



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

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

Republican National Convention Change of the Time of Meeting—The 16th of May appointed.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Republican National Committee has changed the day for the meeting of the National Convention at Chicago, to the 16th of May.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1860.—The question of the propriety of changing the time of holding the Republican National Convention having been submitted to the members of the R-publican National Committee, and their views having been communicated by letter, it is determined, in accordance with the wishes of a majority thereof, that the said Convention be held on Wednesday the 16th of May next.

We will publish next week a very interesting biographical sketch of A. G. Curtin, the People's worthy candidate for Governor

Our friend and neighbor of the Democrat, as it appears from his last week's issue, had arrived at the serious conclusion that there was too great a pressure of gas bearing on his corporeal machinery for his personal safety, and accordingly he raised his safety valve and gave his readers a very abrupt, yet entirely harmless shock, by belching forth his superabundant gas.

He shows us, and indeed tells us, that he has been using his favorite "corkscrew" again (but he is no minor) and has evidently become considerably befuddled with that which was corked up, as is clearly evidenced by his very foolishly pretending to know about things of which he certainly knows nothing.

Now, inasmuch as it is well known to be folly in the extreme to attempt to argue with, or have any thing to do with a person when in this delusion, imaginary and ostentatious condition, we must be excused from noticing his twaddle, and will therefore lay him up for the present and await the eliminating and oozing out of the imbibed befuddling spirit, when we will, in case his sanity returns, pay all due respect to our polite, kind, innocent, harmless, wronged, respected, venerated, pompous friend, and fellow contemporary.

Proceedings of the Monroe County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting held at the Court House in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Monday, Feb. 27th, 1860.

R. R. Depuy, Esq., President, called the meeting to order punctually at 1 o'clock, P. M. There was a large attendance, and more interest appeared to be felt in the society than at any other period of its existence. The President announced that the business of the meeting was the election of six Directors to serve for the unexpired terms of that number who had resigned.

On motion, L. W. Brodhead and M. W. Coolbaugh, were appointed Tellers. The Subscription Books to the Capital Stock were also opened, and William S. Rees was appointed Clerk to attend to the sales.

The balloting was then proceeded with, with the following result, viz: Wm. S. Wintemute, received 157 votes. Jerome B. Shaw, " 157 " James A. Pauli, " 157 " Lyford Marsh, " 155 " Abraham Edinger, " 155 " Wm. S. Rees, " 157 "

Two o'clock had now arrived, and as Court was ready to commence its session, the meeting adjourned to meet in the Commissioners office, for the purpose of allowing the newly elected directors to draw lots to decide as to the length of time each should serve.

On referring to the Books, it was found that one of the directors was to serve for one year, two for two years and three for three years.

On coming together in the Commissioners Office, it was found that Wm. S. Wintemute, and Wm. S. Rees were absent, and it was agreed that M. W. Coolbaugh, should act for Wm. S. Wintemute, and that A. R. Jackson, should act for Wm. S. Rees.

Six pieces of paper were then written up on as follows, viz: on one was written "One year," on two was written "Two years," and on each of the remaining three was written "Three years." These were then placed in a hat and being well mixed by the President, the drawing was then proceeded with, and with the following result. Upon inspecting the papers, it was found that

James A. Pauli had drawn for 3 years. Abraham Edinger " " 3 " Lyford Marsh " " 3 " J. B. Shaw " " 2 " Wm. S. Wintemute " " 2 " Wm. S. Rees " " 1 "

The meeting then adjourned sine die. We understand that but 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of this Society, remains to be sold. The prospect of having a Fair next Fall is very encouraging, and we hope that our friends and readers will speedily absorb all the remaining unsold stock; that it will be a good investment does not admit of a doubt. Walk up gentlemen.

Proceedings in Court. (Continued) Wednesday, Feb. 29.

John Merwine and William Walp, Executors of the last will and testament of Godfrey Greensweig, dec'd., vs. Joseph Kemmerer and Peter Keller. Jury found for the plaintiff the sum of \$33.20.

Licenses granted by the Court. James Postens, Stroud tsp., granted. Casper Metzgar, Hamilton tsp., to sell in quantities not less than one quart. Bond approved and license granted.

John P. Dowling, Coolbaugh, not granted. Conrad Frable, Polk tsp., continued until the next Term.

The Grand Jury returned a true Bill in the following cases.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Kemmer. Indictment for furnishing intoxicating drink to minors. Geo. W. Drake, prosecutor.

Com. vs. John Felker. Indictment for furnishing liquor to minors, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor without license.

Com. vs. Charles M. Price. Indictment for furnishing liquor to minors, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor without license, on oath of Geo. W. Drake, prosecutor.

Com. vs. Geo. W. Drake. Indictment for selling liquor to minors, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor without license.

Com. vs. Charles Troeb. Indictment for furnishing intoxicating drinks to minors. Geo. W. Drake Prosecutor.

Com. vs. E. S. C. Horn. Indictment for furnishing liquor to minors, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling same without license.

Com. vs. Rinehart Gersbacher. Indictment for furnishing intoxicating drink to minors.

Report of the Grand Jury. Feb. 29.

The Grand Jury made the following report of the condition of the public buildings, viz:

We consider the Jail insecure for the safety of prisoners; and the pipe leading from one of the stores to the chimney, is in such a condition as to endanger the building from fire.

The rooms in the Jail are generally dirty, and the beds are on the floor, without bedsteads and also dirty.

The room on the same floor of the Commissioners room is filled with rubbish, as also one of the Petit Jurors rooms in the Court House Building.

The Grand Jury have found that asses are put and kept in one of the fire proof rooms where a portion of the public records are deposited. They recommend their removal, and the discontinuance of such practice.

We recommend that all the public buildings be insured without delay.

R. S. STAPLES, Foreman. Thursday, March 1.

Francis Hagerman vs. Harrison Snyder and George Snyder. Verdict of Jury; for plaintiff, the sum of \$126.69.—Same day Jury found paid and Judgment nisi.

Daniel B. Burnet vs. the Overseers of the Poor of Stroud tsp. A Jury being called the same day, plaintiff took a non-suit.

Com. vs. Peter Kemmerer. Indictment for furnishing intoxicating drinks to minors. The Jury found the defendant not guilty and directed that he pay the costs of prosecution.

And now March 2, 1860. The Court direct defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

Com. vs. Charles Troeb. Indictment for furnishing intoxicating drink to minors. The Jury found the defendant not guilty, and direct that the County pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Henry Becker. Indictment for assault and battery, on oath of David Kresge, prosecutor. The Jury found the defendant not guilty, and direct each party to pay one half of all costs.

Com. vs. Charles M. Price. Indictment for furnishing liquors to minors, selling liquors on Sunday, and selling same without license. Jury found defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted in the fourth count in the indictment, and not guilty as to the other counts. Same day Court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$20, pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

Com. vs. John Felker. Indictment for furnishing liquor to minors, selling on Sundays, and selling liquor without license. Jury found the defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted

in the fourth count, and not guilty as to the other counts. Sentence, same as above. Com. vs. George W. Drake. Indictment for selling liquor to minors, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor without license. Defendant being arraigned, pleaded guilty to the second and fourth counts in the indictment, and the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi as to the other counts, by leave of Court.

The Court deferred the sentence of Mr. Drake, on his giving security for his appearance, until next Term. These were all the cases which would be of interest to our readers. The Court disposed of a large number of motions, &c., on Friday night, and was in session for a while on Saturday morning. His honor, Judge Barret left for Mauch Chunk on the 10 o'clock train.

The trials of our Landlords and Saloon keepers, caused quite an excitement in our midst, but the effect of this enforcement of a wise law, will be beneficially felt upon the morals of our youth.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

I was not a little surprised, on reading an article in the Democrat of last week, in which the writer indulged in an unusual quantity of billingsgate upon the Hotels, and Restaurants of this borough, denouncing them "Hell holes, &c." This species of guerilla warfare upon our respectable citizens, is certainly intolerable, and no man having any respect for himself, to say nothing of the respect that he has for his neighbor, would indulge in it. And above all, the idea that the Squire, who has often partaken of their bounty in the shape of the many luxuries which they always keep on hand; (and perhaps occasionally a little sherry, a beverage which the Squire is passionately fond of,) without even showing the size of his "wessel" or the color of his coin. As for the Saloon keepers inducing "even minors" to visit their saloons on Sunday, I can only say that I do not think there is a single Saloon keeper in this place who would stoop to a thing of that kind. But if any of our young men chanced to call at their saloons on Sunday for a dish of ice cream, or a plate of oysters, the obliging character of our Saloon keepers would certainly preclude the possibility of refusing them; and why should they refuse? Are not Saloon keepers as justifiable in feeding the hungry on the Sabbath day as Hotel keepers? Yet I would not say one word to encourage minors or adults to visit Saloons on the Sabbath day. But one thing I would say, that we should carefully pluck the beam from our eyes, before we attempt to discover a mote in our neighbors. And I would now ask the worthy Squire whether we cannot in many cases trace the bad habits and vices of our children, as originating at our own domestic firesides. The "big bellied bottle" that rests on our shelf; which the parent is noted to visit on many times of a sabbath day, and his frequent visits at the Hotels and Saloons, and occasionally appearing in their presence, laboring under the effects too much "O be Joyful," whether these, in many cases are not the causes of the early vices of our children.

Now with regard to our Saloons I would venture to say that there is not a town or Borough in this State, with the same number of Saloons that we have, where such perfect order is observed.

In conclusion I would say that notwithstanding the invectives heaped upon the Saloon keepers by the worthy Squire, and a careful investigation by the Court, every Hotel keeper was honorably acquitted and only in one case was a Saloon keeper found criminally liable. I hope that in the future the worthy Squire will keep his "Brass coat and blue buttons" buttoned up, and not give vent, prematurely, to such invectives against his neighbors, for he must remember that he is certainly quarrelling with parties from whom he receives a portion of his own bread and butter.

CITIZEN.

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam.

This Balsamic Compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

There is a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

An editor up in North Carolina says he is so poor that when two dimes meet in his pocket he introduces them.

Death From a slight Cause.

The Trenton papers state that the wife of Elisha Holmes, Holmdel, Monmouth county, New Jersey, scratched one of her thumbs with a pin a few days since, and died with lockjaw from the effects of it, in less than two days. Many people do not know that heated spirits of turpentine, applied to wounds of any kind, after the pain leaves them for other parts of the body, will, in almost every instance, prevent such catastrophes as that just chronicled. It is an old-time recipe, and worthy of a trial.

Brutal Homicide at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 3. A brutal homicide was committed here this morning. John Parker, a cartman, was beaten to death by two young rowdies at a lumber yard. The attack was unprovoked. Parker was a Prussian by birth. The rowdies have not yet been arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1860.

Wm. B. Foster, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died suddenly this morning, aged 45.

Democratic Candidate for Governor, and the Democratic Jugglers.

The late Democratic Convention, which was convened at Reading, on the 29th of February, has put in nomination for Governor, HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland County.

Mr. Foster is said to be personally a rather amiable gentleman, without any very decided opinions upon the vexed questions of the day; he, however, somewhat sympathized with the anti Lecompton movement.

The Administration Democracy were well convinced of the fact that they stood not a ghost of a chance of electing an out and out Lecomptonite, and with the intention of bolstering up their rapidly decaying cause, they concluded to adopt Mr. Foster, whom they believe they can make very serviceable to themselves, by getting a good portion of the unwary anti-Administration vote for Mr. Foster, and thereby get their support for the Charleston nominee for the Presidency.

This, if successful, will be getting the anti-Administration men to directly sanction Mr. Buchanan's slavery policy, he, who will get the Charleston nomination for, in case of success, the same slavery extending policy of the present Administration, will undoubtedly be continued.—The Democratic party has become the champion of slavery extension, and from this position it will never retreat, for the South has it tied hand and foot, and can and does move it as she sees proper.—Those in favor of extending slavery and letting it go unlimited, should unite themselves at once with the Democratic party. But those opposed to its extension into free territory, and wish to have it bounded by state limits, should act with the People's Party.

The apparent fusion at Reading, is an Administration trap set to catch those opposed to the Lecompton Democracy, and has its parallels in the traps set by the Democracy in 1844 and 1856. The first of which, as will be remembered, was designed to catch those in favor of Protection, by declaring Polk to be as good a tariff man as Clay, and inscribing on their banners the motto: "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1812;" and the last was designed to catch the votes of those who wished the people of Kansas to have fair play in determining whether they would have slavery or not, by placing upon their banners the motto: "Buck, Breck and Free Kansas." But unfortunately for this bamboozling Democracy, the people too well remember that Polk and Dallas had hardly got warm in their respective offices, before they boldly turned directly around and repealed the tariff of '42, which they had so blantly declared themselves in favor of. So will it be remembered that Buchanan had scarcely got himself into the executive chair, before he began to lead his whole power and influence to make Kansas a slave state, and ridiculously declared that territory to be "as much a slave state as South Carolina or Georgia," and that he was, or pretended to be, very much surprised that any man should ever have entertained a different notion. Have the self styled Democracy shown themselves worthy of trust? In view of all this, it certainly will be an interesting fact to be determined at the conclusion of the impending campaigns, whether those political jugglers have the same influence over the people of this State that they have so adroitly exercised hitherto, and whether the late Reading hocus-focus arrangement will prove to be sufficiently powerful to continue four years from next March, the Buchanan proslavery dynasty. To vote for Henry D. Foster for Governor, is simply to do this.

We append the following from the Daily News:

Our readers will remember that it was Henry D. Foster who induced his friends in the State Legislature to refuse their support to John W. Forney, when he was Mr. Buchanan's particular candidate for United States Senator, which contest eventually resulted in the election of Simon Cameron. How far his action in that struggle will effect his prospects with those Democrats who were so sore at that time, because of the defeat of Col. Forney, it is difficult to say; but it is not probable that it will gain him a cordial support from those who have clung to Forney during his fight with Buchanan. It is quite probable that Mr. Foster was the most available candidate that could be found in the party, for he is one of whom the least can be said. A nonentity is with them always desirable; for the positive acts and openly expressed opinions of any of the active men of their party, generally tend to damage them in public estimation. It is not, however, a matter of much importance to the people of Pennsylvania whether the candidate of the Democratic party be of one or of the other faction of that graceless organization, or if he be a political Zoyara, whose gender cannot be certainly determined.—If Mr. Foster covets the defeat which he and his party will certainly receive on the second Tuesday in next October, he is perfectly welcome to it.

The friends of Mr. Witte were quite sanguine of his nomination, and when the third ballot was about to be taken, appeared satisfied of his success; but an unexpected movement for Foster broke the delusion, and although they endorsed the nomination, it is said that they did it with a very bad grace, and returned

home with heavy hearts and ill-disguised mortification. Mr. Witte himself, before the Convention, declared that its private history was yet to be written, and that this was the last time he should appear before the party for its consideration.—We shall, without doubt, see what we shall see, in regard to this matter.

The New Democratic Code.

Squatter Sovereignty Repudiated, and the Protection by Congress of Slavery in the Territories made the corner Stone of Democracy.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus, in the city of Washington, on Saturday, was largely attended, and was again occupied in discussing the principles to be announced as their platform at the Charleston Convention. It resulted, after a protracted debate, in the adoption of Senator Davis's resolutions as a basis. They provide against one State intermeddling with the domestic institutions of another on any pretext, whether political, moral or religious; that negro slavery composes an important portion of the domestic institutions of 15 States, and all attacks on it are in violation of the mutual and solemn pledges of the States to protect each, and a violation of the solemn obligations of the Union; that the Senate, which represents the States in a sovereign capacity, should resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to person or property, in the Territories—which are the common possession of the United States—to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally secured to those of every other State. That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possess the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford for that, as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency; that the people of a Territory, when forming a Constitution to be admitted as a State, may then for the first time decide whether they will have slavery or not, and shall be admitted accordingly; that the fugitive slave law should be obeyed, and acts of State Legislatures to defeat or nullify its purpose are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution, revolutionary in their effect, and if persisted in, must sooner or later lead the States injured by such breach of the compact to exercise their judgement as to the proper mode and measures of redress.

Messrs. Toombs, Pearce, Clingman, Saulsbury and others questioned the expediency of such a declaration at this time, as calculated to distract the party on the eve of election. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, said the adoption of this policy would lose every Northern State. Mr. Lane, of Oregon, thought the South should insist on her equality. He endorsed the resolutions. Mr. Douglas dissented from the views of the resolutions. They utterly repudiate his popular sovereignty doctrine, and will of course produce trouble, if not disruption, of the Democracy.

Democratic Convention.

READING, March 1.—The State Democratic Convention adjourned sine die after appointing delegates to Charleston and adopting resolutions which endorse the Cincinnati platform; deprecate the slavery agitation; declare that the right to hold slaves in the Territories is a judicial and not a legislative question; denounce the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" and the efforts of sectional parties to get possession of the Government; applaud Mr. Buchanan's administration; endorse the conduct of Governor Packer in delivering up fugitives from Virginia engaged in the Harper's Ferry affair; declare in favor of protection to coal and iron; endorse Mr. Buchanan's recommendation of specific duties; and, in conclusion, agree to support the Charleston nominee.

Among the nominations for Governor were J. L. Dawson, Jacob Fry, Nimrod Strickland, and H. B. Wright. A first, second, and third ballot having been taken without a choice, Mr. Detrick, of Lycoming, moved that Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, be nominated by acclamation. A scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued. The motion was put by the president, who announced that Mr. Foster was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention appointed as delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, Wm. Bigler, John L. Dawson, Wm. Montgomery, and Joseph B. Baker.

A special telegraphic despatch says the vote on the first ballot for these delegates, between the two representative men—Baker for Buchanan and Montgomery for Douglas—resulted as follows: For Baker 53, and Montgomery 55.—Two delegates were also appointed from each of the twenty-five Congressional districts in the State. No instructions were given to these delegates, but it is claimed that nearly two-thirds of them are in favor of Senator Douglas. Mr. Foster, the nominee for Governor, is an Anti-Lecompton Democrat.

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and George M. Keim, of Berks county, were appointed Presidential electors at large.

Public Roads and Public Rights.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided as follows: "In a highway the right of passage belongs to the public, but the title to the soil, stones, wood and grass thereon continues in the owner of the land." See Wharton's Digest vol. 2, title Roads and Bridges.

Whiskey sometimes cures the bite of snake, but what will cure the bite of

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Easton, Pa. March 6.

This morning the shores of the Delaware river below the bridge here were crowded with persons to witness the Alfred Thomas, a little steamer which has been built at this place to run between Belvidere and Port Jervis.

At 11 o'clock the steamer started, and made her way up the river against a swift current, having on board about a hundred men. At the bridge she stopped, when a number got off, leaving about forty persons on board. The steamer then continued her trip up the river; and arriving at the Falls, a short distance above the bridge, she was moored for a short time. When all was ready to start again, the boiler exploded with a terrible crash, the pieces flying in every direction, and the boat becoming in an instant a complete wreck.

Some of the passengers were thrown fifty feet into the air, others were blown off into the water and slightly injured, and others were dreadfully mangled.—The sight upon the land was truly heart-rending. The torn limbs of the poor sufferers, and the presence of those who were in search of friends, supposed to be among the dead, formed a sight to make the stoutest heart feel sad. The physicians of the borough hastened to the assistance of the sufferers, and did all in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, which is believed to be full and correct:

Killed.

Samuel Yates of Easton. George Smith of Easton. Joseph Weaver of Easton. Richard Holcomb of Belvidere. J. Shaeff (Engineer) of Easton. George Shaeff of Easton. Edward Mellytre (colored) of Easton. Stewart West of Easton. Arthur Kesler of Easton. William Sharp, jr., of Belvidere.

Wounded.

Eugene Troxell of Easton, injured about the head and legs slightly. Wm. Diehl of Easton, slightly. John Smith of Belvidere, badly; will hardly recover. Solomon McIntyre (colored) of Easton, slightly. Joseph Losey of Washington, N. J., slightly.

Val. Sobolev of Easton, slightly. Andrew Mellick of Belvidere, slightly. Wm. Parks of Easton, arm broken. Benjamin Youell of Easton, leg broken in two places, and otherwise injured. Henry Medler of Easton, slightly. Richard Williams of Easton slightly. Robert Barrall of Easton, slightly. P. Berow of Easton, leg broken. An unknown man from Belvidere, badly.

The scene on the shore, after the explosion, is altogether impossible to describe. Women, who were fearful that their relations were on board, ran up and down almost distracted, questioning almost every one they met in regard to the dreadful affair.

Drugged Whiskey.

A lady in Concord Mass., was fatally poisoned by a portion of narcotized and otherwise bedevilled whiskey, which she had taken to produce intoxication while undergoing a painful dental operation, a day or two since. She chose that means of allaying pain in preference to inhaling chloroform or ether, of which she was afraid, and swallowed about three gills of the stuff within an hour. For ten or twelve hours she presented only the ordinary symptoms of intoxication, except that, for a few minutes, she appeared like a person in an apoplexy, but soon recovered. About an hour after drinking the whiskey she vomited freely, without pain or unusual difficulty, and her pulse and respiration were natural, but she never recovered from the effects of the poison, and died within forty-eight hours after swallowing it. So much for strychnine and prussic acid whiskey.

It is fortunate for the country that the Republican party has obtained control of the House of Representatives. In the minor Appropriation bills which have been reported, reductions are made bringing down the gross amount about a half million dollars below the estimates of the Treasury. It is intended to apply this retrenching principle to the larger bills, with the expectation of reducing the aggregate several millions. The navy will be scaled one million dollars, experience showing that the reduction last year did not impair the efficiency of the service.

Precocious.

The paper says, (and what the papers say must be true, as everybody knows), that a child was born in Sandisfield, Mass., a few weeks since, having a well defined pair of whiskers stretching from ear to ear. The child is now five weeks old with a flourishing beard. That boy will never be asked to tarry until his beard shall have grown. A modern Sampson no doubt.

Terrible Catastrophe.—Forty-nine Children Drowned.—From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald we learn that a most terrible calamity, rivaling that of the Peaberton Mills, occurred on Tuesday last near the town of Hardin, Ill., on the Illinois River, and about twenty-five miles above Alton. Fifty school children in attendance at a University at that place went out upon the ice to play. The ice gave way, and with one exception, all were lost. Our informant was unable to give further particulars, but he represents that the village was a scene of universal mourning almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

Not less than seven hundred persons are said to be occasionally engaged in counterfeiting money in the State of Ohio alone.