



# Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 3, 1851.

## Grand Musical Concert.

The MILITARY BAND, from Philadelphia, will give a Concert at the Court House, on this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock. They were in the Mexican War, under Prof. J. A. MILLER, who is well known in this community. It will no doubt be a rare entertainment. Admission 12 cents. See advertisement in another column.

## To the Public.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that Stroudsburg and vicinity are rid of the Small Pox entirely. We have been informed by the proper authority that there are no cases at all at present; and it is confidently believed, that with the care that is used, there will be no more, unless they should be imported here from abroad. The public may rest assured of the correctness of this statement. We hope the alarm, therefore, that has prevailed for a considerable time, in the surrounding neighborhood, will be put to rest. Our friends need not be afraid of visiting Stroudsburg after this.

## Navigation Opened.

The Easton Whig, of the 2d inst., says the water has passed down the Delaware Canal, and coal and freight boats are daily arriving and departing from that place. The new lock at the head of the Canal is not yet completed, but is rapidly progressing.

Elections for State Officers and Members of Congress took place in Rhode Island yesterday. The election for State officers, &c. in Connecticut take place on the 7th of April. On the latter day, also, another trial is to be had to elect Members of Congress in the 2d, 4th, 5th and 7th Districts of Massachusetts.

About 2500 persons have of late died of Cholera at Bombay. The mortality of the month for the Island of Bombay is close on 3000.

## Another Loco loco Defalcation.

Peter Ahl, Jr., who was elected Treasurer of York county in 1849, has resigned his post in consequence, as the Loco loco papers there say, of "unfortunate difficulties." These unfortunate difficulties, consist of a defalcation of some eight or ten thousand dollars—scratched, erased and altered orders—alterations on the books in the Commissioners' office, and some other matters involving a high criminal offence. Had he been a Whig, we suppose the act would have been characterized as a Robbery of the People's treasury—Forgery and Corruption—and by other choice terms—but as he has been a good Loco loco, such things are only "unfortunate difficulties!"

## Virginia Elections Postponed.

The bill postponing the Congressional elections in Virginia, until August, and the State elections until October, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is now a law. If the convention shall have completed its labors by the 1st of June, a vote will be taken on the amended constitution in August, and if ratified, the election of all officers provided for under it will take place in October.

## The Bounty Land Grant.

It is officially stated that up to this time about one hundred thousand applications have been received for the benefit of this law; and every day's mail adds from five hundred to a thousand to their number. The office is now issuing between one thousand and twelve hundred a week; and it will require more than eighteen months before the claims now on hand can be disposed of, or matured into warrants. All persons interested in the law, or desiring information in regard to it, are requested to address their communications directly to the Commissioner of Pensions.

## A Clock for Sixty Cents.

Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Conn., has actually made a time-piece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.

## The Great Catholic Cathedral.

The Catholics are contemplating the erection of a magnificent Cathedral at Washington, estimated to cost one million of dollars. This amount is to be raised by contributions from all the Catholic Congregations in the United States and many in Europe. It is expected that the Arch-bishop of Baltimore will, when this cathedral is completed, be transferred to Washington, and as the Archbishop is to be promoted to the primacy, it is urged that there is a peculiar fitness in making the national Seat of Government the place of residence of the head of the Catholic Church in the United States. The building, which is to be of marble or stone, will be constructed in the richest style of architecture, with windows of stained glass, towering steeple, and immense bell.

Tom Hyer is out with a challenge to fight any man in the world for \$10,000 a side, and offers any man from England \$3,000 to meet him here. Tom should have a chance to try his physical strength upon some of the stone blocks at Sing Sing.

P. S.—A man named Goodson has accepted the challenge, and the fight is to take place some time next fall out of the United States, for ten thousand dollars a side. The New York sporting gentry are making large bets on the result.

The largest hog we ever heard of in the U. States was slaughtered a few days ago, by Mr. Geo. K. Ritter, of Hickorytown, Montgomery county, Pa. It yielded, when dressed, the extraordinary weight of nine hundred and seventy-two pounds.

## Free Banking Bill.

This bill, which passed the Senate, is too lengthy to have a place in our columns. The following synopsis of it we find in the New York Tribune:

The main features of the bill are the depositing of State loans with the Auditor General, from whom the depositor will receive back 90 per cent. of their market value, not exceeding par, in countersigned bank bills of such denominations as may be desired; the banker or bankers first proving to the Auditor General that 20 per cent. of the amount of countersigned bills is held in gold and silver for banking purposes, which proportion of coin is required to be all the times kept on hand, on pain of forfeiture of the privileges of the law. Any failure to redeem in gold or silver, on demand, works a sale of the assets and a winding up of the bank. When the price of loans pledged shall become insufficient security, a failure to make up the required difference after eight days' notice, the Auditor General is authorized to reduce the amount of circulating notes, provided that he shall not reduce the amount below \$20,000; or to dispose of the securities and wind up the concern. Associations under this Act are limited to 15 years, and the amount of capital at not more than \$500,000, nor less than \$50,000; the name of the bank, the number of shares into which the capital is divided, names and residences of shareholders, the period at which the Association shall commence and terminate, are all facts which have to be proved and filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the County, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; a certified copy of such record to be deemed and taken as sufficient evidence in all courts of law. The Association thus organized is allowed to elect officers, and to do a general banking business, the act holding each stockholder liable in his individual capacity for the circulating notes, and for every contract debt entered into by the Association. Quarterly statements similar to those now made by existing banks are required, and a failure for thirty days to transmit the same to the Auditor General, authorizes that officer to close up and redeem the circulating notes. The State Treasurer, in paying the semi-annual interest on the loans deposited as a base for banking is required to deduct therefrom at the rate of two per cent. per annum, the same to be appropriated to the State Sinking Fund, and to be considered in lieu of tax on dividends and stock, excepting the State loans. Banks, east of the mountains, formed under the law, are required to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia, and those west of the mountains at par in Pittsburg, under penalty of two mills per annum, on every dollar of the average amount of circulation for the preceding year. The amount of capital under the law is limited to ten millions in the first year after its passage, and two millions more each year during the five years next following. The State Treasurer, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Auditor General are to constitute a Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to examine the returns as made, and determine the sufficiency of the security, and order more security or a return of circulating notes as to them shall seem safe and equitable. The bill also imposes a penalty of fine and imprisonment for countersigning and delivering to any bank more than 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds pledged as security.

## The Philadelphia Collectorship.

A few weeks since the Secretary of the Treasury commissioned A. H. Dunlevy, Esq. of Ohio, to investigate certain charges preferred against the Collector of Philadelphia, charges on which are based a request upon the administration to have him removed.

The charges are, that the Collector keeps in his employ a person, not only notoriously incompetent to the proper performance of his official duties as a weigh-master, but who stands charged with perjury on the legislative records of the State; that moreover the Collector together with the Surveyor of the port had a hand in procuring fictitious signatures to certain letters, purporting to have been written by members of Congress urging their own confirmation.

There are other minor charges, we believe, but these are the principal ones. The investigation is closed, and the result is now before the Cabinet at Washington. How it decides in the premises, a few days will probably determine.

## The Nova Scotia Giant.

The Hingham, Mass. Journal says:—"We have seen the Giant—a veritable giant, and no mistake. Angus McKaskill is but 19 years old, so it is said—is now nearly eight feet high, and is still a growing. He is well proportioned, intelligent looking, and, by the time he attains maturity, will be a tall one indeed. His shoes are sixteen inches long, and his cap as big around as a Hingham bucket; everything else about him in the same proportion. The gentleman, under whose charge he exhibited, states what, if a fact, is a remarkable one, namely, that seven years ago, that is, when Angus was 12 years old, he was known and noted as a dwarf; he was then but three feet high, and weighed only 34 pounds. Since that time he has grown eight inches a year on an average, and has not done yet.—He now weighs 400 pounds and has strength in proportion. He offers to lift a couple of barrels of flour at once, (provided he may have them for lifting,) or to forfeit their price. His mother, however, cautioned him when he left home against indulging in uncommon exertions of strength; for as yet, said she, "Angus is but a tender boy!"

SHEEP BREEDING IN VERMONT.—The wool growers of Vermont are beginning to realize the importance of obtaining full-blooded merino sheep, and they are gradually being introduced into that State. Mr. Jesse Hinds, of Mendon, imported last month, thro' the agency of Mr. John A. Tainter, of Hartford City, two ewes, at an expense of \$200 each. About two years since, Mr. Hinds purchased of Mr. Tainter a buck six months old, for \$100.—This buck is said to be the finest sheep in Vermont. The ewes will yield an average of twelve pounds of wool. Mr. Hinds has a large farm, and devotes himself chiefly to the breeding of sheep, and finds a ready market for them among the wool growers in Western New York.—Bost. Traveller.

A woman arrested in Philadelphia recently for stealing the cloak of a clergyman, and when asked how she came to commit so heinous a crime, she promptly answered, that she only meant to borrow it for a day or two, to ascertain how a person felt when they hid their sins under a cloak.—The functionary, however, gave her distinctly to understand, that such garments were not for the "like of her," by sending her "down below."

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

March 24.—In the Senate, a resolution directing the committee on finance, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the Canal Commissioners to lease Columbia railroad and motive power to the highest bidder, and refer the bids to the next Legislature, was adopted.

In the House, private bills occupied the day.

March 25.—In the Senate, the resolutions of the House fixing the day of final adjournment on the 15th of April, was taken up and passed. The bill providing for the payment of the 1st and 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who served in the Mexican War, was passed, yeas 22, nays 6.

In the House, several bills of a private nature were passed.

March 26.—In the Senate, this morning, passed a bill to repeal the sixth section of the act of March 3d, 1847, to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailers in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws.

The section repealed is as follows:

"It shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of this Commonwealth for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from servitude or labor, except in cases where jurisdiction may lawfully be taken by any judge, under the provisions of this act; and any jailor or keeper of any prison, or other person, who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of five hundred dollars; one half thereof for the use of the Commonwealth, and the other half to the person who prosecutes; and shall, moreover, be removed from office, and be incapable of holding such office of jailor or keeper of a prison, at any time during his natural life."

The following is the vote on the final passage of the bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Baily, Brooke, Crabb, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Frick, Fulton, Guernsey, Hoge, Jones, Konigsmacher, Muhlenberg, Myers, Packer, Sanderson, Shimer, and Matthias, Speaker—18.

Nays—Messrs. Carothers, Carson, Cunningham, Haslett, Malone, Savery, and Walker—7.

The bill to provide for a registration of marriages, births and deaths passed a second reading in the House to-day, and was ordered to be transcribed—yeas 54, nays 36.

In the House, the bill providing for the election of Judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth, passed. It was amended so as to provide for a separate ticket for Judges of the Supreme Court. All other Judges are required to be learned in the law, to be voted for on separate tickets, except so far as relates to Philadelphia city and county.

The bill providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading—yeas 54, nays 36.

March 27.—In the Senate, the bill regulating fishing in the river Delaware, was under discussion. Several private bills were passed.

In the House, the general appropriation bill was under discussion in the Committee of the Whole.

March 28.—In the Senate, the Committee on the Militia, reported against the petition praying for a heavier fine for neglect of militia duty; also against the petitions praying for the passage of a law providing for a more effectual mode of collecting militia fines.

The bill to regulate fishing in the River Delaware, came up in order, and the several remaining sections having been agreed to, it was read a second time and ordered to be transcribed. The rule was then suspended, and on the question, shall the bill pass, it was agreed to—yeas 15, nays 14.

In the House, the Senate requested the House to return that body the bill amending the act incorporating the Marshall Savings Association of Philadelphia city and county.

The House refused—yeas 31. A section in it repealed the act of last session authorizing the incorporated districts of Philadelphia to subscribe by a majority vote to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Senate passed it inadvertently.

The appropriation bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and was considered till the adjournment.

March 29.—In the Senate, various nominations for associate judges were confirmed. Among them that of Isaac C. Wykoff, of Northampton county.

In the House, the appropriation bill was under discussion.

## The Knockers Knocked.

A Dr. Bell, of Buffalo, New York, has published a letter respecting the Rochester knockings, in which, in the opinion of most people, the Knockers are knocked—in the middle of next week, as the phrase goes. It appears that Mrs. Fish and her sister undertook to convince Dr. Bell of the spiritual character of the Knockings; and, for this purpose, agreed to perform before him and a few friends. The result of the experiment was to convince the spectators that the ladies themselves produced the mysterious sounds, by snapping certain bones of the knee together, which they have the faculty of doing as some people have of cracking the finger-joint. Dr. Bell, suspecting this to be the origin of the sounds, placed his hands on the knees of Mrs. Fish, and felt the bones move whenever the sounds were made, and only at that time. He confirmed this view of the case, by insisting on cushions being placed between the feet of Mrs. F. and the floor, when, in consequence of there being no proper medium, in connection with the lady to continue the vibration, no sound was produced; though, the instant the cushions were removed, the pretended knockings were immediately heard. Dr. Bell says that others of these "Knockers" produce the strange sound by snapping the toe-joints, in all cases effecting it by mere volition, without the slight muscular motion requisite being visible.

## A Valuable Brick.

It is said that the Swedish Nightingale stumped her toe against a loose brick of one of the pavements in New Orleans not since, and that an editor who was in her train, immediately picked up the consecrated article, and has been carrying it in his hat ever since.

## Later from Texas.

The Steamship Globe arrived at N. Orleans on the 22d, from Galveston, brings dates to the 18th. The Galveston Journal says that a gentleman of Indianola has received a letter from General Cass, in which he says he "will be a candidate for the Presidency, at the ensuing election, if he should be nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic party." The letter is of recent date.

The same paper says that many of the farmers have finished planting corn, and are now busily engaged in planting cotton. The weather is warm, and decidedly favorable for the farmer.

A warehouse on the Commercial Wharf, Galveston, belonging to Capt. Lufkin, fell into the bay on the 16th inst., with a loud crash. It was full of merchandise at the time, including a large quantity of cotton and lime. The latter coming in contact with the water fired the barrels, but the firemen prevented a conflagration which would have destroyed a large amount of property. As it is, a considerable quantity of goods was lost or damaged from falling into the water.

The Journal has received a letter from Judge Gamble, of San Patricio. This letter is dated the 24th ult., and gives quite a gloomy picture of the condition of the country bordering on the Nueces. It seems there are a large number of Indians down in the country, committing all sorts of depredations. A party of thirteen mustangs came into Fort Murrell on Saturday, the 22d ult., who stated that they had been attacked by a party of twenty-five Indians on the Agua Mulice, in which attack the mustangers had one man killed and three wounded.

Lieut. Underwood, with nineteen Rangers, had been out on a scout, when he discovered the trail of a large body of Indians, who had crossed above the Rio Frio, and had passed down the country on the west side of that stream. From the sight it was supposed the Indians were from eighty to one hundred strong. Lieut. Underwood immediately sent expresses off to convey the information to the several posts, while himself and party made preparations for a vigorous pursuit. Twenty-five men started from Capt. McCulloch's camp on the Aransas, as soon as they received the news. Capt. McCulloch was out on a scout himself at this time on the east side of the river.

They have a "Prophetic Cow" up in Union county, which, according to report, is marvellously gifted with the power of speech, and has lately made some confidential reports in very fair English to some of her peculiar friends. One is that the world is to come to an end, sure, on the 16th of next June! The oracular quadruped is creating quite a sensation among the two-legged calves of that region.

## California Morals.

A California correspondent of the London News furnishes a sad picture of the morals of Eldorado. "Perhaps the blackest page of American California is the history or lives of the females. Husbands arrive here with their wives and families, but they are not generally long on shore when their better-halves cut connections for other and richer men; so that the poor disconsolate husbands, instead of mining for gold, have to nurse their 'wee anes.' Young damsels, however ugly or deformed, are soon picked up and spliced. Fire and sword are no barrier to men's passions here, nor is a preventive."

## Virginia Distanced.

According to the census returns of Virginia, there is still a standing army of 83,000 chivalrous sons of the Old Dominion who cannot read or write; but Virginia, it would seem, is obliged notwithstanding, to knock under to Indiana in the prevalence of ignorance. According to the census just taken in Indiana, there are 175,017 Hoosiers over 21 years of age who are in the same blissful state—if ignorance be bliss—as the 83,000 in Virginia.

## A Tower of Skulls.

Lamartine, in his "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," writes as follows:

"When I was about a league from Nias, the last Turkish town almost on the frontier of Servia, I saw a large tower rising up in the midst of the plain as white as Parian marble. I took the path which led to it. I desired a Turkish lad who accompanied me to hold my horse, and I sat down under the shade of the tower to enjoy a few moments' repose. No sooner was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls which I supposed to be built of marble or of regular rows of white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls, bleached by the rain and sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the triumphal arch which now sheltered me from the burning sun; there might be from fifteen to twenty thousand. In some places portions of hair were still hanging, and waved like lichen or moss, with every breath of wind. The mountain breeze was then blowing fresh, penetrating the innumerable cavities of the skull, and sounded like a mournful and plaintive sigh.—These were the skulls of fifteen thousand Servians who had been put to death by the Pacha in the last insurrection at Servia. Servia, however, is now free, and this monument will teach their children the value of independence by showing them the price at which their forefathers purchased it.

CUBA.—The total value of imports into the island of Cuba in 1849, was \$26,320,460—of which \$7,567,247 were from the United States. The total value of exports during the same period was \$22,436,547—of which \$6,901,658 were to the United States. The total number of vessels which entered the different ports of the island during the same period, was 3213—of which 1639 were from the United States. The total number of vessels which cleared during the same period, was 2566—of which 1471 were to the United States.

## Reduction of Fare by the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company.

Harrisburg, March 27.—The Directors of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company met this afternoon, and passed a resolution reducing the fare on passengers over the road to three cents per mile, to take place on and after Tuesday, the first of April. They have made a drawback, in conjunction with the Canal Commissioners, on all freight coming from the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and passing over their road and the Columbia Railroad to Philadelphia.

## THE ABANDONMENT OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE CUBAN INVADERS at New Orleans is thus stated in detail by the Picayune:

The third trial of Gen. Henderson, charged with beginning and setting on foot the late expedition against Cuba, has resulted in another mistrial. It is understood that on this occasion the jury were divided, eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. On the second trial they were six to six—on the first trial there were eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The chances for conviction have thus diminished with every trial, and it is very evident that another attempt would result in another mistrial or an acquittal. In fact, these failures, under such circumstances, are substantially and morally an acquittal, and so the Government has understood them. On the dismissal of this jury, the District Attorney of the United States abandoned the prosecution, and has entered a *nolle prosequi*, not only in regard to Gen. Henderson, but to all the parties under indictment for a participation in the affair.

This morning, in announcing this, Mr. Hunter said that he had been anxiously deliberating as to what should be his duty as the prosecution officer of the court, in the contingency which had occurred. Three juries had been empanelled, and three mistrials had been had. The cases growing out of the Cuban expedition had so much attracted the public attention, that the names of more than one thousand persons had been drawn before impartial jurors could be obtained; and under the act of 1825, the marshal of the district is limited to the parish in the summoning of jurors.

Under these circumstances, said Mr. Hunter, even if we should be fortunate enough, after weeks of labor, to empanel another jury, he could not hope for any other result than a fourth mistrial.

He should, therefore, with the consent of the court, enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case; and as he could not adduce any stronger proof against any of the parties indicted for like offences, in participating in the Cuban expedition, he would enter a *nolle prosequi* in every case. Mr. Benjamin, his colleague and associate, concurred with Mr. Hunter in the propriety of this course, and accordingly all the prosecutions are abandoned.

This disposes at once of the cases of Gen. Quitman, Judge Smith, Gens. Gonzales, and Lopez, Cols. Pickett, O'Hara and Wheat, Messrs. Hawkins and Smith, and Capt. Lewis, the captain of the steamer Creole, who have been waiting for trial under these charges, and of a large number of others who have been detained here at great cost and inconvenience, awaiting the demands of the Government, as witnesses or parties accused.

Immense numbers of cattle and horses, so wild that they feed at night and lie hidden by day, are said to inhabit the valleys and canyons of the Sierra Azul or Blue Mountains of California. Capt. McKinley, a Texas ranger, who has thoroughly traversed the region from the Pacific to the plains of San Joaquin, thinks the wild bulls are far more dangerous than grizzly bears.

## Melancholy Death of a Poor Debtor.

The infamous barbarity to which a poor man, not able to discharge a pecuniary obligation, is liable at the hands of a soulless creditor, where the law for imprisonment for a debt prevails, is painfully illustrated by the following tragic occurrence in Boston:

"JOHN JAY BRADLEY a man of liberal education, a Greek scholar, and formerly an editor of a paper, died in Boston jail on Thursday, where he had been confined for a week past for a debt. He was in the last stage of consumption when sent to jail, and could scarcely get up the steps for weakness. The creditor peremptorily refused to release him unless the money was paid. Deceased had certain rights in property which were not available at the present time, which prevented his swearing out under the poor debtor's act unless he assigned them to his creditor. He never attempted to get released and was a little insane. His father was applied to, but he refused to interfere. There had been a quarrel between father, and son, but it does not appear that the former knew fully of his son's condition. The creditor must have imbibed all the spirit of a Shylock, to send a dying man to end his days in jail for a debt of \$200."

## General Scott.

The Whig papers in Indiana, almost without exception, have placed at the head of their columns, the name of General Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. The Indiana State Journal, in speaking of the proposed nomination by the National Whig Convention, says that so far as popular sentiment in that State is concerned, there never before was such unanimity in the selection of a candidate, and if the name of General Scott should be placed upon the ticket, Indiana will certainly give him her electoral vote.

## Foreign News.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, we have one week's later news from Europe. It is however of but trifling importance. The Russell ministry has been again defeated in Parliament. A dissolution of Parliament and a new election, are expected. Cotton has declined slightly. The U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, with the American contributions to the world's fair has arrived at London. She made the passage in 22 days. A large body of Hungarians and Polish Refugees, had arrived at Liverpool on their way to America. There is no news of importance from the continent.

Mr. Whitney, the projector of the great Railroad to the Pacific, sailed for England in the last steamer from Boston. He has been called to England to make arrangements for superintending the construction of the great Canada Railroad, and goes out for the purpose of deciding whether he will undertake it or not. The plan of the English road is to reach the Pacific at Fuca Straits, opposite Vancouver's Island, and the route is said to be quite as feasible as that proposed from Lake Michigan to Puget Sound, and the territory over which it passes is represented as being the best wheat country in the world.

## Secretary Corwin's Decision on Mr. Hunter's Bill.

Washington, March 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury takes ground that he does not feel authorized now to change the construction—especially in the absence of any explicit legislative designation of freight, as a dutiable item, presuming that as Congress was aware of the long practice of the department on the subject, its views would have been clearly expressed respecting it, had the legislature intended that the change should be introduced, of including freight. The matter was fully discussed in cabinet before arriving at a decision.