



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, April 19, 1849.

The members of the Bar of Dauphin county tendered the compliment of a public dinner to the Hon. Judge Eldred (whom Governor Johnston transferred to this district.) on his departure from Harrisburg; but he declined the honor in an appropriate letter, thanking them for their kindness.

The elections in Trenton, Newark, and Burlington, N. J. last week resulted in favor of the Whigs—the first and last having previously been locofoco. Every where, save in Connecticut, where the Locofocos were saved from a total rout by a coalition with the abolitionists, the Whig party seems to be victorious.

### New York Charter Elections.

The municipal election in the city of New York has resulted as favorably to the Whigs as the most sanguine of their number could well expect or even desire. They have elected their candidate for Mayor (CALEB S. WOODHULL) by a majority of at least 4,000 votes, three Judges of the Superior and two of the Marine Court, and probably twenty-six out of thirty-six members of the Common Council. The whole City Government is therefore, in their hands until the 1st of January, 1850, when the members of the Common Council will be superseded by those elected under the new charter, which has been adopted by a large majority. Mr. Woodhull, the Mayor elect will hold his office until the 1st of January, 1851.

Messrs John Duer, Wm. W. Campbell, and J. L. Mason are chosen Justices of the Superior Court, and Edward E. Cowles and Jas. Lynch Justices of the Marine Court. In Brooklyn the Whig victory is equally complete and brilliant. Edward Copeland (Whig) is elected Mayor by a very decided majority over the highest of his opponents. The Whigs have twelve or thirteen of the eighteen Aldermen, and have elected Jesse C. Smith City Judge, and Truman Smith (a name of good augury) Police Justice, although the opponent of each was upon three separate tickets.

In Albany, also, the Whig ticket has been successful. Friend Humphrey is re-elected Mayor over Dr. Thomas Hun, who was nominated and supported by both branches of the Democratic party.

The land sales in Wisconsin, by order of Government, will commence on the 4th of June next. The lands to be sold are the vacant ones within the reserved sections and parts of sections on the Rock River Canal Grant. On the 11th of June following, sales will be made, under the same order, of the vacant lands in the reserved sections on the Fox and Wisconsin River Grant in the Green Bay District.

"Vat you makes dare?" inquired a Dutchman of his daughter, who was being kissed by her sweet-heart very clamorously; "O, not much—just courting a little—dat's all." "Oho! dat's all, eh? py tam, I taught you vas fighting."

The National Intelligencer says that Mr. Blackwell, of Coleman's Hotel, has failed for upwards of \$60,000. Grocers, Butchers, and wine merchants, are among his creditors, and his whereabouts not known.

### Honesdale Bank.

A bill to recharter this Institution has been passed by both branches of the Legislature. The renewal is for fifteen years following the termination of the present charter, which has two years to run. By the act of renewal the bank is required, before proceeding under it, to pay a bonus equal to two per centum of its entire capital into the Treasury of the State, and the stockholders are made individually liable to the amount of stock held respectively for the debts of the institution.—Honesdale Democrat.

The fisherman along the Delaware have nearly given up all hopes of a successful season.—Thus far (says the Delaware Republican) they have labored unsuccessfully, frequently toiling the whole day and night for half a dozen fish. Many who visited the Bay, in order to have a wide scope and pursue their calling uninterrupted, have returned to their homes—the shad are not there.

### State Debt of Alabama.

The gross amount of the debt of the State of Ala. is estimated at \$9,207,555 55, from which is to be deducted the good assets of the Bank of the State, \$2,207,534, and the debt is reduced to \$7,000,021 55. The annual interest on this debt, payable in New York and London, is \$471,507 50.—Some of the Alabama papers propose that the State shall purchase her own bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and thus pay her debt with some three million five hundred thousand dollars, while others oppose all measures of compromise or repudiation.

A destructive fire broke out in Williamsport last Friday a week, consuming 20 buildings in the business part of the town.

### The Aerial Locomotive Started.

The New York Tribune gives the following account of the experiments with this machine on Tuesday.

An exhibit of the model of Porter & Robjohn's aerial locomotive was made yesterday afternoon in the Exchange and was perfectly successful. The float or spindle shaped balloon made of gold beater's skin, was about ten feet long, to which was suspended a steam engine in miniature, weighing—fire, water and all complete—about three or four pounds. Notwithstanding its diminutive size, the engine turned the light paddle wheels of the machine with ease, and kept in motion as long as the water lasted. The rudder was set to fly the balloon in a circle. It was started from the eastern door of the rotunda, and went up steadily, propelled by the engine, in a regular gyration to the roof—making two full circles on its way. Here a weight having been attached, it descended in a spiral, following the set of the rudder, and landed safely. This experiment was repeated the second time with like success, and as far as flying in a quiet atmosphere goes, the locomotive may be considered successful. It remains to be seen, whether a large machine, similarly constructed, would safely resist the violent commotions of the open air. There was a large number of persons present yesterday, who testified by a hearty applause their opinions of the exhibition.

### Natural Curiosity.

The editor of the Denton (Md.) Journal was shown, a few days ago, a kitten with six legs.—The animal is perfect, in every other respect, and the extra legs are fair and of the usual size and appearance, situated about midway the body. It died a few days after its birth.

The Locusts.—The Locusts will appear this year about the 20th of May, in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, occupying the whole region from the mountains in Pennsylvania, Ohio county, Va., Columbia and other eastern counties in Ohio. They can be found now in places upon trees or shrubbery which grew in 1832, in the above region, by skinning the surface of the ground an inch deep with a spade. This will open their chambers, which will appear like augur holes.

### Rhode Island.

The Whigs have elected Anthony, Governor by over 2000 plurality and near 1500 actual majority over all. They have also elected King for Congress in the eastern district by about 1500 majority, while in the western district lately represented by Thurston, Loco, there is probably no choice. The Whigs have also nearly two to one of the legislature.

### Property in Ireland in 1849.

From a return recently made to Parliament, of the number of tenements in Ireland, it appears that the whole number returned is 1,134,018. Of these 750,806, or about two-thirds of the whole number, are valued at under £8 per annum, and the annual value is about three millions sterling. The proportions are as follows:

Number valued as under £4 per annum,	494,018
" " " " 5 " " "	86,541
" " " " 6 " " "	68,880
" " " " 7 " " "	56,139
" " " " 8 " " "	45,228
" " " " £8 and upward	383,212
Total	1,134,018

This valuation covers the value of the land attached to each tenement, and when the annual value of the land occupied by two-thirds of the whole population is considered, and when we remember that this property is let at the highest possible price that can be wrung from poverty, we can form some idea of the wide-spread misery and poverty that pervade that unhappy country.

The editor of the Arena published at Killingly, Ct., complains that it is hard work to edit a country paper on account of the lack of local news and incidents. He says he expected to have had an original marriage and death for the last paper; but the sudden thaw kicked the wedding into the middle of next week, and the doctor got sick himself and could not visit his patient, so the patient got well—and thus both announcements were lost.

Some years ago in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, one of the members of that body, an odd stick, from South Hampton, when the yeas and nays were taken on an important question, did not answer to his name. After the roll was finished he arose and addressed the presiding officer in the following pithy language—"Mr. Speaker, I rise to get up before you, to let you know I'm not backward in coming forward, I did not mean to dodge the question. I only squatted a little, in order to take a better view of the whole subject; and I now say 'no' to that critter."

The manner in which this was done excited a universal burst of laughter from the members.

### Don't Write Again.

An attorney in this vicinity once addressed a man against whom he had a "small bill for collection," requesting him to "call and settle."—Not receiving any answer, however, he again wrote him with no better success. After having sent a number of letters, he at last obtained one in return, in which the debtor said he would "try and dew something when sledin' came," and closed with—"But, for—'s sake, squire, don't write any more letters, for it will take all the debt to pay the postage!"

### The Hinchman Case.

The Court at Philadelphia has been engaged for a long time in the case of Hinchman vs. Ritchie, et al. This is one of the strangest trials on record. It appears that the relatives of Hinchman, including his wife, mother and others, in view of depriving him of his rightful title to his own property, endeavored to justify a plea of insanity against him. The plea was so ridiculous in its nature, that in order to sustain it at all, they were obliged to resort to the most trivial and foolish assertions ever brought before a Court. The suit was prosecuted by the plaintiff against them for unlawfully confining him in a madhouse, and for depriving him of the rights, privileges, &c., to which, as owner of his property, he was justly entitled.

David Paul Brown, for the Plaintiff, summed up the pleading in his usual eloquent and argumentative way. In reply to the arguments of the counsel for the defendants, he makes these felicitous hints:

"When Pontius Pilate yielded at last to the clamors of the populace, and washed his hands of the consequences of the death of the Saviour of mankind, and said, 'I am innocent of the blood of this man,' he adopted beforehand some of the arguments of the defendants here; he stood by and did nothing. He who stands by and does not interfere when wrongs are committed, though, like Pilate he may wash his hands of the existence of guilt shares in the consequences of the evil which he is not disposed to restrain or redress."

The basis of the argument adduced by the defendants counsel was that their respectability was such as to warrant them from doing wrong. But Mr. Brown says of the manner in which they commenced their aggressions:

"This proceeding was wrong from the beginning and no subsequent matter can make it right. They can't give life to a dead body. But if they could—every subsequent step was illegal as the first. The petition was all wrong, the commission was wrong, the inquest was all wrong. The keeping him in the Asylum was wrong. Dr. Evans, said, after we had read Morgan's letters, that he was convalescent before they were written—well, some of the letters were written in February—why did they keep him there for five months after that? The very measures they have resorted to, in order to improve the health of their feeble hantling, only shows their part in the conspiracy from beginning to end."

### A Searching Operation.

"Billy, my dear, where have you been, at this time of night, to get your shirt turned wrong side afore?" "Been, mother!—been to an auction, where a man lost his pocket book; and they shut the doors, and searched us all from head to foot; that's how I got my shirt turned, glad to clear out any how—staid two hours and they had'n't half stript when I left 'em."

### Quick in her Application.

"It amazes me ministers dont write better sermons—I am sick of the dull prosy affairs," said a lady in the presence of a parson.

"But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons," suggested the minister.

"Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it; I could write one in half the time, if I only had the text."

"If the text is all you want," said the parson "I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon—'It is better to dwell in a corner of a house top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house.'"

"Do you mean me, sir?" enquired the lady quickly.

"Oh, my good woman," was the grave response, "you will never make a good sermonizer; you are too soon in your application."

### What thou doest, do quickly.

Quick young man! life is short. A great work is before you, and you have no time to lose. If you succeed in business, win your way to honor and save your soul, you must work quickly. The sluggard dies. The wheels of time roll over him, and crush him while he sleeps. Aim high, and work hard, life is worth the living, death worthy the dying, because worth gaining.

Quick, ye men of might, in the road of life!—Your life is more than half gone already. You are going down the hill, and the shadows begin to fall around you. If ye have ought to do before ye die, do it quickly. The morning has fled, mid-day has passed and the night cometh.

Quick ye aged men, quick! Once, ye thought three-score years and ten to be an endless time, and that they could never pass away. They have come, they have gone—man what have they left! The days of pleasure are past, and the days of darkness are here. Have you left any work undone? Have you come to infirmities, and trembling, with no preparation for death! Ah, quick, ye aged father and grey beard sires. Already are the messengers of death beginning to render their services to bring you to the sepulchres of your fathers. With the feeble remnants of existence struggle for Heaven. Work, pray, seek while life lingers, mercy waits and God is gracious.

Several Mad Dogs appeared last week in the villages of Rancocas and Wrightstown, Burlington county. A daughter of Dr. Woolman, aged 13, was bitten on Saturday, and has been sent to the residence of a female practitioner in Frankfort, near Philadelphia, for treatment. Several boys and horses were also bitten. A horse at Rancocas died during the week with hydrophobia. The owner, says the Mount Holly Mirror, had been driving him during the day, and at night, a short time after putting him in the stable, he went back to feed him, and found him in the greatest agony. The strong manger to which he was tied he had nearly bitten to pieces, and so violent were his paroxysms of rage and pain that in a short time he tore asunder his lower jaws, severing some of the arteries, which caused the blood to flow so profusely that death put an end to his sufferings before morning.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1849.

The American mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, arrived at New York yesterday, from Southampton, England, with two days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. She brings London dates to the 26th of March.

The Hermann left Southampton on the evening of the 26th ult., and has 120 passengers and a very valuable cargo, from Bremen, Havre, and England.

The intelligence is important.

The war has actually broken out in Italy. The effort to make the king of Prussia Emperor of the Germanic Empire, was unsuccessful. The vote for, was 252; against, 283. The Gager ministry immediately resigned.

The cholera continued to progress in Ireland. In Paris, it had carried off one or two men in office.

Sir Charles Napier left London on the 27th, for the East Indies.

There had been very little change in the markets during the two days preceding the Hermann's departure, in consequence of Sunday intervening. The British funds rose a little on change on the 24th. The last quotation for consols is 91 1/4. Foreign shares and Railway stocks were rather lower. The produce markets were low and unchanged.

A change of ministry was anticipated.

The amount of gold received by various mercantile houses at London, was about £40,000 sterling.

All efforts used by the Governments of France and Great Britain, to renew the armistice between Sardinia and Austria had failed, and hostilities would therefore be recommenced and carried on with great vigor on both sides.

Although the European sympathies were so strongly enlisted on the side of the Italian cause, yet it was generally feared that King Charles Albert would be beaten by his powerful enemy, who with an army ten thousand strong, meditated a direct march upon Turin, there, as Radetzki's manifesto stated, to negotiate terms of peace.

Latest accounts from Hungary state that the Imperialists were not making much headway against the Maygars, as success had lately crowned the arms of the latter, and the Austrians had several times been beaten with considerable loss. The proposal to appoint the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, was rejected by the Frankfort Parliament. This unexpected decision caused great excitement, and would, it was feared, lead to unpleasant consequences between Russia and Austria.

The Republic of Palermo had rejected the constitution and proposals made by the King of Naples.

The French and British fleets were about to withdraw, and the Sicilians were preparing for hostilities, which would immediately ensue.

The King of Naples would with great difficulty keep his throne, as a formidable insurrection was about breaking out in Calabria, and the Neapolitans were themselves unquiet.

The French Government had received telegraphic despatches announcing that the Sardinian army had crossed the Ticino on the 20th, in three divisions. On the 21st, the Austrian army had passed the same river, and experienced some resistance. It was supposed that King Charles Albert would be forced to recross the river Ticino, but a great battle would be fought on the plains of Verelli. A French expedition of twelve thousand men was ready to sail immediately, should the Austrians set foot in the Pontifical States.

SARDINIA.—The Piedmontese Gazette quotes a letter from Como of the 16th, stating that the Austrians have evacuated that place, and carried off the boilers of the steamers, to make them useless to the insurgents.

FRANCE.—The Assembly, on the 24th, brought to a close the debate of the law on the clubs, which was finally adopted. The third and conclusive reading will take place after five clear days. By this law clubs are interdicted, but publish meetings for the discussion of political subjects, which have not the character imputed to clubs by the present law will be permitted. It is contended that this law will have no other effect than to abolish the name of "club." The clubs will still exist as private societies.

A Paris letter of Sunday, the 25th ult., says:—Great agitation prevailed in Paris last night and yesterday afternoon. Attroupements were collected in various quarters. The town was patrolled by strong detachments both of cavalry and infantry during the night. A popular movement for to-morrow continues to be spoken of. The troops were everywhere under arms yesterday and last night. These who are quartered in the Banlieu and the detached forts round Paris, have been consigned to their barracks for the last two days.

THE WAR IN SARDINIA.—We have received despatches from our correspondent at Turin, of the 21st, which supply us with some important and interesting intelligence of the commencement of the war. A bulletin had just been published at Turin, by the Minister of the Interior, announcing the passage of the Ticino and the march of the Piedmontese army into Lombardy. The headquarters of the king were at Treviso, a small town on the Piedmontese bank of the Ticino, close to the road leading from Novara to Milan. It was by the bridge upon this road, leading to Buffalora, that the army crossed the river. The passage was unopposed, the Austrians having retired from that point.—The road to Milan was reported to have been crowded with the Austrians and their baggage and munitions in full retreat.

Advices have been received from Voghera, of an attack made by the Austrians upon the Piedmontese, who defended the bridge of Mezzana-Corte, near Pavia. The Austrians were repulsed, after which the Piedmontese partial-

ly destroyed the bridge. This news was received by telegraph from Alexandria, on the 21st.

Late on the 21st, the Minister of War received a report that the fourth division of the army, led by the Duke of Genoa, had advanced as far as Magenta, in Lombardy. When the division approached the bridge at Buffalora, the King himself advanced suddenly to its head, and was the first man to cross the bridge.

The recent reverses experienced by the British arms in India, are attracting the attention of the whole civilized world, and as the Sikhs are a people comparatively unknown to Americans, we copy the following intelligible account of their origin and present position, from the Chronotype:

The Sikhs are the disciples of the British in the art of war, and very apt scholars. Some forty years ago, when the British troops pursued one of the rebellious rajahs of Hindostan through their territories, these fierce and fanatical people were particularly delighted with the artillery service, and took to it with a grand passion. They have ever since been accumulating guns and training themselves to use them. Had they not also adopted the fashion of drinking rum and brandy, the fierce battles they have fought might have turned out quite differently, and given vastly greater trouble to the British arms.

The Sikhs were originally nothing but a religious sect. About three centuries ago a religious teacher arose in the Punjab, who endeavored to unite what he deemed the best features of Mahometanism and Hindooism, into a system which should reject east and the greater part of the superstition. These come-outers were for many years pacific, and their frugal habits and the obligation which they imposed upon the rich members to support the poor, gained them many converts. At length their fierce spirit of propagandism led one of their leaders to give them a military character, and they became formidable against their Mahometan and Hindoo neighbors. They acquired cities, villages, and extensive territory. The government into which they at first fell was a sort of federative republic. But the stronger of the equal chieftains, called Singhs, or Louas, soon began to tyrannize over the weaker, and in 1808 the whole Sikh confederation was consolidated into a Monarchy under Runjeet Singh, a prince of great ability and of despotic sway. He was shrewd enough to cultivate the friendship of the British, and was their much valued ally, a protection to their northern provinces. On his death in 1839, a number of candidates for the succession appeared, and the British journals would have us believe that their government honestly and carefully abstained from any interference with the quarrels which ensued. But if they did not foment them, it was the first time they ever failed to take advantage of native dissension to advance their own power.

Suffice it to say, that the claimants of Runjeet's sceptre soon reduced themselves by bloody murders to Dhuleep Singh, the supposed son of Runjeet, by a certain Sikh Lola Montes, a minor, and his cunning old uncle, Gholah Singh. The British favored the minor and his dancing mother. In the meantime, the army of 75,000 men whom Runjeet had disciplined in the highest style of European tactics, could not be idle, or submit to the whims of a woman or a child.—It assumed a sort of republican control of itself, and the consequence was that chivalrous attack upon the British which resulted in its defeat and the glory of Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough. The army was disbanded in form and the Sikhs were reduced to British Protectorship at an expense to them of \$1,000,000 or more per annum. There can be but little doubt that the British government, as a government, is a far more perfect article than the native, but it is also far more costly, that is, to the producing people. The people have to pay not only for their own protected princes, but for the British agents and troops who protect them. It seems to have been on account of this burdensome tribute that Moolraj, the Governor of Multan, rebelled, and caused the horrible siege, of which the last English mail bore the account. The British journalists adjure all desire to annex the Punjab to extend their Indian territory, yet a writer in the Edinburgh Review very distinctly admits that the war in the Punjab is popular in India, that is, with the British in India, on account of the increase of service and patronage which it will cause. That is the secret. The British rulers in India do not want territory, all they want is tribute—\$1,000,000 per annum for protecting a Sikh race.

ANNUAL LETTINGS OF MAIL CONTRACTS.—The Postmaster General requests us to say that the bids received for the mail service in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, are now in this course of examination, and that he will be prepared on Wednesday, the 18th of April, to open the books and announce to those interested the state of the proposals preparatory to the making of the decisions awarding the contracts. Like past proceedings will soon after take place in respect to the new routes advertised for contract in the other States of the Union.—[Nat. Intelligencer.]

STATE FINANCES.—The board of Civil Commissioners of this State, report that the debts due for repairs prior to the 1st of December last, amount to \$220,338 10, and that the sum of \$200,558 38, including \$35,285 for bridges will be required to keep the improvements in repair during the current fiscal year, making an aggregate sum of \$550,971 48, required to pay old repair debts, and to keep the Railroads and Canals in repair to the 1st of December 1849.