



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, August 23, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**HENRY M. FULLER.**  
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

**Camp Meeting.**

We understand that the colored people of this place and neighborhood purpose holding a Camp Meeting in the woods of Esquire Robeson, near Foxtown, on the 17th of September next, to continue for one week.

**Whig State Convention.**

The attention of the reader is directed to the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, held at Harrisburg on Thursday last, which will be found in to-day's Republican. Henry M. Fuller, Esq., of Luzerne, received the unanimous nomination of the Convention, as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner; and with him and a becoming effort on the part of the Whigs of the State, we have the strongest assurance of success. It now becomes the Whigs to be active and vigilant, and to spare no effort which can contribute to the success of our cause and candidate. The campaign is opened and must be prosecuted with vigor. The resolutions of the Convention boldly proclaim the principles upon which the Whig party goes into the canvass, and a reasonable effort only is required to insure their triumph.

**Convicted of Manslaughter.**

The jury in the case of Cahoon, charged with the murder of Guard, in Fell township, near Carbondale, Luzerne county, in the latter part of July, returned on Sunday morning last, a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

**Governor Johnston.**

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot giving an account of Gen. Taylor's visit to Pennsylvania, and his reception at Harrisburg, pays the following flattering compliment to our worthy Governor: By the way I was greatly struck with that same Governor Johnston. He is decidedly the finest looking man I saw on the whole route. Standing six feet one in his boots, weighing over two hundred pounds, beautifully proportioned, with an open, honest, good-humored countenance, kind and affable in his manners, Governor Johnston could not fail to attract marked attention in any assembly. He is greatly beloved by the Pennsylvanians who are justly proud of their handsome Governor. At every place where Gen. Taylor was received, as soon as the President had spoken to the crowd, the next call was for "Johnston," "Johnston." He was obliged to gratify the assembly by making a speech—which he always does in the right style. His manner is dignified and graceful—and his matter always sensible and to the point.

**Another Grand Conspiracy--Look Out for Frauds.**

We have good authority, says the Pottsville Miners' Journal, for believing that the Locofoco leaders have concocted a bold and villainous scheme for defrauding the citizens of Philadelphia county, out of their rights, by the importation of voters upon the road to avoid the inclined plane. The letting of this road will shortly be made, and instead of putting the contracts out to the lowest bidder, it is supposed they will be placed in the hands of such as are willing to do the bidding of the Canal Board. We know that a few years ago the Locofoco party made a desperate struggle to carry this senatorial district. The relaying of the "North Track" of the Columbia railroad, was put out, but not to the lowest bidder, and hundreds of hired voters were imported upon the road, just before the election, to vote down the freemen of the district. By this transaction, the Treasury of the State was robbed, and an outrageous fraud committed upon the rights of the People. If public indignation is not directed against the nefarious scheme, we shall have the outrage of the "North Track" repeated this fall in the county of Philadelphia.

**Elopement.**

On Saturday night last, says the Tamaqua Legion, Dr. Fields, a native of England, who was practicing at Mauch Chunk about two years, absconded to parts unknown, with the eldest daughter of Judge Packer. It appears that the Doctor was in the habit of making frequent calls at the Judge's house, with a design—as is said—of making Miss Lucy his wife, on some future occasion. The Judge, after becoming acquainted with the secret, refused his attentions, and denied him his house; and subsequently, the loving parties concocted a runaway, but were foiled in the attempt by the Judge, who afterwards sent his daughter away from home. After she returned, the intimacy was again resumed, and resulted in their abandonment of home and friends, to seek in the enjoyment of matrimony enraptured delights.

EDIFYING.—To hear some of the most notorious ninnies in the corps editorial, pitying the ignorance and imbecility of Gen. Taylor; and others, the most unscrupulous knaves, deploring his want of principle.—Som. Whig.

**The State Administration.**

We have no desire to trample upon a fallen foe or to pursue an enemy beyond the point of endurance, especially when he has cried "hold enough," but there are certain facts connected with the policy of our able and successful State Administration, and the payment of the semi-annual interest, upon which the public should be enlightened, if for no other purpose "to vindicate the truth of history," as Col. Benton is wont to say.

It will be remembered, that the Pennsylvanian has made several efforts and adopted many ingenious expedients to escape from the contrast presented by the payment of the interest in gold and silver, through the exertions and skill of a Whig State Treasurer, with that of his Loco-Foco predecessors, who paid it in depreciated rags, and that it has been our duty to correct several important errors of fact, into which our cotemporary was led, either by ignorance or mistake. There are other misrepresentations yet to be produced, which will not admit of easy explanation, and which exhibit either a deliberate design to deceive or an utter disregard of truth. In order to break the force of its fall, the Pennsylvanian summons one Asa Dimock to its aid, who very obligingly publishes a letter to answer the purpose. This production is introduced with a flourish of trumpets, and the aforesaid Dimock is accredited as an individual "for a number of years connected with the Treasury Department." This drafted volunteer writes as follows:

"Since the resumption, eight semi-annual payments have been made, and in only two it has been necessary to resort to a temporary loan—first, in February, 1847, and again in February 1848. In both instances, after the payment of the interest in August following, there has been a large surplus at the disposal of the State Treasurer, and a balance to the credit of the Commonwealth in the Bank of Pennsylvania, which is the agent for the payment of the interest. In 1848, the surplus amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars, and 1847, about the same."

Now we propose to convict this statement of falsehood, by the official report of the Auditor General, which neither the Pennsylvanian, nor its witness Dimock dare dispute. According to the reports, there was a

Balance in Treasury Jan 31, 1845,	\$897,349 03
Interest due Jan. 1, 1845,	871,504 11

Surplus,	25,844 92
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If we are right in our recollection, Gov. Shunk's late Secretary of State predicted that this payment could not be made.

Balance in Treasury July 31, 1845,	910,137 98
Interest due Aug. 1, 1845,	874,607 31

Surplus,	35,530 67
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This payment was accomplished by collecting old arrearages of taxes due for several years, and the then State Treasurer was indebted to a distinguished Whig for the suggestion.

Balance in Treasury Jan. 31, 1846,	945,670 19
Interest due Feb. 1, 1846,	953,563 65

Deficiency,	\$7,893 46
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This sum was begged from the banks and the interest paid, notwithstanding that our Loco Foco friends have great horror of banks—except when they want to borrow.

Balance in Treasury July 31, 1846,	1,018,890 93
Interest due Aug. 1, 1846,	988,871 62

Surplus,	30,019 31
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 31 1847,	711,160 94
Interest due Feb. 1, 1847,	983,258 28

Deficiency,	272,097 34
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For this deficiency a loan was made, which we will call No. 1, by way of designation.

Balance in Treasury, July 31, 1847,	1,296,727 47
Interest due Aug. 1, 1847,	999,770 21

Surplus,	296,957 26
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The convenient witness Dimock, states this surplus at 200,000 dollars, being within a fraction of 100,000 dollars out of the way; not a great error to be sure, for a Loco-Foco, who "for several years was connected with the Treasury Department."

Balance in Treasury Jan. 31, 1848,	892,288 47
Interest due Feb. 1, 1842,	1,001,774 47

Deficiency,	109,486 00
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For this deficiency a loan was made, which we will call No. 2.

Balance in Treasury July 31, 1848,	920,900 16
Interest due Aug. 1, 1848,	989,747 47

Deficiency,	68,847 31
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The witness Dimock, states in his letter—as will be seen by the foregoing extract—that "in 1848 the surplus amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars," while in truth, the Banks—those monsters of iniquity, which Loco-Focos so much abhor—had to bleed quietly to the tune of the deficiency, to make good the Treasury shortcomings.

Balance in Treasury Jan. 31, 1849,	786,691 57
Interest due Feb. 1, 1849,	989,498 55

Deficiency,	202,806 98
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For this deficiency, a loan was made for 255,000 dollars, which we will call No. 3, and which with interest, Mr. Ball has been compelled to pay since he entered office on the 7th of May last; being one of the comfortable legacies of Loco-Foco mismanagement and prodigality.

From these disclosures it is clearly manifest that Dimock has borne "false witness against his neighbor." In the first place, instead of there being a surplus of more than 200,000 in August, 1848, as he alleges, there was an actual deficiency of \$68,847 31; and therefore this perversion of truth can be regarded in no other light than wilful. In the second place it is proved by the foregoing official figures, that out of the "eight

semi-annual payments" referred to by this person Dimock, the Treasurers were compelled to borrow no less than *five* times from the banks to supply five deficiencies. We therefore discard, as utterly unworthy and untrue, testimony which has been produced by the Pennsylvanian, convicted as it now stands, of falsity, by the records of its own accredited party officer.

Thus then on the one side, we have the Auditor General, a genuine Loco-Foco, testifying to the facts above stated, and on the other we have Asa Dimock, another genuine Loco-Foco, testifying to another state of facts in direct contradiction. Now we ask of the Pennsylvanian, which of the two is to be believed, the Auditor General or the witness? We inquire only for information. In all seriousness, let us advise our cotemporary, when constrained to exhibit another of its peccadilloes, to be more careful of its facts, and to admonish Dimock, when he next takes up the cudgels, to consult Pike and Colburn and the other authorities on the rules of addition and subtraction—the latter every good Loco-Foco ought to understand by nature. The Pennsylvanian may squirm under the exposure of its party, but it shall not, with its eel-like propensities, escape the real issue—which is, that the Loco-Foco State Treasurers have paid the interest in depreciated rags, while the Whig State Treasurer has paid it in gold and silver, and this too in the face of the fact, that the Loco-Focos have always professed the sternest devotion to hard money, while the Whigs have claimed only to be the friends of sound and constitutional currency. The people of Pennsylvania will discriminate between the pretences of Loco-Focoism and the practice of its opponents.—North American.

All who read the Philadelphia Ledger know with what apparently heartfelt zeal it opposes all corporations and denounces all exclusive privileges. But the last Miners' Journal brings to light a transaction which shows that, like other Loco-Foco editors and leaders, they are perfectly willing to be the recipients of favors, and enjoy exclusive privileges themselves. It appears that a bill was reported to the Legislature last winter, incorporating the Silver Creek Improvement Company, and that William M. Swain and Asariah H. Simmons, proprietors of the Ledger, and Joseph S. Silver, alias "Gas," the somewhat noted correspondent of that paper were three of the eight persons who were by its passage to be enabled to enjoy privileges not possessed by others engaged in mining operations or the coal trade. The bill was killed as it ought to have been. It limited the capital of the Company, these eight individuals named therein, "and their associates, successors and assigns," to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Here we have a beautiful exhibition of the honesty of individuals who are perpetually denouncing capital, moneyed corporations, monopolies, and exclusive privileges.

**Cholera among the Chickens.**

A singular disease prevails among the chickens in various parts of the country. It appears to be a species of bowel complaint, with symptoms very similar to the Cholera which has carried off such numbers of the human kind. A Wilmington paper says, that a farmer near that city had sixty old hens, thirty of which he picked up dead and he is not able to find more than twenty of the remainder. A similar loss has been felt by other farmers in the same region. The same mortality prevails amongst the chickens in this neighborhood. We are informed that numbers of them have died within the last week or two, and that they have become very scarce in market. Our physicians say that people should be cautious about eating chickens during the prevalence of this distemper.—Reading Gazette.

There is a great mortality among the fowls in and near Cincinnati, and nearly all brought to market one morning died on the farmers hands.

Albert Gallatin died on the 13th inst., at the country residence of his son-in-law, at Astoria, Long Island, aged 86 years.

**Something of a Whirlwind.**

A whirlwind passed over the country near Charleston on the 3d inst., upsetting carriages and propelling them, unroofing houses, prostrating trees and fences, and planks, shingles, and pieces of wood were seen flying about in the air like so many reeds. It ended its freaks by forming a water spout over Ashley river.

**Progress of the Cholera.**

	New York.		Philadelphia.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aug 13,	105	41	17	10
" 14,	109	39	15	3
" 15,	89	31	12	3
" 16,	92	39	3	2
" 17,	86	41	5	1
" 18,	67	42	4	1
" 19,	58	26	0	0

Boston.—Aug. 13th, 29 cases reported in last forty-eight hours; 14th, 17 cases in twenty-four hours. For the week ending the 18th, 111. The disease still continues to diminish.

**Enormous Rattlesnake.**

A rattlesnake was killed at Chester village, on the 7th inst., by Mr. W. L. Dickinson, which measures six feet in length, without the head.—Its girth was eight inches, and its tail was ornamented with a beautiful string of fifteen rattles. We believe this is the largest rattlesnake ever killed in this region.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

**Whig State Convention.**

The Delegates to the Whig State Convention, appointed by the several counties, agreeably to the call of the State Committee, assembled in the Court House in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1849, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Convention was called to order, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Mr. Swartzwelder, of Allegheny county, on whose motion, David Leech, Esq., of Armstrong was called to the chair as temporary President; and Thomas W. Duffield, of Philadelphia, and John J. Cochran, of York, were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being temporarily organized, Mr. Kunkel, of Dauphin, submitted the following resolution, which, after a brief discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That no substitute be admitted to a seat in this Convention, who does not reside in the county or district he proposes to represent.

The several Senatorial and Representative districts were then called over.

The seat of the Senatorial delegate from Cumberland and Perry was contested, and a committee of five was appointed to determine the dispute.

On motion of Mr. King, of Bedford, a committee of thirty-three, equal in number to the State Senators, was appointed to report the names of officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The chair appointed the committee as follows:—Messrs. Charles Gilpin, Geo. H. Hart, Henry C. Pratt, Thomas Helms, Tho. Watson, M. Wetherill, Robt. Parke, Isaac Bertolet, E. Artman, O. J. Dickey, C. B. Forney, Robt. Morris, J. C. Powell, J. H. Irwin, C. Garretson, D. Taggart, S. H. Menough, A. Snively, Alex. King, M. Swartzwelder, H. Curling, Tho. Nicholson, L. L. Lord, H. W. Snyder, Jas. S. Reese, G. J. Ball, S. Oyster, A. Coplan, Jno. Small, J. S. King, Davis Altou, J. C. Bomberger, E. M. Woodward.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment. Mr. Franklin from the Committee on disputed seat in Perry and Cumberland, reported that Dr. Joseph Speck, of Perry, was entitled to the seat. Adopted.

Mr. King, from the committee appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following:

President: EDWIN C. WILSON, of Venango Co.; Vice Presidents: Ephraim Jones, Jr., Allegheny; David Hays, Chester; Lloyd Jones, Montgomery; N. F. Campion, Philadelphia county; Benjamin Hersh, Lancaster; James Wilson, Adams; David Leech, Armstrong; Jacob B. Lancaster, Philadelphia city; John H. Witrode, Bedford; L. L. McGuffin, Mercer; Isaac Bertolet, Berks; Josiah P. Hetrich, Northampton; Cornelius Garretson, Columbia; Henry W. Snyder, Union; Samuel Williams, Philadelphia.

Secretaries: Thomas Warner, Bucks; John J. Cochran, York; R. G. Durham, Centre; J. C. Bomberger, Dauphin; Thos. W. Duffield, Philadelphia county.

The report was unanimously adopted. Col. Wilson was conducted to the Chair, and returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in a brief, but neat and pertinent address.

Mr. Swartzwelder moved that a committee of nine be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The President appointed Messrs. Swartzwelder, Kunkel, Riddle, Veree, Durham, Brown, Taggart of Northumberland, Hart and Thompson.

On motion of Mr. Snyder, D. S. Elliott, Esq., was admitted as a delegate from Mifflin county.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioner; when

Mr. Durham nominated HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne county.

Mr. Warner nominated Joshua Dungan, of Bucks county.

Mr. Bertolet nominated Henry H. Kupp. The nominations of Mr. Dungan and Mr. Kupp were subsequently withdrawn by the gentlemen who nominated them; when

Mr. Kunkel submitted the following resolution: Resolved, unanimously, That HENRY M. FULLER of Luzerne county, be the nominee of the Democratic Whig Party of Pennsylvania for Canal Commissioner, at the ensuing election.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, and greeted with warm applause.

On motion of Mr. Kunkel, Mr. Charles Gilpin was added to the committee on resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, the officers of the Convention were deputed to inform Mr. Fuller of his nomination.

The Convention then, on motion, took a recess of one hour.

The Convention having re-assembled, Mr. Swartzwelder from the committee on the subject, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

The Delegates from the various counties and districts of Pennsylvania, assembled together in Convention for the purpose of selecting and presenting the people a suitable candidate for their suffrages for the office of Canal Commissioner, and having performed that duty, present the following resolutions, as expressive of their views and sentiments on the great principles of National and State policy.

Resolved, That this Convention offers its warm congratulations to the people of the United States, and our glorious old Commonwealth, on the success of that sound, sterling, patriotic, Democratic Whig, Gen. Zachary Taylor, to the office of President of the United States, and of Wm. F. Johnston, our firm, enlightened and intelligent Governor, to the highest office within this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That with such men as Taylor and Johnston at the head of our National and State affairs, the people have no reason to fear an abandonment of their interests or betrayal of their rights; but may repose in perfect confidence that the honor of the state and nation will be preserved unimpaired, and the interests of the people protected and promoted.

Resolved, That in calling to his assistance in the administration of public affairs the honest, the sagacious, and experienced statesmen of the country, the President gives assurance that every department of the government under his control will be faithfully administered; that the interests of the whole people will be constantly protected and fostered; that public faith with all nations will be steadily regarded, and that, following the examples of the earlier Presidents, the pure republican principles of the constitution, will be deemed paramount, whatever interpretations they may have received from recent political commentators.

Resolved, That the selection of William M. Meredith for the responsible office of Secretary of the Treasury, meets the hearty concurrence of the people of the State; that while Pennsylvania is honored in the choice of one of her gifted sons, she feels a proud confidence that the administration will be strengthened by the influence of his virtues, and the eminent abilities he brings to the discharge of his duties.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the Hon. James Cooper, whose past life affords the surest guaranty that he will nobly vindicate and sustain the interests of Pennsylvania in the National Legislature.

Resolved, That if properly sustained by the action of Congress, the enlightened Chief Magistrate of the nation will in a brief space of time restore to the people of this country, the policy adopted by the fathers of the Republic; the dissemination of just and equal laws, protection to their home industry, adequate wages for their labor, the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and the promotion of their general happiness.

Resolved, That protection to the industry of the people is one of the first duties of government; that the true interests of the State and Nation are best promoted by placing the Manufacturer, Mechanic, and Laborer, side by side with the agriculturist—that the days of greatest prosperity for the country have been those when domestic labor has been protected, and unnecessary and excessive importation of foreign fabrics prevented by a proper tariff of duties, and in our opinion, such results have not followed the tariff of 1846, and can never be promoted by its continuance.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians we cannot submit to see our iron manufacturers thrown upon their own resources, our mines of coal rendered valueless, our laborers and citizens unemployed, our farmers without a market for their products, our capital destroyed, and business paralyzed, to try any further experiments on the Locofoco theories of Free Trade when we are taught by all past experience that poverty and want must be the consequence of importing from other countries those articles which we can better manufacture within our own borders.

Resolved, That in the language of Governor Wm. F. Johnston, we view Slavery as an intrusion of human rights—opposed to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions—destructive of equality of power in the general government, by entangling where it exists, the constitutional representation—possessing an influence against Northern and Western policy and interests, by promoting a system of laws destructive of domestic industry and vitally affecting free labor—retarding the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of land for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many—as in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of civilization, and the enlightened policy of mankind—and while in good faith we would maintain the compromises of the constitution, the further extension of the system should be steadily and firmly resisted.

Resolved, That we have undiminished and abiding confidence in our patriotic, enlightened and worthy Governor, Wm. F. Johnston, and believe that with such a man at the head of our State affairs, if properly sustained by an honest and intelligent Legislature, Pennsylvania will be able to assume and sustain her exalted station at the head of the National Confederacy.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to our efficient and indefatigable State Treasurer, Hon. Gideon J. Ball, for his patriotic and successful exertions in paying the interest on our State debt in specie, thereby sustaining the credit of the Commonwealth against the unwelcome combination of the Locofoco leaders to tarnish and break it down, by prematurely drawing enormous sums of money from the public treasury to place in the hands of their office holders and political parasites, under a pretext of paying the interest on the public works.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the successful struggle of the gallant Hungarians for their "long lost liberties"—and deeply deploring the unhappy fate of Rome, loathe and detest the treachery and inconsistency of her Republican conquerors—when our whole heart send our shout of good cheer to all the down-trodden and oppressed of the world, battling against tyrants and tyranny.

Resolved, That as the government is in debt bound to protect the labor of the country, so more especially should it be its care to foster and protect the youthful laborer, the youth of the country being its most valuable possession. We therefore deem the law known as the Ten Hour Law, a proper and judicious safeguard against oppression.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and will sustain an Elective Judiciary, a Whig measure carried out by the last Whig Legislature.

Resolved, That in presenting to the citizens of Pennsylvania, the name of HENRY M. FULLER as a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Canal Commissioner, we have given them a man entirely worthy of their confidence, one who is well known to the people, and the entire unanimity of this Convention is the surest criterion of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That it is the true interests of the people, to have the gentlemen in the Board of Canal Commissioners entertaining different political principles, as thereby the fraudulent bestowal of public money on party favorites for party purposes, would be prevented. We therefore call upon the honest taxing people of Pennsylvania, to give their suffrages to HENRY M. FULLER, as the best means of promoting their own interests, and securing the public Treasury against fraudulent speculation.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the delegates from Dauphin county were appointed a committee on Finance.

Mr. Cochran moved that the President of the Convention appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of one, from each Congressional district, and two members at large, in addition.

After an interesting discussion on this question, in which Messrs. Cochran, Sanderson, Kunkel, Franklin, Swartzwelder, Biddle and others participated, and in the course of which various amendments were submitted, the original resolution was adopted.

The President announced that he would report the Committee as soon as practicable.

A resolution of thanks to the officers, and directing the proceedings to be published in the Whig papers at Harrisburg and throughout the State, were adopted; when the Convention adjourned sine die, with three cheers for HENRY M. FULLER.

The President of the Convention has announced the following

**STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.**

- Morton McMichael, Chairman.
- George H. Hart, James Traquair.
- Thomas W. Duffield, Joshua P. Eyer.
- Caleb N. Taylor, Saml. B. Thomas.
- Nathaniel Ellmaker, Isaac Bertolet.