



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 21, 1850.

Notice.—Dr. O. A. JARVIS will deliver the 4th Lecture of the series, to be given, before the Lenox Lecture Institute, on Tuesday evening, March 5th, at the Court House in Stroudsburg. Subject—"Know thyself."

The public are respectfully invited to attend.
S. C. BURNETT, Sec'y.

The Apportionment Bill, which we published last week, meets with decided condemnation. Even a portion of the Locofoco Press, condemn it as an unjust affair—as a great imposition upon the people. The Locofocos of Crawford county have presented petitions against the passage of this Bill; and even the editor of the 'Pennsylvania,' unscrupulous as he is everywhere acknowledged to be, repudiates and condemns it as a gross and daring outrage upon the rights of the people. It is too much for his strong stomach; and we do not remember that he was ever known to gag at any iniquity, however foul and nauseating before.

A minority report has since been made, which possesses some little fairness, in contradistinction to the other. This bill makes Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne a Senatorial District.

GEORGE W. YATES, Esq. has been appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Northampton county.

Coal in Bucks county.

We learn from the *Doylestown Intelligencer* of the 12th inst., that some workmen quarrying stone on the property of George Womer, have found traces of Anthracite Coal in the quarry. It is in thickness about an eighth of an inch, adhering to the shale. The same paper states that some time since, in digging a well near the same place, a vein of the same mineral, about 25 feet below the surface measuring about eighteen inches in thickness, was found. There is a tract of land of about seven acres surrounding this spot, the soil and geological formation of which present an appearance widely different from the earth of that region generally. It is probable that a considerable quantity of coal may be buried there; but not sufficient to warrant the expense of mining it. The vein found in digging the well is nearly in a horizontal position.

Washington's Farewell Address—the original copy—was sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on the 12th inst., and purchased by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, for James Lenox, of New York, at about \$2,300.

A **Great Fire** occurred at New Orleans on Saturday morning, destroying half a million dollars worth of property, including the Picaune office.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—Col. Wm. T. SANDERS, of Harrisburg, formerly of Pottsville, is recommended by a writer in the Harrisburg Telegraph, as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Water Gas.

It appears by the following, which we copy from the *London Watchman* of December 5, 1849, that Water Gas can be manufactured with advantage, and that the town of Stockport, is now lit up with Gas, manufactured from water, and which is furnished so cheap that it bids fair to furnish considerable revenue to the town:

The 'water gas,' invented by Mr. Stephen White, has been introduced into Stockport, with complete success; some six miles of piping are laid down, and the town has been lighted for about a fortnight. The gas is stated to be brilliant, while the price is such as, with an increase of consumption, will be a substantial income to the town.

Grizzly bears, weighing 1,000 pounds, have been killed in California, and one recently sold for 1,500.

HOW THE LOCOFOS ARE HELD TOGETHER.

The Cohesive Power of Public Plunder.—There are a few men in the Locofoco party, in Pennsylvania, who play the game of corruption so boldly that they actually disarm opposition by their open and avowed disclosure of their degrading sentiments. We were struck with the truth of this remark, a few days ago, when Mr. Porter of Northampton, in his speech in opposition to the election of Judges by the people, boldly declared that, when a member of the Convention which formed the present Constitution, he warned his brother Locofocos in that Convention, that if they went on as they had begun, to deprive the Governor of his patronage, the Locofoco party in the State of Pennsylvania, would soon be broken up, and that he desired to repeat the warning to his brother Locofocos in the present House of Representatives.—Was there ever a more bold, yet truthful admission that the Locofoco party are "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder?" But Mr. Porter, instead of qualifying his language when this construction was put upon it, seemed to glory and exult in the fact, and made no attempt whatever to explain away the force of the declaration.

Mr. Porter further declared that the proposed amendment, or any change in the Constitution, giving the election of Judges to the people, would have the effect of giving at least two-thirds of the Judges to the Whig party, and this was another reason why he opposed it.

The people may now determine for themselves the true cause of the bitter opposition manifested by the leaders of the Locofoco party to the passage of this important measure.—*Telegraph.*

A Long Train.

A train came over the Erie Railroad last Monday containing forty-nine eight wheel cars, all fully loaded with produce, &c. The train was a third of a mile in length and is probably the longest train ever drawn over a merchandise road. Among the loading were 200 fat cattle, 400 or 500 sheep, and any number of live and dead hogs, flour, whiskey, &c. The business of this road when it reaches the Lake will only be limited by its capacity for doing it.

The Pennsylvania canal will be opened on the 7th of March.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Feb. 11.—Senate.—Mr. Frailey, a petition for a repeal of the \$300 Law, also a remonstrance against a division of Luzerne county; one for repeal of the Act of this Session changing the time of holding Courts in Carbon county.

House.—Mr. Myers read in place, an act relative to public roads in Monroe county.

Mr. Porter presented petitions for the incorporation of Banks at Allentown and Easton.

Mr. Packer, for a law to revise the militia system; also for a supplement to the act incorporating the Mutual Insurance Company; also for a new county to be called Penn.

Mr. Wells, one from Susquehanna county, relative to an investigation of the affairs of the Susquehanna county Bank.

Mr. Porter read in place, an act for the protection of labor.

Feb. 12.—Senate.—The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual statement of the funds of the University of Pennsylvania; also two petitions for an alteration in the charter of the Pennsylvania coal company, also three from Columbia County, for a law to prohibit traffic in spirituous liquors.

Mr. Walker, one from the suteries of George Moore, Treasurer of Erie county in 1832, '33 and '34, praying to be relieved from their bond.

Mr. Walker, (Executive Nominations,) reported favorably to the nomination of John Dick, as Associate Judge of Crawford county.

Mr. Huggs, (same,) reported favorably to the nomination of George Bressler, as Associate Judge of Clinton county.

Mr. Stine, (same,) reported favorably to the nomination of John Grafius, as Associate Judge of Clinton county.

Mr. Fulton, (same,) reported favorably to the nomination of Sherman D. Phelps, as Associate Judge of Wyoming county; all of which were confirmed.

House.—The private calendar was then taken up and several bills of a local and private character passed final reading.

Feb. 13.—Senate.—Mr. Packer (Finance,) to whom was referred the communication of the Auditor General on the subject of the accounts of the joint Library Committee, made report that there was a balance in the hands of J. P. Sanderson, Chairman in 1847, of \$264, and of J. B. Johnson, in 1848, of \$118, but that as the present laws relative to defaulters are ample, recommended no particular action.

Mr. Crabb stated that one of the gentlemen named (Mr. Sanderson) had full vouchers.

The bill to form a new county to be called Montour, making Danville the county seat, was, on motion of Mr. Best, taken up on second reading and passed, yeas 16—nays 12.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Canal Commissioners in regard to the destruction of Railroad cars belonging to Messrs. Bingham & Dock, and in favor of reimbursing said firm the damages sustained by them.

Mr. Conyngham, read in place, an act relating to legacies chargeable upon lands, and recognizances in the Orphans' Court.

A message was received from the Governor by the Hon. Alexander L. Russell, Secretary of the Commonwealth, notifying the House of his approval and signature of several acts of a local and private character.

Feb. 14.—Senate.—Mr. Streeter, a petition from Susquehanna county for a general banking law, based on State stocks.

Mr. Guernsey, one from Tioga county of like import; and a remonstrance against any charter otherwise.

Mr. Walker, (Judiciary,) the bill providing for the recording of the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians. Also, the bill to regulate sequestrations in certain cases.

Feb. 14.—House.—Mr. Acker, a petition of 57 ladies of Chester county, asking for a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Conyngham presented several petitions from citizens of Luzerne county, in reference to the proposed new county of Lackawanna.

Mr. Beaumont, several of like import.

Feb. 15.—Senate.—In the Senate, on to-day, numerous petitions were presented, but mostly of a private nature, and upon subjects heretofore noticed.

Mr. Sankey presented a resolution relative to the final adjournment of the Legislature. This resolution names Tuesday the 2nd day of April, as the day for final adjournment.

House.—On motion of Mr. Conyngham, the House suspended the orders of the day, and took up the bill from the Senate, providing for an elective Judiciary.

Mr. Finletter, of Philadelphia county, being entitled to the floor upon this bill, concluded the argument which he commenced some days ago.

The question was afterwards still further discussed by Messrs. Packer, O'Neil, Scofield and McClintock, in very able and eloquent speeches, in favor of the proposed amendment.

Mr. McClintock still occupied the floor when the hour of one having arrived, the House adjourned.

Feb. 16.—Senate.—Mr. Streeter, two petitions from citizens of Luzerne, for the passage of a law authorizing hawkers and pedlars to peddle throughout the commonwealth; also, one praying the passage of a law imposing a fine upon manufacturers and venders of goods that are put up short of measure.

Mr. Walker, from citizens, of Erie, for authority to borrow money; also for a general banking law based on state stock; also, for the abolition of the usury laws.

Mr. Crabb, a bill relating to breaches of the peace.

On motion of Mr. Ives, the bill for the better regulation of fences in this Commonwealth, was taken up and passed final reading.

Senate adjourned.
House.—Mr. Biddle, a bill supplementary to the Mechanics Lien Law.

Mr. Bent, a bill to regulate suits against partners.

Maryland.—Some sensible member of the Legislature has introduced a bill providing that no application for divorce shall be granted, in future, unless public notice has previously been given in a newspaper.

Mr. Ball and the Canal Board.

The following is the reply of the State Treasurer to the resolution of the Senate, calling upon him for information in relation to certain charges made by the Canal Commissioners of a refusal on his part to pay certain claims upon the Treasury. The answer is full and explicit, and the conduct of the Canal Commissioners in this and other matters is held up in its proper light, and reflects no credit upon them as men or as public officers.—The Commonwealth is fortunate in having so watchful a guardian of the public Treasury as Mr. Ball.

We hope the committee in the House of Representatives on this subject, will go on with their investigation of it. Let the public have the facts, and let the censure fall where it belongs. If the investigation proceeds, some curious facts with regard to the conduct of the Canal Board and some of their officers will be developed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, February 10, 1850.

SENATORS.—The resolution of your honorable body of the 26th ult. is before me. My absence in Philadelphia on public duty has prevented an earlier reply.

As regards the allegation of Canal Commissioners and the complaint of Messrs. Norris, Brothers, enquired of by your resolution, I have to reply as follows:

Messrs. Norris, Brothers never personally presented at the Treasury for payment nor did any person for them, an order from the Canal Commissioners for the amount they claim, nor have I yet official notice that the State owes them. In default of such notice, duty required that I should refrain from paying away the public money.

Had those gentlemen presented such an order I would have been justified in withholding payment, the evidence being that Norris, Brothers charged seven hundred dollars more for each locomotive furnished the State than they charged the Pennsylvania Railroad Company;—or in other words, they furnished that Company with a more expensive article for seven hundred dollars less and received one thousand five hundred dollars of the consideration in trade. So large a profit would seem to justify a liberal credit.

The engines referred to were purchased, it seems, under the authority given in the sixteenth section of the last bill. This being true, it scarcely justifies the sale by the Canal Commissioners of five locomotives, worth at least \$35,000, for the paltry sum of \$3,390, thereby sacrificing upwards of \$31,000; which evinces gross ignorance of the value of property, or a criminal neglect of duty. Perhaps these facts would not have justified me in hesitating to pay Norris, Brothers, had I been drawn on for the money.

I never refused to settle the accounts of the Superintendent of Motive power on the Columbia road. The rule of the office is to take up in its order every item of business, and with this regulation I require a strict compliance.

I am not aware of having purposely refused at any time "money appropriated to the management and repairs of any of the other lines of the public works."

Since I have been responsible for the management of the State finances I have not received from the Canal Commissioners at any time, a moment's notice of their intention to draw on the Treasury other than was furnished by the actual presentation of their drafts. While it is both my duty and my pleasure to provide the ways and means, to answer every call, nevertheless, the interests and credit of the State, as every business man will understand, cannot be sustained, if other branches of the Government refuse to harmonize with this Department. To such a degree have the Canal Board carried on their antagonism, that upon the appointment of officers, whose duties bring them in contact with the Treasury, they have not furnished notice of the change. In the payment of money care is required; for that purpose, the names of officers must be known, their persons and their signatures identified, as also a knowledge that they have given the required bond, before money can be advanced them. The first notice I received of the change of officers was the presentation by the new incumbents, of drafts for large sums of money.

Senators are aware that the treasury has a vast number of payments to provide for besides the canal appropriations. It seems proper, therefore, in a business view, that the Treasurer, whose ever he may be, should have the co-operation of co-ordinate branches of the government, rather than to have so powerful an arm as the Canal Board exercising their authority to draw money without reference to the general interests or credit of the State. GIDEON J. BALL, *State Treasurer.*

The Lower Classes.

While dining at a public house, a very profane man was leading the conversation, and very indignantly alluded to some previous remarks made in reference to the lower classes.

With an air of consequence, accompanied by an oath, he remarked—I should like to see some of the lower classes.

A person sitting near him at the table, remarked—"If you will not be offended I will tell you who they are."

"O no, not at all, I should like to hear."

The other coolly replied, "They are generally addicted to profane swearing."

Silence ensued, and the man of profane words exhibited no further desire to see some of the lower classes.

NEW JERSEY IRON.—The ore of iron, called Franklinite, is found abundantly in Sussex county, N. J., and it is said that the metal produced from it is of a superior quality, requiring a much greater force to sever a bar of it than the best Swedish iron. Besides its extraordinary tenacity, it is quite malleable, even in castings, and from these qualities it is thought it will be sought after for water and gas pipes, in preference to other qualities.

Singular Incident.

A stray turkey came to a neighbor's chicken coop, the other day, in a famished condition, and made repeated but unsuccessful attempts to reach the supply of corn on the inside. It was driven away several times, but as constantly returned. After the poultry were fed in the evening, our informant was surprised to see a gentleman chicken in the coop, pick up a grain of corn, and politely drop it on the ground on the outside, for his starving visitor, and continued to do so until the supply was exhausted—although it was with difficulty he could get his head through the narrow space between the slats. We have heard of cats sucking mice, and other similar anomalies have occurred, but we believe natural history has not recorded an exact parallel to the above case.

Lewisburg Chronicle.

The Rochester American says the "mysterious knockings" at Rochester are at length ascertained to be caused by the departed spirits of the Free Soilers rapping on the Buffalo Platform.

A Boston medical writer says that it produces chilblains, chapped skin, inflamed eyes, and colds, to go to the fire suddenly when you are very cold. Accustom yourself to the warmth by degrees.

California Indians.

A correspondent of the *Salem Register*, writing from the Gold Mines on the Yuba River, 286 miles from San Francisco, says:

The Indians I have seen in California, are the most miserable looking wretches I ever saw; the poorest clad and the worst featured of any of the human family under the sun. They are a poor, cowardly race of men, living upon roots, nuts and acorns. Game they make but little account of.—We have numbers of them around our camp every day. Most generally they are in a state of nudity; but some of them wear a shirt, while others are dressed as well as any of the miners. We have employed a few of them for a short time. They will do a good day's work, for which we usually give them a quart of flour, a little fine salt, and a pint of sugar. They are just as well satisfied with these, as a Yankee would be with his \$14 per day. Some of them will pan out dirt from some deserted claim, and perhaps obtain thereby from four to twelve dollars, which they always spend with us. We sell flour to them for \$1 50 per pint, sugar ditto, and salt for \$20 dollars per pound. Of this latter article we have a large supply, and have sold the Indians considerable of it. They are very fond of it, and eat it as our Yankee boys and girls would eat confectionary. If one manages right, much money can be derived from trading with and employing them.

Deaths in California.

Private letters from San Francisco, give the gloomiest accounts of its condition and the health of the population. One writer says that from sixty to seventy died weekly during the month of December, and that from six to eight were buried daily at the expense of the city—in default of friends. Many were hopelessly sick. Another says he found upon his arrival there several open graves, containing two, three, and four coffins, no grave being closed until it had received at least two coffins.—Many of those who had come from the mines were suffering from destitution—sustaining life, says one, by digging clams and muscles upon the sea shore, and by fishing, finding a lodging at night, perhaps, in the tent of a friend; if not, in the open street. The late fire, by decreasing the number of buildings at the moment that the population was rapidly increasing, has added greatly to the suffering of this class of persons. With this increase of misery comes also crime.

DOCTORS AND LAWYERS IN CALIFORNIA.—A friend writes the *New York Express*, that a very small bed room, upon the outskirts of the town, costs him \$60 a month. For an office 8 by 10 feet he will have to pay \$1,000 a month. He is a physician, but says that doctors are flocking to California by the cargo, and thinks that the gold pills of the mines will pay better than the blue pill of the druggist. We also see it stated that a Baltimore bricklayer is at work in San Francisco, with a Baltimore lawyer carrying the hod for him.

Important Case.

The case of Bissell vs. Primrose, recently decided in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, establishes the title to a very large amount of property lying near St. Louis. The case was an appeal from the U. S. Circuit Court of Missouri, which had decided in favor of Primrose, and this decision has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. The property in question consisted of from five to six hundred acres lying north of St. Louis, and estimated to be worth \$500,000, though, including damages for occupation, &c., the amount in question may swell to \$1,000,000. Bissell claimed under what is called a "New Madrid Location," against a prior Spanish grant and subsequent confirmation, and the decision establishes the superiority of the Spanish grant. Bissell has been in possession of his property for twenty-six years, and other parties, whose interests are affected by the decision, for nearly the same length of time. Another case, that of Soddard vs. Mills, which involves a large amount of property lying west of St. Louis, has been decided on the same principles, since the foregoing decision was made; and there is still another pending, that of Menard's heirs vs. Massey, which may be affected by the same principles.

Heavy Powder Blast.

On the new line of canal of the Hudson and Delaware canal company, now in progress of construction in Ulster county, there have been some large operations in the way of blasting. One charge threw out full twenty hundred yards of rock, by measurement. Another, more recent, threw out ten per cent, more rock. The charge in this case consisted of one hundred kegs, or twenty-five hundred pounds of powder. The concussion was felt for miles around, but without damage, except in the shattering of the glass. It is described as like the shock of a small earthquake.—*Albany Argus,* Feb. 14.

Franklin and Marshall College.

The measures necessary to secure the union of these two institutions have all been taken. A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from Lancaster says:—

The arrangement is, that the Lutherans shall retire with their one-third interest in Franklin College, supposed to amount to some \$15,000, and transfer it to their college at Gettysburg. The German Reformed will raise a like sum, to be returned in the place of the amount taken out of the treasury by the Lutherans. The good people of Lancaster will raise \$25,000, to be expended in grounds and buildings.—The productive funds of Franklin and Marshall College will amount in the end to \$100,000, and the institution established on a firm and safe basis. As flourishing as Marshall College now is, it is believed that when united with the Franklin at Lancaster, it will be much more flourishing and prosperous. With one of the ablest and most distinguished faculties in the land, the College cannot but meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

Nice.—The Hon. Lewis C. Levin, M. C., and Henry Warren, have had quite a fight in Washington city. Levin, for some cause or other, called the latter a scoundrel, prefixed by an oath, upon which Warren struck Levin, when they fought, until parted by friends.

The two most important plans for a compromise now under consideration, are the President's and Mr. Clay's. President Taylor proposes to leave the territories under their present military governments and permit them, when of sufficient population, to enter the Union as States, settling the question of Slavery for themselves. The objection urged against this plan is that it settles nothing for the present, and therefore leaves the whole land in a ferment. Mr. Clay proposes territorial governments, with no Slavery restrictions on either side, thus flinging the responsibility on the territories themselves. The principal objection urged to this plan is that neither the North nor the South will accept it. The Slave States feel inclined to compromise only on 36,30, or on Clayton's proposition of a reference of the whole subject to the Supreme Court.—*Miners' Journal.*

There are three things which cannot be made too short—and they are visits, pie crust, and "communications" for the papers.

The meanest man in the world lives in West Troy. In helping him out of the river, once, a man tore the collar of his coat. The next day he sued him for assault and battery.

Cheap Postage.

Mr. Ashman has reported a bill in the House of Representatives to reduce the postage on letters, weighing half an ounce, to two cents, when pre-paid, except letters to Oregon and California, which shall be charged with 10 cents postage; to abolish the franking privilege and to provide for the payment of the postage of officers of the Government from the public treasury. The bill is good, as far as it goes, but it should require all letters to be pre-paid.

The trial of David C. Knepley, for the murder of his father, was brought to a close in Harrisburg on Tuesday. The jury retired about noon and after a brief absence brought in a verdict of *not guilty*, on the ground that the prisoner was insane. The trial occupied nearly two weeks, and was conducted with great ability by the counsel on both sides.

Schoolmaster abroad again.

In a certain bathing-house, not a thousand miles from Phillips' beach, is this notice:

People are requested not to use anything that are in the bathing-house, except the boarders'.

The grammar of the above, is equal to that of the menagerie man's:

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the celebrated baboon, which picks nuts with its tail, which is its natural food.

The nomination of Col. Webb as minister to Austria, has been rejected by the Senate.

The Minerals of Pennsylvania.

In sinking a shaft on Barclay's Mountains, Westmoreland county, on the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad, there was discovered two veins of excellent bituminous coal, lying within a foot or eighteen inches of each other, one five feet thick, the other eight feet. There is a vein of coal on Mr. Storey's farm, through which the road will pass, of more than one hundred acres in extent, and about eight feet in thickness. This bed of coal, heretofore considered of but little value to its owner, will now, when the road is opened, be converted into a mine of wealth, and may be transported at a moderate expense to Cincinnati, St. Louis, or even to New Orleans.

Curing Hams.

A distinguished gentleman of Indian has furnished us with his recipe for curing hams.—He informs us that he has hams in his smoke-house cured after this recipe which have hung there for six years. The flies never trouble them. After his hams have been salted for six weeks, he lays them on a board to dry.—When they are dry, he scatters red pepper freely over them and rubs some of it in the hock and in the upper end of the bone. He smokes with hickory, and occasionally burns pepper vines or dried red peppers during the process of smoking. He also burns the vines or the peppers in the smoke-house during the summer.

Corn is selling at Macon, Geo., for 75 to 80 cents per bushel, and corn meal \$1, so great is the scarcity.

An "anxious father" writes thus:—"What am I to do with my boy? He is one of the worst unaccountables—steals his mother's sweetmeats; worries cats, dogs, and girls; fights all the small boys, plays truant four days out of five, and threatens to set the house on fire if I do not quit thrashing him." Very dear and afflicted sir, the only remedy that we wot of in such a case, is to have him run over by a wagon, kicked by a horse, or blown up by gunpowder. He will then immediately become a fine, intelligent, interesting, and amiable boy; and should he not survive the operation, you will have the satisfaction of learning from all the papers that condole with you, that his loss was deeply lamented by a large circle of loving and mourning friends and acquaintances.

[*Buffalo Express.*]

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—The commissioners appointed in England to inquire into the propriety of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife have reported that they "find, from a mass of evidence, that marriages of this kind are permitted, by dispensation or otherwise, in all the continental States of Europe."

Seven American Mechanics were induced lately by an offer of high pay, to stop at Chicago and put up a building. Before the building was completed, six of the number were dead. The seventh took passage home in the Empire City, and breathed his last the moment she dropped her anchor in New York harbor.

The number of Taxables in Luzerne County is 10,991, and the valuation of real and personal property is estimated at \$4,921,386. The population, according to the number of taxables, is about 60,000 souls.

The largest Hotel in America has just been completed in Cincinnati, at a cost of \$225,000. It will lodge 560 persons.