



# Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, August 14, 1851.

## WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.**  
 FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:  
**JOHN STROHM**  
 (of Lancaster.)  
 FOR THE SUPREME BENCH:  
**Richard Coulter** of Westmoreland.  
**Joshua W. Comly** of Montour.  
**George Chambers** of Franklin.  
**Wm. M. Meredith** of Philadelphia.  
**William Jessup** of Susquehanna.

## Whig State Central Committee Meeting.

The members of the Whig State Central Committee are requested to meet in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, August 14th. It is important that every District in the State should be represented. Every member is therefore solicited to be present on that day without fail.  
**NER MIDDLESWARTH, Chairman.**  
 July 22, 1851.

## The Whigs of New York.

Committees of Conference, representing the two sections of the Whigs of New York, met at Albany, a few days ago, and after full consultation, united in making out a call for a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on the 11th of September next, which was mutually signed by the several committees. The call endorses the administration of President Fillmore, and acquiesces in the adjustment of the difficulties between the North and the South, through the recent compromise measures of Congress.

## Our Candidates.

Our ticket for Judges of the Supreme Court, says the Lancaster Union, is a noble one.—In point of legal learning, professional reputation, and high character, it cannot be excelled. It is a mighty ticket, and "can't be beat." Wm. M. Meredith has stood in the front rank of his profession for many years, is as able a lawyer as there is in the State, and, as General Taylor's Secretary of the Treasury, acquired a national reputation as a Statesman. Richard Coulter, and Geo. Chambers are now Judges of the Supreme Court, were eminent at the bar, and as Judges enjoy the entire respect and confidence of the legal profession and of the people. Judge Coulter is a favorite in the West, and will add to the entire Whig vote, thousands of "Democratic" votes besides. Judge Chambers is a very popular man at home. Joshua W. Comly, of Montour, is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and a man of the highest character in every respect. At home (Danville) and in the whole northern portion of the State, his popularity is unbounded; and he will carry everything before him. The same may be said of Judge Jessup, our other candidate, and who was appointed by Gov. Johnston, President Judge of the Susquehanna District. He resides in Montrose, in said county. He is an able jurist and a gentleman of the highest character and standing. He will receive a tremendous vote in the northern counties.

## Are the Whigs Ready?

In a late number of the "Pennsylvania Telegraph" we find the above question propounded—accompanied with the following reflections on the momentous interest that is involved in our action:

"The day of election approaches. In about two months we shall be called upon to deposit our vote for Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. Are the Whigs making ready to discharge this duty, with the requisite zeal and unanimity? Are they aware that victory or defeat depends upon their efforts? A full vote is always a Whig victory, while a failure to poll the entire Whig vote is generally, if not always, attended with defeat. The Whigs, as a party, are generally hard to stir out, mostly from the cause that, being so often defeated by their own indolence, they think it of little use to try. But let them look at facts and dispel this delusion. Whenever the Whigs have made an effort, and come out in their strength in this State, they have achieved a victory, and shown that they are a majority of the voters of this State. To the lukewarm and indolent we therefore say stir yourselves, and secure the prize of victory as you did in 1848, by a bold and triumphant effort."

## Population.

The population of the whole earth amounts to 1000 millions. Then reckoning a generation of 33 years, in that space of time a thousand millions must die throughout the world. Each year, about 63,300,000; each week, 381,000; each day 83,300; each hour, 3450; each minute, 57. Some of our fellow creatures are at this moment departing out of the world, and before an hour has elapsed more than 3009 souls, who are yet the inhabitants of time, will be passed into eternity.

## Keep it Before the People.

That one of the Locofoco Canal Commissioners is absent from his post on a visit to Cape May; that the other members of the Canal Board are travelling over the State trying to persuade the People to elect Wm. Bigler and Seth Clover, and thereby continue the corruption on the Public works; and that the Locofoco Surveyor General, J. Porter Brawley, is and has been absent from his office for some weeks on an electioneering tour, and that the duties of the office, in his absence, devolve in part on Bernard S. Schoonover, of Monroe county.

The reports from the various grain-growing parts of the Union, indicate that the wheat crops of the present year will be the heaviest ever gathered.

It is estimated that there are three and a half million of dogs in the U. States, and that the expense of keeping them is equal to that of twenty millions of sheep or two millions of cows.

## The August Elections.

**Kentucky.**—The accounts from this State are contradictory, but it seems now quite probable that Powell (the Locofoco candidate for Governor) has been elected by a small majority. The returns and estimates for members of Congress, give five Locos, four Whigs, and one Independent. Last year it was six Whigs to four Locos. The Legislature (elected for two years) is believed to be Whig in both branches.

**Indiana.**—The Congressional delegation now stands eight Locos to two Whigs—before it was nine Locos to one Whig. Legislature strongly Loco.

**Tennessee.**—The returns are quite meagre, but indicate considerable Whig gain, and the election of Judge Campbell (Whig) for Governor—which we regard as very doubtful.

**North Carolina.**—Sufficient returns have not been received to give the precise result, but the various parts of the State heard from indicate that the Union ticket generally has been successful. In the 8th District, Edw. Stanley, Whig, is believed to be defeated.

**Alabama.**—Party lines are pretty much disregarded. The Unionists (who comprise the Whigs and a portion of the Locofocos) seem to be carrying everything before them.

## Execution of Amos Green at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—Amos Green, who was convicted some time ago of committing a rape on a white woman in Howard district, suffered the penalty of the law yesterday at 12 o'clock, at Ellicott's Mills. He said he was willing to die, but declared his punishment unjust.

After joining in the singing of a hymn, and in a prayer, Green spoke in a confused and incoherent manner for a few minutes; he alluded to the charge for which he was about to die; said it was by the individual's consent that he had intercourse with her, and as if addressing her, said, "take care, young lady," and asked God to forgive her.

The Sheriff then adjusted the rope, when he shook hands with those on the scaffold, and told the Sheriff to remember him to his mother and friends.

Those present with him left the scaffold, and a moment after the drop fell, and he was launched into eternity.

There were present probably not less than 2,000 persons of both sexes and of all ages.

Judge Jessup, one of the Whig candidates for the Supreme Bench in Pennsylvania, has been assailed by the opposition party on account of some alleged connection with the failure of the Bank of Susquehanna county. The Harrisburg American observes:

The Bank of Susquehanna County was incorporated April 2d, 1837. Judge Jessup was elected one of the Directors. He resigned his directorship in April, 1838. The bank did not go into actual operation until December 18, A. D., 1838. Judge Jessup resigned in April, 1838, on the receipt of his commission as President Judge of the 11th District. He has never been in the direction or management of the Bank since his resignation at that time. The Bank suspended operations in January, 1843. It was re-suscitated on the 8th of April, 1845, and continued in operation until it failed on the 29th of October, 1849. Judge Jessup held some of the bank stock originally, but he sold all his interest about 1843. He has had nothing to do with the Institution since that time, except that he kept an account there as a depositor. When Judge Jessup transferred his interest in 1843, he believed the Bank to be solvent, and the opinion was confirmed by the President of the Bank after a full examination of its affairs. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that the Bank would have been able to meet all its engagements had it been wound up in 1843.

It resumed operations in 1845, under the management of Thomas P. St. John, as Cashier.

The Bank failed in October, 1849. The connection of Judge Jessup with it as a Director ceased eleven years before the Bank failed, and his connection with it as a stockholder ceased six years before it failed.—Nor is it even alleged that he has borrowed any money from the Institution.

## Gov. Johnston in Clearfield Co.

A business letter from Grantman Hills, Clearfield county Pa., dated the 20th ult., to the Harrisburg Telegraph, says:

"Success to Johnston and Scott. Johnston will run a good vote in this county. His most bitter political opponents are silent when asked for objections to the measures and general policy of his administration. It is great praise when a man's enemies can say nothing against him. Col. Bigler will not receive the votes of all those belonging to his own party in this county."

It should be remembered by the reader that Clearfield County is the home of Col. Bigler, and that his friends have been making great boasts of his popularity there.—Daily American.

## Keep it Before the People.

That one of the Locofoco Canal Commissioners is absent from his post on a visit to Cape May; that the other members of the Canal Board are travelling over the State trying to persuade the People to elect Wm. Bigler and Seth Clover, and thereby continue the corruption on the Public works; and that the Locofoco Surveyor General, J. Porter Brawley, is and has been absent from his office for some weeks on an electioneering tour, and that the duties of the office, in his absence, devolve in part on Bernard S. Schoonover, of Monroe county.

## From the National Whig.

**'Oh for a Breeze from Honolulu.'**  
 In the Judicial Address of James M. Porter, who was specially deputed by the Harrisburg Convention to write the biographical sketches of the different Locofoco candidates for Supreme Judges, we find the following historical error, in speaking of Judge Lewis. The address says:

"He was, while yet still young, placed in a printing office at Harrisburg, and there learned the trade of a practical printer.—Having gone through the years of his probation there, he went to New-York and worked in that city as a journeyman printer."

To set Judge Lewis' historian right, we copy the following to show that the Judge did not quite go through with his "years of probation" at Harrisburg, but on the other point, that he went somewhere, and how he went, it does prove, and if he had leave to go or not, it also makes that very intelligible.—But to the historic document, we extract it *verbatim et literatim*, &c., from the old Lancaster Journal of February 21, 1846.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ORACLE OFFICE, Harrisburg, Feb. 8, 1846.  
 ASCONDED from this office on Sunday morning last an indentured apprentice to the printing business, named

## ELLIS LEWIS,

aged about 19 years, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, slim build, a pale countenance and a down look. He was decently clad when he went away, but as it is pretty well ascertained he was encouraged and enticed to this desertion by those whose sense of moral obligation, is equal to his own, it is probable he will be provided with funds to change his apparel. The above reward, and all reasonable expenses will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to his master. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril. And the young man himself may rest assured, that however, he may hang himself on his dexterity at running away, justice sooner or later, will overtake him to his cost. JOHN WYETH.

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Judge Lewis' moral obligations must have been quite as bad when he was a boy, or that good, honest, incorruptible old democrat John Wyeth would not have taken so much pains to advertise him in Lancaster when he ran away from him in Harrisburg; as what it is now, after obtaining a nomination by "bargain and sale." In the first place uniting with Buchanan at the Reading Convention to keep out the true Democracy of Lancaster county, and for the purpose again joins hands at Harrisburg, with Campbell, Black, Gibson and Lowry, and with approbation and consent of the same immaculate sage of Wheat land, the same iniquity is repeated and Ellis Lewis, the Hon. Ellis Lewis is nominated for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania. But thank heaven he is not elected, and the evening of the second Tuesday in October, will teach him and his corrupt associates that the "moral obligation" spoken of by old John Wyeth will bring with it his prediction, that "the young man himself may rest assured that however he may hang himself on his dexterity at running away, JUSTICE sooner or later will overtake him to his cost."

But this is not all, nor half that we intend to lay before our readers. We have heard not a little about mortgages and judgments that were bought by a certain Judge Lewis, when he was on the bench in another district, out of which something handsome was made, and will show that his "sense of moral obligation," was no better then than old John Wyeth thought it was when he ran away.

There also lived a man a few years ago, by the name of Andrew Jackson, he was an honest man, and the people elected him twice to the Presidency of this great Union. That same Andrew Jackson, had an honest secretary who wrote a pamphlet about a Judge Lewis, that we have been told confirms John Wyeth in his opinion of what the boy's "sense of moral obligation" was, was quite as good as when he grew up to be of man's estate and a Judge on the Bench. And yet some other matters that will assist the people in making up their minds how to vote, when they are asked to vote for the honorable Ellis Lewis.

If any of our friends can furnish us with Mr. Ingrams' pamphlet above spoken of we will be under obligations to them. We think the opinion of Gen. Jackson's secretary of the treasury ought to be worth something in this contest.

At a raising in Huntingdon County a few days since, there were thirty-nine men present, when it was proposed by some one of the party, that a vote should be taken to see how the question of Governor stood with those present. The vote was taken and TWENTY-SEVEN voted for Wm. F. JOHNSTON, TWO for Wm. BIGLER, and ten would not vote. On being asked the reason why they refused to vote, they stated that they were Democrats and could not vote for JOHNSTON, and that they would not vote for BIGLER, because he had voted in 1846, denying the use of our jails to the Slaveholders, which law was signed by the patriot SNUY, and now he was endeavoring to cast odium upon the memory of that great and good man, by denouncing that law; that they despised a hypocrite, and that they would vote for no man who would be guilty of such truckling.

Samuel Lumbden, of Cincinnati, challenges the editors of the London Times and the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition, in the sum of \$10,000, to produce articles made by a British subject which shall equal in workmanship certain articles exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute in Cincinnati, in 1842, and made by an American. If they decline this challenge, he proposes to give \$1000 to any mechanic in Europe whose workmanship, now exhibiting at Crystal Palace, will equal Cincinnati manufacture.

## The Canal Commissioners Require Watching.

The Spread Eagle, Delaware county, at which the Locofoco meeting was held on the third inst., is situated a few hundred yards from the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Various means were used to secure a large attendance. The West Chester Register mentions that "the Canal Commissioners did their part, and that the fare from Philadelphia city and back (thirty-four miles) was reduced from one dollar TO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS." We would like to understand this. What law authorizes the Canal Commissioners to reduce the tolls on the public works seventy-five per cent., for the accommodation of their political friends? The change was doubtless made for a political purpose, and beyond question decreased the receipts of the State. By what authority was this done, or was it done as some other of the Canal Commissioners' acts, without law and against law?

And after this question is answered, we ask attention to this fact: that as far as we can learn the Canal Commissioners have not had one meeting for the transaction of business for the last two months! Two of the Board are out in the State electioneering, and the third is spending his time leisurely at Cape May. Now who ordered the fare to be lowered in the above case? Did the Canal Commissioners order it? If so, where and when did they meet? If they did not, was this reduction an act of usurpation by the Clerk of the Board or some subordinate? The Clerk draws large sums of money from the Treasury upon his own estimates and without consultation with the Commissioners themselves, and thus a single man—the mere creature of the men with whom the people confided the trust of managing the public works—exercises a power which he has no right to exercise—that of almost absolute control of the entire fund appropriated by the Legislature to canal purposes! This is an important matter. It is one link in the great chain of evidence we have produced to show that REFORM IS NECESSARY, and that the first step towards it is to keep from office and power the men and party who thus grossly and scandalously disregard their duties.

## The Press Speaking.

We extract the following from the Bradford Reporter, an Opposition paper, of the 2nd inst:

"B. S. SCHOONOVER, has been appointed a Clerk in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg.

"We have heard much surprise manifested at this appointment, and some curiosity to know if he is the same person who was Deputy Treasurer of Monroe county, and whose name is associated with a certain transaction in regard to State Treasurer's receipts."

Two hundred saw mills are said to be in operation in Lycoming county, and half a million of dollars invested in the Lumber trade there.

There are now forty female students in the Female Medical College in Philadelphia.—Two of the number hail from Massachusetts.

M. Daguerre, the inventor or discoverer of the daguerreotype process, died recently near Paris, at the age of 62 years.

## Gov. Johnston can't Please the Opposition.

Certain Locofoco papers find fault with Gov. Johnston for leaving Harrisburg and mingling among the people in different parts of the State. They make a calculation of the amount of his salary during his absence, and display it in glaring capitals. These fellows would better remember that although the law requires the Canal Commissioners to give their whole time and attention to the Canal, neither of them is in Harrisburg or any where on the Public works attending to their management, and that the Locofoco Surveyor-General is and has been absent from his post! Whenever the business in Gov. Johnston's Department suffers, it will be time enough to complain of his absence.

We understand why Gov. Johnston's absence is disagreeable to Locofocos.—They fear that in his speeches among the people, he may explain the bad effects of Locofoco rule, the good effects of Whig rule, and the efforts of the Opposition to deceive the people by representing Gov. Johnston at one place as in league with the champions of the Fugitive Slave law and at another as in league with Abolitionists! This exposure of their double-dealing they may with reason fear. The people will not be again deceived by Locofoco pledges and assertions. They remember the infamous fraud of the Kane letter of 1844, and the statement of "Mr. Polk's near neighbour."—Daily American.

Two young ladies of Indianapolis, who belong to the bon-ton, were out riding by themselves, and after driving through the various fashionable avenues, they concluded to try the plank road. Well, to the plank road they went, and while trotting along briskly, they were suddenly arrested by a toll-gate keeper, who demanded his toll.

"How much is it?" asked the girls.

"For a man and horse, he replied, "It is fifty cents."

"Well, then get out of the way, for we are girls and a mare! Get up, Jenny," and away they went, leaving the man in mute astonishment.

The Mexican debt due to England is \$51,000,000—the Spanish claim \$24,000,000, and the French claim somewhat smaller than the Spanish. The expenses of the Mexican Government are \$11,000,000 and her revenue \$8,000,000.

## The New Flying Ship.

The Tribune publishes a full account of the new aerial ship "United States," now on the stocks at Hoboken, and nearly ready for launching in the air. We make the following extract:

"The car is 64 feet in length, very sharp at either end, width 6 feet, height 6 feet 4 inches, the whole composed of a strong, light wooden frame covered with canvas, with doors and glass windows.—The boilers are of copper, on the tubular plan, and occupy a space equal to four cubic feet; the engines are very perfect, being composed of gun metal and cast-steel; they are of 12-horse power and are to work a 20-inch stroke 66 times per minute, which will give 400 revolutions of the floats, which are placed in a substantial framework on the top of the car. There is sufficient room for 25 passengers, with fuel for hours. The float is 260 feet in length, of a cigar like shape, 24 feet in diameter in the centre, and has a gas capacity equal to 95,000 cubic feet, which gives a lifting power equal to 6500 pounds. The entire weight of the car, float and fixtures is but about 4000 pounds, leaving 2500 pounds surplus.—It is designed to run about 200 feet above the surface of the earth, at a rate of speed varying from 25 to 50 miles per hour. Their engines are a curiosity, their weight being 181 pounds, and so perfect are they that by the force of his lungs, Mr. Robjohn caused both pistons to work a full revolution, carrying a driving wheel of five feet diameter. The rudder is worthy of minute examination, and by it it is designed to run up or down or in any required direction. The car is suspended by cords to the float, and when the whole is inflated and suspended in mid-air under the estimated velocity, it will be a rare sight. The reality of such a scheme can hardly be comprehended until one examines the admirable machinery, and actually sits down in the car, when its feasibility seems to be probable. The ship thus far has cost the inventor about \$5500, and he now requires only a few hundred more to perfect and set afloat this air ship. It is designed to drive this vessel by steam, and to obviate the necessity of fuel Mr. Robjohn says he has discovered a plan for decomposing water, igniting the gases, which again become water, which is converted into steam by the combustion, and this steam is again condensed and returned for decomposition, thus securing entire immunity from waste, and a uniform weight during the longest voyages. The present arrangement of the engineers, are, however, on the usual reciprocity plan driven by steam generated from coke and spirits of wine."

## Tobacco and Tight-Lacing.

Mrs. Swishelm, noticing Dr. Shew's work on Tobacco, says: "It would be well enough for folks to read this little volume; but of course the lovers of the weed will not pay any attention to it.—We are not sure, after all that tobacco is not a blessing in the same sense as tight-lacing is. This kills the silly, ignorant women, and that the lazy, loafing men; and it is scarcely worth while wasting ink and paper on either class, trying to persuade them to live longer in the world from which they can be so well spared."

## A New Trick of Villainy.

There appears to be no limit to the ingenuity of rogues, who exert talents in obtaining unlawful possession of their neighbors' property, which if properly directed in some honest calling, would insure them, in almost all cases, more pecuniary profit—besides the advantages of a good conscience. A case of adroitness has been reported to us, as it happened in this city a few days since, which we mention, that others may be on their guard against any other similar design. A gentleman, whose watch had been repaired at a watchmaker's, returned it on the evening of the day on which he received it, with a request that it might be regulated. The watchmaker took it, enquiring the gentleman's name, which he wrote on a piece of paper, and attached it to the watch, remarking that it was not necessary to enter it on the book, as the repairing had been paid for. The owner promised to call for it the next day, should he be in town. On the evening following, a man came in the store and asked for his watch, giving the name of the person who had left one, as before stated, saying that it was not on the book, having been repaired before and only left to regulate. The watchmaker unsuspectingly handed it to him, and on being asked if anything was to pay, replied, "nothing, sir?" and the stranger thanked him and left the store with the watch.—A few days after, the real owner called for it, and of course it was gone, and a little reflection enabled the watchmaker to recollect, that at the time the watch was left, there were two strange men in the store, who must have heard the conversation about it, and had acted on the information thus received. The watch was a gold lever, worth about \$100, and there is very little chance for its recovery. Of course, the watchmaker suffers the loss.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

## Valuable Information.

About two o'clock on a December night, when the thermometer stood in the neighbourhood of Zero, a party of wags hailed a farm house in a very boisterous manner. The farmer sprang out of his warm bed, drew on a few articles of clothing, and ran out to see what was wanted, when the following dialogue occurred:

"Have you any hay, M—?"

"Plenty of it, sir."

"Have you plenty of corn?"

"Yes."

"Plenty of meat and bread stuff?"

"Yes."

"Well, we are glad to hear it, for they are very useful articles in a family!"

## Phenomena in Lake Michigan.

Several times this season, the people of Chicago have been startled by the sudden rising of the waters of Lake Michigan to the height of several feet, without any apparent cause. On the 26th of July, according to the Chicago Journal, the lake played its antics all day, the water rising from two to four feet, every half hour or so, and as suddenly receding. At dusk, while the Lake was as smooth as a mirror, without wind or any apparent cause, the water rose to the height of four feet twice within an hour. What has caused this great commotion with old Michigan, is a mystery. It is certainly very unaccountable.

The Geographical Centre of the United States at the present time, is in the Indian Territory, 120 miles, west of Missouri.—The present centre of our representative population, which is constantly moving Westward, is ascertained, by actual calculation, to be just about the city of Columbus, Ohio.

MINNESOTA.—This new territory is fast growing in population, and is filling with the right kind of people—skillful mechanics and practical farmers. The Governor and the U. S. Commissioners are constantly in treaty with the Indians, for the purchase of their land, and find them generally friendly.

A country merchant in Green Co., N. Y., was drawing molasses for a customer, when its running was obstructed by a human finger in the gate. The hogshead was immediately opened, when the body of a black boy some 12 years old was found. Molasses has been at a discount there since.

## Terrible Ravages of the Cholera.

A London paper gives late advices from the Island of Grand Canary, which state that, out of a population of 8000, which the island contains, at least 3000 have perished of Cholera.

## The Money Market.

For a fortnight past the money market of the principal commercial cities has been in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the indications are that the market will be considerably worse before it becomes better.

In New-York the rate of interest on first rate business paper has gone up to 12 per cent. The banks generally discountenance the paper of importers of foreign merchandise, not from want of confidence in the stability of the houses engaged in that branch of trade, but from a belief that if facilities for anticipating sales are denied them that importations will be essentially checked. Notwithstanding the influx of gold from California, the banks are short of coin, and very sensitive in respect to demands for it. Much the larger share of the product of the California mines, received at New-York, has not remained there, but has been forwarded to Europe in liquidation of balances due for merchandise.

The stock market is particularly depressed, in so much that Delaware & Hudson, which formerly stood at 170 has gone down to 113, and Erie, notwithstanding the income of the road was for the last month \$250,000, equal to the enormous sum of \$3,000,000, per annum, has sunk to 70.

In the other cities affairs are not more encouraging.

When the present flourishing city of Louisville, Kentucky, was a pretty village, the gamblers, with which the place abounded, were the agents of circulating a large number of Bibles in this wise.—A pious young clerk, returning from purchasing goods in New York, brought three hundred dollars worth of Bibles, that sum remaining unexpended after his purchase of goods. His master, the merchant, reckless himself of religion, thought it a bad speculation; but finally adopted the rule that, charging as he did, \$150 for every pack of cards he sold, the purchases must take a Bible with the cards at 50 cents. The gamblers would have the cards, and could not but have the Bible. They usually gave the Bible to the first boy or girl they met in the streets; in this way have hundreds of families received the Bible who had never had it before.

## Murder and Supposed Suicide.

At Newark, (N. J.) on Monday night, Edwin Drum, an Irishman, aged about 25 years, was assassinated by Margaret Garraty, a young servant girl to whom he had been paying attention for some time previously, but whom he had deserted and was married to another on the Sunday preceding his death. The man was stabbed with a carving knife by Margaret while he was walking in the street with his wife, and died almost immediately. The girl then went home, stating what she had done, and threatened to destroy herself. She has not since been seen or heard from.

It is said that Barnum has succeeded in obtaining the identical lance, used by James Buchanan in "letting the Democratic blood out of his veins."—Wash. Com.