



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, September 12, 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.**

Candidate for Assembly.

The Locofocos of this Representative District, Monroe and Pike, met in Convention at Bartonsville, in this County, on Saturday last, and nominated JOHN D. MORRIS, Esq. of this place as their candidate for Assembly.

The Lady's Book.—Godey's Lady's book for October has been received, and is rich in reading matter and embellishments. The prose and poetry is of an uncommonly interesting character. Godey seems to improve with each succeeding number.

NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION.—The Whig State Convention of New Jersey met at Trenton on the 4th inst. and on the second ballot nominated Hon John Runk, of Hunterdon for Governor. He received 220 out of 380 votes, his principal competitors being Hon. Wm. A. Newell, of Monmouth, and Joseph Portor of Gloucester.

Fatal Affray.

Mr. Asa Keeler, residing in Northmoreland township, Wyoming county, Pa., caused the death of a neighbor of his on Saturday a week, by striking him on the back of the neck, causing instant death. The parties it seems were disputing on political matters, when Keeler ordered his victim out doors, who picked up a stone; Keeler seized a chair, and in the height of passion, struck his disputant as above. Keeler was arrested on Tuesday, and gave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The name of the unfortunate man is *Matthew Weaver*. Keeler is reported to be worth nearly a hundred thousand dollars.

The Country Safe!

The National Intelligencer, of the 7th inst. says: Our readers will, one and all, we are sure, learn with the same heartfelt gratification that we announce it, the fact of the passage by the House of Representatives, yesterday, of the Senate Bills to settle the Texas boundary and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico—the two having been consolidated in one bill by the House.

The passage of these important measures will satisfy all reasonable men of every section, and give peace and quiet to the country. The bills were passed by a small majority, it is true; but the scant majority was no test of the true sense of the House. For it was remarked, by a sagacious member, after the vote was announced, that he had no doubt the result gave joy to at least four-fifths of the members of the House.

Our hearts are too full of a sense of joy on this event for any comment upon it to-day.

When DECATUR was bearing down on the *Macdonald*, and ready to open his batteries on her, an officer came up and said, "Sir, the men wish to cheer." "Let them take the ship, and then cheer," said he. Now, then, friends all! THREE TIMES THREE CHEERS FOR THE UNION OF THE STATES, and those who have, in the Councils of the Nation gallantly stood by it!

Foreign News.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult. Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny. Breadstuffs were much the same, perhaps a slight rise. The crops in Ireland are abundant—very little of the potato rot heard of. In England much interest was felt in American affairs. France is not in the most pacific condition. The President was turned out of a ball-room at Brescon, and the crowd was afterward dispersed at the point of the bayonet.—The announcement of his being a candidate for reelection in 1852 has caused a sensation. The Holstein army has advanced towards the position occupied by the Danish forces.

Late from Washington.

There were great rejoicings in Washington last Saturday evening, in consequence of the passage of the California Bill. Guns were fired, and Messrs. Clay, Foote, Cass, Douglass and Webster were serenaded and cheered at their residences. All but Mr. Clay, who was absent, responded to the cheering of the crowd, in felicitous speeches.

President Fillmore has signed the Texas, New Mexico, California and Utah bills.

The House of Representatives on Monday last, agreed by a vote of 117 to 71, to adjourn on the 30th inst. It is thought the Senate will concur.

The Cholera has again broken out in Pittsburgh, and there were eight deaths on the 4th inst. among which, were Orlando Metcalfe, a prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar, and his son.

The Whigs have elected a majority of the Convention to amend the constitution of Maryland. The Locofocos have the majority in a similar Convention in Virginia.

The number of persons drowned at Tamaqua by the late freshet is 32—all of which, except 4, have been recovered.

The Election in Vermont last week resulted in favor of the Whigs, by a handsome majority.

Cass and Bigler.—The Locofocos of Montour county have declared for Cass and Bigler.

Whigs are You Ready?

Whigs are you prepared to do your duty? Are you ready for action? Are you sensible of the responsibility that awaits you? Are you aware that your success or defeat in Pennsylvania will elevate the hopes or depress the prospects of those who cherish your principles in other States? Are you aware that the day of election is close at hand, and calls loudly upon every one of you to be up and doing—to loose not a day, an hour, a moment. The second Tuesday of October is rapidly approaching, and unless every true Whig goes to work, quickly, ardently, faithfully, it will find us unprepared for the conflict, and we shall be defeated, with scarce a show of our real strength, and thus injure the cause we are anxious to build up, while we elevate that which the welfare of the country requires to be overthrown.

We say to all, arouse—we call upon the indifferent and unconcerned to awake to duty. Let one and all resolve to act like true Whigs—like Freemen who appreciate the responsibility that devolves upon them—the importance of sustaining the great and down-trodden interests of the country—the welfare of the people, and the power and perpetuity of our glorious institutions.

We repeat, the time is short—it will not allow the folding of hands, of rest, ease, delay. What is done, must be done immediately. The people must be aroused and prepared to go to the polls and vote as men who "know the rights and dare maintain them." Every man must feel called upon to render service to the State by arousing his friends and neighbors, and seeing that they are brought to the polls to vote for Democratic Whig candidates and measures.

We know that the Whigs are under many discouragements, which are well calculated to relax their energies. They have labored for years to produce a change in the policy of the Government—they have placed at its head the men of their choice; but a want of the Whig ascendancy in the legislative branches of the Government has prevented the carrying out of such measures as the necessities and best interests of the country require.

But this should not be allowed to discourage them—to paralyze a single energy. The difficulties in the way may all be overcome provided the Whigs Wake up, and Work up to their full duty!! With the proper energy and effort there need be no desponding. The prospects were never better for the Whigs of Pennsylvania, if they will but cast of their Lethargy—dismiss "General Apathy"—and sound the clarion notes of union and activity. With every thing to urge us on to the rescue of the country from its headlong course to ruin, we should not hesitate—every Whig should feel his duty as well as his privilege to do all in his power to establish permanently the ascendancy of Whig principles and Whig policy. On these alone the welfare of the country depends. Go to Work then, Whigs, all over the State, and cease not until the ascendancy of your principles is established and misrule is put down.

To the Whig party especially, who are bound to the support of principles which we consider beneficial and necessary to the continued prosperity of the country, the duty of Coming up to the polls in their Entire Strength should outweigh every consideration of personal inconvenience or trouble.

The principles for which they contend are those of Good Government—of a government which seeks to Protect the Interests of the People, and regards the prosperity of the Laboring Classes as of infinitely greater importance than anything else; as being the foundation upon which must rest the whole superstructure of Free Government; as the best and only guaranty for the continuance of the freedom and independence of the people. They hold that employment, and Profitable Employment too, should be secured to the people at all events, even if it be necessary to carry the principle of Protection so far as to prohibit entirely the importation of foreign manufactures which compete with our own.

Such principles deserve a cheerful and hearty support from the Whigs and people of Pennsylvania. They need that support from every Whig voter,—and never more than now, for there is seldom a more important election than the one now pending. The vote of the State in Congress upon the election of President, which may go to the next House, depends upon this election. The fate of a Protective Tariff Bill may also depend upon the members of Congress elected in this State at this time. And upon the Legislature now to be chosen devolves the important duty of districting the State for members of Congress and of the election of a U. S. Senator for six years.

Let every Whig then consider himself specially called on to spend at least one day for his Country. Harrisburg Telegraph.

Locofoco Ingratitude.

A Locofoco organ says: "We look upon every man who has, in any way, countenanced or aided the consummation of this Galphin fraud, as entitled to no more honorable appellation than that of PLUNDERER OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS!"

For example, President Polk signed and approved the following act of Congress, and all the Locofocos then shouted "Amen!"

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury, be and is hereby authorized to examine and adjust the claim of the late George Galphin, under the treaty made by the Government of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in the year 1773, and to pay out the amount which may be found due to Milledge Galphin, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved, August, 14, 1848. JAMES K. POLK.

The Washington Commonwealth very truly remarks that it looks so treacherous and cowardly, to praise a man up in his lifetime and approve his public acts, as the very perfection of wisdom and justice, because he has power to grant favors; and then turn round, as soon as that is spent and the dispenser of it is in his grave and abuse him like a pickpocket, for having "countenanced," "aided," and "approved" an "Act," the glory, justice and patriotism of which, was so lately the burden of their song, and the theme of their adulation.

The dysentery has been very fatal this summer at Harrisburg, especially among children, and is now prevailing to an unusual extent in the neighborhood of Chambersburg. Many towns along the Susquehanna are also greatly afflicted with it.

Sale of Turnpike Stock.

By an act passed last session, the Auditor General was authorized to sell the stock owned by the State, in the Chambersburg and Bedford, and Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road. In the first the Commonwealth owned 2760 shares—in the latter, 2151 shares. The Auditor General superintended the sale at Bedford, on the 23d and 24th ult., and the stock was then disposed of at public sale.—The stock in the Chambersburg and Bedford road was sold at an average of about \$4.10 per share; and the stock in the Bedford and Stoystown at an average of about \$1.10 per share, the sale amounting to \$13,685.44.

Mammoth Cave.—The cave recently discovered near Madison, Wis., is supposed to extend under the ground the greater part of Dover and Iowa counties. An exploring party lately passed five days in examining it. They passed over and among large masses, which proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spread over an extent of three miles. They found also fine copper ore, and 11 pounds of native silver. Crystals, stalactites, incrustations, &c., were abundant, and waterfalls and a lake, which was explored in a canoe, and found to be 37 feet deep.

Curious.—Mr. Jefferson, of this village showed us yesterday, the heart of a tame pigeon, which his good women was dressing with others for domestic use, which said heart contained an entire pin, minus the head, running clear through it! While dressing the bird, she felt something prick her finger, and upon closer examination, found the heart as above described. What appears singular, the pigeon had appeared as active and healthy as any of the flock. Will some surgical operator solve the mystery? West Troy Advocate.

Iron Mountain in Wisconsin.—A few days since we were shown a specimen of ore from Black River, Crawford county, the quality of which surpasses any iron we have ever before seen. So pure is it, that it is thought by good judges that smelting furnaces will be unnecessary for obtaining the pure metal, it yielding about ninety per cent pure iron. The amount of ore is said to be very great, it covering at least forty acres.—Mineral Point Tribune, July 12.

Cannibals in the Northwest.—It is a fact, we believe, not generally known, that a tribe or band of Indians, inhabiting the country beyond the Mississippi, are addicted to the practice of eating their fellow creatures. They are called the Thick Wood Indians, and are regarded with the utmost abhorrence by the surrounding tribes.—Galena Advertiser.

The quantity of peaches in the N. Y. market continued to such an extent last week, according to the Hightstown Record, that letters were received by peach growers near the latter place, from their agents, stating that they could not dispose of them at any price.

HON. DAVID WILMOT has received the go by of the Locos of Susquehanna county; who resolved at their recent county Convention that the Congressional Conferees of the district be instructed to support a candidate from Tioga. Mr. Wilmot is a resident of Bradford, and the resolution is therefore a manifest blow aimed at him. His free soil notions, rendering him obnoxious to the high powers of Locofocoism, they have determined that he shall be superseded.

Late from Texas.

Galveston papers to the 22d, do not furnish any items of interest. They had received information of the passage of Mr. Pearce's bill in the Senate and the *Civilian* raises objections to it. The principal, and indeed, we may say the only one is, the reservation of five millions of the indemnity, until certain creditors sign a full release to the United States for any asserted claims in consequence of the transfer of the revenue from customs which Texas had previously pledged to them. The *Civilian*, however, acknowledges that ten millions is a full indemnity for territory. This being the case, Texas had better accept the liberal offer, and we do not believe she will have any difficulty in settling all claims upon her in a satisfactory and honorable manner, and, of course, all which are not presented within a limited period, would be prescribed.

The Profit of Treason.

Treason is the most profitable trade that can be followed, and the surest process by which a bankrupt State may fill its coffers, is by the easy and honest method of rebellion.

So says the Philadelphia North American, and it makes good, the startling proposition thus—

Texas assumes an attitude of quasi-hostility to the United States, taking steps to marshal troops, openly summoned to make war against the republic; and the result is—besides a vast deal of praise, admiration, encouragement, and promises of military assistance from several Southern States—the Senate passes a bill rewarding Texas with a grant of ten millions of dollars and public territories belonging to the United States, amounting altogether to some one hundred and twenty or thirty thousand square miles. This is what stock jobbers and speculators would call a good operation; and we commend it to the attention of the people of Pennsylvania, who have been heretofore practising on the old rule of honesty being the best policy, with the result witnessed at Washington on Saturday, when her claim for relief to her suffering laborers of the mine and furnace was rejected with the coolest possible contempt and indifference. Can there be any reason assigned, for the different way in which Texas and Pennsylvania are treated, except the one manifest reason that Texas bullies Congress while Pennsylvania implores it?

Michigan.—The Michigan State Convention, now in session at Lansing, deliberating on the reconstructing of the Constitution of the State, have adopted a clause extending the elective franchise to Indians and their descendants, and have also adopted a resolution submitting to the people, as a separate proposition, the question of extending the same right to the African race.

DISASTROUS FLOOD.

The rains of Sunday the 31st ult., and Monday, the 1st inst., while they did but little damage in our neighborhood, caused one of the most destructive floods ever known upon the waters of the Lehigh and Schuylkill.

At Mauch Chunk, the current was greater than during the great flood of 1841. The Lehigh Navigation above and below Mauch Chunk, was much injured and cannot be repaired under a month or six weeks. A portion of the dam there gave way, and several bridges near the town were carried off. A number of boats were lost. Fortunately in that neighborhood no lives were lost.

At Tamaqua the water reached a great height during Sunday night. Thirty-one persons—men, women, and children, are known to have been swept away and drowned, a large number of buildings in which they were at the time being carried off.

At Pottsville, fifteen or twenty persons were drowned. About 30 or 40 houses were swept away, the canal has been very much injured, many of its dams and lock houses being carried off, and also the embankment, at many places. Numerous bridges were destroyed, and along the whole line of the Schuylkill, vast damage was done.

The Easton Argus says: 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 in July last. On Monday afternoon between two and four o'clock the water rose at that place about five feet, filling 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 the washing away of the street. About 60 feet of the basin wall has caved in.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of the destruction of property along the upper waters of the Lehigh. It is feared by some that the canal cannot be put in order much before the season closes.

One of the abutments of the Allentown Bridge has given away.

The destruction on the Schuylkill is terrible. So far as heard from, every Bridge on the River has been swept away, including the one at Reading. A number of houses have been swept away in the lower part of Reading. The store-house of Fries and Resinger was carried off and four young men who were at work in it, at the time, drowned.—The distillery of Mr. Bushong was destroyed with several hundred of his hogs. The house of Michael Sands was carried off with two of his children. He saved his wife and one child. Some other lives were lost.

At Philadelphia very considerable damage was done along the Schuylkill. A Philadelphia paper of the 4th inst., says:

The Schuylkill, at an early hour yesterday morning was eighteen inches higher than ever before known,—a mark placed on an object near Fairmount, at the time of the great freshet of 1822, by the elder Mr. Greiff was covered, that depth under the surface of the foaming waters. To the beholder the river presented a view alarmingly beautiful—the dam at that point was undiscernable—the lock gates on the west side of the stream were almost covered, and the large quantities of building and bridge timber floating down gave it a pleasing appearance to the eye, and at the same time presented a view terrible to the imagination. Every thing betokened great devastation of property, and every one in the whole vicinity was thrown into the greatest excitement. The Delaware was also very high, but the destruction of property on this river is not so heavy as on the Schuylkill, where the flood reached its highest altitude about two o'clock yesterday morning.—At this height the rushing and angry waters remained until daylight, when evidences were shown that they were subsiding, and up to 8 o'clock last night when we left Fairmount, the murky waters had fallen about three feet. About daylight, not a wharf could be seen along the Schuylkill, and above some of them the water was full ten foot high. Warehouses, mills, coal and wood yards, counting houses, stables and sheds, innumerable, were inundated—many of the smaller buildings, which stood near the piers, looking as if they had suddenly changed their original positions for new ones away out in the middle of the stream. Immense quantities of wood, coal, lumber, lime, &c., have been swept off the wharves, some of which retained scarcely a vestige of the property that was piled and heaped upon them the evening before.

Great Bustle among the Fiminines.

Miss Webber is out, boldly and ingeniously recommending the male attire as the "most appropriate measure for single females." She adduces authorities to prove that, in early ages, men and women dressed precisely alike; and that the distinction in dress which now exists "was arbitrarily drawn by the male sex, in the tyrannical exercises of power which they derived solely from the greater physical superiority.

Her plan is to restrict girls to their frocks until the completion of their education. Upon their entrance into society, they are to dress precisely like males until the day of their marriage. Widows, at the end of the mourning season, are to resume men's apparel, unless they are determined never to marry again. In effect, this is a scheme to distinguish marriageable females from married women and confirmed widows. Regarded in this light, it has at least one merit, and may, on that account, claim the friendly countenance of the bachelor fraternity. It would save them a vast deal of trouble in ascertaining the domestic rank of a new lady acquaintance and prevent them from committing the new common error of falling in love with married women.—Syracuse, (N. Y.)

Mrs. Swishelm on Drunkards.

Mrs. Swishelm does say some good and true things. The following is among them: "We could not live near one, for we should die of sick stomach. It may be very angelic for a pure minded, virtuous woman to love and care for a great drunken beast, but for our share we have not the slightest pretensions to being an angel, and the coil of an Anaconda would be quite as pleasant a corsage as the entwining of a drunkard's arm. From the smell they have on the streets, one would imagine the angel that staid near them would require to be pretty strongly scented with brimstone. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and people are forbidden to be unequally yoked! We can think of no yoke so unequal as that which would bind a decent woman to a drunkard; and we most firmly believe, that so far from its being the duty of a wife to live with a drunken husband, it is a violation of the laws of God, and the dictates of common sense and common decency. A woman who will persist in so living, should be shut up in a lunatic asylum. Grant it, that she has a right to dispose of herself as she pleases! Has she any right to entail misery and degradation upon a helpless offspring? Has she any right to furnish the State with paupers and criminals? Has the drunkard any right to hand down his vices and their consequences to posterity?"

High Shirt Collars are unfashionable in Paris. Ex. Paper.

Glad to hear that, for it is agonizing to see the awful danger a great many youngsters' ears are in from the "stands ups," resulting either from the collars being too high or the ears too long, we can't tell 'zackly which.

The Oldest Postmaster in the Country.—Probably.—Mr. Abraham Hewitt, in Weston, Mass. is now nearly ninety years old, and has been Postmaster in the town 38 years. He is the first and only one the town has ever had. He shows a very touching letter dated last July, from one of the Assistant Postmasters at Washington, who had taken the trouble to draw off Mr. Hewitt's account for the last 152 quarters, which gave the latter a balance of \$1 48.—Springfield Post.

Within the last ten years says the London Chronicle, 140,000 Mormons have emigrated from Great Britain to the United States, most of them men of some means from Wales and the northern and eastern parts of England.

Rebecca Smith, of the town of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., relict of Abira Smith, deceased, has spooled and quilled the yarn for 1000 yards of cloth, knit 60 pairs of stockings, within the last 10 months, besides attending to her household duties, usually making her own and two other beds daily, and this at the age of 90 years in February next. Girls do you hear that.

The Jersey City Sentinel states that a servant girl in the family of the Rev. Mr. Tuttle was in imminent peril of her life from a peach pit, which had lodged in her throat, when the family relieved her of it by throwing up her arms violently, by which the pit was lodged. A few weeks previous, it also mentions, a child swallowed an iron thimble, which nearly choked it to death, when the father seized it by the heels, dropping her head toward the floor, at the same time shaking her, when the thimble dropped out.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. M. H. Sisty, Mr. JOHN YIESLEY, of Lower Smithfield and Miss SUSAN ARNST, of Upper Smithfield. On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. BRODHEAD COOLBAUGH and Miss ANN HUNTSMAN, all of Stroudsburg.

DIED.

At Bartonsville, on the 8th inst., Mr. Samuel Myers, aged 37 years.



STOVES.

Just received and for sale at the cheap Store of G. MALVEN, in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., the largest, cheapest and best assortment of STOVES in this County, which he will sell as low as can be bought this side of New York. He has also connected with his Store, a

TIN-SHOP.

and keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware. All kinds of work in that line done at short notice and reasonable price.

GEORGE MALVEN.

September 12, 1850.—3m.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, in South Easton, Northampton county, Pa., a Six Horse Wagon and three new set of Double Harness.

The Wagon is newly new, having been used but a few times. Size of the wheels 5 feet 4 inches, and 4 feet 4 inches. Size of boxes 3 1/4 by 5 inches. Price of Wagon and Harness \$175 00 P. H. DEPUE. South Easton, September 12, 1850.

To the Voters of Monroe county.

Follow-Citizens:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner

at the ensuing general election. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability. Being a heavy tax-payer myself, I shall endeavor if elected, to conduct the business entrusted to me as economically as possible, and I will not charge the county more than \$80 a year for my services.

ADAM SHAFER.

Stroud township, Sept. 12, 1850.