



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 14, 1850.

New York Explosion.

The whole number of bodies recovered from the ruins by the explosion in New York, on Monday of last week, is now 67. There were also 30 injured; 32 escaped, and 6 are still missing, making a total of 136. The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers now amount to \$2,583, and the committees are actively engaged to swell the fund.

A bill has been presented in the State Legislature, authorizing any number of citizens to associate for the purpose of forming a Mutual Saving Fund, Land or Building Association. The Court of Common Pleas of the proper county is empowered to grant a charter of association.

No Legislation.

The last news from Washington is that there will be no legislation—no attention to business—no discharge of positive public duty until the slavery question is settled. The people of the north and south will have something to say about it shortly. They have no idea of stopping the wheels of government, whatever Congress may think of doing, because a single isolated, though vexatious subject, stands in their way. We should be happy to see it settled, but it cannot be done in a day. Meantime the sun and moon are to stand still! If this plan is determined upon, the people will require Congress to adjourn. They must not hold on to the cog wheels at eight dollars a day.

Cheap Postage.

After all we fear that the present Congress will not give us cheap postage. Like the annexation of Canada, this postage measure appears to be a thing which has ceased to be talked of. Nobody in Congress ever says a word about cheap postage any more, except on the presentation of a petition. As Pat would call them, "the dam nagurs" monopolize the exclusive jurisdiction over Congress, and till the "nagurs" are disposed of, the white folks must fall back and wait in patience.

William S. Hunt.

This individual it seems has not yet had his trial. On Monday evening of last week he was brought back from Philadelphia, and again lodged in our county jail. We are very frequently asked what all this means—the delay in the trial—the extraordinary efforts made to procure signatures to petitions praying for his pardon before he is tried—the taking him to Philadelphia for trial, keeping him there a week at a hotel, and then returning him to Doylestown jail—the confident predictions of interested persons that he will be suffered to slip through the meshes of the law—and the many rumors connected with the proceedings in his case which it is improper here to refer to. The public mind is becoming excited on this subject, and is not likely to be settled by the course things are taking. We must confess that we do not understand it.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

Spurious Bank Notes.

We would caution our readers against a spurious issue of \$20 notes on the Lancaster County Bank. These notes were described in Bicknell's Reporter of the 15th ult. Within the last few days a large number have been put in circulation in Philadelphia.

We copy the following description of them from the Reporter:

"Vignette, Sheaf of Wheat, Plough, &c. In the distance, Locomotive, and Train of Cars. On the left end a female holding a cup to an eagle. On the right end an eagle with a shield, between the denominations. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, engravers."

Singular, if True.

A. D. Langley, confined in the Nenagh jail, Ireland, has fasted forty days. He says he lost a pound a day in weight, and during this time all the organs but the heart and lungs ceased their functions.

There will not be a total eclipse of the sun in any part of America, until the 7th of August, 1869—20 years.

The Woolly Horse.

For some time past a diseased animal has been exhibited in the principal cities of the Union, as a curious "nondescript" that had been captured on the Plains by Col. Fremont. The owner recently took it to Washington, and has been exhibiting it there. Among the visitors was Col. Benton, who pronounced it an imposture, and demanded that the exhibition should be closed. The exhibitor refused to do this, and Col. Benton, indignant that the name of his son-in-law should be used to bolster up a fraud, had the man arrested on Tuesday last, and bound over to answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The measure appears to have been resorted to as the only efficient one by which to thoroughly expose the deception practiced on the public.

That wild woman of Texas has been seen again, and strong forces are engaged in an attempt to capture her.

A Hog was recently killed in Berks county, which weighed, after being cleansed and dressed, 912 1/2 pounds. We are perfectly willing that old Berks should be distinguished for the biggest hog!—*Ger. Tel.*

He'll do.—During a recent steamboat trip down the Ohio, the berths became so scarce that a tall Vermont Yankee rented his at \$2.00 per night and slept in by day. He'll do for this world.

A true bill has been returned by the grand jury of Susquehanna county, against the late cashier of the Susquehanna county bank for obtaining property under false pretences.

The Apportionment Bill.

The following apportionment of State Senators and Representatives, has been agreed upon by the committee of the House of Representatives. It is sufficiently indicative of the character and purposes of the majority of the committee:—

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.	
Senators.	Senators.
City of Philadelphia 2	Washington and Greene 1
County of Philadelphia 3	Cumberland, Perry and
Chester and Delaware 1	Junata 1
Montgomery 1	Cambria, Blair and Cen-
Bucks 1	tre 1
Berks 1	Northampton, Lehigh,
Dauphin and Lebanon 1	Carbon, Monroe, Pike
Lancaster 1	and Wayne 2
York 1	Potter, Tioga, McKean,
Adams and Franklin 1	Elk, Clinton & Clear-
Westmoreland, Somers-	field 1
set, Fayette and Bed-	Butler, Beaver, and
ford 2	Lawrence 1
Allegheny 2	Bedford, Susquehanna
Indiana, Armstrong,	and Wyoming 1
Clarion, Jefferson,	Crawford, Mercer, Ve-
and Forest 1	nango and Warren 2
Northumberland, Ly-	Erie 2
coming and Sullivan 1	Union, Mifflin, and Hun-
Columbia, Luzerne and	tingdon 1
Schuylkill 2	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Members.	Members.
Philadelphia City 4	Dauphin 2
Philadelphia County 11	Delaware 1
Adams 1	Erie 1
Allegheny 5	Fayette 2
Armstrong, Jefferson	Franklin 2
and Clarion 3	Huntingdon 1
Beaver 1	Lancaster 1
Bedford 1	Lebanon 1
Berks 4	Luzerne 2
Bucks 2	Mifflin 1
Bradford 2	Monroe and Pike 1
Chester 3	Montgomery 3
Blair 1	Northampton 3
Butler and Lawrence 2	Northumberland 2
Cambria 1	Schuylkill 1
Carbon and Lehigh 2	Somerset 1
Centre 1	Susquehanna and Wy-
Clearfield, Elk and Mc-	oming 2
Kean 1	Tioga 1
Lycoming Clinton and	Union 1
Potter 2	Washington 3
Columbia and Sullivan 2	Westmoreland 3
Crawford, Mercer, Ve-	York 3
nango and Warren 5	Indiana 1
Cumberland, Perry and	Wayne 1
Junata 3	Greene 1

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Feb. 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Malone, presented a petition of citizens of Bucks county, for the repeal of so much of the present School Law as makes it a General Law, and to re-enact that of 1842.

Mr. Fernon, read in place a bill to regulate Fishing in the channel of the river Delaware.

Mr. Stine, a bill to repeal the act exempting property to the valuation of \$300 from levy and distress for rent.

In the House, the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to make judges in this Commonwealth elective, was taken up. Mr. Porter modified his amendment, so as to make the whole read as follows:—"The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in such manner as shall be provided by law." The amendment was discussed at length by Jesse R. Burden and Judge Conyngham, until the adjournment.

Feb. 7.—Senate.—Bills read in place.—Mr. Crabb, a bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind, which, on motion, was taken up, considered, and passed final reading. The bill makes an appropriation of \$15,000 for the erection of new buildings, and an additional \$2000 to the annual appropriation.

Mr. Forsyth, bill supplementary to act relative to the lien laws of the commonwealth.

House.—Mr. Feather, petition for the erection of new county "Penn;" for the amendment of the three hundred dollar exemption law: for a law to prevent hawking and peddling without license.

Mr. Packer, for preventing the sale of liquors in taverns on the Sabbath day; also, in favor of the state carrying passengers on Columbia railroad. The same gentleman also read in place a bill for laying out a state road from West Chester to Phoenixville.

Mr. Leonard, in his place, read a bill to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors on the Lord's day.

Mr. Baker, petition in favor of modification of law abolishing imprisonment for debt; also, for repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption law.

Mr. Steel, read a bill in place, relative to recording of deeds and other instruments of writing.

Several bills of no general interest were passed and the House adjourned.

Feb. 8.—In the Senate, nothing of general or special interest to our readers was done.

In the House, Mr. Hoge, from the Apportionment Committee, reported a bill districting the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts. Notice was given of a minority report. This day week was fixed for a consideration of the bill.

Mr. Laird, (from the Committee on Banks,) in accordance with instructions, reported a bill to prevent the issue of Relief Notes, of a less denomination than five dollars.

The Election of Judges.—This bill was again taken up and discussed by Messrs. Biddle, Cornyn, Allison, Brower, Finletter and Steele, when the House adjourned.

Feb. 9.—SENATE.—Mr. Muhlenberg, two petitions praying an amendment to the law abolishing imprisonment for debt; also, the three hundred dollar Exemption Law, "so that the credit of the poor man may be restored." Also, five petitions from citizens of Montgomery Berks and Chester, for the incorporation of a Bank at Pottstown.

Mr. Hogue, read in place, a bill providing for the record of executors', administrators' and guardians' accounts and auditors' report.

House.—Mr. Conyngham (Ways and Means) supplement to act laying duty on retailers of merchandise.

Mr. Cornyn, a bill supplementary to the act relative to hunting and fishing.

Mr. Huplet, two petitions for the repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption law of last session. Also, one from the citizens of the 7th and 8th wards, Kensington, praying for a change in ward line. The same gentleman, from the committee of Domestic Manufactures, asked to be discharged from the farther consideration of the bill and petitions relating to hawkers, and that the same be referred to the Judiciary.

The bill to elect judges was again taken up, when Mr. Finletter contended his argument until the hour of adjournment.

Payment of the February Interest, without Loan.

It will be remembered that when it was announced, in August last, that Mr. BALL had succeeded in paying the semi-annual interest in gold and silver, without resorting to a temporary loan, as his Locofoco predecessors had never done before, the Locofoco press throughout the State endeavored to make it appear that he had anticipated the revenues of the year, and that he would assuredly fail in meeting the February interest.—

The wish, in this case, as it generally is in all cases of political prophecy, was manifestly father to the thought; and though the confident expression of such an opinion may have had the effect of temporarily depressing the confidence of the people in their ability to maintain, unembarrassed, the credit of the State, we rejoice that the prompt payment of the February interest, under like favorable circumstances, has dissipated all doubt upon this subject, and placed the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon the proud platform of solvent and bond-paying States. On Thursday last, Mr. BALL deposited at the Bank of Pennsylvania the entire amount necessary to meet the February interest, in gold and silver. In accomplishing this most gratifying object, the Treasurer did not find it necessary to resort to a temporary loan, nor did he incur any extraordinary expense to the Commonwealth. Relying entirely upon the usual sources of revenue, he has succeeded, by his sagacity, activity and industry, in making them fully available for this important purpose.

The Locofoco papers continue to manifest their exceeding soreness in regard to the successful management of the finances under the energetic and faithful administration of Mr. BALL, by denying the plain and palpable fact, that he was the first Treasurer who ever met the payment of the semi-annual interest without a resort to a temporary loan. To sustain this position, it is true, they give us nothing but broad and unsupported assertions. But these assertions are made with an air of particularity and exactness, which, if they were not immediately met, and their falsehood exposed, might mislead the public mind upon this simple question of fact, and thus raise doubts, at least, upon the subject, favorable to the preceding administration. It is roundly asserted, for instance, in the last number of the *Democratic Union*, that the February interest in the year 1847, "was paid without the loan of a dollar, and without withholding payment of any claim justly due." The books of the Treasury Department, however, disclose the following items, borrowed as per the act creating a temporary loan, passed 16th of February, 1847, all of which was applied to the payment of the interest due on the 1st of February, 1847.

Bank of Pennsylvania,	\$50,000
Bank of North America,	30,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,	30,000
Philadelphia Bank,	20,000
Harrisburg Bank,	20,000
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster,	20,000
Lancaster Bank,	15,000
Deposit Bank,	15,000
Total,	\$200,000

Here then, the editor of the *Democratic Union* and Mr. Treasurer Banks, are directly and positively at issue. Which of the two are we to believe—the irresponsible editor, or the sworn and responsible officer, whose duty it was to make his books a fair and accurate exposition of the transactions of the Department? The editor says that not a dollar was borrowed to meet the February interest in 1847; but the Treasurer of that year shows by his books that he borrowed \$200,000, every dollar of which was appropriated to that object.

The extraordinary success which has crowned the financial measures recommended by Governor Johnston in his first annual message, and the operations of the Treasury under Whig management, entitles the Administration to the highest praise. The insane ravings of the Locofoco press can neither obliterate nor pervert the important fact that not only has both the August and February interest been promptly met without a loan, but that more than \$500,000, of the public debt has also been paid during the fiscal year just past. In view of these gratifying facts both the Governor and the Treasurer can afford to regard the reckless assaults of their enemies with the contempt and indifference which they really deserve.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Report of the Commissioners of Emigration.—We learn from the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration, just submitted to the N. Y. Legislature, that the number of passengers who landed at the Port of N. Y. in 1849, was 233,271 Of these there were citizens 13,668 And aliens 220,603 Of these were natives of Ireland 112,591 " Germany 55,705 " other countries 52,307

All of the passengers, (with the exception of about 4,000,) arrived in 1651 vessels.

Notwithstanding our latest accounts give information of a temporary check in the large emigration from Great Britain, the Commissioners express a belief that there is no good reason to expect any great diminution of emigration from those quarters during the present year. The emigration from Germany will probably be somewhat lessened. The emigration from Holland, Norway, and Sweden shows a considerable increase over the small numbers of former years, and there is good ground to expect a regular, and considerable augmentation, from year to year, of emigrants (chiefly agricultural,) from those States.

Absence of mind.—A woman in Ohio, put her baby into the washing-tub, and its dirty frock and petticoats into the cradle, and set her little boy to rock it. She did not discover her mistake until the baby cried when she pinned its left leg to the line as she hung it out in the yard to dry.

"I thought it was California that was trying to get in," said Mrs. Partington, as she read the last ballottings for Clerk, in the House of Representatives, but it seems it's Mr. Forney. But I 'spose it's anonymous to the same thing: they're only propped the prologues."

Remarkable Sleep.—The Massachusetts papers reports that Zadock Hersey, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 98, fell asleep at his residence in Pembroke, Mass. on Monday evening, the 6th Jan., at about 6 o'clock, and slept to the succeeding Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, taking no sustenance but water. He was apparently in a natural sleep, and no particular change took place till 24 hours before death, when his breath continued to grow shorter till he ceased to breathe.

The Camden and Amboy Company have reduced the fare on their emigrant line between New York and Philadelphia, from \$2 25 to \$1 50.

A Mammoth Hog.

Pierce & Simonds, No. 45 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, have at their stall a hog which weighs eight hundred and ninety pounds, dressed. It was but twenty-two months old when killed, and is as large as a three-year old steer. It is truly a giant of the porcine species—the Goliath of the sty. Its fat is almost eleven inches thick. This monster was raised in Palmyra, State of New York. So says the Boston Traveller.

The Ugliest newly married man in the west went into a store in Cincinnati lately to buy a mirror. When he looked into it he fell back aghast, and requested a friend to go and run away with his wife while he went after a divorce.

Mr. Burke, in his last report from the Patent office, estimates fifty eggs for the consumption of each individual in the U. States, and that each egg is worth half a cent. This will make eleven hundred millions of eggs consumed, and a half million of dollars paid out for them.

THE CENSUS BILL, now before the United States Senate, provides that the enumeration shall commence in June, and that returns shall be completed in October. The forms must be printed and distributed before the first of June. If the bill were to pass this week, this would be possible; but the bill will hardly become a law before April next. The Census Board have proposed a system of inquiries, and the Census Committee another system; but there is no essential difference between them. The census will cost \$1,200,000. The last cost a million.

Very Singular.

Some forty years since the family of Dr. Denormandie, formerly of Attleborough, Bucks county, Pa., received a paper written in a language they did not understand. It was thought nothing of except as a matter of curiosity, and remained among the family papers until lately, when it happened to be seen by some person who translated it, and behold! it proved to be a will leaving to the family an immense estate. Dr. Denormandie left three sons and perhaps other children. Two of his sons went to Kentucky about 1818, where one of them died the other two, it is believed, are still living. They were worthy men, and many friends will rejoice to learn that the long neglected bequest may yet be realized.

Bankruptcy in Batavia.

We find in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, some valuable extracts from a letter from Java, written by an intelligent correspondent, a merchant of Boston. The following passage relates to the condition of a bankrupt in that island, from which it appears that the laws on that subject are a little more stringent than those of Massachusetts. He says:

To be bankrupt here, is a somewhat different affair from what it is in the U. States.—Immediately on becoming bankrupt, the names of the parties are placarded about town, and in the Exchange, as if *prima facie* infamous.—The books are then examined by the public officer for that purpose. If the estate does not pay 60 per cent., and the bankrupt can be proved to have done business after he knew that fact, he is put into prison, as a criminal, for a number of years, and declared, 'aloost,' which is infamous or without character. After this the 'aloost' person is indeed excommunicated. His word is not to be taken; he is not allowed to be a witness, even on oath, and if a man trusts him, he does it at his own risk; he has no legal remedy against him. On the other hand, if a man takes his books to the public officer, and declares that he has given all he has, and it does not appear that he has been doing business, knowing he was a bankrupt, and after a strict investigation there are no suspicious circumstances, his creditors must sign his papers. Thus the creditor is protected without oppressing the debtor, the rogue is distinguished from the honest, and a person is obliged, by a terrible penalty, to know the state of his affairs, and, when once embarrassed, to refrain from speculating to retrieve himself.—This law came into operation in May, 1848, and it was not long before it caught something in the shape of an English concern, who pay about one-quarter of one per cent., and whose partners are now expiating their offence in prison.

Old Zack and the Traitors.

We learn by a private letter from Washington City, that at a late Cabinet meeting, the subject of a "Southern Convention" having been incidentally alluded to, Old Zack expressed himself in the following terms—"They may resolve and threaten, and bluster, as much as they please, but I will use all the power and authority, with which I am invested to hang the first man, whatever his character or standing, who commits an act of treason against the country."

Freshet in the Delaware.

NARROWSBURGH, N. J., Feb. 11—9, A. M. A great freshet occurred in the Delaware river yesterday. About 9, A. M., the Del. was commenced rising, and before 2, P. M., had risen 15 feet. The freshet cleared all the ice from the river, and leaves it navigable the whole distance. The lumbermen have commenced setting their rafts in the river.

About \$55,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at Buffalo, on Tuesday morning last.

Another trial is to be had on the 4th of March to elect a member of Congress in the Palfrey district, Mass.

Very Late from California.

The Empire City, Capt. Willson, arrived at New-York, about 12 o'clock last Wednesday night, after a passage of ten days from Chagres. She brings 257 passengers, and about one and a half millions in Gold Dust.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Oregon, which left San Francisco the 1st ult., arrived at Panama on the evening of the 20th.

She brought down upwards of \$2,500,000 in Gold Dust, of which \$140,000 was to be shipped direct from Panama to England.

The Legislature of California met Dec. 15 and was organized on the 17th, by the choice of Dr. T. J. White of Sacramento, as Speaker of the Assembly, and E. K. Chamberlain of San Diego, president pro tem of the Senate. Gov. Burnett was inaugurated on the 20th, immediately after which ceremony the Legislature voted *visa voce* for United States Senators. John C. Fremont and Wm. M. Gwin were declared duly elected; Wm. V. Voorhies of San Francisco has been appointed Secretary of State; J. S. Houston, Controller; Major R. Roman, Treasurer; F. J. C. Kewen, Attorney General; Chas. J. Whiting, Surveyor General; S. C. Hastings, Chief of the Supreme Court.

The whole number of votes cast in the election for Governor and Representatives to Congress was only 15,000, although the State can probably poll 70,000 votes. There were ten candidates in the field for Congress; the highest on the list was G. W. Wright, formerly of Nantucket, who had 4,451 votes; the next was Edward Gilbert, of the New-York Volunteers, and one of the Editors of the Alta California, who had 5,300.

The prospects for gold hunters for the next season were considered very flattering. It was thought that a much larger amount would be taken out than was the past year.

Gold digging had been mostly suspended for the season and many persons were flocking into the towns. Wages of common laborers were much lower, only from four to six dollars a day being paid. Mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, &c. conformed from \$12 to \$16 a day. The country is overrun with printers.

On the morning of the 24th of December a fire broke out in the Dennison's Exchange, and in two hours, nearly a million of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The Parker House was among the buildings burned.—All the buildings, except the Delmonico Hotel, on Portsmouth square, and all on Washington st., commencing at the "Eldorado" and running to Montgomery st., were burned.

A fire at Stockton on Sunday night, Dec. 23, destroyed a number of buildings, with property valued at \$150,000.

A murder was committed in a gambling house called the Bella Union on the morning of the 15th December, by Reuben Withers of New York City. Arthur C. W. Reynolds was the victim. Withers came into the Bella Union about 4 o'clock in the morning, and taking out a revolver, ordered several persons who were sleeping on the billiard and monte tables, to quit the house. He fired one or two shots, but no person was injured. Reynolds refused to leave the room, and, while standing at the bar, with his back to Withers was stabbed by him in the neck, and died instantly. Three thousand dollars reward had been offered for the apprehension of Withers but it was supposed he had escaped to the Sandwich Islands.

It was reported at Stockton that three Americans had been killed in the mines by some Chilians. Considerable excitement prevailed there in consequence, and trouble was feared.

Among the passengers home in the Oregon, were Senators Fremont and Gwin, Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, Representatives to Congress, Thos. Butler King, Bayard Taylor, and several other individuals of note.

Wonders of Chemistry.

Aquaforts and the air we breathe are made of the same materials. Linnen and sugar, and spirits of wine, are so much alike in their chemical composition, that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight of sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Wine is made of two substances, one of which is the cause of almost all combustion on burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than any thing in nature. The famous Peruvian bark, so much used to strengthen stomachs, and the poisonous principle of opium are found to be composed of the same materials.

The Locofoco candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Hon. T. Butler King, has succeeded. Of course the slavery question did the business.

MARRIED.

On the 1st of January last, by the Rev. C. Heilig, Mr. JACOB WOLBERT and Miss MAGDALENA HECKMAN, all of Pocono.

On the 12th of January, by the same, Mr. DANIEL KELLER and Miss CATHARINE JANE DRAKE, all of Stroud township.

On the 29th of January, by the same, Mr. CHARLES H. HUFSMITH and Miss LYDIA ANN KELLER, all of Chestnut Hill.

On the 31st of January, by the same, Mr. RUDOLPH TRACH and Miss CATHARINE JANE EDINGER, all of Pocono.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. PETER JONES, of Ross, and Miss HARRIET WILHELM, of Hamilton.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. JOSEPH DECH, of Northampton Co., and Miss JULIA ANN KELLER, of Hamilton, Monroe Co.

CAUTION.

Sportsmen and others are hereby notified not to hunt or fish on or about my property. I am determined to resist all depredations of this kind. JACOB FREDERICK. Cherry Valley, February 14, 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,
Administrators.

January 31, 1850.