



Jeffersonian Republican

Thursday, July 1, 1852.

**For President,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT
OF NEW-JERSEY.**

**For Vice-President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM
OF NORTH-CAROLINA**

**For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.**

**For Canal Commissioner,
JACOB HOFFMAN
OF BERKS COUNTY.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL. James Pollock.
A. E. Brown. Samuel A. Perviance.

REPRESENTATIVE.

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|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. William F. Haglies, | 13. Nor Middleburgh. |
| 2. James Traquair, | 14. James H. Campbell, |
| 3. John W. Stokes, | 15. James D. Paxton, |
| 4. John F. Verree, | 16. James K. Davatson, |
| 5. Spencer McVean, | 17. Dr. John McCulloch, |
| 6. James W. Fuller, | 18. Ralph Drake, |
| 7. James Petros, | 19. John Linton, |
| 8. John Sharffer, | 20. Archibald Robertson, |
| 9. Jacob Marshall, | 21. Thomas J. Bigham, |
| 10. Charles P. Waller, | 22. Lewis L. Lord, |
| 11. Davis Alton, | 23. Christian Meyers, |
| 12. M. C. Mercus, | 24. Dorman Phelps, |

Rev. W. B. Wood requests us to say, that in consequence of a previous engagement, he will be unable to attend the Celebration to be held at Fennersville on the 3d of July.

To the Reverend Clergy.

The Washington National Monument is now languishing for the want of means to carry it on. The Board of Managers beg leave to suggest to the clergymen throughout the United States that as the anniversary of our independence will fall on Sunday, they shall each and all take up collections in their churches for this great and patriotic object.

The Democratic State Convention will re-assemble at Harrisburg on the 25th of August for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Coulter. Judge Woodward is likely to be the nominee.

James Cavanaugh, of Ramtown Schuylkill county, who destroyed, in a most shocking and brutal manner, his child, aged about five years, on the 10th of February last, by burning him to cinders over a large stove, intensely heated, and at the same time stabbed his wife two or three times, was tried at the Schuylkill county Court last week, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The prisoner was ordered to the State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg.

The Cincinnati *Star* says that on the 14th ult., an infuriated crowd of Irishmen tore down the jail in the little town of Falmouth, forty miles up the Licking river, and murdered the jailor. The Kentuckians in the neighborhood assembled, with guns, and dispersed the mob by firing into it, killing and wounding seven of those engaged. It appears an Irishman had been incarcerated for some offence—hence the mob. Great excitement, it is said, prevailed among the Kentuckians, and the Irish inhabitants were compelled to evacuate the town.

Fatal Accident.

We learn from Allentown that an Omnibus running from that place to Wormans Springs, filled with passengers was by the backing of the horses, precipitated down a deep gully, while ascending a steep hill, instantly killing Dewelyn Schantz and Henry Heft. A lad, son of Mr. Remsmith, had both of his legs broken—one broken in two places. Oliver Snyder's son had his leg broken. Eli Stecker, E. H. Long, G. L. Ruhe, Mr. Samson, Mr. Ettinger, and several others, were more or less injured.

THE BALL IN MOTION.—From all directions we have reports of ratification salutes and meetings, the Whig nominations finding enthusiastic reception every where, from Maine to Louisiana. We need not give the story of these manifestations in detail. Suffice it to say that they are so numerous as to excite confidence in the wisdom of the Convention's choice and hope for a triumphant result of the campaign.

Gen. Scott in New Jersey

One hundred guns were fired on Monday evening at Newark, under the direction of the Whig General Committee, after the news of the nomination of Gen. Scott was received. An arrangement for a ratification meeting of the most enthusiastic kind will soon be made. In Trenton great enthusiasm was manifested. In Elizabethtown, the residence of Gen. Scott, we learn that the people were filled with enthusiasm. The church bells were rung, and there was a general burst of rejoicing.

Death of Henry Clay.

We stop the press to announce the decease of **Henry Clay**, the great commoner, the friend of the Union and devoted servant of his country. He died at Washington, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday last. Time does not permit us to give expression to those sentiments which spring spontaneously in every American heart on the announcement of this melancholy, but not unlooked for event. The man who lived for his country and for her alone, is gathered to his fathers, and a mourning nation stands around his bier.—On every page of his nation's history for the last forty years, his name is recorded in characters of undying light.

The first to repel aggression from abroad, the first to soothe and allay agitation and excitement at home, he lived the zealous guardian of his country's honor.—He lived the eloquent advocate of all her institutions—the faithful watchman of the constitutional rights of all.

The great Pacificator has departed, but his last glance fell upon a united country whose bonds of love he had given the last efforts of his noble mind to prevent from being severed. The voice of united millions, to whom he had proclaimed love and union, were ringing in his ears—the tears of united millions will fall upon his grave.

We are told that his physician, Dr. Jackson gave it as his opinion that the labors of Henry Clay in behalf of the Compromise measures, had shortened his life ten years. Who would not wish so to have lived, who would not be willing so to die.—*Eastern Whig.*

Tragedy at Dunkirk.

Quite a tragedy has been enacted in Dunkirk, as we learn from the Buffalo papers. On the evening of the 14th ult. some two thousand of the inhabitants rose en masse, and attacked the house of Henry Tiles, foreman of the New York & Erie railroad machine shop, and having captured him, lynched him, and burnt his house to the ground. Tiles had endeavored to extort money from a man named Isaac Smith, by charging him with a criminal offence, and on the false oath of Tiles' wife, Smith was arrested, tried, and acquitted. Smith took it so much to heart, that he committed suicide on the 13th ult.—first shooting himself and then cutting his throat. Tiles' wife thereupon confessed her perjury. On the facts getting wind, the inhabitants rose as above. Tiles is in their custody, and serious disturbances are apprehended.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Sea-captains who sail out of Liverpool, now-a-days, assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for ordinary cholera, or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible as to relieve all apprehensions of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new when we state the prescription. Common salt, one table-spoonful; red pepper, one tea-spoonful; in a half-pint of hot water. The New York Times has heard innumerable instances of its use, and not one of its failure.—*Sun.*

Important Decision.

Among the decisions by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Harrisburg, is the following reported in the Telegraph:

Gramble vs. Gamble—Black, C. J.—The declaration of an insolvent husband cannot, under any circumstances, be evidence for the wife as to the ownership of property. When property is claimed by a married woman, she must show by evidence which does not admit a reasonable doubt, either that she owned it at the time of the marriage, or acquired it afterwards by gift, bequest or purchase. If the husband could create title to personal property in the wife by merely saying it is hers, no creditor would be safe for a single moment. It is not easy to conceive how a higher premium for dishonesty could be offered. The relation of husband and wife is so intimate, and the identity of their interests so absolute that even the oath of either is not and ought not to be taken in favor of the other. And much more the naked declaration should be rejected.

The Providence *Mirror* says that some three years since, a poor factory girl, working in one of the villages on the Blackstone river, in Rhode Island, was given a sealed letter by a maiden aunt, with a solemn injunction not to open it until she was 18 years old—the girl was then 15. On the 23d of last month, being her birthday, she opened the letter and found directions for her to obtain a fortune of \$8000, willed to her by the aunt, who has since died. On Thursday last, the fortunate girl obtained the whole amount in cash.

The Soldiers in the Field.

We notice that among the speakers at the Whig Ratification Meeting at Pittsburgh, on Monday evening of last week, there were no less than three of them who served in the war with Mexico under the command of Gen. Scott, and two of whom have heretofore been Democrats, and acted with that party. They were Capt. Charles Naylor and Robert Porter, and a Mr. Crawford. Capt. Naylor said that those who followed the commander of the American Army abroad, would follow him at home, and thousands who were with him on the field, would not turn their backs to his standard; but would rally around the same eagle in the coming campaign. Capt. Porter expressed the highest satisfaction at the nomination. Mr. Crawford said he was a private soldier under Gen. Scott, and could not forbear saying a word on this occasion. He had always been a democrat and was one still; and had not the present nomination been made, he would have gone heart and hand for Pierce. But he could not forget the brave and gallant commander he followed so long, and he should use all his influence for the election of Gen. Scott.

At the meeting in New York, Lieut. Brown (New York Volunteers) said, he spoke of Gen. Scott as one who had followed him on the field of battle, and he looked upon him as the chief who was to lead them to a greater victory. It was the blindest lie to say that Winfield Scott was unpopular in the army. A man would have been torn to pieces if such a stigma had been uttered among the ranks. He told his men that they had been baptized in blood, and every man would have died to serve him. One of his first acts after conquering the Mexican cities, was to establish public schools. The democratic part of the army declared, when Franklin Pierce was nominated, that they would leave his banner and go to that of Winfield Scott. Let him be borne into the Presidential chair over the waves of an overwhelming majority.

General Scott.

The *Ypsilanti Sentinel* relates the following anecdote of the gallant old soldier which was recently communicated to the editor of that paper by a soldier who served in the Florida war:

The troops had made a weary march through the day, and selected a place for their bivouac during the night. A party was detailed to clear the ground and erect a temporary shelter for the Commander-in-chief, who had not yet reached the fort. Shortly after the work had commenced, he arrived, and riding up to the working party, inquired what they were doing. He was informed by the leader, and immediately replied:

'Well, cease work, and return to your company. I can participate in the privations of my men. I will not have a weary soldier perform a moment's unnecessary labor for my convenience.'

'I am a Democrat,' said our informant, 'but I want to vote for General Scott for President.'

On the damp sod of the everglade, under the open sky, the gallant old chief slept with his faithful soldiers, and their warm hearted gratitude is the rich reward of his kind consideration.

Another National Convention Called.

A circular dated at Washington, and signed by SAMUEL LEWIS, Chairman, has been issued, calling "a National Convention of Delegates of the Free Democracy, at the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, at noon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States." Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable Convention of August, 1848, are requested to send Delegates. In connection with this call, it is stated that Hon. Mr. DURKEE, representative from Wisconsin, is determined to oppose the election of PIERCE and KING. Other Democratic members of Congress, it is said, will do the same; and amongst these is Dr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, and Hon. S. P. CHASE, Senator from Ohio.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Betting with a Mule.

A Georgia negro was riding a mule along, and came to a bridge, when the mule stopped. 'I'll bet you a quarter,' said Jack, 'I'll make you go over dis bridge,' and with that struck the mule over the ears which made him nod his head suddenly. 'You take de bet, den?' said the negro, and he contrived to get the stubborn mule over the bridge. 'I won dat quarter anyhow,' said Jack. 'But how will you get your money?' said a man who had been close by, unperceived. 'To-morrow,' said Jack, 'massa gib me a dollar to get corn for de mule, and I takes de quarter out.'

There is a lady living in Harrisburg, sixty-nine years of age, who has three new teeth growing in her mouth at the present time.

Whig Victory in New Orleans.

The Whigs have carried the Crescent city by the unprecedented majority of thirteen hundred votes! The Bee thus chronicles the result:

A TALL WHIG VICTORY.—A rainy day, absence of all intense political excitement, and a thin vote, characterized yesterday's election for members of the Convention. As the contest was for honor and responsibility, and not for profit, and as consequently no money was expended, nor extraordinary inducements offered to bring up the unterrified, the attendance at the polls comprised pretty much the stable and staid citizens of New Orleans. As a matter of course, under these circumstances, the city has gone WHIG all over. We hardly know of any Democrat elected. There is only one out of the twenty-four who has escaped the general rout, but the present aspect of the returns barely justifies such a conclusion. The Whig Senatorial ticket goes in by an overwhelming vote. Of the Representative delegates, the Whigs have chosen all (eleven) in the First district, all (eight) in the Second, and four out of the five in the Third. This is about as clean a sweep of Locofocoism as we desire to make. We have no wish to exterminate our enemies.—They fight so well that it is a pleasure to meet and overthrow them. If we had no foes to conquer we might take to quarrelling among ourselves. FRANKLIN PIERCE begins the canvass in New Orleans under decidedly melancholy auspices.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN MAINE.

A call has been published for a mass convention at Portland, (Me.) to be held on the 29th instant, to nominate a candidate for Governor, in opposition to the re-election of Gov. HUBBARD, the Democratic candidate. The call is signed by two thousand of his former friends, who oppose him because he signed the liquor law.

It is said the *spirit-rappers* are doing an extensive business in Concord, (Mass.)—A correspondent of the Post says a doctor introduced it into that town, through a medium he found in Boston. Several people have had their mind disordered by the delusion. One mad believes he is soon to be endowed with the power of performing miracles, such as healing the sick by the touch, &c., and one (the principal professor) says he shall soon be able to walk on the water. The correspondent hopes he will try it on pretty deep water.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The Japanese tea is highly praised but their mode of drinking it is peculiar. The leaves are reduced to a very fine powder, which is put into a box. The cups of the company, when the beverage is to be served, are filled with hot water. The box is then offered to the guests, who take out as much as will lie on the point of a pretty large knife, stir it up till it foams, and drink it hot.

Governor of Utah.

Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah, has about fifty wives, and among them two sisters. Herber C. Kemble and William Richards also have harems of women from ten to thirty. In fact, all the leading men in the Mormon Church have from two to ten. There are several instances where men have married widows who have daughters, and now have the mother and daughters both as wives.—Heber C. Kemble has a mother and a daughter; A. M. Turpin has a mother and a daughter; C. E. Bolton has a mother and a daughter; also John Taylor. In fact, all the head men have more or less—it is more unusual to see a family with but one wife, than to see one with from two to ten. Yet their preachers, over the country, deny it in the most positive terms. To look at Mormonism as it is, one would think that if there was any system in the wide world that has been gotten up and propagated by the devil, it is that of the people called Latter Day Saints.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Niagara at Halifax, we have Liverpool dates to the 12th inst., though nothing of much importance. Cotton remained without material change, breadstuffs had declined slightly since our previous news. Feargus O'Connor had acted so strangely in the House of Commons that he was taken in custody, and was to be placed in an asylum. The extra grant for the prosecution of the Caffir war is not needed. A new line of steamships between Liverpool and Australia is about to be established.

It should be mentioned to his credit that Gen. Pierce, on returning home, had the manliness and frankness to vindicate Gen. Scott from the aspersion of his enemies, and to confess that, although he formerly entertained strong prejudices against his distinguished commander, yet that, having seen and known him, he felt the highest admiration of his character, and was not ashamed to express it publicly and privately.—*Rich. Times.*

Gen. Scott's Strength.

As some of the small fry of the Locofoco party have been very earnest in their efforts to inculcate the idea that Gen. Scott was the weakest candidate that the Whigs could select, we quote from the N. Y. Evening Post, one of the most influential organs of the Democracy in the North, the following estimate of the veteran General's popular strength. The Post says:

'We regard him as a formidable antagonist. The glory which invests his name as a military hero will go far to mitigate the hostility which his political associations are calculated to awaken, and his comparative separation from the strife and bitter controversy by which his party has been distracted, will win for him the full and cordial support of all its various factions. We are aware that threats against the ticket are muttered in various quarters, indicative of the bitter disappointment which a portion of the Whig party has sustained in the defeat of their favorite candidates in the Convention; but it is idle to look upon those threats as omens of permanent dissension or weakness.—All the Whig Press of the country will support the Whig Candidate, commencing with the administration journals at Washington; the President has already avowed his satisfaction with the nomination. Mr. Webster doubtless thinks, and perhaps may say it as of General Taylor's, that "it was not fit to be made," but he will be none the less active now than he was then, in promoting the success of the candidate. Without the press, or any public organism, to countenance their recalcitancy, the malcontents will speedily make terms with the party, and before the election day arrives it will be as difficult to find any Whig who was not a "Scott man from the start," as to find a dog without fleas.

We warn our Democratic friends, therefore, now that they will have to contend against the undivided forces of the Whig party, they can hope for nothing from its dissensions. We warn them also that they have an antagonist who is not despised. We deem it our duty not to disguise our impressions upon this point.—We beg no one to delude himself with the idea, that a candidate who has 20,000 recruiting sergeants in the field, and an army of 100,000 persons scattered over the United States, who are or have been under his command, and who is supported by an Administration having fifty millions of patronage invested in the political armament of the country, can be readily overcome, even by the Democratic party, without any of these material advantages.'

Our political opponents are sadly cast down. The nomination of Pierce was a damper to them; but the nomination of Scott sets their teeth in a chatter.

The chief reason of the depression of their spirits is they say, the failure of the Whigs to take up a stronger man. They held the success of the Whig party very near to their hearts, and are now well nigh heart-broken because the Whigs have not nominated their strongest candidate!—And therefore, they go mourning about the streets, with faces as long as a yardstick.—*State Gazette.*

The above description of the depressed condition of the Trenton Locofocos applies just as well to the Locofocos in this quarter. Ever since Pierce has been saddled upon them, they have been in favor of the Whigs nominating either Fillmore or Webster, and they now appear to be very much mortified because their "disinterested" advice has been set at naught. Truly, their condition is deplorable; but it can't be helped. They must grin and bear it. Gen. Scott is bound to be the next President of the United States; and a party *Pierced* and *King-ridden* as they are has not the power to prevent it.—*Sussex Register.*

It is currently reported that when a committee of Democrats at Washington waited on Com. Stockton, and invited him to address the meeting to "ratify" the nomination of Gen. Pierce, he expressed his great astonishment that they should ask him to speak in support of such a man as Pierce—a man whom he had scarcely ever heard of. He added that all he had ever heard of him showed that he entertained a set principle every one of which almost, Com. Stockton was opposed to. He thought it very strange that he should be asked to speak in favor of such a nomination.—*State Gazette.*

The clip of wool in the Western States this year, it is estimated will exceed that of 1851 about 15 per cent. In Ohio alone, the clip will be about 14,000,000 of pounds. Australia has heretofore been a great wool growing country, and large shipments have been made annually to Great Britain. This year the receipts of wool to England from Australia are likely to be much smaller than usual, in consequence of the excitement caused by the production of gold dust, and the scarcity of laborers in agricultural pursuits. This may have a very favorable influence upon the prices of wool in this country.

It appears from the official abstract of the returns of the Banks of Maine, made on the 1st of May, that the whole number of Banks is 39, with an aggregate capital of \$3,923,000. The amount of bills in circulation at the above date was \$3,254,882; deposits, \$1,462,253; specie in the banking houses, \$622,300. Total amount of resources \$5,339,435; last semi-annual dividends of 15 Banks, 5 per cent; 17 do. 4 or 4½, and the rest 3 or 3½ per cent; average a fraction over 4 per cent.

A New Stage Route.

The facilities for travel between Easton and the neighboring towns and cities, will soon be as complete as those of any other locality in the United States. We have already between fifteen and twenty line of stages, which leave here for all parts of the country,—and on the first of July, will have Rail-Road communication with New-York. On that day, too, a new line of stages, is to be put on the road between Easton and Port-Jervis—passing through Richmond, Centreville, Stroudsburg and Milford. This will be one of the most desirable additions that could be made to our already numerous lines. The country over which it will pass, is as picturesque and magnificent as any in the Union. Passengers will have an opportunity of beholding the grand display of nature as exhibited in the Delaware Water Gap, and all the splendid scenery of the valley of that river, up to where the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, intersect each other. To persons going West, this will be a most desirable route. They will reach Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad, an hour or more, before the evening train passes there, and the next morning be several hundred miles farther on their journey. To individuals in New-York who wish to take a pleasant jaunt, this line holds out strong inducements. They may leave that city, after business hours, one afternoon, come to Easton by the Central R. Road and remain here over night.—The next day ride along the Delaware and enjoy its fine air and beautiful scenery, and get back to New-York the same night by the Erie R. Road. These are only a few of the advantages to be derived from this new enterprise. Messrs. Peters and Sanderson and Ostrander and Postens, are the proprietors, and the announcement of their names is sufficient to satisfy the community that the arrangements will be of the best kind.—*Easton Whig.*

From the Public Ledger of the 22d ult.

The last annual report of the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, gives a very favorable exhibit to the traffic operations of the road for the year ending April 1, 1852. The company has been in existence five years. The capital of the company is \$1,200,000 divided into shares of \$50 each with liberty to increase to 2,000,000. Of this, \$954,000 has been re-assigned or forfeited to the company. Interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum has been paid on the stock, in stock—the whole of the earnings of the 47 miles in operation being applied to the construction of the remaining 28 miles, and the purchase of engines and cars. The balance of interest on stock, bonds, &c. not covered by earnings, amount, at present, to \$71,114 70. The capital and liabilities of the company amount to \$2,273,394 89. The company will soon have an equipment of nine first class engines, three old do., 20 passenger and baggage cars and 120 freight cars. This, it is supposed, will for a time, be sufficient to do the business of the road. The receipts for the year, ending on the 31st of March last, were \$153,853 against \$81,515 of expenses, giving \$72,337 of net earnings. The line of this road is by ferry from New York to Elizabethtown, on Staten Island Sound, twelve miles, where the requisite grounds for depots, shops, coal-yards, &c., have been procured, at reasonable rates. From this point the road passes, with a few deviations from a straight line, through the thriving towns of Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound brook, Somerville, Clinton, New Hampton, Asbury and Bloomsbury to Phillipsburg opposite Easton, at the junction of the Lehigh river with the Delaware. The length of the road is 63 miles, making the distance from New York to Easton 75 miles. Here the charter terminates; but that of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad authorizes the bridging of the Delaware at this point, and the construction of a railroad in a direct line up the Lehigh Valley, 40 miles, to Paryville, where a connection will be made with the Beaver Meadow Railroad 17 miles long, leading to the Lehigh coal fields. The directors of the Lehigh road expect to have it under contract within a year, and completed within 18 months.—The distance to these mines is 128 miles.—The extension of the Lehigh road from Paryville to Tamaqua, 20 miles, the reconstruction of the Catawissa Railroad, from this point to Catawissa, 42 miles; the building of the remainder of the road, from Catawissa to Williamsport 45 miles, and the building of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from Williamsport to Erie, 240 miles—the whole of which enterprises will give an additional length of road of 347 miles, and a line will then extend from New York to Erie on Lake Erie, 462 miles in a direct course.

PRESENT TO AN EDITOR.—The editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce" has received from Florida four quarts of mosquitoes in a glass receiver or jar, marked "Preserved mosquitoes from Florida." They are specimens of the mosquitoes which, according to a statement in the Journal of Commerce, thrust their bills through an old boiler, in which an unhappy Yankee had taken refuge to avoid the enormous mosquitoes of the everglades.

The story goes that the Yankee, on finding how matters stood in the morning went to work and clenched all the bills inside the boiler, when the mosquitoes, taking the alarm, rose with the boiler, and flew off at a thundering rate in the direction of the Okefenokee swamp. Nothing is now wanted to substantiate the story but the boiler, and that last link in the chain of evidence will probably be forthcoming.

Curiosity.—a colt raised from the "night mare."