injury from the conflict, and which yielded so few of the badges of triumph for the victors, that the opponents took a new position and fired a salute in honor of its termination.

Though masters of the field, our laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be virtual ruin. No attempt is made by the English press to disguise the fact, that the news from India is the most disastrous character.

Lord Gough has been promptly superseded in the command by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th ult.

FRANCE.—The French government continues to gather strength, and there is evidently a growing disposition on the part of the nation to crush any attempt at public disorder—upon the whole, the prospects of tranquility are more favorable than they have been during the past year.

LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA to a mercantile house in New York, extracts from which are given in the Tribune, repeat the recent reports of unwholesome state of things there, with perhaps a degree of exaggeration—though that were needless. According to these extracts prices were still quite proportioned to the abundance of available means:

### SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23, 1848.

Real estate has gone up here, as well as every thing else. A store and lot I paid \$17,500 for yesterday. Lumber is worth \$150 per M., and the carpenters can earn \$10 per day. Mr. —, formerly Consul at —, informs me that two of his servants left him when the news first came. They have just returned with \$75,000.

Capt. —, of the Navy who returned last evening from the mines, informs me of one locality which has been found where gold is so abundant that there is no necessity for washing the earth: \$700 per day is the amount obtained by each man.

Sheath knives are used to dig the gold, and have sold at the mines for \$50 each. Although this country and town are filled with gold, no vegetables can be had. We eat but little else than beef and bread; all agricultural operations have ceased entirely.

Emigration is pouring in from all quarters of the Pacific, and it is quite impossible to find a place to put one's head in. A room at a hotel rents for \$200 per month. The commonest hotel or shanty you can imagine brings \$30 to \$60 per month.

The cargo I brought cost \$9,000. The gross amount of sales from it has been \$31,000. My partner came with two cargoes, and we have cleared over \$100,000.