



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 31, 1850.

Sentences for Murder.

In the Senate on Tuesday a week a message was received from Gov. Johnston, calling the attention of the legislature to several convictions and sentences for murder in several counties in the commonwealth. The first is that of Bridgett Harman, who is under sentence in Philadelphia; the second, that of James Hamilton alias James Thackara, in Lancaster, and that of Andrew Callaghan, in Pike county. In neither case has the Governor issued his warrant, because of certain doubts in his mind as to whether they are really guilty of murder in the first degree.

Congress.

Nothing of importance was transacted by Congress last week. Gen. Cass, has delivered a speech, in which he takes strong grounds against the Wilmot Provision, and assumes that it is unconstitutional. The President submitted a message relative to California, giving information, that had been asked for by Congress. He reiterates the views expressed in his annual message, and again recommends that the people of California and New Mexico be allowed to settle the slavery question for themselves.

Hon. Townsend Haines, Secretary of the Commonweath, has been appointed Register of the Treasury in place of A. A. Hall, Esq., who has been made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

A. L. Russell, Esq. Deputy Secretary has been appointed Secretary of the Commonweath, in consequence of the appointment of Townsend Haines, Esq. to a post at Washington.

Large Cargo of Coffee.

The ship Columbia, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th instant, from Rio, had on board 14,900 sacks of coffee of 160 pounds each, being upwards of 2,200,000 pounds, and is probably the largest cargo of coffee ever imported into that city. The vessel and cargo belonging to Boston, and are consigned to Geo. Green & Brother. At the present price of the article, the cargo will yield a profit of \$0 to \$0,000,000.

Glasses with Double Vision.

Mr. Gall, of Albany, has, after a great deal of labor, succeeded in manufacturing spectacles with two distinct visions in a single lens. The one vision is for ordinary distances, the other for remote. The improvement has been examined by gentlemen skilled in such matters, and they pronounce it "good."

The States that are to Be.

Some curious persons has been calculating the area of the territory of the United States not yet organized into states, and finds that we have domain enough for forty-six and a half states as large as Pennsylvania. Of these, thirty five will lie north of 36 deg. 30 min., and will be free states, if that line of compromise were adopted.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

"Lenni Lupee Institute."

The third lecture in the series, to be delivered before this Institute, was delivered by SAMUEL S. DREYER, Esq., on Tuesday evening last, in the Court House, in this place. Subject—"Law." It was anticipated by some, perhaps, that the subject however learnedly treated would savour of dryness; and as remarked—preliminarily by the Speaker—to some would seem better suited as the foundation of a discourse before a class of law students. But all those who had the pleasure of listening to the Lecture, and who anticipated an insipid affair, must have been highly delighted at the spirit of vivacity and humour that was breathed throughout the entire discourse, rendering it a production of rare beauty and merit. It is not my intention to follow the speaker over the vast field contemplated by his subject, but would say, that it was treated in a truly happy and felicitous manner, considering it with reference, either to the magnificent and gorgeous mechanism of the universe—to nations in their intercourse with each other—or to individuals as members of society. And upon the latter, to wit: municipal law, the speaker dwelt at length, and clearly demonstrated, that when the same is wisely framed, and rigidly executed, proves the conservator of our happiness and secures the great rights of men, viz: personal security, personal liberty and private property; and to that we owe all the endearments and pleasures of refined and well constituted society. We have no other source to look for security, leaving physical force entirely out of the question, or no guarantee for the safety of our political or religious institutions; or the welfare of our social compact, but in the wisdom and enlightened patriotism of Legislators, the intelligence and loyalty of Jurors, and the profound learning and spotless integrity of the Bench.

THE DOCTOR.

A bachelor editor in New England, envious these cold nights of matrimonial felicity, says that "any good looking and sweet dispositioned girl of eighteen, with a cash capital of fifty thousand dollars, desirous of emigrating from the barren pasture of Single Blessedness into the fruitful field of Conjugal Enjoyment, can sing 'Meet me by moonlight alone' under our office window, at a quarter past eleven o'clock any evening."

The Boston Mystery.

The N. Orleans Delta publishes an anonymous letter dated Washington, Texas, in which the writer says that Dr. Webster is innocent of the murder of Dr. Parkman, and that he himself is the guilty one, and is on his way to California.

The letter is regularly postmarked and addressed to the Delta, and bears the signature of "Oronake." It is written on coarse paper, and is quite illiterate in its style. The Editors think that it is not a hoax.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

JAN. 21.—In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Walker, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relative to the purchase by the United States of a certain banking house and lot in the town of Erie, to be used as a custom house. On motion, the bill was considered, and passed a final reading.

In Executive Session—Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert Woodward, to be Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong county.

In the House, Mr. Evans moved that 20,000 copies of the Common School Report be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Rutherford moved to add 5,000 in German, when the original motion was adopted as amended.

In Joint Meeting, the two houses elected John M. Bickle, State Treasurer. The vote stood, Bickle 74, Gideon J. Ball, Whig, 60.

JAN. 22.—Neither house did anything of interest, except that they met together and chose a State Printer for the ensuing three years—or rather allotted the printing to the lowest bidder.—Theophilus Fenn got the English and Mr. Weber the German Printing—the former at prices about one-fifth of that paid before the lowest bidder system was put in operation.

JAN. 23.—In the Senate, among the petitions, were several by Mr. Shimer, from citizens of Northampton, for the incorporation of a bank to be located at Easton. Also, from citizens of Lehigh, for the establishment of a bank at Allentown.

Also, by Mr. Fulton, from citizens of York county, for the re-charter of the York Bank.

A bill was read in place by Mr. Crabb, to extend the charter of the Schuylkill bank in the city of Philadelphia, to reduce the capital thereof, and to restore the same by subscription.

The amendments to the Constitution were taken up, when the amendments attached to the original amendment were lost. Various others were offered and voted down, and finally the original bill passed last session was passed through a second reading—yeas 28, nays 3.

In the House, nothing of importance was done.

JAN. 24.—In the Senate, petitions were presented in favor of new banks at Pottstown, Allentown and Easton.

In the House, nothing was done that would interest our readers.

JAN. 25.—In the Senate, the only transaction of general interest, was the adoption of two resolutions offered by Mr. Packer, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax upon State Bonds, and of issuing five per cent. bonds, exempt from taxation, for the redemption of bonds now over due.

In the House, Mr. Schofield presented a bill to exempt homesteads from levy for debt.

Mr. Nickleson presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to furnish a statement of the accounts of the several Chairmen of Library Committees, for the years 1847-8-9.

JAN. 27.—In the Senate, a large amount of business of little general importance was transacted. Mr. Darsie offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform the Senate, whether he has refused to settle the accounts of the Superintendent of Mails, or of the Columbia Railroad, and to furnish him with money necessary to carry on the business of Locomotives, and for work and labor done, and material furnished; and also, whether he has refused payment of monies appropriated for the management and repairs of any other lines of the public works—and if so, to state his reasons.

In the House, the Speaker presented a communication from Morris Longstreth, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, accompanied by a letter from the Norris Brothers, complaining of the non-payment for two locomotives now in use by the State, and of the conduct of the State Treasurer in not having orders drawn by the Canal Board.

Mr. Beaumont offered a resolution to refer the communication to a committee of five members, with power to send for persons and papers, which was discussed by Messrs. Beaumont, W. A. Smith, Steel, and others, and then Mr. Allison moved to postpone the matter until next Monday. This motion was debated by Messrs. Allison, McClintock and Killinger, and then disagreed to—Yeas 37—nays 53.

Mr. Smyser moved to amend by striking out a select committee, and inserted a resolution of inquiry in these words:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be, and is hereby requested to communicate to this House, whether payment of any claim on the Commonweath, has been withheld, and if so, to communicate the reasons for withholding payment thereof; and whether such claims were cases in which money had been specifically appropriated for payment thereof?

After some discussion, the amendment was voted down, 33 to 48, and the original resolution was adopted.

Remarkable River.

The Florida Sentinel contains an account of the examination by a committee of scientific gentlemen, of the river Wacissa, in Florida, with a view of testing its capacity for a water power for manufacturing purposes, and the practicability of connecting it with St. Mark's by a canal. They found water at the head of the river thirty-two feet above high water, in the St. Marks's at Newport. The Sentinel describes the Wacissa river as one of the natural curiosities almost peculiar to Florida. It takes its rise, like the Wakulla, in springs of tremendous volume, forming an immense basin with bold shores, from which it runs in a S. S. E. direction, in a deep and broad stream, about fourteen miles, to a swamp, where most of it disappears through a subterranean channel, by which it is discharged into the Gulf. This river is said to contain a greater volume of water than the Potomac or James river, and like all rivers having a similar rise in Florida, it is affected neither by drought nor freshet, affording one steady, uniform and unvarying current all the year. Any conceivable amount of water power can be obtained by means of the canal proposed, and it will not only be unfailling but unvarying. The committee are of opinion that more than ten times the water power of Lowell can be found there at a small expense.

TOBACCO.

BY O. A. JARVIS, DENTAL SURGEON OF NEW YORK.

(Continued from last week's Jeffersonian Republican.)

The brain constitutes the superiority of man over the animal kingdom. The brain is the seat of the affections, or the mind. Mind is dependent on living organic matter; therefore whatever will affect the physical powers and strength of body, will produce a corresponding effect on the exercise of the intellect and moral powers of the mind.—

We have already seen the powerful effect of Tobacco on the body, especially the nervous system; hence we readily see how it pulls down the guide-board and gives loose to the passions. The stomach is the great centre of the system, and governs or sways all other parts; and the passions also are controlled by it, unless the brain performs its duty. And all will admit that the bodily or animal propensities ought to be in subjection to the reasoning faculties, or mind. Now every person pretending any claim to knowledge in reference to the matter, will "own up" that they believe Tobacco injures its user; and many, perhaps most, say they would be glad to break off the practice; but say they, we "can't do it." Says this one: When I leave it for a time, I feel mad and cross, fretful and uneasy; a dreadful sense of *goneness* in here, a want of something I have not got; I am sure 'twould kill me to give it up, etc. etc. Now the very fact that you experience such "strange feelings," when you for a time deny yourself this article, is the most conclusive proof that it is injuring you; that it is unnatural, and is unaturally killing you. The drunkard, the gormandizer, and all those who by the use of articles not calculated or suited to their nature, acquire perverted appetites, feel these same sensations when not constantly gratifying these acquired and perverted appetites: and we may trace this principle through, but nowhere are such effects found to follow the natural use of articles of food and drink which common sense tells us was by the God of heaven created for man's benefit. Nothing but those natural productions stamped with the command "Taste not," and artificial preparations by the wrongly directed skill of man, will induce habits, cessation from which will leave a bitter sting, and continuance in which will result in premature death. Consider these facts, you who are sceptical concerning the deleterious effects of Tobacco on the mind, and then if you tell me you "don't believe it," I will have good reason to suppose the seat of judgement has been woefully abused.

Many suppose that to leave the practice at once would produce death—we have never had such cases, and it is probable never will; but if the shock is too great to be reasonably endured, and especially if you know angry death is actually embracing you, then feed him a little occasionally, to coax him off by degrees. This however is seldom necessary, and in no case should it require more than from two to four weeks to complete the operation. No matter how firmly rooted the habit, nor of how long standing, leave it; you will never regret the step and never be the loser for so doing. The first requisites are: Knowledge, that it is wrong to continue and best to leave it—secondly: Resolution and determination, to do; moral force to subdue and live down acquired unnatural desires and inclinations. I would not recommend vows and pledges, as possessing assisting qualities; for they are of no avail unless we are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the course we purpose pursuing. When this is accomplished, proceed to regulate systematically all habits of body, especially eating, drinking, and sleeping—if this is neglected you will find extreme difficulty in restoring and at strengthening the mind, which must be aimed at in order to ensure success in the effort to leave the habit under consideration. Never suffer the mind to dwell on the subject, except for the purpose of rendering it still more disgusting and loathsome in your estimation: keep constantly engaged in some useful and if possible, pleasing employment. When you feel this hankering desire for the "sweet morsel," have something else at hand to chew; such as gutta-percha, or gumelatic, in its pure and unprepared state; these articles have no taste, and do not excite to action the salivary glands, but are excellent to chew to exercise the teeth and muscles of the mouth, which, with the aid of the will, renders it comparatively easy to forget the tobacco and let these answer as substitutes. When these are not available, sticks and chips, tender twigs, etc., can well be made to answer the purpose. In many instances it will be found requisite to make use of something that has taste, in which case some different kinds of bark will be all that can be desired; such as water or pussy willow, wild black cherry, peach bark, etc. And especially after every meal—the usual time to indulge in a "smoke," or "chaw"—have something of this kind to clap right in the mouth, before you make a mistake and get hold of the Tobacco. I have known individuals to adopt, and make this plan work to a charm, after repeated trials and failure to accomplish the object by other means: and I venture the assertion, that any and every person addicted to the habit of using Tobacco can with ease, or at least with no great difficulty, give up the practice, at once in most cases, by pursuing the plan here laid down. But do not give up using the article in one way, and change to another; some will leave Tobacco entirely and take to drinking liquor—this is all bad, all wrong, might just as well be in the frying pan as in the fire; it shows great weakness. Never say you can't do it; do not give way to this weakness of mind. It is a noble thing to govern our own passions, to subdue and control self; he who can do it, fails not in any reasonable and lawful undertaking; while he who cannot do it, is a miserable and worthless object of pity in God's universe. In conclusion I would say: Abandon the use of tobacco in all its forms, and resolve never again to indulge in it while you live or have a mortal character to soil.

I will now endeavor, by an appeal to the Ladies, to remind them of their duty in this matter. And while doing so I will try to forget that there are any who tarnish the fair grace of their sex by "smoke" and "snuff."

Ladies, we know you love all that is noble and dignified in man; and as purity is a characteristic of your own nature, you would with pleasure view the development of the same quality in him. This appeal is therefore made with confidence that you will earnestly engage as benefactors of the opposite portion of the race, and in protection of "woman's rights." Yes, we may justly expect this, for you are aware we look to you as critics of our actions; we ask your sanction, or expect your disapproval. Disappoint us not; but in this case pass and execute sentence. That young man, who thinks it is genteel to strut with a segar in his mouth, blowing the smoke in every body's face; or that one with the morsel under his tongue, throwing the foul juice over your parlor, sneaking about to deposit it in some corner, carrying the replenishing stock in his pocket, &c.; if you think it is "genteel," teach him so; if not, but cast one disapproving glance, one cutting frown, and he'll dash it to the earth forever. Fancy the worshiper of the "weed" in the ball room; his mouth is full and overflowing at the corners; if he should so far forget himself while whirling in the giddy dance as to let his lips come in contact with—the wall—it would stain it. If he has occasion—and the privilege—to whisper in your ear, you will be liable to get something beside a "flea" in it. How troublesome it must be: you can't drop your glove, or handkerchief, without its falling in a pool of tobacco spittle: that beautiful dress is sure to fare hard if you kneel, or even sit down in church.—Notwithstanding we see "No smoking allowed," posted up at the door of the cars, the ladies saloon, and other such like places, it does enter there, and traces of the tobacco chewer are visible on every side; and this will continue to be the state of affairs till the ladies set down their foot that it shall not be so. Young lady, what do you suppose that young man would think, and how would he treat you, if he knew you smoked segars or chewed tobacco? Now don't pass it inconsiderately, but guess what he would do under those circumstances. And haven't you the same rights, and should you not exercise them? Has not the wife the same ground to complain as the husband? And what would that man say and do if his wife should be seen puffing the pipe, or with a quid in her mouth and the juice flowing down her face? There would be war, I'm sure. Now ladies, you have the same right, and why not treat them as they would treat you. You have every consideration to compel you to the course. Do you not also admire beauty and purity: is not nature's balmy breath to you ever welcome; do you not seek the enjoyment of nature's charms, her loveliness and her pleasures! Then why not by every possible means encourage all these excellent qualities in your erring brother? Are you not, alike with him, deeply interested in the welfare and happiness of the family, and of those who are to succeed us!

The cause of Temperance has found in woman a willing and able advocate. What we now labor for is a reform no less needed. The serpent's sting is no less fatal, and its victims are far more numerous. Families are rendered miserable; poverty and the curse of crime enter the circle: widows and orphans mourn the reign of this demon power as well as of the monster intemperance. Often is the unsuspecting youth lured from the path of rectitude by the former, till embraced in the folds of the latter: then with two fold force and rushing tread he is hurled into the awful gulf of self-made misery. He drags out a life of wretchedness and wo, dies in disgrace, and leaves to his children their fathers inheritance.

In what reform, whose object is the elevation of man to a higher standard of holiness and right, is not woman first and foremost! Already, in this noble and glorious cause, she is arrayed in conquering force. For her efforts in so important an undertaking, the smiles of heaven and the thanks of men will be her's. For the accomplishment of this object, the removal of this curse from our nation, and from the world, woman possesses greater advantages than ever fell to her lot in any other reform the state of human society ever demanded. Her responsibility is correspondingly great; but we know she will not be idle or inactive; and we may look forward with joy to that day, as not far distant, when the work shall be accomplished, and the reward will follow.

The Canal Commissioners' Report
States that the receipts and expenditures on the public works during the year ending the 30th of November, 1849, were as follows:

Total receipt on Main Line,	1,246,262 05
For tolls and fines on Delaware division,	106,714 24
For tolls, rents and fines on the Susquehanna and North and West branches,	100,301 43
Gross receipts of all the lines,	1,633,277 72
Total expenses,	758,500 87
Net receipts over expenses,	\$874,776 85

The following statement shows the amount of tolls collected at several offices during the year, on the articles named.

	Iron.	Coal.	Flour, &c.
Dansburg,	4,760	924	6,634
Williamsport,	116	21	2,719
North's'd	12,977	1,014	11,461
Berwick,	1,593	90,766	76

A new rail road is in course of construction from Portsmouth to Columbia. Upon its completion it is expected that all the freight which now goes over the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad will be thrown upon the Columbia railroad at Columbia.

The number of miles traveled by passengers over the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad during the year was 7,410,558, which divided by 82, the length of the road, is equal to 90,250 through passengers. The tolls from these and the cars in which they were conveyed, amounted to \$159,517 51. A change in the mode of the transportation of passengers is recommended. The rates of fare are too high. The board desire to purchase a number of first class passenger cars, and have that portion of the carrying trade done wholly by the State.

The railroad to avoid the inclined plane is rapidly progressing and will be completed by the 18th of July next.

The total fall overcome is 326 feet, equal to an average grade of about 40 and 8-10th feet per mile.

The estimated cost of the road is \$374,739.

The Susquehanna division has been kept in order at a very small expense. No extraordinary repairs were required, except for travelling and keeping the Shamokin dam in order.

Navigation was resumed on the West Branch division on the 20th of March. On the 2d of July ninety feet of the first span of the Pine creek aqueduct broke down; but was repaired in fourteen days.

The North Branch Division was opened for navigation on the 20th March. Transportation has been kept up during the year without any extraordinary repairs being required. The early completion of this improvement is strongly urged as a financial measure; at the time of the suspension of the work, the amount estimated for its completion was \$1,277,452.81. The recent contracts have been allotted at from twenty-five to thirty per cent under that estimate.

The Delaware division was opened for navigation the 10th of March. The following sum, it is estimated, will be required to meet all the expenses of keeping up the canals and railroads for the year ending November 30, 1850, viz:

For repairs, motive power and all other expenditures for the public works for the service of the fiscal year 1850, amount to the sum of \$869,292.90.

If no unforeseen circumstances occur to interrupt the business on the public works, the receipts of 1850 will amount to \$1,700,000; and the net revenue therefrom to at least \$1000,000.

Cheap and Abundant Game.

The *Detroit Tribune* of the 1st instant says: "During a recent trip west we spent a day at Crown Point. We found the prairies literally covered with prairie hens. The mild fall has tended to place them in the fastest order. Seemingly, there is no end to their abundance. An ordinary gunner finds no difficulty in bagging a hundred in a day, provided he can carry that number.

"A New Yorker is now in that vicinity offering five cents a piece for any number brought to him, and farmers' sons are pocketing their V a day. In six days he has packed three thousand, and they are now on their way to New York, where they readily command twenty-five cents. In cold weather there is no difficulty in transporting them. Dealers in them are sending them by express from Chicago.

"It is rather singular that, within a day's ride of these prairies, over the Central railroad, we seldom find them in the Detroit market, while at Chicago they are abundant at eight cents a piece, weighing about two pounds.

"Quails are also abundant on the prairies—Live ones are taken in nets by the boys, at 1.50 the hundred. Wild turkeys and geese at twenty-five cents. Deer, at your own price."

Ohio—A Calm.

The disgraceful scenes of which the Senate chamber of Ohio has so long been the theater were closed on Friday last—temporarily at least, and we trust finally. Harrison G. Blake, the Free Soil Speaker, who had been the target of Loco Foco denunciation and detraction ever since his election, resigned the chair, in accordance with a new understanding, and CHARLES C. CONYERS (Whig of Muskingum) was elected in his stead by 25 yeas to 7 blanks and scattering—in effect unanimously. There seemed to be a lull in the storm which had raged so fiercely up to that day, but there is no assurance that it will continue.

The last accounts from the south of Ireland are to the effect, that the ruin of the peasantry is complete. Sixtenths of these are now outcasts, living in holes and ditches, and mostly without clothing. This is attributed to the operation of the Poor Laws, which though well intended, have utterly failed of their effect.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Penna., to me directed, I will expose to public at the public house of Jacob Long, in Bartonsville, on

Wednesday the 20th day of February next at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit: A tract of land situate in Pocomo township, adjoining lands of Peter Learn, Peter Metzgar, Abraham Metzgar, and land of the estate of William Bingham, deceased, containing about

193 ACRES, more or less. The improvements, on which are a

Log House one and half stories high, a LOG BARN, a good Orchard, and other Fruit Trees; about forty acres cleared, about fifteen of which is meadow; a stream of water passes through the same.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Long, and Catherine Long, and to be sold by me.

PETER KEMMERER, Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, } Sheriff.
January 31, 1850. }

MONROE COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The rate of Insurance is one dollar on the thousand dollars insured, after which payment no subsequent tax will be levied, except to cover actual loss or damage by fire, that may fall upon members of the company.

The net profits arising from interest or otherwise, will be ascertained yearly, for which each member in proportion to his, her, or their deposit, will have a credit in the company.—Each insurer in or with the said company will be a member thereof during the term of his or her policy. The principle of Mutual Insurance has been thoroughly tested—has been tried by the unerring test of experience, and has proved successful and become very popular. It affords the greatest security against loss or damage by fire, on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Applications for Insurance to be made in person, or by letters addressed to
JAMES H. WALTON, Sec'y.

MANAGERS.
Jacob Goetz Michael H Dreher
John Edinger Jacob Frederick
James H. Walton George B. Keller
Edward Posten Peter Shaw
Robert Boys John Miller
Richard S. Staples Jacob Shoemaker

Balsar Feitherman.
JACOB GOETZ, President.
JAMES H. Walton, Treasurer.
Stroudsburg, January 31, 1850.

Estate of Abraham Flyte, Late of Ross township, Monroe County, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay, duly authenticated to
JOHN FLYTE,
BARNET FLYTE,
January 31, 1850. Administrators.

Navigation was resumed on the West Branch division on the 20th of March. On the 2d of July ninety feet of the first span of the Pine creek aqueduct broke down; but was repaired in fourteen days.

The North Branch Division was opened for navigation on the 20th March. Transportation has been kept up during the year without any extraordinary repairs being required. The early completion of this improvement is strongly urged as a financial measure; at the time of the suspension of the work, the amount estimated for its completion was \$1,277,452.81. The recent contracts have been allotted at from twenty-five to thirty per cent under that estimate.

The Delaware division was opened for navigation the 10th of March. The following sum, it is estimated, will be required to meet all the expenses of keeping up the canals and railroads for the year ending November 30, 1850, viz:

For repairs, motive power and all other expenditures for the public works for the service of the fiscal year 1850, amount to the sum of \$869,292.90.

If no unforeseen circumstances occur to interrupt the business on the public works, the receipts of 1850 will amount to \$1,700,000; and the net revenue therefrom to at least \$1000,000.

Cheap and Abundant Game.

The *Detroit Tribune* of the 1st instant says: "During a recent trip west we spent a day at Crown Point. We found the prairies literally covered with prairie hens. The mild fall has tended to place them in the fastest order. Seemingly, there is no end to their abundance. An ordinary gunner finds no difficulty in bagging a hundred in a day, provided he can carry that number.

"A New Yorker is now in that vicinity offering five cents a piece for any number brought to him, and farmers' sons are pocketing their V a day. In six days he has packed three thousand, and they are now on their way to New York, where they readily command twenty-five cents. In cold weather there is no difficulty in transporting them. Dealers in them are sending them by express from Chicago.

"It is rather singular that, within a day's ride of these prairies, over the Central railroad, we seldom find them in the Detroit market, while at Chicago they are abundant at eight cents a piece, weighing about two pounds.

"Quails are also abundant on the prairies—Live ones are taken in nets by the boys, at 1.50 the hundred. Wild turkeys and geese at twenty-five cents. Deer, at your own price."

Ohio—A Calm.

The disgraceful scenes of which the Senate chamber of Ohio has so long been the theater were closed on Friday last—temporarily at least, and we trust finally. Harrison G. Blake, the Free Soil Speaker, who had been the target of Loco Foco denunciation and detraction ever since his election, resigned the chair, in accordance with a new understanding, and CHARLES C. CONYERS (Whig of Muskingum) was elected in his stead by 25 yeas to 7 blanks and scattering—in effect unanimously. There seemed to be a lull in the storm which had raged so fiercely up to that day, but there is no assurance that it will continue.