



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, April 26, 1849.

The Legislature of this State, previous to its adjournment, passed among others, the following measures, which are of general interest.

The new appropriation bill provides for the payment of the interest on the State debt in current funds, instead of the depreciated currency heretofore so much complained of. It also authorizes the re-issuing of relief notes to the amount of those already out, which latter are to be called in and destroyed; and suspends for the period of three years the clause of the old act, by which \$50,000 of those notes were to be destroyed every three months. The measure, it is said, will save the State \$70,000 to \$75,000 per annum in interest.

Provision is made for avoiding the inclined plane on the Columbia Railroad near Philadelphia.

The same law provides for the completion of the north branch of the Pennsylvania Canal.

The revenue bill, it is estimated, will bring into the treasury from \$200,000 to \$500,000 from sources not heretofore drawn upon.

Provision is also made for a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the State debt.

The Common School System is to be re-organized, as well as the Militia System which is so altered as to dispense with parades, substituting a small tax on all liable to service and who do not belong to volunteer associations.

Resources of Lehigh County.

The *Lehigh Register* is urging among other improvements, a railroad between Allentown and Easton, which could be constructed at a grade of less than six feet per mile, the elevation of Allentown being only 100 feet above the Delaware at Easton. The agricultural exports of the county are estimated at \$600,000, consisting principally of wheat and flour. There are two establishments for the manufacture of pig iron, in which anthracite coal is used. One of them, the "Crane works," has three furnaces, and the other, the "Allentown iron works," has two. There are also two furnaces in the county in which charcoal is used. The quantity of pig metal manufactured annually amounts to about 27,000 tons, which at \$25 per ton comes to \$675,000. Iron ore is found in a large portion of the lime stone formation of the county, and if there were a market for it more than double the quantity now consumed, would be employed. The population now probably is over 20,000, and fixing the number of square miles at 390, it would average little more than 76 individuals to each square mile. There are a large number of flouring mills in the county, no less than six or seven being within one mile of Allentown.

Twenty-five acres of land in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, were recently sold for \$25,000.

Caval Commission.

The time is coming when the Whigs must begin to look about them for candidates for the fall election. The battle in this State will be fought on the Canal Commission; and it is, therefore, all-important that we should exercise great care and discretion in the nomination of a candidate for that office. To make a good selection, it is necessary that the claims, qualifications, and availability of the different gentlemen whose friends may bring them forward, should be spoken of and discussed; but it should by all means be done in a spirit of liberality, courtesy, and an entire regard for the great result. The Locos are already marshaling their broken columns, and will try to present as good a front as possible; but their efforts will prove abortive, if the Democratic Whigs will but throw energetic and harmonious action into the campaign. We have heard but few names suggested for our nomination. A correspondent at Harrisburg, for whose judgement of political information we have great regard, says that "there is a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Fuller, member of the House of Representatives from Luzerne county, for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Fuller is an excellent man, and no doubt would make a very good officer. His character and qualifications are unexceptionable, and his nomination would be well received in all sections of the State.—*Lebanon Courier*."

Gen. LESLIE COOMBS has just married a Rhode Island lass, and they have gone to Washington.

Arkansas Election.

The latest accounts from Arkansas, (*Little Rock Gazette* of the 5th,) give Wilson, the Whig candidate for Governor, 19 majority, as follows: Roane 3,035; Wilson 3,057. Nothing short of the complete and official returns will settle the important question of 'Who's Governor?'

It is now said that the rocks in California are solid gold. One has been discovered so large that it took a dozen yoke of oxen to turn it over. The Mormons claim it as their own, and undertake to prove by a passage in Jeremiah, that it is their heritage.

Rumored Defalcation of Ely Moore.

The *Courier & Enquirer* of the 23d inst. thus states the case, which has given rise to the report of Mr. Moore's defalcation:

"On Saturday J. Prescott Hall, Esq., the newly appointed U. S. Attorney for this District, made a motion in Court, which was grounded on the probable defalcation of Mr. Ely Moore, the U. S. Marshal, to the amount of \$18,500. Some time since the brig Lawrence was libeled at this port by the United States, on the ground of having been engaged in the slave-trade, and the U. S. Marshal took charge of her by virtue of his office. She had on board the sum of \$20,000 in specie, which Mr. Moore placed in bank as a special deposit, the law requiring that the money should be paid into Court, but he preferred keeping it in that manner to save the half per cent. which would have accrued to the Clerk, as his fee for the custody of it. Soon afterwards Mr. Moore transferred the special deposit to his own private account, and on Saturday Mr. Hall moved that the Marshall pay the money forthwith into Court, where it rightfully belonged, but on an examination, into his private account at the bank, it was ascertained that he only had fifteen hundred dollars on deposit. An order was then made that unless he pay the money into the Court on that day, an attachment would issue against him on Monday. On inquiring at the office of the Clerk on Saturday afternoon, we were informed that the money had not yet been paid, and our readers can guess as well as ourselves of the probability whether it ever will be."

Whining Office-Holders.

The *Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer* a Hunker paper is out on the office-holders of its party for the ridiculous whining and mawkish sycophancy, with which they have been seized since the inauguration of the new President. After introducing the following lamentation: "O that mine head were water, mine eyes a fountain of tears, &c." as applicable of course, to only those who know they deserve removal, the editor gives his opinion of Father Ritchie and the others, in following racy manner:

"There are crying times in Washington about these days. The Union brings us the most sickly accounts of whole departments assembling and joining in a general boo-hoo at the fate which has overtaken them. The old man Ritchie is chief crier. His heart is full (as well as his pockets) and it overflows like the inundation of the Nile. He knows no democracy but the papsuckers at Washington, and he thinks by publishing their tribulations the whole nation will be melted into tears. Poor old man! his time to bellow for himself has yet to come. He has been stuffed to repletion with pap, and his paper, the exclusive organ of the South, has teemed with Government provender and abuses. On its merits as a national paper it could not have lived a month, but on the good will of a southern administration, backed by the treasures of the people, it has grown insolent and fat.

"The last crying assembly officially announced by the Union, was that of 'Old Cave' and his loving deputies: It must have been an interesting sight to see this testy old tyrant, whose heart, if he had any, long since turned into half stone, try to raise a tear. It would take external applications, such as onions, smoke, and horse-radish, to 'raise the moisture' in such an eye. You might as well attempt to make a 'tiger titter.' But the clerks, those \$1,000, \$2,000, and \$3,000 clerks might have felt the titillations upon the pocket nerve to such a degree as to really boo-hoo.—Very likely! They had to whine themselves into place, and it is very proper they should whine themselves out.

"Now if Father Ritchie supposes the people care one fig about all such kind of troubles at Washington he is greatly mistaken. They do not spend their money, time, and exertions simply that a few cormorants may fatten on the spoils. The great mass of the people care nothing about office. All they want is a good government, and these accounts in the would-be government organ of the groans of office-holders in Washington, are sickly and disgusting. Somebody must hold the offices and discharge the duties, and under a democratic administration we claim this should be done by democrats. But when the people have in a constitutional way declared for a change, die game, submit like men, and not go out of office blubbering like a lout."

A Galaxy of Whig Cities.

Every City in the Empire State is Whig!—This has never before been the case at the same time. Look at them:

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| Buffalo, | Schenectady, |
| Rochester, | Albany, |
| Auburn, | Troy, |
| Syracuse, | Hudson, |
| Oswego, | New York, |
| Utica, | Brooklyn. |

We may say, in addition, that more counties have a majority of Whig Supervisors, and the aggregate number in the State is greater than ever before! We point with pride and pleasure to those gratifying indications of public sentiment.
(Albany Evening Journal.)

Missouri Twins.

The children of Mr. Benjamin Ross, living in Texas co., Missouri, are connected like the Siamese children. They are joined from the breast bone to the abdomen, measure twenty inches in height, and weigh twenty pounds. Their connection is such that they stand face to face, heads coated over with fine black hair, and in all other respects perfect in form and feature.

New Counterfeits.

COUNTERFEIT five dollar notes on the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, are said to be in circulation in Baltimore.

State Bank, Camden, N. J.
3's spurious, altered from State Bank of Trenton. May be detected by the picture of Two Race Horses with Riders, between the name of the Cashier and President.

Bank of Salina, Salina, N. Y.
10's altered from 1's. Vignette two figures—one of which is an Indian.

Bank of Orleans, Albion, N. Y.
3's vig. a country scene, female with sheaf of wheat.

North River Bank, New York.
2's vig. a Female in a sitting posture with a Sheaf of Wheat, Plough, &c. On right end the word "two." Dog, Key, and Safe, between officers' signatures. Signed A. B. Henry, Cash. The genuine is Halsey.

Middletown Bank, Middletown, Ct.
10's altered from 1's. Vignette of the 1's and altered notes, Female, Sheaf of Wheat, &c.

Somerset County Bank, Somerville, N. J.
5's altered from 1's. The true 5's have Red Backs.

10's altered from 2's. Vignette of the 2's and altered bills, a Man lighting a pipe—cattle, country scene, &c. The true 10 is quite different.

Bank of Susquehanna Co., Montrose, Pa.
5's spurious. The counterfeiters have between the Officers' names, a locomotive—the genuine a Female head. The word Montrose, in the bad note, commences immediately over the middle of Pennsylvania—the genuine over the end of the same word. In the bad notes there is a medallion on each side of the vignette, the true notes have none.

New Swindling Operation.

Mutilated notes on several of our city Banks, but particularly the Commercial, have been passed lately. Some of these are in three pieces pasted together, and are nearly an inch shorter than they should be; thus five notes are made out of four. We have been requested by the Cashier of the Commercial Bank to say that that Institution will not redeem any bills thus mutilated, and it will be well for the public to refuse all such when offered, and in this way the object of the manufacturers will be effectually defeated.—*Bicknell's Reporter*.

A law for the re-organization of the Militia system passed the Legislature, by which we believe annual trainings are abolished, and a tax of fifty cents imposed on all who are not members of volunteer companies. We have not yet seen the bill, nor do we know its exact provisions, nor when it takes effect.

Another Whig Measure Claimed by the Locofocos.

The bill to exempt \$300 worth of property from levy and sale for debt was introduced by Mr. Johnson, Senator from Erie, and passed through both branches by Whig votes. Yet the *Pennsylvanian*, and other Locofoco organs, claim it as a Locofoco measure, well knowing that it was violently opposed by leading Locofocos. The bill originated with Mr. Johnson, as did several other measures, now claimed by the Locofocos, which we shall refer to hereafter. It was carried by him through the Senate, and his influence aided its passage through the House, notwithstanding Locofoco opposition. These facts can be found on the journals of the Legislature. Will the Locofoco organs publish them?—*Harrisburg Tel.*

The *Washington Whig* says, that Mrs. John Quincy Adams is lying dangerously ill.

A MONSTER CATFISH.—Yesterday we were shown a monster catfish, beautifully preserved in a neat glass case. When alive, its weight was 168 pounds, and its length five feet five inches.—It was caught near Cincinnati, and is a rare curiosity in this section of the country.—*Daily News*.

"Where is the Home Market."

The *Pennsylvanian* with a recklessness entirely its own, asks "Where is the Home Market?" and adds, that "the prices of grain are going down rapidly, as if only to verify the historical fact that grain always commands the worst rates when the Whigs are in power." The answer to the question is plain. The ruinous measures of the late administration have destroyed the home market by crippling every branch of domestic industry, thereby limiting the power of consumption, not less than the means to buy; while the foreign market, to which our agriculturists have been told to look, and which, in seasons of famine, afforded tolerable prices, are now abundantly supplied from other sources. Is it at all singular that under such circumstances, with supplies pressing upon the sea-board markets, and in the face of declining prices abroad, the products of the farm should be dull of sale? It is one of the effects of Locofoco policy, long foreseen, and it will become the *Pennsylvanian* to taunt the farmer under an injury of its own infliction.—*Daily News*.

An Odd Affair.

We find in a New York paper a strange account of a cat there, down whose throat a mouse jumped completely, when puss was trying to catch it.

How it happened cannot exactly be described, but so is the fact, the mouse contrived to leap down the cat's throat, and arrived living and without broken bones in her stomach. The cat fed to the farthest corner of the cellar, and kept up such appalling sounds of agony for an hour, that the whole neighborhood were attracted to the spot. At last the mouse ceased to course through puss's internal regions, and yielding to necessity, laid down and died. This quieted matters and the crowd dispersed.

"Father, what does the printer live on?"—Why, child? "Because, you said you hadn't paid him for two years, and you still take the paper!" "Wife, put that child to bed: he's an everlasting talker."

Political Grave.

We have frequently heard it remarked that the office of Canal Commissioner was the political grave of every man who accepted it. The remark may be true in every case, but we think Israel Painter intends giving his depth which has not been reached by any of his predecessors. Should he continue as he has begun, his political grave will be like the one described by Senator Hanegan for President Polk, "so deep that the hand of the resurrectionist will never reach him."
(Huntingdon Journal.)

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.—George Baldwin, Postmaster at Great Bend, Pa., has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing the mail of sundry missing letters. Upon his arrest, he is said to have confessed the crime, and he was committed to jail in default of bail.

The Exemption Law.

The following is the act recently passed by the Legislature, to exempt three hundred dollars' worth of personal property from sales or execution or distress for rent:—

An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sales on execution, and distress for rent.

Sec. 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 in lieu of the property now exempt by law from levy and sale on execution issued upon any judgment obtained upon contract; and distress for rent, property to the value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all wearing apparel of the defendant and his family, and all Bibles and school books in use in the family, (which shall remain exempted as heretofore,) and no more, owned by or in possession of any debtor, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution or by distress for rent.

Sec. 2. That the sheriff, constable, or other officers charged with the execution of any warrant issued by competent authority, for the levying upon and selling the property, either real or personal, of any debtor, shall, if requested by the debtor, summon three disinterested and competent persons, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to appraise the property which the said debtor may elect to retain under the provisions of this act, for which service the said appraisers shall be entitled to receive fifty cents each, to be charged as part of the costs of the proceedings, and property thus chosen and appraised, to the value of three hundred dollars, shall be exempt from levy and sale on the said execution or warrant, excepting warrants for the collector of taxes.

Sec. 3. That in any case where the property levied upon as aforesaid, shall consist of real estate of greater value than three hundred dollars, and the defendant in such shall elect to retain real estate amounting in value to the whole sum of three hundred dollars, or any less sum, the appraisers aforesaid shall determine whether, in their opinion, the said real estate can be divided without injury to or spoiling the whole, and if the said appraisers shall determine that the said real estate can be divided as aforesaid, then they shall proceed to set apart so much thereof as in their opinion shall be sufficient to answer the requirement of the defendant in such case, designating the same by proper metes and bounds, all of which proceeding shall be certified in writing, by the said appraisers, or a majority of them, under their proper hands and seals, to the sheriff, under sheriff, or coroner, charged with the execution of the writ in such case, who shall make return of the same in the proper court from which the writ issued, in connection with the said writ: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to effect or impair the liens of bonds, mortgages, or other contracts, for the purchase money of the real estate of insolvent debtors.

Sec. 4. That upon the return made of the writ aforesaid, with the proceedings thereon, the plaintiff in the case shall be entitled to have his writ of venditioni exponas, as in other cases, to sell the residue of the real estate included in the levy aforesaid, if the appraisers aforesaid shall have determined upon a division of the said real estate, but if the said appraisers shall determine against a division of said real estate, the plaintiff may have writ of venditioni exponas to sell the whole of the real estate included in such levy, and it shall and may be lawful in the latter case, for the defendant in the execution, to receive from the sheriff or other officer, of the proceeds of said sales as much as he would have received at the appraised value, had the said real estate been divided.

Sec. 5. That the twenty-sixth section of the act, entitled "An Act relating to executions," passed sixteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An Act in regard to certain entries in ledgers, in the city of Pittsburgh, and relating to the publishing of Sheriff's sales, and for other purposes," passed twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and all other acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the fourth day of June next, and shall apply to debts contracted on and after that date.

Minnesota.

This new territory, for which a Government was formed at the late session of Congress is represented as one of the richest and most beautiful portions of the globe. Its name is just beginning to be familiar, and yet thousands of families have already emigrated thither and established homes for themselves on its virgin soil. The water power in the territory is said to be inexhaustible. Mines of copper, lead, and iron

are abundant. It embraces within its borders all the natural advantage necessary to a great State. The act organizing this territory, which recently passed Congress, binds it on the North by the British possessions, East by the State of Wisconsin and the Mississippi river, South by Iowa, and West by the Missouri and Whiteearth rivers. Provision is made for the division of the territory, if Congress see fit. The government is to be organized in the usual manner, consisting of a Governor, Secretary, and legislative Assembly. The two former hold office for four years. The last consists of a Council elected every two years, and an Assembly chosen annually, on the principle of universal suffrage. All law enacted by this body are to be submitted to the United States Congress, and if disapproved are annulled. The act contains the usual provisions for a territorial judiciary establishment. The Governor's salary is fixed at \$1,500, but he receives \$1000 additional as superintendent of Indian affairs. The salary of the Secretary and each of the Judges is \$1,800. The *Per Diem* of members of the Legislature is three dollars, and the sessions are limited to sixty days. The laws in force in Wisconsin at the date of its admission into the Union remain in operation in the new territory until modified by the Legislature. The Legislature is to hold its first session at St. Paul, at a time to be named by the Governor, and thereafter wherever it may establish the seat of Government. The Governor appoints the time and place for holding the first election of members, as also of a Congressional delegate. All subsequent elections are to be regulated by the territorial law. The act appropriates \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings at the seat of Government, and \$5,000 for the purpose of a library. Minnesota is about twice as large as Kentucky, and it is doubtless destined to become one of the most powerful members of the confederacy. Its population is rapidly increasing, and in two or three years they will be knocking at the door of the Union, for admission as a sovereign State.—*(Louisville Journal.)*

Morris Canal Company.

The Legislature of New Jersey having passed an act authorizing this Company to issue preferred stock to cancel the last loan, a meeting of the stockholders was held at Jersey City on Monday last week. The attendance was quite large, and 15,000 shares held in the city of Philadelphia were represented. There was little opposition made to the acceptance provided the bondholders should make another advance of \$500,000, to be secured by a preferred stock; but to the simple acceptance there seemed to be much objection. The Tribune says: "Those who advocate this new loan, urge that the present bonds are void from usury, and that unless the holders of them consent to make the new loan and accept the preferred stock for all, and thus make the whole business legal, they cannot obtain anything from the Company. After a warm debate, the meeting adjourned to May, after electing the following Board of Directors: J. I. Coddington, J. C. Green, George W. Edwards, of Philadelphia, H. McFarlan and Samuel H. Brookes."

A law was passed during the late session of the Legislature of New Jersey, increasing the pay of petit jurors from 75 cents to one dollar per day.

The Postmaster General has now on file 7000 applications for post-offices—380 for situations in the Department at Washington, and 76 for Riding Agents; six being the number employed. There are some 16,000 post-offices in the United States.

The Hinchman Case.

The jury in the case of Morgan Hinchman, against Samuel Ritchie and others, for damages for confining him, Hinchman, in the lunatic asylum at Frankford, rendered a verdict on Saturday last. The verdict was sealed, and was substantially in this form:—"We find in favor of the defendants, Anna W. Hinchman, Philip Garret, Dr. Joshua Worthington, William Bidde, Thomas Wistar, jr., Benj. H. Warder, and Dr. John D. Griscom—and against the rest of the defendants, Samuel S. Ritchie, Edward Ritchie, John M. Whittell, John Lippincott, John L. Kite, George M. Elkinton, and Elizabeth R. Shoemaker, we find in favor of the plaintiff, and assess the damages at ten thousand dollars." The case occupied five weeks, and the jury were out four days making up their verdict. The result of the trial is in accordance with public opinion, excepting only that the damages are less than was generally supposed, from the character of the evidence.

Philadelphia Market.

Tuesday April 24, 1849.
There is a better feeling manifested in the market; the export demand for Flour continues limited, and only 6a700 bbls. good brands Penn'a and Western have been taken for shipment at \$4 50 per bbl. For city consumption there is a moderate demand at \$4.50a4.62 1/2 for common and choice brands, and \$4.50a5 for extra and fancy brands. Rye Flour—small sales at \$2.75a2.87 1-2 per bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted; sales of 500 bbls. Penn'a at \$2.50; some holders, however, decline selling at this price. Grain—There is a good demand for Wheat, and prices are firm; sales of 3500 bus. good and prime red at 100a102c., and white at 105c. Rye—A small sale of Penn'a at 57c. per bu. Corn is in good demand, sales of 6a7000 bus. Southern and Penn'a yellow at 54a56c. Oats are dull; sales of Southern at 28a29c., and Penn'a at 22a34c. per bu. The Cotton market is firm, but the transactions are limited. Whiskey is more inquired after, and prices have slightly advanced, sales of bbls. at 20c., and bbls at 21c.