



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**  
Thursday, August 8, 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.

Cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in Uniontown, Pa. Maj. Jones, editor of the 'Genius of Liberty,' and 6 others have died with it. Cholera prevails in a number of towns along the National road.

The Cholera this season appears to have confined its ravages to the West and South, no cases worth mentioning having occurred in the Eastern cities.

Mr. Littlefield, the principal witness in the Parkman murder case, has according to the *Daily Mail*, been offered the sum of \$5000 to travel six months with an exhibition of a couple of full length wax figures of the late Dr. Parkman and Prof. Webster. The same paper also says Professor Webster has recently received the religious consolations of a new spiritual adviser, Reverend Mr. Ware of Cambridge.

A special agent arrived at Washington on Friday evening from Texas. He brings information that 1500 men had volunteered in Texas to carry the war of conquest into New Mexico, and that 15,000 can be raised if necessary. They want Senator Rusk to lead them. This sounds pretty large. We believe no great apprehension exist that they will very soon invade New Mexico; but the special correspondent of the North American says the policy of Gen. Taylor in relation to the subject will be sustained by President Fillmore. Texas will perhaps find it difficult to wrest from Uncle Sam a large district of country which she utterly failed to take from Mexico.

The few returns of the North Carolina Election, it is said, indicate the success of Mr. Reed, the Locofoco candidate for Governor.

**Accident.**

As the Harrisburg stage was crossing the Northumberland canal bridge on Thursday morning last, it suddenly gave way, and the stage, with eleven passengers, was precipitated into the canal. Mr. Benj. D. Jones, one of the passengers, was instantly killed, and the remaining ten were more or less injured.

The *Contoy Prisoners* were, at the last accounts, held in custody on board the U. S. ship Albany, at Pensacola, until directions could be sent from Washington as to their disposition. It is thought at Pensacola, that they will be used as witnesses against the expeditionaries under indictment at New Orleans. A correspondent of the *N. O. Delta*, asserts that the original number of the prisoners was 105, and asks what has been done with the remainder, as only 52 are accounted for.

The total amount of gold received from California since the first arrival, is \$25,017,129, of which \$19,750,000 was received at the Mint, Philadelphia, and the remainder at the New Orleans. Of this amount, over \$17,000,000 have been received in ten months, being at the rate of more than 20,000,000 per annum. Since January the receipts have been at the rate of \$26,000,000 per annum, and for the last quarter at the rate of \$32,000,000 per annum.

**Sickness in Cincinnati.**

The *Cincinnati Gazette* gives a statement showing the average of deaths per day, by cholera and other diseases, as reported by the Board of Health, from the 1st to the 30th of June, which sums up as follows:

Week ending	Cholera.	Other diseases.	Total.
July 9.	266	142	408
" 16.	197	243	440
" 23.	196	219	415
" 30.	116	230	346
	775	754	1609

It is shown by this statement that the average of deaths per day, for the week ending July 16th, was 29 of cholera, and 63 of all diseases; for the week ending 23d, the average per day was 28 of cholera, and 59 of all diseases; for the week ending 30th it was 17 of cholera, and 50 of all other diseases.

**Luzerne County Jail.**

There is now confined in our county jail, twenty-four persons, a larger number than has before graced those old walls on any one day for the last ten years. Murder, highway robberies, pocket-picking, theft and counterfeiting, together with various other less heinous crimes, have brought these persons where they are. Our criminal courts will have their hands full at their next session in August, when several, if not more, of these worthies will no doubt be presented with season tickets for admission into the Cherry Hill operative house.

Fine peaches, ripe and lusciously tempting, have made their appearance in the Cincinnati market.

The recent orders for recruiting in the United States army, will raise it from 8000 to 14,000 men.

President Fillmore, a despatch states, has taken lodgings at Georgetown, by the advice of his physicians, as the White House, on account of fogs from the Potomac, is sickly in the dog days. Chills and fevers have affected some of the family.

**Accident on the Erie Railroad—Loss of Life.**

As the down freight-train was crossing the iron bridge over a small tributary of the Delaware, about three miles above Lackawaxen, at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the bridge gave way, precipitating the entire train into the stream and scattering the freight in all directions. The train was very heavy, consisting of nearly twenty cars, which were filled principally with Live Stock for the New-York market.

The accident occurred soon after the passage of the Express-train. As the locomotive of the Freight-train came upon the Bridge, it was observed to settle gradually; but the Engineer putting on all the steam, the increased power carried the engine over safely. The tender parting from it, fell, with some fifteen of the freight-cars, into the ravine below, a distance of some 25 feet.

The stock on board consisted of some 500 Sheep, over 100 head of Cattle, and 200 Hogs, nearly all of which were destroyed. Only 25 cattle and 100 sheep were saved.

The most painful part of this calamity, however, is the loss of several lives; the number of which is not yet accurately ascertained. It is supposed that five men were killed—three Brakemen and two Drivers. Three men had been taken out dead, at the time of the passage of the next train—which reached the City yesterday morning, after a detention of several hours.

One of these was a Brakeman, whose name was not ascertained. The other two were Drivers, in charge of the stock. Their names, ages, and places of residence are as follows:

Thomas Campbell Clapp, 19 years old, from Menton, Ohio, [A nephew of Alex. Campbell, of Bethany College, Va., and in charge of a lot of sheep and swine.]

Mr. Randall in charge of cattle, from Corning, New-York.

It is feared that other lives were lost. The engineer and fireman escaped with some slight scratches. The engine having run off the track, rested upon the abutment of the bridge, and gave time for these men to escape. Our informant states that the Conductor of the train was badly injured and was not expected to survive. A correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* states that another of the injured men was still alive at the last accounts, but was suffering intense agony—the horn of one of the cattle having been driven through his breast.

The bodies of the killed were immediately taken into Port Jervis.

The drivers and hands in the rear cars saved themselves by jumping off as the train went down, and so escaped with little injury.

The scene was painful in the extreme. The mass was wedged in between the two banks of the chasm over which the bridge passes, the cattle being pierced with numerous splinters of the cars, and impaled upon the horns of each other. A few were still alive, and after fearful struggles, succeeded in extricating themselves, and getting out upon the adjoining plain. But those that did thus escape were apparently all more or less injured. A number of sheep also escaped in the same way.

It is supposed, upon rough calculation, including the cost of cars and bridge, that the loss of property will amount to about \$10,000.

The bridge was 62 feet in length and 25 feet in height. The damages, we understand, will be repaired to-day, and the communication on the line will suffer little interruption.

A correspondent of last night's *Evening Post*, who came through yesterday morning, says:

The scene was one of heart-sickening horror. It had rained very hard some hours before we arrived, which tended to increase the gloom and dread of crossing.

The first knowledge we had of the catastrophe was on reaching Narrowsburg, some 7 miles west of the bridge. Here the passengers East and West exchanged cars—and at the bridge we took the train punctually and came into Piermont.

This unfortunate event is greatly to be deplored. The Railroad Inspector had but a few days before examined this part of the road, and this bridge; it was deemed entirely safe. I judge, however, that the timbers were too light, judging from the manner in which they were broken.

Beside, a ravine like this should have been arched by a strong bridge. I believe it is the only weak place in the entire road. Honery passed over it several times, and particularly examined it, especially its bridge. I deemed it as one of the most substantially built roads in the country. This failure of the bridge has by no means changed my opinion. It is a great mercy that the express train just before passed safely. The owner of the cattle being in the third car when the bridge gave way, took hold of two of his men, leaped from car to car, and thus escaped with their lives.

**New Patents.**

A patent has lately been taken out for making clothes pins. Think of that washerwomen. Another for a machine to wash dishes. Think of that lazy girls, who fear to soil your hands with the dish-cloth. Another for an improvement in sewing machines. Think of that ladies. No patent has been granted for spinning street yarn. Think of that gossips. An old bachelor looking over my shoulder says this is a natural attribute of the sex.

An Irish officer a thousand miles at sea in the Atlantic, observing three vessels right ahead of his own, called out to some friends who were pacing the quarter-deck, 'By St. Patrick, boys, what a fine landscape!'

A tea-drinking match took place at Seacombe (England) not long since, and the woman who won the prize disposed of no fewer than nineteen cups.

**A Mother Killed by her Son.**

The borough of Birmingham, near Pittsburgh, was on Friday, thrown into a state of unusual excitement, on account of the following unnatural murder:—

It appears that a man named Richard Jenkins, son of Edward Jenkins, of that borough, was seen going into the house of his father in the afternoon, where his mother was alone. He was seen a short time afterwards coming out. A brother went into the house a few minutes after Richard left, and found his mother's lifeless body on the floor, and a large club along side. The brains were knocked out, the jaw broken and other wounds were discovered. The neighbors are unanimous in the belief that Richard is guilty of the deed, though no one saw him strike the blow. He was seen hastily walking away. He had not been arrested.

The motives which prompted the act are unknown. It appears that he had on several occasions made desperate threats against the lives of his mother and brothers—that he threatened to kill his mother because she awakened him early in the morning. Some think he is or was insane, but the witnesses before the inquest considered him in his right mind.

**The Delegate from New Mexico Refused a Seat in the House—Slavery Triumphant—Northern "Dough Faces."**

One of the most iniquitous and unscrupulous acts of the present session of Congress—an act that will brand it with infamy to all time,—was the refusal to allow HUGH N. SMITH, the Delegate sent from New Mexico to represent the interests of 90,000 people, to a seat in the House of Representatives. A letter of his addressed to his constituents, was read in the House by a Slavery propagandist, in which Mr. S. advised the people of New Mexico to form a State Constitution excluding slavery. This was sufficient to put all the slave-holders and their allies, the "Dough Faces" of the North against him. He was rejected by 11 majority.

The following are the "Dough Faces" who voted against him. Those from Pennsylvania are in capitals:

Brown of Indiana, Bull, DIMMICK, Dunham, Gerry, Garman, Harris, Hubbard, Leffler, Littlefield, MAN, McClernand, Miller, Peaselee, Richardson, Robbins, ROSS, STRONG, Sautelle, THOMPSON, Walden, Waldo, Whittlesey, Wildrich, Young.

We rejoice in saying that there was not a northern Whig among the "Dough Faces." Whigs never desert the cause of Freedom.

We call upon the people to look at this case of slavery vindictiveness and outrage; by which 90,000 people residing in a distant and exposed territory of this Republic are refused a representative in Congress! We ask them to ponder upon it and then act in conformity with their own natural unbiased sense of duty and justice, when they are called upon to exercise the elective franchise.

**Election of Judges—Let the People be on their Guard.**

We call the attention of those in favor of the election of Judges by the people, to the following letter addressed to Samuel Parke, Esq. by two members of the Philadelphia Bar, which discloses a secret plot entered into for the purpose of defeating, by a secret but extensive organization, the proposed amendment of the Constitution, giving the election of Judges to the people of the different districts.

Mr. Parke, being in favor of the amendment, and opposed to the use of any secret or covert means to defeat the wishes of the people, very properly had the letter published in the Lancaster Republican, that the friends of the measure, being fore-warned might be fore-armed. We trust that the attempt made to keep from the reach of the people the right and privilege of choosing their own Judges will awaken them to the importance of the measure.

We have not the least fear that the influence or intrigues, of those opposed to the people's electing their own Judges, where known, will have any other effect than to arouse the friends of the measure and thus make it more sure. We know that there are some, who still hold to the royal doctrine that the people are not fit to govern themselves; and there are others who desire to obtain high places through Executive favor, which they know that they never can reach through the people. The schemes of these will be exerted to the utmost to prevent the selection of Judges from going into the hands of those who elect our Presidents, Governors and other important public officers. But we shall not attempt to refute the stale argument of prejudice, ignorance and aristocracy that the people are not fit to elect their Judges—or in other words, that they are incapable of self-government. The time is rapidly approaching when the Freeman of this Commonwealth will be called upon to decide whether they consider themselves fit to elect their own Judges, or not; and we have no fears as to the result.—By a majority of not less than FIFTY THOUSAND, they will put their slanderers to shame. The proposed amendment to the Constitution will be adopted—the people have willed it—and those who calculate by secret organization, finesse and intrigue to prevent it will find how hopeless was the task—how useless and contemptible the labor. But we are glad that the plot has been discovered and the warning gone forth. We know not to what extent the scheme may have operated; but we feel quite certain that even if it had not been disclosed, all the efforts of the conspirators would have proved unavailing. They are now past the least hope. But read the plan of secret organization.

**Philadelphia, July 19th 1850.**

SAMUEL PARE, Esq.—Dear Sir.—An opposition is now being organized in various part of the State to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution, by which the Judges are made elective; and it is intended to hold in the course of next month, at some designated place, a small private meeting to consist of two individuals only, one Whig and one Democrat, from each judicial district, quietly to consult upon, and arrange a plan of action for the different counties. Owing to the circumstances of this movement being entirely unconnected with party politics, and to the natural indisposition of most people to give themselves trouble about what does not immediately or personally affect them, we have in some instances, no easy or certain means of ascertaining to whom we ought to address ourselves in order to the procuring in the several districts, persons to meet at the consultation about to be held. Among the districts in which we are thus at a loss is yours. Allow us therefore to beg that you will do us the favor to send, or if you prefer that course, to put this letter into the hands of a friend, with a request that he will send us the names of a Whig and Democrat of your district whom we can rely upon to attend at such a consultation, and afterwards, to aid in giving effect to the measures which there may be devised and determined on.

**GARRICK MALLERY, C. INGERSOLL.**

A monster, called a sea cow, has been captured near Florida, and was brought to Charleston from whence it will be shipped to P. T. Barnum proprietor of the American Museum. It measures ten feet in length, and nine in girth.

A steamer, which lately arrived in London from Rotterdam, brought a chess-board and a set of chessmen of considerable value, and supposed to be of Oriental make. The squares on the board were of gold and silver, set round with precious stones, and the chessmen were likewise of gold and silver, set with precious gems.

**Manufactures at the South.**

A New Orleans paper asks why it is that the Northern States so far excel the South in all the arts and comforts of life! The editor of *Detroit Free-Press*, who spent five years in the most thriving village in Louisiana says—and in this opinion we concur—it is owing to the neglect of manufactures. In the village referred to, he says they have no shoemaker; the little tailor soon sung and drank himself to death; a blacksmith would occasionally work for a few days and that was the extent of the mechanical industry of the town. But then they had three billiard tables and six groceries—two race tracks, and any quantity of card-playing, carousing and fighting. The usual course of trade has been to let the cattle grow up with out much care—to kill them without any stall feeding—to leave the horns in the field—to sell the hides for a trifle, and in a few months buy them back in the shape of boots—paying freights backwards and forwards, and profits to everybody, who had the industry to earn them. Bad crops are very disagreeable teachers, but their lessons are decidedly impressive.

As the editor, whose language we quote, observes, the introduction of a single new application of labor, however humble, will do more for the true independence of the South than a thousand assemblages of politicians, who talk so much of Northern wrongs and Southern spirit. Let us hear a little more of that homely but essential virtue, Southern industry.

**An Honest Confession, &c.**

Mr. Andrew Miller, a prominent Locofoco of Philadelphia County, has published a communication in the Philadelphia Ledger, over his own signature, in which he says:

"It is a humiliating fact that the Democratic party of the county of Philadelphia is ruled by a gang of men that deserve no other or better appellation than PIRATES, for they exist by the PLUNDER that they can reap, in disregard and in violation of the cherished principles of the party that gives them character and position."

The *Miner's Journal* says: The above is applicable to many other counties besides Philadelphia, especially along the lines of canals and railroads. Another specimen of "Democracy" is furnished in the person of John Abrams, a delegate from Philadelphia to the Williamsport Convention, who, since he assisted "in nominating Morrison, Banks and Brawley, has been tried for stabbing a man, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and undergo a service of four years in the Eastern Penitentiary."

**Letting out the Truth.**

The post, the Locofoco organ at Pittsburg, says—

"During the last few years, we are sorry to say, men have been elected and sent to our Legislature, as Democrats, who shamefully, wickedly and dishonestly betrayed their constituents,—WHO COOLLY, DELIBERATELY VIOLATED ALL THEIR PROMISES AND PLEDGES."

If any Whig paper had said that it would have been set down as "Federal abuse and falsehood."

Col. Bliss has taken out letters of Administration on the property of Gen. Taylor in Washington, valued at \$8000.

**Botts' Last.**

The following good toast was given by John M. Botts at a 4th of July celebration in Virginia: Union and Independence: The Siamese twins of the day we celebrate. An indissoluble connection makes them one. Who seeks to destroy Eng is no friend to Chang—for the dissolution of the one consigns the other to the tomb.

**The Equestrian Balloon Ascent at Paris.**

We recently gave a paragraph from a French paper, stating that M. Poitevin had made a balloon ascension on horseback from Paris, on the 7th July. It appears from subsequent accounts that he returned to mother earth safe and sound. The following account of his Journey given by himself, appears in the *Constitutionnel*:—

"The atmospherical disturbance which manifested itself immediately before my departure prevented my noticing exactly the ascending force of the balloon. Accordingly I measured it upon supposition, and so that I should be certain to ascend, notwithstanding the resistance that might be offered by gusts of wind, which frequently blew in a downward direction. My precautions were more than sufficient, and I had some difficulty in moderating the ascending force, which in a few minutes carried me to such a height as proved too great for the horse. An abundant flow of blood took place from his mouth; resulting from the interrupted equilibrium between the internal and external pressure, by which man is less easily affected than are other animals. I traversed several current's of opposite directions, which occasioned an almost continual rotary movement of the balloon. The cold was almost insupportable; it is true, however, that I was very lightly clad. Far above the clouds I saw several rainbows, and other phenomena, caused by the decomposition of the solar rays. Towards 7 o'clock I prepared to descend, and three-quarters of an hour after my grappling-hooks were vainly dragging along the surface of meadows and fields of corn, the fruit trees which came in contact with the hooks being dragged down or broken. Progressing in this way along the surface of the ground, after a journey of more than a league, I arrived, very much against will, at a wood called the Bois de Villemain, near the forest of La Lechele, in the canton of Prie-Comte-Robert. During the whole of this journey my horse, as he passed over the corn fields, snatched greedily at the tips of the herbage, and even when grazing the tips of tall oaks he thrust his nose into their foliage. At last, however, I was fortunate enough to put a stop to this perilous mode of dragging along. I caught sight of a dried-up pond, and on reaching the edge of it, and grasping vigorously a sturdy branch of an oak, I arrested for a short time the progress of the balloon. Assistance was soon lent me, forty heavy fellows seized the ropes of the machine, and brought it within the circumference of the pond. The balloon was then emptied, and the only misfortune I had to deplore was some slight injury done to the balloon, in its contact with the trees."

The *Constitutionnel* adds that the intrepid aeronaut had not even lost the riding whip with which he started on his daring trip. At Grisy, near the spot where he alighted, a grand ball was given, and M. Poitevin was introduced into the ball-room mounted on his charger.

**Shocking.**

Bets run high in Boston that Webster will never be hung—that he will take his own life. Some have thought it a matter of surprise that he should be allowed a knife and fork, glass-ware, &c. they being impressed with the idea that he would commit suicide. He once said, when spoken to upon that subject: "I am too much of a Christian to commit suicide."

RIOT IN A CHURCH.—A serious disturbance took place in a Catholic Church in Third street, New-York city, on Monday night last. According to the statement in the papers of that city, the priest of that parish had two cart loads of unmade garments taken to the church, to be distributed amongst the tailors of the congregation not engaged in the 'strike.' When the tailors in the neighborhood, who are most part Germans, heard of this they marched into the church and put the priest and his congregation to flight. The rumor having been spread that the church was attacked, large numbers collected about the church, and there was a serious riot. There was an attempt to burn the chapel. The Chief of the police with a posse of men arrested seven of the ringleaders.

**Liberal Contributions.**

The citizens of Philadelphia have contributed very liberally towards the relief of the sufferers by the late great fire in that city. The Inquirer says the amount recived by private subscription up to the close of last week, was \$22,454. The City subscribed \$10,000, and the Northern Liberties \$10,000 in addition, making over \$42,000. The gross amount will no doubt reach \$50,000, by the time the subscriptions are concluded.

Philadelphia is indeed one of the most generous and benevolent cities of the Union. She well merits the title of the "City of Brotherly Love."

**Trouble in the Locofoco Wigwam.**

There is trouble in the Locofoco Wigwam of Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria. Two Locofoco candidates have been placed in the field for Congress. The conferees could not agree and separated; when the three Cambria and two Bedford men organized and nominated Gen. Jos. McDonald of Cambria for Congress.

Subsequently the Westmoreland conferees and one from Bedford, organized and nominated Alexander McKinney of Westmoreland as the candidate. They are calling each other very hard names now, and threatening terrible things, but we believe it will all end in smoke. It would be a blessing however, to the district and the State, if it resulted in the election of a Whig Congressman.

**Electors in Great Britain.**

A Parliamentary paper has just been printed, which shows the number of parliamentary electors in Great Britain and Ireland, according to the registration of 1848 and 1849, and 1850. In 1848-49 the total number was 1,041,203, whilst in 1849-50 the number was 1,050,187, in the United Kingdom. In England, on the present registration, the number of voters is 839,797, and in Wales 48,019; in Scotland, 20,305; making the total of Great Britain, 978,121, and in Ireland, 72,066; making the total in counties, cities, and boroughs, 1,050,187.

Funeral ceremonies in honor of our late lamented President took place in Philadelphia, last week. The display was a great one, and the procession was near three miles in length. Guns were fired and bells tolled during the time the procession was in motion. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Rev. U. B. Stevens, D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church.

**Horrible Cholera Incident.**

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 15th, has the following:

In one house on Sycamore street, above the canal, nine persons on Friday night lay sick at the same time with cholera, with none to attend them! When visited by the health officer on the day following, five were dead and the rest dying! The scene is described as horrible. The house was a low dingy, dark, unventilated and filthy rookery, seemed a pent up box of every putrefactive order known, such as would start cholera into life had cholera never existed. Upon the floor lay a dead man wallowed in filth, upon a bed two others in the sleep of death, with features distorted by the throes of departing life, and in an adjoining room lay two more dead and four dying! The picture is too horrible to dwell upon. The order of the Board of Health was nine coffins, and—the story is told.

**MARRIED.**

On Thursday, August 1, by Rev. M. H. Sisly, Mr. CHARLES W. ROWE, of Stroudsburg and Miss ANNA MARIA STORM, of Paradise, Monroe county, Pa.

On the same day by the same, Mr. PETER ALBERT and Miss CATHERINE COURTRIGHT, all of Middle Smithfield, Monroe county.

On Saturday, the 3d of August by the same, Mr. MOSES STRUNK and Miss CATHERINE HALDERMAN, all of Middle Smithfield, Monroe county.

**DIVISION ORDERS.**

HEAD QUARTERS, 6th Div., P. V. }  
POTTSVILLE, July 18, 1850. }

THE Major General commanding this Division, having received from HEAD QUARTERS, at Harrisburg, a general order, announcing the death of ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of these United States, and directing that proper respect shall be paid to the memory of that illustrious patriot; issues the following order:

The Brigade, Field, Staff and Company Officers, attached and belonging to this Division, will wear crape upon the left arm, in memory of this distinguished deceased, for the space of the next ensuing six months.

The Commanding Generals of the three Brigades attached to this Division, will cause this order to be promulgated in their several commands, and will hold their troops in readiness to unite in any general demonstration which the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, may hereafter order.

By order, F. M. WYNKOOP,  
Maj. Gen.

Maj. THOS. F. BEATTY, A. A. G.

**Brigade Orders.**

HEAD QUARTERS, 2d BRIGADE, 6th Div., Pennsylvania Uniformed Militia, }  
STROUDSBURG, August 7, 1850. }

The Commissioned Officers of the Monroe Brigade, will please be governed by the above order.

ROBERT BROWN,  
Brig. Gen., 2d Brigade 6th Div.  
August 8, 1850.