



## Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, June 3, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**Jacob Hoffman**, of Berks county.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A. E. Brown, James Pollock,  
Samuel A. Purviance.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. William F. Hughes, 13. New Middlewarth.  
2. James Traquair, 14. James H. Campbell.  
3. John W. Stokes, 15. James K. Paxton.  
4. John P. Verree, 16. James K. Paxton.  
5. Spencer McElwaine, 17. Dr. John McCulloch.  
6. James W. Fuller, 18. Ralph Drake.  
7. James Penrose, 19. John Linton.  
8. John Shaffer, 20. Archibald Robertson.  
9. Jacob Marshall, 21. Thomas J. Biglan.  
10. Charles P. Waller, 22. Lewis L. Lord.  
11. Davis Afton, 23. Christian Meyers.  
12. M. C. Mercur, 24. Dorman Phelps.

### Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central committee, held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 4th inst, it was resolved that the Delegates to the late Whig State Convention be requested to assemble in Philadelphia on the NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Richard Coulter.

J. TAGGART, Chairman.  
C. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

George Washington, one of the individuals wounded in this place, on the 7th ult., by the premature discharge of the cannon, died on Monday morning last, about three o'clock. He leaves a wife and three small children.

### The Campaign Times.

The proprietors of the New York Daily Times, will issue on the 19th inst., the first number of a campaign paper with the above title, and will continue its publication weekly until the first Saturday after the election in November next.

The direct object of the Campaign Times will be to promote the permanent ascendancy of Whig principles, by aiding the election of the Whig Candidate for the Presidency. It will be devoted entirely to political discussions,—making only such condensed notices of the Current News of the day as can be given without encroaching upon the space needed for political matter.

The paper will be furnished at the following rates:

Single copies	50 cents.
5 Copies to one address,	\$2 00
10 Copies to one address,	3 50
20 Copies to one address,	6 00
40 Copies to one address,	12 50

Address, RAYMOND, JONES & Co. No. 13 Nassau-st., New-York.

The National Intelligencer gives a tabular statement of the number of Deaf and dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic persons returned by the Seventh Census of the United States. The aggregates are as follows: Deaf and dumb, 10,103; Blind, 702; Insane, 15,768; Idiotic, 15,706.—The need of sustaining the public institutions established for these helpless beings, will be better than ever understood after such a showing.

A Project is broached in the Southern (La.) Sentinel, which proposes that, on the day of the Presidential election in the several States, at every poll throughout the United States, a box should be placed, having inscribed upon it "Washington Monument Box," and underneath, "One Dime to the Memory of Washington." With the funds thus collected it proposes to complete the monument.

The "Liquor Bill" which was week before last vetoed by Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was afterwards introduced into the Legislature in a new and amended form, and, having passed both Houses, as become a law by receiving the signature of the Governor. The alteration in the bill consists in striking out that portion which required the bill to be submitted to a vote of the people. The law is to go into effect in thirty days from the time of its passage.

MAMMOTH STOCK TRAIN.—There arrived at the Port-Jervis station, on Tuesday of last week, says the Tri-States Union, from Dunkirk, for New-York, a single train of Forty-four cars containing two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven head of live stock, as below:

187 head of Beeves,
996 " Sheep,
1514 " Hogs.

2797

Most of the above came from Dunkirk, part from Little Valley, and part from Canandaigua. The freight on the above amounts to \$3118 50. The receipts of the road are rapidly increasing. They will not be less than \$300,000 for this month—and receipts for the 6 months from November to May—will equal the estimate.

### Court Proceedings.

Court commenced Monday May 24th, present Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, President; Abraham Levering and Andrew Storm, Esq's. Associates. The Grand Jury being called Jacob H. Eilenberger was appointed foreman, whereupon Judge Eldred charged them in a very able and appropriate address.

The following cases were then disposed of.

*Commonwealth vs. John Washburn.*—Surety of the Peace. The Court dismissed the case and directed the prosecutor, David Smith, to pay the costs.

*Commonwealth vs. Daniel Keener.*—Surety of the Peace.—Case dismissed, and the Court direct the County to pay the costs of Justice, Clerk, Sheriff, and Constable. No costs to be allowed Commonwealth witnesses. Defendant to pay the witnesses subpoenaed by himself.

*Commonwealth vs. Jacob H. Butts.*—Indictment for Larceny. The Grand Jury ignored the Bill.

*Commonwealth vs. Henry Brendenstein.* This was a complaint of F. Gravel, charging defendant with threatening to injure him and his family. The difficulty arose by Gravel wishing to drive his cattle over a road where injury would probably be done to deff's grain. The Court dismissed the case,—prosecutor to pay the costs.

*Commonwealth vs. Peter Mosteller.*—Assault and Battery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, Joseph Houston, directed to pay the costs.

*Commonwealth vs. Abraham Butz.*—Surety of the Peace. Case dismissed,—prosecutor to pay the costs.

*William A. Long vs. Henry Kintz and Henry Dietrich.* An action of ejectment to recover a tract of land in Pocomo township, sold by the Sheriff a few years ago as the property of Henry Long, or Henry Long and Catharine his wife, to Henry Kintz. Plaintiff contended that the property belonged solely to Catharine Long, and was not liable for the debts of her husband,—the plaintiff being her trustee. Verdict for Plaintiff.

*Adam Getz's heirs vs. George Getz.*—Ejectment for thirty acres, part of a 400 acre tract of land situate in Ross township. The plaintiff claimed under an improvement warrant and patent given to their father. It appeared that plaintiff's ancestor and defendant, while living with their father, Geo. Getz, had made an improvement on the tract in 1792. In 1811 George Levers who owned a warrant, granted to Andrew Ross, had a survey made on the 400 acre tract and returned to the Land office. Plaintiff's ancestor entered a caveat against the granting of a patent to Levers' and the board of property decided in his favor. Levers afterwards made an ejectment in Common Pleas of Northampton county, against Adam Getz, George Getz and Conrad Getz, in which he suffered a non suit. A patent was then granted to Adam Getz. The defendant alleged and gave evidence to prove that there was a bargain between him and Adam Getz, and Abraham Shaffer, that they should all defend against Levers, and if they gained the land, Shaffer was to have one half, and the two Getz's one fourth each. Shaffer's half was afterwards run off to him. Verdict for defendant.

### Auditors Appointed.

Franklin Starbird, Esq. was appointed Auditor, to examine and if necessary re-settle the account of David Keller, administrator de bonis non, of Abraham Shaffer, deceased.

Charlton Burnett, Esq. Auditor to report the claim and facts, and make distribution of the proceeds of sale of the property of Jacob B. Teel.

Charlton Burnett, Esq. appointed Committee of the Estate of Isaac Hanna, late of M. Smithfield.

Benjamin F. Fackenthal, Esq. of the Bucks county Bar, and Henry M. Mutchler, Esq. of the Northampton Bar, were, on motion of J. M. Porter, Esq. admitted to practice as Attorneys and Counsellors, at the Bar of Monroe county.

### Tavern Licenses.

The following is a list of the Tavern Licenses granted at this Term:

Stroudsburg; J. J. Postons, Stroud J. Hollinshead.  
Pocomo; Jacob Long, Peter Kemmerer, Eldred; Joseph Hawk.

Hamilton; Thomas Shoener, Melchoir Bossard, George K. Slutter, Isaac France, Wm. Sinclair, Joseph Keller, Chas. L. Terwilliger, Charles Saylor, Jacob Shaffer.  
Price; Anthony Peters, Wilkinson Price.

M. Smithfield; Melchoir Dupue.  
Coolbaugh; Jesse Weiss, Henry Haeger, Melissa Vliet, George Keiple, John Stillwell, Henry Weitzell.

L. Smithfield; Robert S. Demund, Peter Trieble.  
Chesnutthill; Henry Laufer, Charles D. Brodhead, John Merwine.

Polk; Daniel Kerchner.  
Ross; James Ely, Simon Stocker, Joseph Starner.  
Paradise; George Eley, James Henry.

Tobyhanna; Henry Stoddard, Frederick P. Miller.

### Constables Sworn in.

The following is a list of the Constables sworn into office:  
Christian Decker, Chesnutthill.

Charles Cornell, Eldred.  
J. Henry Houser, Hamilton.  
George Werkhiser, Jackson.  
Philip Shively, Pocomo.  
George S. Ruple, Polk.  
Simon H. Smith, M. Smithfield.  
Joseph Price, Price.  
Melchoir Barry, Stroud.  
Samuel Casebeer, Smithfield.  
John Stone, Borough of Stroudsburg.

James H. Stroud, Esq., Abraham Barry, Esq. and Charles U. Warnick were appointed to run and mark the boundary lines of Tobyhanna township.

A large number of certioraris, rules, road views, &c., were disposed of, and Court adjourned on Friday afternoon.

### Destructive Storm.

A correspondent of the Ledger, writing from Andalusia, Bucks County, on the 25th ult., says—"Yesterday afternoon we were visited by the most severe hail-storm that has occurred, probably, in our neighborhood, within the recollection of that redoubtable individual, 'the oldest inhabitant.'"

"About 2 o'clock, P. M. a gust came up from the N. N. W., during which rain, mixed with hail, poured down in torrents. This, however, passed without doing any material injury. Within an hour after, a second gust, accompanied by violent wind and hail, arose from the same point.—The track of the storm was about a mile and a half broad. After its passage, the hail lay, in places, from eight to twelve inches deep. Many of the hailstones were, it is believed, over an inch in diameter. Persons were knocked down, trees uprooted, windows smashed—in some instances the sash, as well as the glass. A majority of the houses had from fifty to a hundred lights of glass broken, out. The destruction of young poultry was also great. But, worse than all, the wheat and rye over which the storm passed, is, it is feared, almost utterly destroyed, some fields presenting the appearance of having been cut with a scythe. The fruit-trees suffered in a corresponding manner. It is said that trees along the centre of the storm-path, are barked and splintered, as though struck by bullets.

"Accounts from other districts, over which the storm passed, represent it as being equally destructive there."

### The Methodist General Conference.

The Methodist General Conference has now been in session at Boston three weeks. The new religious paper called the "California Christian Advocate" has been adopted as the organ of the denomination in our new Pacific State. The subject of appointing a Missionary Bishop for the Republic of Liberia has been under consideration, and has elicited much discussion. The opponents of the measure proposed, instead, that the American Bishops should visit Liberia occasionally. It was finally voted that this last measure should be adopted.

On Monday the Conference selected Indianapolis, Indiana, as the place for the next General Conference in 1856.—The Conference has not met in the valley of the Mississippi since 1832.

On Tuesday the Conference proceeded to the election of four new Bishops, and made choice of the following gentlemen by decided majorities. MATHEW SIMPSON D. D., of the Indiana Conference; EDWARD R. AMES, of do.; LEVI SCOTT, D. D., of the Philadelphia Conference; and Prof. OSMON C. BAKER, of the New Hampshire Conference. Dr. THOMAS E. BOND, of Baltimore, was elected Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, and the Rev. J. P. DUBBIN re-elected Missionary Secretary.

In the afternoon there was an animated discussion on a resolution recommending the publication by the New York Book Agents of a monthly magazine of religion and literature. The project was warmly opposed by the delegates from the West, who seemed to regard it only in the light of a movement which might curtail the circulation of the periodical published at Cincinnati. The resolution was nevertheless adopted, in terms which left the time of commencing the publication to the discretion of the Book Agents at New York.

At the close of this discussion a resolution was adopted instructing the Book Agents to publish, with the journals of the Conference from 1800 to 1836, any they can procure prior to 1800.

The Rev. CHARLES ELLIOT, D. D. was elected editor of the Western Christian Advocate, the late editor, the Rev. Dr. Simpson, having been elected Bishop.

On Wednesday the Rev. THOS. CARLTON was chosen Book Agent for New York, and Rev. LEROY SWORMSTEDT Book Agent for Cincinnati.

Some of the German Governments, in order to check the emigration which is continually increasing, have, says a letter from Berlin, resolved to require a tax of from six to eight thalers from each emigrant for the right to leave.

### Local Legislation.

The following acts of local interest to the citizens of Monroe County, was passed at the last session of our State Legislature:

An act fixing the place of holding the Election in Ross Township at the house of Simon Stocker.

An act changing the place of holding the election in Middle Smithfield Township, to the house of James Place.

An act erecting the Township of Stroud, not included in the Borough, into a separate election and school district, fixing the place of holding the elections in said township, at the house of Abraham and Simon Barry and appointing Abraham Barry, R. W. Swink and Franklin Starbird, to hold the elections until others can be elected.

An act authorizing the supervisors of Middle Smithfield Township in Monroe County, to let out work for the opening of roads by contract.

### Henry Clay.

The mortal career of Henry Clay appears to be drawing to a close. His health is in that condition that his death would not be unexpected by his friends, should it occur any moment.

The editor of the Express, who is now in Washington, writes:

"The contrast of a year to me was most painful, and Mr. Clay looks physically, only like the wreck of the man he was.—There is hardly enough in his hands to convey food to his mouth, and he is helped to and from his bed like a feeble child. He rises very late, and, as he told me, has not known, for a long time, what it was to enjoy an hour of sweet, refreshing, natural sleep. But like an old forest oak, beautiful even in its decay, Mr. Clay still survives, and exhibits the marks of past strength and present power. The lustre of his eyes is undimmed; he both sees and knows his friends. The grasp of his hand is as fervent, earnest, and kindly impressive as it ever was. His voice continues to be all sweetness and melody, except when its tones are moved by that bodily weakness which makes it painful for him to speak long. But the greatest blessing which God vouchsafes to a dying man is his. He has that peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away, and an intellect as unclouded as in the day of its greatest brilliancy. Most of his thoughts are devoted to that change of existence from which none of us are exempt; and that change may come in an hour or a day, or it may be postponed till the flowers fade and die. He is a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church, and among the few books in his room, the Word of God occupies the most conspicuous place.

### Violent Hail Storm.

On Monday noon, the Reading Press says, a dark cloud extending from North to South, about half a mile, appeared very suddenly in the West, accompanied by a storm of great violence and heavy thunder, passed directly over our city, pouring down torrents of hail, varying from the size of marbles up to walnuts, for the space of about five minutes. The Court House glass was smashed, and the beautiful stained glass in the German Reformed Church, was very much broken. The Lutheran Trinity Church had but few panes broken, owing to the very thick glass with which that building is supplied. The storm did not extend much beyond the limits of the city, so that the grain crops were not within its range. The stones were very coarsely shaped, looking like stars, with long points and perfectly solid. Such another storm is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The same hail storm was experienced at Amboy earlier in the day.

### Discovery of Another Planet.

In addition to the new planet discovered by Mr. Gasparis at Naples, the last advices from Europe bring information of another discovered by Mr. Luther, at the Observatory of Bilk, near Dusseldorf, making the seventeenth planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, all of which were unknown fifty-two years ago. The new planet has a right ascension of about twelve hours, and a north declination of about eight degrees.

AN OLD RAT.—The postmaster at West Brook-field, Massachusetts, caught a rat in the post office at that place weighing six pounds. The rascal must have been fattening on the spoils of office a good many years, and like a good many other rats in fat places, grew too fat and lazy to keep himself. What quantities of paste the villain must have devoured.

The winter wheat crops of Wisconsin are stated to be in fine condition this spring. For two or three years past this crop has been rather poor.

### Lease of the Columbia Railroad.

Several of the Philadelphia papers last week announced that the Canal Commissioners had leased the Columbia railroad for four years from the first of July next and had given to certain parties the exclusive privilege of transporting passengers over the road for that time. The particulars of the arrangement have not yet been made public but we have learned from various private well-informed sources that Mrs. Israel Painter, late Canal Commissioner, Judge Dock of Harrisburg—Gov. Bigler's uncle—Mr. Rockafellow of Philadelphia and others are the contractors; that the wheel toll has been taken off and the State to that extent defrauded and that these men are to have the monopoly of the travel! These developments will surprise those of our citizens not yet accustomed to look upon villains and villainy with complacency.

We would like to know by what authority the Canal Commissioners have undertaken to prevent competition on the State road, in the face of the act of 1834 which expressly provides that "individuals shall have the right to place cars on the road, and under such regulations as may be adopted, attach their cars to the locomotive cars belonging to the Commonwealth, for the purpose of transportation,"—with what excuse they can defend the removal of the wheel toll and the consequent decrease of the revenue of the State, and how they will justify this building up of a vast monopoly to tyrannize over trade and travel, and control the legislation of the State. We await such a defence, expecting loco-foco politicians conveniently to forget all their former rant about the danger of monopolies, and to become the defenders of this new outrage. Truly may it be said there are no such knaves in power as the loco-foco Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania and none such out of power as the unscrupulous party hacks who defend them.—Independent Whig.

### Fearful Famine in Germany.

We have heretofore had some accounts of a famine prevailing in some parts of Germany. By the Atlantic further advices have been received. A letter in the London Times says: "Poor Southern and Central Germany, still suffering from the recent political convulsions, has now in addition, been visited by disease and famine." The places alluded to in the letter are Wurtemberg in Bavaria, Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, and the north-east part of the Duchy of Hesse, of which the writer says:

"In these localities whole villages are being deserted for want of food; their unfortunate inhabitants, who in times of comparative prosperity eke out but a scanty and miserable existence, have been wanting their staple food—potatoes. In other parts trade is standing still; of 18,000 looms, in a single province in Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work: The people are deprived alike of the productions of nature and the fruits of industry; and to consummate wretchedness and despair and an extreme dearth of provisions, whole herds of cattle and sheep are killed by a rapidly spreading disease. All feelings of human nature begin to be more perverted and convulsed. The most loathsome food, meat infested by murrain, is eagerly sought after; in some instances dogs have been slaughtered and ravenously devoured by a famishing population.—In one case, in Wurtemberg, a dog buried for some days has been dug up, and, what will scarcely appear credible, the flesh in its advanced state of decomposition has been actually made use of as food."

This, the writer says, explains the reason why Germans, in yet unheard of numbers, are literally besieging every port available for emigration. Hunger knows no patriotism, and *saute qui peut* is the anxious cry repeated from village to village by hundreds and thousands, and is driving them to search for a home in foreign and distant countries.

### Corruption on the Public Works.

The Bedford Gazette, wherever known, is well known as a bitter Locofoco paper. Hear what testimony it bears as to the management of the Public works and the influences which prevent a change in the system:

"The Legislature has adjourned without making provision for leasing the Public Works, thus setting at defiance the wishes of the masses throughout the State.—If a law had been passed giving the people the right to decide this question at the Polls, they would disband the present rotten and swindling system of managing our State Improvements, by a majority of one hundred thousand. It is evident that there will be no Legislation on this subject unless the people take the matter into their own hands. Members go to Harrisburg, and the first thing they set about doing is to get their fathers, brothers, sons, and down to the 42d cousin, appointed to some office under the Board, and, in this way our law makers become a party, indirectly, to the gross frauds perpetrated upon the tax-payers in this department of Government. When a reform measure is introduced by some man of clean hands, it is either voted down, or allowed to sleep the sleep of death, for the reason that its passage would effect the interests of their immediate relatives!! This is a deplorable state of affairs; it is perfectly manifest that the present system must be abolished."

### The Homestead Bill.

Lands for the Landless.—Homes for the Homeless.

The Homestead Bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives, by a very large vote—107 to 56—is a measure of the utmost importance. Should it pass the Senate and become a law, it will exercise a vast influence upon the tide of emigration, and materially contribute to the rapid population of the far regions of the fertile West. The Bill provides that "any person at the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family, and had become a citizen prior to January 1, 1852, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter-section of vacant and unappropriated public lands together, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the existing laws upon the subject." This, it will be seen, opens a wide field. It presents an extraordinary inducement to the sons of industry, throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. Another section provides that all land acquired under the provisions of this act, shall in no event become liable for the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor. Another section provides that if "any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizens of the United States." The reader will perceive that this measure is at once liberal, encouraging and beneficent in its character. It was discussed with great ability in the House, and was earnestly and eloquently advocated by several of the representatives from Pennsylvania, among them the Hon. Henry D. Moore. That gentleman's speech, as reported at length, occupies upwards of three columns of the Washington Globe. He said that the advocates of the measure proposed to give citizens under certain restrictions a specific title-deed to a portion of the land, of which they were now joint owners.

"Much has been said," eloquently argued Mr. MOORE, "about the strength and durability of institutions, and patriotism of the American people, and we would not detract in the least from either; but would rather strengthen and perpetuate the institutions of our country by infusing into the minds of the people a love and reverence for them, which would enable us to bid defiance to a world of despots! And we can do this, by giving to the homeless of our family—for we are but one great family—a home on the unappropriated soil, where they could learn to live and to reverence the institutions which thus protected them; and where they could teach to their children the same lessons of duty and patriotism.—This would make us more happy and prosperous as a people than we ever have been; and, as a nation, it would make us invulnerable against a world of despots, for every hearth-stone in the land would become a Thermopylae, and at every threshold would be found a Leonidas, to protect and defend it."

Mr. MOORE contended further, that the evil which the advocates of this measure proposed to obviate, was to prevent the public lands, or the most valuable portion of them, from becoming in a short time, the property of comparatively few and those the rich and wealthy, to the injury of the poor and laboring class, who form by far the largest portion of our population. The good proposed to be accomplished was—comfortable homes for the poor and friendless of the country. Mr. Moore continued:

"Sir, when I shall see this Government engaged in a system of legislation which shall care for, and protect those of its citizens who need its care and protection, and who have a right to demand it, then shall I believe, and feel, that we are fulfilling our true mission among the nations of the earth. Then shall I believe that the tree of liberty is striking its roots so firmly in the soil in which our fathers planted it, and which is in the affections of the people, that it shall bid defiance to the storms which are now shaking the empires and kingdoms of the Old World to their centre! The honorable gentleman from Wisconsin, who so eloquently addressed this committee a few days since, said that we were living at an important period in the history of our country.

"We are, indeed, living at an important period, not only in the history of our country, but the world; we are living at a time when nations around us are upheaved and convulsed by the storms of internal dissensions and bloody revolutions; at a time, sir, when the crashing of an empire is but a tick of the great Clock of Eternity; at a time when the great heart of humanity throughout the world is beating a lively response to the song of liberty and freedom, first echoed and resounded on the plains of Lexington and the heights of Bunker Hill; and let us be careful, sir, that the notes of complaint and dissatisfaction arising from penury and want among us, are not heard mingling their discordant elements in that happy song which is becoming the morning hymn and the evening anthem of universal humanity. And I would appeal then, sir, to the Representatives of this great people now assembled here, if they would strengthen and perpetuate the institutions of our country, and increase the happiness and prosperity of the people, that they so legislate upon this subject, that the soil which is now held by Government, and is free from the blasting curse of the speculator