



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday January 9, 1851.

¶ We have received from Harrisburg, the first number of the "Daily American." A weekly paper is also issued from the same office...

¶ Fire!—We have been informed that the dwelling house of Mr. Smith Price, of Price township, together with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, 2d inst.

¶ The celebrated American Aeronaut John Wise, proposes to cross the Atlantic with a Balloon. He has petitioned Congress to aid him in this project.

Several scientific gentlemen convinced of the practicability of the scheme have given Mr. Wise every encouragement, and urged him to repeat his application to Congress.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Washington, Dec. 31.—The Supreme Court, today, in the case of the United States vs. Jesse Hoyt, late Collector of New York, involving claims amounting to over \$200,000, gave a decision in favor of the United States.

Pennsylvania.—Surveyor-General's Report.—During the past year, 315 Patents have been issued from the office of the Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania; 290 new warrants issued, 367 new surveys re-filed. The business in the Land Department is steadily increasing.

Election of Judges.

The "Lancaster Examiner and Herald" is advocating the doctrine of the people themselves electing their Judges, without the aid of delegate nomination, and thinks that the practice of two or three delegates from a township assume too much in deciding what candidate the people of the district shall vote for.

Reports from Washington represent that the Austrian Government has threatened to withdraw its diplomatic agent at the Capitol, in the event of our receiving and protecting the Hungarian patriot Kossuth and his companions.

Man Saved in Two.—A German, named John Sweetzer, at Vincennes, lately, whilst intoxicated, went into a circular saw mill, and falling upon the saw was discovered a few minutes after sawed from the left side just below the shoulder obliquely across his belly. He died that night.

Thirty-First Congress. SECOND SESSION.

Monday, Dec. 30.—In the Senate, various petitions and reports were presented. Mr. Douglass presented a petition from Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, asking an appropriation of \$20,000 to make experiments with his balloons.

A resolution authorizing the Post Office Committee to employ a clerk, was adopted. A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of lighting Pennsylvania Avenue with gas, was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution allowing land warrants, under the boundary act of 1850, to be transferable prior to location.

Mr. Vinton opposed the resolution on the ground that the lands would, by this means, fall into the hands of speculators.

Mr. Caldwell replied, insisting that the beneficiaries desired the enactment of this law, and the speculators did not.

After some further remarks, the question was taken, and the resolution passed. Yeas 108 nays 51.

Dec. 21.—In the Senate, nothing of importance was done except to order the printing of five thousand copies of the correspondence between Mr. Webster and the Austrian Charge.

Jan. 1, 1851.—Neither house in session. Thursday, Jan. 2.—In the Senate, the bill to provide for the settlement of private land claims in California, was taken up and debated until the adjournment.

Jan. 3.—In the Senate, the bill to determine private land claims in California, was taken up and advocated by Mr. Benton until the adjournment.

In the House, several private bills were passed, and some other unimportant business attended to.

Jan. 4.—The Senate was not in session. In the House, several bills were introduced, and then the Postage reduction was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and some good sense as well as some great nonsense was displayed in the debate.

Extraordinary Trial. A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Bel Air, in Maryland, relates the following extraordinary circumstances: Sometime ago the body of a man named Hammond was found near here, bearing evidence that he had been cruelly murdered.

Stump's trial came on a few days since, and he was acquitted, the jury thinking the testimony against him not sufficient for hanging. Griffith, the accomplice, was next on trial, and the Court have been occupied with it for the past few days.

Lebanon Valley Railroad.

The President of the Reading Railroad is said to have subscribed for four thousand shares of the stock in this new enterprise. It will form an important link in the great chain of Railroads throughout the country, and its completion will be looked to with general interest from all quarters.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Saturday publishes a detailed statement showing the loss of life and property on the Lakes during the past year. The vessels which met with disasters were thirty-one steamers, nine propellers, two barques, thirty-four brigs, eighty-eight schooners, and six scows—in all one hundred and seventy.

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When it is Noon in New Orleans or St. Louis, it is 1 o'clock, P. M. at Philadelphia, as there is a difference of an hour for every 19 degrees of longitude. Hence a telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia at noon reaches New Orleans at 11 o'clock, A. M. being an hour ahead of time.

THE REMAINS OF GIRARD.—The preparatory steps have been taken for the removal of the remains of the late Stephen Girard to the College grounds, where a monument to the memory of the great benefactor is soon to be erected by order of our city Councils.

On part of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, the New York Courier says, a newly invented rail, called the compound rail, has been laid down, which is said to run much more smoothly and to last much longer than the other. The rail is composed of two bars, united together with bolts, in such a manner that there is no whole joint at any part—the two bars being so as to break joints. It is an American invention, and is wholly manufactured of American iron.

DESPERATE RENCOUNTER.—The Planter's Advocate, published at Macon, Noxubee county, Miss., says that on Sunday, the 8th ult. Mr. Jonathan Henkle and Mr. Adams, of that county, were reclining upon the side of a hill, basking in the genial rays of the sun, when suddenly a large eagle made a swoop and fastened its talons in the breast of Mr. Henkle.

Seeing upon his wife's shoulder a large shawl pin, Mr. D. said, "In the military, eh, got to be a captain?" She instantly remarked, pointing to a third baby in her lap. "No, recruiting sergeant in the third infantry."

Scott and Johnston.

The Schuylkill Haven map, after copying the article from the Bellville (Ill.) Republican recommending Scott and Johnston as the Whig candidates for President and Vice President, speaks as follows: "We agree with the Republican in all but the 'Brown,' and we throw our flag hooping the Republican will place the same at its head."

It is said that Barnum is about to bring from beyond the seas a Dutchman who never smokes, and an Irishman who does not eat potatoes! What next!

The Cuban Invaders.

The leading participants in the Cuban Expedition were arraigned before the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans on Monday the 16th ult. The following appeared to answer to their names:

Gen. Narciso Lopez, Col. Theodore O'Hara, Col. John Pickett, Maj. Thomas J. Hawkins, Col. W. H. Bell, Capt. A. J. Lewis, Col. Robert Wheaton, Gen. John Henderson, L. J. Sigur, Esq., and Gen. D. Augustin.

Gen. Lopez plead in abatement to the indictment, on the ground that the Grand Jury had been illegally drawn and impanelled, as did also Messrs. Sigur and Augustine.

Gen. Henderson requested an immediate trial, but Judge McCallh postponed the consideration of that point, as well as of the pleas in abatement, until the next day, when they could be argued, and he would determine whether he should await the attendance of the Circuit Judge.

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A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Bel Air, in Maryland, relates the following extraordinary circumstances: Sometime ago the body of a man named Hammond was found near here, bearing evidence that he had been cruelly murdered.

Stump's trial came on a few days since, and he was acquitted, the jury thinking the testimony against him not sufficient for hanging. Griffith, the accomplice, was next on trial, and the Court have been occupied with it for the past few days.

Stump having been acquitted of the murder, his evidence was of course admissible, and he was called to the stand in behalf of Griffith.—Being sworn, he was asked:

Ques.—Do you know anything of the murder of Hammond?
Ans.—Yes.
Ques.—Who did it?
Ans.—I DID IT MYSELF!
Ques.—Had Griffith any agency in the act?
Ans.—None; and he did not know it until four hours afterwards!

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty, against the prisoner, and he was discharged.

Sagacity of a Horse.

The following incident is related by a Long Point Advocate: "A few days since, as we were leaving our residence on our usual morning visit to the Advocate office, a sorrel horse belonging to us galloped up and caught our arm and made an attempt to pull us in the direction he wished us to go."

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COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1851.

Table showing days of the week for each month from January to December. Includes columns for Sunday through Saturday.

Government of the United States.

- President—MILLARD FILLMORE, New York. Secy of State—Daniel Webster, Massachusetts. Secy of Treasury—Thomas Corwin, Ohio.

Judiciary of the United States.

- Chief Justice—Roger B. Taney, Maryland. Associate Justices—John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John Catron, Tennessee; John McKinley, Alabama; Samuel Nelson, New York; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.

Government of Pennsylvania.

- Governor—WM. F. JOHNSTON. Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools—Alex. L. Russell. Auditor General—Ephraim Banks.

Judiciary.

- Chief Justice—John Bannister Gibson. Associate Justices—Molton C. Rogers, Thomas Burnside, Richard Coulter, Thomas S. Bell. Resident Judge for Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne—Nathaniel B. Eldred.

County Officers.

- Sheriff—Peter Kemmerer. Coroner—Wm. H. White, Stroudsburg. District Attorney—Samuel S. Dreher. Prothonotary, &c.—Michael H. Dreher.

Time of Holding Court in Monroe.

Table showing court dates: February-Term commences on Monday, 24th; May " " " 25th; September " " " 23d; December " " " 23d.

Growth of the Human Nails.

I stated the roots of my finger nails on the first of last August, to find out the exact time a healthy nail took form, in other words, to find out how often a man changed his finger nails. On the 14th of this month all the old nails—had disappeared: thus it took exactly four months and fifteen days to form nails.

The Anthracite coal Trade.

As no ordinary degree of interest is felt at home; and in the eastern markets, in regard to yield of coal in the various anthracite fields of this State, during the season which has just terminated, we lay before our readers this morning a statement of the anthracite coal trade of the year 1850, a few days in advance of the customary time of publication.

Table comparing 1850 and 1849 coal production by location: Schuylkill (1,639,537 tons vs 1,580,171 tons), Lehigh (722,682 vs 801,266), Lackawana (400,000 vs 454,240), Pinegrove (70,657 vs 78,299), Lykens Valley (25,000 vs 25,000), Shamokin (19,206 vs 19,500), Wyoming (250,000 vs 250,000).

Deficiency this year 81,380. During the panic among dealers and consumers which followed the disastrous freshets of September last, we are aware that a much larger deficiency in this year's supply was very generally anticipated and predicted: but it should be borne in mind that in 1849, owing to the stagnation of the coal trade, the colliers of Schuylkill county suspended operations for about two months, and consequently that the yield of that year is much behind the general average allowing for a legitimate increase in the channels of consumption.

A yield of over three million tons per annum is indeed a startlingly large amount compared with the product of the various fields in the early history of the anthracite coal trade; but large as this amount is, we are convinced that it will be doubted, if not trebled, within the next ten years, notwithstanding the embarrassments flowing from the unequal and oppressive tariff of 1846.

The probable amount of anthracite coal which will be required in future years for the ocean steam marine—now in its infancy—is beyond conjecture. A side wheel steamer of the size of the Pacific, will consume from eight to ten thousand tons per annum; but the great source of consumption will be in the freight vessels—the propellers—which appear destined, at no late day, to take the place of our world renowned sailing ships.

Paine's Light.

The Springfield Republican furnishes the following explanation of one of the mysteries of this invention: It has been claimed, heretofore, by Mr. Paine, that water was a simple substance. The manner by which he arrived at this conclusion, was a very natural one. By communicating with the water with one pole of his apparatus, he obtained all hydrogen, by the other oxygen.

A day or two before our visit to Mr. Paine, he had been visited by Prof. Doremus of New-York, who offered him a salutation of the mystery, which Mr. Paine immediately admitted the reasonableness of, and which we doubt not will do away with some of the prejudices conceived by scientific men toward Mr. Paine—the claim that water was a simple substance, being in antagonism with well established facts.

The Republican has the following paragraph as to the invention in general: All the "scientific committees" in Christendom could never cheat us out of the belief in what we saw, viz: that by a peculiar construction of his helices, Mr. Paine has obtained the power of decomposing water, heretofore only attained by large galvanic batteries; that the gas developed in the composition is hydrogen, in passing through turpentine, receives an illuminating property, and receives it there alone.

In 1848 thirty thousand persons were arraigned in England for criminal offences, nearly nine-tenths of whom were illiterate, a tenth only could read and write; and but 81 out of the 30,000 had received an education of the highest kind.