



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 12, 1849.

STATE CONVENTION.

At the last meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held at Harrisburg, in pursuance of public call, it was on motion,
Resolved, That the friends of the National and State administrations, in Pennsylvania, be requested to meet in the several cities and counties of the State and select delegates equal in number to their representation in the State Legislature, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House, in Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to do such other business as the interest of the country may require.
By order of the Committee,
GEORGE ERETY, Chairman pro tem.

We understand the citizens of Snyder'sville celebrated the glorious Fourth in a truly patriotic and rational manner. The exercises took place in a quiet, rural retreat, where a stand, seats, &c., had been erected for the occasion. Every thing passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling, although the occasion was not marked by the booming of cannon—display of fireworks or the pomp of martial array.—The following gentlemen took their places at 2 o'clock as officers of the day—
Anthony Major, President, J. H. Fetherman and Doct. H. J. Weller, Vice Presidents, and Jacob Stackhouse and George Werkheiser, Secretaries. The Declaration of Independence was then read; after which addresses were delivered by S. C. Burnett, and S. S. Dreher, Esqrs., which were listened to throughout with profound attention and admiration.

Two new post-offices have been established in this county, in Price township,—one called "Covesville," George Ink, post master; and the other called "Priceburg," John Price, Esq., has been appointed post master.

We observe by the Easton Sentinel of last week, that the Directors of the "Easton Bank," give notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature for a renewal of its Charter, with the same capital and its present title, location and privileges.

Theophilus Fenn, editor of the "Harrisburg Telegraph," has associated with him in the publication of that paper, Alexander W. Rea.

The Will of Peter Miller.

The Supreme Court at Harrisburg, has affirmed the decision of Judge Jones, recently rendered in the Common Pleas of Northampton county, setting aside the will of the late Peter Miller, of Easton, and awarding his entire estate to the nearest heir-at-law. It will be remembered that Mr. Miller was a wealthy old bachelor, of Easton, and devised his estate amounting to about \$350,000, to executors and their successors, in trust for no one, but with directions to invest and accumulate the profits upon the principle, in perpetuity.

Foreign News.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston on Thursday last, with news from Europe a week later than we had by previous arrivals.

The intelligence by the *Canada* is both interesting and important. In a commercial point of view, it is quite favorable. Money was still abundant, and discount easy. The Cotton Market was steady, firm and buoyant. Corn was more active, with a slight improvement in prices. The French had not yet succeeded in entering the Eternal City. Gen. Oudinot was exerting himself to the utmost to accomplish his object, either by force, fraud, or persuasion. The Romans had manifested great spirit and heroism. The accounts from Hungary and Austria are contradictory. Several skirmishes and battles had taken place. But the details are not sufficiently authentic and positive to authorize a confident opinion. One report, through the London Globe, is, that the combined forces of the Austrians and Russians had been defeated with the loss of 23,000 in killed. But this is improbable. The battle is said to have taken place on the 13th and 15th, on the plain between Raub and Weisshurg, with a loss to the Magyars, of 8000. Doubtless a fight took place, but the positive results have yet to reach us. The recent insurrection at Paris was followed by a like demonstration at Lyons. The troops and insurgents fought in the streets of the city, from the morning of the 15th till a late hour in the night, when the latter were overpowered, and order was restored. Ledru Rollin had not been arrested.—The cholera was declining at Paris. Nothing important from England.

Interesting to Immigrants.

A letter from Strasburg, Lancaster county, says:—
"I see by the papers that you recommend immigrants to spread through the country to seek employment; there is much demand in Lancaster county for females to do housework; I have no doubt that a great many, both male and female, would meet with immediate employment in this section of the country."

The Cholera.

	New York.	Phila.	Cincinnati.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
July 2,	108	39	65	25	134
" 3,	54	26	66	21	127
" 4,	84	27	47	20	130
" 5,	64	26	53	19	137
" 6,	71	21	34	12	91
" 7,	67	22	40	9	85
" 8,	43	27	23	10	

The cholera has been fearfully prevalent at Roundout, the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson canal, where a large number of vessels are constantly lying, taking in coal.

St. Louis, June 30th, 75 interments, from Cholera; July 1st, 95; 2d, 128.

The steamer Uncle Sam, arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans, on the 28th ult. Of the 350 passengers, 75 died of cholera on the passage.

The St. Louis Reveille of the 27th ult. (Wednesday) says:—According to the daily returns, the mortality for the week ending on Monday last, would be eight hundred and ten in all, of which six hundred and forty-five were cholera-cases.—This must be somewhat incomplete, as several cemeteries, on different occasions, failed to report. The total mortality, we presume, will reach about nine hundred.

The St. Louis Union, of the 26th, says:—The whole number of cemeteries of the city report for the week up to Monday last, 25th the unparalleled number of seven hundred and sixty-three interments, of which five-hundred and eighty-nine died of Cholera—and of children one hundred and sixty-four under five years of age. No mortality equal to this has ever occurred for one week in St. Louis heretofore, and it is to be hoped will not hereafter.

The week after this, as we learn by the telegraphic despatches, the number of deaths was 949. The population of St. Louis has been decreased from seventy to fifty thousand by families leaving in consequence of the ravages of the cholera. In Cincinnati the total number of deaths for the week ending July 6th was 1047, of which 799 were by cholera.

Pittsburg.—July 1, 5 deaths by Cholera; 2d, 3d, 4 deaths; 4th, 13 deaths; 7th, 2 deaths.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—July, 2d and 3d, 7 cases and 5 deaths by Cholera; 4th and 5th, 12 cases 7 deaths.

Albany.—July 2, 7 cases and 4 deaths; 3d, 11 cases and 4 deaths; 4th, 6 cases and 1 death; 7th, 16 cases, 9 deaths.

Richmond, July 6.—There were 11 deaths by Cholera on the 4th and 5th.

Washington, July 6.—The Board of Health report 13 cases of Cholera and 7 deaths, from the 25th ult. up to to-day, mostly colored persons.

St. Louis continues to suffer fearfully by the cholera. The public journals of that city teem with melancholy details. Business is completely at a stand, and many of the citizens have left, in the hope of escaping the epidemic. The Era of a late date says:—
"Many of us have relied too much upon the prevalent idea that the epidemic has sought and found most of its victims among the poorer classes in our midst, and consequently there was less necessity for the adoption of rigid sanitary measures among the more favored portions of the community. The mortality that is now daily transpiring among all the classes and conditions in society, and which must come under the observation of the most superficial observer, deprives us all of any such fallacy.

The alarming augmentation of interments that are daily occurring, the flight of families from the city, the consternation that is depicted upon every countenance, and the united testimony of all our physicians, admonish us that far more systematic and beneficent measures must be taken, both by the people and our city authorities before we can look for any amelioration of the epidemic."

CINCINNATI.—It is stated that there are 259 houses for rent in Cincinnati, the tenants having fled from the cholera. It is estimated that the city has lost about 1300 inhabitants from this cause, and four or five times that number by the ravages of the cholera.

SAVED FROM BURYING ALIVE.—A most singular case of trance occurred recently at St. Louis. A Miss Taylor, who had been attacked by cholera, and was supposed to have died on Sunday, but her brother insisted that she should not be buried until the next day, and on Monday she revived, and to the astonishment of every one, has recovered.

Pigeons abound in great numbers in Wisconsin, some portions of the State being completely covered with them. The sportsmen were slaying them by thousands.

ILLNESS OF MRS. HARRISON.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 2nd instant, says the widow of Ex-President Harrison, is lying at her residence, in North Bend, Ohio, very low with cholera.

Cholera Preventive.

These cholera times, all cures for this fearful disease, are anxiously looked for. The Reading Journal, whose editor is somewhat of a "Quack," says that an infallible cholera preventive has at length been discovered. It is simply a receipt for the advance subscription of a newspaper! It has been ascertained, by a series of careful practical observations, that the epidemic never overtakes an individual who carries a charm of this kind about him.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

State Treasurer and the Laborers on the Public Works.

The Locofoco press over the State, taking its cue from the *Keystone* of Harrisburg, is filled with abuse of Mr. Ball, the State Treasurer, charging him with withholding the appropriations made for the payment of the laborers on the public works. Having seen these repeated attacks made upon that officer, as we believe without ground or reason of any kind, we addressed him the following note:—

HARRISBURG, June 30, 1849.

G. J. BALL, Esq.—Sir: Having seen it stated in the public press repeatedly that you have refused to pay appropriations made from the State Treasury for the payment of the laborers on the public works; if the charge be not true, I will thank you to furnish me with a statement of the amount of money drawn from the Treasury since you have had charge of it, by the Supervisors on the public works, for the purpose above mentioned. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
THEO. FENN.

To which we received the following reply:—

TREASURY OFFICE, July 3, 1849.

Dear Sir: In reply to your note of the 30th ultimo, I herewith send you a list of the Supervisors and Superintendents, on the public improvements who have drawn money from the Treasury, and the amount drawn by each since the adjournment of the Legislature. The total amount so drawn is \$305,434.92, from which it is easy to judge whether a sufficient amount has been drawn to pay the laborers on the public improvements or not.

Yours, &c.,
G. J. BALL.

The following is the statement that accompanied the above answer:

Amounts drawn by Supervisors from April 11th, to July 3d, 1849:	
J. P. Anderson	\$23,900 00
James Turner	11,000 00
John Maglauchlin	25,014 00
Wm. English	104,175 92
George Blatenberger	6,450 00
Thomas J. Power	76,300 00
Canal Commissioners	1,000 00
Thomas Bennet	19,800 00
J. H. Jenkins	5,795 00
Jacob Uiam	9,900 00
W. K. Huffnagle	13,600 00
Wm. McPherson	8,500 00
Total	\$305,434 92

Here is a lamentable picture of Locofoco prodigality and abuse. In the short space of eighty-three days the Locofoco officers on the public works have drawn from the State Treasury the astounding sum of more than THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—or THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS PER DAY—while at the same time the Locofoco press is filled with abuse of the State Treasurer because he will not furnish the officers with money to pay the laborers on the public works!!!

This fact discloses a scheme of villany unparalleled, we believe, in the history of Locofocoism in this State. The sum of \$300,000, formerly was all that was annually appropriated for the ordinary repairs of the State canal and railroads. This sum was for a whole year.

This amount has already been drawn from the Treasury for that purpose in a little over two months! What has been done with it? That is the question. Have the laborers been paid?—The Locofoco press says they have not! Have the public officers been using this money, and telling the honest laborers that they could get no money, while they have drawn the enormous sum of nearly one-third of a million! If the Locofoco press tells the truth, it is so. If it is not so, then they have been concocting and circulating the most enormous lies; and with the concurrence; too of the officers on the public works, otherwise they would voluntarily disabuse the public mind. One of two things are, therefore, self-evident, and cannot be controverted: either the Locofoco officers have paid the laborers on the public works, while they have given currency to a vile and infamous libel upon the State Treasurer; or they have used the money drawn from the State Treasury for purposes of speculation; and to screen themselves from the just censure of those from whom they are fraudulently withholding their just dues, have put into circulation a falsehood against the State Treasurer. Either horn of the dilemma will hold them up to public anathema and indignation.

It will not be contended by the most hardened and unscrupulous Locofoco plunderer, that the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN EIGHTY THREE DAYS, or THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS PER DAY, is not sufficient to meet all expenses and pay all the laborers on the public works! No one will pretend that one-third of that amount has been expended within the time; and if the "poor laborers" have not been paid, and promptly too, there is gross fraud. The sum of \$300,000 was never before drawn from the State Treasury, on account of ordinary repairs, in the same time, nor can it have been required.—It is idle for Locofocoism to attempt to justify this enormous draft and expenditure on that account.

There has evidently been a settled and determined purpose on the part of the Locofoco wireworkers since Mr. Ball came into office, to run upon the Treasury and break down the credit of the State; and this unprecedented draft of \$300,000, in less than three months, for the public works

alone, and the false hue and cry raised that money could not be obtained to pay "the poor laborers on the public works," is one of the schemes fixed upon to carry out the design. No man of any party, acquainted with the facts, can doubt this.

Some other remarkable facts in relation to the financial condition of the State are worthy of notice.

When Mr. Ball came into the Treasury there was not \$50,000 of available funds in it; while at the same time there was a loan of upwards of \$260,000 due to the banks, which had been borrowed to meet the interest on the first of February. The Treasury was therefore more than \$200,000 in debt and had it not been for the efforts of Mr. B., who obtained an extension of time from the banks, there would not have been one dollar in the Treasury that could have been appropriated towards the public works up to this time, as all the revenues were specifically pledged and appropriated to meet this loan, by the act authorizing it. Thus Mr. Ball, instead of being censurable for not giving out money to pay "the poor laborer on the public works," is entitled to their gratitude and the thanks of the people for effecting such an arrangement as would enable him to furnish the Supervisors and Superintendents with the means of paying them. He has evidently been their only true friend; while the disbursing officers have withheld from them their just and needy dues.

We are however, glad to be able to state that the loan from the Banks is nearly paid, notwithstanding the efforts made to draw from the Treasury within the short time mentioned, all the appropriations for the year, besides the judiciary and other current expenses as fast as they accrue.

We know that the difficulties encountered by Mr. Ball have been great, and that he has devoted himself to the duties of his office with an assiduity, zeal and energy unsurpassed by any one who has ever filled that post; and as he is entitled to the confidence and respect of all men, we trust that the effort made by the dishonest and unscrupulous knaves who have entered into an extensive scheme to embarrass him in the faithful performance of his duties will not prove successful.—
"Truth is mighty and will prevail."

Henry M. Fuller, Esq.

There seems to exist a general disposition among the Whigs throughout the State to concede the next candidate for Canal Commissioner to the North, and the Whig journals of the interior, almost without an exception, unite in urging the nomination of the intrepid young Whig whose name we have placed on the head of this article. This unparalleled unanimity, says the *Shippensburg News*, augur well for the Whig party. Mr. Fuller, it adds, "is a young man of brilliant talents, an eloquent speaker, and should be selected as the Whig Standard Bearer in the next campaign he will carry it through in triumph. He is a whole team, on the stump, an ardent and devoted Whig, and would rally around him all the patriotic, enthusiastic, active young Whigs of the old Keystone, and conduct them to certain victory.—So far as we are conversant with the sentiments of the Whigs of this country, they are unanimously in favor of the nomination of Mr. Fuller—and the same unanimity of feeling appears to prevail throughout the State.

No tidings of Sir John Franklin.

Letters have been received at Montreal from the Hudson's Bay Territory, by way of Saut St. Marie, bringing intelligence from Fort Simpson of date the 4th of October last. The writer of a letter from that post says:—

"Eighteen men of the expedition arrived here yesterday from Fort Confidence, sent to be kept during winter. They went round from the mouth of the McKenzie to the Copper mine, but no vestige or word of Sir John Franklin, or any one else except Esquimaux, who they saw in large numbers. A very large party of those daring rascals met the expedition at the mouth of the McKenzie, and as on a former occasion wanted to make a prize of the boats and all that was in them. But nothing serious happened. Sir John Richardson is to proceed to Canada as soon as the McKenzie breaks up next spring. Ree is going with one boat again to the coast."

A despatch from Louisville, Ky., states that the Hon. Henry Clay was attacked with the Cholera on Tuesday of last week.

A later despatch says—We are happy to state that the Hon. Henry Clay who was announced, by telegraph, as having been attacked by Cholera, is recovering, and his physicians have pronounced him out of danger.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Harrisburg *Keystone* says that the cars will commence running on the Pennsylvania railroad, as far as Millerstown, sixteen miles above the mouth of the Juniata, on the 15th of July; and that the entire line to Lewistown will be ready for use by the middle of August. The bridge across the Susquehanna is nearly completed.

CALIFORNIA.—The proprietors of the New York Tribune, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information concerning California, have sent J. Bayard Taylor, one of the editors, to San Francisco. On his arrival there, he will traverse the country in every direction, and send the result of his observations home. This is an enterprise of a most commendable character, and Mr. Taylor has been well chosen for the performance of the difficult duty.

MONTREAL.—Annexation to the United States is still the topic of discussion. It is advocated, by the press of that city generally and a paper is about starting for its support.

Locofoco State Convention.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.

The Locofoco State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, met in this city yesterday and organized by electing the Hon. T. M. Pettit, of Philadelphia, President. The first ballot resulted as follows:—For John A. Gamble, of Lycoming, 82; Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford, 24; Isa Dimock, of Susquehanna, 17; F. W. Bonman, of Luzerne, 10. There being no choice, the Convention adjourned over until to-day.

Upon the meeting of the Convention this morning, several additional delegates offered, and another balloting having been gone into, resulted in the nomination of Mr. Gamble by 25 majority. The ballot stood as follows.

For John A. Gamble, of Lycoming, 71
For John H. Broadhead, of Pike, 33
For Thomas M. Pettit, of Philadelphia, 13
Mr. Gamble was therefore declared duly nominated.

Recommendation of President Taylor for Day of Fasting and Prayer.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on His protection, should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day, and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.
Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

Great Robbery & Wholesale Arrest.

Information was received in N. York, a few days since, from Philadelphia, that the extensive jewelry establishment of Hendebrum and Brothers had been robbed of jewelry and money to the value of \$20,000, and that two notorious English pick-pockets, named Jew Mike and Charley Williams, were suspected of being concerned in the affair. The matter was placed in the hands of officers A. M. C. Smith and Read, who succeeded in arresting the accused at the house of William Fox, 79 West Broadway. Several other notorious characters were also arrested at this house, among whom were Jack Roach, Bill and Fred Evans, John McDonald and an old English thief named Shandy, upon whose person were found two gold watches and \$305 in gold. The keeper of the house, William Fox, was also arrested for harboring such bad characters. These fellows are all in prison, and it is hoped that the stolen property may be recovered.

The Boston Post, the champion of democracy in Massachusetts, facetiously remarks:—"We wish the whig papers wouldn't send us their 'extras,' filled with nothing but six or seven columns of government advertisements—they are not agreeable to our eyes—they remind us of 'scenes once so charming,' now so long banished."

The Cincinnati Enquirer tells of a most astonishing leap of a Mr. Groff, a railroad contractor. He was standing on a plateau, was alarmed by a rumbling noise, and looking upwards saw a large portion of the bank breaking away, which must bury him underneath if he remained on that spot. He was near the brink of the plateau, and saw that his only escape was to jump down the declivity, a distance of fifty-five feet—as quick as thought his resolution was formed, for he was in a situation that did not allow him time to swap horses, and he made the leap, alighting fortunately on some loose sand, unhurt.

The following is said to be the rates of dinner bill furnished a California pilgrim during a short stay at Rio Janeiro:—Six eggs, \$12; one beefsteak, \$12; radishes, \$6; bread, \$12; one bottle wine, \$10; segars, \$4 50; coffee, \$1; milk for coffee, \$2. Total, \$59 50.

An Irishman, at a recent religious meeting at Cincinnati, got up and began an address as follows:—My friends, the profligacy of the times is such, that little children, who can neither walk nor talk, may be seen running about the streets cursing their Maker!

An Earnest Prayer.

A man named Riley was hung at Jackson, Tenn., on the 8th ult., for murdering a Mr. Willis. He was a hardened wretch. A moment before the wagon started that conveyed him to the gallows, a very fat negro woman jumped upon her knees, and grasping one of the wheels offered the following prayer:

"Oh, massa God, let this poor bruder has a soul to save, whether thou art willing or not, save him from the torments of hell—by golly, bressed massa God! if you do it, I tank you thousand times, and ask you no more favors, now nor never more. Amen."

The 'Now-East Debating Society,' having missed the question, 'where does the fire go when it goes out?' has got a new and more interesting one up: "Where a house is destroyed by fire does it burn up or does it burn down?" will probably be a warm debate on this question.