

read parts of that letter at the time, and we remember distinctly that it contained what the Judge stated to be his views on another subject of inquiry, which he not those now held by his party, or which he would now any more have courage to avow as his own, than he would to admit that he was opposed in 1837 to Foreigners having the right of suffrage. It may be true that he answered the inquiry, in regard to his views on the subject of naturalization, as he stated did; but we do not believe a word of what we may add further, we believe at if the letter is brought to the light of day, it will show that he did not answer as he represents. We say this because the Native members were strongly inclined to support him after the receipt of his letter, and we have always understood, that the letter, or a certified copy of it, was used against him in the United States Senate when his nomination for the Supreme Court of the United States was before that body, and that his rejection for that office was mainly owing to heterodox sentiments therein expressed by him.

Such are the evidences that Judge Woodward is hostile to foreigners. Can any one doubt it after reading the facts adduced to sustain it, backed up by the expression of his views in his letters of September 6, 1851. We think not, no matter what he may now write or say to the contrary.



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, September 30, 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. Purviance.
- REPRESENTATIVE.
1. William F. Hughes, 12. No. Middlesexworth.
2. James Traquair, 13. James H. Campbell.
3. John W. Stokes, 14. James D. Paxton.
4. John F. Verree, 15. James K. Davidson.
5. Spencer McFrazier, 16. John Williamson.
6. James W. Fuller, 17. John Williamson.
7. James Peapose, 18. Ralph Drake.
8. John Stauffer, 19. John Linton.
9. Jacob Marshall, 20. Archibald Robertson.
10. Charles P. Waller, 21. Thomas J. Bigham.
11. David Allen, 22. Lewis L. Lord.
13. M. C. Mercer, 23. Christian Meyers.
24. Dorman Phelps.

State Election October 12.
Presidential " November 19.

There will be a Whig Caucus at the public house of JOHN H. MELICK, in Stroudsburg, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of nominating some suitable person for Member of Assembly, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

MANY WHIGS.

We refer our readers to an excellent article from the Daily News, of Philadelphia, headed "George W. Woodward." We hope that every Irishman and German will read it, and also the sons of Irishmen and Germans. Do not be deterred by its length, it is clearly arranged, plainly written and easily understood.

The Locofoco Congressional Conference of this District, met at the public house of S. J. Hollinshead, in this place, on Tuesday last, and nominated Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, as their candidate for Congress.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Wm. S. Wintemute, in another column. He has for sale 300,000 brick of the very best quality.

A new Post Office has been established in Ross township, in this county, called "Rossland." Simon Stocker is the Postmaster.

The card of Mr. J. Lantz, Daguerreotype, will be found in another column of to-day's Republican. Mr. L. has taken a number of likenesses, of persons in this place, which have been pronounced by those competent to judge a No. 1.

We are requested to state that the next session of the Stroudsburg Academy will commence Monday, October 28th, instead November 1st, as before announced. The number of girls and boys will be limited to 25 and every attention will be paid them. MR. VAIL has had a large school this summer, and we know that his pupils have improved. Parents are requested to send at the beginning of the session as all classes are then formed.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad will be completed to Milford this year, and to Easton by the middle of May next.

Daguerreotype Likenesses.

Mr. J. K. Thompson has taken rooms at the Court House, in this place, for the purpose of taking daguerreotype likenesses. Those wishing likenesses of themselves or friends, will call on Mr. T. at the Court House, who will be happy to attend to all requests of this nature. He is an able and skillful artist.

THE MUSICAL WORLD & TIMES, for Saturday, Sept. 25th, contains an unusual variety of useful and interesting matter; among which are No. 4 of the Editors' "Musical Studies for the Million;" a letter from Barnum in relation to the money he and Jenny Lind made; an interesting account of Church Music in Holland, by Lowell Mason; a letter from Paris about Madame Sontag's astonishing feats of vocalism, with specimens of some of the chromatic impossibilities that she surmounts; four pages of choice Noels and Instrumental Music; Musical Reviews and Musical News and an excellent selection of very readable miscellaneous articles. The Musical World & Times is published every Saturday, at 257 Broadway, New York, for \$3 a year in advance;—two copies \$5; five copies \$10. The Music it yearly gives would alone cost \$25, if purchased at the stores; and its Musical Instructions, Criticisms and General Miscellany are exceedingly valuable. To give additional spice and variety to their journal the publishers have secured the exclusive services of the celebrated anonymous writer so widely known as FANNY FERN, whose very readable articles have created such a stir in literary circles, and have been copied far and wide. Fanny is to have an article in the next number of the Musical World & Times, which will doubtless be something very superior; and as a new volume has just commenced, now is the time to subscribe. Can't some of our musical folks get up a few clubs for The Musical World & Times? Try. Address Dyer & Willis, 257 Broadway, New York.

The Scott Men are Coming.

We have the names of a number of good Democrats in this vicinity, says the Montrose Register, who declare their determination to go for Scott. They have no desire to have their names paraded in public, but say that as sure as they live till November, their votes shall be cast for the old hero.

There is a good story told of certain active Locofocos in this county, who have lately been to some trouble and expense to get their Irish neighbors naturalized, supposing, of course, that they were securing so many additional votes for Pierce; but, alas for the calculations of politicians! those same Irishmen are now the foremost to burrah for Scott!

Mr. King and the U. S. Bank.

The opposition still harp about the defunct U. S. Bank, and weekly stir up its ghost to frighten their succeeding friends back into the ranks. Hear how the Augusta, (Ga.) Sentinel couples Mr. King with the measure,—a paper published in his native State, and which knows all about him:

"Closely allied to this is their support of Wm. R. King, for Vice President, one of the few men now living who voted for a United States Bank; while at the same time they denounce it as one of the most ultra Federal measures. Mr. King voted with a large majority of the Republican party in Congress at that day, while nearly every Federalist voted against it. It was then a Republican measure; what has since wrought so wonderful a change as to make it now Federal?"

The Best Resolution.

The best resolution adopted by any meeting, at any place, by any party, since the campaign opened, is to be found among those passed at Williamsburg. It reads thus:

Resolved, THAT WE WILL GO TO WORK AND CONTINUE UNCEASINGLY to strive for the success of Whig men and Whig measures until the last vote is polled.

To work! and to work unceasingly! that's the magic power that ensures success in all undertakings; and this resolve universally adopted and acted on by the Whigs, would make our victory certain as sunrise, and easy as 'rolling off a log.'

Col. Benton, speaking of Franklin Pierce, says he "was not indicated by, and his nomination was a fraud upon the American people."

The foregoing is Hon. Thomas H. Benton's opinion of the democratic presidential nominee. If the intelligent of the whole party would but speak, as they think and believe, we have no doubt his opinion would be generally endorsed.

John Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, is preparing a balloon for a trip from St. Louis to Philadelphia or New York, for the purpose of testing the practicability of crossing the Atlantic in that kind of carriage.

Locofoco Corruption at Washington.—Shall it be Rebuked?

Both houses of Congress have elected Robert Armstrong editor of the Washington Union, public printer for Congress and the Executive Departments. Upon this we quote the following remarks from the North American's correspondent:

"Ever since the formation of the government, the printing of the Executive departments has been under the exclusive direction of the different members of the Administration for the time being. Taking the prices now allowed, the printing of these Departments alone, from the natural increase of business, would provide a large fortune for any man in three years; while the printing of Congress added thereto, would furnish a fortune annually. The Patent Office Report, which has yet to be ordered, will put \$50,000 clear profit, and more, into the pockets of the Democratic organ. Thus far, little public printing has been ordered; and the Committee may accept or reject what has been executed or is yet to be presented.—Of all the schemes and contrivances that have lately been carried through Congress, this is the most magnificent speculation and spoliation of the Treasury. The parties immediately interested could afford to give \$100,000 for the operation, and consider themselves very lucky individuals.—This is legislative "Galplunism" with a vengeance—a restoration of the old Van Buren regime, by which Blair and the kitchen cabinet fobbed their millions."

The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg Union (Loco) says on the same subject:

"Gen. Armstrong has been elected printer to both Houses, and his fortune is insured. Under the present bill he cannot fail to become rich, and if I must speak what I think, I say the Union deserves it at the hands of the Democratic party."

This is but a foretaste of the corruption which will be practiced if Pierce should be elected President—a corruption precisely similar to that practiced under Van Buren, which shocked the moral sense of the whole country and largely contributed to the reaction which in 1840 drove the plunders from power.

See what Congress has done. It has changed the practice and made the printer for Congress, the printer for the Executive Departments—a post which will give its occupant "a fortune annually!"—It has given him prices, at which out of one job he will clear at least \$50,000, and by which he will amass an immense amount of money at the public expense.—He will grow rich, not because by industry, economy and working at fair prices, he deserves to become rich; but it is because he is publisher of a Locofoco paper, that he has procured a "fat" contract—has been able to make a "magnificent speculation," and to fasten himself and his minions upon the public Treasury!

This is one step in the renewal of the worst corruption of the Van Buren period, one of the greatest abuses of which was the union of a public printer and partisan editor in the same person—the building up of a huge newspaper establishment with all its affinities towards the men who gave it patronage and plunder, and against the people to whose interests they were bound by no such golden ties. The movement recently made by Congress originated in a corrupt desire to support a party press out of the public funds. It is time the people should awake to the evil and ere it be too late check this tendency to corruption by keeping out of power the party which now boldly and bravely attempts it. The issue is an important one. Shall it be decided in favor of Pierce and his party who have done this act, or Scott and those who think with him and denounce this monstrous offence to public morality?

Post Office Envelopes.

The post-route bill passed by Congress contains a provision authorizing the Post office department to cause envelopes to be made, with suitable water marks on the paper, identifying them as official, and with a printed stamp, for single or double postage, with a suitable device. These envelopes are to be sold at all the post offices, at the price of the stamps now sold—with the very small addition of the actual cost of the envelopes. This will enable persons to deposit their letters, prepaid, in the post offices, at all hours, without trouble or inconvenience, and without the risk of having double postage charged on a letter, by reason of the stamp slipping off, by the time the letter gets into the office, if not before, as is too often the case now. It will also admit of safe transmission of letters by private hand, when preferred, without a violation of the post office laws, which after the 1st of October will be very stringent on the subject.

WHAT HIS OWN NEIGHBORS SAY ABOUT WILLIAM HOPKINS,

His dishonesty, corruption and disregard of an Official Oath.

We take from the "Washington Commonwealth" of September 22nd, the subjoined article in relation to William Hopkins. It proves that he is dishonest, corrupt and has no regard for an official oath, if he can promote his own private interests. Read it with care and look for more developments:

To the People of Pennsylvania.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

READ! READ!! READ!!! WILLIAM HOPKINS, the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is now stamping in the western part of this State, dealing out charges of FRAUD AND CORRUPTION against the great Whig Party. Let us see whether he, himself, is a fit person to throw this stone! The people shall have the benefit and advantage of STUBBORN FACTS, while he imposes upon them with naked assertions without proof.

This gentleman, in the Legislative session of 1839-'40, was speaker of the lower House. Previous to this time the United States had ceded to Pennsylvania that part of the CUMBERLAND ROAD lying within her limits. While Mr. Hopkins was in the chair a bill was passed for the management of the Road, from which we make the following extracts:

Sec. 4. That from and after the first Monday of November next, the repairs of that portion of the Cumberland Road which passes through Pennsylvania, shall be under the superintendence and direction of one commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of three years, unless sooner superseded, and shall receive for his services three dollars per day, for each and every day necessarily engaged in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 6. That the said commissioner shall, annually, render to the Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Fayette and Washington, an account of all the receipts and expenditures on the said road specifying the receipts and expenditures of each county, and said court shall appoint auditors to settle and adjust the amount so rendered by said commissioners, and the amount when so settled and adjusted by said auditors, shall be published in at least one newspaper in each of the counties of Fayette and Washington. See pamphlet laws 1839-'40, page 207.

In pursuance of the enactment of this law several citizens of this county became applicants for the office of Commissioner of the road; but Mr. Hopkins came home, either with the appointment IN HIS POCKET, or he received it from the Governor immediately after his arrival here. He was charged at the time with unfairness; and it was alleged that the office of Commissioner was created at his special instance and request and for his personal benefit and behoof. It has since been ABOLISHED! as was the Local Office while he was in it,—as partaking too much of a sinecure character.

By the sections of the act above quoted it was made the duty of the Commissioner to give an account of his stewardship at stated periods;

We have labored in vain to get hold of these first accounts, but hope to find them before our next issue. We have before us, however, one of the accounts of Mr. Hopkins, which we stumbled upon in a No. of the "Examiner" newspaper printed in 1848. From this we gather enough of facts to startle the honest voter! It is an account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Road from the first of January to the 7th of June 1848 inclusive,—making 159 DAYS, including every SABBATH DAY, for which WILLIAM HOPKINS, the present Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, has charged the people the sum of \$16,000! when the act of assembly LIMITED him to \$3,000 per day, for every day necessarily employed on the Road! Figures won't lie,—and let us examine them:

159 days at \$3,000 per day \$477,000.

But that won't make up enough;—let's try it again:

165 days at \$3,000 per day—\$495,000.

Still we are behind the mark;—we'll give it another trial:

172 days at \$3,000 per day—\$516,000!!!

That fits exactly. Now we have the STARTLING FACT that Mr. Hopkins has charged the people at the rate of \$3,000 per day for THIRTEEN DAYS more than can be counted from the first of January to the 7th of June inclusive, counting EVERY SUNDAY. But suppose we deduct the Sabbath days which occur within this period. Then the case will stand thus:

From 159 take 20, which leaves 139;

Then 139 days at \$3,000 makes \$417,000, showing that while Mr. Hopkins was entitled to receive only 417,000, according to his own account, he really kept \$516,000! that while he should have charged for but 139 days he really charged for 172!—being THIRTY-THREE working days more than can be computed within the period stated in his account.

Now we are really honest in this matter, and defy the "Examiner," the self-styled organ of the Democracy, to deny a word or figure of it! Why, what have we done? We have given Mr. H. the credit of unparalleled industry and attention to business by supposing that he was not sick a single day; that he was not at home with his family a single day, except on Sundays, that he did not devote a single day to the service of his party; or to his ordinary business, but that he had immersed himself heart & soul into the duties of his appointment.

We may have something to say hereafter about this account when it came before the Auditors,—one of whom, Hon. JOHN H. EWING,—refused to pass it, for reasons well known to himself and some of the rest of us.

Prentice on Pierce.

Prentice of the Louisville Journal, indulges in a merciless criticism of Gen. Pierce's military career. However harsh it may sound, it is certainly borne out by the official documents. His falls at Contreras and Churubusco, though very unlucky, might have been set down to bad horsemanship; but his sudden indisposition and retirement from the field, when ordered to move 'immediately under the guns of Chapultepec,' and his as sudden recovery next morning, when the fighting was over, certainly have a very ugly aspect.

But hear Prentice, and make every allowance possible for an uncharitable critic;

"The first attempt of General Pierce at fighting was in the preliminary movements for the battle of Contreras, that extraordinary achievement of General Persifer F. Smith. During the preliminaries, on August 19th, General Pierce's horse fell with him and hurt his leg.—That night, at 1 o'clock, the leading spirits of the American army were actively engaged in the arrangements for the battle of Contreras. Gen. Pierce was waited upon, but he pleaded that his leg would not permit him to take part in that brilliant deed of arms, which was destined to cover all engaged in it with glory.

It was well for the American army that Persifer F. Smith, Riley, Cadwalader, Shields, and such men were not incurably given to sudden attacks of sickness. They broke through all obstructions and gained a splendid victory. The battle was over very early in the morning, lasting about 20 or 30 minutes, and the defeat was so thorough that General Pierce may be pardoned for supposing that the Mexicans would not fight any more that day. Under this delusion, although he was too much indisposed before to command his brigade, as soon as the battle of Contreras was over, he reported himself ready for duty. But, unfortunately for him, the Mexicans were quite as enterprising as his convalescence. The battle of Churubusco loomed up very unexpectedly to him on the day of Contreras, and surprised him in the field on duty! Caught in this unlucky plight, he could not hang up his lame leg, as he had done a few hours before. Thus fairly in the toils, Gen. Pierce seemed unable to find a retreat, and in a fit of desperation, prepared to stand the brush if possible.

The batteries of the enemy looked formidable, one of twenty-two guns, especially, seemed to make an indelible impression on Gen. Pierce, and, instead of taking a part in the glorious action, he was taken with a fainting fit. He says: "I fell a few yards from the severest fire of the enemy. Before fainting, he seems to have measured the range of the fire with mathematical precision. He must have felt, while laying "a few yards from the fire of the enemy," as Falstaff did at Shrewsbury: "Though I could escape shot fire at Concord, I fear the shot here; here's no scoring but upon the pate. * * I am as hot as molten lead, and as heavy too. God keep lead out of me! I need no more weight than mine own bowels.—I have led my ragamuffins where THEY are peppered."

We can almost imagine we can see General Pierce, as we have seen Hackett, in Falstaff, after the fall of Hotspur, peeping cautiously over the field to see if the storm of strife was clearing up. When the battle was loud in its tumult, and terrible in its carnage, General Pierce must have felt that his sickness was lasting an age, and he must have longed for the moment when it would be safe to be in health again.

Whether General Pierce suffered any in the way of swooning on the 21st of August, the day after the battle of Churubusco, we cannot tell. On the 22nd he formed one of the board for arranging an armistice, and went through these labors, for three continuous days, without fainting once.

General Pierce enjoyed good health during the armistice. On the 12th of September he was again in the field. On that day his business was one of maneuvering merely; and as there was no fighting there was no fainting. General Pierce kept up all day. But, alas! there came an order to him to move his brigade, after dark, under the cover of a long range of buildings known as Molina del Rey, "which place," General Pierce says most expressively, "is immediately under the guns of Chapultepec." This was enough for Gen. Pierce, for notwithstanding he enjoyed fine health from the 20th of August, throughout the armistice, up to the 12th of September, and was well enough to maneuver his brigade all of the day of the last date, while there was no fighting, yet, when the brigade had to move after dark, under the guns of Chapultepec, the stomach of General Pierce came to a crisis, and he was suddenly taken ill again. He says, alluding to the order to move the brigade under the guns of Chapultepec, "previous to this moment, however, I was compelled to leave the field, in consequence of severe indisposition, which confined me to my bed during the 13th," &c.

It must be observed that General Pierce did not attempt to lead the brigade when he found it had to take position "under the guns of Chapultepec." When he was unexpectedly caught at Churubusco, on the 20th, he made a show of leading his brigade, but he had daylight then for

measuring the range of the "enemy's fire," and was able to faint "a few yards" from it. But this movement at Chapultepec was to be made after dark, and in the darkness he might make a mistake and get within the range of those "guns of Chapultepec," to which he so feelingly alludes. He determined, therefore, not to be confused with the darkness, as to the proper time and distance from the guns for his fit of sickness to come on.—Accordingly, he says, "previous to this" (the darkness) "I left the field in consequence of severe indisposition." He certainly had a "severe indisposition" to fight whenever there was anything of that kind to do. Give him an armistice to manage and he would work at it three days rejoicingly, but bring him within sight of a battery of twenty-two guns, as at Churubusco, and he fainted; or direct him to move, after dark, under the guns of Chapultepec, and, although he had been in good health for twenty-two days, "previous to the moment of darkness" a "severe indisposition" came on, and he left the field. And he took good care in this case to keep his bed all day on the 13th, the day of the storming of Chapultepec.—He was determined not to be "picked up" again, as he had been at Churubusco; he seemed resolved that this spell of sickness, got up so opportunely "previous to darkness" on the evening of the 12th, should outlast any possible chance of Mexican enterprise in the way of fighting.

During the 13th, the day of Chapultepec, General Pierce says he kept his bed, but he seems to have sat up all night, watching the members of the fight dying out. As soon as the last glimpse of a chance for any more fighting that day went out, General Pierce, with reckless energy, reports himself ready for duty at day-break on the morning of the 14th!

The battery at Churubusco, and the idea of facing the guns at Chapultepec had the effect on Gen. Pierce that the panther-pit had upon Quintus, in Titus Andronicus. He says:

"I am surprised with unceasing fear. A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints, My heart suspects more than my eye can see."

It may look very reverent in us, but we cannot think that General Pierce, at Churubusco, "lying a few yards from the severest fire of the enemy," and in his bed all day at Chapultepec, must have felt as Falstaff did while reflecting on his convenient fall, under the blows of Douglas, and his resurrection after the fight was over. We can almost hear General Pierce breathing the very words of his prototype:—"Blood! 'twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termergant Scott had paid me Scot and lot too. Counterfeit! I lie, I am no counterfeit. To die is to be a counterfeit of a man who hath not the life of a man; but to counterfeit dying, when a man thereby liveth, is to be no counterfeit, but the true and perfect image of life indeed."

We hand this matter over to the friends of Gen. Pierce to point out one error, if they can, in our quotations from General Pierce's official reports, or, failing to detect an error, to show whether we have omitted a solitary statement of Mexican events connected with General Pierce's military career in the field of battle. If his friends can do neither, let them close their mouths about his military deeds, lest they make themselves the laughing stock of Christendom. Men who can admire equally the Generalship of a Jackson and of a Franklin Pierce should not be trusted in the streets without a keeper.

Singular Phenomenon.

A correspondent of the Cumberland Telegraph, writing from Fetterman, Va., under date of Sept. 3, says:

"Our town was visited last night with a most singular natural phenomenon.—Nothing less than a flood of insects, somewhat similar in appearance to the miller fly. They appeared instantly, and instantly rooms wherever lights were burning, were filled with them, and such a putting down of widows and shutting of doors was never known in this region before. Some rushing to the streets with candles in hand, were literally compelled to drop them and vamoise as they would from a swarm of bees. One gentleman set his lamp in the street, and in about five minutes they were lying on the ground around it to the depth of 6 inches. Bonfires were built, and, as the blaze cast its light abroad, the scene was most singular; and in their passage to the flames, looked for all the world like snow flakes coming as thick as any show you ever saw—pouring a constant living stream into the fires.—Soon men and boys commenced shoveling them into the flames, which caused anything but pleasant sensation upon olfactory nerves. Upon observation it was discovered that wherever they lighted, they remained—depositing as one two eggs—and then a few moments afterwards expiring. Within ten minutes after it was first noticed that their numbers were decreasing, they ceased coming entirely.

The Miner's Journal states that from the present appearances of the political parties in Schuylkill county, the Whigs will sweep the county by an overwhelming majority.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst, in Trinity Church, Newark, by Rev. M. H. Henderson, Dr. V. M. Swazey, of Easton, Pa., and Bethia Lot, of Newton.

September 23d, by Rev. J. A. Watson, Mr. Michael Brown Postens, and Ann Maria Palmer, both of Stroudsburg.

On the 26th inst, by Daniel Jayne, Esq., Mr. Linford Williams and Miss Eunice Myers, both of Hamilton township.