



Jeffersonian Republican

Thursday, September 9, 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, Samuel A. Purviance, James Pollock, REPRESENTATIVE.

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

State Election October 12. Presidential " November 2.

The September Term of Court, of this County, commences on Monday the 27th inst.

To Merchants.

The attention of the Mercantile community is directed to the advertisement of Alfred Lagrave, which we insert in another column.

Escaped.—Samuel C. Green, who was committed to jail in this place—on a charge of passing counterfeit bills on the Leicester Bank of Massachusetts—on the 11th of July, 1852, made his escape on Tuesday last.

Sheriff Durling offers a reward of \$25 for his arrest and delivery at the jail in this place.

Candidate for Representative.

The Locofocos of this Representative District—Monroe and Pike—held their Delegate Meeting at the house of Melchior Dupue, on Saturday last and nominated Henry S. Mott, of Milford, as their candidate for Representative.

The September number of the Massachusetts Teacher is an excellent one.—The article on school examinations should be read by every parent and teacher. It shows up the too prevalent practice of leading the pupil over a certain course merely to appear well in examination, when in fact he understands nothing about it. This is what gives so much eclat to so many of our so called examinations.—But get the magazine and read for yourselves.

Fardorougha the Miser.

We have received a copy of this novel from the publishers, E. Littell & Co. Boston. Persons wishing to read a good novel and one of thrilling interest, will do well to purchase this. The scene is laid in Ireland, and the characters of the Miser, of the noble hearted Connor, of the villian Flannagan, and of the loving, trusting Una, are well drawn. The tale has been published in "Littell's Living Age," which alone is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

George Watterson, Esq., Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, has issued a notice requesting the judges or commissioners of election, the postmasters of the respective localities where the elections are held, or any other patriotic and public spirited citizens throughout the Union, to undertake the duty of having boxes fixed up at the polls at the ensuing Presidential election, with the label "Contributions to the Washington National Monument," &c., and collecting and transmitting the amounts so deposited to the treasurer of the society, J. B. H. Smith, Esq., in Washington city. The Society offers to pay all expenses incurred.

Tall Game.—We learn from the Elk County Advocate that two hunters of that county recently started a drove of Elk. In less than five minutes seven of these "antlered monarchs of the forest" were brought down—the remainder escaped.

Counterfeit five dollar bills, of the City Bank, Hartford, Ct., have just been put in circulation.

Texas contains a population of 300,000 souls, having 30,000 persons over twenty years of age who can neither read nor write.

There were 54 deaths at Sandusky, Ohio, during the week ending the 13th ult., 36 died of cholera.

Whig Mass Meetings.

At a meeting of the WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held at the American Hotel in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, August 17, after the transaction of other important business:

It was resolved, That the standing committee of each county throughout the State, be requested to appoint a committee of five in every election district of its respective county, whose duty it shall be to correspond with this body, imparting and receiving in return, information of the condition, prospects and necessities of the great Whig party at home and abroad—to distribute such documents as may be furnished them, among their friends and neighbors, for the propagation of truth, and the removal of error—to rally their fellow Whigs to attend all convenient assemblies and mass meetings of the party—and finally rally them with a determined and mighty effort on the 12th of October and the 2nd of November, around the CONQUERING BANNER OF WINFIELD SCOTT.

Resolved, That the Chairman of each County Committee be desired to forward us immediately a list of the names of persons appointed in pursuance of the above resolution.

And further resolved, That it is expedient and proper that the friends of General Scott without distinction of party, should assemble in Mass Convention at the times and places below mentioned:

- At Pittsburg, on Friday, September 10th. New Berlin, on Tuesday, Sept. 14th. Lancaster, on Thursday, Sept. 16th. Hollidaysburg, on Friday, Sept. 17th. Erie, on Thursday, Sept. 23d. Pottsville, on Saturday, Sept. 25th. West Chester, on Saturday, Oct. 2d. Germantown, on Monday, Oct. 4th. Chambersburg, on Thursday, Oct. 7th. Resolved, That the service of Gen. Leslie Coombs, T. F. Marshall, of Kentucky, Judge Johnston, Messrs. Campbell, Anderson, and Galloway of Ohio, Stanley, of North Carolina, Gov. Johnston, Judge Conrad, Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, Gen. Wm. H. Irwin, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Andrew G. Curtin, M. McMichael, and other eminent speakers be engaged for the occasions.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the Whig papers of Pennsylvania. DAVID TAGGART, Chairman. C. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

Prospects of General Scott.

The following extract from a letter, from a distinguished citizen of Florida to his friend in Baltimore, gives some interesting information relative to the prospects of the Whigs in the coming Presidential election:

"With regard to General Scott, I feel all your enthusiasm, and shall do all in my power to promote his election. I spent three weeks at Saratoga most delightfully, mingling with a promiscuous crowd of intelligent gentlemen from almost every part of our vast country. I made many interesting acquaintances among them and advocated the election of our gallant chieftain whenever an opportunity presented itself of doing so. I found his friends ardent and confident. And from their respective States or from most of them, as well as from others, they claimed for him New England, (with the exception of New Hampshire,) New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. If their calculations are right, or nearly right, we can give him enough in the South to make his election most triumphant."

JAMES A. BRIGGS, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, an able and indefatigable stump speaker, who supported Van Buren in 1848, has published a long letter, giving his reasons for supporting Scott and Graham.

Another Republic.—The last news from Australia, received by way of England, apprises us of the important fact that the people of Australia had taken the preliminary steps to declare their independence of Great Britain, and to set up a Republican form of Government for themselves. Should England, as is most probable, resist the attempt, and the Australians persist in their determination, we may shortly expect stirring events in that far off island.

Gen. Cass on Scott.

The following is an extract from Gen. Cass' reported speech at New York this week:

"I desire to repeat here what I have said elsewhere; that if, in this vast assembly, there is one man who came here expecting me to abuse either party or candidate, he is sure to go away disappointed. We have honorable contests enough with the Whig party, without resorting to abuse. If three score years and ten, which I have almost attained, brings with it many evils, it brings with it, also, a right to give my opinion, and I will give it.—And that is, that I trust no Democrat, during the whole of this campaign, will resort to this unworthy mode of warfare. We are all brethren of the same great family, and the Whigs are just as much interested in the prosperity of the country as you are. We are both on board of the same ship, and must sink or swim together.—The Whigs have their own articles of political faith, and so have we. They believe they are right, and we believe they are wrong. But allow me to say, my friends, that there is a terrible propensity to political abuse, in the warm campaigns of this country; and a spectator of the old world, on looking around at the contending parties, and reading the party journals, would actually think that no man is fit to be a candidate for the Presidency—unless he is the greatest rascal to be found in the country. Well, I have no part or lot in any such compact. I know Gen. Scott, and I know that he is an honorable man, and that has fought the battles of his country, and I have not a word to say against him.

The New Postage Law.

The new postage law, adopted by Congress, goes into operation on the 30th inst. The substantial provisions are as follows:

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly, or yearly in advance.

Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and a half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the state of publication.

Newspapers, papers and pamphlets of not more than 16 pages, 8vo., packages of not less than eight ounces to one address, to be charged half a cent an ounce, though calculated by separate pieces, the postage may amount to more.

Postage on all transient matter to be prepaid, or charged double.

Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce, under three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent, to be added where not prepaid.

Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication.

Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payments of moneys thereof, may be inclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bill or receipt mentioned.

Worth Considering.

1. It is a fact that our country is at peace, unscourged by pestilence, in the enjoyment of generous harvests, and every natural element of prosperity.

2. It is a fact that we have mines of iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, and other useful metals, as also Coal, equal in extent, variety and richness to any in the world.

3. It is a fact that we do produce Food of almost every kind, with Cotton and Wool, and might produce Flax, Hemp and Silk, to an unlimited extent, and with as little labor as any other Nation.

4. It is a fact that we have thousands of men, women and children able and willing to labor, looking anxiously for employment, and yet wandering from day to day in idleness and destitution; and

5. It is a fact that we are, and for years have been, running more deeply in debt to Europe for Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silk, Wool, Flax, Hemp and the Rails, Cloths, Implements, and various articles of use or luxury therefrom fabricated.

Fellow Countrymen! can you say this is right? Ought we to be running in debt by Millions per annum for the products of European Labor, while the American Labor that would gladly be employed in fabricating those same products stand idle in our market-places and vainly plead for opportunity to earn the bread of honest toil? Can it be good policy which thus plunges us deeper and deeper in debt for products which our own people would gladly make if they had but the chance?—What do you say of the owner and cultivator of fifty acres who hires strangers to feed his stock while his boys frolic at the tavern? Whether in private life tends the policy that this country is now so recklessly pursuing?

Fellow Countrymen! we advocate such a change in our National Policy as will set our own people, now unwillingly idle, to producing the Iron, Cloth, Silk, &c., for which we are now running in debt to Europe and covering our whole land with foreign mortgages in the shape of Railroad Bonds, State or Company stocks, &c. &c. Will you not, regardless of party names, help us to procure this change?—N. York Tribune.

NOT NERVE ENOUGH!—Of Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, who has been nominated in place of Searight, by the Locos, for Canal Commissioner, the Lancaster Union says:

He is a pliant tool of Mr. Buchanan, and was President of the 4th of March Convention, where he exhibited the most arbitrary disregard of the rights of the minority. He was in the Legislature during Governor Porter's administration, and is the man who declared, when his party were about forcing the Banks into an immediate resumption of specie payments, that they were wrong, but that he would vote with them, as he "HAD NOT NERVE ENOUGH" to vote for the right if that led him against his party. This incident gave the public and index to his character. No man who is afraid to do right under all circumstances, is fit to be in the Canal Board. It has been by trusting such men as William Hopkins with office that Pennsylvania has involved herself in almost inextricable pecuniary difficulties. Will the people continue this system, or will they place not only competent but fearless men in stations requiring the sternest integrity?

Savage Warfare.

The British have two wars upon their hands at this time. One is Caffraria, in which the English have thus far, at an immense cost, achieved nothing. The other is in Burmah, which is likely to cost more lives than any other struggle in which Victoria's subjects have been engaged for many years. The contest is marked with sanguinary ferocity on the part of the native troops, which could only be induced by revengeful feelings, rendered intense by a long course of insult, injury and oppression. The Government of Rangoon has offered fifty rupees for the head of every British white soldier, and thirty for every black one. The consequence is, that as soon as any of the British troops fall, the Burmese rush up with hatchets to cut off the required heads and sometimes, in consequence of the competition for the reward, severely injure each other, and sometimes again they catch it awfully from the British.

This savage mode of warfare is much to be deplored. The soldiers are compelled to suffer for the transgressions of their superiors. A campaign conducted on such principles, unless the invaders are strongly reinforced, must, in time, result in their extermination.

More Counterfeiters Arrested.

On Saturday last Capt. JACOB BENNETT and officers BUNTING and MIKLE, of the Mayor's police, of Philadelphia, made another haul among the Counterfeiters. They first arrested Abraham W. HAUSE, of Limestone, and JAMES BRASS, of Muncy, who had come to this borough on business; and subsequently, with the assistance of some of our citizens, re-arrested Dr. GILTNER, who had been released on giving \$3000 bail, and LOUIS HAUSE, a son of A. W. Hause, of the same tsp., in this county. A. W. Hause and James Brass had a hearing before Judge Cooper, and were committed in default of \$5000 and \$3000 bail respectively. Two true bills have been found against A. W. Hause, as will be seen by the Court proceedings in another column, and his bail was fixed by the Court to \$7000. As neither he, nor his son, whose bail was fixed at \$5000, have as yet been able to procure sufficient security, they are still confined in our County jail. As to Dr. Giltner, who seems to have been the principal Banker, he plead guilty of having made \$2.00 Relief notes on the Harrisburg Bank, for which crime he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

On Wednesday last, a batch of \$10,000 counterfeit \$1.00 Relief notes on the Harrisburg Bank, together with the plate from which they were struck; and a partially finished plate of 5's on the New Haven Bank, were delivered over to Mayor Gilpin and his officers at the instance of Dr. Giltner. The Harrisburg 1's were most admirably executed, and well calculated to deceive. They were burnt in the presence of Mayor Gilpin and the counsel of both parties. The plate of the Harrisburg 2's, which was taken along from the press-room by those who escaped from the window, when the first arrest was made, has also been recovered by Capt. Bennett, who has been conducting this whole affair in a most admirable and efficient manner under the direction of Mayor Gilpin himself. There seems to be at last a fair prospect of the whole gang being completely broken up.

The engraver, by the name of Allen, who made all the plates, has also been arrested in Philadelphia, and is now in custody to await his trial.—Danville Democrat, 3d inst.

Emily Higgs, the young woman from Hatborough, charged with murdering her illegitimate child by administering poison, has been tried at Norristown, and acquitted. The trial lasted about a week, and was conducted with due deliberation and care; and the jury, made up their verdict of acquittal after about an hour's consultation. The existence of arsenic in the child's stomach was clearly proven; also the purchase of arsenic by the girl a short time before its death. But it was clearly proven that arsenic had been kept about the house by the old man, Adam Miller, with whom she lived, before his death.

We presume she will not be tried on the charge of administering poison to Miller; as we understand the testimony in that case is not near strong so as in the case of the death of the child.

A remarkable chambermaid! A notice of a recent steamboat explosion closes as follows: "The captain swam ashore so did the chambermaid. She was injured for \$16,000 and loaded with iron."

The majority against convening a convention to frame a new constitution for the State of Alabama, is something over 20,000.

A Fact that Tells to Tax-Payers.

We copy the following from the Pitts-town Ledger:

"The shipment of iron over the State works, will not be half as heavy this year as in 1843. Cause—the use of foreign iron. Poor policy for Pennsylvania.

Woodward's Hostility to Foreigners.

The locofoco press teems with abuse of Gen. Scott for having at one time written a letter in favor of Native Americanism, and for having subsequently changed his views and renounced the opinions therein expressed. And yet these same journals float at the head of their Pierce and King electoral ticket the name of GEORGE W. WOODWARD, who, in Reform Convention, moved to instruct a committee to report a clause to amend the Constitution so as to prevent any foreigners, who might arrive in this State after the 4th of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in the Commonwealth. He not only offered such resolution but he made a speech which may be found in the Debates of the Convention, and from which we make the following extracts:

Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the U. States, am now enjoying; but it is my honest impression, that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who choose to come and claim them. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the worst part of the population of those countries, that they are unacquainted with the value of those privileges, and that, therefore, they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring them indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injury to our liberties and our institutions; and I believe that if the time has not come, and will speedily, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or for some other body of this State, or of the United States to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow beating our American citizens at the polls.

Such were the opinions, freely and publicly expressed, by George W. Woodward in 1837, who now heads the Locofoco electoral ticket, holds the commission as Judge of the Supreme Court from Gov. Bigler, and has just been nominated as the candidate for that office. Does he still entertain those views? If not, why then not abuse him in the same style as they abuse Gen. Scott for changing his?

Our New Postmaster General.—Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard of Middletown, Conn. succeeds the Hon. Nathan K. Hall at the head of the General Post-office, and is a capital selection. He was a member of the XXIXth and XXXth Congresses, and very generally regarded as one of the most clear-headed, energetic business men in the House. He did not waste an hour of the four Sessions in talk, but his industry was a proverb, and his judgment was implicitly relied on. Mr. Hubbard's appointment is most satisfactory to the friends of Scott and Graham, and will prove acceptable to the country.—Tribune.

Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, has come out a Freesoil man, and hoisted the names of Hale and Julian at the head of her paper. If the women are going to mingle in the political contest we shall have a sleeping time of it.

Escaped.—Three persons dug out of the jail in Honesdale, one night last week, says the Honesdale Democrat, having received help from the out-side.

A Cool Fellow.

In El Dorado County, California, a fellow was arrested charged with stealing a horse and mule. He was tried by a jury chosen on the spot, and sentenced to be hung or shot as he might prefer. He chose the latter mod eof shuffling off his mortal coil. The California Union says:

During these proceeding the prisoner is represented as being the most unconcerned man present, talking with those around him, and looking upon the whole affair with the most entire indifference.—After supper he lay down and slept soundly until he was awaked by some of those about, late in the morning. Before being led out for execution, Hibbard made a confession, which I have not seen, acknowledging his guilt, and implicating others as belonging to the gang. He stated that their plan was to steal stock from the emigrants as they passed through the valley.

At the appointed hour he was led out, and after stating to the crowd that he belonged to a good family, and the first in it ever charged with crime, he was placed in a position; his hands tied; but he refused to have his eyes bandaged, and directed the six men detailed as executioners to stand so near as to make sure work of it. The men fired at the word—three guns loaded with balls, and three with blank cartridges—the three taking effect in the breast, producing death instantly. A physician present claimed the body for dissection, on the ground that he had bargained with the man for it before he was shot, but he only wanted the head, and if no one objected, he would take it off, which he proceeded to do with a large bowie knife—placed it in a bag, slung it on his horse, and marched off with it. A shallow grave was then dug, and the headless trunk tumbled into it. Comment on such transactions is unnecessary.

Phila. & Water Gap Railroad.

The Bucks County Intelligencer of Tuesday last, says that this improvement is likely to be accomplished at an early day. Philadelphia is aroused, and is determined to make an effort to secure the trade of Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York, by a railroad connecting with the lakes. Enough stock having been subscribed to procure a charter, the above named Company has been duly organized by the election of officers. Among the Managers are JOHN O. JAMES and JOHN ELY, both formerly of Bucks County, and their associates are likewise enterprising and active men. In order to proceed in the most judicious and prudent manner, they have engaged Wm. B. FOSTER, Esq., formerly a Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and an eminent practical Engineer, to explore and survey all the proposed routes, and locate the road upon the one that shall prove most eligible, as to shortness, easiness to grade, and economy of construction.

Three principal routes are proposed, and several others talked of. The first and the most western proposes to take the Norristown Railroad to its upper terminus, thence up the Schuylkill to the mouth of the Perkiomine, and by that stream and the Swamp Creek, and by the vicinity of Coopersburg, to Freemansburg, on the Lehigh. The survey of this route is about completed, a corps of engineers having been employed upon it some two weeks.

The middle route is to the Wissahicon, and thence up that stream to near the Springhouse, thence by the vicinity of Line Lexington and Hagersville, crossing the Tohicon creek above the old Bethlehem road, passing through a gap in the range of hills near Leithsville, and proceeding down the Saueon valley to Freemansburg.

The Eastern route proposes to reach the vicinity of the Springhouse by the same ground as the middle route, and then follow the route surveyed for the Norristown and New Hope road to the Neshaminy—crossing that stream, proceed to the North Barchy valley, and up that stream to the Hartyakim creek, and so on north by the way of Loux's Corner west of Plumsteadville, and reach the Tohicon about ISAAC FRETZ'S mill, in Tinicum; thence up the Tohicon to Haycock Run, and up that stream to near its source, and by way of the Springfield Valley and Saueon Valley to Freemansburg.

The President of the Company, Mr. WATERMAN, the Engineer, and several other gentlemen who take an interest in the matter, last week reconnoitred the latter two routes, preparatory to a minute survey. From what we learn of their discoveries, we presume it is not at all probable that we shall have the road laid in the immediate vicinity of Doylestown, but it will probably come within a few miles of us, so as to be reached by a short branch. Its location will be controlled entirely by the monied interests of Philadelphia, which furnish the capital; and their object is to reach the Lehigh by the shortest and best route, avoiding as far as practicable any near approach to the Delaware river. The engineers will proceed immediately to survey all the routes that are worth surveying and any information that citizens along the routes can give them as to favorable ground should be freely imparted. The work is so highly important to interests not only at the ends of the route, but everywhere throughout its whole length, that it should be completed at as early a day as possible, and in the best manner practicable.

Political Incredulity.—Gen. Jackson said to a candidate for office, "They will probably charge you with stealing, but never mind that." After that election the same man waited upon old Hickory again. "Well," said he, "did they not charge you with stealing?" "Yes, General, and they proved it too; but the Democracy in my district don't believe in the Whig evidence, and I was elected in spite of it."

Vast numbers of grasshoppers are said to have arrived recently from Canada at Sackett's Harbor across the St. Lawrence. The water was covered with them for a considerable distance. They must have travelled, with the aid of the wind, over three miles.

Mrs. Sinclair (late Forrest) is reported to be about to marry an early lover, an English soldier of fortune, attached to one of her Majesty's regiments now in Scotland.

The Steamboat Franklin, on Monday a week, a few miles below St. Louis, burst a boiler, killing fifteen, and badly scalding about forty persons.

Thos. Baring, of Baring, Brothers & Co., has been appointed by England a Special British Envoy to settle the fishery question with the United States.

Five stalks of corn, from the farm of General Thos. Gatch, near Milford, Ohio, measured 18 feet 4 inches from the bottom to the tassel, and 10 feet 5 inches from the ear to the root.

Another Disaster.

The Steamboat Reinder, on her way from New York to Albany, on Saturday, burst her boiler, instantly killing seven persons, and severely scalding many others, thirty-two of whom have since died.

It is ascertained that after paying the appropriation in the deficiency bill, there still remains in the United States Treasury to this date \$26,500,000.