



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 29, 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.

We are informed there will be preaching on the Camp Ground, (on the Island belonging to Franklin Starbird, Esq., near this place,) on Sunday next, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and that there will be no service in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sabbath morning.

Rev. Dr. Castle, Rev. Robert Gerry, and Rev. Mr. Hurn, of Philadelphia; also Rev. John A. Roach, of Smyrna, Delaware, and other distinguished ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are expected to be in attendance at the Camp Meeting to be held near this place, next week.

#### School Exhibitions.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of these exhibitions. The performances will consist of a great variety of dialogues and single pieces; besides which, the Brass Band will be in attendance. The Pupils have taken much pains to make the entertainment as pleasing as possible to their parents and friends. We learn that the exhibitions of this kind, in the Institutions formerly under the charge of Mr. Post, gave general satisfaction; and operating as they do, as incentives for scholars to study and excel, we trust they will have, in this Borough, full houses.

The Massachusetts election has terminated in the election of but one member—Elliot (Whig.) in the 1st district. In the other two, the 3d and 4th, there is no choice. This is the tenth unsuccessful trial to elect a Congressman in the fourth district.

The Marshal of Massachusetts has completed the census of that State, and it is said that the increase in the population in the last ten years has been at least a quarter of a million. This is an unexampled rate of progress for an old State, and affords good evidence of the prosperity of that great manufacturing Commonwealth.

Over twelve hundred persons have recently been thrown out of employment at Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, by the stoppage of six of the most extensive cotton factories of that place. This is owing to the enormous quantity of imported goods brought into the market.

The New York Tribune gives some particulars of a gambling case at Saratoga. The first story was that a gentleman of the Commercial Emporium lost the large sum of \$100,000 in a single night. It is now said the loss was nearer \$200,000 than \$100,000, and it is stated by some as exceeding the former sum. He offered to settle by paying each of the two winners \$5,000 down, and giving his notes for \$50,000. This they refused, and after some discussion it was finally agreed to leave the matter to the arbitration of a fourth party, who decided that \$2,000 was as much as any gentleman had a right to lose at one sitting, and that the winners, therefore, were each entitled to no more than that sum. The victim immediately forked over the amount, well content, no doubt to escape ruin so easily.

#### Slavery Excitement at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, August 25.

The hearing of an habeas corpus case of three negroes, brought on a charge of horse stealing, occupied the attention of the court the entire day, and a decision was rendered this morning. It appeared in evidence that the negroes are runaway slaves, who stole the horses to effect their escape with. The Court decided this morning that the stealing of a horse by a slave to make his escape with, was not a criminal offence under the law for reclaiming fugitive slaves, and ordered that the prisoners be discharged. About a dozen men from Winchester, Va. assembled in front of the prison, where a large number of whites and blacks of this place had previously assembled. On the negroes being released, the Virginians attempted to arrest and handcuff them, when a general riot ensued. One of the slaves effected his escape, pelted with stones and clubs. The other two their masters and friends succeeded in arresting and handcuffing despite the desperate resistance made by the bystanders.

Several negroes were stabbed and otherwise wounded. The owners of the slaves were slightly injured. The Court immediately issued warrants for the arrest of the owners and all engaged in the affray, on the charge of assault and battery, with intent to incite a riot. The slaves and their masters are now in jail, and a number of arrests have since been made, which the Court is now engaged in disposing of.

The Court also ordered a posse to be immediately employed to disperse, at all hazard, the mob assembled in front of the jail, which they succeeded in doing without much resistance.

The town at present, has comparatively resumed its quietness.

A wealthy banker of Cincinnati lost in the street in that city, a few days ago, a pocket book containing from two to three thousand dollars. A small boy picked it up, and restored it to the owner, when the banker drew out his purse and handed him fifty cents—he did.

#### When the Wicked Rule, the People Mourn.

The law prohibiting the circulation of small notes went into operation on the 21st inst. The following article upon the subject, which we copy from the Susquehanna Register, of the 22d inst. we commend to the attention of our readers.

Previous to the existence of this law, or rather enactment, no man in Pennsylvania or out of it was obliged to take a bank note, a bushel of potatoes, a pound of butter, or in fact any thing else but the hard, precious specie, in payment for labor or services performed, a note, or for any demand whatever, unless he of his own free will chose to do so. A man could work for his fellow, or trade with his merchant with a perfect freedom; taking in payment his note, a bank note, the specie, or anything else as the parties could agree; enjoying all those rights and liberties guaranteed and secured by constitutions and laws, and which the declaration of Independence says are inalienable.

Where then the necessity of a change! Not a petition for the law entered the capitol; the Governor told the Legislature, the previous similar law was not obeyed and it was very impolitic to have statutes that popular sentiment disapproved.—The fact is, Locofocoism, that mock guardian of the rights and liberties of the "dear people," which always rejoices in ruin and calamity—could not see with complacency this happiness and independence. Accustomed to straddle the people's back and ride them in harness in party discipline, it must also put on the spur and leading strings in legislation. The knee must bow, and the rights of freemen yield to the demands of patent Democracy.

But we have hope. Repeal is sounding the length and breadth of the State. Another Legislature cannot sit out its session without striking the odious enactment from the statute book; and we much mistake if it will not be its first act. The Supreme Court however may do the work for them; if so, we shall like it the better. The voice which demands this is not the voice of faction, but of the people—not of violent excitement, but of dispassionate reason—it is the voice of the State. He who would represent that dissatisfaction is confined to the northern counties alone, either is ignorant or means to deceive. "Our exchanges bear testimony to the fact; and some even of the democratic papers not content to be silent, are denouncing the law in no measured terms. If the reader wishes to see what democratic journals say of it, we refer him to the Tioga Banner, and a practical, common sense view of the subject in an article in the last Democrat signed "Citizen." It is in sentiment the same as that year heard from the mouths of almost every democrat in the country.

We are told that Gov. Johnston recommended the law in his annual message. A greater falsehood never was invented. So far from advising its passage he suggested the expediency of repealing a similar law then in existence. The Governor says:

"The laws intended to prevent the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, are practically disregarded by the citizens. In a government founded on popular opinion, experience would teach the impolicy of continuing in force, statutory provisions which are generally inoperative. The violation, with impunity, of laws however unimportant, will lead to a disregard of others, indispensable to the security of Society. The fact is, as any one can see by reading his message, the Governor thought it better to allow our own banks, over which the laws of our State had control, to issue small notes, and they possessing a more uniform value through the State would be safer and better currency, and supersede the use of foreign notes. Who doubts it? Not one.

Although its friends are assuming a milder tone and beseeching the people to give it a support as an experiment, pledging themselves if it operates disadvantageously to call for its repeal, we think the people will spare them the humiliation of repealing their own acts. The members of the Legislature had the experience of other States before them; and they well know the opinion of the people of their own; but alike regardless of all past experience and public sentiment, they persisted to its adoption.

Viewing the subject in all its aspects which we are capable of, we can come to but one conclusion, and that is, the legislature has endeavored to force upon the people a measure they had condemned, and under a milder form would not regard—thus intending, by fines and imprisonment, to coerce them to submission. If this is not Tyranny we have not right conceptions of the meaning of the term.

For ourself we intend to offer no resistance to the law, or in any way obstruct its execution. It is a bantering of the Locofocos and as such we mean they shall father it. We join issue upon its merits in the approaching contest. We unfurl the banner of repeal, and shall fight under it for the rights and liberties of the people. If the precedent or principle becomes established in the legislation of our State that a man shall not exchange a bank note for a day's work, see no end to the invasion short of a total surrender; and the idea that we formerly indulged that the people had rights, is but a phantom, a shadow, an illusion.

A KIND HUSBAND AND GOOD PROVIDER.—Alexander Vroman, of Duram, N. Y. was committed to the Catskill jail last week for attempting to poison his wife. He had dug her grave in his cellar, and was engaged in making her coffin, in which he compelled her to assist him. Wanting a board which was in the chamber, he sent her for it, when she escaped to a neighbor's house and entered her complaint.

#### A Strange Metamorphosis.

The Evening Post says that Barnum, whose peculiar abilities as a curiosity hunter, has gained for him a world-wide notoriety, has procured one of the strangest cases of metamorphosis ever presented for public exhibition.—It is that of a colored man, who is undergoing a complete change of color, produced, according to his own statement, by the outward application of the juice extracted from a weed, the name of which he will not disclose. It appears that while a slave in the south, he discovered this weed, and on further investigation found that it possessed the peculiar property of completely changing the color of his skin from black to white.

When applied to any part of the body it causes much pain, and gives the flesh a scaly appearance; so says the man himself. His arms, legs, and portions of his face and neck are of a pure, natural white, presenting no perceptible difference in appearance to the skin of a white man. He will not reveal the name of his master or what part of the south he made his escape from, alleging as a reason that he is liable, if discovered, to be retaken and carried back into slavery. The story he tells of himself is strange, and, if true, he should receive the attention of the scientific. He expects to be completely changed in color in the course of a year.

The parents of a daughter born on the Fourth of July, and whose former daughters had exhausted the vocabulary of female names, had the "baby" named Ann so Fourth.

#### A Voice from Home.

A Locofoco meeting of Crawford county, Pa., which is the place of residence of J. Porter Brawley, the Locofoco candidate for Surveyor General, recently passed the following resolutions.—They hardly need comment.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Crawford county have heard of the nomination, by the Williamsport Convention, of J. Porter Brawley, of this county, for the office of Surveyor General, with feelings of the most profound regret—and in mass meeting assembled on the anniversary of the day that gave birth to a nation of freemen, declare that we will not vote for him.

Resolved, That this man's nomination has been urged in a vindictive spirit, and procured by a system of management, upon the part of a low set of political cut throats, in this Congressional district, who glory in defeating the wishes of the party in this county, who are ready to embrace any "black leg," practically and politically, whom they can use for disorganization in high places, and who will talk Indian to procure for them plunder.

Resolved, That we will go into the convention and make one more effort to save Crawford from going into a permanent minority, and we appeal to our friends to send their best men. If that convention attempts to endorse Brawley, we will not be held accountable for the result in October.

Resolved, That under the distastefulship of James E. McFarland, the Democratic party can never triumph. Had he represented public sentiment fairly in Crawford county, Brawley would not have been nominated; but in order to gratify a heart naturally malignant and constitutionally selfish, this heavy calamity had fallen upon the Democratic party; the continued eulogy in the organ of men known by the whole county to be corrupt, and the constant defamation of those whom he can in no other way whip, is calculated to chill and repulse from active service our most honest Democrats and useful partizan.

Resolved, That any man who has barely escaped conviction, and that totally upon technical ground, on an indictment for a violation of the election laws, to procure for himself an election to a lucrative office, at the expense of one honestly nominated and running upon the same ticket, and for conspiring with a federal editor to sell, under a written contract, Democratic patronage, years in advance, if he gets knocked down by a decent man, should take it as a compliment rather than otherwise; and the Democratic party, in order to be successful, must not, through their organ, be made a party to his personal fights. Should they not disown them, they too will be whipped.

Resolved, That we respectfully, yet earnestly demand an insertion of our grievances in the Democratic papers of the county. If they continue to exercise a censorship over our voices, they shall not over our votes; and if the Democratic convention which shall assemble in August, will not condemn the wrong inflicted upon us by our common leaders, we will condemn them ourselves at the Ballot box.

The Meadville (Crawford county) Gazette, in noticing the above proceedings, says—

"Well may the Democracy of other portions of the State fall back and repudiate a candidate who is repudiated by those who know him best!

"If the Whigs of Washington county or any respectable portion of them, had, in county and township meetings, denounced the nomination of Joseph Henderson, the Whig candidate for Surveyor General, as the democrats of this county have the nomination of Mr. Brawley, we would either haul down his name from the head of our columns or abdicate our position as an editor.

"The organs, in this county, however, still bear aloft the tattered flag of their damaged candidate in silence—daring neither to defend his reputation, or attack those of their party who have publicly abandoned his standard. The county meeting, held in this place prior to the nomination, abjured him as destitute of "moral and political worth and competency," and instructed their delegates to vote for another. At the mass meeting held at Conneautville on the 4th ult., the democracy solemnly affirm that they have "heard of the nomination of J. Porter Brawley with profound regret," and declare that they "will not vote for him."—Hundreds of signatures, in support of these sentiments, have been published. This is all done by men who have hitherto been the most active, and formed the most vigorous portion of the democracy in this county. Who will dare deny this? If it is not so, why have not Mr. Brawley's friends, if he has any, shown publicly the spurious character of the democracy who oppose him? Why have the presses here maintained a studied silence, in the midst of this open and undisguised opposition in their own ranks? The reason is too obvious.

The enemies of Mr. Brawley are too numerous—too powerful—too active! They are a formidable host who have determined to hurl to obscurity the would-be-Surveyor General and his friends.

"Such is the state of our political atmosphere in Crawford county—and such, to a greater or less extent is the state of feeling in the whole Northwestern portion of the State. If all who desire that "honesty, capacity, and moral worth" shall constitute the passports to office, will but do their duty, Joseph Henderson, of Washington county, will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

#### Curious Facts.

A very fine young horse, belonging to Mr. Meyers, living on the Grey's Ferry Road, week before last was missed from his pasture, on the bank of the Schuylkill, below the Arsenal. It was supposed the horse was stolen, and the owner offered \$10 for his return. A woman passing along the river on Thursday last, a week after the occurrence, heard a horse whinnow, and looking down a well twenty feet deep, which had been used as an ice-house, discovered the horse standing at the bottom, with his head leaning against the side of the well. The top of the well had been covered with boards, which have been decayed, gave way beneath the weight of the horse as he trud upon it. It sustained scarcely any injury by the fall; and an inclined way having been dug in the side of the well, the horse came out, suffering only from a week's confinement in the well without either food or drink.—Phil. Ledger.

#### Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Europa arrived at half-past ten on the 19th inst. with news from Liverpool to the 11th.

The cotton market has been quiet during the week, and all American descriptions below fair, have reduced one-eighth. Total sales, 59,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 27,000 and exporters about 1,000 bales.

Flour and Corn—Gardiner & Co's., Circular, of Aug. 9th, says: "The weather has been showery and variable, retarding harvest operations. Along with this, we have large arrivals of wheat, from the North of Europe. The natural upward tendency thus caused on the one hand, has been counterbalanced on the other, and prices remain pretty nearly as before for wheat and flour.

ENGLAND.—The question relative to Baron Rothschild's taking his seat in the House of Commons, has been postponed till next session, when Ministers are to introduce a new bill upon the subject.

Harvest operations have commenced, and the crops promise extremely well.

FRANCE.—The corn harvest is now about half over, and it is said will not be so plentiful as was expected.

Wednesday.—A terrible storm broke over Paris to-day, and did great damage. The rain fell in such torrents that for an hour the streets were impassable. The heavens were completely obscured, and in some houses candles were lighted.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—A protocol, which recognizes substantially all the leading views of the Danish Government, was signed in London on Saturday, by nearly every foreign Minister at the Court of St. James. A telegraphic despatch dated Hamburg, Aug. 7, states that Gen. Willeisen has declared that he will hold the Danish Provinces for whatever may happen to those of the Schleswig-Holstein party. No change had taken place in the position of the armies. Gen. Willeisen has issued another proclamation, praising his troops, and declaring that they cannot be driven from the soil of Schleswig, except by a second and third battle, and they will be bloodier than the first. The Danish force is estimated at 42,000 to 44,000. The arduous for the Holstein cause is said to be abated, at and near Hamburg.

Advices from Altonia, of the 5th, state that a collision between the Danish and Holstein armies took place on Friday, near Mohle, which resulted in the defeat of the Danes, with inconsiderable loss on either side. Little doubt exists among well informed parties, that higher powers will be involved in the adjustment of this dispute, before anything decisive or satisfactory will be done.—Should diplomacy not succeed, should Gen. Willeisen be victorious in the next battle, and recross the Eyder, Russia and England will probably interfere: and should the Danes triumph, and push into Holstein, the Prussians and the Hanoverians will be likely to attack them.—Should it so occur, that either Russia or England shall be compelled to interfere, there is reason to apprehend a revolution in Germany, which the present rulers may be unable to control.

#### Danville Tragedy.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Danville last week, in consequence of the death of a young and beautiful girl, named Miss Smith, from Luzerne county. Circumstances that have since been brought to light give rise to very dark suspicions of foul play somewhere. Her death bed disclosures caused the arrest of a lawyer named Rankin, and William H. Crandall, a physician of the town in which she formerly lived. Crandall has been committed to the Bloomsburg jail.

#### New Scientific Developments.

Before the American Scientific Association, now in session at New Haven, Prof. Loomis, of New York, late Professor of Natural Philosophy, at Princeton College, delivered an interesting lecture on Electricity, and made several new developments on the subject. He says many houses are highly charged with the fluid, so much so as under favorable circumstances to give very sensible shocks. He gives an instance of a little girl who ran away, quite frightened, on touching the door handle of one of these Electrical dwellings. Sparks may be drawn from various articles of furniture, and sometimes considerable shocks received, on strangers shaking hands with the inmates of the house. If we were in the punning humor, we would add that this phenomenon is often produced without the agency of Electricity.—The Professor accounts for these freaks of the fluid from the friction of the feet on the carpet, accumulated under circumstances of partial insulation. Professor Olmstead of Yale, has discovered some singular results from the mixture of lard and rosin. The best proportions for combination are lard 3 parts, rosin 1 part, by weight. The lard acquires an additional fluidity, and loses its acidifying properties, which corrode the metals, copper and brass, for example. It may be used with equal advantage in preventing rust on stoves and stove-pipes, and other articles of the same material. Shaving soap is improved by it, and its application renders leather water-proof. Professor O failed in his experiments to improve the illuminating power of lard lamps, by a similar mixture, but hopes the difficulties he encountered may yet be overcome. The discovery is considered an important one, and productive of many practical advantages.

#### Congressional Wit.

This article is of such rare development it should be well preserved, when it does appear. The following, we think, will pass:

"During the discussion on mileage in the House last week, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, suggested that it be computed by a Bee-line. Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, objected, as he regarded it a hum-bug.

APPLES ON A GRAPE-VINE.—The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian mentions a case of fruit growing, similar to that of our friend Mr. Nice, of this Borough. It occurs in the garden of Mr. Hoffman, of that place. There are two distinct and well formed Apples growing upon a grape-vine as healthy as other young apples upon a tree in the immediate vicinity of the Vine.

There is a fellow in Albany, who has great passion for singing. He was found asleep a few nights since under a stoop. On being roused up, he said he was only sleeping out to catch a little cold that he might be better able to sing bass.

"None but the brave deserve the fair," is a true maxim, well exemplified in a recent case in Albany; one of the Justices united Mr. Wm. Bold to Miss Sarah Fair.

When Boots first came into fashion, a pair was presented to a worthy mayor in some part of England. He examined them attentively, and concluded they were a new kind of basket. Accordingly, when he went to church the next Sunday, he slung one round his neck, and put his prayer book into it. His wife used the other to bring home her marketing in.

#### Singular Phenomenon.

On Friday afternoon last, in common with a number of our fellow townsmen, our attention was directed to a collection of small worms, which had made their appearance in countless numbers in a field belonging to Mr. Levi Woodring, below the "old Jordan bridge," at this place. They were of the caterpillar species, black color, and varied from three-fourths to an inch and a half in length. The most singular thing connected with their appearance was the fact that they were only seen in this one field in the vicinity, and there in such myriads as to defy any attempt to count them. The whole surface was literally covered with them—and in walking over the field it was impossible to step without crushing large numbers beneath the feet. Where did these worms come from; and what caused their simultaneous appearance at this spot? were questions universally asked. The field alluded to is one that was completely flooded by the high water during the late freshet. Will some of our learned naturalists inform the public whether the existence of the worms has any connexion with this event? It is a subject well worthy their investigation.—Albion Democrat.

MAYOR BARKER, of Pittsburg, is a whole team. He was elected while in jail, has carried on a warm crusade against the rum shops ever since he has been in office; abated all sorts of nuisance; and a week or ten days ago arrested the Sheriff of Allegheny county, for not proceeding in a certain case as his Honor desired. His last feat caps the climax of official authority, being nothing less than the arrest of the Catholic Bishop, Rev. Mr. O'Conner, for an offensive odor arising from the sewer of Mercy Hospital, of which the Rev. Bishop is the head. His honor fined the Bishop \$20 and ordered him to be sent to jail if he did not pay it. We need not say that the money was speedily forthcoming.

#### Vote yourself a Farm.

It is said that there are thousands of acres of fine land in the State of Tennessee, beautifully located, well watered and heavily covered with timber which can be had at from 30 to 40 cents per acre. At such prices there is scarcely any one but can vote themselves a good farm, without the trouble of attaching themselves to any party, or blustering about the rights of every man to his portion of the soil. The fact is, those who advocate the agrarian system of seizing any portion of the land they choose to fancy, and claim the ownership thereof because they fancy it, are usually too lazy to work. They want Congress to pass an act to give them land, free gratis, and then they will want another act passed to have it tilled for them. If thousands of acres of soil remains unemployed in such a State as Tennessee for want of purchasers at 25 cents an acre, does any body suppose that it would be employed if it were given away? No, not an acre.

Tennessee is a Slave State, and hence the low price of its lands. The eastern part of the state is mountainous, but the western part is level, and very productive. Two large rivers, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, pass through the State, smaller branches extending in every direction. Tennessee contains an area of over 40,000 square miles—nearly the same size as the State of New York.

The average value of all the lands, city grounds; included, in the State of South Carolina, is stated to be only 69 cents.—N. York Sun.

#### A Good Appetite.

"My dear," said an affectionate wife to her husband, who had been sick for several days, "when you were well, you were in the habit of eating twelve apple-dumplings—now that you are sick how many shall I make you?"

"Well," replied the husband, "I reckon you may make eleven to-day; but be particular and make them a little larger than usual." The wife obeyed. When the husband had eaten eleven, with the expectation of half a one, his little son, a lad of some six summers, came up to him and said—"Daddy, give me a little piece." "Go away, sonny," replied the father, "your poor dad's sick."

"Smart weed," which grows in abundance by the road side, and along the margin of ditches, clay pits, &c., is said to be worth \$5 per hundred for a stock of cattle, if cut and well cured when in bloom. One lb. per week to a cow, ox, or horse, when up to hay, will keep their bowels from constipation, and their hide loose. It is also said to be a sure remedy for cholera, in which case it is to be steeped and drank as any other herb tea.

#### MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. M. H. Sisty, Mr. Robert S. Demond, of Warren county, N. J. and Miss Mary Ann Wise, of Lower Smithfield, Monroe county, Pa.

On the 26th inst., by Daniel Jayne, Esq. Mr. Joseph Swartwood, of Hamilton township, and Miss Mary Ann McNeely, of Middle Smithfield.

#### DIED.

In Lower Smithfield township, on the 26th inst. Mr. John Myers, aged about 73 years.

#### To the Voters of Monroe county.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—Through the solicitations of many of you, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election. Should you deem my capacity and claims to the office worthy of your suffrages, my most anxious object and unceasing efforts shall be to merit your approbation, by a prompt, faithful and impartial discharge of its duties.

JACOB SPRAGLE.

Hamilton, August 29, 1850.

BLANK MORTGAGES  
For sale at this Office.