



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 6, 1849.

Union Bank, at Dover, N. J.

The Sussex Register of the 1st inst., says an attempt has been made to discredit the bills of this Bank, and something of a run upon the institution has taken place; but the prompt redemption of all the paper presented, re-assured the public mind, and the bank retains, as it doubtless deserves, the confidence of the people.

Taxing Emigrants.

A meeting of citizens favorable to taxing emigrants was held in Philadelphia, on Saturday last. Judge Jones presided. A memorial was read, to be presented to the next Congress, praying the granting of the power to the different Legislatures to appoint a Board of Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all foreign emigrants arriving at their respective ports, providing a hospital for the sick, and a place of temporary accommodation for the indigent amongst them, where they may have the means of personal cleanliness, food, clothing, and lodgings, until they obtain permanent situations. The Commissioner term shall be extended to five years. In order to secure the funds for this object, a tax of \$1.50 per head on every emigrant, is proposed.

Dreadful Stage Accident.

A stage coach fell some 60 feet down a steep mountain, (in crossing the Alleghenies for Pittsburgh one night last week.) when it was stopped by a tree, which prevented it from falling 50 feet further into the Youghogony river. Two of six passengers were killed, Mr. Clarke an old gentleman of Cincinnati being one. The passengers who were all more or less hurt, ascribe the accident to gross carelessness in the driver.

Yankee Sailors Exhibited.

A Yankee vessel, called the Alert, being lately off the Tarrary coast, sent a boat's crew ashore for wood; but as they did not return, the captain sent a second and a third boat, neither of which came back. While the vessel was cruising about in the vicinity some two weeks later, the boats returned, and the sailors reported that on going ashore they had been seized by the natives and exhibited through the country as curiosities, until the exhibitors were tired, when they were set free, and returned. They were treated with the utmost kindness.

Smuggling goods into Mexico from this country appears to be an extensive business.—The Matamoras "Buen Publico" says that it knows from reliable sources that 60,000,000 yards of cotton goods, valued at 4,000,000 have been imported into Brownsville, on the American side of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, during the past year, and adds, "there is no doubt whatever that these goods have not been consumed in Brownsville, nor is there a doubt as to their having been introduced clandestinely into our country."

TARIFF LECTURES.—It is said that a series of lectures on the Tariff, and kindred subjects, will be delivered in New-York this winter, under the auspices of the American Institute. This is an excellent movement.

The Pittsburg Iron Convention assembled on Wednesday, Nov. 21st. Hon. James Rodgers, of Ohio, presided, assisted by Vice Presidents from a number of States, including Wm. P. Robeson, of New-Jersey. Hon. Andrew Stewart addressed the Convention at length, on Wednesday, and there were interesting discussions on Thursday and Friday, when the body adjourned. The resolutions express views similar to those adopted by the New-Jersey Convention, and committees were appointed to memorialize Congress to change the ad valorem principle of the Tariff.

In connection with this movement, we learn from Washington, through the reliable correspondent of the Tribune, that the incoming Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, will contain some scathing exposures, both as regards the Warehousing system and the frauds that have been perpetrated upon the Government under the ad valorem system of collecting the revenues of the country. Mr. Walker's financial and free trade fame will vanish into thin air, and it will be proved that his theories and reasonings are as great a bag of wind as ever emanated from a public functionary making the slightest claims to statesmanship.

J. M. Beck, who formerly resided at Harrisburg, has written a letter describing the events which led to his arrest as a rebel by the government of Baden, for his share in the late insurrection. He was first imprisoned on the charge of high treason by the government of Darmstadt, but succeeded in escaping to France. The breaking out of the Baden insurrection induced him to join the revolutionary army as a private soldier. He was soon made an aid-de-camp to the Commander of the German Polish legion, with the rank of first lieutenant, and in this capacity was in the garrison of Hastedt till that fortress was compelled to surrender, after a siege of two months. For six weeks he was confined, with others, and suffered the most cruel treatment. At length he was released through the intervention of our consul at Basle, Switzerland, M. George Countie, of Northampton county, in this State.

Profits of Slavery.

A writer in the Louisville Examiner, has clearly shown by statistics, that slavery has diminished the wealth of Kentucky for the last eight years.—In those counties where the number of Slaves has increased the most, the amount of taxable property has decreased the most. From 1840 to 1849, the whole increase of taxable property in the State, has been only five hundred thousand dollars; and in eight adjoining counties where the number of slaves has increased the most, the accessible property has decreased five millions. In four counties where the slaves decreased, the value of property increased \$1,347,668.

Removal of the Seat of Government of Louisiana.

By a proclamation of the Governor of this State the seat of government was to be removed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge on the 1st inst., in accordance with an act of the last Legislature.

The state of parties in the Legislature of Louisiana, will be as follows:—

	Whigs.	Locos.
Senate,	14	18
House,	54	43
	68	61
Whig majority,	7	

Look Out.

We learn that a stranger last week attempted to pass in Milford, Penn., a one dollar bill purporting to be on the Farmers' Bank of Wantage. He was told that this Bank had not yet issued any bills, and was permitted to go on his way without any measures being taken to make him explain how he became possessed of the fraudulent note. This circumstance renders it probable that a fraud upon the public has been matured, and is now being industriously carried into effect north and west of us. Let the people be on their guard. The Farmers' Bank of Wantage is not yet in operation and of course has not issued the first dollar.—Sussex Register.

We understand, that by the death of the late John Potter, his son in-law Com. Stockton, has received an addition of \$24,000 per annum to his already enormous income. The annual income of the Commodore can hardly be estimated at less than \$100,000, and is probable more.—Mid-dletown Point Banner.

A contemporary announcing the marriage of an editor, says he was always of the opinion that editors had just as good a right to starve some man's daughter as any body else.

An Accommodating Editor.

The editor of the *Bankum Flagstaff* advertises that he will receive, in payment for subscription to his paper, all sorts of dicker, such as "potatoes, corn, rye, oats, eggs, beans, pork, grits, hay, old rope, lamb's wool, shovels, honey, shorts, dried cod, catnip oil, but not bark, paints, glass, putty, hemp, snake-root, cord-wood, live geese feathers, saxafax, dried apples, hops, new cider, axe-handles, mill stones, hemlock gum, bacon and hams, gangshang root, vinegar, pumpkins, ellacompaine, harness, ashes, slipper yellow bark, clams, manure, and all other produce." "The *Bankum Flagstaff* is edited by Wagstaff, and published every now and then; in one of the departments of "Old Nick."

Cholera in Philadelphia.

From an official statement of the Board of Health, it appears that the first cases of this disease were officially reported on the 30th of May, and the last on the 8th of August, a period of eighty-one days. During this time, 2141 cases and 747 deaths by cholera were reported, the highest number being on the 14th of July—54 cases and 32 deaths. Of the 214 patients admitted into the ten hospitals, which were temporarily established in the city and districts of Philadelphia, 278 were whites, viz: 138 males and 92 females; and 66 were blacks, viz: 33 males and 33 females.—Among them were reported 84 Americans and 106 foreigners. As far as the reports showed, there was an excess of patients of intemperate habits of nearly 50 per cent., and almost all these cases proved fatal. Of these 214 cases, 111 or about 32 per cent were fatal. The total ratio of deaths during the prevalence of the epidemic, was one in about every nine hundred. The whole number of deaths from diseases of the bowels, other than Cholera, during the season, was 1049, being nearly three times greater than in 1846.

Growth of the Debt of the United States.

On page 170 of the American Almanac for 1850, a very reliable work, issued by Little & Brown, of Boston, the publishers of the revised edition of the laws of the United States, we find this table of the national debt:

1845	\$16,801,647
1846	24,256,495
1847	45,659,659
1848	65,804,450

From this it would appear that, between 1846 and 1848, our national debt increased \$41,547,955.

The man Manufacture.

What with the inventions of science and the skill and boldness of operators, who in this age defy accident and time, and restore the body, no matter how mutilated, to the exercise of all its original functions. The most remarkable case of this kind we have noticed is that of Leuit. —, the entire left side of whose face, including the upper and lower jaws and teeth, were shot away in a skirmish in the Everglades. Through the skill and perseverance, however, of Dr. A. C. Castle of this city, his terrific mishap is entirely remedied and he is as well as ever he was. Several very distinguished dentists had declined the job as wholly impracticable, yet Dr. Castle has succeeded in it most completely.—Tribune.

Alabama U. S. Senators.

The Legislature of Alabama have elected Wm. R. King and Jeremiah Clemens, as Senators of the United States from that State. Mr. King is at present a member of the Senate, his term expiring in 1855. Mr. Clemens, who is a Taylor democrat, is chosen in place of Benj. Fitzpatrick, whose term expires in 1853. Mr. Fitzpatrick was the regular locofoco nominee for re-election.

SILAS PARSONS, Whig, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by the Legislature of Alabama on the 20th ult.

A Curiosity.

Thomas C. Lancaster, says the Lewisburg Chronicle, advertises in the Pinesdale Democrat, to be seen at the Lancaster Hotel, "a species of the Male and Female Cow, both joined together, with 6 legs, the Female Cow having 4 legs as usual and the male having but 2, one fore and one hind leg, the hind one turned backward, both the male's legs coming out on the top of the neck of the female, just in front of the shoulder blades and hang on the left side of the female Cow, but the head of the male Cow connects on the right shoulder blade of the female with only a part of a tail to both."

The Hon. Horace Mann, who presided at the late National School Convention in Philadelphia, closed his Valedictory address with the following admonitory passages:

If we fulfil the duties we have assumed, this meeting will prove one of the most important meetings ever held in this country. If we fail in our respective spheres of action, to fulfil those duties, this meeting will be the ridicule and shame of us all. By itself, it is a small movement; but we can make it the first in a series that shall move the whole country. It begins here upon the margin of the sea; but we can expand it until it shall cover the whole continent. However insignificant in itself, it is great by its possibilities. To the eye of the superficial observer, beginnings are always unimportant; but whoever understands the great law of causes and effect, knows that without the feeble beginnings, the grandest results never could have been evolved.

He who now visits the North-western part of the State of New York, to see one of the wonders of the world—the Falls of Niagara—may see also a wonder of art not unworthy to be compared with this wonder of nature. He may see a vast iron bridge spanning one of the greatest rivers in the world, affording the means of transit for any number of men or any weight of merchandise, and poised high up in the serene air, hundreds of feet above the maddened waters below. How was this ponderous structure stretched from abutment to abutment across the raging flood? How was it made so strong as to bear the tread of an army, or the momentum of the rushing steam car? Its beginning was simple but its termination is grand. A boy's plaything, a kite was first sent into the air; to this kite was attached a silken thread, to the thread a cord, to the cord a rope, and to the rope a cable. When the toy fell upon the opposite side, the silken thread drew over the cord, and the cord the rope, and the cable, and the cable, one after another, great bundles, or fascia, of iron wire, and these being arranged side by side and layer upon layer, now constitute a bridge of such missiveness and cohesion, that the mighty Genius of the Cataract would spend his strength upon it in vain.

Thus, my friends, may great results be educed from small beginnings. Let this first meeting of the National Association of the friends of Education be like the safe and successful sending of an aerial messenger across the abyss of Ignorance, and Superstition and Crime, so that those who come after us may lay the butments and complete the moral arch that shall carry thousands and millions of our fellow-beings in safety and peace, above the gulf of perdition, into whose seething floods they would otherwise have fallen and perished!

Important Reminiscences.

It will be recollected that a speech made by Senator Dix, of New York, some time since, contained an extract from the Diary of John Quincy Adams, proving that in 1820, the members of Mr. Monroe's cabinet unanimously agreed that Congress had the power to prohibit slavery in the territories. Mr. Calhoun was a member of that cabinet; but when this reminiscence was adduced he denied its accuracy. This denial gave rise to a bitter controversy, particularly between Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun; and this controversy has induced Chas. F. Adams to give more elaborate extracts from his father's diary. These extracts are deeply interesting and conclusive. They show, 1st. That the power of Congress over slavery in the territories was fully discussed in cabinet council. 2d. That while some of the members of the cabinet doubted whether the prohibition could be enforced after the territory became a State, not one of them expressed a doubt in regard to the authority of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territory. 3d. That the doctrine now maintained at the north, was then acquiesced in by the south; for no fault was found with either Messrs. Monroe, Calhoun, Crawford or Wirt, (all southern men) for having admitted the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories.

A Gleam of Sunshine.

We are disposed to give credit to whom credit is due, and therefore express our gratification on learning that a few of the more indigent and needy bill-holders of the Susquehanna county Bank are likely, at some time not very remote, to realize payment for its notes held by them. An assignment, we learn from a reliable source, of certain real estate in Tioga county, N. Y., valued at several thousand dollars, has been made by the Directors to C. L. WARD and HENRY DRINKER, to secure the depositors and the class of bill-holders to whom we have referred, including widows, infirm persons and young ladies, who were bona fide holders of its notes at the time of the failure.—We commend the decision on the part of the Directors, who seem disposed to do all in their power to afford relief to the suffering, and hope the public will do the same. If all cannot be paid—relieve the most needy, or those whose circumstances render their losses most painful. We hope no one who really comes within the pale prescribed above, will sacrifice much in endeavoring to get rid of the notes of this institution, and especially until opportunity has been given to render the property assigned for their relief, available.—And in thus applauding this laudable decision on the part of the Directors, perhaps we ought, in justice, to say a word in commendation of Mr. WARD, with whom, we understand, the idea originated, and who has done much already to secure the property in question and render it applicable. His course thus far has been very kind, generous and praiseworthy.—Montrose Democrat.

Peter Miller's Estate.

On Saturday last the property in Northampton street, called the "Log Cabin Lot," being three large dwelling houses, was sold to James Titus, for \$9,950. The property known as the "Sauerbier Corner," was bid up to \$10,075, but was not struck off. The lot, corner of Bushkill and Fernmore, 100 by 245 feet, was sold for \$4,200, to McE. Forman.—Easton Whig.

"Say, Sam Johnson, you're a literatum nigga, answer me dis:
"Why am apples like printer's types?"
"I gits dat up."
"Ah, you nembrightened brack man; it causes they're often in pie. Yah yah, yah!"

The Bank of Chester County.

Much has been said and published within a few weeks, about the alleged conduct of this institution in reference to its old issue, or the notes in circulation at the time of the robbery of its President. The following statement, we are assured, presents briefly, but correctly, the conduct of the bank, in this matter, and the reasons and motives by which it has been governed; and we give it as due alike to the bank and the people, refraining, however, for the present, from expressing any opinion of our own on the case as thus presented:

It is well known to the public that the President of the Bank of Chester County was robbed in the city of Philadelphia, on December 23, 1847, of his trunk, containing \$51,160, in notes of the bank. Notice of the robbery was immediately given, through the papers of all the principal cities of the Union, and information of the same left at the offices of the brokers in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, and a large reward offered for the recovery of the money and the conviction of the thieves.

No more notes of the kind stolen were issued, the holders of the notes in circulation, at the time of the robbery, were requested to present them for redemption, and the issue of which the notes stolen were a part, was withdrawn from circulation as rapidly as possible, and their place supplied by notes printed in a different manner. This was done to prevent the thieves from availing themselves of their illegitimate gains, and to save the banks and the community from loss.

After sixteen months had elapsed, when the old issue had been redeemed to an amount beyond what was legally in circulation, and after ample time had been given for every holder of the notes in the Union, to send them in for redemption, the bank published another cautionary notice, stating that recent attempts to push stolen notes into circulation, demand the repetition of the caution; that after the great notoriety of the robbery, and the extent of publication made, such stolen notes cannot be received by any person, without a just liability to a rigid scrutiny into the circumstance, and a defence being taken to the payment of any such notes.

This notice was given under the advice of the most eminent legal talent that could be obtained, and the course received the approval of the most respectable bankers, brokers, and merchants of the city of Philadelphia, and was the course pursued by the Planters bank of Georgia, under similar circumstances, in the year 1841. It was hoped this notice would induce the public to refrain from receiving them as currency, leaving those who still held them to present them for redemption, with a statement of the sources whence they came. Had this been done the thieves and their accomplices could never have made profit of those notes still remaining in their hands.

Some five months after this notice was published, a couple of brokers, of Philadelphia, presented, through their legal counsel, a small amount of the old issue (in the whole \$95.) for redemption. This was withheld for the present, their counsel being unable to give any more specific account of them, than that they had been received by his clients "in the regular course of their business." Suits were brought against the bank before a justice of this county, who, after a hearing, and a night's reflection, intimated to the plaintiffs' counsel that he would give judgment for the defendant. On this intimation the suits were withdrawn.

The plaintiffs' counsel was immediately informed that the bank was desirous of ascertaining its rights, and anxious to discharge its legal liabilities, and that to ascertain those liabilities, it would agree to "a case stated" with the plaintiffs, by which the whole matter could be settled in the cheapest and speediest manner. That proposition has never been responded to in any form.

Soon after the withdrawal of those suits, an erroneous statement of the circumstances of the case that transpired before the justice, appeared in the money article of the *Public Ledger*, which was copied or commented on by various papers in Philadelphia and elsewhere. That article was the commencement of the clamor that has since been followed up by newspapers in various quarters, which, not being conversant with the true facts of the case, have supposed the bank guilty of open repudiation.

The amount stolen from the president, as above stated, was \$51,160; the amount recovered from the thieves, \$39,440; the amount unrecovered \$11,720; and the amount of the old or stolen issue unredeemed is \$9,650.

The Bank has not repudiated, and does not intend to repudiate any legal liability. It redeems all its new issue at the Bank of Pennsylvania, and at its counter, in specie, and redeems all the old issue at the latter place, as fast as presented with such account of them raises a reasonable presumption they are not of the notes stolen.

The Bank, acting under legal advice, thinks it has a right to make such inquiry; and the only point in controversy about the old issue, is the single legal one, whether, after the general and extensive notice given of the robbery, and the repeated cautions against taking the old issue as currency, the bank has the right to make inquiry into the sources whence notes of the old or stolen issue may come for redemption, or whether she must redeem them from all persons and under all circumstances. If the latter is the case, as is contended by some, it would seem to follow that banks may be robbed with impunity and must redeem their stolen notes unchallenged.

The capital of the bank is unimpaired, and her assets sound, and her legal liabilities will continue to be met as heretofore; and as soon as a court of justice shall advise her that the course pursued in illegal, she will instantly change it, and redeem the amount of the old issue yet outstanding, by whomsoever presented, and without inquiry.

Living, however, in a land of laws, she does not recognise an attempt to excite popular indignation, as the most appropriate way to convince her that her course is wrong, but would prefer to be convinced in a way more consonant to the spirit of the laws. This end can be attained by those who think themselves aggrieved, in the easy, cheap, and speedy method of "a case stated," and argued before a court, and if she be found in error, such error will be corrected immediately, and in such a way as to compensate for any injury her course may have caused.—Westchester Republican.

A young Philadelphian who was tempted to visit California, writes back:—"Talk about gold! let me get back once more to old 'Philly,' and all the gold in California won't catch me in such a scrape again. I started with \$380—expended the whole of it and am now digging a cellar, or hole, at \$8 per day, paying \$5 for board and lodging, such as it is."

Benefits of Deep Ploughing.
It has been stated by Prof. Mapes, who has recently been delivering lectures on agriculture in Burlington, N. J., that for every inch of deeper ploughing is now practiced, if adopted throughout that country, and the manure ploughed in, he had no doubt the country would yield an additional hundred thousand dollars. In many parts of Pennsylvania, deep ploughing is uniformly followed by unusually abundant crops.

A Well Governed State.
The General Assembly of Rhode Island, adjourned last Friday week, after a session of four days. A list of the acts and resolutions passed in that time, cover two columns in the Providence journals, showing busy times and due regard for economy.

Henry Clay in Baltimore.

On Thursday last, Mr. Clay arrived in Baltimore, and notwithstanding his desire to avoid a public reception, he was compelled to make a speech.

He said that he always felt at home when in Maryland, the State being the birth place of his better half. He felt afraid that the importance of his return to the Public Councils of the country was over-rated by his friends. He still felt his old devotion to the service of the public, but, at the same time, he felt the weight of time upon him, which unfits him for the active service of his earlier days.

He then alluded to the slavery question, and said there was unnecessary agitation upon the subject. *The evil could never exist in California and New Mexico.* The cool climate, the business of the country, the habits and pursuits of the people forbid it.

He then spoke of the importance of the Union, and said that, contrasted with it, the slavery question sank into nothing. Under all circumstances, he would stand by the Union.

He considered that no question could be of sufficient importance to cause a dissolution, and let the storm come from what quarter it may, he should defend the Union right or wrong.

If it should be dissolved, our country would require no historian. Her history would be written from that of Greece. Men would arise and play the part of Philip and Alexander. There would be foreign alliances, and foreign and domestic wars, until every trace of liberty be lost in this part of the world.

Mr. Clay became quite animated. He spoke with feeling and powerful effect. He thanked the people for the affectionate kindness they had always shown him, and should ever remember it.

He closed amid tremendous and reiterated applause. On Saturday, he arrived in Washington, and, it is needless to say, was enthusiastically welcomed by a host of friends.

A hog has been raised on League Island, a few miles from Philadelphia, which is upwards of 1000 pounds weight. The animal is only 19 months old, and for 8 months has not been able to see, his eyes being completely covered with fat.

No man perhaps, Old Zack himself excepted, has been more grossly assailed within the last nine months, by the *Locofoco* press, than Fitz Henry Warren, one of the Assistant Postmasters, appointed under the present administration. The main charge against him was that he was poor—that he owed debts that he has never been able to pay. And quite recently, we see it exultingly stated in the *Locofoco* press that he was arrested for debt while on a tour in one of the Eastern States this fall. Poverty is a great crime in the eyes of *Locofocoism*. But now we have an offset to this case. A few days ago, the Hon. Robert J. Walker, the great free trade financier, was arrested for a debt of \$3,300, in the State of Delaware, and had to give security before he could go free. While Mr. Warren's arrest was a subject for ribald jests, we presume Mr. Walker's case will arouse the whole *Locofoco* press to an outpouring of indignation against the injustice of the law and the heartless creditor.—Bucks' Co. Intel.

Great Excitement in Boston.

Dr. Parkman of Boston recently disappeared, and in consequence a great excitement arose. His brother-in-law offered a reward of \$3,000 for his recovery. He was a man of great wealth, and was never in the habit of leaving home without appointing the time of his return, and was ever punctual in keeping his appointments. On Friday night, the mutilated remains of a human body were found under the Medical College, in Professor Webster's private room. The Professor was arrested and put in prison. The excitement in the city became so intense that the military were called out to preserve order.

TEXAS.—We have at length the official vote at the late election for Governor of Texas, as counted by the Legislature: Bell has 10,319; Wood 8,764; and Mills 2,632. For Lieutenant Governor, Greer 10,599; Henderson 6,913; Johnson 1,289.

First Town in America.

The National Intelligencer relates the following curious facts, which will be news to many of our readers:

It will seem curious to those who are not aware of the fact, that the first towns built by Europeans upon the American Continent, were St. Augustine in East Florida, and Santa Fe the capital of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home on the shores of New England. There are, doubtless, trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama, that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York were covered with the primeval wilderness.

An Irishman describing a toad, said it was a very queer bird; when it stood up it was no taller than when it sat down, and when it flew, it went with a d—l of a jolt.

Opening of Congress.

On Monday last the Congress of the United States convened at Washington, and from the general aspect of affairs, we presume that a considerable amount of business will be transacted during the session. This is the first Congress under the present Administration, and judging from the firm and unyielding grounds which President Taylor has always maintained in matters which vitally affect the great interests of the country, we doubt not but that he will still exercise that urbanity of character which has ever distinguished his character, but which has been so grossly defective in his immediate predecessors.

We are equally confident that the President will make no compromises which will militate the interests or advantages which would accrue from a rigid adherence to the welfare of the United States, and the dispensation of the functions of his authority. At all events, he cannot make worse blunders than did some of his predecessors.

If Congress succeeded in organizing on the first day, the President's Message was read on Tuesday at noon, and will be circulated throughout the country with great rapidity. We will furnish it to our subscribers next week.—Whig.

California Emeralds.

It is rumored that Col. Fremont has found weightier reasons than gold, for pitching his tent in California. We alluded some months ago to a lot of valuable emeralds sent to this city, and placed in the hands of a lapidary, for the purpose of being cut. They were said to come from Fremont, and it is now hinted that a large number of similar emeralds, coming from the same source, are undergoing the same process. Col. Fremont has, possibly, found the spot from whence the *Montezuma* derived their magnificent emeralds.—N. Y. Sun.