



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

Jas. Pollock, of Northumberland for GOVERNOR. George Barsie, of Allegheny for CANAL COMMISSIONER. Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery for JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, who, it was announced would officiate in this place on the 31st inst., has, we regret to say, been compelled to withdraw the appointment. He expects to visit Stroudsburg in the Fall.

Tower's Elements of English Grammar.

We have been favored with a copy of the above work, by the publishers, DANIEL BURGESS & CO., 69 John street, New York. This little book is prepared with the design of making pupils think, and, if faithfully employed, can hardly fail of its purpose.

The National Intelligencer suggests that inasmuch as it is the Constitution of the United States which gives practical value to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, we ought to make the adoption of that document a national jubilee—and henceforth celebrate the 17th of September as well as the 4th of July.

A Washington letter states that the Administration and its friends in Congress are disappointed and grieved by the news from Europe—the discomfiture of the Russians. Old Nicholas is said to have the sympathy of the Executive, and leading members of the party, particularly from the South.

An immense old Sycamore tree was discovered near Danville, in Warren county, N. J., which measures nineteen and a half by twenty feet in diameter.

The cholera is producing a fearful panic in Toledo, Ohio; the number of deaths, however, is not so large as first reported. Its worst ravages have been in the village of Putaw, across the river.

The following persons have been elected Major Generals in the several military divisions of the Commonwealth, as far as we have returns:

First Division—Philadelphia city and county—Major General Robert Patterson, re-elected.

Second Division—Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware—Col. Paul Appleback, of Bucks.

Fifth Division—Berks, Lebanon, and Dauphin—Major General Wm. H. Keim, re-elected by a unanimous vote.

Sixth Division—Schuylkill, Carbon & Monroe—Capt. George C. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill.

Seventh Division—Lehigh, Northampton, and Pike—Capt. David Laury, of Lehigh.

Ninth Division—Juniata, Columbia, and Wyoming—Brigadier General Francis L. Bowman.

Fifteenth Division—Cumberland, Franklin and Perry—Gen. Edward ARMOR.

Eighteenth Division—Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson—Brigadier Gen. Wm. Larimer.

The Loco-Foco Address.

The "Harrisburg Telegraph" says that the first address of the Loco-foco State Committee, which strongly endorsed Nebraska, was presented to Gov. Bigler for his inspection, and that the Governor modified it very materially, and then sent out an agent to submit it to the leading Free Soilers in Wilmot's district, and ascertain whether the address, as amended, would meet their approbation.

The Public Works of Pennsylvania. The "Westchester Village Record," in noticing the fact that not a bid was offered for the Maine Line of the Public Works, asks what was the cause, and says in reply—That the Act authorizing the sale, contained provisions calculated and designed to defeat it.

Not a True Bill. The "Delaware County Republican" says that the Grand Jury of Pennsylvania had a Bill (BIGLER) before them for sometime past, and after mature consideration have concluded to write "ignoramus" upon it.

Convention of School Superintendents. The Convention of County Superintendents, about forty of whom were present, closed its session on Thursday, the 13th inst. at Harrisburg.

Dr. Smith, of Delaware, a gentleman eminently qualified, and who was a State Senator when the first School Law was enacted, was selected as Chairman.

A committee was appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the Convention, who, after retiring, reported the following subjects as worthy of being acted upon, viz: 1st. Grades of Teacher's certificates.

After appropriate addresses from Messrs. Burrows and Black, the Convention, well pleased with their labors, and in a spirit of fraternity, adjourned sine die.

The Louisville Journal hits off the Washington Union as follows: The Union predicts that at the next election in New York, "the friends of the Administration will roll up a majority."

A California Town.

The Placer (Cal.) Democrat tells us that, at Iowa Hill, Placer county, two months ago, there were but two houses in the place. Now there are over one hundred, and some fifteen hundred inhabitants.

More Priestly Conduct.

A correspondent of The Lehigh Register, writing from York, Pa., June 22d, says that a case of outrageous cruelty toward a little girl by a Popish priest, named Michael Martin, is now under investigation in that borough.

Two Irish families are next door neighbors: a little daughter of the one was in the habit of doing errands in the family of one of our most respectable citizens. The mother was frequently remonstrated with by her neighbor for allowing her child to be in a Protestant family.

Hurray for Babies.

The Stark County Agricultural Society are offering premiums for the finest specimen of Young Americans. Here is the list:

For prettiest baby, \$5.00, and diploma to mother. For 2d prettiest baby, \$3.00, and diploma to mother. For 3d prettiest baby, \$2.00, and diploma to mother.

An Eventful Career.

At the late term of the Supreme Court of Lowndes county, Georgia, a man, by the name of Graham was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary at the age of nineteen years. We have been informed of a few incidents in the life of this young man, which will excite sympathy in his misfortunes.

Cure for Cholera and Dysentery. The following receipt, for the cure of cholera and dysentery, we copy from an exchange.

Calamus, 1/2 an oz.; Elecampane, 1/2 an oz.; Gentian, 1/2 an oz.; Angelica root, 1/2 an oz.; bruise these and put them into one quart of the best Holland gin; stand 48 to 50 hours, then strain it and put it into a jug or bottles, corked tightly.

A man being asked if he would like to live forever, replied, "that considering the state of the times, and the weakness of the government he would not care about living more than half it."

The Wheat crop in Delaware was never more abundant.

TEA ON THE OHIO.—An attempt is about to be made to cultivate tea on the Ohio river in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

When ill luck frowns upon you, instead of brooding over it and getting vicious, lighten the burden by sharing it. When Fortune kicks you kick somebody else—pass it on.

The man who was "behind the times," proposes to get round in front.

Address of the Whig State Committee.

The State Committee appointed by the Whig Convention at Harrisburg, deem it their duty to state to their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, the principles which are involved in the approaching contest, and by which it will, in their opinion, be mainly decided.

On these national questions, the Whig candidates appeal to the people of Pennsylvania with confidence. Their opinions are those which Pennsylvania asserted in ancient times, and which still are in the hearts of her people. Those opinions have never been offensively expressed.

To the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil—to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles—to a resolute determination to effect the absolute and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska bill—to the protection of the personal rights of every man being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—to the assertion of the due rights of the States, of the North as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union, never so much endangered as when a wanton wrong is inflicted—to these principles the Whig party of Pennsylvania and its candidates are solemnly pledged.

The Congress of the United States, soon about to disperse, and the administration of the general government here, in the passage of the Nebraska bill, (the only measure of the present session,) and in their criminal neglect of the great interests of the nation, and especially of Pennsylvania, made this single issue, and on it, till the will of the people shall decide it, we are content to meet them. It is not an issue that we have made. It is forced upon us, and we meet it calmly and resolutely.

We arraign the National Administration aided and abetted by the present State Executive—for in opinion and action they are identified—before the people of Pennsylvania. We hold them responsible for the revival of sectional agitation. They have, by the abrogation of the Missouri line, by which, north of a certain parallel of latitude, slavery was forever prohibited, aroused a spirit of resistance to aggression which it may be difficult to appease. They have done this wittingly, and on them rests the responsibility. We urge upon our friends throughout the State, in every county and township, to organize, and, waving all minor differences, to elect such a legislature and representation in Congress as will give a decisive rebuke to those who have anew involved us in agitation.

Should such a representation be secured, and James Pollock be elected, (as we doubt not he will be,) to the Chief Magistracy of the State, we may look forward to the time when Pennsylvania, her interests and cherished economical policy, will be no longer sacrificed, or postponed, or made dependent on the aspirations of men alien to her in heart and feeling, when the improvement of her navigable streams and defence of her harbors and protection of her industrial resources will be no longer denied, and when, at no very remote period, the Administration of the general government will be intrusted to those who, frowning down all useless agitation, will maintain the supremacy of the law, the integrity of the Union, and the true interests and honor of the nation. That period is close at hand.

The Committee do not pause to refer in detail to questions of local interest now before the people of Pennsylvania—to executive and legislative reform,—the sale of the public works, frustrated, we fear, by imperfect legislation and executive indisposition,—the retrenchment of expenses, and the ultimate extinguishment of the public debt, a grievous burthen with its incidental taxation on the energies of the people. They are well understood and appreciated. The national government, with its overflowing treasury, is now busy robbing the people of Pennsylvania by wasting the public domain, and is content to leave us unaided to bear the burthen of debt and taxation. This, too, the tax payers of Pennsylvania will do well to think of. The means of redress are in their hands.

At the next State election, coincidentally

with the choice of public officers, the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to decide a question of vast moral influence and interest. On that question, afflicting every home and fireside, the Committee are not now called on to say more than it, too, has been forced on the people by the abuse and prostitution of existing laws and systems by which for years revenue has been derived from crime and misery; from the tears of the wives and children of the land, and the desolation of the homes of industry—and by a progress of demoralization which has at last started the public mind, and aroused it to the necessity of extreme remedies.

To one other matter only do the Committee think it right to allude, especially in its relation to the approaching election for members of the Legislature. It is one of vast interest as connected with the moral and intellectual training of the children of the land—those who, when this generation of men shall have passed away, will succeed to public and social duties. The integrity of the Common School Fund is supposed to be in danger. That fund which is the aggregate of the contributions of all the citizens, and which by its aggregation effects its chief good, is threatened by attempts, under plausible pretenses, to divide and apportion it. It is the COMMON SCHOOL FUND. So let it always be, and representing, as we do, that party in the Commonwealth which never has a sympathy with such designs, and has never countenanced them, we warn the voters of the State of the danger which is impending, and call them to an united and resolute effort to avert it.

In conclusion, the Committee urge upon their fellow citizens, who unite with them on these great questions of public policy, to organize and act with system and energy in every township of the State. Against us are arrayed the power and patronage of the two Administrations, directed in one of its departments, that of the Post office, by individuals familiar with the subtleties of politics, and little scrupulous in their use. But power and patronage never yet have prevailed over the honest sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania, and warning our friends of dangers, and of the necessity of exertion, we look forward to the result with sure confidence.

A. G. CURTIN, Chairman, JOHN H. DIEHL, Secretary.

A Child Fascinated by a Snake.

The editor of the St. Louis Herald relates an instance of a child being fascinated by a black snake, seven feet 6 inches long, and vouches for the truth of the story. The child, it is said, was a little daughter of a man named O'Mara, about thirteen years of age, residing in Franklin county, Mo. About nine months ago, the parents observed the child to be pining away, and becoming very weak and pale, without apparent cause.

As soon as the child was seated, the father saw a huge black snake slowly raise its head into her lap and receive the bread and butter from her hand; and when she would attempt to take a bite of the bread, the snake would commence hissing, and become apparently very angry, when the child, trembling like a leaf, would promptly return the bread to the monster. The father was completely paralyzed, not being able to move hand or foot—entertaining a great dread for snakes, he felt alarmed for the safety of the child, not knowing the nature of the snake or the extent of the influence on his child.

His blood became almost clogged in his veins, and he groaned in perfect agony, which caused the snake to become alarmed, and glide away into the creek. The child then immediately sprang to her feet and ran home, apparently much frightened. Her father followed her, but she refused to answer any questions, and he resolved to detain the child at home, but he was advised to permit her to go again next day to the creek, and to follow her and kill the snake. Next morning she took a piece of bread again and went out to the creek; her father followed her with his gun in his hand, and as soon as the snake made his appearance, shot him through the head. The child swooned; the snake squirmed and worked himself around awhile, and then died; the child in the meantime recovered from her swoon, but was immediately seized with spasms, acting in a manner resembling the writhing of the snake, and finally died at the same moment the snake did, apparently in the greatest agony.

The salaries required for the officers of the new consolidated city of Philadelphia amount, in the aggregate, to \$636,000.

Potatoes are selling at Galena, Illinois, for fifteen cents a bushel.

The Clothing business of Boston amounts to \$12 or \$15,000,000 annually.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

From the Chambersburg Whig. Will Bigler Decline?—Fishing for the Know-Nothings—A Water-haul—Bigler's Health—A Foreign Climate Necessary to its Preservation.

HARRISBURG, July 15, 1854. "Will Bigler decline?" is the common inquiry on the streets. It is conceded on all hands by friends and foes—that his re-election is not within the range of possibility, and no man is more sensible of the fact than Gov. BIGLER himself. He resisted the conviction as long as he could; but he is at last utterly overwhelmed with the demonstrations that have been made against him.

The Philadelphia election was a perfect broadside into the Executive, and shattered his hopes terribly. He went there in person to strengthen the feeble, admonish the faithful and compromise with the seceding brethren; but all to no purpose. The result utterly astounded and sickened him. Then for the first time, he felt that the people were about to vindicate themselves, and he returned to the Capitol cherishing a fearful looking for of judgment. Never before in the history of his high handed intrigues for power, did an emergency present itself that defied the skill of the trickster; and the disaster so clearly indicated has preyed upon him until health is failing with his political hopes.

Caucus after caucus have been held in the Executive chamber to devise some means to turn back the fearful tide that is rushing upon the Administration, but political ingenuity is thus far at fault and inadequate to the task. The Catholics have been flattered, but they spurn the demagogue who would inflame religious prejudices for political gain. He has stooped and crawled to the Foreign vote until he has brought upon him the supreme contempt of all classes; and it is now confidently asserted and generally credited that as a last resort to save his sinking fortunes, he made a formal application for admission into the organization of Know-Nothings, but was rejected. This last desperate stroke of policy is commented upon with freedom upon the streets by the politicians of both parties, and is regarded as the death struggle of the doomed Executive.

You can assert with confidence that the withdrawal of Gov. BIGLER is seriously contemplated by many leading Democratic politicians, and the suggestion has been made to him and has been urged with considerable earnestness from certain quarters. What will be the final conclusion of Gov. BIGLER is yet uncertain, but it is well understood that he is holding the proposition under consideration. It is urged by his friends that his defeat is inevitable, for certain obnoxious features of his administration, and his proscriptive course towards the refractory members of his party when in the zenith of his strength, have served to unite in a common cause against him a combination against which no man can stand. They purpose, therefore, that the National Administration shall pension him off the hands of the party, and send him to some foreign clime for the "benefit of his health!"

It is thought by some of the prominent members of the Democratic party that there is a possibility of getting a man in BIGLER'S place on the ticket, who could be elected. Some are in favor of nominating a Know-Nothing in order to make a bid for the vote of that organization, others urge exactly the opposite policy, and still others think a man might be selected who would be acceptable to the Democratic Foreign and Catholic vote without being obnoxious to the Know-Nothings. So if BIGLER should be forced aside, the Democracy would be overwhelmed with trouble again. Between the "allies" they are trying to secure, they could not possibly steer with safety, and would be likely in the end to lose them all, and thus leave their case no better than it is now with BIGLER as their candidate. They have no difficulty in agreeing that BIGLER is not available, but it is a nice question to determine who is available. If they cannot first agree with some measure of unanimity upon the man and the policy to adopt after his declination, they will of course make him stand his ground, and retire from the gubernatorial office with the seal of condemnation upon him. When matters assume a more definite aspect you may hear again from OLIVER.

Keep out of bad company for the chance is that when the devil fires into a flock he will hit somebody.

The most curious specimens of all Arabic adages is perhaps, the following: "There are no fans in hell."

MARRIED. On Tuesday, the 11th inst., at Catalapa Grove, Campbell county, Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, William H. Hunter, Editor of the Eastern Argus, and Miss Marrietta L. daughter of Charles H. Moorman.

DIED. At his residence in Hamilton Township, on the 19th inst., Samuel Ruth, aged about 50 years.

To the Voters of Monroe County. Fellow Citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends in various parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff, at the ensuing General election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. GEO. SWARTWOOD. Stroudsburg, July 27, 1854.