



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 31, 1850.

Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!

Those of our subscribers who have promised us wood in payment for subscription, &c. are hereby notified that we are very much in want of wood—some good wood; none of your curly, knotty trash which the "devil" cant split, and which is a tight match for us—but something right, such as pines, and will have—if they can get it.

Election Returns.

The complete returns of the late election for State officers of this State, will be found in our paper to day. The aggregates are as follows: Dem. maj. Canal Commis'r. Morrison, (D.) 145,706 Duogan, (W.) 131,900 13,806 Auditor General, Banks, (D.) 142,803 Snyder, (W.) 130,326 12,477 Surveyor Gen. Brawley, (D.) 141,896 Henderson, (W.) 131,047 10,849 The amendments to the Constitution received 14,456 votes in favor, to 72,015 against; majority 72,441.

A party of thirteen fugitive slaves passed thro' Tamaqua on Friday, the 11th inst. on their way to Canada. The next day they were followed by two persons, who, engaging the assistance of a constable, started on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilkes-Barre; but owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor, they were forced to desist.

SECOND CROP PEACHES.—The Rockville Md., Journal speaks of a perfectly matured peach, of second growth, from the orchard of Mr. George Haddleton, of that county. The tree on which this peach grew is very full of the same kind.—This peach is considerably smaller than those of the first crop.

SINGULAR OFFER.—A lawyer in extensive practice in Philadelphia, has been offered \$12,000 per year for two years, the payment guaranteed by security on real estate in New York, to go to California and exercise his talents in defending an association of burglars and thieves. The condition of the offer was that any money received by him for defending others, or for services rendered to others than members of the gang, should be credited to them as part payment of his salary. He pre-emptorily declined the offer.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—Out of a cargo of 159 Norwegian emigrants, embarked at Buffalo for Milwaukee, fifty four died on their passage, and were thrown overboard. They were victims of ship-fever contracted during a recent voyage of three months from Europe.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says that the old Bank of the United States has a claim of one million dollars against Texas, which will now be paid.

A Precocious Couple.

One of the census takers for Greene county, Mr. McCoy, says the Xenia (Ohio) Torchlight informs us of an instance of precocity that came under his observation in the eastern part of that county, which we venture to say, is unparalleled in this latitude. The parties are a married couple, the husband 18, and the wife 16. They have been married about four years, and have two children one of which is over three years of age, and the other over one! If a younger couple than they have commenced "adding to the glory and greatness of their county," we hope to hear of it.

Sentence of an Abolitionist.

Two men, named McBride and Crooks, were recently arrested at Greensborough, N. C. on the charge of circulating an abolition pamphlet, going to charge the slave holders with living in daily violation of the ten commandments. The trial took place last week, when McBride was declared guilty, and Crooks not guilty. McBride was sentenced to one years imprisonment, to stand in the pillory one hour, and to receive twenty lashes.—He appealed to the Supreme Court.

NEW JERSEY PEACH TRADE.—A statement of the peach trade of the past season has been prepared, from which it appears that there were carried to New York from New Jersey 1,335,500 bushels.—Seven steamboats were employed in conveying them. Allowing twenty-five cents per bushel as the average price, the farmers of New Jersey realized the handsome sum of three hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Volcanic Eruptions.

An Oregon paper, dated the 21st March, gives the following account of Volcanic eruptions in Oregon:—

"We are informed by gentlemen that both the mountains (St. Helen and Baker) are sending forth volumes of smoke, giving undoubted evidence that their volcanic fires are not yet extinguished.—The craters from which the smoke was issuing in St. Helen were two in numbers, and low down the North and Northwest sides; while in Mount Baker, which is a perfect cone, the smoke was issuing in dense masses from the centre of the summit. It is probable that these are the only living volcanoes in Oregon."

FEARFUL SPORT.—A correspondent writes us, that a member of Mr. White's school, Amherst, Mass. a lad of 17 on Saturday, the 12th, having a rifle in his hand loaded with a ball, in sport placed the muzzle under his chin, and said to another youth present, "see how easy a man could kill himself;" at the same time placing his foot against the hammer, and pushing it back until it had nearly cocked, when, his foot slipped, the hammer fell upon the cap, and the rifle discharged. The chin was entirely blown away, and the ball passed through the back of his head. The unfortunate youth never knew what hurt him. His name was Frederick Goodale.—Boston Traveller.

Mr. CLAY was received with great demonstrations of respect and popular enthusiasm on his arrival at Lexington. Bonfires were kindled and cannon discharged in his honor, and an immense crowd assembled to meet him. He was compelled to make a speech to the multitude. After thanking them for their kindness, and making a few remarks upon the condition of the country, he told them that, happy as he was to meet them, there was an old lady about a mile and a half off (pointing to Ashland) with whom he had lived fifty years, and whom he would rather see than all of them. He was released, after this good natured remark, and suffered to go home.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.—The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on Wednesday morning from Liverpool, which place she left on the 13th inst. She brings London dates of the 13th.

We are glad to learn that an effort is about to be made to connect Canada and Great Britain by a line of steamships of great power and tonnage.—The ships will be propelled by the screw, and will be as applicable for the conveyance of emigrants as of merchandise.—European Times.

The Bishop and the Queen.—The Lord Bishop of London addressed a letter of remonstrance to her Majesty for not having a clergyman of the established Church in her suite while on her present tour, and for attending a Presbyterian place of worship at Balmoral. A reply was sent to the Bishop expressive of her majesty's disapproval of such interference, and observing that her Majesty had not stepped out of her duty in attending public worship in the established Church of Scotland.

The Arctic Expedition.—The piece of rope found at Port Riley turns out to have belonged to Sir John Franklin's party. The Daily News, on competent authority, says "that there can now be no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet; that his ships are probably frozen in there; and that the encampment at Point Riley was formed by a detachment sent to be on the lookout for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in." There is much plausibility in this view, and we welcome the hope that at suggests.

The Pope has issued a bull prohibiting Roman Catholic parents from sending their children to Protestant schools, either in France or England, and young ladies from teaching or taking part in them.

Paris, Oct. 10.—The cavalry review, which has excited so much interest here, took place to-day at the camp de Statory. An immense crowd from the neighboring places attended. The number of the troops was, altogether, 25,000. The cries, with few exceptions, were "Vive le President," but "Vive la Republic," was not heard. It is stated as positive that a decision respecting the Holstein question has been come to by France, England, Austria, and other German states, in favor of Denmark, and that the Duchies will be informed that they must refrain from further hostilities, and await the award of the intervening parties. In anticipation probably of this, the Holstein army has withdrawn from Friederichstadt.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The Schleswig-Holstein army attempted to take Friederichstadt by storm, at four P. M. on the 5th, but were repulsed by the Danes. The army of the Duchies is in position at Sunderstapel. Its loss is considerable, particularly in officers.

Our dates from the seat of war are to the morning of the 5th inst. After bombarding part of the town during the preceding day, and after destroying the large block house close to the road, the town was in the evening attacked by two battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen.—The principal church was burning at the time, and one end of the town was one complete mass of flame.

After a desperate struggle, in which both sides must have experienced very heavy losses, the Danes gave way a little, but only to seek the cover of new entrenchments and barricades thrown up in the middle of the town. The resistance which they met with here was so violent and determined, that notwithstanding the most brilliant bravery, the Schleswig-Holsteiners were compelled to retire from the town at midnight. They took up a new position some what in advance of the old, and the conflict was to be renewed on the following morning. The losses sustained by the Schleswig-Holsteiners are yet unknown.

Altona letters state that the loss above spoken of was nearer 500 than 300 men.

We have the following correspondence relating to the second attack, dated Hamburg, Oct. 6.—"The Schleswig Holstein corps has again made an attempt to storm Friederichstadt and with no better success. The troops retired last night to a position between Sunderstapel and Sethe, with a loss of six hundred men. The withdrawal was covered by the Christiansen battery, and lighted by the flames of the burning city. I talked to day with a soldier who was one in the assaulting corps. He spoke of the block houses and entrenchments which the Danes had constructed at Friederichstadt, as bulwarks so impregnable that the cannon shot had no effect upon them. After storming one breach, the troops would push on, believing that the road was clear, when suddenly a whole succession of new works became visible. The drum was incessantly beaten to the attack; assault followed assault but all in vain. The bullets flew round like hail, while the burning houses sent a scorching heat. A bridge broke with a number of men on it; nearly all perished. Carelessness was imputable, for no officer should have trusted to approaches left by the enemy.—The garison of Friederichstadt, originally consisted of three battalions and had been considerably increased. The communications with Husum have been almost uninterruptedly maintained, and Danes have been seen marching to and fro these three days. The colonel of the 6th battalion had been taken prisoner by the Danes."

Our letters of the 7th inst. contain only the confirmation of the report of the storming of Friederichstadt, and further details. It was expected that the Holsteiners would withdraw from before the place, as they could not invest it from the north and west. Half the town is destroyed. The Holstein army is to be increased by four battalions, or more than 5000 men.

Some gamblers in Boston recently paid a round sum for the rent of a field where a military muster was to be held. The military changed the place afterwards, and the gamblers applied to the owner of the field for a return of their money. The owner replied that there was the field, and they were at perfect liberty to occupy it upon the days designated; but as to returning the money, he could not think of it.

A great blast was made on the Hudson River Railroad last week, by which nearly thirty thousand cubic feet of solid rock were loosened. The blast, in which 36 kegs of powder were used, was successfully set off by the action of a galvanic battery, under direction of Professor Morse. More than three miles of telegraph wires were used on the occasion.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

It appears that before the President gave his sanction to this law he submitted it to the Attorney General, Hon. John J. Crittenden, and obtained his written opinion that it in no particular conflicts with the Constitution. This opinion has, within the last few days, been published, for the purpose of allaying, if possible, the excitement which prevails all over the free States against the law.

Mr. Crittenden enjoys a high reputation as a lawyer, as a statesman, and as a humane and benevolent individual. His opinions on questions of law or of public policy are entitled to great weight. Nevertheless we are constrained to believe that on this question his relations to slavery have biased his judgment and led to the formation of an opinion at variance with fact. It seems plain to our apprehension that the law is grossly, irreconcilably in opposition to the Constitution, and that the reasoning of the Attorney General is miserably lame and unsatisfactory. If his opinion shall be sustained by the Supreme Court we shall thenceforward have much less respect either for the Constitution or for the Judges of that Court than we now feel.

The Constitution (section 9,) provides, that 'the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.' This is the great writ for the protection of personal liberty. It lies, where a person being indicted or imprisoned (and an illegal arrest is in law an "imprisonment") unlawfully or unconstitutionally, applies to another tribunal for relief in the premises. Mr. Crittenden says "there is nothing in the bill in question which conflicts with, or suspends, or was intended to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus. I think so, because the bill says not one word about that writ." Now, let us see what the bill does say, and then we shall be prepared to judge of the soundness of the Attorney General's opinion. The bill enacts that the certificate of a Commissioner "shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons [the claimant and his agents] by any process issued by any Judge, Magistrate, or other person whomsoever." The Habeas Corpus is a "process issued" in behalf of freedom. It is obvious, therefore, notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney General, that the bill does declare that the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not issue in the case of a person arrested as a fugitive slave.

We beg leave to digress a few moments, in order to set the enormity of this feature of the law in its true light. The word slave, or slaves, is not used in the act. It speaks only of "fugitives from service or labor." An apprentice owes service or labor to his or her master, and so does a minor child to his or her parent. This act, then, reverses all the laws of this state, and other states, regulating "masters, apprentices and servants," as well as of "parent and child." A man-thief has but to come among us, demand our children as his children, claim that they "owe him service," or demand them as apprentices who "owe him service or labor," and we are forbid the right to try the question whether the villain's claim is true or false. If a man should claim our horse or cow as his, we could resist his demand, and compel him to substantiate his claim here on the spot or to abandon it; but if he has the audacity to claim another's child as his own, or as his apprentice, there is no appeal save to "the higher law," and that appeal the supporters of this act hold to be treasonable.

Let us cease this digression. The Constitution (Art. 5, of the Amendments) says that no person shall be "deprived of life liberty, or property, without due process of law." Is that a "due process of law" which strikes down the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and virtually denies the right of Trial by Jury? It is to insult the understanding of the community to call that a "due process." It is a "process" precisely identical to that adopted by the Russian Tyrant to spirit off to Siberia those inhabitants of his empire who are so imprudent as to avow liberal principles. The Constitution declares that "any person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall be delivered up, &c. Mark the expression! The meaning clearly is "another state"—not a territory. A slave, then, escaping from a territory into a state, or from a state into a territory, cannot constitutionally be pursued and remanded into slavery. Of course, that portion of the fugitive slave law which authorizes the arrest of a slave who fled, or may flee, from the District of Columbia, or from any territory, is unconstitutional and void.

—But it is said, the compromises of the Constitution must be observed; these men are not citizens, but only slaves." This is said by men who have no rebuke for the plain and intentional violation of the Constitution by South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, in imprisoning colored northern seamen, and selling them to pay jail fees.—But fugitive slaves are not the only persons disturbed by the law recently enacted. Every colored person in the free states is liable to be arrested and to be carried into slavery under this bid.—The affidavits of two perjured accomplices, would be sufficient in most cases. It is on this account that this law has carried consternation into the dwelling of almost every colored family in the free states, and that men, women and children, born of free parents, and pursuing their honest occupation, are now living by day and night in constant dread of molestation.—Honesdale Democrat.

OLD WHITEY.—This famous war charger, used by Gen. Taylor in most of his celebrated battles in Mexico, passed through Harrisburg in a canal boat on Sunday last, on his way to the West.—He was visited (says the Telegraph) by hundreds of citizens, and generally seemed pleased with their attentions. The old fellow was pronounced to be about fifteen years old, and has what are called "glass eyes." At Columbia, where he arrived in the cars, there was a fireman's celebration with music when he arrived, which elated him that he almost broke through the car. The music appeared to revive his recollections of the glories he had attained to under the same trains.

A story of the imprisonment of several American sailors by the Arabs on the west coast of Africa was put in circulation some time since, and at the time generally believed. Com. Powell, of the United States ship John Adams, of the African squadron, recently endeavored to find their whereabouts, in order to release them from captivity; but, after the most thorough search along the coast for a distance of more than thirty miles, Com. P. came to the conclusion that the entire story was without foundation. Portlandic, the town where they were said to have been confined, is but a short distance from the French colony of Senegal, the inhabitants of which place knew nothing of the affair.

The tanneries of South Danvers, Mass. occupy 3,840 vats and use 150,000 hides a year, and 9200 cords of bark. [Several very extensive tanneries have lately been erected in Susquehanna county. One in Lenox, nearly completed, is three stories high, and upwards of 400 feet in length.]

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS

And on the Amendment Question.

Table with 12 columns: Counties, Morrison, Duogan, Banks, Snyder, Brawley, Henderson, For, Against, Total. Lists vote counts for various counties and the amendment question.

Slavery and the Blacks in California.

A new-Yorker in California, writing from San Francisco to his friend in this City, says: "California, with all its wickedness and licensed hells, will not stoop for a moment to the meanness of Northern States in succumbing to Slavery. A case occurred in one of our towns recently, in which a man had his slave brought before a Judge to compel him to obedience. The Judge heard the parties at length, and then gave his decision at length, the cream of it being: "As we found no Slavery in the country when we came here, the Court acknowledges no such peculiar institution, and the man is at liberty to go where he chooses." Very soon after, however, he was brought in by a crowd, again, to answer for having committed an assault and battery upon his master, knocking him down, &c.; and also for resisting the Sheriff who attempted to arrest him. Arguments were again heard, at the close of which the Judge said: "As the Sheriff attempted to arrest him, without a writ, the man was justifiable in his resistance; and as his so-called master had no right to lay his hand upon the man, the latter merely acted in self-defence; and there was, consequently, no cause of action." So he was again at liberty. It is astonishing how soon they learn the meaning of that word, and practice its precepts.—They are a very happy set of fellows here, as they do just as they please, and the most grumbling I hear about it comes from our own mean Yankees, whom the negroes laugh at for their value of a picayune. One fact I have noticed, which is, at the eating-houses a colored man will walk in and take his seat at the general table, and no Southern man object, while low deep curses will be muttered by some from the North, and East patricially.

New President of Lafayette College.

The Trustees met at Philadelphia, on Friday last, and elected Dr. D. V. McLean, of Freehold, New Jersey, President of this Institution. Mr. McLean is a man of ability, and we understand of considerable wealth. We hope the College under his charge may prosper. The Winter Session commences next month, and it is expected that the President will move to our Borough immediately.—Eastonian.

Awful Accident.

A german by the name of JOHN OPENAUFEER, fell into the large cooling tub, containing hot swill, on Friday las, at Yohe's distillery.—He remained in the boiling hot liquid about three minutes. In taking off his clothes and shoes a few minutes afterwards, all the skin was removed from his body, and the nails from his toes. He was so terribly scalded that even his hair fell out. The unfortunate man lived in this terrible condition until the next morning, and retained his senses until the last.—Tb.

Cataqua Iron Works.

The following from the Philadelphia Commercial List, gives the history of these interesting works, and the effects of different Tariff regulations upon their prosperity. In 1839 several enterprising citizens of Philadelphia, determined to erect a furnace for the manufacture of anthracite iron, a process which had then been only recently discovered and brought into use by Mr. Crane in England.—They selected a piece of ground on the line of the Lehigh canal, three miles above Allentown, Lehigh county, in which iron ore of excellent quality and limestone were found in close proximity. Late in 1839 the timber was cut from the ground, and in 1840 a furnace was erected capable of producing 4000 tons of pig metal annually. During the summer we visited the place and found the furnace had just been blown in. Three or four houses had been erected that year and several others were in progress for the workmen, being the only buildings within some distance of the place.—The experiment succeeded, and under the tariff of 1842, the proprietors erected that year another furnace to produce 4000 tons, and another in 1846, propelled by steam, of 7200 tons. In 1849 two additional furnaces of 8000 tons each were commenced, which were completed early in 1850, and put in blast. These works all belong to the same proprietors, the "Crane Iron Co." During a summer excursion we visited this place in July last, and found it had become a large town, erected entirely for those dependent upon and engaged in these works.

This is another evidence of the advantage of encouraging our home manufacturers. Under the present tariff, enacted to benefit Great Britain, all our furnaces, except those advantageously located, must stop, unless prices advance, and nearly all the rolling mills have already suspended operations, by which suspension thousands of hardy and industrious mechanics have been thrown out of employment.

Adjoining Cataqua is Buryport. It, too, is dependant upon these furnaces for employment, and contains a population of 400 to 500 persons, principally employed in these works.

The whole population of Cataqua is 884, viz: 245 from Ireland; 68 from Wales; 32 from Germany; 9 from England; 4 from Scotland; and 527 were born in the United States. Cost of ore, coal and limestone consumed \$250,000. In 1850 the product of these furnaces will be 25,000 tons.

IMPUDENT.—To ask an unmarried lady how old she is.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 26th inst., by Daniel Jayne, Esq., Mr. JOHN MOWREY and Miss ELIZABETH HALLET, both of Upper Mt. Bethel, Northampton county.