

### Republican. Ieffersonian

Thursday, June 10, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, Jacob Hoffman, of Berks county.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Samuel A. Purviance. William F. Hughes,

2 James Traquair,

REPRESENTATIVE. 2. John W. Stokes, 4. John P. Verree, 5. Spencer Mellvaine, 6. James W. Fuller, 7. James Penrose 8 John Shaeffer

13. Ner Middleswarth. 15. James D. Paxton, 16. James K. Davidson 17. Dr. John McCullock, 18. Ralph Drake, 19. Sohn Linton, 20. Archibald Robertson 21. Thomas J. Bigham, 22. Lewis L. Land 9. Jacob Marshail, 10. Charles P. Waller, 11. Davis Alton, 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 vacaucy occasioned by the death to hold 2,060 persons, while the main of the Hon. Richard Coulter.

J. TAGGART, Chairman. C. Thompson Jones, Secretary.

Bes The citizens of Hamilton township, anniversary of our National Independence, on the 3d of July next, at Hamilton Square. Col. CHARLTON BURNETT, of this place, has consented to deliverer an which latter there was a goodly number. Oration on the occasion.

menthly at Bath, Maine. This is an excellent paper, devoted to the cause of education, and contains much valuable information. Terms one dollar a year.

says: that Butter, which a few weeks ago sold readily for 25 cents per pound, in Harrisburg, is now dull sale at that place at 121. On the 2d inst, large quanti- egations. Each page was designated by a ties of the best article in were purchased badge, inscribed with the State which he for ten cents.

The subject of electing Post Masters by the people has been called up in the House of Representatives and a resolution introduced directing the committee on the the Delegates were enabled to find seats Judi iary to report, if they deemed it on the platform, and hundreds had crowconstitutional so to do, a bill having for its object the proposed change; and if they think the constitution does not authorize it, to report an amendment thereto which will.

FAMINE IN THE LUMBER COUNTRY .- | pro tem. be appointed. We learn of great suffering from the want of provisions in the Eastern part of Crawford and in Warren counties-the long winter having exhausted almost every vention to repress the disorder which species of provisons. Not only bread and prevailed. Secretaries were appointed, meat had become exorbitantly high, but potatoes, turnips, beans, &c., were scarcely to be obtained at any price. The scarcity of meat also had completed the general destitution throughout that lumber region to such a degree as to arrest operations among a great part of the lumber men before half completing their

# Terrible Times in New York.

The rowdies of this city appear to take the common remark, that the "Police are not going to risk their lives for \$600 a year," to be a well recognised fact, and act accordingly. Within the last ten days, five actual attempts at murder, or assaults with probable loss of life, have been made. At half-past one on Monday Vice-President of the United States morning, an old man was knocked down this Convention. and robbed in Vesey street, and then thrown into the North River; and in another column we likewise publish an account of one man being so severely stab- dopted by a large majority. Mr. Da bed that his bowels protruded two feet, was then conducted to the Chair; up and his companion had his skull badly fractured, (one since dead, and the other's recovery scarcely possible); another man their seats, a motion was made to reco was found with his skull fractured by sider the vote by which the two-third ru blows from a pickax, and a woman was killed by her husband. The daily papers of Tuesday likewise record the particulars 13. So the two-third rule was trium; of riots in the 6th, 12th and 20th wards, an antly sustained, and the last hope of Go assault upon one officer, and the stabbing Cass extinguished. of another. A private citizen, for remonstrating with some rowdies for insulting the females of his family, at their own doors, was also badly stabbed in the ab-

One cause of the great increase of deadly assaults in New York, is said to be the difficulty of convicting of murder. If a conviction is obtained, a new trial is moved for, the witnesses are absent, and the murderer escapes. What is to be done? [Bro. Jonathan.

The Overland Emigration towards California and Oregon is beyond prece-It is estimated that one hundred thousand people are on their way.

Democratic National Convention.

The first day of June, the appointed ent. time for holding the National Convention of the Democracy, opened in Baltimore attended by all the noise and confusion for which political gatherings are noted. During the previous afternoon and evening, and throughout the morning, immense crowds were pouring into the city. The members of both Houses of Congress appeared in considerable force, also editors and proprietors of many political papers, and many influential wire-pullers also on the ground to sustain the favorites of the | ted

The city was thronged with candidates, delegates, wire-pullers and lookes-on of all sorts. Liquor was abundant and patriotism high. The Buchanan interest outdid all the others in the magnificence with which it dispensed the good things of life to the thirsty and the hungry. They had taken a large edifice for their headquarters, and there champagne, brandy and other potables adorned the sideboards, while tables loaded with viands, game and all the delicacies of the season, invited the famishing to fall to and devour.

The arrangements made for the convention were on the most extensive scale, and of a very admirable character. The room is one of the largest in the United States, being nearly 300 feet in length, by 54 feet broad, with a continuous gallery running entirely round it, sufficient floor will easily accommodate three thousand more. The southern end of the sadoon was occupied by an immense stage, erected expressly for the occasion, over 75 feet in length. The upper end was in this county, will celebrate the coming elevated above the rest, and appropriated to the President and Vice-Presidents .-A smaller platform was placed immediately in front of this, and somewhat lower, for the Secretaries and Reporters, of The remaining portion of the platform had a gradual descent toward the aud-We have received the "Journal lience, provided with ample accommodaor EDUCATION" for June, published semi- tions for the members of the Convention. The whole platform was neatly covered with white matting, and the seats and desks was so arranged that each Delegation was seated together; the part allotted for each being designated by the name of the State which it represented.

The State Journal, of the 3d inst. | There were 32 youths distributed through the Convention, one for each Delegation and the President, who acted as ages to carry papers to the Chair, and facilitate communication between the Del-

> Notwithstanding the apparently ample arrangements made by the Committee with regard to seats for the Delegations, the supernumeraries or alternates were so numerous that not more than one half of ded upon it not entitled to seats. Virginia, alone, had 120 Delegates present, and Mississippi 46.

At 12 o'clock, B. F. Hallet, of Mass., called the Convention to order. He read the call, and then made a few remarks, closing with a request that a President

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, nominated ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of N. C. which was carried by acclamation. He made a brief address, and called upon the Conand a prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. White, of Baltimore. A committee one from each State was appointed nominate permanent offices of the C vention; and also, a similar Commit to examine the credentials of Delegat The Convention adjourned to five o'clo

Upon re-assembling, the Committee not being ready to report, much time w wasted. Finally, the committee on ganization, reported that John W. Dav of Indiana, be permanent President the Convention. They also nominat one person from each State for Vice Pr ident, and named thirteen Secretaries. The report concluded with a set of Ru for the Government of the Convention, cluding the famous two-third rule, viz

That two-thirds of the whole numb of votes given shall be necessary to a no ination of candidates for President a

The report of the Committee was una imously adopted, with the exception the two-third rule. Upon that some d cussion took place, but it was finally taking which he returned his grateful : knowledgements for the honor conferre

After the Vice Presidents had tak was adopted. It was moved to lay the motion upon the table, and the vote bei taken, the result was-Ayes 283, Na

As State after State voted in favor this rule, clapping of hands and stam ing of feet succeeded, shaking the buil ing to its foundation. Much merrime was occasioned when General Comma der east nine votes in the affirmative i South Carolina.

The Convention at 7 o'clock adjourn- 49th ed until Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. SECOND DAY.

by the President, Hon. J. W. Davis, when Gideon J. Pillow, Tennessee prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. David R. Atchison, Missouri Plummer, of the Presbyterian Church.

Hop. Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, offered a resolution to appoint a Committee Robert Strange, North Carolina of one from each State to report resolu- Solomon W. Down, Louisiana tions composing the Democratic Platform. John B. Weller, California

motion was laid on the table for the pres-

On motion it was ordered to appoint a Committee of one from each State, to designate the Democratic National Commit-

The motion also gave rise to a brief debate, and the appointment of the Committee was deferred until the afternoon,

Mr. Philips, of Alabama, submitted a preamble and resolution endorsing the was laid on the table, ordered to be prin-

Mr. Charlock, of New York, submitted a resolution saying that it was the duty of the general government to secure the rigid enforcement of the Fugitive Slave

The resolution of Mr. Burrows was then taken up, when great confusion took place. Several motions were made to adjourn until afternoon, but lost. Mr. Brown, of Tenn., submitted a substitute to raise a Committee in the same manner to whom all resolutions offered in the Convention shall be submitted without debate. The substitute was finally adopted.

Mr. Brent, of Indiana offered a resolution strongly endorsing the compromise. The resolution was referred to the above committees, when it shall be appointed. The Convention then adjourned until 5 o'clock, to allow better acommodations to

be made for the members. At five o'clock, the Convention re-assembled but it was a long time before sufficient order could be secured to transact business. A Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each State, to whom should be referred all resolutions in relation to the ereed or platform of the democratic party. A resolution was then offered and referred to this committee relative to granting the public lands in limited portions to actual settlers. A that the Convention would not go into a nomination for President and Vice President until the platform of the party was laid, excited a long and warm debate, and was finally laid on the table by a vote of 155 year to 123 mays.

The committee on Credentials made a report, excluding Gen. John Commander as having no right to represent the seate of South Carolina, or any part thereof-Delegates to unite and act together - and unseating J. S. Dickinson, of Maine, and Robert Rantoul of Mass. A minority report in favor of Rantoul's right to a seat was presented. Great excitement ensued. Whole platoons of members rose to the floor at once, to speak on the subject, and finally the storm was allayed by the adoption of a resolution to postpone the whole subject until Thursday. The calm however, was momentary. A resolution was offered in reference to the proposed junction of the Georgia Delegations; and forthwith the most inconceivable state of confusion prevailed; a debate ensued, but nothing definite could be understood, and, to add to this disagreeable state of things, darkness began to pervade the

Amid the greatest possible confusion, an adjournement took place at seven o'clock, until Thursday morning at nine. Owing to its great length, we shall not follow the proceedings of the Convention, but give the results of the different ballotings in their regular order, as follows:

Vote for President.

BALLCTS		anan	riass	У	T	er	ton	e	***************************************	inson	26
1st	116					4			13		
2d	118	95	23	27	1		6	3	13	I	
3d	119		21	26	1		7	3	13	I	
4th	115		31				7	3	13	I	
5th	114		34				8	3	13	I	
6th	114		34				8	3	13	I	
7th	113		34 34				9	3	13	2.4	
Sth	113				2.01		8	3	13		
9th 10th	112	01	39 40				8		13		
11th	101		50		16018		8		14		
12th	98		51		220		9		13		
13th	98		51				10	1	13	I	
14th	99		51				10	1.75	13	I	
15th	99	97	61	26			10	14	13	1	
16th	99		51		3.7%		10		13	Ì	
17th	99		50	26			11		13	Î	
18th	96		56	25			11		13 13	i	
19th	89		63	26			10		13	Î	
20th	81	92	64	26			10		13	I	
21st		102	64	26	13		9	- 1	13	Ī	
224	53	104	77	26	15		9		13	Î	
23d	37	103	78	26	19	ĽŜ	11		13	Ī	
24th	33	103	80	26	23	-1	9		13	1	
25th	34	101	81	26	24	51	9		13	I	
26th	33	101	80	26	24		10		13	1	
27th	32	98	85	26	24	ΔÌ	9		13	1	
28th	28	96	88	26	25		11		13	1	
29th	27	93	91	26	25		12		13	I	
30th	33	91	92	26	20		12		13	1	
31st	64	79	92	$^{26}$	16		10	-		1	
32d	98	74	80	26	1	11/	8			1	
33d	123	72	60	25			6	-	1	1	
34th	130	49			1		5	1		16	
35th	131	39	02	44	1		9		1	I	1.
36th	122	28	43	28	I		5			I	30
37th	120	28	37	70	1			-		I	29
38th	107	28	33	64	1		5	-	. 1	I	29
39th	106	28	33	60	1		5			1	29
40th	106	27	00	60	1		5			I	29
41st	107	27	90	00	1		5	21		1	29
424	101	27	90	01	1	- 1	5			1	29
43d	101	27	20	01	1		5			I	29
44th 45th	101	27	20	07	1	100	5	-	-0	I	20
46th	96	27	90	07	1		5		N	1	29
47th	78 75	28	22	05	1	-11	5	-	13	I	44
48th	73	28	33	90	1	1 10	6			I	45
40th	10	~0	0	90	0		0	1	- 4	1	55

2 2 2 Vote for Vice-President.

The Convention was called to order by Wm. R. King, of Alabama 25 Thomas J. Rusk, Texas 12 Jefferson Davis, Missouri Wm. O. Betler, Kentucky Some debate here arose and finally the | Howell Cobb, Georgia

King were unanimously concurred in.

The Committee on Resolutions then made sheir report. The Platform contains all the resolutions, of the platform of 1848.

## Democratic Nominees.

The long agony is over. The Baltimore Convention, after five days of hard Compromise measures. The document labor, ballotting no less than forty-nine times, and being on the verge of dissolution, if reports from those present may be credited, finally consumated its work, and thereby saved itself from a 'regular row,' by nominating FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, as the candidate for Alabama, as the condidate for Vice President, of the Democratic Party of the United States. Why Mr. Pierce has been selected as the proper man to make President of the United States, it will be difficult for any member of his party to explain, except it be for the reason already stated, viz: that the Convention, unable to unite upon any other man, and finding it to be impossible to continue ballotting much longer without producing a 'regular row,' if not an entire breaking up of the Democratic organization. In his nomination, the arbitrary and arristocratic principle that the minority, and not the majority, have a right to govern and control the action of the Democratic party. is emphatically recognized and endorsed. Not a single vote was east for Mr. Pierce until the fourteenth ballot when he received one, nor was there again a vote given for him on the succeeding ballots until the thirty-fifth, when he received fifteen votes, and the next there were thirty cast for him. On the following nine ballots he received each time twenty-nine votes; the next, forty-four, next forty-nine resolution, offered by Mr. Nabor, of Miss., then fifty-five, and then on the forty-ninth two hundred andeighty-two Thus has mediocrity triumphed, by the skillful mangement of the minority of the Convention, in forceing upon the majority a rule, which is not only anti-democratic in its character, but practically, serves as a leveller of the standard of Presidential qualifications, and virtually, ostracises every member of the Democratic party from the Presidental chair who has brains enough recommending the two sets of Georgia to establish for himself a reputation for Statesmanship, and to render himself sufficiently popular with his party to become prominent as a candidate for the Presi-

But who is Franklin Pierce! says the Sunday Despetch, was the great question yesterday, and it was one which few could answer. It answers the interrogatory

'The details of his life are very meagre, and, however estimable he may be in private life, and however stern and uncompromising he may be as a politiaian, there are no salient points in his biography which admiration may sieze upon and ex-

General Franklin Pierce, comes of a good stock; his father was the late General Benjamin Pierce, once Governor of New-Hampshire. Franklin was born at Hillsborugh, New Hampshire, about the year 1805, and is consequently but fortyseven years of age. He graduated at Dartmouth College, where he was considered a ripe scholar. He studied law, and at an early age was at the head of the profession in his native State. He represented Hillsborugh in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was Speaker at the age of twenty-five. Attwenty-eight-years of age he was elected to Congress, and at thirty was chosen United States Senator. He resigned his seat in the Senate to pursue his profession. During the Mexican war, President Polk, tendered him a General's commission which he accepted.

In the month of July, 1847, General Pierce arrived at Vera Cruz. The American army was then at Puebla. It was determined that Gen. Pierce, should take command of some of the new regiments which had lately arrived from the United States. Col. McIntosh had marched some time before, and being beset by a strong force of guerillas, Gen. Cadwalader, with about six hundred men, set out from Vera Cruz, and formed a junction with McIntosh, and fought the way through

to Gen. Scott's forces. Gen. Pillow set out from Vera Cruz a few days after this, with one thousand men, and on the 19th of July, General Pierce took up the line of march with nearly three thousand men. He met but with little opposition in his way. At Plan del Rio, he found the bridge broken down, and cut a road for the troops, whereby they forded the stream. He joined Gen. Scott in safety, and with the reinforcements thus brought, the Generalin-chief determined to move upon the city

of Mexico. On the first day at Contreras, the horse upon which General Pierce was mounted stumbled and fell among the rocks, throwing the General among them, and injuring him severely. His brigade was then taken charge of by Colonel Ransom. The friends of Mr. Buchanan, in a document noses at mechanics, while mechanics are brigade of General Pierce seized the ran- circulated by them among the delegates, above associating with hod earriers; seamcho of Padierna, and were in good posi- as they arrived at Washington, on their stresses won't associate with servant girls; Churubusco, Contreras, Antonio and Tete them. As for Gen. Cass and Judge vulgar" to speak to the little huzzies who du Pont were in full contest, Shields and Douglass, they have less cause to be cha- keep the crossings clean. Who the latthe field, to a murderous fire from seven man, and can well abide his time. We though there is no doubt that they con-I 282 thousand Mexican troops, under the com- are not surprised, therefore, to learn, that sider themselves "far above" somebody. unabled to be present, and the two bri- dial acquiescence. The former, although tions at Molina del Rey, and the Garits and direction, and distribute the patron- schools are then placed in the charge of de Belen, the brigade of General Pierce age of the government among those who incompetent instructers and the public took no active part, except to cover the adhered to him as long as there was any thereby suffer injury, the Directors may

The nominations of Messrs. Pierce and | Molina del Rey, after that hard contested | to suppose that under such circumstances and fruitless victory.

offers no particularly striking features. There is no doubt but that he was a brave and excellent officer, but he had not the opportunity of distinguishing himself.

Pierce was received with a brilliant and warm greeting in his native State, and He has been nominated through the manhas since resided at Concord, respected agement of the Cass wing of the party. by persons of all parties.

ely distinguished himself by uncompro- men of influence in the ranks of the Dem. mising hostitlity to free soilism, in his na- ocracy. Buchanism is on its back in Penntive State. His efforts in that cause sylvania. Messrs. Forney, Tyler, Hirst, were so strenous that they attracted for Campbell, and others, whom we might him the applause of the South, and is mention have run their brief course, and President, and WILLIAM R. KING, of probably the reason that he was nomina- must now yield up the lead to Messrs. ted, and cordially supported in the Con- Cameron, Brewster, Frazer, Best, and

vention by Southern men.' is one of those who has it thrust upon him | -in a "scandalous defeat." Without any military or political distinction-'without long and honorable antecedents,' he had nothing to recommend him to the nomination but his character as an 'ex member of Congreess, of whom there are five thousand in the Union,' or, it may be, as an 'exhumed, forgotten politician,' who may serve the party as 'a blank leaf, upon which any thing can be written,' and with whom for its candidate other game of double dealing and deception like that of the Polk and Dallas fraud in 1844. It may be that it was the part of wisdom to select such a candidate; but we doubt it. 'The game,' it has been well observed, 'is too dangerous to be lightly played.' It worked well in 1844, but this time it will be likely to lead to 'a scandalous defeat.' That such was the opinion of that portion of the Democratic party who were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, we need but refer to the following extract from a pamphlet, issued and circulated by them at Washington, the week prior to the meeting of the Convention at Baltimore:

back on the last alternative-that is, the selection of some new man. This policy once succeeded so well in the person of it will always succeeded, without any reference to the different position of the party. But are we now where we were in 1844? What elected Mr. Polk? Was it the magic of a new man? or was it the Texas & the Oregon questions? the memories of the Jackson Administration? the reaction of Mr. Tyler's disreputable reign. and, above all, the old Democratic hostility to Mr. Clay? Take away all these helps, and where would Mr. Clay have

to try this game? Mr. Clay has departted. He is about to lie down beside hi old rival. The public mind of the country on all questions of public policy is tic or foreign, stirs the old Democratic pulses. Now, what sort of headway are we going to make with a new man without any prestige-without conspicuous services-without long and honorable antecedents? Some ex member of Congress perhaps, of whom there are five thousand in the Union-or some exhumed, forgotten politicians—what is there in this to inspire confidence; what to excite enthusiasm? On what feeling of our people do you count to elect such a candidate How can you look to any thing but a

scandalous defeat? And besides, who dare to counsel a great people to a policy so humiliating and so base as an absolute ostracism of all its talent and experience, merely for the sake of electing some nominis umbra who will duly distribute the party plunder? And how do you know that he will even do this? Why may your unknown man not turn out a fool or a knave? Why may he not prove one of the large class of whom history speaks, whose heads are turned by the possession of sudden power? This game is two dangerous to be light-

ly played. And now, gentlemen, make your nomination. It is very customary to say that the country is in a crisis. I think the country is safe enough. But the Democratic Party is in a pretty manifest crisis; its very existence depends on your action.

Do not delude yourselves into the beief that you are about to enter on an easy contest before you. Before the last echo of your huzzas over the nomination shall have died away, you will awaken to the fact that you are at the beginning of a very serious struggle, and one of very

doubtful issue." tion for the next day's work. Upon the way to Baltimore; and we have no doubt, servant girls won't speak to radish pedlars, following morning, whilst the sections at the same views are still entertained by while the radish girls think it "low and and Pierce's brigades were subjected in grined at the result. The latter is a young ter "look down" on, we have not learned, mand of Santa Anna. General Pierce was he is bound in his protestations of a cor- Queer, is nt it? gades were commanded by Gen. Shields. defeated himself, has the sweet consolation They finally put the troops engaged a- that he out-managed his prominent rival, Superintendent of Common Schools and gainst them to flight, making the fifth and secured the nomination of a person- and Judge Taylor of the Huntingdon dis-American victory achieved upon that al friend, who if elected, would be willing triet, that if school directors employ teachglorious day. In the subsequent opera- to place himself under his guardian care ers without examining them, and the American forces which withdrew from hope of his success. It is quite natural be prosecuted and punished.

Gen. Cass in satisfied, and willing to make The military career of Gen. Pierce a speech, as the telegraphic reports inform us. But the case is very very different with Mr. Buchanan, and his friends .-They have lost all. They have been outwitted and outmanouvered. They have On his return from Mexico, General no more to expect from Gen. Pierce than they have looked for from Gen Cass .and those belonging to that wing in this In political life, Gen. Pierce, has lat- State will henceforth be the leaders and others, who will be worshiped as the ris-Such is the portrait of Franklin Pierce ing stars, because it is known that they drawn by a so-called neutral cotemporary, contributed towards the nomination of and we believe it to be correct in its outlines. Pierce, and will have influence with him. He is truly, as one of his supporters in | Profess to support him as they may, we the Convention represented him to be, have no doubt the Buchanites still hold a blank leaf, upod which anything can to the opinion expressed in the extract be written.' He belongs not to the class from their pamphlet; and, we venture to of men who have achieved greatness, but add, that it will result, as they predicted

#### Mock Auction Swindlers in New York.

A few days since a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, named Henry Thompson, came to the office of the New York Chief of Police, and exhibited three brass watches, with fob chains attached, which he had purchased at a Mock Auction Store, 145 it may, perchance, be able to play an- Broadway, for the sum of \$48. The timekeepers were not worth \$5, and the matter was placed in the hands of officer Masterton, who proceeded to the store of the sharpers and obtained back the funds for the victimized stranger.

A mock auction store in Chatham street was likewise the scene of a similar adventure on Monday last. A green young chap from the country, who did not tell his name, was swindled out of \$100 which he paid for a worthless brass watch. He went off contended, but the Peter Funks were not satisfied, and followed him .-'If all these candidates are considered | One of them induced him to go back and out of the question; we are then driven try another speculation, and he then agreed to pay nearly \$200 more for six galvanized watches, represented as pure Mr. Polk, that some people seem to think gold. Finally he found out that he was swindled, and he seized one of the watches and ran into the street. The swindlers ran after him, and by force brought him back. A crowd soon collected and a report was spread that the "Peters" had murdered a man. Several persons hastened to the effice of the Chief of Police, and stated that a man had been murdered at an auction shop in Chatham street. The Chief sent officers McManus, Keefe In what sort of a position are we now and others, to the place, where they ascertained that the report was unfounded. as the defrauded individual stood before them endeavoring to make a compromise uncommonly tranquil, too far tranquil for with the "Peters." He was taken from good government. No agitation, domes- the shop by the officers, and with several of the swindlers escorted to the Chief's office, where the money which had been taken from him was restored, the watches returned and the matter settled. It was a lucky circumstance that he got back his money.—Brother Jonathan,

### Southern Early Vegetables to the New York Market.

The steamship Roanoke, on a recent rip from Norfolk, Va., to New York, carried 57 barrels of strawberries, put up in quart baskets, ten barrels of cherries and two hundred and thirty-eight barrels of green peas. The Baltimore boats, from ie same place, averaged each trip 200 barrels of peas, besides quantities of fresh fish, crabs, &c. One huckster alone, in Norfolk, consumes fifty dollars' worth of ice per week in the way of preserving fish sent to the northern cities. The potato and cucumber crops are now about ready, and in about two weeks tomatoes will be ripe when our farmers will reap a rich harvest. It is estimated that not less than a half a million of money will be realized the present season by the shipment abroad of early vegetables from Norfolk. One lady-horticulturist alone is cultivating thirty acres of land in strawberries, by way of experiment, and employs fifty pickers. It is a pleasure to ride through the farms in the neighborhood, and see the number of persons of both sexes and complexions, busily engaged in gathering peas. They earn liberal wages, and not a loafer is at present to be found in our streets. So much for Virginia industry. -Norfolk Argus.

We all "look down" on somebody.-The man of bullion looks down on the shop-These were the views expressed by the keeper, on his clerks; clerks turn up their

It has been recently decided by the