

directly addressed to myself, though concisely and simply worded, have been so elevating and so suggestive as to furnish exhaustless themes for reflection and inquiry.

The timid and superstitious accept the idea of a satanic influence; the rationalists incline to that of an unconscious human agency. These have been anxiously looking to Mr. Barr for a complete elucidation of the mystery. He has given us some interesting lectures on the plastic powers of the imagination, the magic of phantasy, the impressive temperament of Genies, &c. &c. But since he assumes that the phenomena which have puzzled so many common-place, matter-of-fact, wide-awake people to be the result of deliberate trickery and deception, his brilliant forces, deployed so impressively before the onset, seem to remain for the present quite *hors du combat*. They cannot well be brought to bear on the subject announced in his programme, except for the purpose of *d'expliquer ce qui n'est pas*. He has, it is said, detected quite a number of little boys and girls in attempting, to lend a hand in the movement of chairs and tables when the spirits obstinately refused to manifest themselves; but, on the whole, public opinion is not materially affected by these *claircissements*. It cannot be doubted that there is much chaff among the wheat; yet, every professed medium in the City to be detected in attempting to deceive, it could not invalidate the evidence on which my own convictions are grounded. I am not, however, disposed to question either the candor or the sagacity of those whose investigations have led them to a different result. "I cannot," says Emerson, "dispose of another man's facts or allow him to dispose of mine."

We must rest satisfied in obtaining a key to our own. Experience, in teaching me self-reliance, has also taught me the wisdom of maintaining this position. Nevertheless, I hope soon to find you in the ranks of the faithful, since your paper was one of the *media* through which I first received the new light. SARAH H. WHITMAN.



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 10, 1851.

Methodist Ministers.

The annual session of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference, was held at Smyrna, Delaware, last week. Among other changes, we notice that the Rev. Mr. Sisty, late of this place, has been stationed for the coming year, at Newtown, Bucks county. Hr. Barns of Easton, has been transferred to Manayunk, and the Rev. J. K. Tuft, chosen to supply his place. The Rev. J. A. Watson, has been appointed to preach in the Church in this place.

Omissions in the Census.

The tables, says the National Intelligencer, returned by the Marshals and filed in the Census office, profess to include the names of all persons residing within the United States at the time of the enumeration, and it is important that these tables should be as correct, as the nature of the case will admit. Appeals will be hereafter made to those records to ascertain facts of importance to families and individuals. References are now frequently made to the Census Bureau to ascertain from the documents in the office, facts relating to the place of residence of families in 1790. In view of these circumstances, the attention of all individuals who may have reason to think themselves overlooked by the assistant marshals is called to these facts, with a request that they will furnish to the superintendent of the census the name, age, color, sex, and condition, (free or slave), and birth place of each member of the family, with their place of residence on the 1st day of June last.

LAWYERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Livingston's Law Magazine, states that there are twenty one thousand nine hundred and seventy nine lawyers in the country, or about one to every eleven hundred inhabitants, male and female, old and young, black and white, Jew and Gentile, bond and free.

DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.—The warrant for the execution of George Pharaoh, convicted in Chester county, for the murder of Rachel Sharpless, has been issued by Governor Johnston. It fixes Friday, the 29th of August, as the day for his execution.

Letters from Europe received by the last steamer, state that over 100,000 persons are preparing to embark for this country during the months of May and June.

No Liquor on Sunday.—The District Attorney of Schuylkill county, in accordance with instructions from the Court, has ordered the proprietors of the different Hotels and licensed Drinking Establishments, to close their bars on Sunday, under penalty of prosecution.

ERIE RAILROAD.—The Directors of the Erie Railroad Company state, in a report which they have just issued, that the road will be completed to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, probably on the 1st, and certainly on the 14th of May next. The entire cost of the road is set down at the amount of \$20,500,000.

A Strong Union Man.

A correspondent of the Florence (Ala.) Gazette is rather strong in his expressions of disapprobation of those who are in favor of the dissolution of the Union. He says:—

A man of that character could not get a meal's victuals or a bed to sleep on at my house. My dogs should not bark at him. If I was to catch a buzzard eating the carcass of a disunionist, I would shoot it. They are the last of all creation; fit for nothing but to be winked at by negroes, kicked at by mules, gored by bulls and butted by rams.

New Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit \$5 note, Relief issue, on the Bank of Middletown, has made its appearance in Philadelphia. It is well executed, and calculated to deceive the unwary; but on a close inspection appears darker than the genuine, and indistinct.

Collection of State Taxes.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners have recommended to the Legislature the passage of a law containing the following provisions:

1. Making it the duty of the County Treasurer to collect the State Taxes and pay the same to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

2. Requiring the Treasurer of each County to attend at the place of holding elections in the several townships, wards and boroughs of the Commonwealth, on or before a day to be fixed by law, for the purpose of receiving the State taxes—from which a certain per centage, as determined by the Legislature, shall be retained by the County Treasurer, as his compensation for services rendered the Commonwealth.

3. Taxes unpaid after the day designated by the Treasurer, shall be paid to the County Treasurer, at his office, before the 1st day of October of every year; after which time the Treasurer shall issue his warrant to the Sheriff, authorizing and requiring him to collect the unpaid balances, with the addition of five per cent. for his compensation.

4. Making it the duty of the County Commissioners to allow such abatements and exonerations as they may think just and reasonable to the Sheriff, up to the 1st of January annually, after which time the Treasurer to charge the Sheriff, with the unpaid balance.

MOUNT VERNON.—It is said that Mr. Washington, proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, was asked by the President, a few days since, the price at which the United States Government could purchase Mount Vernon for a Military Asylum; and that the reply was, that for two hundred acres around the mansion, he would ask two hundred thousand dollars! Mr. W. remarked that the offer of two hundred thousand dollars had been made to him by private individuals, and that of course, he would expect the government to pay the same. The place will, at this price, remain in private hands—instead of being the property, as it should be, of the American people.

The legislature of New Jersey has abolished the property qualification law.

The Indian population of North Carolina is 710, and all of them are engaged in agriculture.

Carpenters' Strike.—The journeymen carpenters of Washington city have "struck" for higher wages. Heretofore they have received from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. They now demand two dollars.

Sale of Jenny Lind's Furniture.—The furniture supplied to Jenny Lind, in New Orleans, was sold there on the 18th ult. The amount of the entire sale, for the twelve rooms, large and small, more or less furnished, was \$3060 50. The furniture in Jenny Lind's parlor sold for \$1150 25; that in her dining room for \$380 75; that in her sleeping apartment for \$375 20, the lowest article bringing \$12.

A man in Roxbury, Mass. had agreed to fight with another. The night previous to the day on which the combat was to take place, his wife went to an apothecary's shop and inquired the quantity of laudanum necessary to put her husband into a sleep from which he would not awake until after the time fixed for the fight to come off. She was told the quantity, but, to make the thing sure, her kindness prompted her to add to the dose mentioned, and she administered so much that it proved fatal. She told the whole story—her objects—her regrets—and the coroner and the authorities have wisely determined that the woman was not subject to criminal proceedings. Very lenient for the law administrators of the 'Old Bay State.'

A REMARKABLE DEATH.—On Wednesday evening a Mrs. Doran, who had been during the day complaining of a severe toothache, undertook to cure it by a mode which had been recommended to her as highly efficacious, and which, in several instances had been successfully put in practice. The prescription was, to make a compound of sulphur, beeswax and onion seed, and burned in a dish, while the face of the afflicted person was to be held over it until the pain in the tooth was gone. Mrs. Doran tried the remedy, but unfortunately inhaling the gas from the burning compound, fell over and expired in an instant.—N. O. Delta.

The Tea Plant.

Dr. Junius Smith, who is so sedulously endeavoring to introduce the tea plant into this country, says, in a recent communication to the press, that none of his plants were lost during the last winter, though snow of several inches in depth lay upon them. They are well grown, and finely expanded, and he thinks permanently established. The expense of the culture he believes will be less in the United States than at the East.

They have no railroads in China, and the cost of the transportation of its tea over bad roads, some of it on the backs of men, 800 or 1,000 miles on an average, is equal to about one-eighth of its value at the place of production. The Chinese and Hindoo live cheaply, and work for small wages. They perform much less labor in a day than a negro well fed on the most substantial food, corn-bread and bacon. Taking therefore the greater value of a day's work in America, the diminution in freight, and the cheapness and despatch of transportation over our railroads, the conclusion of the Doctor is, that tea is to become a staple product of the United States.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—An engine has been completed at the American Machine Works, in Springfield, (Mass.) in which air takes the place of steam as the expansive force. It is to be sent to the World's Fair. It is said to work well, and shows that air can produce the same effect as steam, with one-twentieth part of the fuel, and less danger of explosion. A patent has been secured. If all this be true, the inventor must have found some new way of making available a force which has often been tried before, with no success to be compared with steam power.

Sussex and Warren Rail Road.

The books of subscription for the capital stock of this Company were opened in Newton, on Friday of last week, and about 2150 shares taken—or a little over one fifth of the whole amount. The value of the stock taken here was about \$108,000—of which Oliver Ames & Sons subscribed \$25,000; David Ryerson, \$10,000; Joseph E. Edsall, \$10,000; John L. Blair \$10,000; Eben Abers, \$2,500; and the residue was taken in sums of from \$2,000 down to \$250. About one hundred individuals, according to their means, became subscribers, consisting of farmers, manufacturers, professional men, mechanics and traders. All classes and interests among us, have identified themselves with this important improvement: and thus the "ball is set in motion" under worthy and favorable auspices.

The books on Monday were opened at Blirstown; on Tuesday at Columbia; on Wednesday at Lafayette, and on Thursday at Hamburg. We have not heard the aggregate amount subscribed at the above places; but feel confident that by this time (Friday) \$100,000 have been added to the sum taken at Newton. We think the books will go out of Sussex and Warren, with at least half of the whole capital of \$500,000 subscribed; and if that amount shall not be deemed our full share, it will, we hope, be handsomely increased when the books shall be returned to this State and opened for further subscriptions.

Upon the whole, the enterprise appears to be embraced in full earnest, by our citizens; and our confidence is now greater than ever, the hills of Sussex and Warren, in less than two years, will be made vocal by the whistle of the Locomotive.

Since writing the above, we learn that the Commissioners will hold an adjourned meeting at the Cochran House in this place, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., when the Books will again be opened for subscriptions to the stock.

The probability is that a Committee of the Board will visit the Books at other villages in the County, of which due notice will be given.

To make the construction of this Railroad a perfectly sure thing, it is essential that our farmers, according to their means, should take Twenty, Ten, or Five shares of stock each. The notion that the work will be readily accomplished, without those who are most interested putting their own shoulders to the wheel, is a most pernicious one, and should not be entertained by any man who is able to pay for a single share of stock.—Sussex Register.

The die for the new three cent piece, ordered to be coined by the last Congress, the Phila. Ledger states, has been finished, and the coinage would be proceeded with at once at the mint, but for a defect in the law, which makes no provision for procuring the silver and copper to commence with. In consequence, the coinage will be delayed until the proper steps are taken by the authorities at Washington to remedy the deficiency. The new coin in size is between the gold dollar and the five cent piece, but it is so much thinner than either that a blind man can easily distinguish them apart by the touch. The face of the coin has a capital C, with three numerals indicating the value of the coin embraced within it. Around the edge are 13 stars for the original states. On the reverse is a star having in its centre an American shield, and around the edge, "United States of America, '51."

HORSE-FLESH AGAINST STEAM.—A singular wager has been laid in Spain between the Duke of Osuna and the celebrated banker, Salamanca. It is horse against railroad. The duke bets that his horses shall beat the locomotive on the Madrid and Aranjuez Rail Road, which is 27 miles long. Several horses are employed, and are to be stationed thus: A jockey and horse are to be stationed at Toledo gate of Madrid to ride the first league and deliver a paper to the second who is to be in readiness with another horse to ride another league, and so on. It is said that the duke calculates that each league may be done in seven minutes, making forty-nine minutes for the whole distance his horses will have to run. The high road on which the horses run is seven leagues in length. The wager is for a million reals. \$125,000.

The War in Southern Africa.

The British Cape colony, originally settled by the Dutch, but captured from them by the English, has an area of about 120,000 square miles, to a population of about 150,000. The population of Cape Town, the capital of Southern Africa, is upwards of 20,000. Graham's Town, near the eastern extremity of the colony, is the only remaining one of any importance. Here are stationed the Government troops, on the borders of Caffraria, for the protection of the frontier. From this point, to the northeast, extends the Kaffir territory, following the line of the sea-coast. The Kaffirs are described by HUGH MURRAY, in his Encyclopedia of Geography, as extremely handsome in their external appearance, and completely pastoral in their habits. The men, especially, are tall and muscular, and the females, though less beautiful, possess features almost European, and vivacious and intelligent eyes. Their skin is of a deep glossy brown color. The men are employed in raising cattle, and milk is the chief subsistence of all classes. A cow is never killed except on high occasions. Their king is said to have a force of 15,000 men constantly equipped for war, and, on urgent occasions, can arm 100,000 men, who, it is presumed, comprise the entire adult male population. It is with these people, aided by the Hottentots, that the British colonists are now contending, and with whom they have had some hard fighting, with unfavorable results.

A Mr. Callender, of York, Pa., died suddenly in the cars last week, on his way home from Harrisburg, where he had just effected an assurance upon his life, of \$5,000. The Insurance Company insisted upon a post mortem examination, and had the contents of his stomach forwarded to Philadelphia, for analysis. The result was, that a large quantity of arsenic was discovered among them.—Mr. C. rather overleaped the mark, in thus attempting to defraud an Insurance Company.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

March 31.—In the Senate, the bill incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Easton, passed a second reading. The correspondence between Gov. Johnson and Daniel Webster relative to the Hulsemann letter, was transmitted to the Senate.

In the House, the appropriation bill was under discussion, \$20,000 was appropriated to the Delaware Division.

April 1.—No business of general interest was before the Senate. Messrs. Brooke, Packer and McMurtrie, were appointed a committee of reception to the Hon. Daniel Webster.

The supplement to the various acts relating to tavern licenses came up in order, was amended, and passed a final reading, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brooke, Carothers, Carson, Cunningham, Fernon, Forsyth, Guernsey, Hoge, Lawrence, Malone, Myers, Robertson, Sanderson, Savery, and Matthias, Speaker—15.

Nays—Messrs. Baily, Buckalew, Crabb, Fraily, Ives, Jones, Konigsmacher, M'Caslin, M'Murtrie, Muhlenberg, Packer and Walker—12.

In the House, various private bills passed first reading. Among them one to incorporate the Berry and Andalusia Turnpike Road Company. A resolution was adopted to receive Hon. Daniel Webster in the hall, in the evening at 7 o'clock, as the guest of the State. Messrs. Kunkel, Packer, A. E. Brown, Armstrong, Henry, Brindle, and Monroe, were appointed the reception committee.

April 2.—In the Senate, the bill providing for the election of Judges passed in the Committee of the Whole.

In the House, private bills were the order of the day. The bill amending the charter of the Fire Insurance Company of parts of Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, passed finally.

April 3. In the Senate, the bill re-annexing Montour to Columbia county, was lost—Yeas 14, nays 16.

Various private bills were passed finally.

In the House, the bill to recharter the Easton Bank was taken up and discussed without coming to a vote.

April 4.—In the Senate, the bill relating to the election of Judges passed second reading.

In the House, the appropriation bill was discussed. A section appropriating \$250,000 to the North Branch Canal was adopted.

April 5.—In the Senate, the bill relating to the election of Judges was passed. The bill revising the militia system was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, the General appropriation bill was discussed till adjournment.

April 7.—In the Senate, the bill granting pensions and annuities to soldiers and widows of soldiers, of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Brooke submitted a resolution, providing for a night session every night through the week, which was adopted.

Mr. Myers moved that the orders of the day be suspended, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the bill authorizing the Banks of the Commonwealth to issue notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars, which was not agreed to.

The bill revising the Militia system of this Commonwealth, came up in order and was passed—Yeas 16, nays 13.

The bill to incorporate the Allentown Savings Institution, passed final reading. Yeas 13, nays 10.

The bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Southwark Bank from two hundred and fifty thousand to four hundred thousand dollars was passed. Yeas 17, nays 14.

The bill supplementary to the act providing for the reduction of the public debt, was taken up, discussed, and postponed indefinitely. Yeas 17, nays 13.

In the House, Mr. A. E. Brown rose to a personal explanation, denying the statement in the *Pennsylvanian*, that he was secretly opposing, and openly favoring the passage of the bill for the recharter of the Easton Bank.

One week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER BALTIC.
New York, April 3.—The steamer Baltic, Capt. Constock, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., arrived here about nine o'clock. She brings 50 passengers.

The political intelligence, generally, possesses but little interest. The English Ministry was still in an uncertain state.

From the Continent there is nothing of importance.

At Liverpool, Cotton had advanced 1d, with sales of the week of 42,300 bales.

Breadstuffs were firm, and in better demand. Provisions were advancing.

The Manchester market was steady.

The Havre Cotton market was firm.

The ship Ivanhoe, reported ashore off Montauk Point, was seen ashore on the round shoal of Nantucket, on the 24th February, with all her sails set, by the Joseph Walker, at Liverpool. There is no doubt but that she has gone down with all on board.

The debate on the Papal Aggression bill was resumed on Thursday evening. In the early part of the debate a scene took place, which at one time bid fair to bring the discussion to an abrupt termination.

Mr. Grummond, a member from Surrey, rose to address the House at about 9 o'clock, and spoke his mind pretty freely, whereupon the ultra montane members commenced a regular and organized system of interruption.

Mr. Grummond, naturally irritated, gave utterance to certain expressions, regarding nunneries and modern miracles, on which the ultra-montane members shouted and shrieked, some running towards the member from Surrey, and threatening him with personal violence. A more outrageous scene of tumult was never witnessed within the walls of any public Assembly. It was finally, however, quelled and the debate proceeded with.

The great speeches of the night were those of Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell. The latter gentleman distinctly avowed his continued adherence to the Durham letter, and declared that further aggressions should be met by further measures.

Sir James Graham opposed the bill, and considered the present measure unequalled for more especially as it was a penal enactment, and a reversal of our former policy.

INCOMBUSTIBLE HEMP ROPE.—The *St. Louis Republican* contains a very interesting notice of the trial of incombustible hempen rope, recently made in that city. A piece of prepared rope and a piece of wire rope were put into a blacksmith's fire. The heat was intense enough to weld the strands of the wire rope together, whilst the hempen rope was only slightly charred on the outside. Another test was made: a piece of rope and a small bar of iron brought to a white heat; yet the cordage was but little, if any more effected by the fire than in the previous experiment.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The election in this State on Wednesday last, resulted in the defeat of the Whigs, in consequence of a local feud in the ranks growing out of the recent election of a U. S. Senator. Philip Allen was chosen Governor by 600 majority, and Wm. B. Lawrence, Lieut. Governor by 250 majority—both Locofocos.

George G. King (Whig) is elected to Congress in the Eastern District, and Benjamin B. Thurston (Opposition) in the Western District.

In the Senate, 13 Whigs and 14 Opposition are elected, and no choice in four towns.

In the House, 25 Whigs and 31 Opposition are elected. In six towns there is no choice.

Poultry Industry.—By an essay on the latest discoveries and improvements in the breeding and general management of domestic fowls, we find that these little philo-progenitives turn their love of a family to some account. By the census of '40, it appears that the value of this branch of productive industry amounted to nearly \$12,000,000.—The value of poultry in the single state of New-York was \$2,373, 029; and it is estimated that the total value of poultry in the United States, at this time, is not far from \$20,000,000.

Recipe for Burns.—Take lime water as strong as it can be made, and add to it as much alum as it will dissolve, after which add one ounce of sweet oil, which will turn it to a jelly, like opodeldoc, if the lime is strong enough. This should be kept by every family in a tight bottle in some place where it can not freeze, and should be immediately applied.

A Mr. William Hoyt, of Indiana, says he has invented a plan by which music of the softest and most pathetic character may be produced on steam-boats by the agency of steam. It appears that the steam is made to operate upon a number of pipes, placed across the boilers of the boat, furnished with certain whistles that are governed by a set of keys by which the steam is let on or shut off at will.

THE POTATO ROT.—It has been stated that Mr. John T. Snyder, of Franklin, Bergen County, in this State, professes to have discovered an effectual remedy for the potato disease, and that he has applied for the premium of \$10,000, offered by the State of Massachusetts for the discovery of a remedy. His plan is to scatter a handful of ashes around each vine upon the first appearance of the disease.

SEAMLESS BAGS.—A Mr. Adams in Manchester, N. H., has invented a machine for weaving bags without seams. The machinery is said to be very simple, and can be adapted to every description of bags, from a bed tick to a shot bag.

POTATOES.—Several arrivals from France, at different American ports, have brought large quantities of French potatoes, reported to be of an excellent quality; and even some cargoes from the same fertile country have, we observe, reached Ireland. To think of Ireland and the United States importing potatoes—and from France, too! What a lesson to our American agriculturalists.

A New Epidemic.

A friend of ours went home to dinner from his place of business, the other day, in his usual state of health. His appetite was good, his pulse even, and his digestive powers unimpaired. Scarcely had he taken the first mouthful of soup, however, before he discovered that it possessed an unusual saccharine flavor. He set his plate aside and tried the fish; it was decidedly a sweet shad. He had no better luck with his roast beef and vegetables. Everything he tasted became sweet, and he at last gave up in some alarm, and started to consult his family physician in relation to these extraordinary symptoms. The medical man looked at his tongue, felt his pulse and tried the other usual tests, without reaching the cause of his disorder. He looked puzzled; but at last a happy thought struck him—"My friend," said he, "there is a superabundance of saccharine particles in your blood. The symptoms are very unusual and alarming. It is a case of *hædurepsis*." Hereupon, with a grave face, he wrote an imposing prescription and delivered it to our friend who posted off to commence his course of cure. Next day, fortunately, there was no return of the symptoms; because in the meantime the powdered sugar had been poured out of the salt cellar.—N. Y. Tribune.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.—About 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a woman came to the brass lamp manufactory of Mr. William Carlton, on Beach st., and inquired what time a young female employed in the shop of Mr. Carlton in polishing brass work would return from dinner. Soon after the girl inquired for made her appearance. The strange woman immediately confronted her and threw the contents of a bottle of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) in her face, destroying her eye-sight, and peeling the skin and flesh completely of her face. The agony endured by the girl was painful to witness. She was immediately conveyed to her home in Hudson st., and medical aid called in. The object of the fiendish woman is said to have been the gratification of her revenge and jealousy. The girl has not been able to speak since the affair.

[Boston Mail, Ist.

New Counterfeit on the York Bank.

A counterfeit \$10 note on the York Bank, was presented at the counter of the York Bank, on Monday last. The counterfeit was of the last plate; dated Feb. 1, 1847, Letter A, No. 1426, payable to J. Hahn. The medallion heads on the ends are coarsely done; the whole appearance of the note is bad—blurred and black; the paper is darker than that of the genuine bills; and the signatures are poor imitations. This is the first counterfeit \$10 dollar bill of the York Bank ever heard of.—York Republican.

They are doing some good things in Philadelphia. Lounging of boys (whether great or small) on corners of the streets, is broken up. It has also been decided in a recent case before Judge Parsons, that a person has no right to occupy the street before any person's house or place of business, without his consent. The case was where a cabman had planted himself and cab before a hotel; he was ordered away by the landlord, and taken away by a police officer; he complained of the treatment, but in vain.