



# The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, May 26, 1853.

## WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
MOSES POWNALL, Lancaster County.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.  
ALEX. K. McCLEURE, Franklin Co.  
SURVEYOR GENERAL.  
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, Clarion Co.

## Court.

The May term of the several Courts of this County, commenced on Monday last, the 23d inst. Hon. George R. Barrette, of Clearfield county, appeared, presented his Commission from Governor Bigler, as President Judge of this Judicial District, was sworn by the Prothonotary, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The time of the Court thus far, has been occupied with the case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Pipher, charged with having set fire to a large stack of Bark, on or about the 5th of September last, in Price township. We are unable to-day, to lay before our readers the facts in this case, but will endeavor to do so in our next, and will also furnish a full report of all matters disposed of at this term.

## Judge Barrette.

The manner in which this gentleman has so far discharged his duties, has left a most favorable impression upon the minds of a large majority of those who have had an opportunity of hearing and seeing him. His personal appearance is decidedly prepossessing. He is a well read lawyer, and we believe possesses all the qualifications to make him an eminent and popular Judge, and a favorite with all who may have official business to transact before him.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisements of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in another column. All the necessary arrangements have been made for the speedy completion of the road. The road is of the wide (six feet) gauge, and is already in operation from Scranton to Great Bend, where it connects with the New-York and Erie, which gives it access to Western and Northern New York, where the road is now doing quite an extensive coal business. The officers of the road are Geo. D. Phelps, President; Wm. E. Warren, Treasurer and Secretary; Geo. W. Scranton, General Agent; Managers, Drake Mills, J. I. Phelps, John Howland, Henry Hotchkiss, John I. Blair, Daniel S. Miller, Wm. E. Dodge, George Bulkley, George W. Scranton, J. B. Williams.

## New Jersey gubernatorial candidates.

The following gentlemen are named by the Whigs as probable candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, in New Jersey, this fall: Hon. William A. Newell, Hon. Joseph P. Randolph, James S. Nevius and Peter I. Clark, Esq. Among the Democrats, we have heard of the following "anxious ones": Hon. William C. Alexander, Hon. Charles Skelton, John S. Sancy and Henry A. Ford, Esqrs.

There is said to be some probability of the Temperance men entering the arena upon their own strength. If such should be the case, Hon. Joel Haywood, of Ocean, will probably be their candidate.

The papers in all parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, concur in saying that present indications warrant high expectations of the coming crop. From Illinois there have been some complaints, but not more than at this time last year.

## Another New Territory--Alharr.

The Washington Union contains a communication from Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., in which he describes a section of country which is known by the name of Alharr. He says it is so attractive, well timbered and fertile area of country, lying immediately west of the Rocky Mountains in mild, temperate latitudes, to which, for the purpose of distinct allusion, he applies the aboriginal term. The area is about fifty miles broad, and lies parallel to the Rocky Mountains for a distance of several hundred miles. It gives rise to both of the main and numerous sub-affluents of the Columbia River. It is a high plain, which is cut through by these affluents, of a most fertile character, bearing trees, and in some places high grass; and while the streams create abundant water power for lumber and grain mills and machinery, they are free, or nearly free, from inundation of their banks. This district probably comprehends twenty-five thousands square miles, and if its capacities of production have been correctly estimated, would sustain a population greater than some of the Eastern and Atlantic States.

## A Candidate.

The Pittston Gazette favors the nomination of Hon. Wm. Jessup as the Whig candidate for the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Gibson.

A Charter was granted, by our Legislature at its late session, for the establishment of a female College at Harrisburg.

The expenses of the last Legislature amount to nearly \$200,000.

It is said the receipts of the N. Y. Hippodrome, on Wednesday last, were over \$25,000.

The valuation of real estate in Philadelphia is \$129,000,000. Her manufacturing employ a capital of \$50,000,000.

The venerable Stuyvesant pear tree, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, New York, is again in full bloom. It is now about 230 years old.

The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania has heard an amusing definition of "old foggy." It is one who sits on the shirt tail of progress and cries—wo.

## The Peter Miller Will--Again.

Messrs. Yeates, Arduet and Wyckoff, Auditors appointed by the Court to audit the account of Samuel Wilhelm, as Executor and Trustee of the estate of the late Peter Miller, reported last week. We understand the report is an able one, and is lengthy, occupying about sixty foolscap pages. They report against Mr. Wilhelm to the amount of sixty or seventy thousand dollars, and the Auditor's fees are six thousand dollars. It is said the parties had agreed that the decision of the Auditor should be final. —Eastern Whig.

Cockroaches.—Many housekeepers are grievously annoyed by these troublesome creatures, and in vain, try various methods for their extermination. A few days ago Gen. Rogers invited us in to see how he manages them. He had a wash basin (of crockery ware) a fourth part filled with water well sweetened with molasses, in which during the night some hundreds, perhaps thousands, of roaches had been drowned, by crawling up a stick laid upon the edge of the basin, and thence into the liquid, and being unable to crawl up the glazed sides and get out again. He informed us that the number he has caught in this way would scarcely be credited. It is a simple contrivance. Try it. —Duch's Co. Intell.

## Our Commerce--Imports and Exports.

An appendix to the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, communicated to the U. S. Senate, gives some important information relative to our Imports, Exports and Debts. It states that our average annual imports from 1821 to 1826, specie included, were \$80,578,340; from 1848 to 1852 they were \$181,969,579, showing that they more than doubled in thirty years. That our average imports from 1821 to 1826, were \$69,439,785, and from 1848 to 1852, \$175,943,360. That in 1821 the tonnage of the United States was only 1,208,958 tons; in 1852 it was 4,138,441 tons, showing that it has more than trebled in thirty years. Next to Great Britain, we have a larger tonnage than any nation in the world, and in five years, at the present rate of increase, we shall surpass Great Britain.

## The value of our annual products exceeds three thousand millions of dollars, of which only about \$170,000,000 are sent abroad, leaving \$2,830,000,000 to be consumed at home by interchange among the States.

At least 600,000,000 is thus interchanged, in the reciprocal system which prevails between the states of the Union. The total debt of the several States in 1851 was \$201,541,621, which was less by some millions than it had been during the previous ten years. The value of property assessed in the same States was \$5,983,149,407, the real value being however, 1,058,158,779—a pretty good security, we think, for their debts, whether owing at home or abroad.

The above facts relative to our home consumption of home products, will give some idea of the importance of fostering this invaluable trade and exchange between the States, and the meagre consequence of the much boasted "foreign markets."

Facts like these should speak trumpet-tongued to the people of this Union in favor of the encouragement and support of our own manufactures by every prudent and lawful means. Let the same system be pursued by our Government that for a century and a half was pursued by the British Government, and the result would be to make us not only the mistress of the seas, but the greatest manufacturing nation on the globe. So says the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Try it. To ascertain the weight of a horse, put your toe under the animal's foot.

## Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Rail Road.

The Engineers have reached the summit between Wilkesbarre and the Lehigh, and we are informed the highest grade necessary, will not exceed sixty-two and a half feet to the mile. This is very favorable, and it is thought possible to reduce it slightly. —Record of the Times.

A man with a pair of wooden legs is announced for Congress in Illinois.—He makes the best stump speaker in them diggings.

The real and personal property in Cincinnati is assessed this year at \$13,608,750; increase since last year \$3,425,465.

## Quick Work.

The Harrisburg "Borough Item," of Wednesday, May 11, contains the following:

A gentleman from Elizabethtown arrived in our borough on Tuesday, got into the company of a few young ladies the same evening, was struck with the appearance of one of the party, and immediately made proposals—was accepted, and last night was married. It is not every preacher that does business with such despatch.

## The Whig Party.

The Whig party is a great party—numerous in numbers, and contains some of the brightest intellectual ornaments of the nation. Pennsylvania, the proud "old Keystone"—the arch of the Union, is not without her men of genius and greatness, and while the whole party have been stricken down by sad mistakes, in the elevation of one who should not have our sympathies, let us arm and equip the entire host for a battle at the coming election, which will place us in the van-guard of the glorious party which we espouse.—We have been led to make these remarks from an article in the Daily News, which we copy below:

Having selected our candidates for State officers—men good and true, who are well qualified to discharge the duties of the offices for which they have been placed in nomination—it becomes us as a party contending for the maintenance and success of great principles, to do what in our power lies to secure their success at the polls next fall. To do this we must be thoroughly organized, and to be thus organized, we must commence the good work early, with such an organization as we may effect by commencing in the season, considering the discordant elements which are already manifesting themselves among our opponents, we may succeed next fall, notwithstanding we enter upon the contest with an apparent majority of 20,000 against us. Now, it is only an apparent not a real majority. Last fall the so-called Democracy were united, not upon principle, but in a common desire to obtain the patronage of the Government. Now they have the patronage, and it is doing its work of distraction and mischief among them. Where one obtains a sick at the public text, twenty are disappointed, and by next fall they will be prepared to wreak their vengeance upon those whom they blame for their own bad luck.

It is a sad mistake under such circumstances, to suppose that the Whig party was so signally defeated at the last Presidential election, it can never recover its original strength. Gen. Scott received a larger number of votes than any Whig candidate for the Presidency ever obtained before; and a party which, under the most adverse influences, succeeded in polling a million and a half of votes can never cease to be formidable. Nor is this the only fallacy under which we fear but too many Whigs labor. Those who indulge the notion that the Whig party will have no occasion to exercise its strength and employ its conservative influences within the next four years, are grievously mistaken. The signs of the times indicate otherwise. The lawless spirit of Young America, with its desires for territory, and the expansive view of "Progress," that are on every side not only tolerated, but countenanced and approved by those in high places—the appointment to office of men who entertain opinions as to the nature of our compact, and the extent of our powers, utterly at variance with the security of our institutions, and the efficient administration of our affairs—the certainty that whatever good intentions the President himself may entertain will be checked by those who move about him—from these, and a hundred other indications, it is more than probable that it will not be very long before the Whig party will be called upon to interpose its strength as a bulwark to shield us from a long list of evils. When that day comes, let us not be powerless through our own default!

But there are other equally strong incentives to the Whigs of this State to arouse to their duty and organize thoroughly. Of these we shall hereafter speak.—Suffice it now to say, that they can, if they will, again wheel their own State into the Whig line. They need but do their whole duty, and put forth their entire strength to accomplish it. Shall it be done?

## Railroad Damages.

The New York Tribune of yesterday says: The late accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad will cost that Company some twenty or thirty thousand dollars, in damages, and that now engrossing the public mind, will in a like manner put the New Haven Company to an expense of one to two hundred thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that all who are injured by railroad accidents will in future prosecute the companies for damages, and the way to directors' consciences being through their pockets, reform may be eventually achieved.

## Two Weeks Later from California--Arrival of the United States at New Orleans.

New Orleans, May 20.—The steamship United States arrived this morning from San Juan bringing advices from San Francisco to the 30th of April, being thirteen days later than our last advices.

The United States has made a splendid passage, the entire trip from San Francisco occupying but 20 days.

The Grand Jury in the case of the steamship Independence, wrecked in St. Simon's Bay, have rendered a verdict, in which they express the opinion that the vessel was wholly unseaworthy at and before the time of the painful accident, and that much blame attaches to her owners for allowing her to be employed in the transportation of passengers, when they must have known such was the case.

Business at San Francisco continued dull, though holders of flour had been enabled in some instances to obtain a slight advance.

The stock of provisions and other necessary articles of consumption in the interior, was very light, and the roads leading thereto in a most wretched condition, so that high prices and much suffering are anticipated.

The accounts from the mines continue of a cheering character, so far as regards the product of gold. The miners and others are industriously and profitably employed.

There have been but few arrivals at San Francisco from the Atlantic ports since the departure of the last steamer, although a number of vessels are considerably over due.

Among those arrived, is the barque Old Hickory, from New York, after a passage of about 146 days.

The list of deaths given in the San Francisco papers, show a considerable increase for the last month over previous months.

Included in those from the Atlantic States who have died, are the names of Luke Carroll, of Mass., Bigler Moyer, Wm. De Pee, and Henry Anthony, of New Bedford; J. Greenman and B. Mason, R. I., and T. Godden, J. Turner, and T. Tallbridge, of Connecticut.

The agricultural prospects throughout California for the coming year are very flattering, and a large yield is confidently looked for.

The Alta California represents trade as dull in many of the leading articles, and the market depressed, owing in part to the backwardness of the Spring trade and the bad condition of the roads. An active business, however, was anticipated during the month of May.

The stock of flour on hand was large, and heavy arrivals were expected during the next few weeks.

The whaling ship Robert Brettsford, from New Bedford, is ashore on Christmas Island.

The Legislature would finally adjourn on the 11th of May.

Two fires had occurred at San Francisco, but they were fortunately extinguished before any damage of importance was done.

The banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., had been robbed of \$3,000.

Two discoveries of gold near negro Hill are reported.

The agricultural prospects of the State are in a very flattering condition.

Later dates from China had been received at San Francisco.

The American ship Charles Andrews had arrived at Singapore.

## The Oldest Woman in the World.

The Charleston Standard thinks that Mrs. Singleton, now living in the Williamsburg district, in that State, is the oldest woman in the world. She is now in the one hundred and thirty-first year of her age. Her mental faculties are still unimpaired and she retains all her senses except that of sight, of which she was deprived at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, by an attack of measles.—Her bodily energy exhibits no diminution for many years, she being still able to walk briskly about the room. She has outlived all her children, her eldest descendant, living, being a grand-daughter, over sixty years old. The first grand daughter, of this grand-daughter, if now living, would be over sixteen years of age.

The Gardner trial, which has been going on at Washington, for some two or three months, is drawing to a close. The evidence was concluded week before last; and the counsel for the defence proposed to submit it to the jury without comment, but the counsel for the government were proceeded with last week, and in the course of this we may expect them to be finished.

P. S. At the close of the speech of the prosecuting Attorney the counsel for the defense declined addressing the jury, and the Court decided that the other counsel for the prosecution could not be heard.—The case was submitted to the jury on Thursday; and at the last accounts (10 o'clock on Saturday night) there was no prospect of their agreeing.

AUTHOR SPRING.—The following paragraph is from an Irish paper, the Kerry evening Post, of April 16th.

"Since the publication in our last, we have heard, on good authority, that the wretched culprit whose trial we copied from the Philadelphia papers, though calling himself Spring in America, was never known by that name in this country—having always been called Author Crosbie, after his mother, Peg Crosbie, a woman of such notoriously bad character that her son's claim was never admitted by the gentleman after whom she chose to call him; and, consequently, as before stated, he always went by her name.—Besides him, the miserable woman had several other illegitimate children, all named after different fathers. Left to the sole guidance of such a mother, it is no wonder the unfortunate wretch should have been no better than he was." —Travel Chronicle.

## Anti-Rent Outrage.

Schoharie, N. Y., May 19.—A Mr. Lawrence proceeded to the house of Jacob Deitz, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of serving a summons. He found Mr. D. near his house, and handed him the papers. Deitz took them and read them, when he threw them on the ground, seized Lawrence by the throat, calling him a damned scoundrel, for coming to serve papers on him. He then called to his family to blow a horn, when a man named Hollenbeck, who was at work for Deitz as a mason interceded for Lawrence, who managed to get away, and started off on a run. Deitz followed in pursuit, knocked Lawrence down, and held him until four men in disguise made their appearance. They then tied his hands behind him, and took him to a small piece of brush near by; then tore off his coat, vest and cravat, and with a jack knife cut off his hair, occasionally cutting the scalp, and remarking that they had plaster that would heal it up; they tarred his head and body, and poured tar into his boots. After exhausting all their ingenuity this way, each cut a stick, and whipped him until they got tired. They then tied his hands before him, and started him for the house, each of them kicking him at every step. They made him take the papers back, but took them away again, when, after knocking him down again, they left him, and he succeeded in reaching the residence of George Becker, last evening. His legs, hands, arms, and face are badly bruised.

A remarkable case of abduction occurred at Bergen Five Corners, N. J., on the night of the 12th inst. Miss Emily Teal, a young lady 23 years of age, of good education and respectable family, stepped out into the yard about 9 o'clock, in her night clothes, with a mantilla thrown over her head; and not returning, her brothers went out to search for her, but found nothing except the mantilla. From that time on the search was continued for twenty-four hours without success. Early on Saturday morning, however, she was found by her family on the steps of her father's house, almost exhausted and helpless, and dressed the same as when taken away.

Since her return she has been very ill and confined to her bed with fever, resulting from the excitement and exhaustion of the occurrence. Such is the condition of her health that her physicians have advised that she be left as quietly as possible until she somewhat regains her composure and strength. Her friends, therefore, refrain mostly from questioning her until the danger of her illness is over.—She has, at intervals since she reached home, made some statements, which we understand from a reliable source, are as follows: As she was going into her residence on the evening of her disappearance, and while passing through the arbor which is built over the walk, she was seized and so quickly gagged and blinded that she was unable to give an alarm, and was conveyed to the street, terrified almost to fainting. She was taken a short distance to a carriage and the carriage was driven, as seemed to her like a long distance.

She was then made to walk in the same blindfold and almost stifled condition for some distance over rough ground and taken into a house. There she was unblindfolded and found herself in a small, poorly furnished room, where a lamp was burning dimly. She is confident that she did not cross any ferry; and it is believed that she was not taken out of Hudson county. She was kept in that small darkened room, in which the light was burning during Friday. One ordinary looking female, and a well dressed man were the only persons she saw about the house; and such were her fears that it is doubtful whether she could identify them. Food and drink were offered to her while she was kept there, but she would not touch them, and from the time she was taken away until she returned, she partook of neither.

She believed that those in whose keeping she was, designed to drug her. She was left alone nearly all of the time in the room. On the night of her return she was walked, gagged and blindfolded toward her home. Her path appeared to be through woods and fields, and she was left in the road running from Hoboken to Bergen Corners, at a point about half a mile from her father's residence.—Her conductors removed the bandage from her eyes and the gag from her mouth when they left her, and fled. She found her way with difficulty to her father's residence, which she reached too much exhausted to give an alarm. She was found lying on the steps almost insensible, two hours afterwards by the family, when the door was opened in the morning.

Such are the facts so far as they are ascertained. The motives of the parties in abducting her are yet a subject of conjecture. It is thought by some that it was intended to carry off some other person. She suffered no violence at their hands, except being forcibly carried, and the occurrence is regarded as very mysterious. It has created no little excitement and alarm in that neighborhood.

## A Wonderful Foote.

The Snow Hills-Field gives the following description of a great goose belonging to a gentleman living near that town. In the first place he has three perfect legs and four feet, two of which are placed in the natural position, but the third one, is where the fundamental is to be found in other geese, and in the end of it there are two perfect feet, making it a four-footed goose.—The next curious fact is, that it possesses two fundaments one on each side of its third leg and uses each alternately without the least apparent inconvenience. It is fourteen months old, and its body neck and head are much larger than those of our geese.

An ingenious Yankee has constructed an India rubber stove. It is a great improvement upon cast iron, inasmuch as if some sticks are too long, they can be crowded in, the material being sufficiently elastic for the purpose. The India rubber stove, too, is not liable to be cracked by heat.

Railroads in the West.—Some idea of the business done upon the railroads of the West may be formed from the following, from a Chicago paper: A few days since there started from Detroit a train of eighty-five freight cars in one string, propelled by two of the most powerful locomotives in the country. The train was bound for Chicago, and the greater part of its vast load was carried to the merchants of that thriving village. Since the 1st of April just such trains have started almost daily from the depot of the Central Railroad for the same place. On Thursday evening a passenger train left the depot for the West, composed of twenty-nine of the splendid new passenger and luggage cars of this company, containing 900 passengers; and almost one-quarter of a mile long.

## Stubborn.

A man in Lancaster county refused to pay his school tax, \$1.90 when the constable sold his horse for \$1.12, took out the tax and costs, and tendered him the balance. He refused it, and said it must be paid to Esq., Miller, his agent, residing some miles distant. This the constable refused to do. The old goose protested and went to Court—lost his case and paid the costs.

## A Singular Device.

A singular circumstance, exhibiting in a remarkable degree the reflecting faculties of a wolf, is related as having taken place at Signo-le-pit, a small town on the borders of Champagne. The following particulars are copied from an exchange paper:

A farmer, one day, looking through the hedge of the garden, observed a wolf walking round about his mule, but unable to get at him, on account of the mule's constant kicking with his hind legs. As the farmer perceived that his beast was so well able to defend itself, he considered it unnecessary to render him any assistance. After the attack and defence had lasted fully a quarter of an hour, the wolf ran off to a neighboring ditch, where he several times plunged into the water. The farmer imagined he did this to refresh himself after the fatigue he had sustained, and had no doubt that his mule had gained a complete victory; but in a few minutes the wolf returned to the charge, and approached as near as he could to the head of the mule, shook himself, and spirted a quantity of water into the mule's eyes, which caused him immediately to shut them. That moment the wolf leaped upon him and killed the poor mule before the farmer could come to his assistance.

## Singular and Painful Case.

Near Millerstown, the 13th inst., Dr. S. E. Hall extracted from the right ear of Joseph Gelbach, two hundred live maggots. It seems that a fly or bug entered the drum of his ear, when he immediately started to the physician, but before he reached him the insect had left its nest. This occurred two days previous to the extraction, in which time the patient suffered intense pain. It is supposed by the physician that the insect had deposited its eggs during the short time it was in the ear.—Gettysburg (Pa.) Sentinel.

Very Singular.—We are informed that on Wednesday last, a heavy shower took place a short distance south of Bedford, and on several persons going out of their houses, the ground was observed to be covered with a species of lizard, about three inches long, of a purple and green color, with four natural feet, and one in the middle of its body, with nails on like those of a human being—it also has but one eye, of a dull, heavy lead color, in the middle of its head between the ears, and from which it sees sharply in every direction. Several living specimens have been preserved by a gentleman in the neighborhood of the shower. It feeds on bark, roots, and grass. This gentleman intends sending a pair of them to a distinguished naturalist in Philadelphia.

## Curious Suit about a Wife.

The Ontario county (N. Y.) Times, gives the following particulars of a case of abduction, now on trial before the special court at Geneva. The defendants are Asa B. Smith, Wm. Smith and Thos. Wright, and they are charged with a forcible abduction and carrying away from this state of the person of Eliza B., wife of Addison J. Bennett. The defendants are Quakers. The facts so far show that on the 29th of August, 1852, the said Eliza, who is the daughter of William R. Smith, left the residence of her father, in Macedon, Wayne County, in Company with Addison J. Bennett. That they went to East Macedon, and were there duly and legally married in all the solemnities of the marriage vow. That the happy couple were returning to the house of a friend of the bridegroom, near the residence of the bride's father, when the honeymoon was suddenly obscured. They were met in the highway, in Victor, by the defendants, and the mother of the young lady. On the meeting of the parties, much "noise and confusion" prevailed. The fair bride was spirited away! and the new made Benedict was left minus. Subsequently, and on the same evening, (the day being Sunday,) the bride in company with several relations, took the cars at Geneva, and proceeded to Philadelphia. This is the abduction charged by the prosecution—and which is claimed by the defendants as being the result of Mrs. Bennett's own free will; Mr. B. soon after gave chase. Some four weeks after he turned up in the Quaker city, and was there seen by his spouse through a window, whereupon she and her companions took a hasty leave and returned to Macedon. Much litigation has grown out of this transaction, and more to come; and which it is apprehended, cannot be of much profit to the parties concerned. Two writs of habeas corpus have already been issued in the matter, but Mr. B. has failed as yet to obtain the society of his wife.