



**Jeffersonian Republican.**  
Thursday, June 5, 1851.

**WHIG STATE CONVENTION.**

TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA. A State Convention will be held in the City of Lancaster, on Tuesday, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the offices of Governor, and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman  
R. RUSSELL SMITH, Secretary  
Feb. 26, 1851.

**Fourth of July.**

The 75th anniversary of American Independence is drawing near, and as yet but little is said with reference to its observance by the citizens of this place.—Last year a very creditable demonstration was made by the members of the Humane Fire Company, on the memorable Fourth. In the current year we should like to see a general participation by the body of the People, in the exercises, in honor of the day. The time for a glorious celebration is now truly opportune. Never more so, since the re-organization of the Government. Our Country has recently passed through an ordeal that fully tested her powers. Our fears as to the issue have passed, she remains firm as the "rock of ages," and even more strongly, than ever, entrenched in the affections and confidence of her twenty millions. Let us have a demonstration worthy of the day; a universal interchange of gratulations that the heritage of our fathers is yet vouchsafed to us—that the votaries of fanaticism and blind zeal have been signally rebuked, and that the great community of States is yet perfect in all its parts.

**Court Proceedings.**

The May Term of the several Courts of this county, commenced on the 26th, all the Judges being present. The first case tried was that of

Commonwealth vs. the use of Mary Ann Fetherman &c. George Rafferty and David Keller. This was an action to recover bail money given to insure the appearance of Geo. Rafferty to answer a charge of fornication and bastardy upon Mary Ann Fetherman. The defendants contended that the bail bond was not legally acknowledged, and was therefore not binding upon them. By direction of the Court, the Jury returned a special verdict for the plaintiff, reserving to the Court the decision of the law question involved, which decision has not yet been made.

On Tuesday morning the case of Commonwealth vs. Joseph Keller, was taken up.—This was an indictment for larceny. The Commonwealth's witness stated that, sometime in April last, John Merwine went to Jos. Keller's to offer him \$1150 due by Jacob Dreher to defendant. That some high words passed between Merwine and Keller, and that finally defendant snatched four \$100 notes, and tore one \$100 note in two, making in all \$450; and that defendant counted the money over saying, "this is Dreher's money, and I will apply it to pay his rent." It was with the larceny of this money, that defendant was charged.

As soon as the evidence for the Commonwealth had closed, the Judge stated that he considered it unnecessary to hear the defence, as the Commonwealth had failed to make out a case of larceny. He accordingly charged the Jury that however wrongly defendant had acted that the offence he had committed was clearly not larceny. That larceny was defined to be "the feloniously taking the goods of another and carrying them away;" and although defendant had taken the money of Merwine, yet he had evidently not done so with a felonious intent. The Jury retired for a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of "not guilty." Davis, Porter and Dreher for Commonwealth—Reeder, Walton, Dimmick, and Brodhead for Defendant.

Fellencers et al. vs. Hohenshielt et al.—This was an ejectment for a tract of Land in Stroud township. Verdict for Defendants.—Porter and Morris for Plaintiffs—Reeder and Davis for Defendants.

Fellencers vs. Dupue S. Miller. Ejectment for a tract of 50 acres of Land in Stroud township. Verdict for Defendant. Porter and Davis for Plaintiffs—Reeder and Walton for Defendant.

In addition to the above, a very long Argument List was disposed of. It will not be long before the old cases that have been sticking with the tenacity of horse leeches upon the Civil List will be wiped off, and the business of the Courts proceed more prosperously in the future, than it has for some time past.

Tavern Licences were granted to the following named persons.  
Paradise—James Henry, James Kintz.  
M. Smithfield—Adam Moiser, Melchoir Dupue.

Ross—Simon Stocker, Mahlon West.  
Polk—George Eech, Daniel Kercher.  
Coolbaugh—Jesse Weas, Jas. Eley, John Vliet, Joseph Meyer, Henry Whitesell.

Stroudsburg—Jox J. Posters, S. J. Holsinger.

Hamilton—Charles Saylor, Melchoir Bossart, Philip Staymetz, Thomas Shoner, Wm. S. Sinclair, Joseph Keller, Jacob Shaffer, Isaac Frace, C. L. Terwilliger.  
Cheshnut Hill—John Merwine, Charles D. Brodhead.  
Price—Anthony Peters.  
Pocono—Jacob Long, Wm. Engle.  
Tobyhanna—Frederick P. Miller, Henry Stoddart.  
L. Smithfield—Peter Tribble.

**New Registration Law.**

During the late session of the Legislature, a Law was enacted, making it the duty of the Register of each county, from and after the first of July next, to provide books for the registration of the marriages which shall be contracted, and the births and deaths which shall occur within his county. The objects of the law are to perpetuate evidence of the marriage, birth and death of inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and to gather important sanitary facts affecting the physical welfare of the human race. Its main provisions are as follows:—"Clergymen, aldermen, justices, and all persons by or before whom any marriage may hereafter be contracted, are required to certify the same to the Register of the county in which they reside, giving the full name of the husband, his occupation, birth place, and residence, the full maiden name of the wife, the names of their respective parents, the color of the parties and the time and place of marriage. Physicians, midwives, or other persons in whose care a birth shall take place, shall make a return thereof to the Register as aforesaid, setting forth the sex, color, and name (if any) of the child, whether born quick or dead, the full name and occupation of the parents, the maiden name of the mother, and the day, hour and place of such birth. Physicians, surgeons, or other persons, in attendance at the death of any individual, shall make a return of the same to the Register as aforesaid, giving the full name, sex, color, age, occupation, place of birth, time, place and cause of death of such individual, with the names of his or her parents, the burial ground in which interred, and if married, the name of husband or wife, as the case may be. Sextons and other persons having charge of vaults or burial grounds, are forbidden to enter or permit the interment of any dead body, without procuring a copy of such record duly certified. Marriages, births or deaths, which have occurred previous to the passage of this act, or marriages, births or deaths of persons out of this State, children of citizens of this State, may be registered in the same manner as aforesaid, upon producing satisfactory proofs of all the requisite facts to the Register. No letters of administration or letters testamentary upon the estate of any deceased person, shall be granted, until the death of such persons is duly certified as provided by this act; and no appointment of guardians to the person or estate of any minor, shall be valid, until the birth of said minor, and death of his or her parents, shall have duly certified according to the provisions of this act. The Register's books, or a certificate from the same duly authenticated under seal, shall be received in all the Courts of this State as prima facie evidence of any marriage, birth or death. The Register of each county shall receive ten cents for registering each marriage, birth and death, to be paid out of the county treasury; three cents for examining each witness, 25 cents when the testimony is reduced to writing; 50 cents for sending up the record on an appeal; and 50 cents for granting a certified copy of the record. The Registers shall transmit semi-annually, in January and July of each year, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, copies of their several records of marriages, births, and deaths, which shall be filed in the Secretary's office; and he shall annually lay before the Legislature an abstract of the whole number of marriages, births and deaths which have occurred in the State during the preceding year."

**Depreciation of Silver Coin.**

We gather from the Paris correspondence of one of the morning papers, that the silver and gold money of Belgium is now totally depreciated in France, and it appears that it is refused in commerce, and even by stage drivers. The cause of this depreciation is attributed to a speculation made by King Leopold, by which he has made seven millions of francs. This speculation consisted in adding more alloy than the usual quantity to the five franc and twenty franc pieces, and now it is said by the brokers and exchange men that those coins of silver and gold are worth only—the first, four francs and ten centimes, and the second eighteen francs.—So Americans should beware of Belgium specie. Poor Belgium, we understand, is so much ruined, financially speaking, that bankruptcy is daily expected to occur. This unfortunate state of things must be attributed to the rapacity of the clergy, who are the richest and wealthiest people of the country, and who have all influence with the government.

**An Honorable Opponent.—The Sunbury American.**

A strong Democratic paper, published in Northumberland county, contains the following remarks about Gov. Johnston. Honorable men among the political opponents have grown indignant at the baneful falsehoods circulated about him, and have rebuked his calumniators.  
"As a private citizen, Gov. Johnston is a gentleman of character and standing. As chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, his talents have commanded the confidence of his own party, and the respect of his opponents.

**Whig Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.**

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the friends of Governor Wm. F. Johnston, which ever assembled in Philadelphia, or its precincts, was held on the 23d ult., at the corner of Sixth and Spring Garden sts., for the purpose to express their approval of his patriotic exertions to free the State from debt, to promote the public interests, and to sustain the public credit.

At 8 o'clock, Robert Bethel, of the Third Congressional District, called the meeting to order, and it was organized by the unanimous election of the following named gentlemen as officers:—  
President—WM. NEAL.

Vice Presidents—Farmer Burn, Brock Watson, Ald. W. G. Conrow, A. L. Shattuck, John McBride, Michael Andres, Sr., Ald. George Erey, John G. Wolf, Benj. Levy, Henry H. Miller, John Brelsford, Robt. Lindsey, John G. Abergler, Wm. P. Jenks.

Secretaries—John Lloyd, Henry Schell, Jr. Henry E. Wallace, M. A. Aglick, John M. Riley, Wm. F. Parry, Geo. P. Nagle, John Brown, Saml. Shaffer, Abm. Dunlap, Thos. C. Jones, John Showaker, Mathias P. Drake, Cephas Curtis.

Mr. Neal having taken the chair, read the call for the meeting, and then announced that Joseph Allison, Esq., was present for the purpose of addressing them. Mr. Allison said he only proposed to occupy their time while they were waiting the arrival on the ground of his Excellency Governor Johnston, who designed to appear and speak for himself to his fellow-citizens of Spring Garden. He then remarked in eloquent terms upon the upright, judicious, and efficient administration of the affairs of Pennsylvania by Gov. Johnston, his fearless defence and promotion of the true interests of the State—his strict fidelity to the Constitution and the laws—and particularly the pre-eminent service he had rendered in rescuing the finances of the Commonwealth from an almost bankrupt condition, and restoring the impaired credit of the glorious Keystone State.

Mr. Allison then spoke of the present prosperity of Pennsylvania—referring in stirring language to her past history both as a colony and during the revolutionary struggle; and in anticipating her future career of progress in wealth, population, and political importance, he made an earnest appeal to all those who sincerely valued her happiness and honor, now and hereafter, to stand by the man who had come to her relief in one of the darkest and most trying hours of her past history—who had, with a loyal devotion to her fame and fortunes as a great State, and a firm, courageous pursuit of what he believed best calculated to advance her real interests and glory, brought her out of difficulty, and restored fullness to her treasury and universal prosperity to her people. Mr. Allison was frequently cheered in the course of his remarks, and concluded at half past 8 o'clock, at which time Governor JOHNSTON arrived and being loudly called for by the assemblage, advanced to the front of the rostrum and spoke as follows:

His excellency said that he felt sensible of the kindness and support he had received from the people of Philadelphia, and more particularly from those of Spring Garden and the Northern Liberties; and he took occasion to renew his sincere acknowledgements to his fellow-citizens of those districts. He was a believer in the doctrine which teaches that no public man can sustain himself in any honorable position without the confidence and support of his fellow-citizens. He believed that under no form of government could a public servant long be sustained unless he has the sympathy and support of his fellow men in the county or region where he holds office. He believed that there is nothing in mercenary guards or castellated fortresses, nor all the attributes and armaments of power equal in security to that which is conferred by the support of the masses of honest and upright men. He believed further, that in this country there is a peculiar propriety in the public servant at all times casting himself before his fellow citizens, to declare his position and opinions; and if he does not receive their support, he will retire from his post disgraced.—The Governor said he made these remarks because he had so little desire for public office, that if he thought the people of Pennsylvania had lost their confidence in his integrity, and ability to fill the office he held, he would retire from the field and leave it to other men. He also made these remarks because he had introduced into this State, in its gubernatorial elections, the practice of the candidate appearing before the people,—not because he wished to solicit office at their hands, but because he felt it to be the duty of a candidate to meet his fellow-citizens, and declare to them, face to face, his sentiments. His opponents had said in the last campaign that he had sought office publicly upon the rostrum. He appealed to the people then present to know whether, in his addresses to them here in Philadelphia, he had begged office. (Loud responses—"No! No!")

He looked upon a public man as a simple agent of the people in carrying out the measures which they favor and desire; and believing that he was correct in the position he had assumed, and would be sustained in a practice which was now common in other States, he determined, in 1848, to address his fellow-citizens throughout the State. He had said then, that he desired to represent no man whose opinions differed from his own upon the topics concerning which he had addressed the people. He said so now. He said that he neither deserved nor desired any such support.

Since then a change has come over the state of things, and no man will ever be elected to that high office who has not the honesty to come forward and declare his sentiments freely. The time has gone by when a cabal can get together in some secret place and make up the opinions of the Governor. The people have learned to despise and defy dictation. The Governor said that it was the fortune of public men to be misrepresented, and it might be esteemed fortunate that it was so sometimes, since, if a public man were not assailed thus, he might never have an opportunity to explain those points in his public course which might be esteemed and valued by all his constituents.

[At this state of the Governor's remarks a very large delegation arrived from Kensington, headed by a splendid brass band, and bearing a large banner, with the inscription "Kensington is coming to protect the Tariff." The new comers were greeted with three hearty cheers, and they responded in a loud shout that Kensington is good for 300 majority. The Governor resumed his remarks.]

The great founder of Pennsylvania was himself the subject of misrepresentation and abuse all his life; and even to this day his memory has been pursued with calumny and misrepresentation. The great man did much in defence of human rights, suffering imprisonment and every wrong that could be devised. He was punished for his efforts to establish the great principles of trial by jury, vote by ballot, religious liberty, and other great privileges. Yes, he, the first Governor of Pennsylvania, advocated those principles with a degree of firmness which many in this day would shrink from; and yet he has been calumniated even now, and from these calumnies has sprung up a vindication which has demonstrated what he did for posterity, and attests in a striking manner the truth—extraordinary as it may seem—that it is fortunate to be traduced sometimes. Men will occasionally do things as partizans which they would lament as individuals; and in this connection he adverted to the charges which had been made by his opponents, that he had broken all the pledges he had made in the last canvass. In reply to the accusations thus made by the Williamsport Convention, the Governor said that he submitted to the people every pledge which he had uttered and appealed to them to know whether he had violated one of them. ("No, no," was the response from all sides of the assemblage.)—He had said in that canvass that he was in favor of the protection of American industry—not a mere protection for the interests of the employing manufacturer, but protection that would furnish work to the laboring man, and afford him sufficient remuneration for his labor. This, he said, is the only true ground simply because a government which expects a citizen to exercise his political rights, must furnish him with the means of obtaining information to qualify him for the exercise.—He said that is the best government and the most truly democratic which secures the greatest number; and if men were placed in the national councils opposed to these principles, they were giving but a barren scepter.

In his first annual message to the Legislature he presented this subject in as strong and complete a light as he could; and then showed that Washington, Jefferson and Jackson had favored protection, and urged it upon the favorable consideration of Congress.—For some reason or other, that recommendation was treated as if it had never been made. Here the Governor dilated, in an eloquent and fervid style, on the great natural resources of Pennsylvania, and the inducement thus held out to her to be in favor of protection.—The Legislature then failed to do its duty on the subject. The subsequent year his recommendation again fell without effect. Not willing to abandon the purpose, on a third occasion he told the Legislature that the delinquency of Pennsylvania had lost the measure of protection. Again the warning was unheeded. The spirit of party had produced these bad results. The Governor asked if he was to be charged with breaking pledges thus fulfilled, and whether there were not other men who should hide their heads in shame. He had said further, during the former canvass, that he was "in favor of universal education;" and he had it now to say that there is no such thing as a non-accepting school district in the State. He instituted a contrast between the condition of the State one hundred and fifty years ago and its present prosperity in respect to public education. At the olden date which he alluded to, the first school house was established very near the place on which he was then standing, by Enoch Flowers, with a class of some fifteen or sixteen scholars. He founded the principle of public instruction among us; and now instead of one school house and fifteen or sixteen scholars, you have fifty or sixty thousand scholars here in this city, and schools are scattered all over the broad domains of Pennsylvania. He did not speak of these beneficial results as flowing from any measures of his own, but he did it because he had placed himself on that platform, regardless of all considerations of personal popularity; and now he gloried that the system was triumphant throughout the State. In the former canvass he had said that he was opposed to the abuse of the veto power, and he held the same opinion yet; but he also held that the Constitution of the State must be preserved intact, and its provisions fulfilled, even if principles were sacrificed. He did not believe that he had sacrificed any principles he had avowed, nor did he believe that if the Whig principles were rightly understood the Constitution need ever be sacrificed. He appealed to his fellow-citizens to know if he had abused the veto power. (Cries of "No," "No.")

The Legislature had passed measures which did not meet his approbation, but he had not set up his individual will in opposition to that of many others. He explained that he could not sign the apportionment bill first passed, because it was not formed in fairness and justice, and was framed in total disregard of the proper principles of representation; and he said that had there been time before the close of the session, he could have presented reasons which would have satisfied any reasoning man that the bill which was finally successful was neither fair nor just.

Another bill he had not signed was one relating to the courts in this county, and conferring upon the judges the power over tavern licenses. He had not approved it because he was in favor of the highest integrity in the judicial tribunals, and because he believed it important that the Court should not only be pure, but also be above reproach.—The bill in question was one calculated to give the judges a power which would render them liable to suspicion; and besides, it was one merely to restore powers which had been taken away from the judges by former legislation. The Governor also referred to his refusal

to sanction a bill which prevented all persons except lawyers from being judges. He said that he could not assent to any such construction of the Constitution, more particularly now that the people are to choose their own judiciary. During his term of office he felt called upon to exercise the veto power four or five times; and if this action could be justly regarded as a violation of his pledges, he was obnoxious, but he would do so again under similar circumstances. He said that these misrepresentations were made against himself personally, in order to level, through him, the great party which had elected him; and it now rested with the people—whose rights and interests he had endeavored to protect—to say whether the attempt should be successful. Among other aspersions, some had referred to his attachment and fidelity to the great American confederacy. In reply, he felt it only necessary to say that if he was not faithful to the Union as it now stands, he asked no man to give him his support.—Frankly he would say that he held the opinion that this government could never be dissolved, and could not be endangered while there was loyalty in the American heart.

These were his opinions, and he gave them for what they were worth. He had never met a citizen of Pennsylvania who could conscientiously say he had been in fear of the safety of this glorious Union. He did not care why or for what purpose the cry of danger to the Union had been raised. It was wrong for any public or private citizen to entertain even the apprehension. The Governor repeated the injunction of Washington to discountenance any movement or opinion calculated to effect a dissolution of the Union. He did not care who was put in or out of office, it was a dangerous opinion that you can dissolve this Union at any time, or under any possible circumstances. There is no interest, either civil or religious, that would not be latterly affected by a dissolution of the Union. And here the Governor adverted to the fact, that while this cry of dissolution was being raised, State upon State was busily engaged in making arrangements for mutual lines of public improvements to convey an interchange of productions. You cannot, said he, dissolve this Union, because you can never get a majority of the people to favor the proposition; and he asked why, then, should he be expected to isolate himself from the great mass of intelligent and virtuous, and patriotic opinion? The Governor spoke further, in an impressive style, and listened was to with profound attention throughout. At the close many and loud cheers were given for him as he retired.

**Petrified Corpse.**

The Philadelphia Daily News says, that Mr. Nicholas Helverson, undertaker of the Northern Liberties, had occasion a short time since, to disinter and open a coffin containing the remains of an elderly female. In lifting the coffin from the grave, it was found to be unusually heavy, requiring six men to accomplish it. Upon the lid being removed, to the astonishment of all present, the corpse was found to have been changed to stone.—All the features were perfect as in life. Every vestige of clothing had decayed, the body having been several years in the ground.—This singular transformation is attributed by Mr. Helverson, to the damp state of the earth, he also believes that the deceased had taken considerable mercury which assisted petrification. It should have been stated that the body was interred in one of the Kensington burial grounds.

**WELL ENOUGH IN HIS SPHERE.**

—The Pottsville Mining Register says, Wm. Parsons, a shoemaker surveyed and laid out the town of Easton, and was the first Protionatory, created by the crown in the year 1758. Parsons afterwards became Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. A free school was established in Easton, by subscription, as early as 1755.—Lafayette College was chartered, through the public spirited efforts of Hon. James M. Porter, in 1826: Schuylkill was organized in 1811—just 56 years after that of Northampton was created. In 1753-'54 the people of that county erected their Court House and Jail. At the time Northampton was erected, it embraced all that is now comprised within the counties of Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh, and Schuylkill.

**WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.**

—A gigantic man of the woods has been discovered in Greene county, Arkansas, and a party has been organized to endeavor to catch him.—When last seen he was pursuing a herd of cattle, who were flying in a state of great alarm, as if pursued by a dreaded enemy. On seeing the party who discovered him he looked at them deliberately for a short time, turned, and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His footprints measured thirteen inches each.—He was of gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair, and the head long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders.

**THE SUPREME BENCH.**

—The Westmoreland Intelligencer of the 16th, expresses a preference for the Hons. Richard Coulter and Walter Forward, as two of the Whig candidates for the Supreme Court. They are pure men sound lawyers, good citizens, and would add strength to the Whig ticket.

**The Chambersburg Whig states that Arch-**

bishop Hughes was once a day laborer in that place, engaged in breaking stones upon the public ways. Should he succeed to the Papal throne, which has been suggested as possible, his case will present a singular exemplification of the admirable character of our institutions—potent as they are, not only to raise individuals from poverty and obscurity in this land, but it would seem to furnish monarchs for the thrones of Europe.

**The man who never loved a pretty woman**

was lately seen by some Greenhänders going round the North Pole, an icicle a yard long hanging to his nasal organ and a sharp nor-easter after him, whistling—"Oh, never fall in love."

**Apportionment under the Seventh Census.**

The Republic of the 23d publishes an interesting table of the population of the United States, prepared at the Census Bureau, exhibiting the apportionment of Congressional Representatives under the law of last Congress. We understand the correctness of the returns are not yet entirely vouched; but we presume they are sufficiently so as to render it probable there will be no change in the apportionment as given. The following is a portion of the table showing total free and slave population, and the number of Representatives allowed to each State.

States.	Total free population.	Slaves.	No. of Reps.
Alabama,	428,765	342,894	6
Arkansas,	162,658	46,983	2
California,	200,000	—	2
Connecticut,	370,604	—	3
Delaware,	89,239	2,289	—
Florida,	48,046	39,341	—
Georgia,	515,669	265,966	7
Indiana,	988,261	—	10
Illinois,	865,298	—	9
Iowa,	192,122	—	2
Kentucky,	779,725	221,768	9
Louisiana,	269,955	230,807	4
Maine,	282,232	—	6
Massachu's,	994,271	—	10
Maryland,	492,796	89,900	5
Mississippi,	292,434	300,419	4
Michigan,	295,773	—	5
Missouri,	594,843	89,289	6
N. Hamp'sre,	317,831	—	3
New York,	3,090,622	—	32
New Jersey,	488,552	119	5
N. Carolina,	1,580,458	288,413	8
Ohio,	1,977,081	—	21
Pennsylv'a,	2,311,681	—	24
R. Island,	147,555	—	1
S. Carolina,	253,544	384,925	5
Tennessee,	773,599	249,519	9
Texas,	131,057	53,346	1
Vermont,	313,466	—	3
Virginia,	948,055	473,026	13
Wisconsin,	304,226	—	3

19,927,085 3,173,992  
Dis. Calm'ia. 48,000 3,987

**Territories.**

Minnesota,	6,192	—	—
New Mexico,	61,632	—	—
Oregon,	20,000	—	—
Utah,	25,000	—	—

20,087,909 3,175,589 218  
Representative for fractional numbers, 15

Whole number representatives, 233

**Including 710 civilized Indians.**

**Recapitulation.**

Total free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.
Free States 13,533,325	119	13,533,399
Slave States & Territories,	3,175,733	8,209,226
160,824	2,667	—

20,087,909 3,479,589 21,832,625

Total free population,	20,087,909
Slaves,	3,179,589
	23,267,498

Ratio of Representation, 93,702

**The Pardoning Power.**

We supposed that the opposition had desisted from circulating falsehoods on this subject about Gov. Johnston, but find that we have not as yet a sufficiently bad opinion of their political morality. We take the following from the Philadelphia Ledger of May 17:  
Burglar pardoned by Gov. Johnston.—Geo. W. Horner, convicted of several burglaries committed in Delaware county, the Chester Republican says—and sentenced, at the May sessions of last year, to undergo an imprisonment of fifteen years in the Eastern Penitentiary, had been pardoned. Some of the implements used in his former operations are still in the possession of one of the magistrates of Chester. The woman, who passed as the wife of Horner, and was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for participating in his burglaries, it is said, remains in prison.

This statement is entirely false. No such person as George W. Horner has been pardoned by Gov. Johnston, nor do we know of any pardoned convict for whom the above paragraph might possibly be intended. It is merely a contemptible falsehood, fabricated by an unscrupulous partizan sheet, and greedily seized upon by the Philadelphia Ledger, whose Editors appear as anxious as any in the State to do injury to the administration.

We have frequently observed attacks on both State and National Administrations, in the Philadelphia Ledger and Dollar Newspaper. Though pretending to be neutral these papers are controlled by the opposition, are used by them for the purpose of making insidious assaults on the Whig party. If our friends will not patronize Whig papers, they should patronize notorious opposition prints, rather than these treacherous neutrals. Besides, these papers abound in misstatements and are conducted with very little ability.—The Ledger's opinions "concerning all things, and several other matters," are infinitely less valuable than the gossip of old ladies at a tea-table. Mrs. Francis J. Grund is equal to Mrs. Partington—and there is no man of sense and taste, who would not undergo a course of cathartics, rather than read the tales and poetry in the Dollar Newspaper.—Daily American.

**Connecticut.**

—On the 29th ult. the legislature of Connecticut attempt to elect a United States Senator. The vote stood for Thomas H. Seymour (Loce) 105; Roger S. Baldwin (Whig) 103; scattering Whig 10, Loce 5. If the scattering Whig votes had been given for Baldwin, he would have had a majority, and of course been elected. It is said there are a few "Silver Grays" in the legislature, who are so terribly Whiggish that they are nearly lifeless. The election was postponed till the 31st inst.

More persons fall out concerning the right road to heaven than ever get to the end of their journey.