



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 7, 1849.

We observe by the Eastern papers of last week, that the Town Councilmen of that place have assessed a borough tax of half a cent on the dollar of the valuation of taxable property.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Two individuals calling themselves Wm. Basbinder and Wm. Colbert, were arrested and committed at Hagerstown, Md., a few days since, upon the charge of passing counterfeit money. In the bed of one, at a hotel, \$780 of the spurious notes were found, mostly in 5's of the Harrisburg Bank, of Pennsylvania, letter H, dated March 4, 1815, and some of the North-western Bank of Virginia, letter L, July 1847. Paper light, and engraving badly done in both cases.

Newspapers in Europe are not as cheap as in this country. The German dailies cost from \$22 to \$26 per annum.

Elopement.

We copy the following from the Belvidere Intelligencer of Thursday last.

An incident of unusually painful nature occurred in Lower Mt. Bethel on Sunday last. It appears that an individual aged about 45 years, styling himself Dr. Andrews, has been for some time travelling through this county and in the adjoining district of Pennsylvania, under the pretence of practising medicine. In the course of his travels, he forced himself into the family of a wealthy farmer in Lower Mt. Bethel, Pa., proposing to effect a cure of a son who was afflicted with a white swelling. The parent after much persuasion permitted the quack to take the case in hand; but when the treatment had been fairly tried and found ineffectual, he requested the empiric to cease his visits. He refused to do so, until he received a fee of \$100. As this was denied, the Dr. vowed revenge, and to procure it, resolved upon kidnapping or enticing away a young daughter of the farmer; and it was not long since he was baffled in an attempt of the same kind. On Sunday last, having laid his plans, and obtained the assistance of a number of confederates, he for the second time seized her, within a short distance of her father's dwelling, placed her in a carriage and left with so much rapidity for parts unknown, as to completely elude all pursuit. The parents, it need not be said, are plunged in the deepest grief at the incident: and their anxiety is enhanced by the worst suspicions as to the moral character of the impostor.

The next Apportionment.

It will be the duty of the next Legislature to apportion the State for Senators and Representatives, and this duty will render the session one of more than ordinary importance. The Whigs should therefore be active, and select their best men to represent them. They should resolve, moreover, to secure a clear majority in the lower House, as the best means of securing the State against another disgraceful gerrymander, to which, if they have the power, the opposition will resort.

There were in New York on Monday last, reported twenty five new cases of Cholera and nine deaths.

Herkimer county, New York, and adjacent counties, have been covered with myriads of pigeons. The sportsmen have made great havoc among them.

The New Orleans papers mention as a new danger from the overflow of water, the large number of snakes which have been brought into the streets from the swamps—many of them of the most venomous kind. Two persons, a man and a boy, had been bitten while wading in the water, and died from the effects.

The Illinois Locofocos are now putting forward John A. McClelland, for the vacant seat in the U. S. Senate, abandoning both Breeze and Shields.

Moving.—A constant stream of drays and other vehicles, laden with household furniture, was yesterday to be observed coming from the inundated districts. Multitudes of persons have already deserted. The population of the city will thus necessarily be crowded into a space much too small for its accommodation. The result of this must be discomfort and inconvenience, at least. It may be much worse. Every one agrees that crowding a great number of persons into a small space, is productive of effects very deleterious to health. Such may be the case in the present instance, yet being forewarned we are forewarned, and therefore take active measures to avert an evil which our neglect would at least aggravate. N. O. Crescent, May 23.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have adjourned after a session of four days. Here is a good example to follow. We never heard that Rhode Island was deficient in laws. She even at one time had a double set—two Legislatures, two Governors, and two Constitutions!

Strawberries are 25 cts. a quart in Baltimore; green peas, 37 cts. a peck. Ripe cherries are abundant in Norfolk, and have reached New York.

FROM EUROPE.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last says the Telegraph announces the arrival at Halifax of the steamer Niagara, with a week's later news from Europe. Up to the hour of putting this paper to press, however, we had received only the annexed despatch, giving a view of the Liverpool markets on the 19th ultimo:

A better feeling prevailed for grain and flour.—Baltimore and Philadelphia flour 23s. to 23s. 6d.; best Ohio 24s. Corn had further advanced; white 32s. to 33s.; yellow 34s. to 36s. per quarter.—Sales of American wheat at 5s. 10d. to 7s. per bushel. There was a general decline in all kinds of provisions; prices receding; markets well supplied.

No improvement in commercial affairs; money plenty. Consols closed for the week at 91 5-8 French three per cents, closed at 58fr. 80c; five per cents 88fr 95c. The chief demand for American securities was on German account.

There was great complaint from the manufacturing districts of the smallness of profits on goods sent away.

A second despatch gives us a glimpse of the political news, as follows:

The election for members of the French Assembly took place on the 13th. In Paris nine Socialists and nineteen Moderates were elected. The result in no other department had been ascertained. M. FAUCHER, the Minister of the Interior, had resigned, and it was supposed the other Ministers would shortly follow suit.

The French army had not entered Rome. The Italian question had been further discussed in the French Assembly and the Ministry again defeated by a majority of 38. It appears from the debate that no instructions had been given Gen. Oudinot to enter Rome. On the contrary, he was expected to remain at Civita Vecchia, to march to the city only in case of necessity.

The French Government had written to London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Venice, strongly deploring the interference of Russia in Hungarian affairs, and saying that it will put a stop to it by diplomatic means; and in case of failure, will apply to the National Assembly for advice.

The brave Hungarians are still victorious, and apparently defying the combined powers of Russia and Austria. They are said to be within a few days' march of Vienna, to which the Russian army is marching with the utmost speed. It is supposed a terrible battle will take place there.

The Neapolitans had again been defeated. Sicily is again in a state of insurrection.

The Danes have suffered another defeat, and it is supposed have accepted the mediation of England.

There has been renewed disturbances in various parts of Germany. In Frankfort the revolutionary movement is more and more decided.

A Singular Request of a Man Condemned to be Hung.

Since the conviction of Conrad Vintner, for the murder of Mrs. Cooper, in Baltimore county, Maryland, and his confinement in his cell, awaiting the expiation of his crime upon the gallows, he passes most of his leisure time in performing on the accordion. Fearing that all hope for the commutation of his punishment for the forfeiture of his life upon the gallows to the Penitentiary for life is in vain, he is composing a dirge which he asks permission to perform, on his way from his cell to the place of execution. A most singular request, truly, and one which will no doubt be readily complied with.

Thus is Life.

If we die to-day, the sun will shine as brightly, and the birds sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended for a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought to our memories. "Is he dead!" will be the solemn inquiry of a few, as they pass to their pleasure or their work. But no one will miss us, except our immediate connexions; and in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them.

Thus shall we all, now active in life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years not a living being can say "I remember him." We lived in another age, and did business with those who have long since slumbered in the tomb. This is life. How rapidly it passes! O, blessed are they who are held in everlasting remembrance.

The Rush for Minnesota.

It is said that accommodations cannot be had at the hotels in St. Paul's at any price, so great is the rush of emigration. A gentleman who recently returned, states that some of the strangers there have provided themselves with tents, being the best accommodations that can be procured at present; men are doing their own cooking, and overseeing the household affairs. Board is \$5 per week, whether you sleep on a bed or under a counter.—Chicago Journal.

A Good One.

A Correspondent of the New York "Spirit of the Times" relates the following:—Some years since, a Carolina lawyer, yet living, undertook to convince a Methodist preacher of some celebrity, that his manner of preaching, in threatening his auditors with damnation, was injudicious; and that arguments and exhortations of a milder character would be more successful. After listening patiently, the preacher replied—"My friend! you are mistaken. Sin is a terrapin—you may exhort, admonish, even kick him, and he will not move, but merely draw his head within his shell, and your labor is lost—but place a coal of fire on his back, and he travels."

Farther Items from California.

The New-York Tribune of the 2d inst., says:—From JOHN PARROTT, Esq., U. S. Consul at Mazatlan, who is now at the Astor House, we have obtained some interesting items of late California intelligence, in addition to those which he kindly furnished us yesterday. Mr. Parrott, we may remark, is intimately acquainted with all parts of California, and gives a more thorough and satisfactory account of affairs than any one who has reached here since the discovery of the Gold Region.

He informs us that the ruling idea of the country is the wealth so unexpectedly opened to it.—Government is scarcely thought of; all other interests are swallowed up in this absorbing mania for gold. A Convention has been called to meet in August, for the purpose of effecting a political organization, but it will not be able to do much. There has been considerable complaint among the inhabitants that the laws of the United States have not yet been extended over them. They are however too strongly bent on digging to take the trouble of forming a Constitution of their own.—Gen. Smith is unsupported by any military force, and can do nothing at present.

In the gold districts a tacit system of individual right has been agreed upon, and is preserved with the most honorable exactness. Each man who enters upon new ground has the privilege of marking out eight yards square and digging upon it so long as he chooses; his premises are never invaded. He is at liberty to dispose of his right either by sale or lease, or drop it entirely and try a new locality. The sense of justice among the miners has thus far prevented all trouble or dispute.

The moral effect of a general enrichment of the whole population, is worthy of notice. In the absence of all law except such as is administered by the Alcades, hundreds of persons have voluntarily discharged debts contracted many years ago, and which their creditors in many cases had given up as hopeless. A man who is industrious and temperate has no difficulty in obtaining credit to a large amount.

The U. S. ship Ohio will proceed to Mazatlan shortly, that the crew may have their stipulated term of liberty out of the reach of temptation. It is nevertheless feared that a great part of them may succeed in escaping.

Mr. Parrott exhibited to us a number of interesting mineralogical specimens from California and Mexico. In addition to samples of gold from the wet and dry diggings, he brought a piece of coal from the surface of the bed just discovered on the coast, between Monterey and San Luis Obispo. It is of bituminous character, and is found in great abundance. It was tried in a blast furnace on board the Ohio and proved to be of very good quality. We also had a sight of a genuine ruby, picked up in the diggings. It is the first one found, of a pale crimson color, and about the size of a pea cut in half. Mr. Parrott intends to have it cut and set in a ring of California gold. He also brought with him specimens of cinnabar, the ore of quicksilver, containing 50 per cent. of the metal, and some very fine samples of silver ore from 30 to 75 per cent. Some of these were imbedded in prismatic feldspar, in crystals of an amethyst tint. Among other curiosities we noticed an ear of corn from the Sierra Nevada, 9,000 feet above the sea. It was about four inches long but the grains were upward of an inch in length. This corn is said to yield remarkable crops, and its cultivation in this country is worth a trial.

Mr. Parrott considers the introduction of Slavery into California as an impossibility, from the nature of the case. The inhabitants are all strongly opposed to it, and no man taking slaves with him would be able to keep them long. He is of the opinion that the territory must of necessity become a free State, with or without the action of Congress.

Tobacco and Mortality.

At a meeting of the Academie des Sciences, a paper was brought forward by M. Carbonnel, upon the effect of tobacco on the workmen employed to make cigars and prepare tobacco. It would appear that out of 420 females whose husbands followed the occupation, 356 had twins; but with regard to health, out of 1000 workmen 340 became emaciated to the highest degree, and 64 in a secondary manner.—French paper.

N. Y. & E. Railroad.

The section between Binghamton and Owego will be open to the public on Friday of the present week. Great preparations have been made by the citizens of Owego to impart eclat to the occasion; and what they attempt, they accomplish.—Both the Governor and the Lieut. Governor of the State of New York, will be present, together with many other persons of eminence.

Warning for Calithumpians.

In Dark county, Ohio, a number of individuals have been indicted and found guilty of riot, in serenading a wedding party with tin-pan music. The Judge (Hol) in his charge thus comments upon the custom:—

"Some of the witnesses have spoken of a custom in that neighborhood to honor weddings with music of this kind. Such a custom is illegal; it belongs not to civilization, and should not receive the sanction of a court and jury sitting in a civilized community. It has been said that—

'Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.' It must indeed be a savage breast that can be soothed by the hideous sounds of cow-bells, horse-fiddles, rams'-horns, and like instruments rattling, ringing, and commingling together, and interspersed with the occasional explosion of gun-powder."

A compliment to John Smith.

A traveller who has published a sketch of his journey from Eaton to Wilkes Barre, in the Eastern Sentinel, compliments very highly JAMES ELY of Roscommon, and JOHN SMITH of Pocono, as accommodating landlords, whose tables furnish every thing a traveller could ask. Especially does he pay a high compliment to the heart of John Smith. It seems there was aboard the stage an Irishman, thinly clad, and evidently moneyless. At Smith's the passenger, except him, had a sumptuous dinner.—As they were getting into the Stage to resume their journey, it was noticed that Smith called the Irishman into the house. The traveller thus chronicles what followed:—

"In a short time the driver called 'all aboard' and Pat came out of the house on the porch, his mouth full, eating as fast as he could, and his hands full of bread and butter and cheese. He got into the stage and off we were, Pat saying—'Ah but that landlord is a clever man. I suppose he saw I was hungry and he thought I had no money and he gave me as much as I could eat and a ha'p'orth he charged me for it—and well he did not, for I had nothing to pay him for it but my thanks—may the Lord bless him, Dutchman as he is, for being so kind to a poor Irish boy.' Amen, said I, John Smith is a good fellow."

A rich and merited compliment, many will say who knew John Smith. How many there are in this world who would take from a poor man his last cent for a drink of grog, and then bid him begone, but John Smith finding one hungry, gave him that which was better, because he had no money wherewith to buy it.

Mechanics' Lien.

The Supreme Court of this State on the 22d ult. made a decision of some importance to many of our readers. Judge Coulter delivered the opinion. It was in the case of Landis et al. an appeal from the District Court of Lancaster; and derives its interest from the fact that it makes the distinction between building a new house and repairing an old one. The Court say, "In the case before us, it was essentially, practically and ornamentally remodeling and repairing an old house. The front wall was taken down to the cellar, and the roof taken off except the rafters; but there stood the other walls on the same spot, and the foundation—the front wall was modernized and deprived of its old fashioned and pent roof—the floors remained. Every passer-by would say Mr. Howett has remodelled and repaired his old house."

"The lien of the mechanic and material man ought not to be extended beyond the terms of the statute, because it is often a secret lien, extending back from the date of its entry and publicity, over-riding honest and fair judgments."

"The decree of the court below is reversed, and the clerk of this court is directed to make a decree awarding the money to the other lien creditors according to their priority on the record."

IF SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE.—A nice young gentleman, not a thousand miles from this, after a long and assiduous courtship, found himself, one bright evening the betrothed of a pretty girl, the very pink of modesty. One night he was about to take his departure, and after lingering about the door for some time in a fidget of anxiety, declared and protested to Miss Nancy, that he could not and would not leave until she kissed him. Of course, Miss Nancy blushed beautifully red, and protested in turn, that she could not and would not do that. She never had done such a thing and never would until she was married—so now he had it. The altercation and debate became deeper and exciting, until the betrothed buffed outright, and declared if he couldn't kiss her he couldn't have her—and was marching off. She watched him to the gate, and saw the "fat was in the fire," unless something was done.

"Come back, then, said she coaxingly, 'I'll split the difference with you—you may squeeze my hand!'"

List of Whig Office-Holders ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On the Eastern Division Canal	0000
" Western Division Canal	0000
" Portage Road	0000
" Columbia Road	0000
" Delaware Division	0000
" Susquehanna Division	0000
" North Branch	0000
" West Branch	0000
Total	00000

We believe this to be an accurate statement; but in order to leave no room for a charge of misrepresentation in the matter, we invite any of our Locofoco contemporaries to point out any errors we may have made, and we shall promptly make the correction.—Hollidaysburg Register.

We suppose if the Whigs should get a majority in the Canal Board, and appoint a dozen or twenty men of their own party to offices on the public works, a simultaneous howl of "proscription" would be sent up from the whole Locofoco press; just as we now see in reference to appointments by the general Administration.

Land Warrants.

The whole number of land warrants issued up to the 1st of May, was 55,000 of 160 acre warrants, and 1,000 of 40 acre warrants. A close estimate of the whole amount issued and to be issued is 85,000 160 acre warrants, and 5000 40 acre warrants, leaving 30,000 of the latter yet to be issued. There are about 9,500 applications before the Department. The new applications average 10 per day, and the issues about 140 per day.

New Hope Delaware Bridge.

The mortgagees of the New Hope Delaware Bridge company, have taken possession of the bridge in consequence of the company having failed to pay the interest on their mortgages. Since the stoppage of the Company's banking operations, a year ago last December, scarcely any money has been received for toll but their own notes, which were not bankable with the mortgagees. The mortgages, with the interest due, amount to nearly \$19,000, and one held by the Messrs. Halcombe, of Huntendon county, N. J.

THE CHOLERA AT THE WEST continues, though several towns heretofore afflicted are now exempt, among them Louisville, and Maysville, Ky. There were 128 cases at St. Louis during the week ending at noon on the 22d—a decline of 78 from the preceding week, though in the latter few days the mortality had greatly increased. There were 68 cases of cholera and 10 deaths, on steamer Atlantic, arrived at St. Louis with 300 emigrants. Two cases of cholera had occurred at Hannibal, Mo., down to the 17th. The cholera had re-appeared at Nashville on the 24th—six out of nine cases proving fatal. Six or seven new cases, with two deaths, occurred, in the lunatic hospital at Lexington, Ky., last Thursday. Among the California emigrants, though there were some cases near the towns, 80 or 90 miles out there was no sickness.

THE COMMERCE OF ENGLAND.—The merchant fleet of England numbers between 24,000 and 25,000 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,000,000. London alone, in 1847, had belonging to it 3,000 merchant vessels, with crews amounting, in the aggregate, to 35,000 men and boys; and the custom duty of that port in 1844 was above £11,000,000. So great an amount of shipping and commerce was probably never before concentrated in any single port of the world. The official value of the imports into Great Britain from her colonies in 1842 was between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000.

GOING THE WHOLE FIGURE.—Major Lewis Figg, of Nelson county, Ky., who claims to be the real and genuine "Peumseh killer," offers himself as a candidate for the Convention to remodel the constitution of that State. He announces that he will not only advocate the election of judges, magistrates, &c., &c., by the people, but will also go for the election of preachers, schoolmasters, tavern-keepers.—As to sheriffs, constables, &c., he regards them as nuisances, and says he will go for abolishing them. He considers it quite antimodernistic to grant any set of men exclusive privileges, merely to bedevil and harass other people about paying their debts, while they never pay their own!

A FAIR HIT.—There is quite a strife in Bridgeport to see who can build the highest steeples. The Congregationalists say that they will have the highest steeple in the State. A few days since one of the Congregationalists met an Episcopalian, and pointing to their new church, now in the course of construction, he remarked, "There, look at that high belfry—We shall put 160 feet more on the top of that, and thus have the highest steeple in the State." "Yes," replied the Episcopalian, "and you would probably make it still higher if you could, but that is as high up as your society owns." Albany Exp.

RUNAWAY MATCH AND DEATH.—A colored man, accompanied by a white woman, who had eloped together from the northern part of the State, arrived at Cincinnati on the 16th instant, were both seized with cholera on the 17th, and both died and were buried in one grave on the same day. A sad finale to a strange elopement.

LARGE CALF.—A cow belonging to Cyrus W. Wilkins, of Middletown, Mass., had a calf a few days ago, which weighed one hundred and thirty pounds at its birth.

Colored Physicians.

We are informed that Messrs John V. De Grasse of our city, and Thomas J. White of Brooklyn, two of the colored medical students of Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me., have received the degree of M. D. at the close of the last term. Mr. De Grasse was a student of Dr. S. R. Childs, and Mr. White a student of Dr. W. C. Roberts, both of this city. Notwithstanding the doors of the Medical Colleges of this city were barred against them, they have pursued a regular medical course, and now have their diplomas in hand, intending to go to work in their respective cities. They are young men of intelligence and moral worth.—N. Y. Tribune.

The steam-engine, that grand invention of modern times, is a machine involving great power with constant motion. What power is to the steam-engine, life is to the living machine; or rather life is power, which, through the intervention of machinery, produces regular and sentient action. This machinery, like that of the steam-engine, is susceptible of disarrangement, and must in time, wear out. Both require attention to keep them in good condition; each have governors, condensers, escapements, valves, &c., all at work, and all important; and accident to either weakens or destroys its motions. The human machine, from its superior, complex, and delicate contrivance, is easily disarranged. Remove the obstructions, lessen the friction, let the valves work freely, and health is again restored. To effect this, use Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, which have attained great reputation for their curative properties. They remove from the system all seeds of disease without irritating it, and are, therefore, suited to all constitutions, and in all stages of complaint.

For sale by T. Schock, who is the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg; see advertisement for other agencies in another column.