



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

People's State Convention.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of this Commonwealth, attached to the People's Party, and all voters who are opposed to the unjust, unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send Delegates, equal in number to their several representations in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, June 8th, 1859, at 10 A. M., to nominate Candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman. WILLIAM B. MANN, Secretary. April 14, 1859.

Odd Fellows Hall Clothing Store.

We would call the attention of the public to the stock of Ready Made Clothing, et cetera, recently opened by M. M. Burnet, Esq. at his establishment, in the Odd Fellows Hall building.

Mr. Burnet has just returned from the city with an extensive assortment of ready made clothing of all kinds and qualities, with prices to suit the pockets of all; and after having fully examined his stock, we are confident the public will here be furnished with goods amply worth all the money paid for them. Mr. Burnet also has a choice variety of Cloths, in the piece, of all descriptions, ready to be made up to order, by the best workmen the country produces. As Mr. B. employs none but first class workmen, a good fit is a thing of inevitable certainty.

If the citizens of Monroe County wish a good suit, or any part of one, worth all the money they pay for it, we would advise them to patronize home enterprise, and give Mr. B. a call, rather than go further and fare worse.

Shocking Accident.

A sad accident occurred in this Borough on Sunday evening last, resulting in the painful death of a young girl. A daughter of Mr. DAVID KELLER, when passing through the house rapidly with a large fluid lamp in her hand, spilt some fluid over the top, as is supposed, which ignited, and instantly set her clothes on fire. Being clad in light material, the flames rapidly spread, and the poor girl frightened and in agony, imprudently rushed out of doors before any of the inmates of the house could assist her. The passage through the air augmented the flames and enveloped her person in one complete blaze. A number of persons were standing on the side walk in front of the house, and at the Hotel opposite, at the time, who instantly rushed to the rescue, and commenced tearing the blazing garment from her, but the fire had reached such an ascendancy, that before this could be accomplished, the most of her garments were literally burned from her person.

An attempt was made when the girl first appeared out of doors, to smother the flames; many of the men tearing off their coats for that purpose, but it was too late. She was carried into the house, where she died about three o'clock the next morning. The girl's name was Susan Martha Jane, aged 13 years 6 months and 6 days.

The whole time from the first appearance of the girl in the street, until she fell upon the ground, was not over one minute. The flames during that time gleamed up and illuminated the whole street, and the scene is described by eye-witnesses as horrible beyond description.

The accident occurred about 8 o'clock in the evening, while a portion of the family was at church. We understand that the lamp was not broken, but that the fire was communicated to the contents by means of some defect in the lamp, the top part being loose.

A number of gentlemen were more or less burned in their attempts to extinguish the flames. Among the most severely injured is Mr. Thos. Adams, the benevolent and gentlemanly daguerrean artist, who has been sojourning with us, for a short time in pursuit of his calling. Mr. A.'s hands were very badly burned.

This is another warning to people to be careful in the use of fluid lamps. Such accidents, though happening very frequently, yet because their scene is distant and the parties unknown, are apt to affect us too little; but here is one which brings the admonition home to us, with fearful force. Parents cannot be too careful in the use of such lamps, and if they will persist in the use of them, they should not under any consideration, trust them in the hands of children, nor suffer them to be carried about the house.

Mr. Thomas J. Albright, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to a third class clerkship in the General Land Office.

Strangers who have visited Easton are often heard to say, how neat and pretty the children are dressed, but on paying a visit to the extensive establishment of R. C. PYLE, opposite the old Easton Bank, the reason why is easily explained. When you look upon the splendid stock of boy's clothing displayed on his counters, the wonder ceases. In styles beautiful; in quality excellent, while in price, lower than the same goods are sold for at any other store in Easton. His stock of ready made and piece goods is the best we have ever seen in Easton. You who have been paying large prices for your clothing, just take a peep in at Pyle's store and have the scales taken from off your eyes. A word to the wise is sufficient.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR:—The last week's Democrat informs me that my last article published in the Jeffersonian, has been replied to by a chosen champion who facetiously signs himself "Hamilton", and we know thereby misrepresents old Hamilton's views, for we believe that she will not remain deaf to the voice of justice which is loudly calling upon her to act.

My article was intended for the special benefit of the Editor of the Democrat, but I cannot find much fault with him, because he has deemed it proper to put the job of replying "out," for I should not like to attempt to reply with such an array of facts staring me in the face. I cannot, however, acquit this "Hamilton" of calumny, because he has attempted to pervert the truth of the case.

He, in the first place, sets out with the assertion that Mr. Keller "misrepresented the Democracy in the late bogus Convention," as he calls it. The fact is our Delegate did not intend to represent such dollar and cent Democrats as the editor of the Democrat and such like "whippersnappers," who say they are placed "on the watch tower of Democracy," for the purpose of lashing honest and sincere Democrats into the harness of this slave-driving administration, for the reason that they have not got gutta purcha enough in their conscience to make themselves believe that the treacherous Lecompton Democracy, is all right. Our Delegate did precisely what his friends desired he should, and his conduct meets with our entire approbation.

This "Hamilton" goes on to advise this Postmaster, to "call aloud and spare not, and particularly those who make no balk at changing their coats three or four times a year."

This is a clear intimation that our Delegate has changed his coat three or four times, because he repudiates, with every sincere and well informed Democrat, this treacherous principle deserting, Lecompton Democracy. There is no changing of coats on the part of the anti-Lecompton Democracy. They stand where they did in 1856, when we all battled against the Republicans in favor of our "favorite son;" and when victory was won, we all heartily rejoiced together, and with full hearts ardently expected good to result from it both to our party and country.—But how sadly were we disappointed when we found our trust had been betrayed by him in whom we had so confidently trusted. Mr. Buchanan had pledged himself to the party, and we had pledged him to the country, to deal honestly and impartially with the vital yet vexed slavery question, which he could have so easily settled, had he been true to his pledges. But he basely deserted them, and left us to answer for his treachery, to which he had made us parties, the best we could. He, not willing to let us peacefully enjoy our own opinions, despotically gave us to understand if we would not follow him in his treachery, we should not look for his favors at his hands; and worse than this, he had his cowardly vassals, who so thickly swarm around the public plunder, set out with the intention of reading us out of the party, because our stomachs were not sufficiently strong to bear the nauseous Lecompton drug. The late Lecompton Democratic Convention met at Harrisburg and nominated Wright and Rowe, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and the Convention being composed of office holders, strongly endorsed the treachery of the National Administration. But our Delegate in the anti-Lecompton Convention voted for the resolution which declares that any man, or set of men who endorse the course of an administration which had thus violated every principle of honor and right, should not receive the support of the anti-Lecompton Democracy of this State. For "Hamilton" to accuse us of turning our coats "three or four times," when we have been entirely consistent with our principles, it becomes decidedly funny when we remember that he is advocating the cause of a man who, in the first place, was a Buchanan man without Lecompton, then became strongly anti-Lecompton, then next he takes down Buchanan, Lecompton and all to save the Post Office. This makes just three turns of the coat. This Bogus "Hamilton" says that he has no doubt that we are rather

sulky over our "unsuccessful patriotism." Had the public plunder had more charms for us than consistency and right with an approving conscience, we certainly would have been swarming around the Lecompton carcases with the Post Masters and such men as his advocate, for our share too, of the stinking meat.

There are other points to which I wish to reply, but my article is growing long, and I will consequently await an other opportunity.

ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRAT. M. Smithfield, May, 1859.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a plain farmer and unaccustomed to mangle in the political discussions of the day, but the omnipotent influence of the press extends even to this isolated spot, and furnishes me with subject matter for reading, and with food for reflection. Even here I can read and think, and I believe that every honest man, who reads the papers and digests what he reads, must entertain the same opinions in regard to the great questions of the day, that I do.

I have from the outset regarded with indignation the attempts which have been made to perpetrate fraud upon the people of Kansas,—frauds, countenanced and fostered by Executive authority. I believe it is the right,—the exclusive right of the people of Kansas, and of every other territory and State in the Union, to manage their own domestic and internal affairs in their own way, free from the coercion and control of Congress, or of any other outside influence. If the majority of the people of any State or territory wish the institution of Slavery to exist within the limits of that State or territory, let it exist; but if on the contrary they regard Slavery, as it is, as a curse to the land that tolerates it, then, why I ask should Congress force it upon them; or upon what principle of justice, or what clause of the Constitution, can the advocates of such a measure, lay claim to such authority.

This is the doctrine that receives the sanction of every honest and intelligent citizen; and because President Buchanan has repudiated this doctrine; because he has not scrupled to degrade himself from the position of President of a free Republic, to that of a Southern Slave Driver; because neither love of country, gratitude for the high trust confided to him by his countrymen, nor common self respect and decency, could all combine to save him from selling himself, as other slaves have before been sold, to Southern owners, because James Buchanan has done this, he deserves to be contemned, despised, and scourged by every true citizen who has the interest of his country at heart.

But what is most singular, is, that some men of honest intentions, whose own convictions of right and justice, force them to acknowledge the truth of the doctrine as I have laid it down, yet say that we ought to uphold the President in his abhorred and iniquitous course, because forsooth, he is the President of the Democratic Party,—a creature of their making, and it is therefore the duty of that party to stand by their off-spring, no matter what his sins may be. Away with such a doctrine as this! If some double faced, treacherous scoundrel worms himself into your confidence, and you make him your confidential clerk, give him the secrets of your whole business, and the handling of all your money; and he betrays your confidence, and squanders your property, would you feel yourself bound to look calmly on while he robs you, and profess admiration at his dexterity, simply because he is a creature of your own making; you have given him his office, and must therefore support him in whatever he does! No, you would act as every master would, under such circumstances, punish the servant for his breach of confidence, and refuse, over afterwards to trust him. These are precisely the relative situations of Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party; and the Anti-Lecompton faction of the Democratic party is now doing as it behoves an injured and betrayed employer to do. The "Monroe Democrat," like most other journals edited by Post Masters, manifests more fidelity to its employer, Mr. Buchanan, than Mr. Buchanan manifests to his employer, the Democratic party: because if the Monroe Democrat should refuse to do the dishonest work of its master, Mr. Buchanan, as Mr. Buchanan has refused to do the honorable work laid out for him by the Democratic party, the sagacious Editor of that Journal is fully aware that he would have his delinquent head clipped off, in less time than the dominant faction of the Democratic party will require to clip off the head of Mr. Buchanan.

These remarks have been suggested by reading articles in the Jeffersonian and Monroe Democrat, over the signatures of "Anti-Lecompton Democrat" and "Hamilton." In the article signed Hamilton, (which, by the way, smacks very strongly of the latitude of Stroudsburg) the writer says; "I am proud to say that my neighbors and myself highly approve the independence you evinced; characteristic as it was of a true and faithful sentinel on the

watch tower of Democracy." This sentence refers to an attack made by the Democrat upon "an individual for misrepresenting the Democracy of the 10th Legion, in the late bogus convention."—Then an individual is to be attacked, and have his personal character impeached, for a difference in political sentiments! and Hamilton and his neighbors are "proud" of the achievement. A noble achievement, truly, to steal upon a man like a thief in the dark, and slich his character away from him, because he went where he chose, upon his own business, and paid his own expenses. That this course may be "characteristic" of the Monroe Democrat, may be true, but that it is characteristic of the Democratic Party, we cannot believe, nor do we believe that Hamilton's "neighbors" sanction such a proceeding. Yours Respectfully, POCOCONO.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of the Pure and Undeified Democracy of Monroe County!!!

Pursuant to a call published in the Monroe Democrat, the good Democrats of this County are generally supposed to have assembled at the Court House, on Monday Evening last, though what the precise object of the aforesaid assembling was, does not, and, alas! never will appear.

As the sonorous tones of the Court house bell struck upon the evening air, eleven dusky forms were seen to turn the corner, and wend their silent and mysterious way toward the Court House: in their wake followed a large concourse of boys, actuated by motives of curiosity.

After the lapse of half an hour, we too, moved by curiosity, betook our way to the scene of action, to witness the modus operandi of saving the country. We found the Court House filled with a large number of anti-Lecomptonites, who had come for the same laudable purpose; and the aforesaid eleven Buchananites, behind the scenes. We waited fifteen minutes, for the show to commence: the anti-Lecompton spectators waited fifteen minutes for the show to commence. The show didn't commence; but unbroken and primal silence reigned. Three quarters of an hour, and the country not yet saved! The patience of the spectators was exhausted;—the candle was fast going out, so the spectators took the hint, and went out too, leaving the eleven actors, a few desperate confederates, the boy who snuffed the candle, and a stub-tailed black dog, in doleful silence behind them.

Alarmed at the prospect, the most desperate of the showmen, arose and moved "De appointment of a Committee on Resolutions." The Committee was appointed, and sent up stairs to seek consolation, leaving seven men in the arena including the President and Secretaries; and a half dozen scattered among the vacant benches outside, who had come with extra tight boots on, expressly to do the cheering.—It was finally suggested that Ex Senator Walton should wile away the loneliness of the hour, while the "Committee" was absent, by making a noise. The Honorable gentlemen "fresh from the mint" concluded to make a noise, so he got up and spoke his speech in substance as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALTON

MR. President and Fellow-Citizens:

I don't feel much inclined to speak tonight (coughs). We are on the eve of another Presidential campaign; a time that just precedes the election of a chief Magistrate, and of a Governor, and it behooves us to be up and doing. (expectorates) Mr. President; we are confident that the present administration will be looked back upon as one equal if not superior to any that has preceded it. (sneezes) Sir; where I ask is the government that can now rank with ours, notwithstanding the difficulties it has had to overcome! (oratorical pause) Sir; (violent gesticulation) Where is the government like ours? We have gone on prospering and to prosper for many years.—We sit now under our own vine and fig tree with none to molest nor make us afraid. (scripture) Our government is a great government, it is inferior to none; it is superior to all. (expectorates violently) And, Gentlemen, we should be cheered by the reflection that a most all the time our Government has prospered under the rule of the Democratic Party. (ejects a chew of the weed) Gentlemen, as I said before, I don't feel much inclination to speak to-night. (sits down).—The thick leather boots among the vacant benches now made their presence manifest, and broke the ghostly stillness, with a racket about equal to that made by a one dog power churning machine.

The "Committee" now returned to the great relief of all present who began to indulge in superstitious fears, and whose thoughts instinctively reverted to childhood stories of spooks, hob-goblins, and witches.

The "Committee" reported a number of original resolutions, which the reader if he is curious in such matters, can collect from any of the administration journals, that have been published within three years; as the same words have been used to fill up the programme of every administration fizzle that has come off within that time.

At this juncture the patience and courage of even the thick leather-boots gave way, and they made a rush en masse for the door, leaving the devoted Elvess in the sepulchral shades behind; who sagely concluded that it was time to adjourn, and consequently a motion to that effect was unanimously carried.

ARGUS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The May Term commenced on Monday. But little was done, except receiving the returns of the Constables and Justices of the Peace, and charging the Grand Jury. At noon Judge Barrett was taken violently ill, and the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday: The Judge is no better this morning—is confined to his bed, and under medical treatment. A number of unimportant matters were attended to, before the Associate Judges, and one case of larceny was tried. The prisoner, Smith, a German, was charged in the indictment with stealing a silver lever watch of the value of \$15 from the prosecutor. On account of an oversight on the part of the prosecution, the proof elicited failed to sustain the indictment in the description of the watch; although a watch was proved to have been taken by the defendant, there was no proof of a silver lever watch having been stolen. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly, of not guilty.

At noon the Court adjourned until Wednesday morning, and both Juries were discharged.

Wednesday: Judge Barrett on the Bench this morning, though looking rather ill. The argument List was taken up, and a few unimportant applications disposed of. A number of Attorneys who had come from a distance, having left on Tuesday, for home, on account of the Judge's indisposition it became necessary to postpone the argument of several cases until next term. At 11 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 2 P. M. The Term will probably close on Friday.—We understand that Judge Burnside is expected here upon that day.

A Woman Murdered.

On Tuesday morning last, a woman by the name of Nancy Campbell, residing at Jamestown, near Summit Hill, immediately below the Second Switch of the Switch-Back Rail Road, was most cruelly murdered by one James Rehil, who had been employed at the Jamestown mines.

It appears that Rehil called at the house of Campbell, about three o'clock in the morning, drunk, and that after some quarrelling about a paper of tobacco, he laid down on the floor and slept. At the proper time Campbell went to work but Rehil either remained about the house, or in the neighborhood. Between the hours of nine and ten in the morning he was seen with a bar of iron about a yard or more in length, striking against the door from the outside, and at last the door opened—whether forced open by him, or whether Nancy opened it from the inside is not known, but from the manner in which he used the bar of iron, and judging from the marks he left on the door, it is probable that it was forced by him. Some noise was made by the parties, (no others were in the house at this time) and very soon both, Mrs Campbell and Rehil were seen coming out having hold of each other, and in their struggle gradually moved to the other end of the house, in the yard, where he was seen giving her two blows, on the second of which she dropped to the ground, giving a yell and loud moan as she fell. Mr. James McLean and others immediately came over from the Coal Breaker, and found the woman with her skull badly broken and without moving a muscle, but still breathing. She was immediately carried into the house, and Dr. Obl of Summit Hill sent for, but who, of course, could do nothing for her. She lived about four or five hours. The hole in her head is about three inches long, and some pieces of the skull were found in the body of the brain.

In the evening the following Jury was summoned by Wm. McKeever, Esq., to hold an inquest over the body: Nathan Patterson, (foreman), James McLean, Joseph McMurtrie, Alex. Miller, E. T. Conner, A. J. Wintersteen, B. F. Kleppinger, Thomas Long, John S. Line, Mr. Ward, E. H. Rauch, and one accidentally omitted in taking the list, who examined the following witnesses, from whom the above facts were ascertained: James Campbell, Nancy Dooran, Rosa Dungan and Dominick O'Donnell. The Jury found in their verdict that deceased came to her death by blows received from the hands of James Rehil, with a bar of iron.

Rehil, immediately after striking the woman down left the premises and walked down the Rail Road, to Breaker No. 6, where after showing some resistance, with an open knife, he was arrested by constable McKee of Summit Hill, and taken before Squire McKeever for a hearing, who committed him to the care of Sheriff Riegler.

Both, the prisoner and deceased are natives of Ireland. The deceased is about 30 years of age, and leaves two small children living.

The trial of Rehil, will probably take place at our next Court, commencing Monday the 30th of May inst.—Mauch Chunk Gazette.

The Chester County Meeting.

The Chester County Times, in speaking of the recent People's meeting held in that County, says: "All the old differences seemed to have been forgotten, and looked upon as disagreements that were passed. The officers were selected from those who had differed on the Congressional question last fall, and the best feeling seemed to prevail throughout."

THE POPE COMING.—Advices from Washington informs us that letters have been received there from high sources, announcing the prevalence of rumors in Italy, that the Pope may be obliged to fly for refuge to this country. Our Ministers at Rome and Naples are said to speak of this contingency as highly probable.

A Western editor defines a Republican to be one "who fears the Lord, and can write a legible hand without running his tongue out."

Taxation in Newark is 95 cents to the \$100.

Loco Foco Economy.—Another of those "Leaks."

The regular pay of the Marine Band, Washington, independent of the cost of their subsistence, quarters, clothing, ect., is about \$6000 a year. But the act of August 18, 1856, gives them \$1200 a year extra for performing at the President's House and the Capitol, that act which allows \$4 per month extra to the band "as long as they shall perform at the public ground," is so liberally construed as to pay them \$100 per month for every month in the year, whether they so perform or not. The Government is also taxed for the line of omnibuses to carry them to and from the public grounds, as well as for the purchase of instruments, ect: This band renders almost no service to the Government, and are maintained and supported at the public expense, while nearly all their time is devoted to military and other parades, balls, ect., for which they are extravagantly paid.—Syracuse Journal.

Returning Pike's Peak Miners.

The St. Joseph correspondent of The Democrat notices the arrival at that place of 100 Pike's Peakers, who give deplorable accounts of mining prospects and suffering on the Plains. It is estimated that 20,000 men are now on their way, all or most of whom, destitute of money and the necessities of life, are perfectly reckless. Desperate threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and other towns, in consequence of the deception used to induce emigration.—Two thousand men are reported fifty miles west of Omaha in a starving condition. Some of the residents of Plattsmouth have closed up their business and fled, fearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, May 18.

The Rocky Mountain News of April 23, the first paper published in the mining region, is received. It contains voluminous gold news, all of a favorable character.

Double Execution at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, May 20 The two men, Jacobi and Evans, who were convicted of the murder of their wives, expiated their crimes on the gallows at the county jail this afternoon.—The drop fell at 2 o'clock P. M. The execution was a strictly private one, there being no military present. As few persons were admitted within the jail yard as possible, and the crowd which gathered outside was not large in number.

Jacobi declined making any speech, but Evans spoke for an hour and a half, declaring his innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. The dying struggles of both of the men were very severe.

THE WAR IN EUROPE, if it gets fairly set going will beat anything yet recorded in the destruction of human life. Science has been at work in getting up guns that kill, at any distance and with unerring certainty. And now the celebrated chemist, Dr. Lardner writes to the London Times describing compounds called in chemistry by the very euphonious name, "kakodyl," of which arsenic is one of the constituents, which, on exploding, not only diffuse exhalations which render the surrounding atmosphere so fetid as to be absolutely insufferable in respiration, but to impart to it also qualities which are poisonous in the most deadly degree. These compounds being eminently volatile, explode spontaneously when exposed to the air. In burning the metallic arsenic, one of their constituents, combining with the oxygen of the air, forms fumes of white arsenic, which, being diffused through the surrounding air, kills all who breathe it. If these agents are introduced, war will become a dangerous amusement. And when defeat means annihilation, nations will be unwilling to risk a conflict.

The Growing Wheat.

From our own observations and the opinions of our most intelligent farmers, the prospect for a heavy crop of wheat could not be better. It is beyond the reach of the fly, and the chances are against its being struck with rust or attacked by the weevil, because of its forwardness, &c. The weather has been most favorable, coming up to the German couplet which runs thus:

"A wet April and cool May, Makes plenty of wheat and hay." [Harrisburg Telegraph]

The heaviest reward ever offered for the detection of crime in this country is that announced by the insurance companies of Boston for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the mechanical bakery in that city some time since.—They have offered \$10,000 for detecting the miscreants.

In the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, six persons were arraigned for murder, viz: William Murphy for killing George Neal; John Sweeney, killing John Park; Samuel H. Cunningham for killing James McCroay; James Bonner and Sarah Bonner, for killing Patrick McGinn; and Catharine Hollinger, for killing her husband, John Hollinger. They all plead not guilty.

A Calf Bewitched.

A calf, two months old, in Chester, South Carolina, became so excited while listening to the music of a brass band, that it began to dance and leap about, and so continued to do as long as the music was kept up, until finally it became as it were frenzied by the excitement; and, after making one or two tremendous bounds, it fell, and died instantly without a struggle. So says a Chester paper.

From the first of January to the 31st of March, over 1000 members have been added to the order of Sons of Temperance in the State of Pennsylvania.—God speed the good cause.