



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 17, 1851.

Gov. Wm. F. Johnston.

We clip the following complimentary notice of our worthy Governor, from the Blair county Whig:

"We this week place at the head of our editorial column, the name of Wm. F. Johnston, as our choice for Governor, subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention. We can support him with that energy and feeling which we conceive to be due to his faithful and impartial administration of the affairs of the State; and the whole Whig party of the State likewise. His has been a proud administration for the glory and prosperity of the good old Commonwealth, and the meed of praise is on the lips of every man, let him be Whig or Democrat. His nomination will be hailed with delight and carry with it a cry of enthusiasm which will ring throughout the State like tones of thunder.

Upon all questions he is a Pennsylvanian at heart, in feeling, and action, and so long as he occupies the Chair of State, she will be carried forth prosperously. It is not our intention, at this time to discuss all his claims to a nomination, and reelection; but simply to hang out our banner, ask the concurrence of the Convention, and the people will elect him. Blair is good for at least one thousand majority for him—he is their choice, and nobly will sustain him."

LARGE EGG.—The *Sussex Register* notices a hen's egg measuring six inches in circumference, and eight from butt to point and weighing 7½ ounces. It was produced by a hen of a common breed, not before remarkable for large eggs.

Mr. John Van Buren has addressed an elaborately written letter to the abolition convention just held in Boston, over which Hon. Horace Mann presided, arguing against the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and advising disobedience to it.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Postmaster General has decided that under the new postage law, which takes effect on the first of July, weekly papers only are entitled to circulate free of postage, in the county where published, and that the office of publication is the starting place, and not county lines.

THE FRANKING ABUSE.—It is one of the characteristics of the American people to laugh at abuses they cannot remedy, and to await patiently reforms for which present rulers may not be quite ready. In this spirit, the *Louisville Journal*, in referring to the recent exploit of Senator Borland, of Ark., in franking to himself about half a ton of books, says he committed one little oversight. After franking all his books, old clothes, and other movables from Washington city to Little Rock, he ought to have franked himself. By crawling into the same mail bag with his old clothes, taking with him at the same time, under frank, a sufficiency of bread and cheese, he might have got home without the expenditure of any portion of his mileage. We would suggest to the postmasters to have the mail bags handled very carefully. There's no telling how many of them may contain live Locofoco members of Congress, who might be sadly damaged by rough handling.

BUTTER.—By the Census returns of five counties adjoining Philadelphia, it appears that they produced, in 1850, 11,383,182 pounds of butter. The average price of butter in the Philadelphia Market which these counties supply is about 20 cents per pound. The money value therefore of this single product is over two millions and a quarter of dollars. (\$2,276,636.) A good dairy, well and economically managed, cannot but be profitable in the neighborhood of the city, at the prices which butter, cheese and milk always command in our markets.

SLAVE-HUNTING IN WISCONSIN.—The *Milwaukee Democrat* says that a slave-hunter has been prowling about the inhabitants of their colored people in that city in search of prey. He entered the dwelling of a colored person, and questioned the woman very closely, asking her if she and her husband were free, and if they were not related to some other persons named. The *Democrat* thinks that if the husband had been at home there would have been work for a Coroner's inquest, had the slave catcher been as impertinent to him as he was to his wife. The colored men go armed, although they have no occasion for alarm, the people of Wisconsin being almost unanimous in their opposition to kidnapping and slave-catching.

A committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives have recommended that the State resume the charter, franchise and property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The charter provided that, in 1853, (thirty years after it was granted,) the state might take the canal—paying nothing for it, if it has re-paid to the stockholders the capital and six per cent. interest. If it has not, then the state may take the work upon making up the deficiency. The committee have not yet received the official statement of the receipts of the company, from the data before them, they are of the opinion that the commonwealth will not have to pay a cent.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The fare on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, from Lambertville to Trenton, sixteen miles, was reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents, commencing on the 1st inst., making the rate a very small fraction over one cent and a half per mile. This is the lowest fare on any railroad in the United States, except one—the Hudson River Railroad—which carries passengers from New York to Poughkeepsie, 75 miles, for \$1, or one cent and one third per mile.

Recording Deeds.

Recording Deeds promptly after the sale and transfer of property, would save parties long and tedious law suits. A writer in the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, with a view of showing the importance of this matter, gives the present law in this State in relation to the subject:

"A deed should always be recorded; but a deed not recorded is still valid provided the same property has not been conveyed to different parties.—If so, the party having his deed first recorded within six months of execution, has the best claims to the property so conveyed. This is the law in Pennsylvania—hence the necessity of recording land titles within six months of executing them.—But there are many more reasons why deeds should be recorded: For instance, in the destruction of a title by fire or otherwise, what a difficulty and expense it occasions to obtain another title, which, if the deed had been recorded, could all have been saved, with the exception of two or three dollars for a copy at the Recorder's office. Another great reason why deeds should be recorded is, that persons often pretend to own property for which they hold no title, and defraud honest persons by giving judgment. It has happened heretofore, that persons held title for properties and on the strength thereof obtained money, for which mortgages and judgments were given, the holders of which thought themselves perfectly safe; yet upon a thorough investigation, no title could be found and the persons who had advanced the money were defrauded out of the same. Had the title been recorded, this could not have happened. All land titles should by all means be recorded; it secures the purchaser as well as the money lender, and prevents fraud."

The Cincinnati Gazette states that Gen. Mosely, of Greene county, Ohio, has recently discovered a gold mine on his farm, on the line of the Little Miami Railroad. The discovery has caused some excitement in the neighborhood, and many persons were about commencing the process of digging.

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF A PIGEON.—A bird, known by fanciers as a Skirmish, recently accomplished in England the novel feat of flying from two opposite points to its home at night. Several hundred persons assembled to see the pigeon let off. The night was dark and foggy, and the bird, though losing the stakes upon the match, which was against time, reach his goal. His owners offer to lay a wager that he can fly ten miles in the dark.

SHIPPING WOMEN BY THE BARREL.—Captain White, of the British barque Express, which arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on Sunday, from Liverpool, states that when fourteen days out he discovered two females concealed in barrels, in which they had been clandestinely rolled into the vessel, and subsequently that several other persons were discovered concealed in the hold among the cargo.

ARTFUL DODGING REBUKED.—In Massachusetts, the other day, a prominent politician was asked to sign a petition to Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He took the paper, remarking, "I shall probably be considered pro-slavery if I do not," and wrote upon it, "Wm. Warren, if it can be done in good faith to the Constitution."—The next person called upon to sign the petition wrote, H. D. Johnston, "if it can be done in good faith to the Constitution, for I wish to serve God, so as not to offend the devil."

A writer from California, in the Hartford Times, says: "I believe there are more poor people in California in proportion to the number of the inhabitants, than in the rest of the United States."

AN ILLUSTRATION.—We were amused the other day by the following anecdote, illustrative of the uses which men can be put to, in emergencies—and as an argument in favor of making mechanics of one's sons. A ship was wrecked upon an uninhabited island. The crew and passengers could all do some kind of mechanical work save one.—He was as they say in England (and the phraseology is finding its way out here,) bread gentleman. He could not work. His hands were tender, and his gloves were kid. It was decided he must do something or he could not eat; so the workies set their inventive faculties agoing. They soon agreed upon a novel, simple, but very effective expedient—they made the poor fellow a nice warm pair of *fraternized pants*, and compelled him to sit on a *basket*, and hatch eggs.

A Medical Discovery.

A young doctor, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine has just made a discovery which we deem of importance to communicate to our readers. Neuralgic affections are, of all others, the most impervious to the art of medicine. M. Desterne, profoundly convinced of the insufficiency of the science in those affections, so common and so terrible, has devoted himself zealously to researches upon the physiological action of the nervous system.

Taking, for the starting point of his researches the remarkable cure of Neuralgia by the cauterisation of the "helix," he discovered a method of curing, instantaneously, and without disturbing any organ, all neuralgic affections of the head, attacks of megrim, and pains resulting from teeth in an advanced state of decay. What renders the discovery truly marvellous is the promptness, at once, of the cure, and its perfect success in more than two hundred cases, which have presented themselves since the 22d of December, the date of the first experiments.

M. Desterne proposes presenting to the Academy of Medicine a memoir upon this important discovery. The presentation of the memoir is only retarded by the hope which the author entertains of preventing, by the same means, hysterical and epileptic attacks, and his desire to make a more complete work.—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

Carrying politeness to excess, is said to be raising your hat to how to a young lady in the street, and allowing a couple of dirty collars and a pair of socks to fall upon the sidewalk.

Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania.

The report on the "Geological Surveys of the State," is an able and interesting document, reflecting much credit upon the Joint Committee to whom the subject was referred. It enters into a detailed history of the Legislative action of the Commonwealth upon the subject, and points out the importance of Geology in forcible terms, while many valuable statistical facts are introduced. The committee estimate the present annual yield of the coal mines of Pennsylvania as follows:

| | Tons. |
|---|--------------|
| Anthracite to be sent to market in 1851, | 3,700,000 |
| Value, | \$14,800,000 |
| Bituminous Coal, domestic and extra, State consumption, | \$3,000,000 |

Thus the aggregate value at the points of consumption, is estimated at \$17,800,000. But, say the committee, "as large as this return is estimated, it sinks into insignificance, when we calculate from the past rate of growth of the anthracite coal trade, the magnitude it must attain at the lapse of only twenty years. Assuming, as we think we are justified in doing, that its product has been doubled each successive seven years, and that this rate of expansion cannot be materially checked in the present generation, then by the year 1870 it will have grown to the extent of 25,000,000 of tons. And the whole yield of the State will probably have approached the present enormous product of Great Britain, which cannot be much less than 40,000,000 of tons. England doubles her vast yield in about twenty years.

"The annual product of our furnaces, forges, and rolling mills, was, in 1846, estimated by a State convention at over \$33,000,000. The natural increase, even in the present depressed condition of the iron trade, cannot fall below \$28,000,000. The amount expended by private canal and railroad companies (exclusive of the State works,) in order to reach the mining districts of Pennsylvania, has been \$40,000,000. When we take into consideration that the manufacture of railroad iron in the United States is in its infancy—that the use of our Anthracite and bituminous coal in the process of producing iron is just in process of practical development—both of which branches must inculcably add to the value of our staple products. We scarcely know what would be a fair estimate twenty years hence, of the annual value of the mines of Pennsylvania.

"If the iron manufactures of England doubled its product, as it is well-known they did in twelve years, from 1836 to 1848, and amounted at the latter date to 2,000,000 of tons, and our own attained, as it did in 1847, the magnitude of 3,500,000 tons, it is very easy to see that at the rate at which production marches in our country, this branch of our industry must in twenty years reach dimensions truly colossal."

The Committee gives some further details, and say that in reviewing this subject in all its phases, that they have become strongly impressed with a belief that the progress of Pennsylvania for the future will in no small degree be contingent on her encouraging by every effort of wise legislation,—first, the development of her native riches—and secondly, the advertisement of them widely to the world. They therefore, earnestly urge it as a duty in the Legislature to cause the publication of the Geological Survey, in the most complete shape that can be given to it.

An Act.

Authorizing the incorporation of the 'Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That David Connor, Edmund B. Mixsell, Peter S. Michler, George A. Hice, Russell S. Chidsey, Christopher Nicholas, John Stillwell, Derrick Hulick, Theodore R. Stigroaves, Peter Pomp, Robert S. Brown, George H. Gurdie, Peter Uhler, R. D. Barnes, Peter Gross, John DeYoung, Dr. C. C. Feild, Samuel K. Hoagland, John H. Keller, Geo. W. Yates, Joseph Unangst, Christain F. Lange, Joseph Hillman, Aaron W. Radley, and Charles H. Humphrey, are hereby appointed, and they, or any of them are authorized to carry into effect from and after the passage of this act, the establishment of a Bank, to be called "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton," to be located at the Borough of Easton, in the County of Northampton, with a Capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into Six Thousand Shares of Fifty Dollars each, with power to increase the said Shares to Eight Thousand Shares, and the said Capital Stock to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, and to be organized and governed as is provided by the 'Act regulating Banks,' passed at the last Session of the Legislature, approved the Sixteenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and to be subject to all the provisions and restrictions, and to enjoy all the immunities contained in said Act.

The Locusts.

The chambers of the Locusts which Mr. G. B. Smith, of Baltimore still insists are to appear this year, he says, may now be opened by shaving off an inch or two of the surface soil in any place where trees or shrubbery grew in 1834. The chambers, he says, were generally completed on Saturday last; the unusual mildness and forwardness of the season having hastened the operation about one week. Should the season continue favorable the exit of the insect from the ground will probably also be expedited, and will take place from the 10th to the 15th of May, instead of the 20th. He adds:—

To show that the operation of making the chambers took place last week and were finished on Saturday, I made careful examination on Tuesday last. The insects were then in their usual places about 18 inches under ground. On Thursday I found them working towards the surface. On Saturday afternoon I found them with their chambers complete, the top being within a half an inch of the surface.

The Next Whig Candidate for Governor.

The Whig Convention to be held in Lancaster, in June next, will have the authority of naming the candidate to be supported by the Whig party for Governor, at the approaching October election.—It is not difficult to divine who that person will be. But one man has been named, and we presume, thought of, as the Whig standard bearer, in the important contest next fall.—That person is Wm. F. Johnston, the present capable and most efficient Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth.

Gov. Johnston needs no panegyric from the press to recommend him to the support of the people.—It is among the masses where his chief strength lies. The people know, admire, and respect him. Even among our political opponents, he is honored and respected, and they can bring nothing against him, except that he is a Whig. His administration of the State government has met with universal approval. Pennsylvanians point with pride to the high credit and character of the State, the value of her stocks, the punctuality with which her engagements are met, and the commencement which has been made to liquidate the enormous debt which has hitherto pressed like an incubus upon her mighty resources. The stain of repudiation has been wiped away, and her future is bright with the prospect of entire relief from indebtedness.

Much of this is owing to the ability and wisdom which has marked Gov. Johnston's administration. It might have been different under another administration—it was different in former years, when reckless extravagance and villainous speculation were the order of the day. Every patriotic citizen of the Commonwealth rejoices at the altered condition of affairs, and is anxious for its continuance. Many such in the Democratic party will support Gov. Johnston for a re-election—preferring a present and certain good, to risking the chances of a change.

The only complaints we hear of Gov. Johnston come from a few Whigs who were disappointed in not receiving office from the National Administration, and who attributed their failure to the indirect influence of the Governor. We have no doubt that nearly all of this soreness is founded in error. The Governor, we believe, stood as far aloof as possible from any interference in the appointments at Washington; and that whatever he might have done, had he chosen to exercise his great influence with Gen. Taylor, he in reality took but little part in matters which did not come within the purview of his official duties.

However, the dissatisfaction from this cause is fast dying away, and from the well known devotion to Whig principles and the Whig cause, of those who have expressed chagrin, we feel no hesitation in saying, that we shall find them, when the proper time comes, in the front rank, battling for the Whig cause and Whig candidate.

With this slight exception, the Whig party is a unit in regard to the propriety of nominating Gov. Johnston. No man in the State can so completely rally the Whig party to a cordial and enthusiastic support, and no other, we feel entirely sure, has so good chances of a triumphant election. Our opponents dread him as the Whig candidate. There is a prestige of success attached to him that discourses their efforts, while it exhilarates the Whigs, and half wins the battle before it is fought. We look forward to an animated campaign, and a brilliant Whig victory.

Arrival of Emigrants.—The ship Franchise, Capt. Chapman, arrived at this port from Liverpool, on Sunday last, with 289 steerage passengers. On the same day the Underwriter, Capt. Shiply, arrived from Liverpool with 690 steerage passengers. Also, on Sunday, the Devonshire, Capt. Hovey, from London, with 800 passengers in the steerage. During the passage, Henry H. Campbell, of Newark, N. J. fell overboard and was drowned. Here is a total of 1,779 emigrants in one day.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 9th.

A translation of a verse by Matthias Claudius, a German wit and poet runs as follows:—When Adam newly formed, asleep was laid, Woman from out his side was made, Poor Adam's source of all our woes! Thy first sound sleep became thy last repose.

The Easton Bank.

The application of the Easton Bank for a re-charter, was lost on Friday last in the House of Representatives, on second reading, by a vote of 47 nays—to 36 yeas. The refusal by the Legislature to re-charter one of the soundest and most useful banks in the country, has filled our entire community with surprise. No blame, so far as we can learn, is attached to our able Representatives.

The Charter of the bank will not expire until one year from the first of May next. She will continue to do business as heretofore and apply to the next Legislature for an extension of Charter which it is hoped, will be successful.—*Easton Whig*

The *Alexandria Gazette* says that the growing wheat in all that section of country, at this time, looks well, promises an abundant harvest.

How to Produce Spontaneous Combustion.

A writer in the *Scientific American* shows how spontaneous combustion may be produced:—"Take a small lock of cotton, say from ¼ to ½ oz, and saturate it well with well boiled linseed oil, such as painters commonly use; squeeze all the superabundant oil from it, and lay it in the sun, in a hot day, and it will take fire by spontaneous combustion in 20 minutes—in the shade it may take two or three hours. I have tried it many times, to gratify the curious and convince the skeptical.—The cotton must be pressed together as compact as can well be done in the band, and must not be disturbed by losing it after you saturate it. It is nothing new under the sun that cotton or hemp will take fire by being saturated with oil, but that it should ignite so quick is what has astonished me. Some kinds of boiled oil will cause the cotton to ignite much sooner than others, owing, I suppose, to the dryers used in boiling. I do not know what was put in the oil when boiled, which I have experimented with, as it came from New York ready boiled for me."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

April 8th.—In the Senate, the supplement to the act incorporating the New Hope, Doylestown, and Norristown Railroad Company, came up in order; was debated by Messrs. Crabb and Malone, read a second and third time, and passed by a vote of 19 to 9. A message was received from the Governor nominating the Hon. George Chambers, of Franklin county, as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of the Hon. Thomas Burnside, deceased.

In the House, the bill to authorize and empower the receivers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, appointed by the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, to sell and convey the real estate and franchises of the company and to pay the debts of the same was passed. Also, the bill incorporating the Bridgetown and Newtown Turnpike Road Company.

April 9th.—In the Senate, the nomination of Judge Chambers was confirmed. The general appropriation bill was under discussion.

The bill incorporating the Dukes Ferry and Buck Turnpike or Plank Road Company was passed.

In the House, various bills of no general interest were disposed of.

April 10th.—The Senate was occupied the entire day with the General Appropriation bill. The section appropriating \$25,000 for the repair of road and farm bridges on the State Works passed.

The House was occupied with the consideration of Senate amendments. Among those concurred in was one directing a change of venue in several suits brought in Carbon county, against M. K. Taylor & Co. directing them to be tried in Bucks county.

April 11th.—The Senate finally passed the Appropriation bill.

In the House, the bill to provide for the registration of births and marriages passed. The bill for the re-charter of the Easton Bank was defeated by a vote of 47 to 36. The bill consolidating the city of Philadelphia and district was indefinitely postponed.

The joint resolution authorizing the Geological Survey of the State to be published, was passed finally.

April 12th.—In the Senate, the bill incorporating the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, and the Farmers' Bank of Pittsburgh, were passed. The bill re-annexing parts of Montour county to Columbia, was passed.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill were discussed. The amendment authorizing the banks to issue one million of small bills was disagreed to. The supplement to the act to incorporate the New Hope, Doylestown, and Norristown Railroad was taken up and passed.

Mr. Brindle asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House, to move to take up the resolutions relative to the death of General Zachary Taylor. He made the motion. It was agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Brown in the chair. The resolutions passed Committee of the Whole, and second and final reading.

April 14th.—In the Senate, the bill repealing certain laws exempting property from taxation was taken up, discussed, and postponed until the 4th of July, 1851.

The Judicial District Bill Vetoed.—The bill dividing the State into Judicial Districts has been vetoed by the Governor, this morning, because of obvious blunders, such as requiring all associate judges to be learned in law, requiring courts to be held on the same days in different courts in the same district, and other errors of the same sort, bearing evident marks of hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

The following bills were taken up and passed finally:—

Bill to prevent the landing of foreign convicts, Bill incorporating the Keystone Mining Company.

House.—The bill to repeal certain laws exempting property from taxation was taken up, amended and passed.

The resolutions relative to the tariff came up in order and were postponed for the present. Yeas 47, nays 41.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The bill repealing the sixth section of the anti kidnaping law of 1847 passed the House finally.

The House refused to take up the Free Banking Bill—yeas 45, nays 51.

The Susquehanna Railroad Bill passed the House as it came from the Senate, with the privilege to build on either side of the Susquehanna river.

The bill relative to the election of Judges and to regulate certain Judicial Districts in the northern part of the State, passed finally.

Adjourned.

GEN. SCOTT IN PITTSBURGH.—The distinguished citizen and soldier, Gen. Winfield Scott, arrived in Pittsburgh on Friday evening, on a steamer from Brownsville, and was warmly welcomed by a large crowd which had assembled, with music and the firing of cannon. A procession was formed, and General Scott, escorted by the Honorable Moses Hampton and General Larimer, proceeded to the Monongahela House, amidst loud cheering. He returned thanks for the enthusiastic welcome in a brief speech. He left on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The soldiers of the late war escorted him to the boat.

Mail Robber Arrested.—We learn that Col. Hottinger, the vigilant agent of the Post Office Department, has arrested Wm. King, formerly deputy postmaster at Brownstown, Butler county, for various mail depredations. He was arrested at Venango, on the 31st ult. and committed for trial before the U. S. Court, which meets in Pittsburgh in May.

Mr. Barnum, it is reported, is about starting a monster exhibition, to be called "Barnum's American Museum and Menagerie." It is intended to be the largest exhibition in the world, and will travel through rural districts of the country during the summer. The wagons, or cars, for this exhibition, are to be built in this city. Some of them were completed a day or two since at the establishment of Mr. Thomas B. Pierson.—*Newark Advertiser*.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

MONDAY NIGHT.—There is a moderate export demand for Flour, and prices are firm. Sales of 1000 bbls. standard and fair brands at \$4.50 per bbl. There is a fair demand for city consumption at \$4.50a4.62½ for common and good brands, \$4.60a5 for choice lots extra, and \$5.25a6 for fancy. New York Rye Flour continues scarce; sales of 400 bbls. at \$2.50. Corn Meal is held firmly at \$2.57½ per bbl. at which some further sales have been made. Prices of Wheat are steady; sales of 5000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at \$1; mixed \$1.02 and white at \$1.05 per bu. Rye continues in demand for distilling. There is very little Corn offering, and prices have further advanced 1 cent per bu. Sales of 4000 bushels Southern yellow at 66c. afloat. Oats are in demand and further sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania have been made at 43c. afloat. In Groceries and Provisions, there is no change to notice. Whiskey has advanced to 24c. in bbls.