



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Thursday, August 30, 1849.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY M. FULLER.
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

We understand that PETER MERWINE, jr., has been commissioned Brigade Inspector of this County. The election was held in June last, and the commission kept back on account of some alleged informality in the returns.

A tremendous meeting was held in Philadelphia last week, to sympathize with the brave Hungarians in their present glorious struggle for liberty. Another is to be held in New York, this week, at which Gov. Fish has been invited to preside. A great gathering is anticipated.

Nomination of Henry M. Fuller, Esq.
The nomination of Mr. Fuller, was anticipated, for his abilities, integrity, and high public and private qualities, had gone before him into the discussion; and the unanimity which combined the voices of all sections of the State, is a proud and gratifying evidence that, with an enlightened people true merit never fails to win an adequate appreciation. This triumph has been produced by no influence nor exertion of Mr. Fuller; for he has never raised a voice nor stirred a hand to obtain his nomination. Nor have his friends—and the foremost men of the State are his friends—recognized any serious necessity for interference in his behalf. There is a buoyancy in his many merits that has upborne him, and that will secure his election, as it has his unanimous nomination. He is emphatically the candidate of the people.

Mr. Fuller is generally known to the people of his native state; yet a brief notice of his career and character may not, at this time be unacceptable. Henry M. Fuller is the only son of the late Amzi Fuller, Esq., a very able and esteemed lawyer of Wayne county. The elder Mr. Fuller was universally respected and beloved, not only in his own section, but throughout the state. He left to his son the inestimable heritage of a fair name and a noble example. The candidate of the Whig party in Pennsylvania was born in Wayne county; and received every advantage that can be bestowed by the most liberal education—having graduated, as we are informed, at Princeton. From the earliest period of his life, he has been known as a studious and severe student, and, returning to his home he was, within the regular period, admitted to the practice of the law. His early virtues gave promise of great future excellence; and we have been informed by an aged citizen of Philadelphia, of unsurpassed reputation throughout Pennsylvania, that he has known Mr. Fuller from childhood, and has always noted him as one worthy of, and destined to, eminence—for that in all the relations of life, and in reference to every duty he has constantly challenged admiration and confidence.—Immediately after his admission, to the bar in Luzerne county, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Wilkes-Barre: Here in a community of eminent intelligence, and at a highly intelligent bar, he soon rose to an enviable station. As a lawyer, he is well-read, logical and eloquent.

In the legislature, Mr. Fuller immediately assumed a position of high rank and influence. His ample knowledge of all the extended and varied interests of the State, and especially of her internal improvements; secured immediate attention and respect; and his liberality, moderation and urbanity constrained his party opponents to admit that his triumphs were merited as well by his fairness as by his force. His first speech was made upon the subject of the completion of the North Branch Canal—an interest placed peculiarly under his charge. Of this effort we shall have occasion to speak hereafter;—suffice it to say, that it was pronounced to be equal, in range of information, originality of thought, power of argument, and eloquence of declamation, to the best efforts ever made in the House. The friends and the opponents of the bill emulated each other in their praise; and Locofoco presses, for the most part, characterized it with equal warmth and eulogium. From that moment, he stood among the ablest of the statesmen of the Keystone. His course throughout the session, confirmed these impressions and he left Harrisburg with a reputation of which any public man might be proud. Liberal in all his sentiments, Mr. Fuller is in favor of the largest Democratic Whig principles; and is numbered with the friends of energetic but wise and guarded progress. He advocates a strict economy; and will be found an unsparring foe to the ruthless and corrupt extravagance with which the majority of the present Board have disgraced the State. He considers reform to be demanded in all branches of the administration of the public works. The patronage of the Canal Board is enormous and overshadowing; it has been in the hands of Locofocoism for many years; and they have built up a giant structure of oppression and wrong. The State demands a reform of these abuses; and Mr. Fuller has the ability, the courage, and the patriotism to meet any expectations in this regard, which the virtuous portion of the people may form of him. With such a candidate, it needs only union and action to secure a triumph that will outshine that of last fall.—North American.

Dandy Democracy.
The Locofoco newspapers are lampooning the President, at every part of his journey, misrepresenting his actions, putting ungrammatical language in his mouth, accusing him of inability to make eloquent and graceful speeches, &c., &c. This strikes us as not very democratic. Gen. Washington often spoke and, what was worse, wrote ungrammatically, and nine-tenths of the people, the editors, the lawyers, the statesmen and the orators of the country can do no better. The art of oratory too is acquired by few men; and is by no means a test of the sense of him who possesses it. We know many a half-cracked fellow, who has a natural gift that way, and many a man of sense who has none at all.

Glibness of the tongue, and exquisiteness of manners, are not qualifications of a Republican President. To have served well his country, to have sacrificed much in her behalf, to be patriotic and honest in his aims, and sensible, prudent and efficient in his actions, are the necessary qualifications of a President; and these Gen. Taylor possesses in a high degree, however fools may ridicule his manners or dandies make sport of his plain and untutored ways.—State Gazette.

Isaac Harris, Esq., an old merchant of Pittsburgh, publishes a note in the Gazette, in which he estimates the population of Pittsburgh at 190,000. He says: There are in our city about 25,000 persons from Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, and about the same number from Germany and France. The number of Americans by birth, he estimates at 70,000. He adds: "within this circle we have about 100 churches."

The Florida Indians.
The National Intelligencer states from the information which has been received in Washington city it is believed that the outrages recently committed on the peninsula of Florida are not at all countenanced by the great majority of the Indians residing in the State, but that they were committed by a few abandoned outlaws.

A single lighted candle consumes nearly as much air as a human being.

Alabama Election.

All the Congressional districts of Alabama have been heard from, and the results show the return to Congress of two Whigs and five Democrats, as follows: WILLIAM J. ALSTON, HENRY W. HILLIARD, SAMUEL W. HARRIS, SAMUEL W. INGE, DAVID HUBBARD, W. R. W. COBB, and F. W. BOWDON.

Of the Legislature the Tuscaloosa Monitor of the 15th instant says: "For the first time in the history of Alabama, the Whigs have the ascendancy in one of its legislative bodies. THE SENATE is WRIGHT. In the House we have gained 14 members, and lost 8.—Had our friends in the counties in which these losses occurred stood manfully by their candidates we should this day have been proudly enabled to announce that Alabama, freed from the bondage of Locofocoism, was 'redeemed, regenerated, and disenthrall'd.' Regrets are useless, and we have no desire to indulge in reproaches or recriminations."

Texas Election.

We have a report from Texas, by way of New Orleans, that VOLNEY E. HOWARD is elected to Congress from the western district of Texas, to supersede Mr. PERRY, who was a candidate for re-election. HUGH McLEOD was also a candidate. All of them are Democrats. Hon. DAVID S. KAUFMAN had no opposition in his district.

Pat. Collins, the brazen demagogue, whose shameless libels of Henry Clay and the Whigs, earned for him from the late administration the office of Surveyor of the port of Cincinnati; and who when recently superceded failed to pay over the funds in his hands, is much incensed because he is branded as a defaulter. His impudent pretensions to honesty are even endorsed by the Locofoco press, and they would fain have their readers believe that this man, who seems to have plunged to the arm-pits into the national treasury, is a martyr to Whig malevolence! The facts of the case appear to be as follows: The U. S. Treasury claimed of Collins upwards of \$180,000, of which he has only paid \$63,000, leaving a balance of 117,000 dollars against him. It is understood that Collins has \$23,000 standing to his individual credit in one of the Cincinnati banks; this the Government is trying to secure, and, if successful, Collins' defalcation will be reduced to about Ninety-Four Thousand Dollars! This is the pitiable exhibit which the "pure and persecuted" Pat. Collins makes when his much-vaunted "official integrity" is in part probed. No wonder Locofocoism is indignant at the prying spirit of Whiggery, and that the virtuous Mr. Collins has been compelled to employ a lawyer!

The defalcation of Nathaniel Denby, late Navy Agent, amounts to \$159,443 67—for which sum judgment has been given in favor of the U. States, by the District Court of Philadelphia.

A late Pension Agent in New-England, "who has filled many offices, from Editor of a newspaper down to Senator in Congress and Governor of a State," is also reported as a defaulter in the sum of \$13,000.

The above, with some \$20,000 lost by the late U. S. Marshall at New-York, show an aggregate of nearly 300,000 wasted by dishonest agents.—Who, in the face of such facts, will say that the recent change in the administration has not already accomplished much good! Who, with such developments before him, would seek to arrest the wholesome process of Reform!—Sussex Register.

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The President among the People.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia News states that the journey of the President from Bedford Springs to Somerset was marked by continued demonstrations of public admiration. He says: "At every town, village, cross-road, hamlet, and tavern, they have turned out en masse—men, women, and children—and greeted him as no man was ever before greeted, at least in this part of the country."

The party stopped to dine at a small roadside tavern in the mountains, and, after dinner, it appears Gen. TAYLOR entered into conversation, with a red-hot Locofoco, which is thus reported: Loco.—[Walking up to the President] General, how d'ye do? I'm glad to see you ye, but I didn't vote for ye, 'cause I'm a Democrat.

Gen. Taylor—I'm just as glad to see you for all that; I came here to see Whigs, Democrats, and Natives, and all, and am glad to see all.

Loco.—You said you should be the President of the people, and not of a party, and that you would not be proscriptive; but you've turned out the Democrats and nobody else!

Gen. Taylor.—Who else could I turn out!—Nearly all the office-holds were of your party, and I, of course, desire an equalization. If I should let your friends have all the places, and the Whigs none, it would be proscripting the Whigs!

Loco.—You're right, General; I never thought of that. I believe the Democrats did have all the places—that's a fact! They first got them from General Jackson.

Gen. Taylor.—Yes, my good friend, they've had possession of them for nearly twenty years; and they ought to be satisfied with their half hereafter.

This argument satisfied the Loco, and he owned up. The whole affair ended in a general laugh, and, shaking the General by the hand, he exclaimed, "You're right, General, and repeated it until the carriage rolled away."

The Governor in a Fix!

Gov. Johnston accompanies Gen. Taylor on his tour through Pennsylvania. At Bedford the Governor had quarters for the night provided at Grouse's Hotel, in the town. Gen. Taylor was to stay over night at the Springs. In the course of the evening, however, a committee from the Springs waited on the Governor and solicited his company at the Ball in honor of the President, and the Governor complied with their wishes. Mr. Grouse supposing the Governor would remain over night at the Springs, gave up his room to others, who would otherwise have had to put up with harder fare. But towards the close of the fete, the Governor took up his line of march for Bedford, in anticipation of comfortable quarters at Grouse's but on arriving there, lo! it was as we have said.—His room was occupied.

Now what did "Governor Bill" do? Did he raise a fuss, and demand that his bed should be vacated, and he allowed to repose upon his downy pillows? Not a bit of it. He quietly piled himself up on a few chairs, and so in "rough and ready" style, slept the remaining hours of night away. Aint he a 'b'oy of the right sort! Any aristocracy in that—eh! Such a man is Governor Johnston.—Hollidaysburgh Register.

A Wedding Spoiled.

Tuesday's Argus and Atlas continue to dispute stiffly about who should bear the blame of the Rome affair. Young Miss Betty Barnburner, of St. Lawrence Co. accepted a proposal of marriage from that well-known widower old Judge Hunker, the gruff Utica Lawyer, who had been previously courting Polly Texas, the heiress of a large flock of bipeds, known and treated as cattle down South. The parson lost his fees, the guests lost their bridal favors, the old Judge was heard to grumble at Miss Barnburner's near relationship to an ex-Governor, now no more, but who hailed from Canton in his life time; and it is shrewdly suspected that his love for Polly's "cattle" has sent him once more down South, whistling, and singing Marcy's March, to the words—
Yes! the spoils
Are for the victors!

The Argus says that the Hunker Committee "proposed the doctrine of opposition to the Extension of Slavery to Free Territory, admitted the power of Congress over the District of Columbia," and "were willing to assert the principle of opposition to the Extension of Slavery to Free Territory." "Say you so!" quoth the Free Soilers; "Are you in earnest! If so, we are 128, you are 128; let us meet at once under one roof and agree upon a State ticket for the Fall Elections." The "Free Democracy" vanished!

How does this agree with the assertion, by Thursday's Buffalo Republic, that the majority of the Hunker Convention are believed to have been sincerely disposed to adopt Grover's Free Soil Resolutions!—N. Y. Tribune.

An Annoying Customer.

The Washington Republic says the Albany Evening Journal gives Father Ritchie neither peace nor quiet. It brails him for breakfast, bastes him for dinner and toasts him for tea. The old gentleman can't stand such doings long, and yet the Whigs cannot afford to lose such an opponent.

Founder.

The seeds of sunflowers are one of the best remedies known for the cure of founder in horses.—Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed with his feed, and it will effect a perfect cure.

We have tried the above simple remedy of curing the founder in horses, on a horse of our own in Schuylkill Co. Pa., and can bear testimony to the good effects of the seeds of the ordinary sunflower.—N. A. Weekly Farmer.

Another Fire at Wilkes-Barre.

On Saturday night last, near 12 o'clock, the Barn of Mr. Joseph Slocum, situated in the rear of his dwelling, was discovered to be on fire, and when discovered, the fire had made such progress, that it could not be subdued. Before the flames were arrested, every thing was destroyed of the building kind, in the rear of the buildings extending along the south side of the square from Mr. Slocum's to the corner, and down Main Street to Mr. Dyer's.

Mr. Slocum had just secured his oat crop, which was the last of the gathering of a bountiful harvest, which had been put away in barns, stacks, and a barrack. The whole, together with sheds, wagon, sled, every necessary article of Farming utensils—3 horses, a cow, calf, and five hogs, were destroyed. The barn of Mr. Dyer—that of Mrs. Drake, Mr. Long, and other rear buildings were consumed. Fortunately—Provisionally, there came up a light wind from a favorable direction, aiding greatly in preserving stores and other buildings fronting on the square, from the devouring element. Mr. Slocum's dwelling was in great danger, the fire having been arrested on an out house but a few feet from it. The block of brick buildings recently erected on the South side of the square, was also in great danger, the heat being so great between it and the fire that mortals could not operate there. The windows were kept cool by frequent applications of cold water within.

The loss of Mr. Slocum, the principal sufferer, cannot be much short of \$3000—and we presume the combined loss of others to be little short of \$1,000.

Mr. Slocum's house was probably the first brick dwelling erected in this Borough, and since it was built other buildings have been burnt on 3 sides of it,—on one side last year, his own on fire at the cornish and edge of the roof—and yet providentially his has been saved.

And Then?

The origin of the fire is not known. The value of brick walls, and slate roofs, were abundantly attested on this occasion. But for the roofs of the 5 new brick stores being of slate, in all human probability those stores would have burned, and had they taken fire, no one can imagine where the flames might have been checked.

A multitude of citizens were promptly on the ground, and never did men work better than did those who had a chance to exert themselves. It was pleasant to see so many there from the country around, persons, who having heard the alarm, or seen the fire, rallied to assist. We saw one man who came 5 miles. These men deserve great praise.—Wilkes-Barre Adv. 22d

St. Louis, August 17.

Capt Dan Drake Henrie died in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in this city. Capt. Henrie was a man of more than ordinary courage and valor. He has braved death a thousand times in the service of his country. His hair-breadth escapes from the Indians, prairie Wolves, and lastly from the Mexicans, when taken prisoner in company with Capt. Cassius M. Clay and other brave Americans, have elicited the warmest admiration of his countrymen.

There is a lady in Cincinnati named Sally Porter, who amuses herself, when so inclined by throwing tumblers, teacups, shovel and tongs, and the boot jack at her husband's head. The husband has become such a proficient dodger that he doesn't mind it much.

Ojibbawa Indians on Lake Superior.

The Lake Superior News of the 6th says a delegation of the Ojibbawa Indians, a tribe on the shore of Lake Superior, within the jurisdiction claimed by the British, have just returned from Montreal.

The Indians say they never ceded either to the Imperial or Provisional Government any portion of their territory, but that the Canadian authorities have granted mining locations on the Lake shore to various companies, receiving therefor £12,500, and will not give them a solitary farthing; and this, too, notwithstanding the possession of these very lands was formally guaranteed to them by the British Government.

They complain that the operation of these companies, who are setting fire to the woods in every direction, is driving off their game, which is almost their only subsistence.

The matter is of vast importance to the United States, as the Indians threaten to go to war if their claims are not granted, and in that case would doubtless be beaten and take refuge in our territory, where a portion of the nation has long been.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

The Principal of an Academy.

The Principal of an Academy, in an advertisement, mentioned his Female Assistant and her "reputation which she bears;" but the printer-careless fellow—left out the "which," so the advertisement went forth commending the lady's reputation for "teaching she-bears!"

A Western editor thus notices a little event

which transpired in his family on the 4th of July last: "Private and confidential.—Joy to the world! Sound the hewgag! the event happened on the glorious birth-day of American Independence! It will add new lustre to the 4th of July in after ages! It is an uncommon noun!!! singular number!!! masculine gender!!!! And it shall be called George Washington Jefferson Jackson Hancock Tom Benton Martin Van Buren Quincy Adams Benjamin Franklin Fourth-of-July Jenks, so I shall!"

A Wife Sold by her Husband.

Not long since a late merchant of Stewart county took a fancy to the wife of a citizen in his neighborhood, and desired that she would accompany him to a distant clime. But how to get legal possession of the prize was a problem of no easy solution: yet solved it was, and by the virtue of the "almighty dollar." A bargain was effected, whereby the merchant was to pay the bereaved husband \$150, on the extinguishment by the latter of all right, title, and immunity which he held in the person of his spouse. No sooner said than done. The money was paid, and the wife removed from the custody and control of her husband, and delivered into the safe-keeping of the purchaser, who has taken this newly-acquired piece of property with him to New York! We did not learn whether he seller put a halter around the neck of his wife ad led her out thereby, as is practiced in old England, but we think it quite likely that he, by that sale, slipped his own neck out of a very disagreeable noose that had been thrown around it.—Misscogee Democrat.

Gen. Shields will be re-elected to the United States Senate, at least so one of the best informed politicians in the West informs the St. Louis Era. Gen. Shields is now eligible.

The Peat Bogs of Ireland.

A chemical process has been discovered to increase their value; and Mr. Owen, assisted by Lord Ashley, is working the adventure to a considerable extent. By a detailed statement it appears that 100 tons of peat which cost £8, and the labor of converting it, a further £8, produces an amount of ammonia, soda, candles, oil, gas, vinegar, &c. valued at £91 6s 8d. Mr. Owen has experimented on thousands of tons of peat during the last twelve months, with similar results.

The Government is rapidly moving upon Florida as many troops will be necessary to suppress the Indian hostilities there, which, by the way, appear to be of much less consequence than was represented.

A Profitable Ferry.

The receipts of the Fulton Ferry, New-York, are estimated at nine hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Take a stick of phosphorus, and put it into a large dry phial, not corked, and it will afford a light sufficient to discern any object in a room when held near. The vial should be kept in a cool place where there is no great current of air, and it will continue its luminous appearance for more than twelve months.

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