



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, September 4, 1851.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN STROHM (of Lancaster). FOR THE SUPREME BENCH: Richard Coulter of Westmoreland, Joshua W. Conly of Montour, George Chambers of Franklin, Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia, William Jessup of Susquehanna.

Cuba.

The accounts from Cuba since our last are very contradictory. The latest news is, that two hundred and five men were taken in three different parties by the Government troops. The remainder, with Lopez at their head, who was wounded, fled to the mountains. The troops pursued them, and it was thought they were captured to a man. The 205 men taken, were shot soon afterwards. Previous intelligence represented Lopez as carrying everything before him; and that Capt. Lewis, of the steamer Rampero—who took Lopez to Cuba—has since landed at Bahia in safety. Gen. Gonzales from Jacksonville, Florida, with a large party of men and munitions; that the troops under Lopez have possession of Fort Mariel, where there is a good landing; and that the Invaders had captured the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which had been run aground.

So contradictory is the intelligence, that it is utterly impossible to reconcile the various conflicting reports received respecting the progress and present condition of the revolutionary movement in Cuba. Whether Lopez has been mainly successful or fallen a victim to the vengeance of the Spaniards is yet wholly uncertain.

We do not look for any reliable news from Cuba, before the arrival of the steamship Empire City, which is expected at New-York, on the 5th or 6th of this month.

The Boston Journal remarks—"The government has promptly taken measures to inquire into the particulars of the recent massacre in Cuba, and we do not entertain the slightest doubt that every thing will be done in the premises which the national honor, and a proper regard for the rights of our citizens may require. In the mean time no good citizen should countenance the attempts which are making to enlist, under the excitement of the moment, the ignorant and unwary, in a new expedition for the invasion of Cuba."

Monetary Affairs.

There was no improvement in the monetary market at Philadelphia last week. The paper offered at bank was large, and private holders selected the very best at twelve per cent. per annum. Several heavy failures took place, and the prospects of a change for the better are by no means promising.

At New York, there have been some very heavy failures, the liabilities of one firm alone being reported at \$800,000, whilst those of another are stated to be also \$800,000, with assets less than \$300,000. A New York journal of Saturday says—

The brokers have found money very tight to-day. This being settling day at the banks, many loans were called in, and the brokers seemed all to be borrowers. On paper there is more money offering for discounts, but rates are rather tight.

At Boston there has been a tendency towards ease in the money market during the past week. The Atlas of Saturday says:

The Stock list has shown an improvement in the prices of several descriptions of securities, while the rates for money have gradually and correspondingly lowered, although still double the legal rates.

At Baltimore, the stringency still continues. The Price Current of last week says: That there exists at this moment considerable stringency in the money market, cannot be denied. The demand for money in the street is very urgent and still we think, as we have said in our previous reports, there is no just cause for a panic.

The offerings at banks, we learn, are very large, a great proportion of which offerings are made in anticipation of future payments. The banks, however, are all discounting to the extent of their receipts, and yet such is the demand over their ability to supply, that a very considerable amount of first class paper is thrown in the street, and must submit to the rates of the day.

There is, as we have repeatedly stated, but one way to restore confidence, and avoid the general bankruptcy which now threatens us. Our liabilities to foreigners must be curtailed. We must run in debt to Europe no further. We must buy less and manufacture more ourselves, or panic will follow panic, until bankruptcy comes upon us. In short, instead of encouraging foreign importations, as our present revenue laws now do, and shipping our gold to Europe as fast as it arrives from California, to pay for these importations, we must have a tariff which will encourage home manufactures and create a home market for our farmers.

A Michigan Editor, who had been to N. Y. purposely to hear Jenny Lind and who saw her eat a hearty meal afterwards on the steamer, says he can't understand how such angelic notes can proceed from where he saw her take such "big hunks of beef and taters! It beat him!"

What has the Tariff of 1846 done?

The Whigs some time since were charged by their opponents as "panic makers," when they predicted that ruin, and distress, and bankruptcy would mark the progress of the Tariff of 1846. But notwithstanding the famine abroad, and the large shipments of gold from the mines of California, the crisis is here. Within the last month, failures have occurred in our commercial cities, such as have not been known for years back; and this is but the beginning. It will spread gradually and surely, until its blight has been felt over the whole land. It began before in the cities in 1837, and when did it stop. Every village and hamlet and farm felt its withering blight, and then as now the curse of Free Trade was upon us.

Under the present British Tariff, our imports have far exceeded our exports. We have been buying more than we have been selling, and our money must be carried abroad to pay for foreign merchandize. Whenever this is the case we must become poorer, and ruin must follow a policy which makes us the debtor in our dealings. We may endeavor to shut our eyes against the facts that are staring us in the face, but we must feel when we will not see. We felt the bitter experience of Free Trade from 1837 to 1842, and nothing but Protection lifted us from the degradation into which we had been hurled.

Look on this Picture.

The Locofocos pretend to be horribly opposed to "small notes." They have been waging a war upon them, whenever it was politic so to do, for some time, and have attributed all this to an affectionate regard for the interests of the Poor Man, who ought to have gold and silver as his currency. Place that profession along side of their practice given below, and any one can see the difference between promise and fulfillment. The Susquehanna Register of the 31 of July contains the following:

Why is it that the Canal Commissioners are continually paying out to the laborers upon the public works, the money of North Carolina, Virginia and Ohio Banks? Why is it that every cent they use in paying the men of the shovel and pick-axe and barrow, is money that is par nowhere in the State, or any other, except at their own banking shops? Why do they not use good funds of our own State? What becomes of the discount which some one gets by the exchange of good funds for the depreciated currency of other States?

These are "plain" questions, and we want "plain" answers. We want no denial of the facts. The facts are notorious, and the people will be satisfied with no shuffling evasions.

A law is in existence which prohibits public officers from paying out the small notes of the banks of other States! How then do these foreign small notes reach us? Do the Canal officers take the funds they receive from the State Treasury—exchange them for the filthy trash above noticed—pocket the money made by the exchange of par funds for this depreciated money, and then compel laborers to take this or do without? This is a question of which the public have a right to receive an answer. Who will give the information desired?

Still They Come.

At the great rally of the Whigs lately held in Pittsburg, Captain PORTER who commanded a company of volunteers in Mexico, and who has always been known as an influential and prominent member of the Locofoco party, made a speech, in which he avowed his determination to act hereafter with the Whig party. When men who have been as zealous in the cause as Capt. Porter, cast of their allegiance to the party, it is time for men who are less acquainted with its intrigues to stand aloof.

Discovery of Surgery.

Among the scientific critics in Berlin, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, there has been some interest lately in a newly claimed discovery of the application of chlorine to cure cases of pain. The difficulty in the use of chloroform, thus far—and a difficulty far more felt in Europe than America—has been the danger of suffocation, or otherwise injuring the body by a total stoppage of some of its functions. This new application claims the merit of escaping the danger. According to this account, the fluid, (some 10 or 20 drops,) is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer's name is Aran, and he has already presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial, that a man has actually been tried for stealing coppers off a dead man's eyes, and found guilty, in that city.

The discovery has been made that without a month a man could neither eat, drink, talk, kiss the girls, nor chew tobacco.

Great Yield of Corn.

A few days since, Mr. Charles Matthews, of Columbia, deposited in our office a single corn stalk upon which were 65 ears! most of which are well filled. So says the Morris (N. J.) Jerseyman. That beats by far the most prolific stalk we ever heard of.

From the Honesdale Democrat.

Judge Jessup and his Decisions. We have heretofore had occasion to comment upon the unscrupulousness and malignity with which the Herald has striven to defame Judge Jessup since his nomination by the Lancaster Convention for a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court. It has not been content with the ordinary mode of perverting and misapplying facts to which venal presses resort, but has adopted a bold system of deliberate fabrication to which only the characterless and the abandoned stoop. It has discarded even the semblance of candor and fairness, and piled falsehood upon falsehood without the slightest attempt at concealment or decency. Take the following paragraph as a specimen:

"The law reports are filled with the reversed decisions of Judge Jessup, but the following being of those recorded in the Sunbury District, will suffice for this article. To prevent cavil and contradiction we give the names of the cases, that all may refer to the books who chose to do so:

- Williams vs Freeman, Stanbury vs Briten, More et al vs Taylor, Case vs Cushman, Dickens vs Parish, Dunham vs Rogers, Davis vs Jacks, Keller vs Vantuytle, Blardel vs Bissel, Fitch vs More, Henry vs Workheiser, Case vs Cushman, Road Case, Wilson vs Clark, Myers vs Com'th, Young vs Stone, Kellum vs Preston, Dean vs Newmillford, Calder vs Chapman, Calder vs Chapman, Boult vs Mitchell.

The above list does not include any case in the Philadelphia District, neither does it include any case in the Sunbury Districts, where Jessup's name is not mentioned in the record."

So far the allegations of the Herald. Let us now see how many intentional falsehoods are contained therein.

Neither of the cases of Case vs Cushman were tried by Judge Jessup. Both of them were tried by Judge Conyngham, at a special court, Judge Jessup having been counsel to one of the parties before his elevation to the bench.

No case of Fitch vs More is contained in the Reports published during Judge Jessup's incumbency!

The case of Myers vs Commonwealth was decided in 1816—before Judge Jessup was admitted to the bar!—and is reported in 2d S. & R., p. 453.

No such case as More et al vs Taylor exists in the Reports!!! Dickens vs Parish is a misprint for Dikeman vs Parish. This case was tried at a special court by Judge Anthony, whose name appears in the Report, which will be found in 6 Barr, p. 210.

The Road Case was never before Judge Jessup, and was never heard in court at all.

No case of Wilson vs Clark is reported.—The nearest approach to such a case is that of Wilson and Clark, which will be found in 3d Wash. Circuit Court Reports.

No case of Boult vs Mitchell can be found in the Reports. Such a case was tried before Judge Jessup at his last term in this county, and if his opinion has been reversed the Report has not been published to our knowledge.

In the case of Kellum vs Preston the Supreme Court at first reversed Judge Jessup's opinion, and within two years overruled its own decision, so that when the case was tried over again Judge Jessup's original decision was affirmed.

Here, then, are ten distinct, unequivocal, wilful falsehoods, for which there is not a particle of excuse or palliation. It was not the intention to tell the truth. It was the design to make assertions that were known to be false. How the locofocos of this county reconcile their countenance and support of such a vehicle of untruth with their self-respect we cannot divine.

The Herald might have added to the list of Judge Jessup's reversed opinions that which he gave in the case of Post vs Adams. The Supreme Court held that a nominal plaintiff, although he had no interest in the cause, could not be a witness for the real plaintiff, thus overruling what had been expressly decided the other way by that very court, and what had been the rule of law for many years.

The number of cases in the Herald's list is twenty-two. Deduct the ten wrongfully inserted in it, and there remain twelve cases in which Judge Jessup's opinions have been reversed in thirteen years. Now it should be considered that every year Judge Jessup has decided about one hundred cases subject to be taken to the supreme Court, so that the comparative number of cases in which his opinions have been reversed is very small.—The only cases taken to the Supreme Court are those which the counsel, after the trial, and upon reflection and investigation, believe to be erroneously decided. Probably there is no bar in the state superior to that of the counties over which Judge Jessup has presided, and this affords a sufficient guaranty that erroneous decisions have not been suffered to pass uncorrected. In Pike and Monroe counties, Messrs. Reeder, Porter, Dimmick and Davis were the leading counsel when Judge Jessup presided there. In Wayne county, the late lamented Fullers—Thomas and Amzi—with Wheeler, Dimmick, Miner, Crane, Waller, and other keen and sharp-sighted lawyers were at the bar during Judge Jessup's administration. In his present district there are—in Luzerne county, Collins, Conyngham, Kidder, Woodward, the two Wrights, and McClintock—in Susquehanna county, Case, Lusk, Bentley and Richards, and in Wyoming county, Brisbane, Little and Peckham. A Judge, with such lawyers to watch and analyze his decisions, must have done uncommonly well to have had so few cases reversed.

But we have not yet exposed all the falsehoods of the Herald. The declaration that the list of cases, copied above, "does not include any case in the Philadelphia District," is untrue. Both of the cases of Calder vs Chapman are in the Philadelphia District, having been decided there in December last. In the twenty-one lines, therefore, that we have copied from the Herald there are no less than twelve palpable untruths. How falsehoods can be packed closer we cannot imagine.

Bit by a Rattlesnake.

A son of Mr. Edward Hulse, of Dingman township, while ploughing in a field near his father's house, was bitten by a rattlesnake, just below the knee. The boy endeavored to capture the animal for the purpose of applying its flesh to draw the poison from the wound; but failing in this, he went directly to the well, made a hole near the curb, deep enough to admit the lowest part of his leg. He then drew up some water, poured it in the hole, and mixed a quantity of the soil with it. After he had arranged matters to his entire satisfaction he laid himself down on the ground, placed his wounded leg in the hole, and remained in this situation until about nine o'clock at night, when his parents, who had been absent, returned home and conveyed him in the house. They however continued the same treatment, and strange as it may appear, the next day he was again "up and doing."—Pike County Democrat.

Export of Specie.

Another million and a half of dollars of specie were exported from New York and Philadelphia during the past week, viz:

From New York,	\$1,381,093
From Philadelphia,	238,000
Total.	\$1,619,093

The following statement shows the amount of specie exported from the port of New York alone from the first of January last, which readily accounts for the present stringency in the money market.

Shipments of Specie from the port of New York, 1851:	
January,	\$1,266,000
February,	1,007,000
March,	2,368,000
April,	3,482,000
May,	4,506,000
June,	6,482,000
July,	6,004,000
August,	2,640,469
Total.	27,735,469

What is the cause of this heavy exportation of specie? Excessive importations of foreign goods. We have run into debt in Europe for these goods and now must send our specie to make payments. We have bought more than we have sold, and are now compelled to make up the balance in gold and silver. What is the consequence? Financial embarrassments, and threatened bankruptcy. Looking at our specie basis, we are everywhere weak. The banks of the whole country held, on the first of January last, only 48 millions of coin, with a circulation of 155 millions, and loans and discounts amounting to 412 millions. New England floats a circulation of more than thirty-two millions, on the slender support of less than five millions of specie. This, with characteristic thrift, is getting a currency "dog cheap." Ohio and the Southern States are inflated to nearly the same extent. New Orleans alone is impregnable, having had, on the 31st of May, an amount of specie exceeding her whole circulation. Can this state of things continue long without bringing upon us a financial crisis like that of 1837? We think not.—Daily News.

Astonishing Invention.

We notice, says the Philadelphia Daily Sun, an invention by Mr. Solomons, of Cincinnati of what he calls a perfect substitute for steam. From common whitening, sulphuric acid and water, he obtains carbon in the gaseous state; and with the power exerted by this gas, he asserts that he now drives a 25 horse engine, and for one fortieth the expense of steam, lifts and lets fall 12,000 pounds five times in a minute. This fluid, without any heat applied at all, exerts a pressure of 540 pounds to the square inch, while water in the same unheated state has no pressure but that of gravity. Water, heated to the boiling point yields a power of fifteen pounds. This fluid, with the same heat, would yield a power of nearly 12,000 pounds! And what is more, a handful of charcoal, and a boiler the size of a teakettle, will produce, at an expense of a few cents, the whole of this tremendous energy! Fifty dollars expense in carbon would carry one of the Collins steamers from New York to Liverpool.

Cheap Postage.

At the Albany post office, before the passage of the new postage law, the average number of letters mailed per day was 1,660; of which, on an average, there were prepaid 400, or about one-quarter. Last Monday there were mailed 2,513, of which 964 were prepaid by stamps, and 665 by money, or about two-thirds. This, the Tribune says, is about the same ratio as is shown at the post office in New York city.

Abounding Slaves.

Many slaves in Hampshire county, Va. are making the present season a 'great rush' towards Pennsylvania. The Cumberland Unionist says: "A large number have absconded from that vicinity within the last week, some of whom have been arrested, but the largest portion of them, we believe, have as yet evaded pursuit."

Grasshoppers.

Throughout parts of Pennsylvania, N. York, New-Jersey, Delaware, and contiguous States, these insects are reported so numerous that in some districts whole crops of corn have been destroyed by them, and the damage to young trees, it is stated, is equally great. They collect in such immense swarms, that in passing through a field, says an informant, 'it is with difficulty you can guard your eyes, nose, mouth, and ears from their leaps; and the stench arising from their decomposition, after a rain,' a journal in Lancaster, Pa., seriously asserts 'is so plainly perceptible, as sometimes to be really sickening.' Farmers, in some counties complain that their corn crops will not be worth gathering; and as this blight falls upon an extensive area of country, comprising some of the finest growing regions in the North, the loss to the agricultural classes will be enormous. From the South, too, we have accounts of this plague, but not to the extent as in the States mentioned.

The clover fields in various parts of Hunterdon County, (N. J.) the Lambertville Diarist states, present a curious appearance, in consequence of recent depredations committed upon them by the grasshoppers. The leaves are eaten off, leaving the stalk bare; and in many fields, it is thought the seed is entirely destroyed. Buckwheat has also been attacked by them, and the leaves and blossoms eaten off. Other singular freaks have been performed by this insect, in various parts of the country. Among the rest a great swarm, entirely filling the atmosphere, passed over the city of Reading, Pa., week-before last, appearing like snow flakes to the observer.

John Strohm.

This gentleman has been attacked by the Locofoco press, with a malicious earnestness worthy of evil spirits, for having voted, as they say, against supplies for the army in Mexico. He voted against the jesuitical evasion of a declaration of war, the sole power to declare which the constitution vests in Congress. He voted for every appropriation to that army after the recognition of the war, as the journals of Congress will show. He voted for an appropriation of \$500,000 for providing "for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans or any other places within the United States, so disabled by disease or wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes." He voted for increasing the pay of the private soldiers from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per month, which was defeated by Locofoco votes.—This charge is therefore a slander manufactured for the purpose of exciting the veterans of that war, against their best friend.

But who is John Strohm? An honest farmer of Lancaster county, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.—By the kindness of the Whigs of this county, we were delegated to the Lancaster Convention which nominated him, and we there had the pleasure of looking upon his sunburnt face, and listening to his words of wisdom, after the Convention had declared him to be its choice for Canal Commissioner; and his remarks impressed us with his practical good sense while his countenance bespoke honesty and Roman virtue. In fact his integrity has never been impeached, and cannot and dare not be. He is the man, whose services Pennsylvania needs, in the administration of her public works; and with him in the board, there will be no more stupendous Freeport Aqueduct swindles, or no more passing of delegates and others to the Reading Convention over the State improvements, free of toll. In another column will be found the evidence of the latter fraud and outrage on the people of the Commonwealth; and the only answer that the opposition press gives to the charge is, that Mr. Bigham should not have told it. These men want to live by plundering the State, and then make the people pay the expense of the robbery. Let us then have the honest, intelligent, firm, hard working, sunburnt farmer of Lancaster county in the Canal Board, and leave the patent right man of Clarion at home, to peddle patent bee hives, force pumps, and experiment in the mysteries of animal magnetism and clairvoyance.—Huntingdon Journal.

Side Walks.

Judge Pearson, said in the Court last week, that no person was allowed to stand on the pavements or side walks, or at the corners of streets; that when requested by the owners or occupants to leave, if they do not comply, they have the right to drive them off, or as the judge said, "kick them off." Side-walk loungers have therefore far warning to be upon their guard.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Rochester Times says, we could never understand the reason why the man who sells a yard of cloth, or a hoe, or an axe, or a pair of shoes, is regarded by the community as a better or more respectable man than he who made it—nor he who sells a barrel of flour, or ships it off to another country, than he who raises the wheat from which it was manufactured. Will some one enlighten us on this subject?

AUN STARAH.—Betsey Overstoke, the wife of Abraham Overstoke of Highland County, Ohio, aged seventy-one years, gave birth to a child a few weeks since. She had not had one for thirty-one years. It will probably be thirty-one years before she has another.

The Course of the Administration.

The Washington Republic of the 25th ult., says the wholesale butchery of prisoners incapable of further mischief, without trial, and without a hearing, is an act of cold-blooded atrocity that shocks every sentiment of humanity, which has received, as it demanded, the prompt attention of the Government. It states further that, upon the receipt of the intelligence, measures were immediately taken to ascertain whether any of the persons so summarily put to death by the Spanish authorities were American citizens, and if they were such, by what evidence their guilt of a crime deserving so sanguinary a punishment was established, as also to ascertain the facts in relation to the alleged firing upon the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish ship of war, and how far this proceeding, if in contravention of our national rights, was authorized or approved by public authority, and that for this purpose Commodore Foxhall, A. Parker, Commanding the Home Squadron, will sail from Norfolk for Havana in the steamer frigate Saranac to-morrow. While taking this step, however, the proper officers of the Government have been instructed to be vigilant and active in preventing military expeditions from fitting out against that island in contravention of our treaty obligations, and the public statutes in such case made and provided, as enjoined by the proclamation of the President.

No fewer than seven cases of murder are to be tried before the September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the city of New York, as follows: Lopez, for stabbing a second ward policeman on the 2d ult.; Mulvey, for killing a man on the 2d of May; Squartz, for murdering Alexander Revilli; Clark for murdering police Gillespie; Doyle for the murder of Catharine Sullivan on the 20th of June; Sullivan, for the murder of Smith on the 10th ult.; and Otto Grunzig, on suspicion of poisoning his wife, in Eldridge street, 11th ult. The Tribune remarks upon this startling array of crime as follows:

We think there has never been so many cases of murder in so brief a period in the history of our City, insurrection and war excepted. Seven murders in fourteen weeks is truly a horrible record; and within the same period two executions, and at this moment four persons under sentence of death in our prisons. Those under sentence of death are:

James Clemens, found guilty (with Douglass and Benson) of the murder of Asa Havens, mate of the Glenn; respited by the President until the 26th of September.

Henry Carnal, convicted of the murder of Rousseau in Dey-st. and sentenced to be hung on the 19th September.

James Wall, convicted of the murder of a man on the five Points; to be executed September 19th.

James Stookey, found guilty of killing a colored man in Anthony-st. and sentenced to be hung on the 10th September.

Hail Storms.

Have been remarkably frequent in the U. S. this spring and summer, and they have not been confined to America. In Europe we see accounts of them, and in Hindostan we find the following statements: On May 22d extraordinary fall of ice occurred near Bangalore, during a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain.—The hail stones which at first made their appearance were about the size of limes and oranges, and broke through the tiles and roofs of houses, and destroyed gardens and fruit trees. Some of the hail stones found next morning were as large as goose eggs, some as big as pumpkins—one block, found in a dry well, measured four feet and a half in length, three in breadth and one and a half in thickness. It was probably the result of the cementation of several smaller pieces. Ice of this size is not unfrequent in India. In the reign of Tipoo Sultan a piece was found the size of an elephant, which took several days to melt; in 1826 a piece of a smaller size fell in Candeish; in 1838 a block of ice, apparently a mass of cemented hail stones, was found near Dharwar, measuring twenty feet in circumference. There is doubtless a general cause for these phenomena, and they call loudly for investigation by scientific men.

Death of Five Men in a Well.

The Kingston, N. Y. Journal of the 13th, says that on the morning of that day a number of men were engaged in deepening a well dug last fall for R. Gosman. One of them went down, he did not return, and soon another followed, and passed out of sight; then a third, fourth, and fifth went down, and the last was seen to reel and fall. The truth soon became known, that the whole five had perished by inhaling the fatal gas so often found in wells.

A native of "Down East," describing with characteristic exaggeration the remarkable properties of guano, as a promoter of vegetation, said that a few hours after planting cucumber seed the dirt began to fly, the vines came up like a streak, and although he started off at the top of his speed, the vines overtook him and covered him—and taking out his knife to cut the plaguy things he found a large cucumber gone to seed in one of his pockets.

Constantly on hand for sale by J. PALMER & Co. Market St. Wharf, PHILADELPHIA. February 27, 1851. 3m.