



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 4, 1850.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JOSHUA DUNGAN,**  
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**HENRY W. SNYDER,**  
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**JOSEPH G. HENDERSON,**  
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

### The Whig State Nominations.

We are gratified to witness, says the *Daily News*, the hearty enthusiasm with which the nominations of the late Whig State Convention are every where received. They are unexceptionable in point of character and qualifications, and that they can be elected no one for a moment doubts. That they will be, we fully believe, if the Whigs of the State rally vigorously in their support. It is expected of every man to do his whole duty in the same spirit of harmony and zeal which actuated the convention in making the nominations, and if this is done—if we avail ourselves of the means in our power—secure in every township in the State a thorough and efficient organization—and bring every vote to the polls, the whole ticket can be elected by a triumphant majority. But we must do more than merely carry our State nominations. The next Legislature ought to be Whig, and we have also members of Congress to elect. We appeal, therefore, to all interested in the triumph of Whig principles, and in the prosperity of home industry—for the two go hand in hand—to think for themselves, and act as becomes free thinking and free acting men. There is work to be done—work for all, and the most important results hang upon the manner of doing it.

### A Good Endorsement.

The *Germantown Telegraph*, an able and strictly neutral newspaper, thus speaks of the nominees of the Whig State Convention:

"The nominations are regarded as very fair ones—the nominees being all respectable, capable, and popular gentlemen. That of Joshua Dungan for Canal Commissioner, we know to be excellent and unexceptionable—Mr. D. being a practical farmer, of considerable intelligence and energy of character, and honest as the day is long. He is a member of the Bucks County Agricultural Society, and has delivered one or two annual addresses before it, marked for their good practical sense and peculiar adaptedness to the occasions."

### Overshine vs. Galphin.

We see that the Washington Union and its satellites through the country propose, with irresistible wit, to dub the Whigs with the name of *Galphins*. Upon this the York Republican aptly remarks, "we really do not know how we could better return the compliment of our kind *Locofoco* friends, than bestowing upon them the name, style and title of *Overshines*, as a memento of the memorable transactions at Williamsport!"

### Fishing.

The Easton Whig, of the 3d inst., says that several gentlemen left that place last week on a fishing excursion to the Tobyhanna. They were fully equipped for the expedition, and camped out during their absence. They were engaged in angling five days and caught 3,493 trout, besides some fine pike and other fish. Some of the trout were very fine, weighing from two and a half to three pounds.

### The Fact Admitted.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit, in an article on the Williamsport Convention, acknowledges "that there is a set of men hanging to the skirts of the Democracy of this State, who are among the most unmitigated political scoundrels in the world."

The Whigs have said so for years, and for saying so have been most lustily abused; but as the charge is now acknowledged by the *Locos* themselves, perhaps the people will think there is some truth in it.

The cholera has appeared at Cincinnati, and several fatal cases have occurred.

The distance from Ithica to New York, two hundred and sixty-two miles by way of the Cayuga Lake and Erie Railroad, is now travelling by daylight, the passengers breakfasting at Ithica and supping in New York.

The Mount Holly Herald notices that on Monday a train of wagons passed through that town freighted with some fifty men, women and children, on their way to the "Beach Woods," near Honesdale, Pa. They were from the lower part of this State.

### For the Campaign.

The editor of the Harrisburg Intelligencer proposes to publish his paper from now to the 15th of November, for fifty cents—3 copies \$1.00, 10 copies \$3.00, or 20 copies \$5.00. The Intelligencer is an able and spirited Whig paper; and will do good service in the cause.

Mechanics and laborers of all kinds are in great demand in Minnesota, and the highest wages paid. Emigrants are flocking into the country in great numbers.

### Population of Boston.

The census of Boston has just been taken by the local authorities. The total population is 138,788. In 1845, it was 114,366. The total number of foreigners is 63,329, of which 52,961 are Irish. The colored population numbers 2,112, being an increase of 200 since 1845.

From the New-York Daily Tribune June 24.  
**Stroudsburg Institute.**

This recently established institution is in successful operation at the beautiful village of Stroudsburg, Penn. Prof. W. S. Post is the Principal; he has the highest recommendations from eminent men. Those who wish to give their sons an opportunity for thorough instruction, in a delightful location, should address the Principal for particulars.

There were nine deaths by cholera at Nashville on the 21st ult.

At the quarantine ground below St. Louis, on the 17th ultimo, there were seven deaths of cholera.

During the week ending on the 15th ult. there were four deaths by cholera at New Orleans—of all diseases one hundred and nine.

A writer in the Georgetown Advocate says that the Comet that is now being observed at the observatories, and that can be seen by an ordinary spyglass, will be seen by the naked eye in a few days, and continue visible until at least the middle of July.

The steamer Pacific arrived off Halifax on Saturday, in nine and a half days from Liverpool, with news of but little importance. Cotton and Flour were without change; but Corn had advanced 1 to 2 shillings a quarter.

### Foreign News.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Boston on Thursday, with news a week later from Liverpool, but of no importance except that cotton was an eighth to a fourth of a penny lower, and market for breadstuffs was depressed, with a slight decline in price.

### Important from Santa Fe.

Advices have been received at St. Louis from Santa Fe to the 25th of May, to the effect that a Convention had been held and a State Constitution formed, prohibiting slavery. It was adopted on the 25th, and an election for legislature, member of Congress &c., was soon to be held. The State government was to go into operation on the 1st of July.

GREVELY says—"all the good we get out of this Congress we shall consider clear gain, to be received with grateful astonishment."

A severe storm passed over the town of Cumberland, Md., a few days ago, which, in its progress, threw down the walls of a large hotel, in course of erection, crushed the railroad depot adjoining; and the lightning striking the stables of the National Road Stage Company, they were entirely consumed.

Convicted.—A man named James Lindsay was tried and convicted last week, in Philadelphia, on a charge of robbing the Cashier of the Burlington Bank, in December last. He was arrested on suspicion, and evidence was circumstantial—the robbery having been effected by abstracting a valise containing some five thousand dollars, from the captain's office of the steamboat John Stevens.

\$2,356,497.50 of gold was coined at the Mint in Philadelphia, in the month of June.

### Confession of Professor Webster.

Boston June 29, 6 o'clock.—It is stated, on high authority, that Professor Webster has written a letter to the governor and council, confessing that he killed Dr. Parkman, but that it was not a murder, and asking a commutation of his sentence. The letter, though long, does not give the particulars of the transaction, and will probably be considered by the governor and council on Thursday next.

### Suicide.

Elihu Porter, for several years a resident of this Borough, committed suicide on Friday morning last. For some time he had occasionally been in the habit of drinking to excess, and when under the influence of liquor, at times gave signs of derangement. For several days previous to his death he had been from home, and indulging in the free use of liquor. He returned to his residence on Friday morning, shaved himself, and went into an out-house, where with a razor he nearly severed one arm, and cut his throat.—When found he was dead. He doubtless was laboring under an alienation of mind, when he destroyed his wife.—*Wilkes-Barre Advocate*, June 26.

Mr. Sage, one of the publishers of the Southern Press, at Washington, some years ago published a paper at Allentown, in this State, and Mr. Heath, the other publisher, during the campaign of 1844, conducted a paper at Jackson, Michigan.

TALL DAMAGES.—Dr. Wm. R. Winston was tried lately in Eator, Ohio, for seducing Harriet Keever aged 19, and adjudged to pay her father \$15,000. Winston is a married man and a doctor. Miss Keever was residing with him as a patient.

All the gamblers in San Francisco were burnt out by the late fire, according to a letter from a clergyman in that city to the Newark Advertiser. The same writer says: "During the fire carts and teams were hauling goods at \$20 a load, and in some instances drawing pay in advance. Before night a frame was up and nearly covered on the burnt district, on the north side of the square!"

### Gold and Silver Mines in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania has the following: "The Berks county 'Gold Mine' turns out to be something else nearly as valuable, for we gather from a paragraph in the *Schnel-post*, a paper published at Hamburg, in Berks county, that an agent of a company in New York recently visited the mine, the property of Mr. Focht, of Windsor township, for the purpose of negotiating for its purchase. After a careful examination of the 'placer,' he offered \$1,000 for each acre through which it extended, but Mr. Focht refused to sell, determining to work the mine himself. According to public rumor, the mine contains very little gold, but an abundance of the purest silver."

A Clergyman praying at a camp meeting in a most fervent manner for the power of the devil to be curial, a zealous old negro loudly exclaimed "Amen! yee, bless de Lor, cut he tail smack, smooth off!"

'The motion is out of order,' as the chairman of a political meeting said, when a rowdy raised his arm to throw an egg.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.  
**Capital Punishment.**

There are a number of our fellow citizens who profess to have religious scruples against capital punishment, regarding it as a relic of barbarism—as a contravention of the Saviour's precept, "to resist not evil" as opposed to that universal love taught in the gospel, and that the execution of a murderer—is murder itself. If these things are so, we ought to know them. While the laws of our Commonwealth remain as they are and so much wholesale sin is committed: by our magistrates we cannot be innocent, for we make and uphold the laws and elect the magistrates.

If it shall appear, however, that the warrant for taking life was given by the Great Author of life—that God himself first gave the law to our race and sanctioned the execution of it; there will not be much propriety in stigmatizing it as a relic of barbarism, unless we are so irreverent as to aver that the pure and holy God ever made barbarous laws, or ever commanded the execution of barbarous laws. Our Saviour in that most admirable precept "to resist not evil" was very far from condemning the laws or the rulers under which he lived.

In the judicial laws of the Jews it had been enacted that the magistrates should punish crimes in proportion to the injury done, as "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," Exodus 21, 24; Lev. 24, 19—20. The Jews had perverted this law and made it sanction private retaliation and revenge. Against this perversion of the law our Saviour speaks. He did not complain of the law in the hands of the magistrates, nor forbid his followers appealing to it, but they must neither take upon them to judge their own case, nor repair to the magistrate from a principle of revenge. Surely our Lord did not violate his own precept when he did not tamely turn the other cheek and invite the repetition of the wrong. On the contrary he remonstrated against it. John 18, 23. He taught us to love our enemies. This preceptious rulers observed under the laws of the Old Dispensation, and they may observe under the laws of our State while performing the painful task of capital punishment. Hatred and private revenge is contrary to the whole Bible, and to the laws of our State also.

We hold that the great law of love requires capital punishment. Moses sums up the ten commandments precisely as Christ does in supreme love to God, and love to man as ourselves. Capital punishment is the penalty affixed by God to one of these commandments. If his love led him to write "Thou shalt do no murder" and to sanction his law with the penalty "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," how can obedience to that requirement by the civil magistrate be contrary to the law of love? Does that love which is the fulfilling of the law, and which is the substance of the gospel, require us to care more for a willful murderer than for the safety of the entire community? Would you condemn a skilful Surgeon, who, by amputating a limb preserves the life of the whole body? How then can you arraign the goodness of retribution of that heaven sanctioned penalty, which, while it cuts off the willful murderer throws such a protection around the lives and interests of thousands of innocent and virtuous citizens!

But it is objected that the passage quoted from Gen. 9, 6, was only one of the ceremonial laws made for the Israelites of the Old Dispensation, and that it has passed away with that dispensation. It was made many centuries before the Israelites existed as a nation, and was enacted for us as directly as for them. It was a law enacted for the race immediately after the flood. The right to punish capital was given at the same time with the right to kill animals for food. If our superior light and civilization deprives us of the one right it deprives us of the other also, and we are bound to give up our beef, pork, fish, venison, &c. &c.

In Gen. 9, 6, a reason is given, in addition to the one we are in the habit of alledging, for in the image of God made he man. The fact of his having been made in the image of God creates no bar to his capital punishment, but is a strong argument for it, for the murderer has committed a grievous offence against the creator.

But the New Testament settles the question.—In the 13th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, the inspired Paul declares that "the powers that be" or magistrates are ordained of God: are God's ministers to execute wrath on evil doers. And it is added of the magistrates that "he beareth not the sword in vain." The sword was an instrument of death and in ancient governments there were officers whose business it was to execute capital punishment in this manner. It was thus that Be-niah slew Jacob with the sword by the command of Solomon. If the New Testament declares that God put the instrument of capital punishment into the hands of the magistrates, and if he is Gods minister while depriving the murderer of life, then he who opposes this law opposes God.

He who declares that the execution of a murderer is murder, is accusing God of the most dreadful crime. What right have they to live a day under a system of laws which enjoins murder? Would the apostle have exhorted us to pray for rulers that they might be successful in their office, if they believed their office required them to commit murder?

Are we so much more virtuous and enlightened than the New Testament requires us to be; that the precepts of the Holy Saviour and his inspired apostle are no longer suited to our superior light and love?

There can be no doubt that the time will come when all war and capital punishment, with their horrors, will cease, but this blessed consummation will not be reached by taking away the penalty of the law, but by removing the depravity of men.

The universal reception of the gospel will cause men "to beat their swords into ploughshares," and cause the lion and lamb to lie down together. Let us labor by the gospel to expel murder from the human heart and from human conduct, and we shall hope to see an end of the horrors of capital punishment.

### CITIZEN OF MONROE.

COOL, VERY — An assessor, calling on an editor to ascertain how much money he has at interest!

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.  
**Hints to the People.**

No State in the Union has suffered more than Pennsylvania from the errors, follies, and corruptions of politics, and too strict party attachments. Her State debt is overwhelming, and her taxes oppressive, yet with all this burden upon the people, her treasurers are daily squandering with an improvident hand. All the income, or nearly so, of her public improvements, is scattered along the lines to keep them passable, much less in good repair. The system of paying off active partizans with fat jobs—supplying lumber and other materials—for hauling, &c., has swallowed up our tolls for many years, while our State debt and our taxes have gradually increased.

If the people knew why this was so, and how to apply a remedy, we are confident they would not fold their hands until the end was accomplished. We propose briefly to offer some hints for their consideration, trusting that they will see and feel their force.

For many years, all those officers who expend the public funds, and settle the accounts, have been in the hands of one party. Our Canal Commissioners, our Superintendents and Supervisors, and the Auditor General have been of one family; and it is not necessary to charge open corruption, to prove that this fact alone has cost Pennsylvania many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Party prejudice, party attachments, and party partialities, too often misled the judgement. There has been no check or watch upon their actions,—there was no one to make them ashamed or afraid, even though they might have been too honest to steal, outright, the treasures of the people, yet "when one's self is in the scale, it is hardly rightly adjusted."

In every State where party power has changed hands occasionally, we find the condition of the treasury always better than in those States where one party has been permitted to rule supreme, and have grown insolent and corrupt, because of their strength.

For twelve years, the mysteries behind the curtains of the Auditor General's office, have never been exposed to the public eye,—and may that not be one reason why just at the time when a Whig Governor would expose the secrets of that "prison house," the appointment was taken from his hands and given to the people, believing that they were still safe in their party strength? The people are now called upon to choose from among their own number, some person to fill that office. Do they desire to know its secret history? If so, they must not select one of the old party managers, whose interest are to keep them still in ignorance. Again, would it not be more certain to guard the money of the people, if the auditing of these accounts of political favorites was to be done by one whose pride would be to detect and expose any and all abuses of power? Would not that very thing make the disbursing agents more careful—perhaps more honest? Nothing can be more certain. It would save for the State thousands and thousands of dollars. Freemen! and Workers! Tax-payers, and State debt payers!—Would it not be well for you to think over this subject, and act at the next election as common sense shall dictate?

You all remember how the lamented Power, while Canal Commissioner, scared from the Treasury of the State, the vultures of party, who sought to impoverish it by their lavish and imprudent appropriations? Has the lesson been thrown away—will you permit another chance to pass and refuse to set one to watch two? While one member of the Canal Board is directly—politically—interested in watching the other two—(it matters but little to the people for what motive) the temptation, and the ability to do wrong is much lessened.—Fear, if not honesty, would make the majority more cautious, more prudent and less careless and extravagant; and the result is that the money of the tax-payer is more sparingly, and more properly applied. The opportunity is again offered to divide the political character of the Canal Board: and as it may be that both parties need watching—each will be as a watch set over the other; and the people will reap the harvest in the replenished Treasury. This is worthy of every man's conscientious consideration; and then it demands that action at the election which republican integrity will endorse as well done.

Let every Farmer; Mechanic, Laborer, and those who "sit at home at ease," examine these hints, and see if they cannot profit thereby.

### The Small Note Law.

The Locofoco papers are squirming at the law which prohibits the use of small notes after the 21st of August. We advise them to keep cool, as the act is a simon pure, undiluted "democratic" bantling, got up by Mr. Laird, the Chairman of the Bank Committee, and Morrison, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, who was also a member of said Committee. The *Tioga Eagle*, a strong locofoco paper, says:—

"What is to be done in regard to the law prohibiting the circulation of small notes? This question is frequently asked in our vicinity, but has not yet been satisfactorily answered. The principal circulating medium for change in the north-eastern counties of this State, is New York State, and New Jersey paper, under the denomination of five dollars. If all this bank paper of one's, two's and three's, is drawn out of circulation, we cannot see what business men will do for "change" in their daily transactions. We have no banks to call at for change—no facilities whatever such as exist in other parts of the state, and the late law will therefore be extremely oppressive on the business community of Northern Pennsylvania. The late act of Assembly, forbidding the circulation of small notes, may be called Democratic or Whig, we care not which—the act was uncalled for, and will be found highly oppressive to the people of this part of the State, and must be repealed at the earliest moment. We go for a repeal of this law until other States abolish their small note issue."

An old lady in Iowa, while recently in the woods, was bit on the end of the nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died. Coroner's verdict—"poisoned by snuff."

### How it was Passed.

An Englishman admitted in Philadelphia recently, that the passage of the British Tariff Bill of 1846, had cost England at least one million pounds sterling,—but did not think the price high, considering the market they obtained for their manufactures. This unravels the mystery which many could not explain before, why those who took an active part in the passage of that bill, and who were poor before, should so suddenly become rich and live in affluence!

Gen Taylor a Sugar Planter.—President Taylor has recently purchased the splendid sugar plantation of Captain Fullerton, twenty-five miles from New Orleans on the bank of the river—price \$37,000. The General means, it is said, to abandon his cotton plantation, near Rodney, and concentrate his force on his new purchase.—*Charleston Courier*.

Mr. Paine's Scientific Discovery of Light and Heat from Water.

We have stated our doubts of the genuineness of Mr. Paine's great discovery of a cheap mode of getting burning gas from common water; but from a recent notice in the *London Patent Journal*, there appears to be a strong probability of its truth.— Let us wait patiently until he lights up the Astor House, as he says he is going to do shortly.— Meantime let us discuss a late discovery of a French savant, one Joseph Pierre Gillard. He has filed a caveat in England for an invention consisting in certain apparatus and processes for producing hydrogen gas, by the decomposition of water, and its application to heat and light. The means and processes by which he obtains this gas are by incalculable of iron—by carbon, and by magnets—three different modes. The Patent Journal gives a long account of the modes by which M. Gillard proposes to produce this burning gas, one of which looks to us exactly similar to Mr. Paine's discovery. This specification reads thus: "The illuminating by means of the electricity of magnets put in motion by any mechanical processes; and producing hydrogen and oxygen, by means of magnets, put in motion simultaneously, by any force whatever, the two gases being separately collected."

On the whole, we think Paine has really made the wonderful discovery he claims; and it only remains to be seen whether the burning gas can be produced as cheaply as he tells the public. If it can, then good by to coal and coal mines, and all kinds of fuel. Water, water, everywhere, will be the universal fuel.

### A Man's Nost bit off and Swallowed!

Two men named Thomas B. Burchell and Samuel Lewis, got into a fight one day last week, in a porter house near Red Port in the Fifth ward, and in the scuffle Burchell was thrown down by Lewis, and while down Lewis was on top, and being a much larger man, Burchell endeavored to extricate himself, and finding he could not, he seized the nose of Lewis in his mouth, bit off the end, and swallowed it; this he was obliged to do in order to prevent himself from choking, as the piece of nose, when bitten off, fell back into his throat and there was no other alternative than to let it go down. Burchell was arrested and committed to prison.

### Cuba-Official Despatches at Washington.

We learn from Washington, says the *Inquirer* of Friday, that despatches have been received from Cuba by the Ohio, and of a highly interesting character. Our private advices by the same vessel, inform us that the prisoners captured by the Spanish steamer "Pizarro," were yet on board the *Sobrano*, awaiting the final decision of the Spanish Government at home. A sort of mock trial was in progress, and great anxiety was felt for the result. Two American sloops of war were cruising off the port, and they would remain until the arrival of Commodore McKeever, in the "Congress." Gen. Campbell, the American Consul, had made several applications in relation to the American prisoners in custody, but without success. It will be remembered that the instructions of the United States Secretary of State under date of the 1st of June, were of the most decided character. The response of the Cuban authorities has not yet transpired. The prisoners in all, do not amount to fifty in number, and General Armato assumes a sort of independent control of them. The story of their liberation, as recently announced by telegraph, is untrue. Our Government is pursuing a calm, firm, and straight forward course, and we cannot for a moment believe that the Spanish authorities, after hearing all the facts, will refuse their release. It is quite probable, however, that the Cuban authorities are procrastinating the affair, with the object of hearing from Spain. No other reasonable cause can be given for this delay.

Texas.—In Texas, choice tracts of the finest soil, adapted to the growth of the sugar cane, can be purchased at from three to four dollars per acre. Cotton lands can be purchased from fifty cents to two dollars per acre.

VICKSBURG, (Mt) June 10.

We have some Cholera here at this time, and from the very rapid fall of the Mississippi, I apprehend there will be much sickness here this summer. Crops in this part of the country presents at this time but a very poor prospect.

Commodore STOCKTON has written a letter contradicting the story that he had resigned his commission in the navy to go to California. He has no intention of going thither, and wants no more letters on the subject; the rumor having very inconveniently increased his correspondence.

Gigantic Reptile.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution in London, Professor Owen exhibited, among other fossils, the arm bone of an extinct species of lizard, which was four and a half feet long and thirty-two inches in circumference. Professor Owen remarked that the animal to which this belonged must have been ninety feet in length.

The Boston Post mentions in proof of the progress of phonography, that a lazy boy out West, spells Andrew Jackson, "andru jaxn."

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe County, to examine and realize, if necessary, and report a distribution on the account of John Van Vliet, administrator of the estate of Joseph Van Vliet, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 6th of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the public house of Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg.

JOHN T. BELL, Auditor.

June 6, 1850.

### A. R. JACKSON, M. D.

Has permanently located himself in the borough of Stroudsburg, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of the borough and surrounding country. Office at S. J. Hollinshead's hotel, Stroudsburg, March 28, 1850.