

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, September 5, 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

JUDGE ROBESON of Belvidere, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor of New Jersey, in a letter to the Editor of the Intelligencer, declines being considered a candidate before the convention, soon to assemble.

Legget's Gap Railtoad

The managers are pushing this work forward with remarkable energy. Several miles of the track are ready for the iron, and the tunnel, above half a mile long through the mountain near the Tunkhannock creek, is progressing as rapidly as possible.

Arrival of Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind the Sweedish Nightingale, arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, in the Atlantic. Thousands of persons assembled on the wharf to see her, and escorted her to her apartments at the Irving House.

The "Harmonious Democracy."

Under the above head, the editor of the Philadelphia Daily News makes "a hit, a very palpable hit" at the amicable state of feeling now existing in the Locofoco ranks. Hear him:

"The strife among the Ovenshines, Kickapoos and Winnebagoes, is becoming interesting. Mr. Buchannan and General Cameron are at daggers' points. The Pennsylvanian is lecturing the "democracy" of the interior for preferring Gen. Cass | ble nature as to require this sharp and hasty remto Buchannan, and the "democracy" of the interi- edy." or insinuating somewhat tartly in reply, that the Pennsylvanian might perhaps make more money by minding its own business. The "Bedford arrangement" is completely upset; Col. Bigler opening in the field for Governor; Judge Black most ungraciously overslaughed, and Gen. Cameron apparently in high feather at the prospect of a re-election to the U. S. Senate. Such is the present aspect of things. The Pennsylvanian denounces Gen. Cameron, in editorial letters from Washington, but Gen. Cameron works on, now in Northumberland, now in Union, now in Cumberland, now in Mifflin, securing every where the nomination of his own friends for the Legislature, and the pasage of resolutions in favor of Cass and Bigler. Some of the country presses attack him it is true-some of those even who taunt the Pennsylvanian with inconsistency. Others again detend him; and still others-the old Porter faction -with nothing to lose, and no prospect of gain, look on and laugh at the fun. So the world wags.'

Foreign News --- A Week Larer. The Asia arrived at Halifax on the 27th ult., with news from Liverpool to the 17th inst. Cotton has fallen a half penny; and breadstuffs has declined slightly.

Parliament has been prorogued by the Queen. The French National Assembly has adjourned, and the attention of the French nation is now principally employed by the progress of the President through the Provinces. With some few exceptions, he appears to have been favorably received by the

Some farther skirmishes have taken place between the Danes and Holstieners, in which the latter appear to have come off victorious. There are rumors of an approaching settlement of the quarrel, under the auspicies of Russia, England, and France. Copenhagen letters report the King of Denmark's left handed marriage with a dressina-

The Potatoe disease is spreading in numerous districts in England and Ireland, and it is generally admitted that it will take a larger per centage off the crop. The other crops generally promise well. Cutting is now general, and the weather is very fine for harvest operations.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

By the arrival of the Atlantic, we have four days later news from Europe. The news poluically, is of no moment. Corn is pretty much as at last advices. Cotton has declined and fears are entertained of a further decline. The news from the East by the over land express, is unimportant. The resignation of Sir Charles Napier, is confirmed.

A man and woman of genteel appearance and manners stopped at a hotel in Troy, N. Y. a few days ago, and next morning they were found in their room dead, with their throats cut. The man was Wm. A. Caldwell, of Whitehall. He was of a respectable family, but had lapsed into bad habits, been convicted of a crime, sent to state prison, pardoned out, gone to sea, and recently returned to New York, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Louisa Van Winkle, wife of the tavern keeper with whom he lodged. She was woman of remarkable beauty, of reputable connections, but she consented to elope with him .--They were pursued, and goaded by remorse of conscience they destroyed themselves.

High Water.

The heavy rain on Sunday and Monday caused the Lehigh to rise to a fearful height. At the mouth of the river it was about twenty inches higher than at the freshet in July last. On Monday afternoon between two and four o'clock the water rose at this place about five feet, filled many cellars in the lower part of the town, and destroying considerable property by its sudden and rapid movement. At the "Point" the Borough and State works have suffered some loss, by the destruction of the wall and in washing away of the street.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of de struction of property along the upper waters of the Lehigh. Perhaps some of the Companies' dams gave way, causing the unusal rise at this place of five feet in less than two hours.

Mr. Browne, of the telegraph office, has receiv ed a despatch, stating that the flood on the Schuvi kill was very high, having carried away the two substantial bridges at Reading, and destroying a large amount of property in its course.

Easton Whig.

The Parker Water Wheel.

Important Decision-Injunction Refused. The application to grant an injunction against the use of these wheels by those now using them, ent, has been refused by the Circuit Court of the United States, after a patient investigation.

The principal grounds upon which he bases the refusal, is, that the Proprietors of the Patent claim more than they are entitled to, and that it is still doubtful whether the Wheels now used are a violation of the Patent-if they are, they are only only a short time before the Patent expired.

ufactories, by injunctions issued at this time, fold might be viewed. would cause great and irreparable injury, not only to the defendants, but to the public at large, and be of no corresponing benefit to the plaintiff, whose interest it is that they should use his invention if they pay him for it. The plaintiff can be compensated for damages if the defendants they are amply able to pay both damages and costs. In the six or eight weeks which this patent has to run, it cannot be expected that the complainant would sell any new licenses. And if the defendants continue to use and pay him for his invention, so much the better for him. There may be, and often are, cases where the patent is for a machine to make some articles of manufacture, or merchandise, in a cheaper method, than was before known, and where the source of profit to the patentee arises from his monopoly of the articles, and having no competitors in the market. piracy of his invention might be very great, and hibited. the court would issue an injunction on a plain case even after the time limited for its expiration, to restrain the sale of machines or articles piratical- swang into eternity. ly manufactured in violation of the patent, while it was in force. But in this case, the injunction cannot benefit the plaintiff, except by its abuse. His and carried into the prison again. standing by for so many years, without complaint the end, will not be an injury of such an irrepara- tion.

this county, and the decision is therefore an important one to our citizens.

Abolition Convention in Cazenovia.

A convention of Abolitionists met at Cazenovia, in the State of New York, on the 22nd ult .-FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a colored man, was made President of the Convention, and blacks and from whence it will probably be interred privately whites, males and females, promiscuously mingled together, to the disgust of all right minded and order loving people. Thirty fugitive slaves were among them. The following brief account of the doings of the Convention is given in a letter writ- last visit to the prison was yesterday, the usual

A great many violent speeches have been made. Chaplin, who is now in prison in Maryland, for abducting slaves, was a prominent subject of symraised to enable him to conduct his defence.

Last evening the Trustees of the Free Church refused to allow the convention to occupy their building, and they proceeded to a grove.

The convention then adopted an address to the Liberty party, and also an address to the Aboli- before ten o'clock. tionists of the North, and also an address which had previously been adopted by the Fugitlye slaves present, to their brethern in the South. The following are some of the resolutions adopt-

ed by the Convention: 1st Resolved, That Slavery is the curse of all

curses, the robbery of all roberies and the crime of all crimes.

2d. Resolved. That inasmuch as it is the right of every man to serve his God with all his power, we believe an active effort to prevent the Slave in the morning, and during a part of the time with traffic is the best service we can render.

3d. Resolved. That our hearts are in the cell of Wm. L. Chaplin, and that while his enemies deride his condition, and his false friends are a. ing, being still in ignorance of the time of execushamed of his chains, he will ever, whether he tion. dies in his cell or on the scaffold, be cherished by us as a statesman and a scholar, a Philanthropist and a christain.

There were seventeen resolutions presented, of which the above are specimens. The seventeenth proclaimed as the motto of the party-" Chaplin, Freedom and Civil War"!!!

In the address of the fugitive slaves to their coltendered to them :-

"We are poor. We can do little more for your deliverance than pray to God for it. We will furnish you with pocket compasses and in the dark nights you can run away. We cannot furnish you with weapons—some of us are not inclined to carry arms -but if you can get them take them, and before you go back into bondage, use them, if you are obliged to take life. The slaveholder would not hesitate to kill you rather than not take from slavery are, they would be still more so were it not for the masters protection of the rights of property. You even hesitate to take the slowest of your master's horses, but we say, take the fastest. Pack up provisions and clothes, and either get the key or force the lock and get his money

and start." This infamous address was endorsed by the Convention, and is a specimen of the abominable spirit inculcated by the Abolitionists. Can fanaticism and wickedness go further ?

What's IN a Name? -- We sometimes come across very curious hymenial combinations. For example: Married, in Castroville, Mr. Lucius Henn to Miss MALVINA PECK. Thus we have a pair of MENS matrimonially cooped, while the poor he fowl becomes hen pecked.

Rather Mysterious.

A bay horse was found dead on the Broad Mountain, about onemile west of the Lorberry Creek Mines, and about a mile and a half south west of Kimmel's Tavern, on the 21st ult. When found he had apparently been dead about a week. The horse is unknown in that neighborhood, was shod for turnpike travelling, and from the fact that his head was cloven with some sharp instrument, which unquestionably was the cause of his death, it is supposed that he belonged to some drover passing that way who has been foully dealt with. The horse was found in the woods, about a mile from any public road, and apparently valuable, so that no cause can be assigned for his destruction, unless concealnent was the object .- Miners' Journal.

Execution of Dr. John W. Webster.

Boston, August 30.-This morning Professor John White Webster suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman on the ground that it was an infringement of the pat- in the Boston Medical College, on the 23d of November, 1849.

The execution took place in the yard of the Le-Justice Grier gave his opinion on the 26th ult., veret Street Jail, in presence of about three hundred persons, who were invited to attend by Sheriff Eveleth.

· Long before the time fixed for the execution the. streets in the vicinity exhibited an extraordinary excitement, and thousands congregated on the roofs partly so. That their use was acquiesced in for and in the windows of all the buildings in the vicia long time, and the notice of infringement, if nity, in the hope of getting a view of the prisoner, any, had been delayed for a long time, and given either as he stood upou the scaffold, or as he passed through the yard to it. Premiums were freely of-"To suddenly stop one hundred mills and man- fered and given for choice places where the scaf-

Strangers poured into the city by thousands, and vied with the citizens in exertions to get a good view of the last sad scene. A large awning was erected over the scaffold, which to a considerable extent obstructed the view. It was announced that the execution would take place at nine o'clock shall be found to have infringed his patent, and though the persons admitted were notified to be present at eight o'clock.

Among those admitted to the jail yard were several reporters for the press of this and other

The prisoner was attended in his cell, before the execution, by Rev. Dr. Putnam and a few others, and appropriate and deeply affecting religious services were held.

Considerable time was consumed by these and other causes of detention. The prisoner was at length conducted from the jail through the yard to the scaffold, walking firmly and conducting him-In such a case, the damage to the patentee by a self with the composure that he has all along ex-

He ascended the scaffold, the rope was adjusted in the last month or week of the patent's life, or by Sheriff Eveleth, and at precisely twenty minutes before ten o'clock, the drop fell, and he was

> He died without a struggle, and after being suspended for some time, the body was taken down

Professor Webster's bearing up to the time of or demand of compensation, is conclusive evidence the execution was as firm as ever. He expressed that a continuance of a use of his invention, for the deepest penitence for his crime, and his a few weeks or even months longer, if paid for in sense of the full justice of his sentence and execu-

No new confession was made as was reported would be the case, and no new statements have There are a great many of these Wheels in use in come to light as yet, since the execution. The report that he left any other statement, to be opened after his death, is not believed.

In complience with one of the last requests of the unhappy man, his body will be laid out in the prison, and remain there until to-night, when it will be removed to his late residence in Cambridge, at Mount Auburn.

Mrs. Webster and her daughters are as yet unacquainted with the fact of his execution. Their day for their visits and as they always parted as if they were never to meet again, nothing unusual occurred to indicate to them that the day of exepathy and admiration. A subscriptton is to be cution was so near. The sad intelligence will be communicated to them as quietly as possible, to day, to prepare them, in a measure, for the reception of the corpse to-night.

2. P. M.—The execution took place at a quarter

Yesterday, at two o'clock, Mrs. Webster and her daughters paid their last visit to the unhappy man. They remained until nearly seven in the evening. A great crowd of persons were in front of the prison, and there was great difficulty in getting a passage for the family to the carriage at their departure.

Mr. Sobier and Rev. Dr. Putnam were with him the family. Neither Mrs. Webster nor her daughter, exhibited any extraordinary emotion on leav-

No one apprehended that Webster would commit suicide, but officer Leighton, the jail clerk, and constable Jones were selected to watch the prisonwatch being thought advisable.

Jones was the officer who attended the prisoner ored brethern, the following advice is graciously throughout the protracted scene, and he, as well as Leighton, were very kind and attentive to the unfortunate prisoner. Last night Dr. Putnam remained more than two hours with Dr. Webster, engaged in devotional excercises.

When Putnam left, Webster continued his devotions at intervals, and conversed with considerable freedom with the officers, and being fully conscious of his doom, repeatedly said he had a great you back into bondage. Numerous as the escapes dread and horror at the thought of being hung, but was now indifferent to it.

through the night confirmed his statement of being that of any other foreign country. good and his spirits calm.

He slept from 12 o'clock until half past 4 .-When he awoke he was as calm as usual, and ate a tolerably hearty breakfast. He had apparently not lost flesh during his imprisonment, but probably gained in that respect.

The erection of the gallows was commenced after daylight and completed before 8 o'clock .-Upon the requisition of High Sheriff Eveleth, a force of one hundred and twenty-five men, consisting of 100 police and watchmen, and 25 constables were detailed for guard, of whom 25 constables and 25 policemen were stationed within the yard, and 75 without.

more open to the outside view than it would have been at any other spot.

It gave perhaps, double the chance for seeing, which was given at the execution of Washington

The scaffold was changed from the northwest corner to the centre of the yard, and did not diminish the view from the rear of the buildings on Lowell street, and added much to the view from Lev-

The officers present at the executior were High Sheriff J. Eveleth; Deputy Sheriff Watson Free-

man; Daniel J. Coburn, Jabez Pratt, Erastus Rugg, Benj., F. Baily, and Joseph Ceburn.

From Middle sex county-High Sheriff, Samuel Candler; Deputy Sheriff, Charles Sumner and Adolphus Smith.

The witnesses invited by the High Sheriff and by the State authority, were admitted, numbering 125, at ten minutes before 9.

The High Sheriff called the names of the list of witnesses to the execution. He stated that they had assembled by his invitation, as lawful witnesses of the execution of John White Webster. He requested them to keep order during the solemn ceremonies.

A company then formed in column of two and two, and visited the prisoner's cell, where the Rev. Dr. Putnam offered up prayer; the hall leading to the cell was full, and stillness and solemnity pre-

The witnesses then returned to the yard. At twenty minutes before ten High Sheriff Eveleth, attended by deputies Coburn, Freeman, Rugg and others-among whom was Dr. Putnam-were at

While the sheriff was reading the death warapparently with usual earnestness; at the conclusion, his legs were then pinioned and the rope placed about his neck which caused his face to There were evident signs of suppressed power-

ful feeling. The black cap was placed on his head, the Sheriff proclaimed with a loud voice that he was about to do execution on the body of John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. G. Park-

caused a movement of the body of the prisoner, plied. whose face was hid from view. The spring was touched, and, with a fall of nearly 8 feet, the murderer of Dr. Parkman was launched into Eternity. He died apparently without scarcely a struggle

The body, after remaining suspended for half an hour, was taken down and examined; life was found to be extinct, and it was placed in a jail cofan, for transmission to Cambridge.

Prof. Webster died firmly and penitently, and with hardly a struggle.

From the Morning Herald.

The value of the produce and manufactures of so exactly together. Great Britian and Ireland, for the year 1848 was a little above £247,000,000, and of that amount nearly \$194,000,000 worth was consumed at home, and £13,000,000 worth in our colonies, making together £208,000.000, or thereabouts; while the whole amount exported to all the foreign countries of the world was not much more than £39,000,000; that is to say, in round numbers, eighty per cent of our whole manufactures were bought in the home market, five per cent in the colonial, and fifteen in the foreign-the whole of the foreign nations of the world thus purchasing less than onesixth of the productions of Great Britian. A calculation of the average consumption per head at home, in the colonies, and in foreign countries, affords some curious results. Taking the population of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole consumption at £194,213 151, we get an mere inconvenience; which inconvenience, if we average consumption of £6,5s,4d per head. Calculating the population of all foreign countries to and flourishing condition in worldly goods, is after which we export our commodities at 607,681,000 and their consumption at £39,430,481, we get an annual consumption per head of 12,34, or less than the 26th part of the British consumption per head.

If we take the population of the British colonial possessions at 218,890,200, and their consumption, of \$12,819,345, and, add them to the home population and consumption, we arrive at an aggregate of 148,000,000 souls, and a British consumption of £297,523,125, or an average of £1 7s 11d. per head. If, in the calculation of the foreign average, we deduct the population of China, which amounts to the formidable sum of £250,000,000, we shall raise the average of foreign consumption from 1s 3 1-2d to 2s 1 3-8d. If, on the other hand, we exclude from our colonial table the East Indies with their 114,000,000, and exports amounting to £5,-077,217 as a set-off against China, we leave for the United Kingdom and the colonies a population er during the night, the precaution of keeping a of 33,814,200, consuming on an average £5 16s. per head of all the productions of Great Britian, in other words, more than 52 times the average of the foreigners at the higher calculation. Assuming the population of the United States to be 19,-500,000, and the amount of their consumption of British productions £9,564,902 [an amount considerably exceeding the average of 12 years] we get an average consumption per head of 9s. 9d. or more than four times the highest general average than the average of any other foreign country. If we take the American consumption at a little more than £7,000,000 a year, which was the average of He said he had no fear; was perfectly and en- the 12 years concluding with 1848, we shall still tirely prepared to meet his fate. His appearance have an average consumption per head higher than reconciled and resigned. His health remained The Americans are, therefore, our best foreign

customers, individually, if we may so speak; but they are also by far our best customers regarding them as a nation. While they took nine millions and a half worth of our productions in 1848, all Northern and Western Europe, from Russia to France, took but twelve millons, the South of of Europe, with the whole of the Mediterranean. from Portugal to Morocco, but eight millions and a half; and South America, with Mexico, considerably under six millions. The average a mount of exports from the United Kingdom to France during the five years ending with 1848. was £2,348,453; to Germany for the same period, £6,601,393; and to Italy £1,733,552. It is clear, The scaffold was in the centre of the yard and therefore, that no nation takes so much of our commodities as the United States, even calculating their consumption on the average of 12 years. Taking the amount of their consumption of 1841, viz: nine millions and a half, we still find the States consuming less than a quarter of our exports, while we consumed more than two-thirds of the whole of theirs in the same year, amounting in value to more than £37,000,000 sterling.

> NEW PLATFORM .- A candidate for office in Michigan, thus announces his platform :- "I am, sir, in lavor of the next war -npposed to the cholera-in favor of high salaries-opposed to uncurrent funds and poor brandy.'

The Siamese Twins.

Dr. Warren, of Boston, lately communicated the following among other interesting particulars in regard to the Siamese twins :-

The connecting substance is very strong, and has no very great sensibility; it can be severely handled without causing pain. No pulsating vessels can be felt in it. The slightest motion of one is immediately followed by the other in the same direction, so that the same wish seems to influence both; this is quite voluntary, or a habit formed by necessity. They always face in one direction, standing nearly side by side, and cannot without inconvenience face in opposite directions. One is rather more intellectual, being rather irritable, the other being extremely amiable.

The connection between these twins might afford some very interesting observations in physiology, therapautics, and pathology. There is doubtless a connection by minute blood vessels, absorbants, and nervous filaments, which might transmit the action of medicine and the causes of the disease. As far as known, any indisposition of one extends to the other; they are inclined to sleep and eat at the same time and in the same quantirant Webster was conversing with Mr. Putnam ty, and perform in the same manner other similar acts. It is supposed that when they are asleep, touching one awakens both, but when awake, an impulse given to one does not affect the other .-The slightest movement of one is so soon perceived by the other, that a careless observer might think they acted simultaneously. No part seems to have a perception common to both, except the middle of the connecting substance, and its neighborhood; for when an impression is made at this part, it is felt by both, while beyond this space it This commencement of the approach of death is felt only by the one of the side to which it is ap-

From the limited vascular nervous connection that can be discovered, Dr. Warren supposes that the influence of medicine, transmitted from one to the other, would be inconsiderable; and the same would apply to most diseases-for instance, a slight fever would not probably extend from one to the other, while diseases communicated through the absorbants or capillaries, (small pox) would be readily transmitted. The beatings of both hearts coincide exactly as also the pulses under ordinary circumstances; if one exerts himself without the other, his pulse alone will be quickened. America England's Best Customer. while the latter is unchanged. They breathe al-

This harmony in corporial functions would lead us to ask if there be a similar harmony in the intellectual functions; if they are identically the same persons. There is no reason to suppose that their intellectual operations are any more the same than they would be in any two persons, confined together, educated under similar circumstances, and with similar habits and tastes.

Then would come the question whether they could be separated with safety. Perhaps such an operation would not be necessarily fatal, but the peritoneum may be continuous from one to the other, and the opening of this serious cavity might be attended with dangerous symptoms. Should one die, before the other, it should be immediately performed, but no surgeon would be justified in attempting such an operation to free them from a may believe the reports of their domestic affairs all of no great consequence.

Singular Elopement.

The Steubenville (Ohio) News mentions that an old man, accompanied by his step daughter of 18, and his step son, aged nine years, came to that city on Thursday, having walked 40 miles that day, in pursuit of the step daughter's husband and the step father's wife, who had eloped together .-The eloping parties were not found.

Perpetual Motion.

A machine was exhibited before the American Scientific Convention, in session at New Haven, last week, to produce a uniform continuous motion. It was invented by Messis. Bond, of Cambridge, and is called the Spring Governor. It is thus described in the Conventional proceedings:

" It consists of a train of wheels communicating with a fly-wheel intermediate between which and the motive power is a dead beat escapement, connected with a half second pendulum. The connection between the escapement wheel and the rest of the machinery is through a spring. The elasticity of the spring allows the motion of the eircumference of the escapement wheel to be arrested at eyery beat of the pendulum, while the rest of the train continues moving. By this means all changes in the motive power are effectually controlled, and a rotation perfectly continuous and uniform secured in the flywheel so that of foreign consumption, and considerably greater the moving force may be increased without affecting its velocity.

The principal may be applied to various forms and kinds of machinery. The disign, in the present instance, was to secure an invariable motion to the recording surfaces employed in the electro telegraphic operations of the coast survey.

A clock of this description is to be constructed for the Great Equatorial of the Cambridge Observatory.

Educational Convetion.

This body assembled in Philadelbhia, on Wednesday last. Representatives were present from New York, Penna., Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. The meeting was permanently organized by the appointment of the following officers :

For President-Rev. Dr. Nott, N. Y. Vice Presidents-Prof Henry of Washington; Bishop Potter of Pa.; G. T. Thaver of Mass., Prof. Griscom of N. J.

Secretaries-P. Pemberton Morris Pa., J. Kingsbury, R. I.

We have not yet received a full account of the proceedings, but may have occasion to allude to them again. Several members were

called upon to give the state of Education in their respective States. The testimony from Louisiana, Massachuseus, New Hampshire and other States, where the Free School system had been tried, was greatly in its favor, and promises much towards its universal introduction throughout the country before many years.