



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, December 4, 1851.

The Christmas Brother Jonathan

The appearance of this elegant holiday pictorial will astonish every body this year. It is really and truly the most spirited and beautiful sheet of pictures ever issued in America. The grand feature of the paper is the wonderful Christmas Journey of that jolly friend of good boys and girls known as Santa Claus, or Saint Nicholas. This fine large picture occupies two entire pages of the paper. The latest report is that over 80,000 copies of the Jonathan were sold during November. Well, it would not surprise us if twice that number were circulated before Christmas, at 12 cents per copy—for it is by far the best thing of the kind ever issued.—B. H. Day (successor of Wilson & Co.) is the publisher. Subscribers to the weekly Brother Jonathan (one dollar a year) receive this beautiful pictorial free.

Address B. H. Day, 48 Beekman st. N. Y.

Corporate and Banking Delinquencies.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Harrisburg, says that owing to the long drouth and sudden winter the Canal receipts will fall far short of the returns anticipated. An increase of \$200,000 over last year was assumed as certain, and appearances now indicate that it will scarcely reach half that sum.

On the subject of the failing Banks he thus speaks:

The approaching session of our Legislature is looked forward to with considerable solicitude. Some of the delinquent banking institutions—one in particular, which has carried devastation into several quarters by its mismanagement—are already betraying anxiety at the prospect of an examination into their affairs. Many are coming forward for recharter, and the recent stoppage of one in the neighborhood of the seat of Government, in Lancaster, will not tend to limit the severity of the scrutiny.

The Reading Railroad will most certainly become the object of scrutiny, and its course of conduct can ill bear the light of investigation. It has most lamentably failed in its obligations to the public, and is of consequence sinking rapidly from the estimation in which it was once held.

The remarks on Bishop Hughes, in The Tribune of Friday, meet with a warm and ready response in this meridian, where the people are strongly wedded to the Common School system.

Disturbing a Church.

Twenty-seven young men and boys, were arraigned before Judge Heister, in Harrisburg last week for congregating around the church of the United Brethren, using profane and obscene language, and insulting females and others obliged to pass that way. These lads were all found guilty, after a regular hearing and argument by counsel; but as it was the first time they had been brought up, they were only fined five dollars a piece, and required to pay the costs of prosecution.

What Pennsylvania has done for Common Schools.

We have received an address delivered by Thomas H. Burrows, Esq., before the Lancaster county Educational Society, on the 4th ult., which, among other matters of interest, exhibits the magnitude of the Common School system of the State, which is highly creditable to the character of the Commonwealth, and shows the deep interest taken in the cause of general education. In the seventeen years that the system has been in operation, the people of Pennsylvania have expended over fifteen millions of dollars in support of this noble effort, exclusive of the large sums annually paid to sustain the numerous private academies, seminaries and schools which are also giving their invaluable aid to the cause of general education. The number of schools in the State has increased from 772 to 9200, and the teachers from 608 to 11,500. The pupils number half a million, and the annual cost of the system is now \$1,400,000. Few States in the Union have done more than Pennsylvania to dispel ignorance and qualify its rising population for the duties of citizenship required under its free Constitution.

In the Union of the 13th ult., says the Washington Republic, we find half a column of the foulest aspersion of the entire Methodist Church of the Northern States. It styles them robbers and thieves, and accuses them of defrauding and stripping their brethren of their goods. This numerous and highly respectable body of Christians are described as "plunderers," and the "perpetrators of a brutal outrage." The pretext of this wholesale denunciation is the result of the recent controversy in the circuit court of the United States for the circuit of New York involving the property of the Methodist Book Concern. We are not familiar with the merits of this litigation; but we submit that this violent and indiscriminate abuse of "the Northern Methodists," as a class, is altogether unwarranted and unjustifiable.

Hces.—The census returns show the annual product of hogs in Indiana to be 2,314, 800.

The Christiana Rioters.

The trials of the Christiana rioters was commenced in Philadelphia on Monday, the 24th ult., before Judges Grier and Kane.—A large crowd of whites and colored assembled in and about the court room, and considerable feeling was manifested. The trials will awaken great interest as they progress. Every one of the prisoners, twenty-eight, is to be tried separately. The District attorney has been engaged since the 12th of September, in the preparation of the indictments.—The order of the proceedings will be as follows:—

"First, they will be tried for TREASON. "Secondly, should they be acquitted of the crime of Treason, they will be taken to Lancaster and tried in the State Court for the murder of Edward Gorsuch. And at the suggestion of the District Attorney of the United States, the State's Attorney for Lancaster District has already lodged at the Prison, warrants charging all the prisoners with the crime of murder.

"Thirdly, if they are acquitted both of treason and murder, they will be tried in the District Court of the United States for obstructing the Marshal in executing the process issued by Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, and for aiding in the escape of the slaves."

The counsel who appeared for the United States, were U. S. District Attorney John W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow, Esq., and Geo. L. Ashmead, Esq. For the State of Maryland, Robert J. Brent, James Cooper, and J. R. Ludlow. Counsel for Castner Hanaway—John M. Read, Thaddeus Stevens, J. J. Lewis, Theodore Cuyler, and W. A. Jackson, Esquires.

Of 116 jurors summoned from various counties in the State, 51 appeared, and Judge Grier ordered a fine \$100 to be imposed upon the absent jurors, unless their failure to be present should be shown to have been unavoidable.

Castner Hanaway, a member of the Society of Friends, was the first one of the accused arraigned. The bill of indictment read.—He plead not guilty, his wife clinging to his arm. The clerk asked him how he would be tried, stating that it was a matter of life and death. Hanaway replied he would be tried by God and his country. The clerk wished him a safe deliverance. The prisoner, who is a young man of about thirty-five years, of tall and slim person, displays much self-possession.

The following is a list of the Jurors to try this cause: Robert Elliott, of Perry; James Wilson, of Adams; Thomas Connelly, of Carbon; Peter Martin, of Lancaster; Rob't Smith, of Adams; Wm. R. Sadler, of Adams; James M. Hopkins, of Lancaster; John Junkin, of Perry; Solomon Newman, of Pike; Jonathan Wainwright, of Philadelphia county; Ephraim Penton, of Montgomery, and James Cowden, of Lancaster.

After the jury was seated, the District Attorney, opened the case and addressed the jury at great length. He said the outrage perpetrated at Christiana was treason against the United States, and all who participated in it were guilty of that offence. It was concerted and combined resistance against a statute of the United States, and as far as defendant, Hanaway, was concerned, was made with the intent to render that statute void and inoperative. The proof against the prisoner would be clear and convincing, and such as would satisfy every man of his guilt. The overt acts would be established by the testimony of more than two witnesses, and in so pointed and distinct a manner that no question of their truth could exist.

This important case is now fairly under way, and the testimony is being taken. The first witness called was Officer Kline. He related the particulars of his visit to the 'Gap' near Christiana, in company with others, for the purpose of arresting the slaves. With a guide, they approached Parker's house near daylight, witness a little ahead; within forty yards of the house saw Nelson, one of the slaves, who ran and witness after him; the latter fell, but got up and ran on, reaching the house after Nelson. Witness called up stairs to the landlord and told who he was, and who he was after. They denied that such persons were there, and thrust a pitchfork down at him. He went out and asked Mr. Gorsuch to talk to them from outside.—They fired a gun and witness fired a pistol. He read his warrant three times, and remonstrated with them. Hanaway then rode up to the bars; witness asked him several questions, to which he replied, 'it is none of your business'; he also refused to assist, and advised that the effort to arrest be abandoned, as blood would be spilled—said the blacks were armed and had a right to defend themselves. Many blacks were now in and around the house, armed with guns, scythes, clubs, &c. Fifteen or twenty came up in the same direction, and after Hanaway. Elijah Lewis (white) came in his shirt sleeves. Witness begged these men to prevent the blacks from firing, and he would withdraw his men.—Hanaway said something to one of them.—Soon after they cried out "he's only a deputy," and fired. Again some of them fired over the head of witness. D. Gorsuch being wounded in the arm, witness asked for a doctor and was told one was at Penningtonville. Lewis and a boy left the ground, and witness did also, to go to Penningtonville; did not know old Mr. Gorsuch was shot then. Met one of his men, wounded—took him to a store and washed his face. When the train came up, put the wounded man in a car. Offered any one five dollars to go back to the place—was advised to stay away; now heard that old Mr. Gorsuch was dead, and his body was

brought over for inquest. Witness remained where he was till next morning, and then started for Christiana; heard that two of his men were wounded, and in the woods; met a young man, who told him his friends were safe.

Witness was rigidly cross examined and said among other things—I never told any body I had withdrawn and gone up into the woods before the firing commenced. I never said I had withdrawn from the ground before the firing was commenced that killed Gorsuch. There was not a soul said to me, at the mill, that I ought to have come away before the firing commenced. I knew more of the blacks besides Harvey Scott, who were there. I don't recollect their names. I did not name them at Lancaster; I described them. Morgan was there, Henry Sims was there before the firing. George Williams was there. I can't recollect by the name that Nelson Carter was there. I have seen all the prisoners in jail. All that I pointed out were there.—I don't know whether all were there. I don't recollect Charles Hunter by name.

Mr. Stevens, to the Court.—It is necessary that these prisoners, now in jail, may be brought into Court. We deem this essential. We wish to show that the witness has identified most of these people and that his testimony is entirely false.

Mr. Ashmead said he had no objection, as it was only a collateral matter.

Mr. Stevens.—Oh no, this is no collateral matter. It is alleged that war has been levied—we want to see the soldiers. The charge is treason—let us see the traitors. We will go on with the rest of the cross examination and ask the Court to send for the prisoners in the morning. This was agreed to, and ordered by the Court that they be brought in at 10 next morning.

Nov. 29th.—After some conversation among counsel and with the Court, H. H. Kline was called to the stand, and cross-examination continued. No new facts were elicited—except such as tend to show that the prisoner was a mere spectator of a portion of the drama.

Dr. Thos. Pearce, nephew of Edward Gorsuch, was next called. He testified to the same facts nearly as Kline. He related the proceedings of the fracas, the firing, beating with clubs, &c.—saw his uncle struck and shot, and his cousin wounded.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing new elicited. Court adjourned to Monday morning.

Treatment of Rheumatism by Lemon Juice.

Dr. Rees, of Gray's Hospital, London, is of opinion that lemon juice is very excellent for chronic rheumatism of the gouty order. By using lemon juice along with small doses of the tincture of the sesquichloride of iron, he has several cases, effected cures which had baffled every attempt made before for that purpose. In one case, a lady who had been a cripple for several years, was eventually restored, after persevering in the use of the lemon juice for eight weeks. The doses used are from one to two ounces every six hours.

An enterprising gardener, near Cincinnati, promises green corn on Christmas.

A State Convention of the friends of Daniel Webster in Massachusetts, met at Boston on Tuesday the 24th ult., and presented the name of that distinguished statesman, as pre-eminently worthy of being placed in nomination as the Union candidate for the next Presidency of the United States. The Convention was numerously attended, and its proceedings characterized by unwonted enthusiasm. Nothing of a partisan character was said—neither democratic nor whig principles were invoked—the sole platform upon which the friends of Mr. Webster placed him was the Union, its defence, and its preservation. The Convention declared that they had the fullest conviction that "there is no man in the country in whom the great masses of the people have higher confidence," and that in the estimation of the civilized world the name of Washington alone was entitled to stand higher than his.

It now remains for other States to follow the example of Massachusetts and Daniel Webster will be fairly before the people as a candidate for their suffrages.

California Sheriffs are pretty well paid.—The law in regard to them allows \$3 for serving a summons or any other process, by which an action is commenced; for travel, fifty cents per mile; for a bond, \$2; for a certified copy of the bond \$1; for serving a subpoena for each witness, and for every mile travelled serving it \$1.

Texas.

It appears from the returns of the late census that Texas contains a slave population of fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-one. The total free population is 154,431, so that more than one fourth of the inhabitants of that State are slaves. So much for the battle cry of "POLE, DALLAS and TEXAS," shouted by Northern freemen in 1844, under the plea of "extending the area of freedom."

Horrible Catastrophe.

An accident occurred on Wednesday, at Texas, in Baltimore county, Md., a few miles from the city, in the marble quarries whence all the stone for building the Washington Monument is obtained. The section of an immense shaft had been quarried, and was being raised to the side of the railroad, by means of shears, when the tackling broke, and the immense stone, weighing not less than twenty tons, fell on two of the workmen, brothers, named Buckley. One of them was ground into an impalpable mass, and scattered on the clothing of his fellow workmen, whilst the other had both his legs cut off above the knee, and cannot possibly live.

The New-York Tribune.

This extensively known and ably edited paper, with its seventy thousand subscribers, will on the first of January next, commence a new volume. The Tribune is one of the best and most ably conducted political papers in the United States; and for general information and news cannot be surpassed. In politics it is Whig, and has always labored zealously and powerfully for the ascendancy of the principles of the party. Its columns will be enriched during the coming year, by letters from Bayard Taylor, one of its editors who is now, on a tour to the lately discovered ruins of Nineveh, and through Upper Egypt.

The Tribune is one of the cheapest papers in the country and eminently worthy of patronage.

Terms of the Daily, \$5. per year; Semi-Weekly, \$3. Weekly, \$2. for a single copy. Clubs of 20 for \$20.—[Weekly News.

The Home Journal.

This widely popular newspaper will commence a new volume on the first of January, next. It is one of the very best literary papers in America, and for ability in its editorial department is behind no literary paper in the country. It is truly a paper which will suit every class of readers, from the sprightly to the grave, and never fail to interest and instruct. Its editors, Messrs. Willis and Morris, are not strangers to fame, and that fame should be a sufficient guarantee to the public, that the paper is just such an one as will be acceptable and welcome to every fireside.

Terms \$2. per year, address editors, New York.

Another bloody tragedy, the effects of rum, occurred at about five miles from Albany, on the Delaware Turnpike, on Thursday the 20th ult. A man named Moore, aged about 40, and his wife, both of whom had become intoxicated at a house-warming of a friend, are supposed to have quarrelled on their return home, and Moore took up a double-barrel gun, with one barrel of which he shot his wife, blowing off the right side of her head and then shot himself through the heart. Mrs. Moore was found in the yard, her head lying in a pool of blood, and her husband was discovered lying near a stove in the house, with the gun by his side and his two little girls, 3 and 5 years old, standing over him weeping.—Moore and his wife are said to have lived happily together previous to this last sad occurrence.

Austria—Warlike Preparations.

It is stated that the movement of Louis Napoleon, in relation to Universal Suffrage, has alarmed the German Sovereigns, and that as a consequence, not a man in the army will be discharged until after the Spring of 1852. It has been decided, too, that the troops of all German States shall be in readiness to take the field early in the coming year, and the garrisons of the West are to be so disposed, that they may be concentrated and directed towards the frontier at the shortest notice.

These measures are said to be only precautionary. "There is no reason," observes the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "for supposing that the northern powers will actively interfere in the internal affairs of France; but anything like a propagandist or offensive policy on the part of the French Government would assuredly lead to an armed intervention."

Indiana.

FEMALE ODD FELLOWS—DAUGHTERS OF REBECCA.—Grand Representative Colfax, of South Bend conferred the new degree of the Daughters of Rebecca on a number of ladies in this place, in the Lodge Room, on Wednesday last. Mr. Colfax, as Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, having received a copy, is enabled to confer this degree. This new degree, as we have already stated, was prepared and submitted to the Grand Lodge by Mr. Colfax. This degree is a most beautiful and chaste production, and the appropriate, clear and eloquent style which characterized Mr. Colfax's delivery of the charges, lectures, &c., connected with it added much to its effect. It is truly a noble production, and one which, by making the ladies acquainted with the true nature and design of Odd Fellowship and extending to them its advantages by enabling them to recognize Odd Fellows and make themselves known when needing any assistance, will do much toward dispelling the prejudice which exists with some against the institution. In this point of view it will be of great advantage to the Order, and must tend to increase the number of its members and extend the area of its usefulness.—[The Sentinel (Fort Wayne.)

Official Census of Pennsylvania.

The total population of the State is Two Million Three Hundred and Eleven Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-six, as follows:

Dwellings in State	336,216
Families	408,497
White Males	1,142,863
" Females	1,115,600
Total	2,258,463
Col'd Males	25,057
" Females	28,266
Total	53,323
Total population	2,311,786
Deaths during the yr.	28,348
Earns in cultivation	127,577
Manuf'g. establish'm'ts	producing \$5000 per an. 22,086

If girls would have roses for their cheeks, they must do as the roses do—go to sleep with the lilies and get up with the morning glories.

The North Branch Canal—Work Suspended.

The Locofocos are proverbial for falsehood and deception. In 1844, to carry the election in this State, their leaders and orators promised to sustain the Tariff of 1842, and as soon as they succeeded and were entrusted, with power, they violated their promises, and repealed the bill they were pledged to sustain! It is the same with all their pledges, they are only made to be broken with impunity, and may be repeated every election with the same success. Instance the late election. All through the region of the North Branch Canal, where the people are unanimously in favor of the completion of that improvement, their leaders, with Col. Bigler at their head, promised to stand by this measure, and to continue it to completion without delay. How well and faithfully they performed this promise, may be learned from the following article from the Bradford Argus of the 1st inst. It needs no farther comment:

"As we predicted some four weeks since, the work on the North Branch Canal has been abandoned? When we said that Contractors would receive notice to quit work immediately after election, we were met by the opposition with a plump denial, and all kinds of maledictions were heaped upon our heads for getting up such an electioneering humbug.

"The work may be resumed, but we greatly fear that it will not be, for years to come. If its re-commencement depends upon such contingency as the suspension of the Sinking Fund Act, we have not the remotest hope of its going on; for however free the party leaders were, before election, to pledge that that law should be suspended and the funds arising from it applied to the North Branch, there is not the most distant prospect that they will redeem their promise in regard to it. Nor do we believe that a loan will be effected for any such purpose. While it would do very well to hold out as bait to catch votes, the prospect of getting the money, even if a law should be passed, is to say the least, far from good. And if any possibility funds could be borrowed, the Portage Railroad would come in for the Lion's share, leaving the Canal in the same lurch that it was left by the Legislature last winter."

The Pennsylvania Historical Society.

This Society celebrated the 109th anniversary of the landing of PENN. in our Borough on Saturday last. In the absence of Judge Sargeant; William Randall, Esq., acted as President for the day, and with about thirty of the members of that highly respectable association, landed at the steambath wharf, and proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an able and interesting address was delivered by Edward Armstrong, Esq.—The speaker gave a brief history of the early settlement of Delaware county first by the Swedes and Dutch, and afterwards by the followers of Penn. He spoke of the private and public life of that good man—related many highly interesting incidents connected with the establishment of the colony, and was listened to by every one present with profound attention. We are glad to learn that our readers may be enabled to peruse much that cannot fail to be new to them, in regard to the "olden time."

After the meeting had adjourned, the members proceeded to the spot of landing at the foot of Penn street, and planted several pine trees, near the site of the venerable ones which our citizens so well remember, the last of which was blown down by the same storm that blew our political opponents up in Oct. 1846. They also visited the site of the old Essex house, where Penn and his followers were received in 1762, by Robert Wade, the proprietor, and where doubtless, the principles upon which the future government was to be conducted, were planned and adjusted. We were pleased to learn from John F. Watson, Esq., the well known author of the "Annals," who took part in the celebration, that the venerable holly tree, standing at the foot of Penn street, was there prior to the living relic of the event now left us—"may its shadow never be less." From that spot the company proceeded to the National Hotel and partook of a dinner, served up in the style in which the "Major," can do those things, and with which all expressed themselves highly pleased.

The Historical Society has done much toward collecting and perpetuating the data forming the early history of our great Commonwealth. To their efforts we owe the publication of the "Colonial Records," and the preservation of much that is interesting and important amongst the State papers. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that our citizens have taken so little interest in enquiries touching our first settlements. Until the Historical Society took the matter in hand, there were many persons born in Chester and living here to a considerable age, who did not know that here the illustrious Founder of Pennsylvania first took possession of his province—here the first courts of justice of the Colony were held, and here the first Pennsylvania laws were enacted. We rejoice that they have now been reminded of those things, and we hope that further anniversaries of "Penn's landing" will be celebrated where they should be, upon the site of that landing—*Delaware Republican.*

Do Indians Swear?

This is a curious question, and the answer by Mr. Schoolcraft should put the white man to the blush. This gentleman, who has for years closely studied the characteristics of the race, says: "Many things the Indian may be ac-

cused of, but of the practice of swearing they cannot. I have made many inquiries into the state of their vocabulary, and do not yet find any word which is more bitter or reproachful than *matchi-annemash*, which indicates simply bad dog. Many of their nouns have, however, adjective inflections, by which they are rendered derogative. They have terms to indicate cheat, liar, thief, coward, murderer, fool, lazy man, drunkard, babbler. But I have never heard of an imprecation or oath. The genius of the language does not seem to favor the formation of terms to be used in oaths or for purposes of profanity. It is the result of the observation of others, as well as my own to say that an Indian cannot curse."

Two Weeks Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamship Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived this evening, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 1st of November, the California mails, and 200 passengers. She brings also \$1,952,000 on freight, and \$313,000 in the hands of passengers.

The accounts from the mining districts continue most satisfactory, and constant new discoveries of gold are being made.

The yield from every section is largely on the increase.

The weather continues as favorable for mining operations as could be desired, and should the rainy season not set in for some weeks to come the yield would largely exceed all former estimates.

The agricultural interests in the various sections of the State, were highly prosperous, and the yield abundant.

The question of the division of the State was daily assuming increased importance, and enlisting in its favor the influence of many permanent and influential citizens.

The division convention met at Santa Barbara, on the 20th of October. Don Jose Antonio Carillo, of Los Angeles was elected President, and the proceedings excited wide interest. There was great diversity of opinion among the members of the convention, and after a session of three days, they adjourned, after adopting, by small majorities, several resolutions, one of which designated the line of division for the Southern territory, to commence at a point farther North than the North Western line of Santa Clara county, nor further South than the Northern boundary of Monterey county.

The *Alta California* says that the state of the market is such that close quotations are out of the question. There is a fair demand for Real Estate at advancing rates. Stocks are firm and active. Clean parcels of gold dust command \$17 per oz. Money rates vary from 3 to 4 per cent per month. Seamen's wages are lower. Exchange on New York 2 per cent premium.

Temperance Movement.

The following is a copy of the memorial now circulated for signatures in the different counties in the State. It speaks for itself:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, residents of—in said Commonwealth, respectfully represent:—That your petitioners assuming, that every society and government has a right to protect itself against any great and general evil, by the adoption of such fundamental laws as will most effectually prevent it;—and that the true republican principle is, that all great and vitally important questions should be submitted to the whole people, in their paramount sovereignty, where the same can be conveniently done,—are admitted political axioms. And believing that the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, by persons in health, resulting as it does, in a large portion of our community, in every part of the State, becoming habitually intemperate, and yearly causing the utter ruin, in body and in soul, in reputation, family and property, of thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens, is a great moral, social and political evil.—That the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, by persons in health—however small the quantity—is always, to some extent, injurious, (physically, morally, and by way of example,) and never beneficial: and that the only effectual mode of putting an end to this great evil, is by absolutely prohibiting the existence of the present facilities to obtain intoxicating liquors,—to remove the temptation altogether.

Your petitioners, pray that in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, an amendment be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the earliest possible period, prohibiting the sale within the State, of all intoxicating liquors, as and for a beverage, and requiring the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, and from time to time thereafter, to pass such laws as shall carry this provision into effectual operation.

Desolation.

An immigrant just arrived across the Plains gives the following description of the memorable "jarnado del muerte," on which so many thousands of animals and so many persons of the last years emigration perished:

"If there is a section of country in God's wide-extended creation that can surpass that large scope of country lying between Salt Lake Valley and Carson river for sterility of soil, scarcity of timber, and every thing that has a tendency to cheer up the spirits of the wearied traveller, I am sure that I don't care to see it. From the sink of Humboldt river across the desert to Carson river my heart