



**Jeffersonian Republican.**

Thursday, July 22, 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,  
A. E. Brown, James Pollock,  
Samuel A. Purviance.

REPRESENTATIVE,  
1. William F. Hughes, 13. Ner Middlewarth,  
2. James Traquair, 14. James H. Campbell,  
3. John W. Stokes, 15. James D. Pettin,  
4. John P. Verree, 16. James K. Davidson,  
5. Spencer Mellicaine, 17. Dr. John McCalllock,  
6. James W. Fuller, 18. Ralph Drake,  
7. James Fenwick, 19. John Linton,  
8. John Shaeffer, 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. Mercier, 24. Dorman Phelps.

**Searight, Keys, and Graham.**

We invite attention to the communication, on the first page of to-day's Republican, of Hugh Graham, a Locofoco neighbor of Wm. Searight, the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner, which has just made its appearance in the Uniontown Democrat; and we commend it to the careful perusal of those readers who take an interest in the proper management of our public improvements. They will find it to be a rare document, which, although rich and rare, is an *expose* not much calculated to elevate the character of the Locofoco nominee in the public estimation. If one half be true what his Locofoco brother Graham says of him, he is not the kind of a man to whom the people should entrust the management of our works. A Canal Commissioner should be an honest man, who will guard the public interests instead of uniting with those who are ever ready to plunder the public treasury. He should not only be honest, but above suspicion. How Searight can be made to appear to be so, after the publication of Graham's *expose*, we are at a loss to know.

This *expose* cannot be met with the usual assertion of Locofocoism that is a Whig lie. Graham is a Locofoco in full standing in the party, and had on the 6th inst., a Pierce and King hickory pole raised at his house in Fayette county. A number of the Uniontown Locofocos attended the pole raising, showing by their attendance, the estimation in which he is held by them as a good Locofoco.

**Appointment by the President.**—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—William Carr Lane to be Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, in the place of James S. Calhoun, deceased.

It was estimated that between thirty and forty thousand persons attended the funeral of Henry Clay, on Saturday week, at Lexington, Ky.

**ADVANCE IN PRICE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.**—The Boston Traveller speaks of a large advance—twenty per cent.—in price on boots and shoes, for the last two months. The profits to some of the wholesale dealers in that City, who were fortunate enough to have large stocks on hand, has been very great.—One house estimates that their stock on hand and contracted for has increased in value, within the period mentioned, \$80,000. Another house estimates its profits on the advance at \$40,000.

**RECALL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.**—M. Sartiges the French Minister at Washington, has been recalled by his Government. Representations were made by a private individual, that he was in the habit of disturbing the good people of Washington by shooting rats in his yard on Sunday. Another charge that he was very ungentlemanly and even insulting to American ladies. We suppose his master Louis Bonaparte, will give him all the liberty he requires to shoot rats on Sunday in his own free country.

**Why dont General Scott Resign?**

Why did Morris Longstreth not resign in 1848? He was Canal Commissioner—was confident of being elected Governor, and yet he held on to his office. Why did not General Taylor resign in 1848? Why does not King of Alabama resign? He is president of the Senate, enjoying a large per diem salary, and he continues to hold on to his office. Gen. Scott would not surrender his sword to the British and he is not going to give it up at the request of their locofoco allies.

We have received the July numbers of the "MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER," and "OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION," and "LITTELL'S LIVING AGE," No. 427.—Below we give their contents, which is a sufficient recommendation.

**Massachusetts Teacher.**

Address of Professor Felton, of Cambridge College, before the late Teacher's Institute of Boston, General exercises, Picture making, Moral Institution, Teachers Institute in Boston, Norfolk county Teachers Association, The least common multiple, Involution of consecutive numbers, To compute Interest, Education in New Hampshire, Superintendent of schools in Danvers, A voice from the glorious West, The truant law and several short articles. Published monthly, for one dollar per year by Samuel Coolidge, Boston.

**Ohio Journal of Education.**

Permanent Teachers, Female Teachers, Marietta Public Schools, Improved methods of Discipline and Instruction No II, Letters to young Teachers, No III, Knowledge the first requisite of the Teacher, Reading as a means of self cultivation, A visit to the school of Boston, Editors Table, Published monthly for one dollar per year by Lorin Andrews, Columbus, Ohio.

**Littell's Living Age.**

Anecdotes of Ostriches, Egerton's Winter Tour in India, Jerdan's Autobiography, King Charles' Post-boy, Moir's Selected Poems and life, Designs against Turkey, Dandas' Sketches of Brazil, The Somerset and Overbury Tragedy, The Hunchback of Strasbourg, Fardorougha, the Miser, Neuralgia, POETRY: The Brave Man; Ask me not with simple Grace; The Fiery Trial; Laughter All—and for All—Hope—Not what you seem.

**SHORT ARTICLES:** Impatience and Despair of Young life—Dreams; Wedding Garment.

**Chesnut Hill, July 20, 1852.**

MR. PRINTER:—I desire through the columns of your paper to call the attention of our worthy Commissioners to a matter, in which they, together with every citizen of the county, are interested. Upon a recent visit to your Borough I discovered that the Court House presented a very dilapidated condition and is suffering extremely for the want of repair. Whether this state of things arises from gross neglect on the part of the Commissioners, or from a false sense of economy, I do not pretend to say, but one thing is certain, that it will cost ten times less money to make the necessary repairs now, than it will three or four years hence. If the hypothesis be true that it is the result of a spirit of economy, I should like to know to what *genus* it belongs, as it is an economy that will see the wood work of the Court House actually rot for the want of a few dollars worth of paint; that will let the window shutters unhook themselves, playing an overture of slam-bang in every gale of wind—an economy that in some inclement seasons of the year will let Judges, Lawyers and suitors wallow in the mud up to their knees, to gain the Courtroom. I trust our worthy Commissioners will see the necessity of proceeding at once, and energetically, to discharge their duty in the premises; which duty is an emphatic one—the performance of which would meet the approbation of every tax-payer in the County. More anon.

**A VOICE FROM THE WEST.**

A famer named Warren Skinner, at work in the field, in Earlville, Oneida Co., was struck by lightning and killed, on Wednesday last. His clothes were torn in fragments, and thrown in different directions more than thirty feet from where he stood, and both his boots were entirely torn off and thrown at least 18 feet. There was scarcely a shred of any part of his clothing left on him. There were two holes in his head which appeared to have been made by the electric fluid, and also a hole in the bottom of each foot and a hole in the ground directly under his foot.

The aggregate value of butter produced in the United States, is larger than that of wheat. The price of good butter has very much increased, in the last few years, and at particular seasons, has been exorbitant. Some of the agricultural societies in Pennsylvania are recommending that greater attention be paid to putting up firkin butter, which, as made in the State of New York, for the navy, has kept sweet for two years. Liberal premiums for the best firkin butter, would probably produce a better article than is usually offered under this name.

A despatch from Boston states that rumors are afloat that a serious difficulty has arisen between England and the United States, growing out of the seizure of an American fishing vessel at the Magdalen islands, which is likely to disturb the peaceful relation of the two countries. A special messenger from Mr. Webster passed through to Washington on Saturday.

**Good News from Cambria county,**

A correspondent of the Blair county Whig, writing from Cambria, says: "I take pleasure in calling your attention to the pleasing prospect in Summerhill township. The nomination of Scott and Graham has made a deep and sensible impression upon the Locos here. It has effected a change of TWENTY NINE, all of whom were heretofore Locofocos, bred and born; but are now determined to vote for the 'Conquering Hero.' I look for twenty nine more to be converted before November. I can safely predict that Cambria county will give a majority for Scott."

**A Revolutionary Soldier for Scott.**

The N. York Tribune on Saturday last was visited by Daniel Spencer, a surviving soldier of the revolution, who served over 5 years in that glorious struggle.—He is now 96 years of age. He has voted he says, at every Presidential Election thus far, and hopes to be spared to cast his ballot in November, for Winfield Scott whom he has long regarded with admiration, and whose nomination he ardently desired.

**A Good Story for General Scott.**

Some four years ago, a young man called at our office to subscribe for the Weekly Mirror. In the course of conversation, he stated that he was a returned volunteer from the Mexican war; and instead of loafing about New York, and begging alms of the Corporation of the city and the Legislature of the State, he had been off to Wisconsin, bought a farm, opened a store, and was already Postmaster of the village. His bright eye, energetic manner, and manly determination to fight his own way through the world interested us at once; and on bidding him good-bye as he left the office, we remarked: "we shall next hear from you as a member of the Legislature."

This morning we had a visit from the young man, whose first words were: "Your prediction has been fulfilled. I have been a member of the Legislature and a Clerk of the House."

"How are your politics?" we asked.

His reply was: "I am a Democrat; but out of gratitude for one who saved my life, I shall vote for Scott."

"How is that?"

"Why, sir, when I was lying on the stone floor in the Hospital at Jalapa, parched with fever, and covered with sores, with no one to look after me, Gen. Scott came in and went around among all the sick and wounded. He came to me and asked if I was wounded. I told him I was not; but I was very sick and could not live many days. 'Don't talk so,' said the General. He then asked me if I was well tended. I told him I had no attention at all. He then stooped down, lifted up my feeble arm, felt of my pulse, examined my fever sores, and sent for the Surgeon, and asked him why I was thus neglected. The Surgeon sent for his Assistant, who, in return, sent for the Steward of the Hospital. The Gen. charged them to take good care of me; and, on leaving, told me, if they did not, to report at once to him. So, you see sir, he saved my life by his kindness, as he did hundreds of others; and I should be a scoundrel not to vote for him. They say he is proud. So he is on horse back—on the battle field he is Major General Scott, but off, he is a kind hearted, humane man. This is a true story—and a story to tell. N. Y. Mirror.

**Blazing of the Watch Fires.**

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that the evidences of Gen. Scott's popularity are astonishing.—Col. Humphrey Marshall, is said to have signified to his coteries of malcontents that there is not the slightest use of holding out longer. There are rumors, too, that Hon. James Duane Doty, of Wisconsin, a Democrat of great influence, whose majority was six or eight thousand, has not only repudiated Gen. Pierce, but has declared for Gen. Scott. Mr. Durkee, his colleague, has also cut all connection with the Pierce Democracy. They can, and will, since Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance give to that candidate the five votes of Wisconsin. Ohio, too, must, it is now admitted by good judges, be transferred from the Pierce to the Scott Column.—The Whigs of the Western reserve are unanimous for the Whig candidate, as against the Democratic Platform, and they have determined to run no independent candidate. It is true that Gov. Wood, last fall, had a majority of ten thousand votes over both the Whig and Free Soil tickets; but the astounding fact has come to light that Gov. Wood himself is disaffected, or at the best indifferent.

A heavy storm of rain passed over Baltimore on Tuesday, of last week, causing such a rise of water in Harford Run, that the cellars of five hundred houses were filled with water, and the first floors of three hundred of them covered. Some furniture was carried away, and several houses destroyed. The stream had lately been tunneled, and not room enough left to take in the water, which caused the overflow. Loss to the city about \$30,000—to individuals \$50,000.

**Grand Scott Rally at Niagara.**

We learn from a circular letter, received from the committee of correspondence appointed by the citizens of Buffalo, New York, at a meeting held there on the 3d instant, that arrangements are being made for a grand gathering at Niagara Falls, on the 27th of this month, of that portion of the people inhabiting the Northern frontiers of the United States, who are favorable to the election of WINFIELD SCOTT to the Presidency. This movement is a highly appropriate one, and will doubtless meet with earnest sympathy and co-operation from all the friends and admirers of the old "Hero of Lundy's Lane" throughout the wide section of the Union embraced in the call. The assemblage will convene and organize near the battle field of Niagara—a spot made memorable by one of the most gallantly fought fights and brilliant victories recorded in the annals of American arms. A vast multitude, we are sure, will flock there on the occasion, and the gathering will be one which will afford a conspicuous manifestation of the strong hold which the noble old patriot and hero has upon the warm, grateful affections of the people.

Mr. King, in accepting the nomination of the Democratic Convention says: "I am not conscious that I have ever swerved from those great principles which have been cherished and sustained by the Democratic party."

Mr. King ought to be getting old enough now, to have a vivid recollection of the incidents of his early years. If the record does not lie, he voted for the incorporation of the United States Bank, over which N. Biddle long presided. But may be, he did not consider that a swerving from Democratic principles.

**Gen. Scott's Epaulets and Plume.**

The N. O. Bulletin related the following: At the Baton Rouge Locofoco Mass Meeting, one of the orators, who has been spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for Governor, in several influential quarters, commenced a criticism upon General Scott, and finally descended to an examination of his habits, bearing and tastes. He represented the heroic old General as a man of great vanity, who was remarkably proud in personal appearance, and who was never satisfied, either on parade ground, or on the battle field, unless the golden epaulets glittered on his shoulders, and a towering plume waved from his chapeau. "But I must say, fellow-citizens, (said the speaker evidently ashamed of himself,) that those epaulets and that plume were always found glittering and waving where the battle raged fiercest, where the bullets rained thickest, and where the carnage was deadliest, directing the American arms on to glorious victory!" The loudest applause of the day followed the utterance of these truthful words.

At the capture of fort George, in 1813, Scott was the first to enter and hoist the American colors on the ramparts which caused a brother officer to say to him, "confound your long legs, Scott you have got in before me!" But those 'long legs' always made way towards, never from, the enemy.

The Locofoco papers have unearthed a long and angry letter written by Gen. Jackson to Gen. Scott, in the year 1817. This letter is by no means creditable to Jackson's temper or reputation, and no true friend of that celebrated man would at this late day give it publicity. Gen. Jackson, subsequently, became ashamed of it; and while he was President honored Gen. Scott with the most decided marks of esteem and confidence. He entrusted to Gen. Scott the delicate duty of quelling the threatened insurrection in South Carolina, in 1832, leaving him with instructions, and confiding the whole matter to his discretion and prudence. If Gen. Jackson had not become convinced that Gen. Scott was a very different man from what he thought him 15 years previously when he penned his vituperative letter challenging him to fight a duel, he never would have entrusted Gen. Scott with the highly responsible duty of holding the fiery spirit of South Carolina Nullification in check.

To the eternal honor of Gen. Scott he had the courage to decline Gen. Jackson's challenge. No other eminent American soldier, except the immortal Washington, ever refused an invitation to personal combat with an antagonist of equal rank; and we insist upon it, that Scott should be heartily applauded by well-disposed men of all classes and parties for his moral firmness in thus manfully refusing to be governed by the requirements of the mis-called "code of honor." How many valuable lives would have been spared to the country, if all our eminent men had religiously abstained, like Generals Washington and Scott, from settling their differences by the bloody arbitrament of the duel. Whatever fault Gen. Scott's opponents may be pleased to find in his life and conduct, this incident at least in his public career should plead trumpet-tongued to his honor, and be hailed with universal approval and commendation.—Sissee Register.

**Gen. Scott and Gen. Jackson.**

One of the partisan newspapers, true to those low instincts which, during a Presidential campaign, always set so many profligate pens at work in calumniating the candidates, tells the public that Gen. Scott is a coward, because he refused a challenge from Gen. Jackson some time during the war of 1812. We do not recollect the facts in this case, if any such occurred, and do not regard them as worthy of notice for the purpose of vindicating General Scott from the charge of cowardice! Nor do we offer a single word in condemnation of duelling as the foundation of Gen. Scott's defense; for those who now condemn him for this imputed refusal, would have been equally averse upon his acceptance. Material for partisan slander is all that they seek. But while disdaining to discuss the question whether duelling be right or wrong generally, we will offer a few words upon duelling in especial connection with Gen. Scott, and upon the proof of cowardice which is furnished by this imputed refusal. Gen. Scott had entered the army from choice, and fought his way in numerous bloody battles, to the commission and command of a Brigadier-General long before the war of 1812 was ended. And not till after Wilkinson and Hull and Hampton and Dearborn, and other "old fogies" which the Revolution had left, had been cleared off from the army, and their places in command supplied by Brown, Scott, Gaines, Riley, and other sprigs of "Young America," did said army begin to meet with any success.—And after it did begin, it went forth like him who sat on his white horse with a bow in his hand, "conquering and to conquer." And Col. Scott and Gen. Scott "the hero of Lundy's Land," and of many other lanes where British bullets and bayonets were no joke, had a very considerable share in the very hard fighting that achieved all this "conquering." We wonder if anybody in the army in those days ever dreamed of cowardice in Captain Scott or Colonel Scott or General Scott? Guess not! Even the "original Scott men" of the present day, who have stuck to him most constantly and faithfully from the beginning of his career—not *not career—nomination* we mean—could not be more enthusiastic in praise of his gallantry, then were all men, of whatever party, in those fighting days.—The "Federalists" who opposed the war, were unanimous in praising the chivalrous gallantry of this then young Colonel and General; while the "Republicans," who made & sustained said war, regarded him as a real fire-eater. Gen. Scott a coward? The assertion would not have been quite safe in 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815, when something harder than words was a very frequent penalty for slandering American officers, military or naval. And if Gen. Scott were a coward in the war of 1812, he must have outgrown the infirmity afterwards, for he certainly did not run away in Florida, and gave himself numerous opportunities for smelling powder in Mexico. And Gen. Scott did not dare to look Gen. Jackson in the eye! He looked the batteries of Vera Cruz, and Conteros and Churubusco and Cerro Gordo and Molina del Rey, and sundry other places, not only in the eye, but in the mouth; and as "fuss and feather" make him a conspicuous mark, he must have looked at some risk. "A coward! Pshaw!!!" The poor things who make this charge at this time of day, are merely talking of themselves.

A good story is told, in history, of Marshal Turenne. In 1774 he marched into that part of Western Germany then called the Palatinate, the dominions of the Duke of Lorraine, Elector-Palatine, and by command of his king, that bigotted debauched and thoroughly selfish tyrant, Louis XVI, committed horrible devastation. The Elector-Palatine, beholding from his Castle of Mannheim, two cities and twenty-five villages in flames, was exasperated into sending a challenge to Turenne. The French General replied that, he never fought at the head of less than 20,000 men. A similar story is told of Cromwell, and of the Duke of Vendome, and of Marshal Villars, and of Prince Eugene, and of the Duke of Marlborough, and we know not what other great commanders. But such an answer to such an invitation would have been just the thing for either of them, and would be quite as good for our Marshall Turenne. Was Gen. Jackson a fool for sending him a challenge? As great a fool as Gen. Scott would have been for accepting it; for as courage is the only quality which the world regards as tested by a duel, each of those heroes of many a well-fought field would have been a fool to seek such proof. Would anybody have called "Old Hickory" a coward for challenging "Old Fuss and Feathers?" Bah!

But a general officer in command owes something to his country. Therefore while bound to face the bullets of the enemy, he deserts his post of duty by venturing his life in a private quarrel. In sending a challenge, Gen. Jackson disregarded this important consideration. In refusing the challenge, Gen. Scott observed it. Which did the best?—Phil. Ledger.

**Who is Pierce?—Exchange.**

He was Brigadier in the Mexican war, and 'fou' at—and at—and at—we don't know where; but he killed Cass, and Douglass, and Buchanan and Marey, and a dozen or so other 'fogies.'

**Plain Talk for a Loco.**

There is no mistake that the extraordinary appropriations of the people's money since Wm. Bigler has become Governor of this State, is awaking even some of the Locofocos to the danger of an overwhelming debt which is threatening us. The last Berks County Press, an organ of that party in Old Berks, 'speaks out in meeting' after this fashion:

**Another Step to the Rear.**

The appropriation bill of the last session of our State Legislature is one of the most voluminous documents of its kind, on record. It is beyond all precedent, the most extraordinary which has ever been conjured up as to the amount of its appropriations, not only as to the ordinary expenses of the government, but as to almost everything else within its capacious grasp. Instead of being a bill providing for the expenses of the Government, it ought to have had a true title—one expressive of its meaning, and one which would indicate its objects. As we said in our last, it votes away, out of the treasury, the enormous sum of five millions, one hundred and ninety two thousand, four hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents: being an amount far beyond the means of the treasury, and which must necessarily increase our already enormous debt. The title of the bill is a falsehood, because it does not express its true object, and should have read:—

"An Act to increase the State debt to please the State, and feed the hungry beggars and plunderers who infest the public canals and railroads, and to continue the circulation of poisonous and unconstitutional shillings." Emptying the treasury would not satisfy the extravagance of the ruling power, but the cancellation of the relief notes must be stopped, in order not to interfere with the immense projects and charities contained in the bill, so that we have in the year before us, the doors of the treasury opened to the flow of millions of dollars in channels hitherto unknown, lavished upon State officials in the most reckless manner, and old exploded claims paid probably ten times over, and new ones received to swell the enormous aggregate contained in the bill. Is this honest or Democratic? We say not! the people say not! and their voice will be heard in a tone of condemnation which will shake the seats of these official cormorants to atoms. Five millions of money, the principal part taken from the pockets of the people, for a State like Pennsylvania, with no revenue from importations or any other source but direct taxation, is astounding, and shows an utter disregard of the people, already suffering from a heavy load of taxation, which none but the most reckless, insane and corrupt would dare to inflict.

The Harrisburg Democratic Union, commences a lugubrious article on "The Nomination," with the following touching simile:

"As Abraham offered up Isaac on the altar a sacrifice, so do we offer up the long cherished and venerated statesman of Pennsylvania, the Hon. James Buchanan, to unite and harmonize, and conciliate the great Democratic party of the country." If it is permissible to apply scriptural illustrations to so profane a subject, we would suggest that the figure should have been carried out a little further, in this way: As the hand of Abraham was stayed when he would have sacrificed his son, and a ram was furnished and offered up instead, even so when his friends would have offered up Buchanan to be sacrificed for his country's good, their hands were stayed, and Pierce was furnished to be sacrificed in his stead at the coming election.—Susquehanna Register.

The Loco Foco papers and politicians have all at once become zealous advocates of DUELLING. In 1844, to be sure, when the lamented Henry Clay ran for the Presidency, they professed a holy horror for DUELLING, and paraded caricatures of Mr. CLAY on their banners, representing him with bloody hands, and dangling pistols in his pockets, but now, a times have changed! They now say that Gen. Scott ought to have fought with Gen. Jackson, and insinuates that not to fight duels betokens a COWARD! Here is PROGRESSIVE democracy for you!

**The Cholera.**

The Baltimore American, says.—This dreaded disease prevails at different localities in the West and Southwest, though it has not yet assumed an epidemic form. At Hodgkinsville and Knoxville, Kentucky, it has prevailed considerably, and been attended with great fatality. At Millersburg and Fairfield, in the same State, a number of deaths had occurred, and the panic created was such that the inhabitants were deserting their homes. At other points in the State the disease had also made its appearance, but was abating at the last accounts. Springfield, Illinois, and along the line of the Wabash Canal, in Illinois, the disease had also manifested itself. The New Orleans Picayune denies the report that the cholera was prevailing as an epidemic in that city, and says that there were only eighteen deaths by that disease in the Charity Hospital during the preceding week. On the other hand, the Picayune says the rumors from the country represent the plantations to be visited by the Cholera, slaves swept off, &c.

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.