



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 28, 1850.

Notice.—Dr. O. A. JARVIS will deliver the 11th 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 Locofocos of this County held a meeting at the Court House, in this place on Monday evening last, Doct. Abm. Levering, presided, assisted by John Miller and James Terpening as vice presidents. Charles Shoemaker, was appointed delegate to attend the Locofoco State Convention, to be held at Williamsport, on Wednesday the 29th of May next, with instructions to vote for the nomination of John H. Brodhead, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

One thousand Winnebago Indians have returned to Wisconsin, in pursuit of game. They declare that they will kill every white man in the country before they will leave their old favorite hunting grounds.

The Astor Library Building has been commenced in New York, and will be completed at the end of two years and a half, at an estimated cost of \$75,000.

Mail Robbery.

Another mail robbery has been committed, says the Sunbury American, on the route from Muncy, via Danville, to Philadelphia. A letter containing \$500, mailed at Muncy for Philadelphia, is missing. An agent of the Post-Office Department has been on the line for several days trying to ferret out the robbery, but as yet has been unsuccessful.

James Lennox, Esq., of New York, for whom the original manuscript of Washington's Farewell address was purchased in Philadelphia, has a fortune which yields \$120,000 per annum. He is a bachelor, and a man of the most princely liberality and benevolence. It is said that his charitable contributions amount to \$60,000 per annum—one half of his income.

A correspondent of the New York Express says: "Mrs. Miller, who was reported as having been seen in Virginia, has not as yet been discovered by her almost distracted husband. There was no truth in the stories. Major Miller has followed each of these rumors, which, like an ignis fatuus, have him to disappointment. There seems to be but little doubt that she went over the falls."

The best quality of apples are selling in New York at eight dollars a barrel, and inferior at \$3 50 to \$1, so scarce are they.

Some Editors contend that if each subscriber to their respective papers, should procure an additional name, their present list would be doubled! and that it may be fairly tested, several of them have consented to allow their subscribers to try the experiment!

A Windfall for a Jersey Bank.

A letter from a young man now in San Francisco, states that \$20,000 in bills of the Trenton Banking Co. were destroyed by the late fire in a gambling house in that city. The individual who suffered the loss, also had 10,000 in gold in the same place, which was also destroyed. He, however, said that he would make it up soon, and sure enough, in four days he informed the writer that he was as well off as before the fire.

The Friends and the Union.

The imposture of the recent petition presented to Congress, asking a dissolution of the union, and purporting to come from the society of Friends, has been fully exposed. We find in the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday week, that Judge Dayton, of N. J., in presenting a memorial for the employment of more certain means for the suppression of the slave trade, took occasion to refer to this gross imposture, and at the same time to explain the position of the society of Friends, in reference to the question. In presenting the memorial, he said:

"This memorial has been delivered to me by a committee representing this annual meeting, and while doing so they were anxious in their inquiries as to the presentation of a certain memorial which was presented to this body on a recent occasion, asking for a dissolution of the union, and which was understood as coming from the society of Friends, or certain members of it. They desire me to disclaim, in the most distinct language, any participation in this matter, or any disposition on the part of the society of Friends, to say anything of that kind. They say that they know and appreciate too well the benefits and privileges conferred by and enjoyed under this government, especially in regard to that religious toleration which is given alike (to all denominations, ever to desire the dissolution of this union; and they disclaim on the part of that society any indulgence in such feelings or ideas. They have also requested me to state, that if any such memorial as that referred to has been presented here, and represented or understood to have come from any portion of their society, it can only have come from individuals entertaining peculiar notions, and not from the society in its collective capacity. But this committee, representing as they do this large meeting of this very numerous and influential class of citizens, utterly repudiate all such ideas as those contained in that memorial."

Barnum's pay to Jenny Lind.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 22d ult., says Mr. B's agent was authorized to offer the Swedish vocalist \$250,000 for one hundred and fifty nights! besides the full provision for her suite of six persons. It is understood that she has abandoned the stage, and will sing only at concerts—having devoted herself and her income to charitable objects. Barnum is also said to have engaged to deposit £30,000 in the hands of Baring, Brothers & Co.

Reading them Out.

The following article from the Bedford Gazette is copied with approbation by the locofoco papers: DAVID WILMOT.—The course pursued by this gentleman during the present session of Congress appears to have rendered him odious to the entire Democracy of the Commonwealth. Those who once believed him to be sincere (although infatuated) on the subject of slavery, now view him as the merest demagogue and pliant tool of Whiggery. His opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic party in Congress, places him upon the same platform with Best—a position which will adhere to him whilst he lives. We deeply regret the necessity which compels us to make this statement, for our attachment to Mr. Wilmot, whilst fairly acting with the Democratic party, knew no bounds. We loved his apparent candor, and were carried away by the thrilling beauty of his oratory—but he has passed the time—betrayed his high trust—and is now a deserter, fighting in the ranks of the enemy! His doom is written in the flood of indignation with which his treason has been received by the entire Democratic press of a State that once delighted to own him as a distinguished representative of her true interests. He is irretrievably a lost man, and we record the fact with pity and mortification.

Small Notes.

It is very desirable that we should have from our Legislature at this session an efficient law, that will banish from our State the foreign small Bank notes with which we are flooded. The evil is a great and increasing one, to the inconvenience and loss of our citizens. The people will have a small note circulation. Legislation has in vain tried to prevent it, and if we are to have, how much better would it be to have these notes issued by our own State Banks. They will be redeemable with specie, and counterfeits will be more readily known and detected. Our small note circulation cannot be less than five millions of dollars, four-fifths of which are furnished by the Banks of other States. Amongst them are in this section of the State many counterfeiters on the Hagerstown Bank and State Bank of Ohio, and which impose on the mass of our citizens. The Banks of other States are allowed all the advantage of this large circulation to their profit, and as our banks are not allowed to take and pay out these notes, they are from necessity forced into circulation and kept current to the inconvenience and loss of many. This is no party question now. Both parties are suffering from the inconvenience, and require from our Legislature a remedy. Let our State Banks be allowed to issue an amount of notes under five dollars, limited by their capital; and for this privilege to pay an additional tax or bonus; and forbid them to receive or pay out small notes of the banks of other States, except for the purpose of remitting such foreign notes to their respective places of issue for payment,—the people would prefer much as a currency the small notes of our own Banks, but until they are furnished with such, they feel obliged to use the small note currency which so extensively prevails, to their annoyance and loss and to the profit of Banks of other States, which are not under the control of our laws, and contribute nothing to our State for the advantages which they have under this circulation of their notes.—Franklin Int.

Making Axes.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of the way they turn out 1500 axes daily at Collinsville, Conn., the largest factory of axes in the world. The iron is rolled out into bars the proper width and thickness of an axe, and 6, 8, and 10 feet long; it is heated, and cut off by a large pair of shears, propelled by water power; another workman picks up the piece, and places it between a die and punch, and the punch comes down and torces the hole for the handle by punching out a piece. An iron mandrill is then inserted in the hole, and it is immediately put under another press, which forms one side of the axe; and is then placed in an upright position, and a chisel comes down and splits the "bits" of the axe ready for the steel; it is then thrown aside. All this is done at one heat, and in less time than it takes to write the modus operandi. The blade of the axe is then put in and welded, and passed along to the forger, tempered, and is cast upon the ground to cool; it is then taken up and planed to an edge by a planing machine, and finished up with the emery wheels—painted, labelled, stamped and ready for market.

Post Office Business.

The New York Courier and Inquirer furnishes the following statistics of the regular business of the Post Office in that city. It says: "There are made up daily in the Post Office, four thousand four hundred and eighty mails, more than two thirds of which are made up thrice in each day, making over seven thousand mails made up for separate places daily. These are deposited in two hundred and sixty separate pouches under lock. Of newspapers, there are about two hundred large canvass bags despatched daily, and on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, 200 and 50 extra bags are despatched on each of those days, and on Friday, nearly as many more. The average number of letters received at, and sent from the office, daily, is between fifty and sixty thousand. Of newspapers, the daily average would be about one hundred and twelve thousand. "There are seventy-six clerks employed, and thirty carriers, with their assistants. Of these, six are night clerks, who commence at 6 1/2 P. M. and leave at 5 A. M. The day clerks commence at half-past five A. M., and all remain on duty, until half past four in the winter, and five in the summer; the remainder of the time until the night clerks come on duty, a sufficient number remain to keep up the work of the office. "The above work, which is exclusive of any of the British, Bremen, or California steamers, will give something like a correct impression of the amount of labor performed at the Post Office in one day."

LUSUS NATURE.—The Cecil Democrat says that there is a calf at Chowder Hill farm, in that county, which has two distinct heads, four eyes, ears, &c., though but one body.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, February 25.

Senate.—The Speaker laid before the Senate the twenty-second Annual Report of the House of Refuge. Mr. Matthias presented a remonstrance against the incorporation of 1200 acres of Farmland into the borough of West Philadelphia. Mr. Frailey, petition for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Easton. Mr. Shimer, petition for the incorporation of a Bank to be located at Allentown; also, for the incorporation of a Bank at Easton. Mr. Packer, from citizens of Lycoming for an extension of the charter of the West Branch Bank; also from citizens of Westmoreland, Allegheny, Butler and Armstrong, for the erection of a new county to be called Oregon. Mr. Cunningham petition to close public works on the Sabbath day. Mr. Sandler, petition to extend the rights of suffrage without distinction of color. Mr. Walker, a supplementary bill relative to Inspectors, passed April 15th, 1825. Mr. Haslett, petition to make liquor dealers personally responsible for expense and injuries inflicted by the traffic. Mr. Drum a bill supplementary to the act concerning Divorces, which, on motion, was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole. Mr. Packer a bill relative to the destruction of Relief Notes. Mr. Frailey offered the following Resolution, which was lost on second reading: Resolved, That any member of the Senate, who neglects, or refuses to vote, on any question before the Senate when his name is called by the clerk, shall not, thereafter, and pending the same question, be allowed to vote without first obtaining the consent of the Senate. A variety of private bills of no general interest passed final reading, and the Senate adjourned. House.—The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the House of Refuge; also remonstrance from John Hare Powell, and others, against the extension of the boundaries of West Philadelphia. The bill regulating Banks was made the special order for Wednesday next. Mr. Smyser petition for an extension of the right of suffrage, regardless of color. Mr. Walker, for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath. A great number of petitions were presented for the alteration of Tavern Licenses, closing Public Works on Sunday, repeal of the \$300 Exemption, remonstrance against same, to avoid the inclined planes on the Portage Railroad, petitions and remonstrances for and against the erection of new counties, &c. Mr. Porter read in place a bill relative to limitations of accounts; also a supplement to an act suppressing gambling.

Coffee and its Substitutes.

The natural effect of the present very high price of coffee is to diminish the consumption. At Cincinnati the consumption is said to have fallen off more than one-half since the late rise, and at New Orleans, a writer in the Bulletin thinks that the sales are diminishing more than one-third, or even one-half. He gives the average stocks on the 1st of February for five years in that city, at 20,000 sacks; now they are estimated at 75,000 to 80,000. With reference to deficient crops and decreased consumption, a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, has a word to say. Admitting that the yield of 1849, in Java and Rio, is less by 800,000 bags than was that of 1848, he reasons that 200,000 bags of this deficiency will probably be made up from portions of the old crop held over in the shell in consequence of the low prices of 1848, and that the diminished consumption in Europe and America, in consequence of the high prices of 1849-50, will be equal to 400,000 bags, which two items will reduce the deficiency of last year's crop, in effect, to 200,000 bags. The Gazette adds:

"In the country, we understand, the usual substitutes for coffee, when prices are high, have been extensively resorted to; viz: rye, corn, barley, potatoes, and sassafras. In this city, at most of the retail groceries in the outer part of the town, burnt rye and corn are now regular articles of sale; and a mixture of about equal parts of coffee, corn and rye, carefully burnt, is exposed at some of the large groceries in the central parts of the city, and sells at something less than one half the price of coffee alone. This last preparation, we are told, is not at all unpalatable."

Singular Circumstance.—Coughing up a Nutshell.

A young man, named Henry Perrine, son of Nnoch Perrine, residing one and a half miles from Half Acre, Middlesex county, about a year ago, swallowed a nut-shell, which lodged in his wind pipe, and all efforts to extricate it proved in vain. Since then it has gradually worked down and settled on his right lung, and although the best medical advice was consulted, he obtained no relief, and was finally given up to die. A few days since, while in a fit of coughing, the sufferer threw the shell up, much to the astonishment, yet gratification of his friends. It is now thought he will recover his usual health.—Hightstown Record.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A somewhat singular case has just been tried before the circuit court of Orange county. It appears that sometime ago the wife of Mr. Ebenezer Seeley got a divorce from the husband, succeeded in setting aside the divorce on the ground of informality, or want of jurisdiction in the power that granted it, and then sued the second husband for improper intercourse with his wife. The jury gave a verdict of \$1100 damages in favor of the plaintiff.—Poughkeepsie Journal.

Growing Potatoes.

As 'Spring-time of year is coming,' a correspondent very seasonably sends us the following seasonable account of a method whereby (he says) people having very little ground, some leisure, and no fear of a little work occasionally, may grow a very decent bin of Potatoes for next Fall and Winter:

You procure a cask or sugar hogshead with both heads taken out; and place it over some soil prepared in the usual way. You then plant six or more of your seed potatoes, place the cask over them, covering them with earth as usual, and earth them up well when the vine is of the usual height for hoeing; you keep earthing till a month or so before digging. The vines will grow in some instances six feet, and at every joint there will be a crop of potatoes, so that in some cases ten-times the usual crop will be procured with less land being occupied.

I am informed that it has been tried in Ireland with considerable success, and for my own part think it feasible, and would try it if I were a farmer or had ground fit. Yours, M. O.

DEBT OF TEXAS.—The report of the Auditor and Comptroller of State, recently made to the Legislature of Texas, now in session, gives a full and detailed description of the character and value of the outstanding liabilities of the late republic of Texas, from which it appears that the ostensible debt, including interest is \$11,055,671, and the par value of the same \$5,600,696. This includes the total debt, that not presented for settlement as well as that which has not been settled.

From Florida.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 9th instant states more particularly than we did on the 6th the nature of the latest intelligence from Florida. It will be seen by this account that the Indians have agreed to emigrate, and are expected to be removed from the country in the course of three or four months:

From the Tallahassee Floridian of the 9th inst. Good News from the Seminole Indians.—We are enabled to communicate to our readers highly gratifying intelligence from the Florida peninsula.—When we assure them that it is entirely reliable, we know that they will feel the same pleasure in reading which we do in publishing it.

The Council at Choko Nikla, on the 21st ultimo, was attended by Billy Bowlegs and eight or nine sub-chiefs of the different tribes. The result of the conference was highly satisfactory. They all consented to leave the country as soon as they can collect their people, on the terms offered by the Government. Bowlegs left the council for the purpose of collecting his tribe; and there were to be about thirty warriors, with a corresponding proportion of women and children of the Tallahassee and Micasukie tribes, at Fort Meade, on Pease Creek, about the 7th of this month. It is believed that the Indians will all be out of the country by the last of May.

The following are the terms upon which the Indians consent to emigrate: Each warrior is to receive (before he goes on board the boat) \$500, each woman \$100, each child \$100. Bowlegs himself will receive about \$10,000, and two or three sub-chiefs about \$5,000 each. They are to be provided with rations for one year after their arrival in Arkansas, and to be guaranteed in the possession of their negroes. It is estimated that the whole cost of the removal will be about \$225,000.

The Latest Intelligence from Hungary.

By private accounts from an Hungarian source, which we have received, we learn that the following are the latest acts of the Austrian government to the country and people now lying prostrate at her feet:—

An order has been issued, intended, no doubt, to reach the Hungarian exiles in America, to the following effect:—

All officers of the late Hungarian army are commanded to present themselves to the Austrian army, to be enrolled as common soldiers, otherwise they will be considered and treated as deserters. All individuals charged with political criminal offences, whose names have been published in the Vienna Zeitung, are judicially commanded and required to present themselves and make their defence before the proper tribunal, within three month's time.

Among these persons are:—Kosuth, ex-President, and Minister Szemere, ex-Ministers Casimir, Bathany, Bischof, Howarth, Vukovics, Eugene Beothi, and Ladislaus Madarasz, the two latter the most distinguished republicans and orators of the late Hungarian House of Representatives; the others all of them active agents in the late attempted revolution.

Our correspondent inquires: "Who would be so senseless as to present themselves before their slaughter benches?" He adds: a sullen stillness reigns over the country, which it is to be hoped is the precursor of a storm. Ninety-five Colonels of the Hungarian army have been lately condemned to eighteen years' imprisonment in irons, and a great number of Majors to twelve years' confinement.

Indiana and the Union.

The Legislature of Indiana having taken the necessary measures to forward a block of Indiana marble to Washington, to be placed in the National Monument. Governor Wright has requested that the following patriotic sentiment be engraved upon it:—

INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH; NOTHING BUT THE UNION!

A Printer, in the neighborhood of sunset, who has fallen into the hands of the Philistines, breaks out in the following heart-rending appeals:

"Sheriff spare that press, Touch not a single type, Don't put me in distress, To stick to me through life! 'Tis all in all to me— If lost, what shall I do! Then, why not let it be! Oh, sheriff, boo, hoo! hoo!"

The National Monument.

The resolution relative to the block of marble, and inscription, from the State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the National Monument at Washington, finally passed both branches of the Legislature in the following form.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the native marble of this Commonwealth, to be conveyed to the National Capitol, to take its place in the monument to the memory of Washington, and to have inscribed thereon the State coat of arms, and these words:

"PENNSYLVANIA, FOUNDED 1681. BY DEEDS OF PEACE."

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing resolution.

We were no little amused some time ago, at hearing the following anecdote, it being original with the narrator. Speaking of pretty women, ugly women (pardon us it is an unmeaning conventional term) and from that marriage and wives: some one remarked, that in order to secure himself from jealousy, he thought it would be best not to marry a woman very handsome.

"Yes," said a tall, raw-boned, stragly-haired looking fellow, in a crowd, "I thought so myself, when I was young, and I looked out for a woman rather ugly, so that my neighbors would not like her, and I got one; but by Jupiter, I over done the matter, I got one so ugly that I can't like her myself."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

From Washington.

Admission of California—Clay's Compromise Resolutions—His Speech—The Cabinet and the Nicaragua question—Webster and Stevens—Executive Appointments—Bradbury's Resolutions—The Post Office Department—Col. Warren.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1850.

The question of admitting California is now a direct issue in both houses of Congress. On Monday last, the House was in session from 12 to 1 o'clock, midnight. The Southern members are resolved to ward off the question, and hence consume the time of the House in taking the eyes and nays, in calling divisions, &c., and moving adjournments! They seem to think that nothing can be accomplished for the security of the South, if California is admitted into the Union before the Wilmot proviso shall have been killed, inasmuch as she would increase the representation of the free States two votes on each floor of Congress. Under these circumstances, it is likely that much more mischief and tom-foolery is yet to ensue before the vexed question can be settled.

I stated in one of my previous letters, that the principles of Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions would finally prevail. At first there was scarcely a man who approved them—certainly none from the South. But within a few days past a marked change has occurred—people of all parties, in all sections, are warmly sustaining the old patriot, and Benton, Houston, and other eminent statesmen of the South, are one by one, coming to his aid. Mr. Clay, unlike other eminent statesmen, boldly strikes the axe into the roots of the evil—and every body trembles lest he fail! He resolutely penetrates the mist and fog that surround the ship of State, and while he seems buried in ruin, emerges, with every sail set and the stars and stripes proudly floating in the breeze, into the clear sunshine of prosperity! I don't believe there is another individual in this broad Union who could have united—as united they will be—the discordant elements of our unhappy position, besides Mr. Clay! Look at him! Look at him, when charged by Mr. Foote with abandoning his allegiance to the South, he replied with the dignity and mien of a patriarch: "I know who sent me here! I know my duty and need not be reminded of it! I owe allegiance to no South—no North—no East—no West! I owe allegiance to two Sovereignities—the Union and the State of Kentucky!"

Two hundred reams of paper have already been consumed in the publication of his speech at the Globe office, and such is the demand of the people for it, that that establishment still finds itself unable to supply it. Other establishments, here and in New York, have commenced its publication as a matter of pecuniary profit, and steam-presses are puffing, rattling, and snorting night and day, to lay it before the eyes of every citizen in the land.

Rumors were set afloat, a few days ago, that a rupture had occurred in the Cabinet, in reference to the settlement of the Nicaraguan question.—Mr. Clayton, it appears, had drawn up the project of a Treaty,—but inasmuch as the British Minister had no orders or authority to negotiate, the paper of Mr. C. was deemed premature and unsafe. The Cabinet did not wish to propose terms until arrangements should be completed by the other party to entertain them. What gives interest to this Nicaraguan question is, that an account of our valuable possessions on the Pacific coast, and the immense trade springing therefrom, it is very important to connect the two oceans, by means of Railways or Ship Canals, over the country known as Central America, which separates them. Certain stipulations have already been entered into by our Minister, in that country, with certain of its constituted authorities, for improvements to accommodate our commercial interests;—but Great Britain pretends to have claims upon portions of the Territory, especially that under the authority of the King of Musquito, which includes the portion extending along the Coast,—and hence the proposed negotiations. Mr. Clayton, it is said, tendered resignation—but, however true this may be, it is certain that he is still Minister of State.

It is expected that the Hon. Daniel Webster, of the Senate, and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the House, will speak upon the Slavery question before their respective bodies, in a few days. Mr. Stevens is known here, by every body, as a gentleman of extraordinary intellectual powers, and there is great curiosity felt to hear him. It was somewhat amusing, when he first appeared in the hall of the House, to observe with what minuteness certain Southern gentlemen regarded him. When he entered up in the aisle, as he frequently does, people would point to him and whisper, and every now and then some one would pass him with significant glances at his massive head, his fiery eye, and general carriage, bold, dignified, and lion-like! Mr. Stevens' health had, for some time back been much impaired;—but he is strong now, and it will not be long before he will make some of the animals in the menagerie roar!

It is generally conceded that the former Executive appointments will be made, nor any confirmed by the Senate (of those already made), until the resolution of inquiry of Mr. Bradbury, Senator from Maine, shall have been answered. This resolution involves this simple question:—Has the administration—or has it not—removed men from office on political grounds! As soon as this question is answered, the Senate will adopt some specific rule to govern its action in the premises. If any one supposes that Gen. Taylor will escape the factious opposition of the Locofocos, by pursuing a milk-and-water course between the two great parties, or between all parties, he supposes, simply, a great absurdity. The Locofoco party proper, resolved, from the first, to oppose him to the "bitter end," and they are doing it now.—While the brave and honest old man is being stabbed, persecuted and insulted in the Capitol, he is feeding hundreds of his enemies with high-salaried offices, in the several Departments of the Government! Whigs, who for 20 years past have been spending their time and money, and talents, to carry out principles which they consider of vital importance to the country, and who have always been excluded from places of trust and profit under the General Government, are again thrust aside, with almost contemptuous reserve,—there are places for Locofocos, but none for Whigs! There seems to be an impression abroad that the offices are nearly equally divided between the two parties; but it is a mistake. Take, for example, the Post Office Department, and there are four Locofocos for every Whig! When Judge Collamer came in,