



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday March 27, 1851.

☞ We call the attention of Merchants, Book-sellers, Druggists and others to the advertisement of "The Croton Manufacturing Co." of 44 Courtlandt St., New York, in another column. This Company undoubtedly stands at the head of the Trade both in quantity and variety of the Goods they Manufacture and Import, and as they are constantly Manufacturing, they keep up a full assortment at all seasons of the year. We notice as a peculiar feature in this establishment, that their store is open and their stock can be examined from six o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M., thus giving all who visit the city an opportunity to make use of a portion of their time which might otherwise be lost. And to all who hold with Doctor Franklin, that "time is money," we say, give them a call.

Barley Sheaf Hotel.

This noted hotel, which was destroyed by fire last summer, has been rebuilt in a substantial manner, and from its admirable arrangement will accommodate a greatly increased number of guests. The dining room will probably seat about one hundred and fifty persons; while comfortable lodgings can be given to as many more. The stabling is the best arranged of any in Philadelphia, with sufficient room for one hundred horses. Everything almost about the house being new, except the proprietor, (who is better than new,) visitors will find the accommodations of a superior order. See advertisement in another column.

Board of Revenue Commissioners.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners adjourned on Friday morning last, after calling, in a body, to pay their respects to the Governor. Their labors, which are important and arduous, were completed some days within the period to which their sessions are limited by law.

The *North American* says, the total addition to the valuation of taxable property in the State made by the present board is \$8,833,153, which will increase the income of the State some \$22,000 annually. The total increase of taxable property in the three years, from 1848 to 1851, thus adjusted, is \$29,858,371, yielding about \$95,000 revenue.

The whole taxable property in the State in 1845 was \$420,206,130—in 1848, \$453,031,458, being an increase in three years of \$32,735,328. The amount now reported by the Revenue Board is \$492,889,829—the increase not coming up to that of the three preceding years by \$12,876,957.

This falling off the Board attributes to the depressed condition of the iron business, and its influence upon the value of property in the Commonwealth.

☞ The veteran editor and politician, Major M. M. Noah, died in New York on Saturday night. He was a native of Philadelphia; and was connected with the press for forty years.

☞ The latest returns show that the New Hampshire House of Representatives is politically divided as follows—Whigs 128; Atwood Democrats 25; Regular Democrats 118. To be heard from, 6.

Hon. A. J. Ogle.

We notice that a very general feeling is springing up among our Whig friends in the interior of the State, in favor of the nomination of the Hon. A. J. Ogle, of Somerset, as the next Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner. We know not what may be his wishes on the subject, but, presume, it is somewhat doubtful whether he could be induced to consent to serve as a candidate for that office. Should he be willing to do so, there would be not only great propriety but undoubted policy in selecting him as the Candidate.

Col. Ogle, it is true, is one of the youngest public men in the State; but it is also, no less true, that he is not only one of the ablest but possesses a personal popularity second to no other man in Pennsylvania. As a popular stump orator, he has no superior; and if he should be selected as our Candidate, and would agree to canvass the State, he would arouse an enthusiasm in his favor which but few men could excite. He is moreover a good German scholar, and speaks that language with great fluency; and would therefore possess an advantage in canvassing the State above almost any other Whig that could be nominated. Let us have Jack for a Candidate. He is the man above all others to canvass the State in company with Governor Johnston.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH was, on the 17th inst., chosen by the New York Legislature a Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March inst.

☞ The Belvidere Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 cent., payable on and after the 1st of April next.

N. Y. & ERIE RAILROAD.—It may not be known to many of our readers, that this company now run their passenger trains on the Ramapo Road, from Suffern Depot to Jersey City, instead of going through Rockland county to the Pier, and thence to the city by boat. This makes a more expeditious route. The citizens of Rockland have held meetings and passed resolutions remonstrating against this act of the company, as unwarranted by the charter, and contrary to the intention of the Legislature who gave it, and the wishes of the people in the State. The company have fully answered them, and state that they intend to use that route for freight, and will run one or two passenger trains for the accommodation of the citizens in that county.

Coming out from Among Them.

The Whigs of Green township, Franklin county, held a meeting on the 8th inst. to nominate a ticket for the Spring Election, and were eloquently addressed by PHILIP HAMMAN, Esq., whom we formerly knew as a decided Locofoco, on whose motion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the noble services of Gen. Winfield Scott during the war of 1812 in the battles of Queenstown-Heights, Chippewa Plains and Niagara, and his noble deeds of valor and unequalled military exploits in Mexico, in the recent struggle with that power, have meritoriously placed him first in the confidence of the people. Therefore, Resolved, That Gen. Scott is the first choice of the Whigs of this District as a Candidate for the Presidency in 1852.

Resolved, That in view of the distinguished services of our talented, patriotic Governor, W. P. Johnston, we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-nomination and triumphant Election.

The following incident that ensued we take to be only the precursor of many such an abjuration of political error, as it grows more certain that the white and invincible shield of WINFIELD SCOTT will be advanced over the Whig column in the campaign of 1852:—

"After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. JACOB SHATZER rose and announced to the Chair his determination to renounce Locofocoism forever. He stated that he had voted with the Locofocoes all his life, but that he now publicly renounced the doctrines and precepts of that party, and was ready and willing to subscribe, heart and soul to the Whig Constitution.

On motion, Mr. Shatzer was received into full membership, and then went up a shout that shook the hills around old Scotland, and gave the Locofocoes to understand that the prowess of the gallant Scott, so often felt by the enemies of his country, was even being felt and appreciated in the "Green Spot."

Hurra for that! We like such "noise and confusion." Mr. SHATZER is a sensible man, and there are many more ready to follow his example as the same opportunity shall offer.—*York Republican.*

Legislative Reform.

One of the crying legislative evils of the day, says the *Reading Journal*, is the disposition to postpone action on the most important bills to the closing days of each session, when they are either lost between the two Houses or passed in a very crude state. The events connected with the recent adjournment of Congress afford several instances of this kind. The Postage and Appropriation Bills barely managed to get through, while the River and Harbor Bill, with a majority in each House in its favor, was killed out-right by the trickery and management that enables an unscrupulous minority to defeat an unpalatable measure amid the noise and confusion incident to a final adjournment.

So it is at Harrisburg. At the close of the last session, the two Houses and the Governor were at sixes and sevens in the regard to the legislative apportionment bill. Had a man of less firmness than Gov. Johnston occupied the Executive chair, our State would have been most shamefully gerrymandered. Or had the legislature adjourned, as they threatened to do, after the vote of the bill, there is no calculating the fearful consequences that might have ensued.

The Legislature now in session looks very much as if it was disposed to follow the bad example of its predecessors. Over two months have passed since it convened, nearly the whole of which time has been occupied in the consideration of private or unimportant bills. The great work of the session is yet to do. The Free Banking Law has made small progress. The usual appropriation bill has scarcely been touched, while the judicial apportionment of the State, and regulation of salaries of the Judges—most important of all in view of the approaching election of these officers—has for some time been entirely forgotten. The latter measure is one that should engage the earnest attention of our representatives. The system, as at present organized, is said to be unequal in the duties imposed upon the respective judges—burdensome to the people on the score of expense—defective in not enforcing labor which would demand and secure industry and undivided attention, and unjust in not affording salaries which would be an adequate recompense for the services rendered. A reform is loudly called for, and we were told in the early part of the session, was to have been warmly pressed, but the matter was referred to the committees who have not up to this time made any report. The probability is that bills will be reported on the eve of the adjournment, that they will be hurried through without giving the people in the several districts time to remonstrate against any unjust or unequal provisions they may contain.

Another evil in legislation, that prevails to a great extent, is the system of "log-rolling," or including in the same bill half a dozen objects totally distinct and opposite in their nature. This is always done to secure the adoption of improper or unpopular measures, for in these "omnibus lines" every member who is a passenger or joint stock proprietor, is supposed to be interested in "putting it through." A good example against this shameful way of doing business has been set by Dr. Brewer, of the House, who announced in a recent speech his determination never to vote for a bill he believed to be wrong, from mere personal courtesy, or because he wanted a reciprocity of the favor. He said, "if bills are right, sanction them—if wrong, reject them, irrespective of any other consideration." This is a good old fashioned, republican doctrine, which if every member would follow, would greatly add to the honor and promote the interest of the Commonwealth.

We think it high time for our legislators to begin at the right end of their work—to take time by the forelock, and act upon important bills in the forefront of the session, leaving those of a private or local nature to be disposed of after the main business shall have been accomplished.

GRACE GREENWOOD thinks Gen. Houston would fill the Presidential chair pretty well.—"only let him be put under bonds not to whittle the arms off!"

Two Weeks Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY WITH OVER \$500,000 OF GOLD.
New York, March 21, 10 P. M.
The steamship Crescent City, with two weeks later advices from California, reached her dock at nine o'clock this evening. She left Chagres on the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock. She brings about \$518,000 in gold dust as freight.

The Crescent City left the steamers Falcon, Clyde, and Prometheus at anchor off Chagres.

The Crescent City does not bring any mails.—She has over half a million of gold in freight, and a large amount in the hands of passengers.

No election had yet taken place for U. S. Senator. Monday, the 17th, was the day fixed.

The Indian difficulties had continued in California, to an alarming extent, and efforts are being made in the Legislature to raise funds and State troops for carrying on the war. Authority has been given to raise a force of volunteers, to be used in case of necessity.

The weather continued very dry and warm, and fears were expressed that there would be no more rain, the consequence of which would be very serious to the gold diggers.

The health of the State was never better, and but few deaths were occurring.

The Gold Bluff excitement had considerably diminished.

The expeditionists to Colorado were progressing in their purposes.

There was less talk about the Squatter question.

The State Laws having been found inadequate to some localities, the people have been dispensing justice under the code of Judge Lynch.

The Loan Bill for \$500,000 has passed the Legislature.

Speculations as to the successful candidate for U. S. Senator were numerous. Col. Fremont was every day growing more in public favor.

The divorce laws were occupying the attention of the Legislature and people to considerable extent. The feeling was much against divorce.

The hordes of gamblers were dispersing, as the business has nearly fell through.

Business matters were reviving, and despite the unfavorable weather, the accounts from the mines were very encouraging.

The Kalamath, Scott's River, and other localities in the extreme North, seemed to bear the most richness. The miners were generally doing well.

Late advices from Oregon report that the Legislature have located the capital at Salem.

A party of thirteen persons, supposed to be passengers in the Empire City on her last trip, were murdered while crossing the Isthmus, by a band of Carthaginians and negroes. Among those murdered were two ladies and three children. The murderers were arrested, and confessed their guilt.

Fail of a Church.

The storm which commenced to rage with the advent of St. Patrick's day, has been productive of much damage in and about the city. The most serious, however, that has come under our immediate notice, is the destruction of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Eleventh and Wistar sts. This edifice was reared in 1846, and when finished, it was looked upon as one of our most beautiful places of worship, both in the interior and exterior. Its style of architecture was modern, with large pillars in front, forming an immense portico, with a number of marble steps leading down to the entrance on Eleventh street, so as to admit of a basement underneath the audience chamber. The size of the building outside, was 66 by 113 feet, and 40 feet high, and inside the church, in the clear, was 62 by 34 feet, and 30 feet high.

The original cost was \$19,000, and the sum adequate to the payment was almost all raised by subscription by the pastor, Rev. John McDowell, D. D. It was finished in the fall or winter of 1846, at which time Dr. McDowell was called from the church, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, now under the pastoral charge of the Rev. W. Henry Green. When the plans were first submitted to the carpenters, we are informed they objected to the architectural design; and, after some consultation among the parties concerned, the work commenced; but, before progressing far, the carpenters, thinking the building would not be substantial, quit the job, and would not proceed again for a week. Finally, the edifice was completed, with a lattice style of roof, 9 feet high, unlined over, and fastened with several iron rods. The side walls were each 13 1/2 inches thick, and the ends were 18 inches thick.

At ten minutes past five o'clock yesterday morning, the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, and in a few minutes after the side walls fell on, creating the greatest sensation in the neighborhood. In many places the rafters and joists ran through the floor of the church down into the lecture and Sunday school room in the basement, doing much damage. The pews in the church were about one-third destroyed.—The pulpit was injured but very slightly. Altogether, the amount of damage is estimated at from 5000 to \$8000.

The bath-rooms attached to the residences of Wm. H. Shewell and James C. Dew, on the south side of Green street, were torn away, and one of the rafters went through a 13 1/2 inch wall, into one of the chambers of Mr. Shewell's house. The fences in the yards attached to those premises, as well as those belonging to the three houses on Eleventh street below Green, were all knocked down and destroyed, as well as four or five small brick out-houses. In the building No. 201 Eleventh street, adjoining the church, north, a young man was sleeping in the back second story chamber, next to the scene of destruction, and but for the rafters striking the roof and glancing down in the yard, the room in which he slept would possibly have been demolished and he instantly killed. As it was, there were no persons injured, notwithstanding several were in imminent danger. Throughout the day hundreds of people crowded round the wreck, but the premises were protected by the Marshal's Police.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Some wag sent an editor the first chapter of Mathew as an original article for his paper. The editor thought it was all right, and made use of the chapter for a "leader."

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

In pursuance to the constitution of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the executive committee of said society met in Harrisburg on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1851.

Members present—Frederick Watts, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Algernon S. Roberts, P. B. Savery, Abraham M'Ilvaine, Col. Henry Shubert, A. O. Heister, Dr. Alfred L. Elwin, John Evans, Dr. John Irwin, David Mumma, Jr., Hon. Wm. Jessup, Finlaw M'Cown, J. S. Halde-man, Isaac G. McKimley.

On motion, the Hon. WM. JESSUP was called to the chair.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Col. Henry Shubert, John Evans, and Finlaw M'Cown, was appointed to report at a future day, on the subject of a model farm.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 22d, 23d, and 24th days of October next, be fixed for the time of the first annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; the first day to be appropriated by the judges for the examination of all animals and products presented for competition, the second day in the public exhibition, and the third to a ploughing match, and judgment thereupon.

On motion, the committee on the first annual exhibition had leave to report at a future day on the adoption of rules and regulations by which the public exhibition shall be governed, and as to the place where it shall be held.

Resolved, That the Presidents of the several county agricultural societies in this State be requested to furnish Dr. Alfred L. Elwin, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, with information as to the existence of their respective societies.

On motion, it was Resolved, That each of the members of the executive committee of this society be and he is hereby authorized to receive from such individuals who desire to become members, the sum of one dollar, and forward the same to the Treasurer of the Society, with the name and address of such persons, who shall thereupon be members of the society, subject to the payment of one dollar annually, or upon the payment of twenty dollars, members for life.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the constitution of the Society, the last Tuesday of each month be the fixed time for the meetings of the executive committee, at the house of Mr. Herr, in Harrisburg, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That the thanks of the executive committee be tendered to Professor H. D. Rogers, for his presentation to the society, of Professor Johnson's Agricultural report on the Province of New Brunswick.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, under the directions of the recording secretary, in all the papers of this State favorable to the promotion of agriculture.

The committee, consisting of Frederick Watts and J. R. Ingersoll, appointed to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by the executive committee:

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

That business of life which directly occupies the attention of three-fourths of mankind and intimately concerns all, demands the active influence of every conscientious man. There is no art or science in the whole circle of human knowledge, which presents for exploration, so expansive and interesting a field as that of practical agriculture; nor one whose discoveries already made have been so little infused into the ordinary stock of knowledge of those who are actually engaged in its daily and universal operation. The farmer knows the necessity for ploughing his land, but he does not think and sufficiently understand why he ploughs it; and the latter is quite as important as the former, that he may know how to plough well. That manure will enrich the soil is a fact; but to know what it is, how and when to use it, and how it contributes to the growth of plants, is that kind of knowledge which is only second to the fact itself. The farmer has a certain amount of knowledge of seed time and sowing; but if nature's operations in the germination of seed and the growth of plants were to some extent infused into his daily observations and reflections, his vigorous and ever active mind would strike some new path in his own pursuit, leading to that profitable result which can only be attained and relied upon, when it can be traced to the blended source of theoretical reason and practical experience.

The appeal which we now make to those who are engaged in the business of agriculture, and to all who appreciate its importance, is not that you shall for a moment relax those every day occupations of active life to which you are accustomed, and which, proverbially, you pursue with so much industry; nor do we ask you to delve, through the medium of books and laboratories, into the midst of agricultural science; but we do earnestly solicit you to unite with us, in the effort now being made, to establish and cherish that which may be justly deemed the only means by which the farmer may be made to keep pace with the rest of mankind, in that march of improvement of which this age has been so prolific.

Agricultural societies, because of the influence they have exercised, and commensurate benefits they have bestowed upon every community where they exist, commend themselves to universal approbation; the light which they have shed, and their capacity for disseminating it, seem to point them out as the only active agency by which the business of the farmer may be cared for, that he may derive all the advantages which shall be developed by time and experience. Let no man wrap himself up in the selfish security of his own knowledge, or console himself with the reflection that his influence would not be felt, but rather let him manfully step forth, with the determined purpose, zealously to aid in the prosecution of a work which promises so much practical usefulness.

The late convention which assembled at Harrisburg, has taken the initiatory measures for the establishment of the "Pennsylvania

State Agricultural Society;" its constitution has been adopted, and its officers elected.—Upon those officers as an executive committee, the duty is devolved to "keep such general charge of the affairs of the society as may best promote its interests." It is in this capacity that we now call your attention to the subject, and ask you to unite and co-operate with us in the measures which have been adopted to insure a successful issue.

FREDERICK WATTS,
JOS. R. INGERSOLL,
By order of the Executive Committee.
ROBT. C. WALKER, Secretary.

"British Gold."

This used to be a favorite war cry with our opponents, says the *Washington Reporter*, and no doubt many an innocent Democrat has been convinced that the liberties of the country were really in danger from the machinations and money of trans-Atlantic Toryism. But, "circumstances alter cases," the boot is now on the other leg. "British Gold" is a commodity which, it is ascertained, will exercise considerable force of argument upon Democratic representatives. The extract below is copied from the *London Standard*, and we ask a careful perusal of it:

"We tell the American government and the American people, (says the *Standard*.) and we tell them truly, that very large subscriptions have been, and are at present, going on among our free traders (London included) to remit to the United States to buy opposition. (they say they have forty-eight members of Congress at command) to their government, on the proposed judicious alteration in their tariff. We warn them of this. We say nothing of the course and the men who have recourse to such disgraceful means to gain an end, (is it thus British trade is to be maintained?—has free trade rendered such a course necessary?) nor the low compliment they pay to American Democratic intellect, for it is in this particular section of the population that they place confidence to aid them."

It is in this way our home industry is to be crippled, and our manufactures closed. This "great country" is to be made again a mere dependence of Great Britain, and in accomplishing this work, "democratic" representatives are to become the stipendiaries of British manufacturers and merchants!

GIRARD COLLEGE.—The third annual report of the Directors of the Girard College for Orphans has just been published, from which it appears that at the date of the last report there were 215 orphans receiving instruction and maintenance in this institution. During the past year 100 additional pupils were admitted. Of these 76 were born in Philadelphia, and 24 in other parts of the State; there were three deaths during the year; 2 pupils were honorably discharged at the request of their respective mothers, and 5 were removed for good and sufficient reasons. The whole number of pupils now receiving the benefits of the institution is 305, of whom 246 were born in Philadelphia, and 59 in other parts of the State.

Congressman.

As conductor of a public paper, we ought perhaps to mention the fact that Col. Wright has given Mr. Fuller, Congressman elect, the requisite notice of an intention to contest the right of the latter to a seat in Congress. The notice alleges that illegal votes were given in some of the districts, and especially objects to the reception of the returns from Montour.—The Congress to decide the matter, unless it is abandoned before it reaches that body, will have a majority of the other party. How far a party vote may be depended on to give to the defeated candidate a seat, we know not. We have, however, too much confidence in the integrity of the members to admit of even a fear that they will trample under the expressed will of the people, and permit a man to take a seat among them who has not been sent there by the ballot box. Whatever the hope may hang upon, unless the project of getting into Congress in that way is abandoned, the contest will be manfully met.

We have in this matter a striking evidence of how far ambition will carry a man. He was a candidate for Congress, and was defeated. The complaint was that he was entitled to votes, in honor, which were not given to him. He was a candidate again, and again the sovereign people said no. The complaint then was that illegal votes had been given to his opponent, and that a vote of a whole county was improperly returned, and ought to be thrown out! An appeal was made to the return judges, and they were asked to give him the certificate of election. They could not, and would not do this, and now he has decided to ask Congress to take the responsibility, and to permit him to take a seat. First the people were asked, and they refusing, the return judges were invoked—they refusing, it is said Congress will be appealed to. Verily he must be anxious for a seat in the Councils of the Nation.—*Wilkesbarre Advocate.*

March of Mind.

The Worcester Chronicle relates that a young woman, equally ignorant, superstitious and cruel, recently tied a cat fast to a bed post, and with a pair of scissors deliberately opened it alive, and cut out its heart, which she stuck full of pins, as a charm to secure the affections of some man to whom she was attached.

A New State.

The *New York Express* says: "There are movements now making in this part of the State of New York, toward creating a new State of this city, Kings county, Queens county, Suffolk, Richmond, and some other counties on the river. We have here within sight of the City Hall about a million of human beings, and the population is rapidly increasing with every thing in men and means, that constitute a State."

☞ Major Geo. Getz has been re-elected Mayor of Reading. He is a staunch Whig.

Mr. Dawson announced in Congress that at the end of the present fiscal year the public debt of the United States will be one hundred millions of dollars.