



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, September 18, 1851.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

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

The Locofoco Conferees of this Judicial District, comprising the counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, met in Convention at the Court House, in this place, on Friday last, the 12th inst., and nominated for President Judge, the Hon. NATHANIEL B. ELDER, of Berks, Wayne county.

The Whigs of Wayne county, at their County Convention, held at Honesdale on the 21st inst., adopted the following, among other Resolutions. Resolved, That we concur fully in the nomination of Hon. N. B. ELDER as President Judge of this Judicial District, believing that he is capable, worthy and possessed of that independence which should always characterize the Bench, and we cordially recommend him as the candidate of the people of the District.

The following, in relation to the nomination of Judge Elder, we take from the Honesdale Democrat, of the 10th inst.

"At the head of the ticket stands the name of Hon. NATHANIEL B. ELDER, as candidate for President Judge of this Judicial District. The position for which he is nominated is one of vast importance and responsibility. He has long held the office of President Judge, and has always performed the duties of that station to the acceptance of the public. In private life he is not only just, but liberal, and delights to favor those who cannot repay him in kind. As a politician, he is commonly classed among locofocos, though he is known to have been a warm admirer of Gen. Taylor, and to entertain a decided personal preference for Gov. Johnston over Mr. Bigler. We believe that not a single vote will be cast against him in the district."

The Locofoco Senatorial Conferees of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties, met at the Court House in this place, on Friday last, and nominated Ephraim W. Hamlin, of Wayne, as their candidate for Senator.

Editors in the Field.

We are gratified to learn that F. B. PENNIMAX, Esq., of the "Honesdale Democrat," has been nominated by the Whigs of Wayne county, for Representative. Mr. P. is a working, energetic Whig, an able writer, liberal in his views, and deserves well of the honor and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Anti-bank Consistency.

The Locofoco organ of Susquehanna county has ceaselessly been denouncing Judge Jessup, because he was Director of the Susquehanna Bank, when it went into operation, but resigned soon after, although the Bank stood in good credit for years after. The Register states that Chase, the editor of the organ, on the 1st instant, voted for delegates pledged for Henry J. Webb for sheriff of that county, said Webb having been a Director in the Bank when it exploded!!!

The Register says:

The burden of their song against Judge Jessup is, that he was once a Director, which office he resigned six months before its wadding clothes had been removed. They cannot vote for him because he transferred his stock, when St. John came here and commenced that system of discounting by which the "Democrat" was sustained and the County swindled. But yet they can vote for a man who was a Director when the thing "vanished into thin air," and the financing of Locofoco anti-bank men scoured the county! Verily, some men can throw conscience and truth to the dogs when party requires it. It is all the basest hypocrisy—the filiest demagoguery. Beautiful consistency, indeed! Advising all to vote against a man who happens to be on the Whig ticket, and voting yourself for a man who, if any body in town is obnoxious on bank grounds, is among the chief offenders.

Agricultural Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society held a meeting on Monday, and changed the time of holding the agricultural fair, to Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 29th, 30, and 31st of October. This change was made to avoid having the fair on the same day that the Maryland fair is to be held.

The State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, will be opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of October.

It is a well-established fact that at the present time, upwards of \$300,000,000 are invested in the various railways of the United States.

The Irish are noted for their skill in complimenting. Of this, I had an instance the other day, while riding in the Stage from Stroudsburg to Easton. Three young Ladies and an old Irish woman were passengers with me. The old woman asked me something about Easton: when I told her it was a very fine place, and noted for its pretty girls.—"Shure," said she pointing to one of the ladies, "and if that is so, that young lady lives there." Could Lady Blessington have done it better! POP.

Riot and Loss of Life.

A riot took place on Thursday last, 11th inst., at Christina, about 4 miles from Parkersburg, on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. The facts as near as we can obtain them from the Philadelphia papers, are these: The difficulty arose in consequence of a slave owner and his son attempting to arrest a fugitive slave. When the owner appeared in the presence of the slave, the latter shot him dead. The next moment the son levelled a pistol and killed the slave, and immediately another colored man shot the son, and the mob collected and killed the second colored man.

During the sanguinary conflict, an officer from Philadelphia was wounded in the shoulder by a pistol or musket ball. It is also stated that two other persons are missing, and are supposed to have been killed by the friends of the alleged slave. A great deal of excitement prevailed.

The murderers are thought to have escaped towards Philadelphia. The police officers are on the look out. It is hoped they will succeed in capturing them, and handing them over to the care of the proper tribunals.

The city papers of Monday contain further particulars, the examination before the Coroner, &c., but we have not room for details. On Friday, the authorities of Lancaster arrested eleven persons (two of them whites) and lodged them in jail. On Saturday, the United States' authorities twenty-four more, and lodged ten of them in Moyamensing prison—several being discharged after examination. Several of those in prison were committed on a charge of treason against the United States. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, upon the body of the man (Gorsuch) killed, was that "on the morning of the 11th inst., the neighborhood was thrown into an excitement by the deceased and five or six persons in company with him, making an attack upon a family of colored persons living at Sadsbury Gap, about four o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of arresting some fugitive slaves, as they alleged. Many of the colored people of the neighborhood collected, and there was considerable firing guns, &c. by both parties; upon the arrival of some of his neighbors at the place, after the riot had subsided, found the deceased lying upon his back or right side, dead. Upon a post mortem examination upon the body of the said deceased, made by Drs. Patterson and Martin, in our presence, we believe he came to his death by gunshot wounds that he received in the above mentioned riots, caused by some person or persons to us unknown."

Up to the latest hour we hear of no further deaths but the one above referred to, though the wounds of his son are said to be mortal. Gov. Johnston has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons guilty of the murder and violation of the public peace.

Cranberry Crop.

We learn that the cranberry crop is promising, this being the bearing year. But the market for this kind of fruit is now so extensive that it is doubtful whether it can be fully supplied. The berries are mostly picked by squaws, although cranberry rakes are beginning to be used. Cranberry dealers go to the marshes with supplies of bread, flour, calicoes, and whatever is wanted for the Indian trade, and exchange their goods by barter with the squaws, as they bring in their seals of cranberries. The business commences in September, and may continue until the marshes are frozen. Year before last there were shipped from St. Paul more than 10,000 bushels of cranberries, which found a market all the way down the coast of the Mississippi river to the mouth, and in the West India islands.—St. Paul Pioneer.

Executive Intercession.

The annexed statement, which appeared in the Republic of the 10th inst., makes known the steps taken by the PRESIDENT in behalf of the Cuban prisoners. Every body must wish success to his benevolent efforts:

"Upon the receipt of these (Captain PLATT'S) despatches, the PRESIDENT directed copies to be sent to the Spanish Minister, the further to enforce an appeal already made to that Government, now since the leader of the expedition has been cut off, to deal mercifully with his deluded followers, who were enticed into the invasion under the belief that the people of the Island were already in a state of revolution, and desired assistance to establish a Republican Government—a state of facts which, had it existed, could not have justified their conduct, either in view of our own statutes or of the law of nations, but the expectation of which gives them a strong claim to pardon."

Civil war has broken out in Nicaragua. Munoz, late Minister of War, at the head of a small body of troops, has seized the President and Cabinet and sent them prisoners to the Tigre Island.—The Senate has elected a new President, Montenegro, and at the last dates the two parties were contending for victory.

JOKE ON A DAIRYMAN.—A Worcester-shire dairyman was awake by a wag at midnight with the announcement that his best cow was choking. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of Crumnie, when, lo! he found a turnip stuck in the spout of the pump.

The Results of Whig and Locofoco Rule Compared.

J. R. Snowden in a letter says that in 1842 "our financial difficulties were such that although a loan was authorized to pay the interest in August, 1842, there were no bidders for the loan and the interest in consequence was not paid." This in 1842, when the Locofocos had all branches of the government in their hands. In 1850, under a Whig Governor, the State credit is firm, the interest is promptly paid and in part funds, the State can borrow money at premium, and the State debt is being gradually lessened! Look on these two pictures and say do you wish to give power to the party who brought our State so low that for several years she could not pay the interest on the debt, and could not even borrow money when she wished or to the Whig party who rescued the State from her difficulties, placed her credit upon a firm foundation and have commenced TO PAY OFF THE DEBT.

How Locofocos Treat Laborers.

The Canal Commissioners appear anxious to acquire an infamous notoriety. On the North Branch Canal they give the good funds of the State to Gordon F. Mason and John Laporte—two as bitter Locofocos as any one need desire to see—and these men in return furnish from their shaving shop ragged, depreciated small notes of other States. The Canal officers contrary to law, compel the laborers to take this filthy currency or go without pay! This is the way Locofoco Canal officers treat poor men on the North Branch. They are treating them even worse on the Delaware Division. They have paid them for but one month's work for more than a year past. Read the following from the East-Whig of the 3d inst:

"We hear complaints from every quarter against the Canal Commissioners, for their conduct on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania canal. Whilst other sections of the State are receiving their pay and the Commissioners are prosecuting extensive experiments on the Portage, and elsewhere, the Delaware Division, the most profitable section in the State, is robbed and defrauded of the very money which she pours into the public treasury.

"The hands who keep the canal in order have received but one month's pay for more than a year past. If these gentlemen suppose that the people along the Delaware Division are to be forever compelled to wait till the last, they are mistaken. We know that the appropriations for the Delaware Division of our canal were largely increased the last session of the Legislature. What has become of the money? It is a disgrace to the Commonwealth that her laborers are deprived of their honest earnings. If an individual should pretend to carry on improvements and keep his laborers out of their money for a year at a time, he would not hold up his head in society. Why shall the agents of the State be allowed to so disgrace her? We say again, let this be looked to. Let our laborers have their rights; they ask no favor—nothing but their hard earnings to be paid to them in order that they may discharge the claims upon them. We shall refer to this subject again unless the evil is remedied."

The object of the Canal Commissioners is manifest. They desire to build up a new floating debt unauthorized by the Legislature and in the meantime allow their servants to use the money appropriated for repairs to fill their pockets or electioneer for William Bigler. We have had enough of this villany. It shall not be practiced any longer with our consent. We demand to know to what use the money has been applied which the Legislature appropriated to keep up the Delaware Division of the Canal! Why have the laborers not been paid? Who has the money justly belonging to them? Are Locofoco officers not content with robbing the State! Must they rob laborers also!

Whigs of the State!

Do you hear the Locofoco presses attempting to define Gov. Johnston's private character! Not content with investigating his public career, they charge him with "swindling the State," with having "unwisely, plundering character," with "pilfering money from the public purse," with having "committed speculations and frauds," and with "illegally and fraudulently abstracting money from the Treasury!" These are the men who intend to carry on this campaign without resorting to personal abuse!

Shall such slanderers succeed! Will not the Whig party repel these falsehoods! Will they not rally around the man who is the subject of such wholesale abuse! Will not the people rise in their might, and by triumphantly re-electing him Governor, rebuke these falsifiers for the base untruths they are circulating against Gov. Johnston! Will the community stand by and see an honest man maligned by Public Speculators who hate, because they cannot reach his excellence.—Honest men who value character, remember these traducers of private worth when the polls are opened on the second Tuesday of October.—Daily Amer.

Important Decision.

The habeas corpus granted in the case of the fugitive slave, Daniel, at Buffalo, has raised an important question, which, it is supposed, will be taken before the Supreme Court. Judge Conkling so constructed the 10th section of the Fugitive Slave Act, as to apply only to persons escaping from service after its passage. If this view of the Act is sustained, it will prove fatal to the claims of all who seek to recover slaves who escaped from service prior to the passage of the law. At any rate, the decision has done Daniel good service.

It is asserted that the Delaware river is lower at the present time than it has been at any time since 1819.

The Free-Soil folks of Lynn, (Mass.) having determined upon having a State Convention like others, met a few evenings since to elect delegates. Abby Folsom, the inevitable, was on hand of course, and made a speech "of great eloquence and power." Aunt Nabby was very cordially received, and moved several important resolutions; one of which was that half the delegates to the Convention be females. The motion is said to have struck the meeting favorably; but whether it was or was not carried we don't know. In the course of her speech Abby declared herself clearly and distinctly in favor of John P. Hale for President, and some prominent Free-Soil voters for Vice-President. We should not like to commit ourselves to Hale, but we cotton to the other candidate, be she whom she may; indeed, it is not of the slightest consequence. New London Chronicle.

Stability—The Public Welfare.

When the institutions of a government are founded upon popular rights and secure public prosperity, what is most needed for its progress and permanence is stability in the political principles which have produced these beneficial results. There is much wisdom in the homely phrase "let well enough alone;" and if it had been acted upon by those who have been too much accustomed to despise such plain admonitions, much of the disastrous speculation and bankruptcy and disgrace which were witnessed in times past might have been averted.

Let us make a practical application of our proposition to the present condition of Pennsylvania, contrasting it with the past, and exhibiting the prospect of the future, as it may be influenced by a changed state of circumstances.

According to the annual report of the late democratic Auditor General, John N. Purviance, made to the last Legislature, twenty years ago the State debt was \$20,322,593, and at the period of his statement was \$40,677,681. During this long period of time, but one Whig administration intervened—that of Joseph Ritner—between 1835 and 1838. No debt was created under him, but on the contrary upwards of one hundred thousand dollars of the permanent debt that was when he came into office was paid off by him, as the records show the balance between twenty millions and forty millions, made since he was Governor, were all made under the Administrations of Governor Porter and Governor Shunk, both Locofocos. It thus appears from the official records as made up by a public officer whose authority cannot be disputed by the Opposition, that the immense debt under which this State now groans was accumulated by a succession of prodigal Locofoco Administrations, who carried their reckless policy so far as finally to disable the Commonwealth from meeting the just claims for interest, and to discredit its integrity, at home and abroad. Thousands of partisans were enriched by this disgraceful system, while Pennsylvania was everywhere stigmatized with the brand of repudiation. This was the result of Locofoco misrule, of the tyranny of party, and of the venal schemes of those who were most unfortunately entrusted with the Executive and Legislative power of the State.

Three years ago Wm. F. Johnston became Governor by the resignation of Francis R. Shunk. He found the public finances embarrassed, the State credit impaired, and difficulties threatening him on all sides. Nothing daunted by these gloomy signs, he devoted his energies and abilities to the emergency, and succeeded in paying the interest on the public debt, without resorting to the usual loan, and in gold and silver, at the depository in Philadelphia. But he did more; for during the first year of his Administration he paid off a temporary loan of two hundred thousand dollars, and a floating debt of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, left as incumbrances by his Locofoco predecessors. Nor was this all; he commenced liquidating the principal of the great State debt, and, as appears by his last annual message, redeemed over half a million of dollars since the 30th November, besides one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated to the North Branch Canal—a work which had been commenced and abandoned under previous Locofoco Administrations, and which is soon destined to be a source of revenue to the State. These are facts which stand out from the canvass; which challenge scrutiny, and which contrast to the utter condemnation of Locofoco professions and prodigality. As long as Locofoco tenure of office continued, so long did the public debt increase; and if the same success had prevailed till now which had marked the many successive years previously, it would need no historian to record the position which Pennsylvania would occupy at this day. Her name would be a by-word, her credit would be a reproach, and her sons would find in the name of citizen all that was dishonored for broken faith and ruined integrity.

Luzerne Nominations.

The Whigs of Luzerne have formed the following ticket: For Legislature, Davis S. Alton, John T. Davis; For Associate Judges, Lewis S. Watras, Chas. A. Lane; For Register and Recorder, John B. Mills; For County Treasurer, Sharp D. Lewis; For County Commissioner, Jacob Rice, 2d; For County Auditor, H. V. Hall.

Four of the American Prisoners Liberated—Havana quiet.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11.—The schooner Isabella has arrived here with dates from Havana to the 6th, being six days later.

The excitement growing out of the recent invasion has subsided, and the city of Havana is quiet.

The Governor General, Concha, has not yet decided on the fate of the prisoners, with the exception of four, who have been liberated.

Two of the liberated prisoners are passengers in the ship Norma, for New York. Another, whose name is unknown, is on board the U. S. sloop of war Albany.—The fourth one is James Connelly, of this place.

Pennsylvania.

We publish a table of the number of votes cast, and the name of the candidates at each gubernatorial election, from 1799 to 1848, from which it will be seen that the highest vote was polled in 1848, and Mr. Longstreth, Opposition, who was beaten by William F. Johnson, received nearly 8,000 votes more in the State than any man they have ever elected:

1799. Thomas M'Kean, Democrat; 37,244; James Ross, Federal, 32,643; M'Kean's majority, 4,602.

1802. Thomas M'Kean, Democrat, 47,879; James Ross, Federal, 17,034; M'Kean's majority, 30,845.

1805. Thos. M'Kean, Democrat, 43,644; Simon Snyder, Democrat, 38,378; M'Kean's majority, 5,266.

1808. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 67,976; James Ross, Federal, 39,575; John Spayd, 4,006; Snyder's majority over both, 24,394.

1811. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 52,319; Wm. Tilghman, 3,609; Snyder's majority, 48,710.

1814. Simon Snyder, Democrat, 51,039; Isaac Wayne, Federal, 29,566; Snyder's majority, 21,533.

1817. Wm. Findley, Democrat, 66,333; Joseph Heister, Democrat, 57,272; Findley's majority, 9,061.

1820. Joseph Heister, Democrat, 77,905; Wm. Findley, Democrat, 76,300; Heister's majority, 1,605.

1823. John A. Shultz, Democrat, 89,998; Andrew Gregg, Federal, 64,211; Shultz's majority, 25,787.

1826. John A. Shultz, 72,710; John Sergeant, 1,175; scattering, 1,174; Shultz's majority, 79,361.

1829. George Wolf, 78,219; Joseph Ritner, Anti-mason, 51,776; Wolf's majority, 26,443.

1832. George Wolf 91,355; Joseph Ritner, 88,165; Wolf's majority, 3,190.

1835. Joseph Ritner, 94,029; Geo. Wolf, 66,804; Henry A. Muhlenberg, 40,486; Ritner's majority over Wolf, 28,224; over Muhlenberg, 63,182; Wolf and Muhlenberg together had a majority of 12,362 over Ritner.

1838. David R. Porter, Loco, 127,821; Joseph Ritner, Whig and Anti-mason, 122,325; Porter's majority, 5,496.

1841. David R. Porter, Loco, 136,504; John Banks, Whig, 113,478; Porter's majority, 23,026.

1844. Francis R. Shunk, Loco, 160,332; Joseph Markle Whig, 156,040; Shunk's majority, 4,293.

1847. Francis R. Shunk, Loco, 149,081; James Irwin, Whig, 128,148; E. C. Reigart, Native, 11,227; F. J. LeMoine, Liberty, 1,861; Shunk's majority over all others, 4,825.

1848. Wm. F. Johnston, 168,522; Morris Longstreth, 168,225; Johnston's majority, 297.

A Great Storm at the South.

A most disastrous gale was experienced at Apalachicola on the 22d and 23d ult., destroying property to the amount of \$300,000 to \$400,000. It commenced in the evening at 11 o'clock—the wind blowing hard from S. S. E. At 2 o'clock the tide rose and overflowed the piers, doing great damage. The light at Cape St. Blas was carried away. The ship John Bryant, loaded with cotton bound for Liverpool, went ashore high and dry. A Spanish brig bound to Havana, was driven into the Bay by force of the gale and went ashore. All on board, comprising 17 persons perished. At Quincy, the storm lasted 24 hours. Some 15 houses were blown down, and it is estimated that three-fourths of the tobacco, and one-half of the cotton crop is destroyed. The gale was also severely felt in Tallahassee, Newport, and St. Marks.—All the bridges, as far as heard from, are destroyed. Lower Georgia, and some portions of Alabama have also suffered. Altogether it has been the most terrible storm ever witnessed in that section.

The hurricane reached the West Indies. The steamers Georgia and Great Western, came within a hair's breadth of being wrecked by the tempest. The loss of vessels and lives in the West Indies, by wrecks, it is expected, is very great. Many vessels must have been lost at sea that will never be heard from. The hurricane was felt at Jamaica, but not so severely as in other islands, so far as information has been received. The Island of Porto Rico has suffered greatly. Most of the plantations are utterly ruined beyond resurrection for one or two years. Thousands of cattle and horses and other animals were killed, and many persons lost their lives. The sea on the coast of Porto Rico, and on the Gulf Coast, at St. Marks, Apalachicola, and Cape St. Blas, rose several feet higher than has ever before been known.

At Work in Berks.

The Whigs of the old Keystone are going to work with a spirit—they have such good material to work upon. From all parts of the State the demonstrations are most favorable. In old Berks, the stronghold of Locofocoism, the Reading Journal says,—"the Whigs were never in better spirits than they are at present. From every district we have the most cheering accounts, while in Reading the feeling in favor of JOHNSTON, STROHM, and the WHIG JUDICIAL TICKET, amounts to a degree of enthusiasm rarely equalled in past contests."

So great is the demand for Colt's pistols in the United States, that 3000 men and over \$100,000 worth of machinery cannot supply the demand.—Forty thousand of these arms will be turned out of the factory during the present year of 1851, and still the supply will fall short of the demand.

The Coming of Kossoth.

Mayor Kingsland, of New York, has received a letter from John P. Brown, of our Legation at Constantinople, confirming the facts in regard to the liberation of Kossoth. The illustrious exile has declared his intention to come to this country, on board the U. S. steamer Mississippi, and will probably arrive here by the 1st of November. He will be accompanied by all the refugees who were with him at Kutahia, except Count Bathyanyi and his wife.

The N. Y. Councils are making arrangements to receive the illustrious exile in a manner, worthy of his great deeds and his world-applauded merits. The reception of Kossoth upon the American shore will be a day to be remembered; nothing will be spared by the opulent city of New York to impart surpassing interest to the imposing ceremony.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. States died at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 4th inst., of an inflammatory tumor in the stomach.

Judge W. was born at Francetown, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1809, in 1812 was admitted to the bar, and in 1817 he became Judge of the Superior Court of his State, and in 1823 he was chosen Governor of his State for one term. He was subsequently sent to the U. S. Senate; became Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Jackson, and of the Treasury under Mr. Van Buren, in which office he had much to do with the excitements relative to the United States Bank. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's Administration he was sent to the U. S. Senate again, and in 1847 he was appointed by Mr. Polk one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which office he held till his death.

Broke Jail.

Thomas Riley, David Rarcton, and John Stafford escaped from the Wayne county jail, on last Tuesday evening, where they were awaiting their trial for committing a rape on the person of a young married woman in the presence of her husband, whom they took turns in holding and threatening his life if he resisted. A reward of \$300 is offered for their arrest.

They are of Irish origin and described as follows: Riley is of medium height, thick set, light complexion, freckled face and red hair.

He wore a black cloth cap, black pants and vest. Rarcton is of small stature, thick set, has the two middle fingers of his left hand off at the second joint, dark straight hair, light or sandy complexion, thin face and dressed like the first. Stafford is also rather short and thick set, with full face, dark complexion, dark sandy hair and wore a gray frock coat.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the manufacture of Slate, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th of September, 1851. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to Amos Labar, who is duly authorized to settle the same, and those indebted are requested to make payment to him, on or before the first of January next.

GEO. R. SMITH & Co. Datotburg, September 15, 1851.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, will continue the manufacture of Slate, at the old stand, AMOS LABAR, Datotburg, Sept. 18, 1851.—3*

To the Voters of Monroe co.:

Fellow-Citizens.—Without the solicitation of any of you I offer myself as a candidate for the office of AUDITOR of Monroe county, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes, influence and support. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office faithfully, impartially and to the best of my ability. Also, I pledge myself to treat my opponent, (Mr. Detrick,) after election, with civility: but at present, hold him as I hold the "rest of mankind," an enemy in war, in peace a friend;—and that I have a clear right to declare war, contract alliances, conclude peace, and do all such things as man may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the voters of Monroe county, I pledge my honor.

Respectfully, your Friend, G. F. GORDON. Coolbaugh, Sept. 18, 1851.

20 SETS chisels—Butcher's, Beatty's and Allen's, with a lot of F. H. Witherby's extra new style to throw chips. The undersigned takes pleasure in calling the attention of Mechanics to these chisels, which save time and labor. For sale by MILLER & BROTHER, Easton, April 24, 1851.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of administration upon the Estate of John W. Burnett, late of the township of Stroud, in the county of Monroe, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay, duly authenticated, for settlement to M. M. BURNETT, Adm'r. Stroudsburg, July 10, 1851.—6*

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Stogdell Stokes & Son, by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts which are not settled soon, will be collected by legal process. S. & J. N. STOKES, Stroudsburg, April 24, 1851.