



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, OF CENTER COUNTY.

The People's Convention, which was held at Harrisburg on the 22d ult. did a good work in nominating Col. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre County, for Governor of this State.

The Delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention were instructed by the Convention, to vote for Gen. Simon Cameron, for President.

The Delegates appointed by the Convention from this, the 13th Congressional District, are Charles Albright, William Davis, W. H. Armstrong, and Samuel E. Dimmick.

The Court is in session this week. The Grand Jury we understand have returned true bills against every Landlord and Shopkeeper in the place, except two, for selling liquor to minors.

Proceedings in Court.

Monday February 27. Court convened at the usual hour. Present all the Judges. Judge Barret in charging the Grand Jury, was severe in his strictures against liquor dealers who are accustomed to sell to minors and habitual drunkards.

Tuesday, February 28. The Grand Jury presented a true bill in the following cases, viz: Commonwealth vs Henry Becker, indictment for assault and battery, on oath of David Kresge, prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs Peter Marsh, indictment for selling liquor without license.

Commonwealth vs E. P. Tompkins, indictment for violating liquor law.

The Court directed that Samuel Detrick, Geo W. Brown, and John Kern, Petit Jurors at this term, should not be paid for the day, and also that John Kern pay a fine of \$2, for not appearing in Court at the proper time.

John P. Brock, assignee to Brock, Emery & Co. vs. Mary Keller. This was a feigned issue to test the validity of a judgment given by George B. Keller to Mary Keller.

Wednesday February 29.

The Jury in the above case returned a verdict in favor of defendant.

(To be continued in our next.)

At the last term of the Cumberland County Court, Judge Graham, at the instance of the members of the bar, made an order, requesting the Commissions hereafter to prohibit the publication, in the newspapers, of the names of the jurors. A good idea.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Wonderville, 2d month, 27th. Have we the Salemists amongst us? O, no; there is no one amongst us who believes in witches! We believe there were witches long time ago, and not so long ago either; for we are sure our parents saw them. We recollect well how our mothers were frequently obliged to throw a red hot horse-shoe into their churn to burn out the witches and liberate the butter, so it could "come."

I say we don't believe in witches, for they are all gone long ago—yes, gone—died up and disappeared on a broom stick soon after we came into this world of wonders. But we have distinct recollections of some of them, how they used to assume the form of a big black cat, a little bird, or any animal that might suit their fancy or convenience, in order that they might do the peculiar work of their office upon their subjects, the human family.

Now all gone, but we still claim as a constitutional right—we wouldn't do anything contrary to the constitution—we still claim the privilege to believe in ghosts, and in sights, signs and wonders. We beg leave to be excused from that rule which says, "Every effect must have a cause." That is nothing but book talk and see profess inspiration.

Now you need not produce any of your philosophy to controvert what we say, for we have heard our parents long ago tell us all about these things, and others told them before what they did not see themselves, so that the evidence is beyond a doubt, and we are not going to believe anything else. There were those in those good old times who could do these things, and happy we, they conferred the gift on favored ones of their posterity, and diseases are stayed; the blood from a severed vein looks out to the light but dries on no further; the bruised limb at once assumes its wasted perfection!

POW WOW.

Much has been said of the Eastern "Escalapius" labors for the sick; not one half has yet been told of the indomitable perseverance of this singular man. Imbued with the conviction that Scrofula is the parent of disease, he has been years engaged in searching the boundaries of the earth, for its antidote. With vast labor has he canvassed the products of sea and land, through both continents until he has discovered that combination of remedies which expurgates this human rot and corruption from the system.

Who are the Miserable?

Let the Dyspeptic, who suffers physically and mentally answer. But though he has drunk the very dregs of suffering, relief exists in the Oxygenated Bitters; they are "a cure for all his woes."

Texas News.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. The New Orleans Picayune of Wednesday is received by the Adams Express. The Galveston Citizen of the 17th says that Gov. Houston has transmitted to the President the result of the labors of the Texas Commissioners on the Rio Grande. He says that unless immediate steps are taken for the efficient protection of the frontier of Texas, he will himself move to repel the present invasion, and prevent a recurrence of the measures progressing in and out of Texas, looking to a protectorate in Northern Mexico.

Address to the People of Pennsylvania.

The people of Pennsylvania assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, on the 17th day of the Father of his Country, hereby nominate General SIMON CAMERON for President of the United States.

This act is not done hastily, nor without careful consideration of all its consequences, and of all the issues involved in the present momentous struggle for the highest office in the gift of this great nation.

The reasons which have influenced us in coming to the conclusion we have reached, we now present to our fellow citizens: 1st. General CAMERON is the only man, so far as we can see, of all those now mentioned for the Presidency, who can unite the entire body of people who are opposed, to the present corrupt and disgraceful Administration. That a majority of the nation are opposed to it we fully believe; but there is imminent danger, from the want, not of strength, but of Union, of a failure to elect any man who will be an honor to the country. It is very clear that any candidate who, on the one hand, is considered ultra or extravagant in his views, or who, on the other, would be considered as untrue to those principles of liberty which are the very pulsations of a freeman's heart, could not command the suffrages of the united Opposition.

2. That General CAMERON'S name is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania appears from our action to-day. But the causes of it are not obscure. He has been the early and unwavering friend of every measure calculated to develop the resources of the State and to protect its domestic industry. Not a mile of canal has been dug, nor a section of railroad constructed, in which he has not taken an interest. In bringing the iron and the coal from their mines and making them productive and useful, he has been constantly active, and to no man more than to General CAMERON can we confidently look for the restoration of the cheerful hum of neglected industry in this old Commonwealth, by nature so highly favored.

3. We present General CAMERON to the people as a national man in the best and highest sense. With some persons national character means only subservience to an aristocracy who are content to live in ease on the sweat of the brows of men, whom they look down upon as their inferiors, only made to be perpetually servile. General CAMERON believes in no such nationality. He is a self-made man. He not only believes in free labor in others, but he has exemplified it in his own life.

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cordial friend of the Union and the Constitution, under which it was formed.—But, while upholding those principles, he has never yielded anything to arrogance or assumption. He has calmly maintained the rights of his own State, understanding well that great principle that, if we would have others to respect us, we must respect ourselves.

We ask with confidence, then, in what respect General CAMERON fails of meeting the precise want of this time? Strong as adamant at home; capable of carrying the States esteemed as doubtful in this contest; without one characteristic which is obnoxious to the opposition party in any quarter; a man ever calm, cool, able, clear, successful, patriotic, we ask his nomination by the National Convention as the certain presage of his election by the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the Delegates at large, viz: David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Tilton J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowry.

Resolved, That Gov. James Pollock, and the Hon. Thos. M. Howe, be the Electors at large. Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole country, by fostering sectional excitements and antagonisms, by conniving at schemes of land piracy, and by the ranket corruption diffused throughout all the departments of the government, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people, has disgraced Republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

Resolved, That corruption in the Administration of the general government, combined with federal usurpation, both the delegated rights of the State, and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as justly to excite the most serious apprehensions in the breasts of the intelligent and thoughtful of our citizens for the stability of free institutions, and especially for the maintenance of personal liberty and State-sovereignty.

Resolved, That believing Slavery to be an element of political weakness, and of social infelicity, we are unalterably opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all or any of the United States, is a new and dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, that it is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people.

Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civilization, the humanity, the laws, and the religion of the age; and that the attempt to re-open it is an effort of the powers of darkness to bring again the reign of "Chaos and old Night," which patriots, philanthropists and christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm the reckless extravagance in expenditure which pervades every department of the Federal Government, and the steady and persistent departure from the principles and policy of the founders of our institutions, that the restoration of a system of rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal decency and public morality shall be overthrown.

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce, now as heretofore, the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Resolved, That it does not enter into the scheme of the Opposition party to seek the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, but to leave the amelioration and ultimate abandonment of the system to the moral, religious and economic forces which pertain to the slaveholding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout all the land, among all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and that, consequently, we hold in abhorrence all machinations for disunion, come from whatever source they may.

Resolved, That the threats of disunion in case the Republicans and their affiliates shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress by Democratic members, not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government, free election, and a bold avowal and countenance of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever silence.

Resolved, That while we are now opposed, as we ever have been, to the extension of slavery, we hail the people of the South as brethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of good neighborhood, whenever the passions of different sections of our common country come in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength.

Resolved, That in the enactment of rev-

enue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. That we maintain a devoted attachment to the policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufacturers for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of a donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby request our Representatives to urge the passage of such a law without delay.

Resolved, That the purity and safety of the ballot box must be preserved, and that frauds upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by our opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this Convention most cheerfully recommend to the people of Pennsylvania, Col. ANDREW G. CURTIN, the nominee of this Convention, as a candidate for Governor, and mutually pledge themselves to his support; that on account of his long and proved devotion to the Protection of American Industry, involving the dearest and most material welfare of the people of this Commonwealth, and his earnest fidelity to the interests of the labor of white man, and opposition to the extension of slavery over our Territories, and as a representative of the principle of reform, retrenchment and integrity in the administration of governmental affairs, he is well qualified to receive the suffrages of the people of this central, conservative Commonwealth, which is unalterably and inalienably planted to the maintenance of the Union and the perpetuation of the constitution of the United States in its entire integrity, and according to its ex animo interpretation, and the real sense of its terms and language.

Prevention of Pitting in Small Pox.

A writer in the Medical Times and Gazette says, in regard to this subject, that if the eruption be distinct, the solid stick of nitrate of silver should be applied to the pustule, previously moistened with a little water. If confluent, the concentrated solution of eight scruples to an ounce of distilled water must be applied over the whole surface; if necessary to apply it to the scalp, the hair should be previously removed. The application should be used on the second or third day of the eruption. A case of confluent small pox is related, where no puncture was made, in which the strong solution was applied to the whole of the face and ears; the pustules were immediately arrested, and in nine days the scab had come away from the face without leaving pits. Another writer recommends applying a solution of the nitrate of silver, of the strength of one drachm to an ounce of water, all over the face for ten days or a fortnight, commencing a few days after the eruption makes its appearance; and if there be intense inflammatory action about the head, it may be applied over the scalp, and also to the mouth and fauces.

Parental Sympathy.

Parents express too little sympathy for their children. The effect of this is lamentable.

"How your children love you! I would give the world to have my children so devoted to me!" said a mother to one who did not regard the time given to her children as so much capital wasted. Parents err fatally when they grudge their time necessary for their children's amusement and instruction; for no investment brings so sure and so rich returns.

The child's love is holy; and, if the parent does not fit that love himself, he deserves to lose it, and, in after life, to bewail his property of heart.

The child's heart is full of love, and it must push out toward somebody or something. If the parent is worthy of it, and possesses it, he is blessed, and the child is safe. When the child loves worthy persons, and receives their sympathy, he is less liable to be influenced by the undeserving; for, in his soul, are models of excellence, with which he compares others.

Any person can descend from his chilling dignity, talking familiarly and tenderly with him; and, when the little one wishes help, the parent should come out of his abstractions and cheerfully help him. Then his mind will return to his speculations elastic, and it will not wither. All parents can find a few minutes, occasionally, during the day, to read little stories to the children, and to illustrate the respective tendencies of good and bad feelings. They can talk to them about flowers, birds, trees, about angels, and about God.

They can show interest in their sports, determining the character of them. What is a surer way than this of binding the child to the heart of the parent? When you have made a friend of a child, you may congratulate yourself you have a friend for life.

The course of the democratic party in reference to Slavery, is to be determined in advance of the Charleston Convention by a Committee of democratic Senators, viz: Messrs. Green, Bigler, Fitch, Gwin, and Chestnut. They are daily expected to report. In the meantime it has leaked out that they have agreed upon congressional interference for the protection of slavery in the Territories—in other words they take the ground, that when a Territorial Legislature and the Judiciary find themselves incapable of furnishing protection to Slavery property under the Dred Scott decision, then Congress must provide a remedy for the right there affirmed.

Death of Stephen Whitney.

Mr. Stephen Whitney, the well known merchant and millionaire, of New York, died at his residence opposite the Bowling Green on the 16th ult., aged 84 years, leaving a family of four children, (three daughters and one son, the latter of whom resides in Morristown, N. J.), and a number of grand-children. Mr. Whitney was the largest stockholder in the New Jersey Railroad Company. His property is estimated to be somewhere about ten or twelve millions of dollars, which he acquired in business, and by its own accumulation afterwards. Mr. Whitney was a native of Derby, Ct., and commenced business as a grocer at Coenties slip, N. Y. During the war of 1812, he thought himself ruined in consequence of the large credits he had given at the South and South West, and, was obliged to take his payment in cotton. The following history of his transactions which we find in the Express, shows how he managed it:—

As a matter of course, the effect of the panic was to cheapen cotton to the very lowest figure—holders being glad to get rid of the unsaleable commodity almost at any price. But to a man of Mr. Whitney's mercantile genius, the way to find a market for the article, and that market an English one was soon made clear.—At that time, as our readers are aware, Florida was a province of Spain, and Amelia Island North of the St. John's river, was the boundary line between the United States and Florida. Mr. Whitney, having purchased immense quantities of cotton at Savannah, Georgia, and New Orleans, for little more than a "old song," sent his purchases to Amelia Island; whence they were shipped to Europe in neutral vessels. His returns were so satisfactory that he was induced to make still larger purchases of cotton, which he shipped in the same manner, and with unvarying success. He continued this business till the close of the war.

During the attack on New Orleans by the British forces, under Sir John Packenham, in 1815, he had immense quantities of cotton in the city—all of which depended on the issue of the struggle, whether it should change hands, or continue his property. The result of the attack is known; the British troops were repulsed and New Orleans saved. On the conclusion of peace, in the same year Mr. Whitney, from being nearly a ruined man, three years before, found himself possessed of a fortune of \$600,000.

Mr. Whitney retired from active mercantile life about thirty years ago, and has ever since, by prudent investments in real estate and sound paying stocks, been adding to his wealth. It was characteristic of him that he always minded his own business, kept his own books, and never had anybody to take charge of his affairs, but always conducted them himself.

His illness, a dropsical affection, which rendered him lame, lasted for three years; but his last sickness was quite sudden.—He was attended by the family physician, Dr. Beale; but the case was beyond his skill. To the last he was methodical and business-like as ever, his very latest act he did being to take his check-book and lock it up in a drawer, taking the key and putting it in its proper place, after which he lay down, without any apparent exertion or suffering, and died.

Mr. Whitney married the daughter of Mr. Hendrick Suydam of Long Island, by whom he had several children. Of these he leaves one son, Wm. Whitney, and three daughters, Mrs. J. Phillips Phenix (widow), Mrs. John Dore, and Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam.

In private life, he was strictly abstemious to which may be attributed his vigorous frame, and the retention of unclouded faculties, to the end of his unusually long life. He died without pain—his last breath leaving him like an expiring taper.—Though his name never figured ostentatiously in public charities, his private benefactions were extensive. His charities were dispensed in secret—his left hand not knowing what his right hand did.

Politically, Mr. Whitney was a Henry Clay Whig; and whenever the great Kentuckian visited New York they always met. To advance the political interests of his leader, Mr. Whitney contributed liberally of his substance, though he never sought nor held office himself.

Death from a Broken Heart.

James Stephens, who was hung in New York, three weeks ago, for poisoning his wife, left behind him a daughter, who died on the 18th ult., apparently from depressing effects wrought upon her mind by the execution of her father. She was about nine years of age, and remarkably sensitive and intelligent. She was examined as a witness of her father's trial, and after listening intently to the sentence of the Judge, exclaimed:—"Come along father, it's all over now." A short time before her father's execution took place, she one night woke up in great fright, screaming, "They are hanging father."—She was buried in the same grave that contains the remains of her father and mother.

Kansas is consequently in every particular fully entitled to admission into the Union—except that a majority of her citizens are Republicans—a fact which in the estimation of the pro-slavery dictators of the U. S. Senate, constitutes a fatal disqualification to her becoming a State until after the Presidential election shall be held.

The People's Party in the little State of Delaware, are discussing the propriety of sending delegates to the Chicago Convention. They have the opportunity to redeem the State from Sham Democracy, and they will regret it if they suffer the opportunity to pass unimproved. N. B.—Since the above sentences were put in type, we hear that the People's Party of Delaware have resolved to send Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The wife of Senator Shidell, is a Circle of extreme loveliness.