



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday January 1, 1851.

Appointment by the Commissioners. GEORGE F. BAMBURGER, of Smithfield township, to be Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1851.

The Hon. M. M. DIMMICK will accept our thanks for a valuable public document.

Our Carrier requests us to express his thanks to the patrons of the Jeffersonian Republican, for the liberality extended to him on the first instant.

Easton Distilleries.

The Eastonian states that the distilleries in that vicinity, if they continue their operations as they are going on at this time, will, during the year 1851, consume about six hundred thousand bushels per annum, (which is making a large allowance for rye and corn.) It will require the products of six hundred farms to supply this single demand. Six hundred thousand bushels of grain at a moderate price, say 60 cents, which is considerably less than it is bringing at this time, will amount to \$360,000. This grain, at an average of four gallons to the bushel, will produce 2,400,000 gallons of whiskey, at 33 gallons to the barrel, making 7500 barrels. If we put the average price of whiskey at 25 cents per gallon, we shall have the nice round sum of \$600,000. This is a fair picture of what the distilling business in the vicinity of Easton, will be, in all probability, in the year 1851. About two-thirds of this whiskey is used for the purpose of light, in the manufacture of camphine, etherial oil, &c., and the other third for medicinal purposes and drinking.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, presumes that the South Carolinians will forbid their mariners steering by the north star!

Court Proceedings.

The December Term, commenced in this place on Monday the 23d inst. Present Judges Eldred, Coulbaugh and Stokes. Judge Eldred charged the Grand Jurors in a very able and lucid manner. The Grand Jurors reported several true bills of indictment, and brought to the notice of the Court the financial condition of this County, in the following presentment, which was ordered to be published:

TO THE HONORABLE COURT.

We, the Grand Jury of Monroe County of December term, 1850 having enquired into the financial condition of the county, do report that we find that there are not sufficient funds in the Treasury, to discharge the checks which are issued by the Commissioners from time to time for the demands on the county. In consequence thereof there are a large amount of checks in circulation, which have depreciated in value from five to ten per cent. That we have understood from good authority that a traffic is carried on with the checks, that not only private individuals are engaged in it, but that some collectors are engaged in the speculation, buying them at a discount, and pay them in the Treasury for the whole amount for which they call. The consequence of the whole affair will be, if not so already, that the burden will fall on the majority and the benefit on the speculators. In consequence of the county not having funds, the Commissioners will be obliged to pay more for materials and labor, than responsible individuals. Jurymen are drawn from remote parts of the county and no money to pay them, which causes serious difficulties to many of them. All the above named causes should not exist, and are a burden to a large majority of the tax payers of the county; it will be the means of increasing taxation. We the Grand Jurors do respectfully suggest to the Commissioners of the county, that in our opinion they should see to the prompt collection of all monies due to the county at present, and to see that sufficient money be raised for the future and insure its prompt collection. These remedies we believe would remove the evils complained of.

JEREMY MACKAY, Foreman.

- John Felker Wm. Carey.
Henry Smith S. Gruber
Peter Metzgar John C. Strunk
Peter Williams Charles Henry
George Bond Wm. Wallace
Jacob Bush Samuel Metz
Wm. Mosteller A. Featherman
Ludwick Smith Wm. Smiley
Wm. Dorschner Nelson Cook
Wm. B. Thompson Phil. Drumheller
Moses Phillips.

The first day the Court was principally occupied by causes on the Argument List, &c., some of which are as follows:

In the matter of the estate of Henry V. Bush, dec'd. Heirs being called to accept or refuse said property at the valuation of the Inquest, Geo. W. Bush accepted No. 1, Wm. L. Bush accepted No. 2, and Henry Bush accepted No. 3.

An order of sale was granted to Levi Slutter, administrator of Christian Meixsell.

Rule granted upon heirs of Aaron Depuy, dec'd to accept said property at valuation, or otherwise, that it be sold.

An order of sale was granted to Robert McNeely, adm'r of Adam McNeely, dec'd.

Franklin Starbird, Esq. was appointed auditor of the final account of the Executors of George Bush, dec'd.

The first case tried was, Com' th vs. Abraham Smith.—Indictment for fornication and bastardy upon Sarah Ann McNeely. The parties in this case reside in Paradise township, and the defendant made quite an effort to secure an acquittal.—His defence consisted mainly in attempting to implicate other persons, as partners in the transaction, but all would not avail. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to pay costs of prosecution, \$5 fine, and a liberal allowance for the maintenance of the child.

The next and only case tried before a Jury is the following:

Charles S. Cox & Stroud J. Hollinshead, vs. Geo. Jacob Koerner, Jno. Jacob Koerner & the Heirs of Peter Woolbach, dec'd.—This was an action of Ejectment for 41a. 140p. of land in Paradise township, brought in 1846 against the two Koerners and Peter Woolbach. Woolbach subsequently died and his heirs were substituted. The pliffs. claimed under a warrant granted to John Stille in 1787 & a survey thereon in 1788. It seems there were two surveys made on the same day, on the same warrant, two or three miles apart; one of 400 acres 94 perches and the other for 41a. 140p., the land in dispute.—

The first named was returned in 1788, the other in 1794. The pliffs., or those under whom they claimed had taken out a patent for the 400a. 94 p in 1788, and the deeds from the different owners of the land, described this tract by courses and distances down to 1840, when a deed was made for the John Stille tract containing 41a. 140p. without giving the courses and distances. The pliffs. in 1841 discovering that the survey of 400a. 94p. as patented, interfered with another survey of their own, applied to the board of property and had the old patent cancelled or vacated and a new patent granted to them for the 41a. 94p., the land in dispute.

The defendant Geo. Jacob Koerner, Isaac Gruber and John Greek went on the land in 1822, had their respective boundaries marked and commenced improving; their houses and first improvements, however, being outside the lines of the Stille survey. Gruber remained until 1834 when he sold to Geo. Jacob Koerner. Greek remained until 1835 & then sold to John Jacob Karner. Woolbach went on several years after 1822. The defendants contended that the pliffs., and those under whom they claimed had adopted and accepted the survey of 41a. 140p. and that the board of property had no right to grant them a new patent interfering with their improvements. Verdict for defts. Porter & Morris for pliffs. Heeder and Dreher for defts., Kerner.

RAILROAD MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice a meeting was called in the Court House of this borough on Thursday evening last, which was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, WM. OVERFIELD.
V. Presidents, JAMES H. STROUD, DANIEL BROWN.

Secretary.—James H. Walton.

The object of the meeting was stated briefly but very clearly by the President upon his taking the chair.

On motion, Hon. J. M. Porter was invited to address the meeting, which he proceeded to do in a very able and lucid manner. On motion of M. W. Coulbaugh a Committee of five was appointed by the President to express the sentiments of this meeting in regard to the proposed Rail Road, consisting of Hon. M. W. Coulbaugh, James H. Walton, Charles Price, Col. Peter Snyder and John Edinger Esq.

In the absence of the Committee, the meeting was very ably addressed by the Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred.

The Committee through their chairman reported the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that there is every prospect of the speedy construction of the Delaware and Cobb's Gap rail road, and that from the character, ability and energy, of the gentlemen who have taken hold of the enterprise, we feel confident that it will be pushed with vigor to its completion.

Resolved, That whilst the people of Monroe County have contributed with cheerfulness their portion of the expense of constructing the great chain of public improvements in our State, they have as yet derived but little benefit from them. They will therefore now give every encouragement to the individual enterprise which is to construct thro' our country, one of the great communications by Rail Road, between the Cities of our seaboard and the Western Lakes.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our citizens to give every facility and encouragement to the engineers and officers of the said Rail Road Company in making the necessary preliminary surveys and explorations, as well as in the adjustment of all questions growing out of the construction of the work.

Resolved, That whilst various portions of the County are interested in particular routes we are all more interested in having the work well done. We desire that the explorations and surveys may be so thoroughly made as to select that route which will make the best rail road and best accommodate the public; and we pledge ourselves to submit cheerfully to whichever route will then be selected.

Resolutions to be published in Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Luzerne County papers.

The thanks of the Meeting were given to Hon. J. M. Porter and Hon. N. B. Eldred, for their able addresses.

Meeting adjourned.

The coal dealers of New York have put up the price to \$7 per ton.

Thirty-First Congress. SECOND SESSION.

Monday, Dec. 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented petitions praying for the modification of the Tariff of 1846. He detailed the grievances of which the petitioners complained, and said that there was now a calm upon the lately disturbed surface of public affairs, which calm he hoped was a real one, he thought that Congress should take up the tariff, and consider it in a kind, liberal, and national spirit. He did not wish that it should be taken up with a view to alter its essential principles, but to make some provision for the prevention of frauds and abuses. Something should be done; it was no longer doubtful that the fires in the furnaces were daily being extinguished, and the operations of the spindle and loom suspended. Would Congress do any thing to suspend this downward tendency? He hoped they would, and that it would be done now, when the subject which has agitated the country was settled—and settled, he hoped forever.

After the introduction of bills, notice of others, and the passage of several resolutions of inquiry, the bill to settled land claims in California was taken up. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners to hear and determine said claims. Without proceeding long with the bill, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned over to Thursday.

The House did but little of importance, and also adjourned over to Thursday.

Thursday, Dec. 26.—In the Senate, no important business was transacted, and they adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Reed introduced a bill granting lands to Pennsylvania, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, therein.

Mr. McMullin introduced a bill making grants of land to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Both were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Nothing else of interest was done, and they adjourned over to Monday.

The Philadelphia Saturday Express for the Home Circle.

This is the title of a new literary and family journal, commenced, as its prospectus says, with the design to make it the most ably conducted, the most useful, and consequently, the most popular paper in the United States. Nothing indelicate or of doubtful morality mars its columns, but all that can instruct and elevate the mind is liberally furnished. The corps of Editors and contributors is the ablest that the country can produce.—It is handsomely printed, on fine paper, and furnished at \$2 per annum, in advance. Any person sending three subscriptions will be entitled to the paper one year, gratis. A specimen will be mailed to any person wishing to examine the paper. All letters must be post-paid and carefully addressed to S. McHenry, publisher, No. 47 Dock street, N. E. corner of Second street Philadelphia.

NOVEL PATENT.—We notice that Mr. T. D. Slagg, of New York, has just taken out a patent for preparing beef steaks for cooking. He passes the steak between a pair of toothed rollers, previous to cooking, which has the effect to make the meat very tender.

COUNTERFEIT SPANISH COINS.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter cautions the public against receiving Spanish silver coins. Spanish dollars are in circulation which are such excellent counterfeits that the ordinary tests with acids are of no avail. They are of copper, thickly coated with silver, and can only be detected by filing.

Scott Meeting at Harrisburg.

The friends of Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, held a meeting at Harrisburg on Saturday evening last, at which Capt. John P. Rutherford presided. Major Sanders, who served under Gen. Scott during the last war with great Britain, and Stephen Miller, Esq., addressed the meeting. Among the resolutions adopted are the following:

Resolved, That forty years of brilliant services for his country has so firmly secured the love and gratitude of the American people for General Scott, that all the efforts of the hand of power to arrest his triumphs and darken his fame, in his recent campaign in Mexico still more endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen—and when he comes before them for the highest office in their gift, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Laborer, the Sons of toil throughout the land, the soldiers who fought and bled on his battle fields, will rally to his support with the shout of victory, wherever his standary may be raised, and will give to his enemies a more than Mexican defeat.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania, although they will regret to lose the services of Gov. Wm. F. Johnson, whose able administration of the affairs of the great State of Pennsylvania meets with the warmest approbation of the people, and has elevated the character and standing of the commonwealth, at home and abroad,—yet if the Whigs of our sister States insist upon his nomination for the office of Vice President, we shall feel bound to regard their will as paramount to ours, and yield our claim upon his service to them.

Resolved, That the Administration of President Fillmore deserves the approbation of the people of Pennsylvania, for its patriotic and conservative course, and all question that agitates the nation. His sound and unanswerable argument in favor of a Tariff that will protect the industry of our country against the cheap labor of Europe, places him in the rank of true Statesmen, and entitles him to the especial regard and esteem of the people of the Keystone State.

Asthma.

There is no complaint more harassing than asthma. The Newark Daily Advertiser, a reliable paper, pledges itself to cure this distressing disease with the following simple remedy:—Take one and a half ounce sulphur; one ounce cream-tartar, one ounce senna; one half ounce aniseed; pulverise, and thoroughly mix the same, and take one teaspoonful in about two table spoonfuls of molasses on going to bed, or at such time through the day it may be increased or diminished a little, as may best suit the state of the bowels of the individual.

Legal Interest and Usury Laws.

The following table exhibiting the legal rates of interest in the different states, and the penalties attached for usury, will be interesting to the general reader:

Table with columns: States, Legal rates, Penalty for usury. Lists states from Alabama to District of Columbia with their respective interest rates and penalties.

By special contract as high as 10 per cent.
By contract as high as 12 per cent.
Banks allowed 6 per cent.
By contract as high as 10 per cent.
Any rate agreed upon by the parties.

Fugitive Slave Case in Philadelphia.

On Saturday a week, a young colored man calling himself Adam Gibson, was arrested in Philadelphia, on the charge of stealing chickens, and carried before the U. S. Commissioner, Ewd. A. Ingraham, where he was charged as being Emery Rice, a fugitive owing labor to Wm. Knight, of Cecil county, Md. Two gentlemen appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and asked for a delay till they could send for D. Paul Brown. This was refused on the ground that the law required summary proceedings. The examination then went on, and although not the slightest testimony was offered which in the least proved him to be even a fugitive slave, much less Mr. Knight's slave; yet Mr. Ingraham decided that Gibson was a fugitive, and handing the prisoner over to his claimant he was soon on his way to Maryland. Fortunately, this flagitious piece of business has a sequel—a good and honorable sequel—and here it is:

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 26.
As was generally supposed in this city yesterday, Adam Gibson, the alleged fugitive slave, is no slave. Adam was conveyed to Maryland on Saturday night, showed to Wm. Knight, the reputed master, who immediately denied that Adam ever belonged to him. Gibson was immediately discharged from custody, and arrived in this city this afternoon, where his wife and children resides. The fact is, that Adam was owned many years ago by a Maryland citizen, named Davis; but about 1813 was released from slavery, and ever since has resided in the North, a free man.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

Receipts at the State Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1850. Bal. in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1849. Expenditures \$4,569,053 94. Dep. funds 41,032 00.

USE OF ALLIGATORS.—In Florida, alligators are now extensively killed for their oil and hides—the rough skin on their belly is tanned and used for saddles. An inexhaustible supply is annual produced.

The Pittsburgh American notices an arrival in that city of a runaway couple, from Lancaster, Pa., the groom being an old farmer of seventy-five worth \$30,000, and the bride a blooming girl of eighteen.

Horseback Riding in Madeira.

The Hon. John A. Dix, in his recent work, "A Winter in Madeira," gives amusing account of horseback riding at Funchal. For 30 cts. an hour a fine horse can be hired at any livery stable, together with a man attendant, who follows on foot; and when you desire to ride fast he catches hold of your horse's tail and is drawn along! In this way he prevents you from running away from him. Mr. Dix says the horses soon become accustomed to these human appendages, and that the fellows have a way of making the horse go fast or slow, as they desire, in spite of the rider.

Mr. Dix says that for the ladies, this association of horse and driver, is a great convenience.—They need no other attendant. He is always ready to render any assistance; if the horse loose a shoe he has a hammer and nails in his pocket to replace it. It is not easy to fancy a more ludicrous spectacle than a lady riding through the city at full gallop with a man hanging to the tail of her horse; but such scenes are of hourly occurrence in Funchal, and the eye soon becomes accustomed to them.

Joshua Benson, of Camden, contemplates taking to the world's Fair at London a large hog, three years old, lean in flesh, yet weighing over 1300 pounds.

The Comptroller of the city of New York estimates the appropriations necessary to carry on the government for the ensuing year, at \$2,946,597, nearly three millions of dollars, far more than the aggregate expenditures of certain state governments in this Union. The increase tax this year, over the expenses of 1850, it is said will be somewhat over half a million of dollars. In view of these facts, is it any wonder that so many of the New Yorkers, to escape high rent and heavy taxes, running off to Brooklyn, to Williamsburg, Jersey City and elsewhere.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (Harrisburg to Pittsburg,) it was voted to increase the capital from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000. We learn that a memorial is in circulation in Philadelphia praying the City Councils to make an additional subscription of \$1,500,000 to the stock of the road provided an equal amount of \$1,500,000 is obtained from other sources. The new subscriptions are to be applied to the construction of the central division across the Alleghany mountain region—the Portage Railroad of the State being used only as a temporary expedient.

The Finances of Penna. A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

It will be seen, says the Phila. Inquirer, that the aggregate receipts amounted to \$4,468,131.—To this add the balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1849, viz: \$926,207—also, the unavailable deposits in the Bank of the United States, \$280,000, and we have the very large aggregate of \$5,614,338. The leading items are, the tax on real and personal estate, the canal and railroad tolls, the tax on bank dividends, the tax on corporation stocks, tavern and retailers licences, the tax on loans, and the collateral inheritance tax. The canal and railroad tolls amounted to the handsome sum of \$1,713,840. The gross expenditures are given as \$4,569,053. There was, moreover, a balance in the treasury on the 30th of November last, of \$754,252. The whole being immediately available, in addition to 324,922 dollars, which sum was not available. The two leading items of expenditure are, first the interest on loans amounting to 2,001,714 dollars, and second, our public improvements, meaning the cost of repairs, the salaries of officers, &c. amounting to 1,488,799.—The ordinary expenses of government were only 262,099. A large sum was distributed in charities, and to various benevolent institutions. The sum of 213,728 was appropriated to common schools, and the sum of 318,554 to the sinking fund, and thus to the partial liquidation of the State debt. The picture on the whole is bright and cheering. It is creditable in the highest degree to the State Administration. The finances of Pennsylvania have been fully resuscitated. The credit of the Commonwealth has been indicated and re-established. Our State Bonds are now among the safest securities in the world, and are sought for investment not only at home but abroad. Pennsylvania has expended an immense sum in completing and perfecting her works of internal improvement, and although the tax upon her people has been onerous, they have exhibited a truly noble patriotism in yielding to the requirements of the laws so promptly and cheerfully. The State debt is still large, but the good work of its liquidation has commenced. Let it be followed up from year to year, and the effect will be most salutary.

A NOVEL IDEA.—The proprietors of the Astor House, New York, obtain daily, by telegraph, for the benefit of travellers, the state of the weather at various points of the Union.

Question of the Industrial Independence in 1850.

That our country is now, in a state of profound peace, bountiful harvests, rapidly increasing in population and production, running steadily and heavily in debt, is a fact which ought never be forgotten until a fact it shall cease to be. True we are making Railroads somewhat rapidly, but England, with a smaller effective population than ours, and much heavier internal burdens on her industry, made hers still more rapidly, yet does not owe other nations a dollar for them. On the contrary, nearly every other on earth that can safely be trusted, (and some which cannot) are to-day largely her debtors, and some of them becoming still more deeply so—ours, for example. Yes, with every internal element of production, every reason for paying our present heavy debts instead of running up new scores, we are running behind hand at the rate of some forty or fifty Millions per annum! We want Iron for Railroads; and we have the ore and the fuel in abundance and of every desirable quality; we have an abundance of skill and energy, now idle but eager to be employed in Iron making; and yet the roads now making across our own ore and coal beds are ironed from Great Britain, because ere long experience in and virtual monopoly of Iron making, the profits on our trade and her monopoly of the world's most lucrative fabrications and commerce, enable her to sell a very inferior quality of Iron at a low price and kindly accommodate us with twenty years' credit on a good share of the purchase money. All this goes on very smoothly—for all but our laborers who are defrauded of the work and wages belonging to them by this cheap buying in England—but what is to be the end of it?—Forty millions a year for every twenty-five years (a short life time) amounts to One Thousand Million Dollars, to say nothing of the interest meantime accruing. The interest on that Thousand Million Dollars, must be some Sixty Millions a year. If we cannot now pay our way by Forty Millions, what shall we do when the annual interest of our Foreign Debt shall be Sixty Millions per annum?

At this moment, with our granaries filled to overflowing and our hills covered with sheep and cattle, one-half the works intended for Iron-making are standing idle and going to wreck, because our people are induced, through the sorceries of a perverted Commerce, to prefer European Metals and Fabrics to those produced at home, under the fatal delusion that the former are cheaper. But no man ever did or can buy an article cheap which his own boys ought to have made, and which they will stand idle in default of making. It is our earnest conviction that this country is to-day One Thousand Millions poorer, and very far behind in art, skill, industry and comfort, than what it would have been by this time had the Tariff of 1828 stood unmodified till now. Had we but enjoyed twenty-five years of adequate, thoroughly efficient Protection to Home Industry, we believe that on most articles we could afford to abolish Duties altogether and enter the freest competition with every nation in the world. That it would be desirable to do so, we do not affirm; we regard it only in the light of practicality. But we manage to half protect and then expose our immature enterprise to the competition of full grown, affluent, subtle and determined rivals, and in the unequal struggle thus invited our manufacturers go to the wall. Then come glutted Markets for labor and for many descriptions of products; thence follows distress, stagnation and bankruptcy, until the People are transiently aroused and impelled to seek a change of policy. A partial, halting, hesitating change is awarded, the People sink to sleep again; and a few years restore the reign of the old delusions. How long shall it continue thus?—We estimate that the actual Foreign cost of the Metals and Fabrics imported from Europe during the year now closing was certainly not less than Eighty Millions of Dollars, of