



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 13, 1849.

Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!

Those of our subscribers who have promised us wood in payment for subscription, will please bring it along immediately, as we are in want of the article very much, and unless we get some soon, we'll be obliged to do something desperate!

Out of Season.

The editor of the Bucks County Intelligencer, in his paper of the 11th inst., acknowledges the receipt of a ripe Plum just taken from the tree by Mr. Charles Malaby of Buckingham township, in that County. Mr. M. in a note to the editor says: "As I see you have been toasting big Turneps, long Corn, and green Phas, I herewith send you a Plum of the second growth, which grew on a small tree which I transplanted last spring. It bore at least a peck, and then blossomed about the last of August, and bore another crop. This is one of them."

The Election of Speaker.

The Republic of Monday last, in referring to the ineffectual efforts to organize the House of Representatives, and the clearly demonstrated fact that neither the Whig party, nor the opposition, as a party, have a majority in the popular branch of the National Legislature, and that which ever party, therefore, succeeds in electing a Speaker, cannot claim such election as a party triumph, gives utterance to the following well conceived remarks, in which we fully coincide. We have heretofore, says the Republic, expressed the opinion that, considering all the circumstances of the case, the speakership might be yielded to the Whig party without compromising the party lealty of the Opposition. No administration, ever before, upon the meeting of the first Congress after its installation, has found adverse majorities in both branches.

It is clear that the measures or recommendations of the government will derive no strength from the party composition of either House.—General Taylor will open communications with the national legislature under less favorable circumstances than any of his predecessors, let the House of Representatives be organized as it may. It is therefore conceding little to the popular will which elevated him to the Presidency, to select a presiding officer favorable to his administration, especially as no other party, *per se*, has a majority of the House. In the predicament in which parties find themselves in that branch of the legislature, we would ask if there is any safer suggestion to follow than that which solves a difficulty by paying deference to the popular will, as evinced in the selection of a chief magistrate? The country certainly desires to give the President of its choice a fair hearing. It is not yielding much in this direction to elect a speaker favorable to his administration, however the House may not be strictly so. The executive is prepared for any alternative. We barely throw out the suggestions for such consideration as those who are responsible for the organization of the House may choose to give them.

Pedler Murdered.

We learn from the Independent (Doylestown) Democrat of the 12th inst., that considerable excitement exists in Cayuga county, New York, on account of the murder of a pedler, named ADLER, who is supposed to have been murdered by two sons of a farmer, named Baim, residing in the north part of the county. Adler was a German pedler of choice dry goods and jewelry, and stayed at Baim's house the night before he disappeared. His failing to meet his brother, who is also a pedler, at Auburn at an appointed time, created suspicion, and search was made for him. He was traced to Baim's house, and the two sons were arrested. It was ascertained that they had been in possession of an unusual quantity of jewelry and other goods similar to those carried by Adler.—The body of Adler was found buried about a mile from Baim's house. Adler will no doubt be recollecting by many of the citizens of Stroudsburg.

The State Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, convened at their respective seats of government, on Monday the 2d inst. Those of Missouri and Maryland, will meet on the 31st of December; New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, on the 1st of January; Massachusetts, on the 2d of January; Michigan and Mississippi, on the 7th of January; New Jersey, on the 8th of January; Illinois, on the 14th of January; and Louisiana, on the 21st of January.

Rents and Real Estate in New-York.

The demand for property in Courtland street is said to be increasing. A single floor of one of the spacious new storehouses recently erected, rents for \$3,500! One lot and house was sold at auction on Thursday last, with 28 feet front and 123 feet in depth, for \$29,400; the house itself being regarded as of little value. So says the Journal of Commerce, in an article on the increase of the business on the North River side.

Village lots in Norristown have been sold within the last few days to the value of \$12,506.

Medical Practice.

The great English medical reformer, Dr. Dickson, writing from London, says, that rejecting blood-letting, leeching, and the entire tragic of old practice, he has, earning a professional income of ten thousand pounds a year, given certificates of only nine deaths in the whole range of his practice for four years, and one of those a cholera year.

A destructive fire occurred at Baton Rouge (La.) on the 24th ult., which destroyed about \$75,000 worth of property.

Fish are common in the seas of Surinam with four eyes, two of them on horns which grow on the top of their heads.

New Banks.

We find in the Harrisburg papers the following list of applications for new banks, and re-charter of old ones, that is intended to be made at the approaching session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Kensington Bank, Philada., (additional capital.)	\$250,000
Carlisle Deposit Bank, Carlisle, Pa.	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.	300,000
Miners' B'k. Pottsville, (additional capital)	200,000
Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua.	500,000
Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh.	200,000
Bank of Pottstown.	200,000
City Bank, Philadelphia.	500,000
Dauphin Bank, Harrisburg.	200,000
Farmers and Mechanics' B'k. Allentown.	150,000
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, (renewal.)	
Southwark B'k. Phila., (additional capital)	150,000
Canal Bank, Erie.	300,000
Wellsboro' Bank, Wellsboro'.	150,000
Central Bank, Harrisburg.	500,000
Bank of Spring Garden, Philadelphia.	200,000
W. Branch B'k. Williamsport, (renewal)	
Lebanon Bank, Lebanon, Pa., (renewal)	
Spring Garden Bank, Philadelphia.	250,000
Blair County Bank.	200,000
Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburg.	
Harrisburg Bank, Harrisburg, (renewal)	
Schoykill Bank, Philadelphia, do.	

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania made, a few weeks since, the following important decision under the new law for protecting the rights of married women. 1. The guardianship of females under age is terminated by marriage, and the husband, before the act of 1848, relative to the rights of married women, might call on the guardian to settle his account, and pay him the balance; but that act has worked a radical change in the condition of married women. 2. By the act of 1848, a married woman must be considered as single, in regard to any estate of whatever name or sort owned by her before marriage, or which shall accrue in her during marriage, in any way; and the husband is not entitled to the possession of his wife's funds. 3. The consent of the wife that the husband shall have her funds, being a minor, is of no avail.

Information Wanted, of Alley and Mary Dixon, or Dickerson, both Americans, the former 25 years of age, and the latter 19, as nearly as known, children of John Dixon, dec. They are two orphan girls, and have two orphan twin brothers, William and John, aged 22 years—all of Paterson township. The brothers were indentured by the Overseer of the Poor of said township in 1836 to a trade, and having become of age, are desirous of learning the whereabouts of their two sisters, of whom they have had no tidings since their separation at that time. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brothers, residing at Beemerville, Sussex county, N. J. to which address letters may be directed.

Another Mail Robbery.

On Friday evening, WILLIAM S. HUNT, Postmaster at Erwinna, in this county, was brought to our jail, on a charge of robbing the mail. The circumstances of his arrest are as follows: For some time, complaints have been made of letters containing money sent on the river line between Philadelphia and Easton, never reaching their destination, and Mr. Ottinger, the Post Office agent, was set to work to find out where the fault was. Accordingly, he placed in the mail a letter containing a large amount of counterfeit bills, a genuine three dollar bill, and a half dollar, addressed to Mauch Chunk; and watched its progress. It was traced to the Ewinna Post Office, (but went no farther,) on Thursday evening. Mr. O. went on to Easton, satisfied in his mind where the letter had stopped, and procured three warrants for Mr. Hunt, prepared to take him, upon separate charges, according to the disposition he had made of the letter. Accompanied by an officer from Easton, he came down to Nockamixon, procured the services of Constable Appleback, of that township, and proceeded to the house of Mr. Hunt. When they made known their errand, Mr. Hunt stoutly denied the charge, and said they accused him wrongfully. The Agent proposed to take him into a room and search him, to which he assented.—As they passed through one room to reach another, Constable Appleback, who was behind, observed Mr. Hunt throw aside his pocket book, and picking it up, found all the money deposited by the Agent in the letter, except the half dollar. Mr. Hunt then confessed that he had taken the letter, and had paid out the half dollar in change at his tavern bar—but he denied positively having ever taken anything from the mail before. He was promptly conveyed to prison, where he will have to remain until trial, unless he can procure bail in the sum of \$3,000.

Mr. Hunt has heretofore born a good character for honesty as far as we have been informed; and has stood high among the democracy. He was a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff in 1848, and again for County Commissioner in 1849, and is nominated for either would have been elected. He has held a commission of Postmaster for many years.—Bucks Co. Intelligencer.

New Jersey Railroad.

Commodore STOCKTON has issued an appeal to the people of New Jersey in relation to the joint companies of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, in which he states that he invested the whole of his fortune, amounting to \$400,000, in these companies, under the contract with the State of New Jersey, and complains of the efforts to induce the State to repudiate their contract.

This question has long been a source of interest to the public, because of its involving the line of travel and chief communication between the North and South. The case stands now in this way: The State of New Jersey chartered the Railroad and Canal Companies, and contracted with them that if they (the companies) would pay to the State the interest on \$200,000 worth of stock, and transit duties on all passengers and freight, the State would guaranty to the company that no road should be made through it to compete with their road.—The Legislatures of 1835, 1836, and 1837 reaffirmed the contract. The transit duties now paid to the State amount to about \$80,000 a year.—Tour. Com.

A Depraved Female.

Mrs Miller, wife of Major Miller of the army, now in Florida, and daughter of the Hon. John Norvell, caused some sensation in Western New-York, by the commission, on the 26th ult., as was supposed, of wilful and deliberate suicide by throwing herself from the bridge over the falls at Niagara, connecting the land with Goat Island. She arrived at the Eagle Hotel on the same morning with her boys, one four and the other six years old. Her bonnet was found on the bridge, and her shawl tied to the railing, and three letters were found in her room, one addressed to her husband, another to her father, and the third to the proprietor of the hotel. Subsequent developments have thrown a different light on the matter, showing that the appearance of suicide was merely a ruse to cover the infamy attending her elopement with a man named Blakemer. She has been arrested at Syracuse.

Glorious news from Wethersfield has just arrived from California. A bag of Connecticut onions weighing 80 pounds has been sold at Sacramento city for \$125! A cargo of "gals" from Danvers and Wethersfield, each with a string of onions for a necklace, and a barrel of the same for her dowry, would be received at the mines with tears of joy.

Black lead has been discovered in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pa., by Wm. H. Long, Esq.

Wonders.

What dull, monotonous lives people must have led in former ages, when there were only "seven wonders" in the world to be astonished at! Now, there is a new wonder for almost every day in the year, so that people hardly recover from one pleasant astonishment before they are delightfully immersed in another. The National Intelligencer gives the following account of the latest marvel of experimental science:

We were present a few evenings ago at the Coast Survey Astronomical Station, on Capitol Hill, which was put in telegraphic connexion with Cincinnati, for the purpose of determining the longitude between the two places. The electrical clocks in this city and Cincinnati having been introduced into the completed circuit, every beat at Cincinnati was recorded at almost the same instant on Saxton's revolving cylinder in this city, and every beat of the clock here was recorded in like manner upon Mitchell's revolving plate at Cincinnati. At the moment a star passed the meridian at Washington, by the touch of a key the record of the passage was made upon the disk at Cincinnati as well as upon the cylinder at the Washington station, and the difference of the time of the two clocks would of course indicate the difference of longitude. The distance between the two cities, it must be recollected, is upward of 500 miles; this distance was annihilated and events happening at the one were instantly recorded by automatic machinery at the other. The interchange of star-signals was soon interrupted, however, by the intervention of a cloud at Cincinnati, and the remainder of the evening was occupied by the gentleman present in a philosophical discussion on the subject of the velocity of the transmission of electricity. We were never more impressed with the power of the telegraph to annihilate space, and bring into instant mental communication individuals separated by hundreds of miles.

Chocolate and Broma.

Broma an admirable preparation, alike agreeable to the well or sick, has acquired a reputation which we think it certainly deserves. A few years since a great manufacturer of broma (Mr. Baker of Dorchester, Massachusetts) sought the opinion of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and he was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hospitals, infirmaries, and households generally should always be provided with it.—When gruel, arrow-root, groats, barley, starch, rice, farina and many other things ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, the broma is sometimes relished.—It is believed that those who use it as a daily beverage will have manifest dietic advantages over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were habitually using chocolate or broma neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others in the same families taking their daily potations of tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recalled to mind the statement that the oil-dealers in London have been free from cholera or the choleric symptoms; and it has been further observed here (in Boston) that persons who were taking cod-liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it.—Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear by these statements to have secured those who took them from the shafts of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth while to determine whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities.—Boston Medical Journal.

The most tender-hearted man ever seen was a shoemaker, who always shut his eyes and whistled, when he run his awl into a shoe.

The Home Journal.

In our advertising columns may this day be found the prospectus of THE HOME JOURNAL for 1850; a paper confessedly at the head of those weekly periodicals, devoted to elegant literature in this country. The long experience and admirable talents of its editors, Messrs. Morris & Willis, qualify them to make their journal what it is, a welcome visitor in polite circles, and a favorite wherever cultivated taste seeks for a newspaper which shall please while it instructs and interests while it pleases.—New-York Tribune.

A ROBBER'S CAVE has been discovered in excavating tenth avenue, 81st street, New York.—Some workmen, at the depth of fifteen feet came upon a vault containing two apartments, each room being about nine feet by eight and eight feet high. The roof is arched, the walls are about a foot thick, and covered with cement, and each apartment is of an oval form. Some years ago an old house, which was thought to have stood about a century was burned down. This old tenement was long suspected to be the haunt of robbers, and the cave was probably their sanctum sanctorum, as a square trap door seems to have communicated with the house in question. Nothing can of course be known beyond conjecture, but the discovery has excited considerable interest, and hundreds have visited the cave to satisfy their curiosity.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, December 3, 1849.—In Senate, over forty members appeared and took their seats—among them Messrs. Clay, Benton, Cass, Corwin, Calhoun, Seward, &c. Both Senators from Pennsylvania were present. Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, took the chair. It was ordered that the House be informed that a quorum was present in the Senate—that the daily hour for meeting be 12 o'clock—that Senators be supplied with newspapers as usual—and they then adjourned.

In the House, at 12 o'clock, Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk of last House, called the roll of members, when 233 answered to their names—the absentees being A. H. Shepherd, Thos. B. King, A. J. Alston, David Hubbard, A. G. Brown, M. P. Gentry, G. W. Julian.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Boyd, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, *viva voce*—Messrs. Hilliard of Alabama, Strong of Penna., Duer of New York, and Miller of Ohio, being appointed Tellers. The following was the result of the several trials:

	1st	2d	3d	4th
Mr. Cobb,	103	102	102	102
Mr. Winthrop,	96	95	96	96
Mr. Wilmot,	8	8	7	7
Mr. Gentry,	6	6	6	6
Scattering,	8	9	10	10

The Free Soilers—Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Hove, Preston, King, Root and Tuck—voted for Wilmot on the first two ballots, after which Mr. Booth voted among the scattering.

Cabell, Hilliard, Morton, Owen, A. H. Stephens and Toombs—the bolting Southern Wings—voted for Mr. Gentry, Whig. All the other Whigs proper voted for Mr. Winthrop.

All the Locofocos proper voted for Mr. Cobb. No choice being effected the House adjourned.

Dec. 4.—The Senate met and adjourned without transacting any business.

In the House, the voting for Speaker proceeded through six additional trials, with the following result:

	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Cobb,	100	101	100	99	100	99
Winthrop,	97	97	97	97	97	97
Wilmot,	8	9	9	9	8	9
Gentry,	6	6	6	6	6	6
Scattering,	13	11	12	13	13	13

The changes for Wilmot were made by Mr. Wentworth voting sometimes for him and sometimes for Cobb.

No choice being made the House adjourned.

Dec. 5.—The Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the President of their body to employ a Clerk, as he was unable to read and write by candle light—and then adjourned.

In the House, four more trials were made to elect a Speaker.

	11th	12th	13th	14th
Cobb,	98	97	93	89
Winthrop,	97	97	98	99
Root,	7	7	7	7
Gentry,	5	5	5	5
Scattering,	16	17	20	23

On the last vote, among the scattering were 10 for Potter and 8 for Richardson, both Locofocos. But no choice still, the House adjourned.

Between the 13th and 14th votes, a resolution was offered by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, that the person receiving the highest number of votes should be the Speaker—lost, yeas 210, nays 11. Another resolution offered by Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, that they elect by majority one of the four highest; and if no choice be made, then to select one of the two highest. This was laid upon the table.

Dec. 6.—The Senate met and adjourned.

In the House, Mr. McClernand offered a resolution to adopt the rules of the last House; also to appoint Mr. Boyd as temporary Chairman, until a Speaker be elected. The mover advocated the adoption, and a debate ensued, in which several took part, and propositions were made that Mr. Boyd and Mr. Vinton should preside on alternate days; again that Mr. Giddings should enjoy a part of said honor. The whole subject was laid upon the table. Voting for Speaker was then resumed as follows:

	15th	16th	17th	18th
Winthrop,	101	100	100	100
Cobb,	89	73	66	63
Potter,	10	16	17	18
Richardson,	9	19	25	26
Tuck,	7	8	8	9
Gentry,	5	5	5	5
Scattering,	4	4	4	4

No choice being effected, the House adjourned.

Dec. 7.—The Senate merely met and adjourned. The House proceeded with their efforts to choose a Speaker, with the following fruitless result:

	19th	20th	21st	22d
Cobb,	63	62	66	65
Winthrop,	102	102	102	102
Richardson,	29	28	23	23
Potter,	15	18	19	18
Wilmot,	8	7	7	7
Gentry,	5	5	5	5
Scattering,	4	2	3	2

Crowell, Campbell, and Howe, who had been voting for Wilmot and Tuck, changed to-day and voted for Winthrop.

Dec. 8.—The Senate met and adjourned.

The House made six more trials to elect a speaker, and adjourned to Monday.

	23d	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th
Winthrop	102	102	102	102	102	101
Cobb,	31	16	9	7	6	5
Potter,	29	—	48	—	70	76
Richardson,	23	16	12	6	5	4
Wilmot,	7	7	8	7	7	7
Gentry,	4	5	5	5	5	5
Boyd,	3	14	22	22	17	10
Holmes,	—	40	—	61	—	—
Scattering,	25	25	19	15	13	12

Dec. 10.—House.—The members assembled at 12 o'clock. The Clerk read the Journal of Saturday.

On motion, the balloting for Speaker *viva voce* was resumed:—

	29th	30th	31st
Winthrop,	102	103	101
Potter,	76	77	78
Wilmot,	6	6	6
Boyd,	5	4	5
Richardson,	1	1	—
Green,	10	12	10
Scattering,	19	21	24

Brick Making.

It is stated that a Mr. Wm. N. Sawyer, of Baltimore, has invented, and put in operation, a brick-making machine, which takes in the dry clay, and turns out 40,000 bricks per day, pressed so hard that they can be roughly handled without breaking, and are ready for the kiln without drying.

OHIO.—The Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, notwithstanding the predictions to the contrary, have encountered but little difficulty in effecting an organization.—The Coalition have elected their candidates to all offices, and admitted the Democratic members who were illegally elected from Cincinnati. The Senate is not yet organized.

Post Office Operations.

The Postmaster General, during the week ending the 1st inst., established 21 new post offices, discontinued 4, and changed the location of 5.—One of these, Stockport, Wayne county, Pa., is changed to "Stockport Station, Delaware county, N. Y."

The Foreign Party.

To read the Locofoco papers, remarks the Shippenburg News, one would think that in American labor there was something wrong, and that it was a crime rather than patriotism to try to make the iron we ride over, or daily use, or the cloths that keep us warm. The men who embark their hard earned money in mills are denounced as monopolists, or robbers, and every effort is made to make them odious and unpopular.—To be an American manufacturer is to be, in Locofoco parlance, a plunderer, a thief of other people's labor. Through all the veins of these prints, there runs a bitter hostility to American Labor, American work and Work Men, or the employment of American capital in such works, or for such workmen!

This ever prominent hostility of such persons to American Labor, and to the employment of American Capital, constantly reminds us of the early and later colonial history of this country, when British Governors and English Presses manifested the same sort of hostility. The great struggle of the British Colonies was to prevent the American Colonies from making even a hob nail, much more a yard of cloth; and there was a bitter bewailment sent to England when we succeeded in making homespun, and so saved the necessity of buying it from England.

We never can help thinking, in this business of American Labor, that there is a Foreign Party in this country, and a Home Party. To define which is which, might be severe—but any body can guess.

From the Wilkesbarre Advocate.

Anson V. Parsons.

The gross and scandalous attack recently made by this individual on Governor Johnston, is in perfect keeping with his known character as a man.

Vain, vulgar, and vindictive, a small lawyer and a smaller Judge, of little shrewdness, and less erudition, sum him up entirely. This "Excellent Judge" has been wonderfully smitten of late with a horror of Executive pardons. It is not quite forgotten in this community, that this same honorable gentleman was Secretary of State under Governor Porter, in 1842, and that during the year of his continuance in that office, he signed the pardons of one hundred and eighteen convicts. "Facts are facts." Anson—"behold the beam in thine own eye." Verily thou art a "Daniel come to Judgement."

The records show that during the last three years of Gov. Porter's Administration there were 491 pardons. Under Gov. Slunk there were 350, while during Gov. Johnston's there have been but 116. We are pleased to see that the conduct of the Judge in this matter, meets with the disapprobation of the honest men of all parties.

Politics should never bias the discharge of judicial duty. Two years hence the people electing their own Judges, will grant this man leave to retire.

MILD WEATHER.—The National Intelligencer states that owing to the long continued mildness of the season, in some of the gardens of the District the strawberry vines are supplied with a second crop of blossoms, and that in some of the markets early spring vegetables have been offered for sale.

Population of Texas.

The State Census of the State of Texas shows a white population of 115,501, and a colored population of 42,855. The number of electors in this population is stated at 25,393.

A Lucky Sawyer.

A Mr. Washington Kleinfelder, formerly of Williamsburg, Northampton county, in this State, who started for California last spring, writes home to his friends to the following effect:—Before starting for the golden regions, he bought a set of saw mill irons for \$150, which he took with him. A short time after he landed, he sold his irons for \$900 cash, and made an agreement with the purchaser, to put up a saw mill for him, for which he is to have \$12 per day and boarding, until it is finished, after that he is to receive \$25 per day for attending the mill. This agreement is to last for five successive years. Mr. Kleinfelder's letter fully confirms previous accounts of the enormous quantities of gold found, and says the climate is healthy and clothing nearly as cheap as in the States.

New Counterfeits.

5's on the Sussex Bank, N. J.
10's on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, N. Y.
5's on the Wareham Bank, Mass.
3's on the Belvidere Bank, N. J.
5's on the Essex County Bank, N. Y.
10's on the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston.

10's on the Providence Bank, R. I.
2's on the Fall River Bank, Mass.
10's on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, N. Y.
10's on the Morris Co. Bank, N. J.
10's on State Bank, Camden, N. J.
3's on the Farmers' Bank, of Mina.

100's on the Broadway Bank, altered from genuine 2's. The genuine 100's have "100," and the Comptroller's die on the left end—the altered notes have a picture of the Irving House, and read "will pay one hundred dollars to the bearer." The genuine read, "will pay one hundred dollars to the bearer on demand."

500's on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank