



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

BANK MEETING.

All citizens of Monroe and Pike counties, favorable to the incorporation of a BANK, to be located at Stroudsburg, (an application for which is now pending before the Legislature of this State), are respectfully invited to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Monday evening, February 20th, at 7 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may be thought necessary in the premises.

MANY CITIZENS. February 8, 1855.

A RARE CHANCE.—The Union Hotel, situated in the central part of this Borough, is offered for sale! See notice in another column.

Teachers Meeting.

At our next meeting at Fennersville on Saturday, March 3d, we intend forming a Teacher's Association. There are now more than one hundred persons in this County having charge of Schools, and among the number, we must expect to find some who are merely keeping school. Of course we do not expect that they will attend any Teachers' meeting. But we do expect that every true teacher will endeavor to be there. Come early so that we can get to work at our appointed time, 10 o'clock. In the Eastern States, in Ohio, and in every place where the Teachers' profession has been elevated, this is the way in which the good work has commenced. "In union there is strength."

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Daily Morning Star.

We observe by the "Easton Argus" that an Association of Journeymen Printers, in that place, intend issuing a daily paper, under the above title, the first number of which is to appear this week.

Daniel Quaid, an Irishman, committed to Jail in this place, in December last, for brutally assaulting Mr. Simon Marsh, made his escape on Tuesday night last. We have been informed that Mr. Marsh is yet in a dangerous condition, and will probably not recover. The Sheriff offers a reward of One hundred dollars for the apprehension of Quaid. See notice in another column.

The School Directors of this Borough are requested to meet at this Office, next Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of visiting the Schools in the Academy, and examining into some complaints made by the Teachers. They will also examine the Scholars in their studies.—Citizens are requested to accompany them.

A Wife for Sale.

On Saturday morning last we noticed a german written advertisement posted up on the pump in front of our sanctum, of which the following is a copy:

Heute den 12 ten Januar 1855, sell auf offentlicher vendue verkauft werden aude land Johann Peter ein eisen kessel ein den mit rohr und ein frau oder weib von Johann Jacob Shbaerl von Pressen u. s. v.

Whether the "frau oder weib" was actually sold we did not learn.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the lady was duly transferred. The purchaser is Frederick Johann Schmucker, von Hesse Darmstadt. Price \$1,44. The new couple are said to enjoy the honey moon in a state of perfect happiness. [Lehigh Valley Times.]

H. A. ROCKFIELD, late Treasurer of one of the Know Nothing Lodges—to be more explicit and in his own words, "Treasurer of Lodge No. 21, of the Sons of the Star Spangled Banner,"—of Lancaster city, comes out in the papers in exposition of the Order for expelling him because he dared to vote the Whig ticket last fall. He is induced to the exposition because he was expelled, disgraced, published in the Councils as a traitor, and a fine of one dollar imposed upon any member who should mention his name in meeting!

The Lieutenant General Bill Signed.—"Jon," of the Baltimore Sun, writes from Washington, as follows:

It had been surmised by some that the President would veto the Lieut. General Bill, but without any reasonable ground. The bill, I am glad to state, has been approved. The veteran General thus receives a compliment which is not barren. The bill carries increased emoluments and back pay to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars.

Know-Nothingism has reached Kansas; the two papers there have taken sides on the subject, the Pioneer for, and the Herald against it.

American Steamers for the European War.—It is asserted in one of the Southampton (English) papers that the British government has just despatched two naval officers to the United States to purchase a large number of steamers for war purposes. Vessels of light draft of water for use in the Sea of Azof and in the Baltic, are the class understood to be wanted.

It is estimated that 32,000 persons have left the Roman Catholic church in Ireland within the past six and a-half years and joined the Protestant Church.

Woman's Rights in New Hampshire.

A Miss Caroline S. Freeman, of Manchester, New Hampshire, avows that she has certain inalienable rights, notwithstanding she was not born "a boy baby," and among others the right to seek as well as accept a husband. She concludes her declaration as follows:

"Against those exclusive privileges on the part of the other sex, I, with thousands of others of my own sex in this city, do earnestly protest. And I am authorized in their name and in their behalf, to declare that on, and after the 4th of July, A. D. 1855, we proclaim and publish to the world our independence from all such cruel restriction. And this is to give timely notice to all single gentlemen (widowers excluded) of industrious and temperate habits in this city, that they must improve the few remaining months to the best advantage; for, after the incoming of the immortal Fourth, we, the working sisterhood of Manchester, will show what woman can do in this great, heretofore restricted 'commerce of love,' by gallanting around modest youth, making declarations and popping questions."

Counterfeiting on a Large Scale in Ohio. Implication of well known Citizens.

A regular counterfeiting league, composed of gangs located in Cleveland, Cincinnati and other portions of Ohio, has been discovered by the Police, through a stool pigeon. Many well known citizens, including three police officers, are said to be actively engaged in the nefarious business. The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 14th says:

The names of the gangs and their principal places of congregating were named, as well as the method of obtaining "copy," and becoming an adept in this species of crime. It was stated that gangs were in Columbus and Sandusky, in both of which cities arrests, upon information received from Young, have been made, and the parties committed to jail, for their final trial in the criminal courts. In this city, no arrests have yet been made, but we learn that the necessary steps are being taken to make an extensive haul. Officer Williams and his "stool pigeon," upon what had been told the latter by Young and others, went to an old wooden water station house on the L. M. Railroad, this side of Polktown, and there found boxed up sheets of signed and unsigned counterfeit bills, cut and uncut, of denominations ranging from \$1 to \$20, on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, State Bank of Ohio, Bank of Kentucky, State Bank of Indiana, and Banks in N. York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia. The total amount found was not far from thirty thousand dollars. There was also two plates to print the \$1's Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the \$2's, State Bank of Indiana. The money is well executed and well calculated to deceive.

Melancholy Case of Crime. In the Bucks County Court of Quarter Sessions on Tuesday last, Henry Carver a wealthy farmer of near sixty years of age, and the father of a family of grown up children, was placed upon his trial for the petty larceny of stealing corn from his own tenants. The offence was fully proven upon him, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. He will be sentenced to-day. The trial produced an intense excitement, and the court room was densely crowded during its progress.—The prisoner was defended by able counsel, who in his defence produced the lease made between him as the landlord, and the prosecutor his tenants, in which there was an interlineation made by his son who drew it up, and who is a member of the Bar, calculated to justify, and give a right to the landlord to the taking away of the corn at any time before a division of it should be made between the contracting parties. This interlineation the prosecution contended had been surreptitiously inserted by the son in order to save his father from a merited punishment. If this were so, it should be charitably regarded as that filial affection, which in time of sorrow might tempt an honorable man to save the parent who gave him birth from that deep degradation which would necessarily follow upon a conviction, and inevitably entail its miseries upon his unhappy family. Why one reared from childhood under the auspices of the descendants of William Penn, a sect whose discipline inculcates the strictest integrity, and whose lifetime had been passed in a community whose honesty is proverbial; should now in the sunset of existence fall into the meshes of vice we may not explain; but it does prove most forcibly the truth of the old axiom, that

"The purest treasure mortal times afford, Is spotless reputation; that away, Men are but gilded loam or painted clay."

Of what avail now, are all the petty meanness of a long life to him? or what gain the close sordidness which gave him wealth and position? when character is gone—reputation blasted, and the blessings of peace and of mind which hovered o'er his household are banished forever. It is a mournful lesson to all. Let the mantle of charity enrobe his errors, and their just retribution.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

The following is Mr. Foust's bill, as it passed the House of Representatives. An Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale-house, beer-house or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drunk on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one half of which shall be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to the guardians of the poor of the city or county in which suit is brought, or in counties having no guardians of the poor, then to the overseers of the poor of the township, ward, or borough, in which the offence was committed, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt brought in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the guardians of the poor, (or for the overseers of the poor of the township, ward, or borough, as the case may be), as for the person suing: Provided, That when any prosecutor is himself a witness on any trial under the provisions of this section, then the whole penalty or forfeiture shall be paid to the guardians or overseers as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the civil penalties imposed by the last preceding section, for a violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, in any criminal court in this Commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court; and upon being twice convicted, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit any license he may have for selling the aforesaid liquors.

Homicide in Orange County.

On Friday night the 9th inst., a drunk fellow named Eli Millsbaugh was killed by the son of a tavern-keeper, named Querean, in the town of Montgomery, Orange County. Millsbaugh was ordered to leave the bar-room when the hour for closing arrived, but refused, and used offensive language. Querean removed him by force, and upon his offering resistance, jumped upon and beat and kicked him until life was extinct. The assailant had not been arrested at last accounts.

Mechanics and Laborers.

The following act for the protection of mechanics and laborers was passed by the Legislature of this State, in April last, and though of great importance to that class of our citizens for which it is intended, is now, for the first, being published by the newspaper press:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all assignments of property, whether real or personal, which shall hereafter be made by any person or persons, or chartered companies, to trustees or assigns, on account of inability at the time of the assignment, to pay his or their debts, the wages of minors, mechanics and laborers employed by such person or persons, or chartered company, shall be the first preferred and paid by such trustees or assigns, before any other creditor or creditors of the assignor: Provided, That any one claim thus preferred shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

Rents in New York.

The New York Times of the 12th, speaking of rents and real estate, says: The posters "70 LET" were never so numerous in this city as since the 1st of February. During the extreme depression of 1841-2 they were as numerous, perhaps, in proportion to the population and number of buildings. The May moving will be a busier time than usual, from present appearances. It will leave more tenements vacant than usual, unless landlords come to their proper senses meanwhile. They may possibly calculate that because money grows easier in Wall street, the times will be better—much more encouraging to ambitious young jobbers, and aspiring young housekeepers—by the month of May. But they were never more mistaken. Money grows easy mainly because enterprise languishes; because trade has been cut short; because five and eight thousand dollar Broadway rents are to be abandoned, and because the business public have been brought to a realizing sense of the folly of sustaining a fictitious state of values, and an unreal fabric of what has been facetiously called a high state of prosperity.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who has lately been in Washington, draws the following laconic picture of that metropolis:

Washington stinks with corruptions.—I shall leave to-morrow. If I stay any longer I shall be brought up. To pretend to be honest here is an affectation of singularity that becomes annoying.

Luckily for the continuance of the Government, all the people that go to Washington are not as sensitive as our correspondent.

Texas papers state that the appearances indicate an early spring, and that the farmers are already making preparations for the coming crop.

Tampering with Jurors.

A case was tried lately before Judge Jones, in Berks county, which may do some good to reported by the press generally, and we condense a statement that it may be understood:

Commonwealth vs. John D. Kauffman. This was an indictment of embezzlement, or attempting to improperly influence a jurymen. The case was one determining the annual value of a farm, in which Jacob Forney was plff. Lydia Forney—the mother-in-law of John S. Kauffman, was deft—the defendant asserting it was worth \$600. Kauffman remarked with a view of two of the jurors, standing by the Court House, hearing it, that he would not give one hundred a year for it. For this he is found guilty of the charge preferred. The judge gave this wide application of the law in such cases.

From the moment that the name of the Juror is announced in the papers, yes, from the time it is drawn from the wheel, his person is consecrated to the purpose of justice. The law draws around him an invisible cordon which no man may pass but at his peril. It is as complete the moment he is selected as when he is impeached.

This institution is attacked by any attempt to influence or prejudice a jury. The defendant in this case is charged with such an attempt. To speak of a case accidentally in the presence of jurors without knowing their character is no offence; but if the defendant knew they were jurors, and knowingly used language in their hearing calculated to influence their verdict, the offence is complete. No one is permitted to speak to or at a juror. It will not do to sit down in a tavern and discuss a case in hearing of jurors although not a word may be addressed to them. Any attempt to influence their minds is an offence in the eye of the law, and punishable.

At the same court another case was tried which may serve to illustrate the liability of corporations for duty in their officers. The plaintiff owned a house in Exeter township, near the railroad, which was set on fire by sparks from a locomotive on a windy day in August, 1854.—The court charged that if caution had not been observed proportionate to danger, the Company was liable for the neglect of its agent, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

New Judicial District.

We learn from the Wayne and Susquehanna county papers that an effort is being made to organize a new judicial district, to be composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, and that part of Luzerne soon to be set off into a new county, or Wyoming. Should this be done, Judge Jessup will doubtless fill the judicial chair. A more competent man could not be found.

Scene in Congress.

Mr. Boeck said he alluded to the fact that there would be a majority of Know Nothings in the next Congress. Mr. Sellers replied—whatever the gentleman might say, the Know Nothings knew enough to preserve the integrity and purity of the government, and they would never make the admission the gentleman made, that the funds by remaining in the Treasury would be diverted to corrupt purposes. We shall ascertain obtain the possession of the government as there is a Heaven, and we will administer it with purity, without the smell of fire on our garments. The gentleman from Virginia might talk as much as he pleased about the Know Nothings, but they will restore the government to its original purity.

Morgan Found.

The Masonic Mirror publishes a rather curious story, to the effect that Morgan, who it was alleged, was murdered by the Freemasons for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna, in Turkey.—That he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged in teaching the English language. The authority given for this report is Mr. Joseph A. Bloom.

According to the Mirror, this man Bloom met Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whom the latter gave a detailed account of his adventures. It is stated that he left the country in the ship Mervine, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna, and belonged to Langdon & Co. The Captain's name of the Mervine was Welch.

The election in the city of Philadelphia to fill a vacancy resulted as follows:

Whig and Am. Dem. 15,513 13,171. Majority for Pratt, Whig and Am., 2,342.

The election of Mr. Pratt, in Philadelphia, to the State Senate, gives the American party a majority of one in the Senate.

A NOVEL INVENTION.—The Philadelphia Ledger describes a steam engine without a boiler in operation in that city. The steam is generated by the skillful injection of water alternately into two eastern cylinders, five or six inches in diameter, kept red hot in the midst of the fire. Five horse is represented to be the power of this engine. It is small in size, simple in construction and is used with safety.—As yet the invention is but an experiment, though this particular machine, so far, works well.

NOT CORRECT.—The statement that all letters have to be pre-paid since the first of January. The bill of Mr. Olds, containing such a clause, passed the House but was lost in the Senate.

Specimens of Humanity.—One of the novelties in London, as an exhibition, are a man, woman and child, of the tribe of Niam-Niams, or tailed people, from Central Africa. Dr. Sexton lectured on them before crowds of visitors, three times a day. Ladies are not admitted.

How Much this Country Owe.

It is a favorite boast of Americans that their Government is almost the only one in civilized world which is not deeply plunged in debt. So far as it relates to the United States, in its Federal capacity, it is well founded. But so far as it relates to the one and thirty Commonwealths of which the nation is composed, it is an absolute absurdity, since the majority of these latter are deeply if not extricably, in debt. We hear this bit of braggadocio so frequently that it is worth while to devote a few moments to showing its folly.

In England, France, Austria, and all other consolidated nations, there is but one exchequer to meet every want of Government.—There is, consequently, but one national debt. When we say that Great Britain owes nearly eight hundred million pounds, or four thousand million of dollars, the whole story is told. But if we should assert that the entire debt of the United States was less than sixty millions, we should be apt to mislead the reader. For the Federal Government, which is what is technically meant by the term United States, having only circumscribed powers, is not, and never can be, made liable for the principal share of the expenses of maintaining order and dispensing law among the people at large, most of this burden falling on the separate members of the Confederacy. To give a correct idea of the real indebtedness of the nation, therefore, we must include the debts of the several States.

Now the total indebtedness of the various Commonwealths is about \$221,000,000, divided among twenty-seven States, four being so fortunate as to owe nothing, viz:—New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware and Florida. Of these twenty-seven, the debts of seven are under \$1,000,000 apiece. Maryland, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania, are the States most deeply in debt. The largest absolute debt is that of our own State, which is over \$40,000,000 the lowest is that of New Jersey, which is but \$71,000.

The heaviest debt, in proportion to that of the population, is the debt of Maryland, exceeding \$15,000,000, in a population of five hundred and eighty-two thousand, bond and free. The debt of Virginia, though but little greater numerically than that of N. York—the one being \$26,000,000 and the other \$24,000,000—is more than twice as heavy relative, the population being less than half, while the general resources of the State are greatly inferior. The entire debt of the nation, estimating the Federal debt as well as that of the State, exceeds \$275,000,000.

But this still fails to give an accurate idea of the total indebtedness of our country. In Europe, if we except England, most public works are constructed by the Government, so that the national debt includes the cost of the principal railroads, canals and turnpikes. But in the United States, with the exception of the Pennsylvania State works, and those of a few other Commonwealths, all such improvements are owned by private corporations. Now the aggregate cost of the principal of these works is computed to be \$1,000,000,000, of which \$600,000,000 alone are invested in railroads. Consequently, if we would arrive at the true indebtedness of these United States, we must add the amount of this description of securities to the amount of the State and Federal ones. Twelve hundred millions are, therefore, about what we owe—a very respectable sum, it must be acknowledged; especially for a nation but eighty years old.

To give an entirely just idea of the subject, however, we must remind the reader that a chief part of this debt is attributable to the fact that we are a new country, three fourths of those millions having been spent in developing our resources.

Considering the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of America; considering, also, the indomitable energy of our people; considering the favorable position we occupy for conducting the commerce of the world, this debt, enormous as it seems, is comparatively little, or would be, if we were always as prudent and thrifty as we are enterprising.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Can Dram Shops be Abolished?

If dram shops cannot be abolished, then there is no truth in religion, no hope for society.—And what is our religion good for if it is incompetent to deliver us from so dreadful a corrupter and destroyer? If it will not save us on earth, what reason have we to think it will save us in heaven?

Religion will abolish dram shops.—False religion will only let them alone: true religion will sweep them from the land. If they are not swept away it will be because there is no religion in the land, or rather it will be because our Christianity is counterfeit. Show us the professor who cares less for the abolition of dram shops than for the building of meeting houses and churches, and we will show you a counterfeit Christian.

Talk of the impossibility to put down dram shops! We may as well say there is no God. We may all as well say that men are wronged, and ruined from the necessity of the case. We may as well cast our Bibles in the flames and burn up our statutes and constitutions with them, as to act upon the belief that there is no escape from the dram shops. We may put down dram shops if we have a heart to put them down and will engage heartily in the work.

If we don't put down the dram shops we are a ruined people. Life is no longer desirable. If dram shops are not put down, they must live upon the blood of our industry and fortunes.—So long as we do not put them down, of course we shall be punished by the immolation of our children and friends. God will not consent that we endure them but scourge us.

A gentleman in Detroit has a pair of reindeers, which he drives about like horses.

Major Generals of the Pennsylvania Militia.

- 1st Division—Philadelphia—Robert Patterson. 2d Division—Bucks, Delaware and Montgomery counties—Paul Appleback. 3d Division—Chester and Lancaster counties—Thomas S. Bell. 4th Division—York and Adams counties—Jacob S. Stahle. 5th Division—Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin counties—Wm. H. Keim. 6th Division—Schuylkill, Monroe and Carbon counties—Geo. C. Wyncoop. 7th Division—Northampton and Lehigh counties—David Laury. 8th Division—Morthumberland and Union counties—Wm. H. Kase. 9th Division—Columbia, Wyoming and Luzerne counties—Francis L. Bowman. 10th Division—Susquehanna and Wayne counties—Alex. H. Parham. 11th Division—Lycoming, Clinton and Potter counties—no return. 12th Division—Clarion, McKean, Elk and Forest counties—R. B. Bell. 13th Division—Bradford, Tioga and Sullivan counties—Jas. P. Magill. 14th Division—Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Clearfield counties—John C. Watson. 15th Division—Cumberland, Franklin and Perry counties—Edward Armour. 16th Division—Bedford, Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Fulton counties—A. H. Coffroth. 17th Division—Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Greene counties—Jas. Coulter. 18th Division—Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson counties—Wm. Larimer, jr. 19th Division—Butler, Beaver, Mercer and Lawrence counties—W. W. Taylor. 20th Division—Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren counties—John Kilpatrick.

The officers of the first division above the rank of Captain are as follows:

- FIRST BRIGADE—PHILADELPHIA CITY. Brigadier General—George Cadwalader. Brigade Inspector—Peter Rodgers. First Regiment of Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel, C. F. Hupfeld, jr.; Major, John T. Riley. First Regiment of Infantry—Colonel, A. P. Hesser; Lieutenant Colonel, Geo. P. Weaver; Major, Charles Wilhelm. SECOND BRIGADE—PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY. Brigadier General—Wm. F. Small. Brigade Inspector—Issachar Pugh. First Regiment Volunteers, Philadelphia county—Colonel, Joseph M. Bennett; Lieutenant Colonel, James Harvey; Major, John F. Staunton. Second Regiment Volunteers, Philadelphia county—Colonel, Patrick W. Conroy; Lieutenant Colonel, James Harvey; Major, Thomas Ryan. First Rifle Battalion—Major, Jonathan Eggleton. First Artillery Battalion—Major, Geo. McCullen. Battalion of Cavalry—Major, Charles Thompson Jones.

THIRD BRIGADE—PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

- Brigadier General—Wm. M. Reilly. Brigade Inspector—Henry W. Graeff; Colonel, Edward H. Grant; Lieutenant Colonel, Jo. Severns; Major, Joseph L. Smith.

The Militia of Three States.—The States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, the three most commercial and manufacturing Commonwealths in the Union, and which contain the three Commercial cities, show as follows as regards their citizen soldiery:

Uniformed Militia. Unorganized. Pennsylvania, - 16,663 300,000 New York, - - 20,000 not stated. Massachusetts, - 7,026 135,243

Here we have in these three States a total of 43,689 men of all arms, regularly organized and disciplined for active service.

Punishment of Swindlers.—Hon. D. S. Gregory, Jr., has introduced into New Jersey Legislature a supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes, which produces for the severe punishment of the swindlers who plunder their victims by means of the ball, cup and safe operations. It is usual for the sharpers in New York to inveigle strangers from that city to Jersey City or Hoboken, where they can more safely effect their schemes.

Presidential.

The list of aspirants for Presidential nomination in 1856, is becoming very formidable, indeed. In Pennsylvania we have James Buchanan, and Jacob Broome; in New York, W. L. Marcy, Gen. John E. Wool, Millard Fillmore, George Law, W. H. Seward, Gerret Smith, Frederick Douglass and Rev. A. L. Brown; in New Hampshire, Franklin Pierce; in Massachusetts, Caleb Cushing, Edward Everett, John P. Hale and W. Lloyd Garrison; in Delaware, John M. Clayton; in Texas, Gen. Sam Houston and Thos. Rusk; in Michigan, Lewis Cass; in Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas; in Ohio, S. P. Chase and Joshua R. Giddings; in Missouri, Thos. H. Benton; in New Jersey, R. F. Stockton; in Virginia, R. M. T. Hunter, Henry A. Wise and Wm. C. Rivers; in Tennessee, John Bell; in Kentucky, Garret Davis and John J. Crittendon; in North Carolina, Kenneth Raynor; and in Mississippi, Jefferson Davis. This list contains men of every variety of opinions on the subject of National politics, and each of whom would no doubt consider himself highly honored by turning up "trump" in the race. We may, ere long, have other names to add to the catalogue of aspirants.

Blooded Horses Sold at Auction.

The Charleston Standard notices the sale of the following horses at auction, which took place on Friday last: Ellen Evans, \$100; John Hopkins, \$240; Nat Black, \$1500; Garret Davis, \$480; Shark Colt, \$225.