



Jeffersonian Republican.
Thursday, November 20, 1851.

A meeting will be held at the Court-house in this Borough, to-morrow evening, (Nov. 21) for the purpose of forming a Singing School. Mr. W. H. Lowry, of Easton, will be present. Citizens generally are requested to attend.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
The drawing for the term of each of the newly elected Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, took place on Friday last, at Harrisburg. We are informed that Jeremiah S. Black drew the three year term, and is Chief Justice during his term; Ellis Lewis drew six years, J. B. Gibson nine years, and Richard B. Coulter drew the full term of fifteen years.

Stroudsburg Library.
At a special meeting of this Company, held Monday evening, Nov. 17th, the following officers were elected:
President—Samuel S. Stokes.
Vice President—James H. Walton.
Trustees—Geo. H. Miller, William Davis, Jas. H. Kerr, John N. Stokes, Lewis Vail.
Auditors—James H. Stroud, John D. Morris, J. L. Ringwalt.
Treasurer—Wm. S. Rees.
Librarian—Miss D. Barton.
The following resolution was then adopted: Resolved, That Article XIII of the By-Laws allowing persons not stockholders, to take out books, by paying a certain sum, be annulled.
Also—that shares be sold for three dollars, until the first of January, 1852.

Foreign News.
The steamer Cambria, at Halifax, from Liverpool, brings dates to the 1st inst., from that port. The News is not of great importance. Kossuth has paid a public visit to London, and was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. Cotton had declined during the week, from 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb. The trade at Manchester is without change. The Corn market was dull, particularly for flour and wheat.
Lady Franklin has made another urgent appeal to the Admiralty, to send out a powerful steamer to explore the passage which Capt. Penny thinks exists. The appeal is strongly sustained by a portion of the press, and many persons of influence.

The Christiana Affair.
The persons arrested for participation in the affair at Christiana, in Lancaster county, will be tried on Monday next, the 24th inst., in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Philadelphia. The following are the Jurors summoned to attend:
Adams—Wm. R. Sadler, Robert Smith, James Wilson.
Berks—Peter Adams, Samuel Bell, Wm. Keim, Diller Luther, John Miller, Matthias Richards, John S. Schroeder.
Bucks—John H. Bazley, Michael H. Jenks, Josiah Rich, William Stately, Wm. Stevens, Caleb N. Taylor, Wm. Watson, F. Vanzant.
Carbon—Robert Butler, Thos. Connelly.
Chester—John H. Kinnard, Abraham R. McIlwaine, David West, Wm. Williamson.
Cumberland—John Clendenin, Levi Merkle, John Rupp.
Dauphin—Simon Cameron, Joshua Elder, Valentine Hummel, John B. Rutherford.
Delaware—John O. Deshong, George G. Leiper, David Lyons, Sketchley Morton, Geo. Smith.
Franklin—Joseph Culbertson, John Darby, Geo. A. Maderia, Martin Newcomer.
Lancaster—John Beck, George G. Brush, David Cockley, James Cowden, Edward Davies, Solomon Diller, Jacob Grosh, Frederick Hipple, James M. Hopkins, Peter Martin, James Penny, John Reynolds, Jas. Whitehill.
Lebanon—John Krause, Geo. Mark.
Lehigh—Jonathan Cook, Jacob Dillinger, Leshner Trexler, Andrew K. Witman.
Monroe—Moses W. Coolbaugh, Chas. Saylor, Franklin Starbird.
Montgomery—Ephraim Fenton, Daniel O. Hittner, Isaac Mather, John Smith.
Northampton—Jacob Kichline, Peter S. Michler, Samuel Yohe.
Perry—Robert Elliot, John Junkin.
Philadelphia city—Matthias W. Baldwin, Andrew C. Barclay, Patrick Brady, Samuel Breck, John A. Brown, Joseph D. Brown, Geo. Cadwallader, Hugh Campbell, Caleb Cope, Robert Ewing, Frederick Fraley, James Harper, Erskine Hazard, John Horn, Elhanan W. Keyser, Hartman Kuhn, Lawrence Lewis, Thomas McKean, Charles Massey, Marmaduke Moore, John R. Neff, Robert Paterson, Wm. Platt, John Richardson, Evan Rogers, Samuel E. Stokes, George W. Toland, Jonathan Wainwright, Robert F. Walsh, John G. Watmough, Thos. H. White.
Phila. co.—David George, James Gowen.
Pike—Albert G. Brodhead, Solomon Newman.
Schuylkill—Jacob Hammer, Isaac Myers, Strane N. Palmer.
York—Jas. McConkey, Hugh Ross, Samuel Small, Philip Smyser.
Wayne—Paul S. Preston.

A Political Fatality.
In a personal conflict some time since Judge Thornton, of Ala., struck Chancellor Clarke on the mouth, wounding his fingers against his teeth. The Judge's arm had to be amputated in order to save his life.
The Order of the "Lone Star," is the name of a new organization of a secret character in the United States, whose object is to "extend the area of freedom to all the world"—Cuba in particular.

Two old men, upwards of 70 years of age each, amused a crowd of spectators in Providence the other day, by a grand rough and tumble fight, and finally ended by rolling one another in the gutter until separated. And all this, not in consequence of liquor, but from that "green-eyed monster," jealousy!

The Capturer of Gen. Lopez.
It is stated in the New Orleans Bee, upon the authority of a private letter from Havana, that Juan Gastardo, the officer who captured Gen. Lopez, has been assassinated while travelling in the interior of Cuba.

Iron Wagon.
The Albany Register notices a buggy wagon invented by Judson and Dewoolf, made entirely of iron—body, running gears and all, except the shafts, which were made of spring steel. It says that it was a beautiful and airy concern, weighing about 300 lbs., and with more strength and durability to all appearance, than those now in use.

Java coffee has, it is said by the Milton (N. C.) Chronicle, been successfully grown in a piece of ground about a mile from that town. It was produced by a shrub only two years old, which sprouted from a grain of coffee planted on the north side of a house, and the fruit is described as looking in all respects like the imported article.

From the National Intelligencer.
A Letter from Major Jack Downing.
[We were really rejoiced yesterday to receive the subjoined letter from our old friend and favorite, Major Downing, who, from his long silence, we had begun to fear had gone to that bourne to which he seems to apprehend we must ourselves have departed. We hope now to hear from him more frequently.—Editors Nat. Intel.]
DOWNSVILLE,
DOWN EAST IN THE STATE OF MAINE,
NOVEMBER 10, 1851.
MR. GALES & SEATON: My dear old friends, if you are yet in the land of the living, I long to have a little talk with you about the affairs of the nation. And if you are in the land of the living, but have dropped off since I've been away to the gold diggings of California, if you'll contrive to let me know it I'll go to one of the "sperrit rappers" (cousin Nabby knows one of 'em) and try to have a chat with you that way. And my old friend Mr. Ritchie too, I want to have a chat along with him.—But I don't know where to find him, for Uncle Joshua tells me he isn't in the Washington Union paper now, and they've "carried him back to Old Virginia." Now that's a very bad; it's treason agin the Government. How can the country get along through a Presidential campaign without Mr. Ritchie? They never have done it, and it can't be done; it's impossible. I don't know who they've got in his place in the Union, nor I don't care; but I know they never will find one that can fight agin the Federalists like Mr. Ritchie.—How many times he's saved the country from being eat up by Federalists; and, what's very remarkable, he could fight agin 'em for years and years after they was all dead, just as well as he could when they was alive. There's to be a great battle for the next President, and we can't get along without Mr. Ritchie. He ought not to have gone off so; he owed his services to the country, and he ought to be ketch'd and brought back to Washington under the "fugitive Slave law." That law is carried out every where here to the North, and we expect it to be carried out to the South. What is sassa for goose is sassa for gander. If the South wants to keep the North in the Union, she must give some good strong proof that she is willing to fulfil and carry out the fugitive slave law. And she couldn't do it any better than to ketch Mr. Ritchie and carry him back to Washington, and shut him up in the Union paper office, and tie him down in the editorial chair, and put a ream of paper before him and a pen in his hand, and set him to writing about the next Presidency.—Then the dark fog that now hangs over the whole country would begin to be blown away, and parties could begin to see where they are again; and the knots and the snarls of politics would begin to be unravelled, so that we could all tell where to take hold and pull with a fair chance of doing some good.—Then we might stand a good chance to get a President next year. But as things now go the chance looks slim enough.
Times isn't now as they used to be, when we hadn't only two parties, and every body could tell who he was fighting against. Then a single blast from Major Ben Russell in the old Boston Centinel would call out all the Federalists in the country, and make 'em draw up a straight line; and then another blast from Mr. Ritchie in the Richmond Enquirer would call out all the Republicans into another line—and when these two parties were called out there wasn't nobody left but women and children—and then the two parties had a clear field before 'em, and marched up face to face and had a fair fight, and they always knew which got whipt. But things isn't so now-a-days. There's more parties now than you can shake a stick at.—And they face in all manner of ways, so that when you are fighting for one party it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what parties you are fighting against, or to tell who is whipt when the battle is over. I didn't know things was in quite so bad a snarl till I got home "tother day" from California, and set down and had a long talk with Uncle Joshua, who told me all about it. Uncle Joshua is getting old, but he holds his age remarkably well; I think full equal to Mr. Ritchie; and I don't see but he keeps the run of politics as well as he used to.

Inhuman Cruelty of a Step-Mother.
Polly Olmstead has been found guilty of the murder, by slow cruelties, of her own step-child, in Illinois.
"It appears that Olmstead married again in about three weeks after the death of his first wife—at which time the child was about five years old. This was about eighteen months ago. Soon after the marriage the new wife confined the little girl in the kitchen, and there kept her most of the time tied, and without fire. In this situation she was forced to remain up to the time of her death; having no food allowed her except half a pint of coffee or milk and a piece of cold corn bread every day.
No bed-covering was allowed her in any weather further than a single scanty quilt.—This fendish woman often amused herself by beating the child in the most outrageous manner, and on one occasion compelled another child to choke her until she was black in the face. She continually forced her to eat rotten fruit and vegetables of various kinds, together with other filth which it would not be seemly to describe. Sometimes she would fasten the little creature under the kitchen floor and leave her there for hours. Other details were given which are too shocking for publication. The poor little sufferer often wished herself dead. On one occasion she escaped from the kitchen and was seen trying to climb a pole which stood in the yard.—Upon being asked where she was going, she replied that she was going up to the other world to see her mother. The heartless step-mother ordered her down with curses, and the trembling little creature fell, in her weakness, her head striking violently against the wall of the kitchen.
The jury found the woman guilty of manslaughter, and she was sentenced to two years' service in the State Prison!"

New counterfeit \$5 notes on the Philadelphia Bank are in circulation.
They are letter 'A,' variously filled up. The general appearance of the notes is not good: the medallions and the faces of the females in the vignette are imperfect. "UNDERWOOD & BALD and DRAPER & UNDERWOOD," are omitted. The dots between the words "Five Five" on the upper and lower margins are oblong in the good notes, and square in the counterfeit.

The Revolution in Mexico.—NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The steamship Louisiana arrived at this port to-day, with advices from Galveston, Texas, the 7th inst.—All the troops but ten, who were stationed at the Ringgold barracks, have deserted and joined the insurgents. The Mexican Government are concentrating their forces at Monterey, and General Uruga has been appointed to the command of 5000 men, with whom he intends marching at once to the seat of war, for the purpose of suppressing the revolution, if he can.

What do you think of Mr. Calhoun's plan? said Uncle Joshua, "that's laid down in his works just published!"
"What's that," says I, "I don't think I've heard of it."
"Well," says he, "he recommends to choose two Presidents, one for the North and one for the South, each side of Mason and Dixon's line; and no law of Congress to become a law till it is signed by both Presidents. How think that would work?"
"Well, I guess," says I, "if the country depended upon laws to live on, it would starve to death as sure as the ass between the two bundles of hay."
At that cousin Nabby spoke up, and says he, "More like the country would be like a bundle of hay between two asses, and would get cut up pretty quick."
Uncle Joshua couldn't help smiling, but he looked round as sober as he could, and says he, "Come, cousin Nabby, you hush up; what do you know about politics?"
"Well, now," says I, "let us look at this plan of Mr. Calhoun's a little, and see what it amounts to. His notion was, that there was two parties, one North and one South of Mason and Dixon's line, and that under one President they never could agree, but would always be quarrelling and fighting and crowding; but if each party could choose a President, then they would get along smooth and quiet, and live as peaceable as lambs. Now, if the doctrine is good for two parties, it is good for twenty. So, if Mr. Calhoun was right, the best way would be to let the twenty parties, that are now quarrelling like cats and dogs, go to work and each party choose a President for itself. Then what a happy, peaceable time we should have of it."
"Well, you've fairly run it into the ground now," says Uncle Joshua, "and I guess we may as well let it stick there. I'm more troubled about electing one President than I am two, or twenty; and I should like to get your idea how it can be done. I know General Jackson used to think a great deal of your opinion, and may be you can contrive some plan to get us all out of this hazy burly that we are in, so that we can make a President next year when the time comes round."
"Well," says I, "Uncle Joshua, according to what you say about the parties now-a-days, all split up into finders, and cross-grained every way, I don't think there's much chance for any of 'em to elect a President, especially if Mr. Ritchie don't help. But, for all that, I think the thing can be done, and I think there's two ways of doing it. One way is, to get up a new party that shall surround all the other parties—I mean a real constitutional party, an out and out national party; a party that will stand up to the rack, foder or no foder, and go for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, live or die. This party would have to be made up out of the twenty parties you have named, so I guess we might as well call it the party of 'National Come-outers.'"
"The tother way would be, to get up a sort of revolution-annexation-manifest-destiny-glory party, and have a great banner painted, with Cuba on one end and Canada on 'tother, and what there is left of Mexico in the middle; and get up a great torch-light procession from one end of the country to the other, and hire Kossuth when he gets over here to make stump speeches for our candidate through all the States. If we didn't elect him, I'd go into retray and settle on the banks of Salt River for life."
"Well, Major," says Uncle Joshua, "I wish you would think the matter over, and draw up some plan for us to go by, for it's high time we was doing something."
So, Mr. Gales & Seaton, I remain your old friend,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Jewish Custom—An Interesting Case.
The Philadelphia Ledger describes an interesting case at law which was commenced on Tuesday before Judge KING, in the Court of Common Pleas of that city. It is a feigned issue, joined between P. S. ROWLAND, the plaintiff, and HARRIS COLEMAN and ISABELLA his wife, defendants, to determine the question whether a former husband of Isabella, who was the plaintiff's brother, was indebted to the plaintiff at the time of his death in 1840. The plaintiff was the executor of the will of his brother, Mrs. Coleman's first husband, and claimed a balance of two or three thousand dollars remaining in his hands after paying the debts of the deceased, as part of certain advances made by him to the deceased, amounting in all to about \$10,000.
But the money matters (says the Ledger) are not the most interesting features in this case. The widow, and the Jewish law, still partly in force here, form the most attractive points to the general reader. After the accounts of the deceased brother had been settled by the plaintiff, the widow refused to allow him to appropriate the balance to the payment of his claim for advances, and several lawsuits were the consequence. But she, some time afterwards, became desirous of changing her widow's weeds for a bridal garland, and the consent of her deceased husband's brother, the plaintiff, became necessary to the consummation of her wishes. Under the old Jewish dispensation, a widow, who had no children by her first husband, was bound and had a right to demand the hand of her late husband's brothers in marriage, commencing with the oldest, and going through the whole collateral line not previously engaged or disposed of. If the brothers refuse the widow in marriage, she has the privilege of taking off a shoe from the refusing gentleman's foot, and what is very indelicate in a lady, to be sure, of spitting in his face, and declaring, in the language of the law, "here is a man who refuses to build up his brother's house." A difficulty now presented itself. The brother would neither marry the widow himself, nor consent to a marriage with any one else, unless she would admit his claim to the balance in question. The widow, of course, was anxious to bestow her hand upon Mr. Coleman, and after several disputes and interviews, admitted the plaintiff's claim to obtain his assent thereto. After her marriage, however, she took legal advice on the subject, and the present suit was the consequence. She denies the validity of a release, extorted from her under the circumstances above narrated, and, with her husband, claims the balance remaining in the hands of the plaintiff, as executor of the will of her late husband.
The case will probably occupy several days, Messrs. W. L. Hirst, W. B. Reed, and St. George T. Campbell appear as counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. J. McIntyre, David Paul Brown, and George M. Dallas for the defendants.

The Hon. Andrew Jackson Ogle, of Pa., it is said, is likely to receive the appointment of Charge to Denmark.

What Becomes of the Gold?
A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, before the adjournment of the last Congress the columns of the journals that favor a moderately protective tariff with specific duties, gave forth warnings, predicting that if the revision or modification of the tariff of 1846 was postponed to another Congress, grave financial and commercial troubles would inevitably be the result. When these predictions were made, the whole country was apparently prosperous; and people generally, especially the young in business, imagined themselves getting rich at railroad speed. These people must have supposed that, in view of the California gold mines discovery, there could be no end to good times; and notwithstanding the startling fact that this aforesaid California is yet far short of reimbursing us in gold one-fourth of the cost of the four hundred millions of property we have sent her, they have clung to the trade with undying tenacity—gold having such charms! Small as the amount of gold received from California is, compared with the amount of shipments to that State, the crisis which has come upon us would have been averted but for the export to Europe of about as much gold as was received from California.
This gold has been exported to pay the balance of trade, and hence extensive failures, money at twelve and twenty per cent. per annum, and all the consequences. All these troubles, all these sacrifices, &c., might have been prevented if the last Congress had granted what the people asked, viz: A tariff shaped to make exports at least equalize imports, and prevent enormous frauds. It is not yet too late to do some good; but, before the ensuing Congress can act in the matter, much mischief will have been done.
Whilst we are now feeling severely the consequences of our folly—the folly, are, madness—of shaping our revenue laws to break down our cotton mills, lessening the home demand for our breadstuffs, provisions, &c., and, as a thing of course, reduction of prices, Europeans are not only enriching themselves by flooding our country with goods, but they take away our substance, the precious metals. The Bank of England is full of American gold, and as to the Bank of France, she has managed to pile up enough of the eagles to carry her through a five years' war.—The truth is, the foreigners batten up and laugh at us and some of them have grown rich by defrauding us, and will continue to get richer till there be specific duties.

Free Banking.
Under a properly restricted free banking law, a safer system of banking may be produced. Now a bank may or may not be good. No one knows. As long as they have public confidence all is well, but we are constrained to believe that if this is withdrawn, one half of the banks in Pennsylvania would make bad failures—and note holders would lose heavily.—Under free banking, every note holder knows there is \$100 for every \$30 of notes in circulation, if good stock security, of selling at par in the market. This security will always be as good and saleable as Real Estate itself. According to the old system, banks are only required to have 33 1/3 cents of specie in their vaults for \$1 of notes in circulation, but some of them at this time haven't half or fourth the law requires. Under the free banking, they are required to have 20 cents on the dollar. In this they can obey or not as under the present system. A free banking system should be limited in going into operation, so that a currency would not be increased more than one or two millions in one year. This would prevent inflation. There can be no safer or more rational system of banking than that which gives good stock security, and why should it not be adopted in preference to an increase of banks under the present system, we cannot for the life of us imagine. There is only one feature which bears against it in the minds of all those opposed to State indebtedness.—When stocks are made the basis of banking, it acts as a preventive of paying off that indebtedness. It creates a strong influence in favor of creating indebtedness, so as to produce stocks, and will perpetuate them. While it does this, however, they may be made the means of revenue to the State, to aid the payment of interest, and thus lessen the burden of direct taxation. We observe some exceedingly verdant comments in newspaperdom on this subject, and judging from appearances, we apprehend the question will give but little trouble to the coming Legislature.—Pottsville Ledger.

Hard upon Lovers.
A law exists in Virginia, which is somewhat onerous on those matrimonially disposed, requiring the candidates for the hymenial bands not only to take out a license before the ceremony can be performed, but also to go before the proper officer and give bond that the Commonwealth shall not become chargeable with the support of the issue of the union.—To avoid the publicity and inconveniences arising from a compliance of this law is often an object with parties, and to effect it a Gretna Green is made of the bride at Harper's Ferry, which spanning the Potomac from Maryland to Virginia, affords a neutral territory, on which the rites can be solemnized without a compliance with the laws of either State.—Two marriages took place on the bridge last week.

California Vegetable.—Near Sacramento, rhubarb grew from the seed in a single season so big that five stalks weighed five pounds. In this State it takes three years to get large plants from the seed.

Census of the State.
We present in another portion of our paper of to-day, the official returns of the census of Pennsylvania, prepared at the Census Bureau in Washington, and published in the Republic and Intelligencer. The totals generally agree with those we have previously laid before our readers.
In Western Pennsylvania, as appears from the table, there are 185,993 dwelling houses; 190,612 families; 553,569 white male inhabitants; 524,838 white females; 178,406 white inhabitants of both sexes; 6,705 colored males; 6,611 females; 13,316 colored persons of both sexes; 1,091,723 persons of all kinds in the district; 10,814 deaths during the year; 77,399 farms in cultivation; 6,154 manufacturing establishments, producing \$500 and upwards, each, annually.
In Eastern Pennsylvania there are 200,323 dwelling houses; 217,885 families; 589,294 white male inhabitants; 590,762 white females; total number of white persons 1,180,056; colored male inhabitants 18,252; colored females, 21,655 total colored persons 40,007; total population of the district, 1,220,063; number of deaths during the year, 17,504; number of farms in cultivation 50,178; number of manufacturing establishments in the district producing each \$500 and upwards annually, 13,882.
In the whole State there are 386,216 dwelling houses; 408,497 families; 1,142,863 white males; 1,115,600 white females; 2,258,463 white persons of both sexes. 25,057 colored males, 28,266 colored females, 53,323 colored persons of both sexes. Total population of the State, 2,311,786; Number of deaths during the year, 28,318; number of farms in cultivation, 127,577; manufacturing establishments, 22,036. This is a gratifying picture of the progress of Pennsylvania. The statistics embraced in the table are invaluable for reference.—North American.

From the Honesdale Democrat.
A Notorious Wolf.
A certain man named W. G. Baker, dropped down upon Bethany Hill, three miles north of this borough, a few months since, and for a time worked at his trade as a carpenter. He professed to have been a temperance lecturer, and produced various certificates to this effect. He undertook with remarkable zeal to show up the spirit rapping mania, and wrote some prosy pieces in the papers on this subject; and, professing conversion to God and to water baptism as practiced by the Lackawaxen by the pastor of the Baptist church in this borough, who had great hopes from so promising a conversion, and who did not suspect, when pronouncing the holy words over him and raising his dripping whiskers from the stream, that he was immersing a wolf.—So rapidly did this new convert rise in the esteem of his christain friends, that he was put forward to exhort in the meetings, and during the illness of the pastor was set in the candlestick of the Baptist church to give light to all its members. So beautifully did he shine in this new position, that he became an object of attraction to the young widows and maidens, who gathered around him and courteously received from him marked attentions.
In the midst of his experimenting on the pious credulity of the good people with whom he mingled, he thought himself, or it was suggested to him, that as he had now advanced a step toward the clerical profession, it was but right to advance a step toward matrimony; for bishop it is written, must be the husband of one wife,—and forgetful of that dear companion and four sweet babes whom he had left in the neighboring state of New York, while he should go to England for a legacy, he engaged the affections of a young lady of respectable parentage, in this vicinity, and was on the point of making her his bride, she having all things prepared and in readiness to become so, when certain spirits rapped dismal music into his ears, about some of his former pranks, and it suddenly came to light that though in sheep's clothing, he was only a wolf, whereat he fled; and this is to caution all faithful shepherds against admitting him into their enclosures.
This wolf may easily be detected. He is of medium size, about thirty-five years old, sports a pair of large black whiskers, is very self-important, takes great interest in the ladies, is opposed to tight lacing, professes to be a great temperance lecturer, is very fond of good cider, talks a good deal about Romanism, is preparing, he says, a course of lectures on the subject, and is withal a downright cunning wolf. He has been baptized by immersion three times already, if not more, in different parts of our country, has started to preach as many times, has as often courted, if not married, and has been repeatedly nabbed in his villanies.—An excellent discourse on the wolf in sheep's clothing, was delivered last Sabbath, in the Baptist Church in this borough. For further particulars the public are referred to that discourse, as it gave this wolf a good shearing.

Now this is to desire of all editors this side of the rocky mountains and in California, who are lovers of humanity and guardians of the fair sex, for the sake of religion and virtue, to take this wolf by the ear in their editorial tongs, and hold him up to view that all may mark him; and we advise all ministers of religion not to be in a hurry to make an ecclesiastic of him, even though he should shave off his whiskers, for think of him what they may, he is neither more nor less than a "wolf in sheep's clothing."
JOHN THE BAPTIST.

California Vegetable.—Near Sacramento, rhubarb grew from the seed in a single season so big that five stalks weighed five pounds. In this State it takes three years to get large plants from the seed.