

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—JEFFERSON.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1852.

VOL. 12

No 52.

Published by Theodore Schoch.
TERMS—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 25 cents per year, extra.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. The charge for one and three insertions the same.—A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid.

JOB PRINTING.
Having a general assortment of large, elegant, plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of
FANCY PRINTING,
Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Bank Receipts, Invitations, Legal and other Books, Pamphlets, &c. printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

Whig Song.
Tune.—Old Dan Tucker.
With Rough and Ready we gained the day,
We'll gain it now with Chippeway;
We'll make the Locofocos feel,
The power of brave Chippy's steel.

So clear the way with your vile party,
Clear the way with your vile party,
Clear the way with your vile party,
We'll go for Scott with will right hearty.

To Baltimore the Locos went,
To nominate a President,
Their timber being mighty scarce,
They nominated Franklin Pierce.

So clear the way &c.
O, such a time at that convention,
Such quarreling and such contention;
At length they thought it would not do,
So took a man entirely new.

But the Cass men say they went go Pierce,
He faints when'er the battle's fierce;
His votes too they have not forgot,
And so they all will go for Scott.

So clear the way &c.
The people do not want a King,
And say they'll not be ruled by him,
They'd rather far on free soil tread,
With good Scott soup and Graham bread.

So clear the way &c.
The Locos say we cannot boast,
Save in the deeds upon the coast;
But to his country Scott proved true,
And that is more than Frank did do.

Then clear the way &c.
From North to South, from East to West,
The people like Winfield the best;
His noble service they'll repay,
At the polls upon election day.

Then clear the way ye loco party,
Clear the way with your vile party,
Clear the way ye fainting party,
We'll put in Scott with will right hearty.

Stroudsburg, 1852.

The Public Works.

One of the surest evidences that corruption, base, high-handed, enormous corruption is practised on the public works is proved by the comparatively little money made by the State from this source.—And that much less is made than ought to be proved by many facts, among which is the following: the fact that on the 16th of last March, E. J. Dathil, Henry Graff, John Bingham, Jacob Dock, George W. Harris, Wm. E. Heck, Thomas S. Clarke, Jeremiah Butler, J. K. Moorhead, Israel Painter, J. B. Moorhead, and William B. Foster, Jr., offered to lease the Public Works for ten years, pay for the first year \$500,000, for the second year \$550,000, for the third \$600,000 and for each succeeding year one million of dollars, and to expend, in addition to the above payments, \$300,000 towards the improvement of the Columbia Road, to double the capacity of the locks on the Delaware Division, to pay eight per cent. per annum on the money appropriated to the completion of the Road to avoid the Inclined Planes on the Portage, and seven per cent. per annum on thirteen hundred thousand dollars appropriated to the completion of the North Branch Canal.

Observe that of these bidders, Painter and Foster were recently Canal Commissioners, Moorhead is an old Locofoco contractor, and Bingham and Dock are the men who are enjoying the monopoly on the Columbia Railroad. These men know what the public works can do. They offered to pay the State large sums of money for the use of the public works, also last year the State expended upon the public works more money than it received from them! Does this not prove that mismanagement exists and that Painter, Foster, Moorhead, Bingham and Dock know it? And will the people not seek to correct this mismanagement by dividing the Board politically—by electing Jacob Hoffman!

HON. JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, Whig Candidate for the Supreme Bench.

Joseph Buffington was born in the Borough of Westchester, Chester county, in the year 1804 or 5. When quite young his father removed from that county to the county of Allegheny, in the vicinity of Pittsburg, where he was engaged in farming till the subject of this sketch arrived at the age of about seventeen. He was put to a grammar school in Allegheny Town, (now city) under the care and instruction of the Rev. Joseph Stoekton, who bears, justly acquired, a high reputation as a classical teacher. In this institution he remained between two and three years, during which time he was instructed in the elements of the Latin and Greek languages and mathematics. When he had finished his course here, he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, then under the charge of the Rev. Drs. Bruce and Black, where he completed his education.

Shortly after that he removed to the borough of Butler, and entered as a student of law in the office of the late Genl. William Ayres, and at one ensuing term was admitted to the bar. In 1827 he removed to Armstrong county,—where he still resides—and commenced the practice. At that time the bar of Armstrong was unusually strong, both in resident and visiting counsel, including the names of some of the most distinguished lawyers in Western Pennsylvania. As usually happens to young men who are strangers and without friends or patronage, just entering upon the arduous and responsible duties of professional life, without experience and, of course, with a very limited knowledge of the great and complicated science of the law, he had to struggle with uncommon diligence, patience and energy to force his way into business amidst the array of experienced and talented counsel that surrounded the bar. He had, however, the quickening influence of ambition on the one hand, and very limited pecuniary means on the other, to urge him forward; and these incentives, aided by patient industry and a sincere desire to make himself master of his profession, carried him through the severe ordeal of a professional debut, and in a short time into the confidence of the public, and into a remuneratory and profitable practice.

In a short time, as his experience increased, he extended his practice into the counties of Jefferson and Indiana, and was occasionally called to other counties; and on the organization of Clarion county extended his regular practice to that place. During all this time he was a regular practitioner in the Supreme Court of the State, as the books of the Reports will abundantly testify, and occasionally in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

On the apportionment of members of Congress among the different counties of the State, consequent upon the census of 1840; the county of Armstrong fell into the 24 district, composed of the counties of Butler, Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield. This was a Democratic district, as shown by the returns of elections previous to that time, and by the returns of the general elections afterwards. The Whigs throughout the district, by a spontaneous and general movement, without the formality of a nomination, called upon Mr. Buffington as their candidate.—The Democratic party had nominated a popular and very worthy gentleman of Clearfield county, and the chances seemed extremely doubtful. But being thus called by the almost unanimous voice of his friends, he consented, and was elected with the highly flattering majority of 997 votes. His course in the first session of the 28th Congress, in which many questions of a complicated and troublesome nature were discussed and passed upon, met the entire approbation of his friends in this district, and he was again brought forward by general consent as the candidate of the Whigs at the very warmly contested election in the fall of 1844, when Shunk and Markle were candidates for Governor, and Polk and Clay candidates for President. The animation and even bitterness of that contest is still fresh in the recollections of the people.—The Democratic party nominated, confessedly, their very strongest man, with a firm determination, as they said, to redeem the district. But notwithstanding

that, and notwithstanding Gov. Shunk got a handsome majority in the district on the day of the general election, Mr. Buffington was again elected. Since that time the district has again passed into hands of the Democratic party.

During his whole course of four years in Congress, Mr. Buffington gave general satisfaction to his friends and to the public generally, and would in all probability have been selected a third time if he had not preemptorily declined. His active exertions in behalf of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, in the public debates of which he took a prominent part, and his diligence in attending to his duties, won for him the respect of his fellow members, and the approbation of his constituency. His reputation as a jurist in his native State had followed him to Washington city, and at the opening of the 29th Congress he was selected by the Speaker as one of the members of the very arduous and responsible committee on the Judiciary.

During the intervals in the session of Congress and on retiring at the close of his last term, Mr. Buffington resumed the practice at the bar, and so continued it till the spring of 1849, when upon the expiration of the term of Hon. Alexander M'Calmont, as President Judge of the 18th judicial district; Mr. Buffington was appointed to the office by Gov. Johnston. That appointment being in the recess of the Senate, continued only till the end of the next session. On the meeting of the succeeding session of the Legislature, he was nominated by the Governor for the constitutional term, and his nomination unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

On the passage of the Compromise measures by Congress, in the latter part of the Summer of 1850, the duty of selecting officers for the Territories, thus created, devolved on the President of the United States, and Judge Buffington was nominated to the office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate of the United States. His domestic and private relations, and the great distance of the Territory from his home and family connections, induced him to decline this office, which had not been one of his seeking, and continue in the discharge of his duties as President Judge.

By the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution by the people, the terms of the Judges expired in the fall of 1851; and an election to supply their places took place. Judge Buffington's district was a strong Democratic one, every county of which giving large majorities for that ticket. He had not removed from Armstrong county, and was not a resident of his own district. Previous to his appointment he had been largely engaged in practice, in the counties of Clarion and Jefferson, and it became necessary to hold special courts to try the cases in which he had been concerned. For that purpose he called on Judge Knox, who also resided in Kittanning, his own residence, to preside in his courts and settle up this unfinished business. Judge Knox, who then presided under a commission from Gov. Shunk, in the 10th district, failing to receive the nomination in his own district, was selected by the Democratic party as their candidate in the 18th (Judge Buffington's) district.—During the term that Judge Knox had held the special courts in that district, he had given entire satisfaction, and was a popular Judge. Being urged by a large number of friends of both parties, to become a candidate, upon the specious reason, that the office was not a political one, and that the party distinctions would not prevail, Judge Buffington was induced to become a candidate. These expectations were not realized, and on account of the Governor's election, and that of the Canal Commissioner, the candidate for which Gen. Clover, resided in Clarion county, the party organization was very thorough and political excitement ran very high.—Under these circumstances Judge Buffington was defeated but by a majority greatly below that against either Gov. Johnston or the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. Strohm.

This a brief and truthful sketch of the professional and public life of Judge Buffington. Since retiring from the bench he has been engaged in the adjustment of his private affairs until nominated by the Whig Convention as their candidate for the Supreme Court.

Public Works.

From the Locomotive Gazette, a Locomotive paper.

HOW THE PUBLIC WORKS ARE MANAGED—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A HORSE THIEF AND A CANAL THIEF—THE ANNUAL LOSS SUSTAINED BY KEEPING UP THE PUBLIC WORKS—ANOTHER OUTRAGE—THE BINGHAM & DOCK "MONOPOLY" ON THE COLUMBIA RAIL-ROAD.

We should like to know what measure of oppression, what amount of fraud, would be sufficient to arouse the people of this State to a true sense of the danger in which they are placed. The management of our public works, for a long series of years, has been characterized by lying, perjury, robbing, stealing, swindling, and every other species of great rascality and little rascality. At times, canal commissioners, engineers, supervisors and collectors have been implicated in the most nefarious transactions—transactions which, had they taken place in the private walks of life, would have stamped the offenders with such indelible marks of infamy as would have excluded them forever from intercourse with respectable people. It would seem, however, that a new school of ethics has been established in this unfortunate State. A canal officer may steal, with impunity, thousands of dollars, wrung from the hard earnings of our tax payers, and with the proceeds of his villany he may buy and build houses. So far from being punished for his wholesale thieving, the probabilities are that he will be retained in office for further operations—lodged sumptuously at the expense of the State—and in the place of losing caste with his political associates, he will be permitted to get up a county convention and to arrange a ticket to suit his larcenous propensities. But let some poor devil of a fellow steal a horse, or an ass, or any animate or inanimate thing, and the whole community will rise up as one man to obtain redress for the wrong committed against the rights of property. The thief is pursued, caught, tried, convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned. Who has committed the greatest wrong against society—the horse thief or the public robber? Why is it that a distinction is made between a poor thief? Why is it that the purloiner of a foundered quadruped is incarcerated in a penitentiary for a long term of years, and the purloiner of thousands of the people's money is retained in office—rewarded with titles of honor—and permitted to remain at the head of a local party organization?

The Public works of Pennsylvania were constructed at a cost of forty millions, the annual interest of which amounts to, in round numbers, two millions of dollars. According to our official reports, our public works are kept up at an average annual loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; that is, the receipts from tolls fall short of the expenditures on the State roads and canals, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars every year. In a word, the people of Pennsylvania are paying every year two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for which they receive no adequate equivalent—are paying this enormous annual tribute for the exquisite privilege of being robbed and plundered, and are, in effect, mortgaging their houses and farms for the purpose of feeling, enriching, and keeping together, in the fraternal bonds of swindling, an organized band of corrupt politicians who have succeeded for years and years in controlling the elections in nearly every county in the State. If the people are willing that this State of things should continue, we say "amen."—If they are willing that all their cash means should pass from their hands into the hands of the tax gatherer, we say "amen" again. If they are willing to send men to the Legislature who will electioneer for banks—add millions to the State debt—and who will serve as the tool of the canal robbers and not as the honest representatives of a free constituency, we say "amen" for a third time. But as for us and our house, we shall pursue a different course. If Sodom would have been saved, provided five righteous men had been found within her walls; we think that there is sufficient honesty, intelligence, and independence in the democratic party of old Lycoming to preserve it from the festing embrace of canal robbers.

We cannot close this article without calling the attention of our plundered fellow tax payers to the last dodge—the last swindle—the last outrage perpetrated on the public works under the official sanction of the Canal board. It is well known that the Columbia Railroad, like the other State improvements, was ostensibly constructed for the benefit of the citizens of the commonwealth. Companies and private individuals had the right to run passenger cars over the road, provided they paid over to the State agent a certain sum for every passenger they carried, in addition to the payment for the motive power furnished. Within a few weeks, the Canal Commissioners have had the cool effrontery to trample upon private and public rights, and to set the law and every recognized principle of honesty and fair dealing at open and, thus far, successful defiance. Without a public letting or a public notice, they have granted to

the firm of Messrs. Bingham & Dock, of Philadelphia, the exclusive privilege of transporting passengers over the Columbia Railroad. They have driven off the road the passenger cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—the passenger cars of General D. W. Miller—and the passenger cars of every individual who sought to obtain an honest livelihood by the use of what was once believed to be a public work—a public work that was said to be constructed, not for the use of the Canal Commissioners' toolies of favorites, but for the use of the whole people of the whole State.—But the edict has gone forth! The monopoly is complete! No man, woman, or child can travel over the State road unless he or they take passage in the cars of Bingham & Dock! And yet these Canal Commissioners, before they were elected, prated much and prated loudly about Democracy, equal rights, and the sovereign will of the people. Of all canis in this canting world, preserve us from the cant of Democracy and Patriotism as it falls from the lips and oozes from the pens of your thoroughly trained office holders and office beggars.

The Counterfeit's Reward.

On Friday, Doctor Jacob H. Geltner, of Limestone township, Montour county, was consigned to Cherry Hill prison, ("the felon's doom,") where he is to remain until the expiration of the term for which he has been sentenced. Doctor Geltner had many friends, and received an education fitting him for another and a higher sphere, one of usefulness to his fellow men; but he chose to be a law breaker, and now, in bitterness of heart and by sad experience, is realizing the great truth, that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Doctor Geltner has for years been concerned in the manufacture of those counterfeit bank notes which have flooded the Commonwealth to its utmost bounds, the burden of which, in all its ramifications eventually rested on the shoulders of those least able to bear it, viz: the poorer classes. The partners in his iniquity were old Abe Hause, Abe's son, Lewis Hause, his son-in-law, —, and brother-in-law, —. Abe and his son kept the limestone Tavern in Limestone township. Brass kept the Eagle Tavern in Muncy. Mangos kept a store on the West Branch Canal, about a mile and a half below Muncy dam. The engraver was James Allen, called the Judge also. Abe Hause and his son Lewis are now in prison at Danville. Brass is held in \$3000 to appear in Sunbury, Northumberland county, to answer, and Mange has kept himself secreted and is at large.

As the tact exhibited in the management of the preliminaries, and the capture of this gang, so far is said to have been unequalled in police annals for many years past, and in its results has "weeded" the otherwise moral community of a noxious and pestiferous gang of counterfeiters, horse thieves and barn burners, some of the points in the history thereof, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

Mayor Gilpin, with his Lieutenant of Police, Mr. Bulkley, have for some time past been engaged in the collection and arrangement of affidavits against, and all the minute particulars of information in relation to the operation of this gang of counterfeiters.

Early in August last, officer Hague, of Pittsburg, arrived here with credentials, and with Capt. Bennett, and officers Moser and Bunting, of the City Police, went to Danville. These officers succeeded in capturing Dr. Geltner at Limestone at that time, and in recovering also a \$5 plate, counterfeit, on one of the Pittsburg Banks, and another counterfeit plate for \$2. Dr. Geltner was taken to Danville, and committed to prison to await his trial at the September Sessions. In consequence of the party who went to Limestone having become unavoidably separated, no further arrests were made at that time. The particulars of the affair have already been given to the public.

The location of this gang was well chosen, at a point of Limestone township, Montour county, contiguous to and within a few hundred yards of both Northumberland and Lycoming counties, leaving access to either county to be readily accomplished in case of a surprise. They had also their mountain and swamp fortresses, and spies on every road for miles around. It was not an easy every day thing for officers from the city to go into a strange county, amongst strangers, not knowing but that the simplest query might excite suspicion, and undo all, and meet with such successful results; results alike creditable to those arranging the plans of operation, and to the officers who resolutely, boldly, and unflinchingly went to their work.

There were ample and numerous affidavits prepared, implicating all the parties named. A regular "incognito" survey of the whole ground had been made, and

maps of the region prepared. Warrants for the arrest of all the gang provided, and backed by the authorities of the three counties named, to meet the exigencies of the locality. Armed thus with the panoply of the law, &c., on Thursday, August 26, Capt Bennett and officers Mirkil and Bunting, of the City Police, went again to Danville, to finish what had been left previously undone at Limestone and elsewhere. On Saturday, August 28th, these officers arrested Abe Hause and James Brass at Danville. On the same day they arrested Lewis Hause, and re-arrested Dr. Geltner, at Limestone, who had been previously arrested and liberated from prison on unsatisfactory bail. When the officers arrived at Manges, it was found that Hause had sent an express there and that he had managed to escape. The Court which commenced its session at Danville on Monday, August 30th, found bills against Abe Hause and Doctor Geltner for counterfeiting bank-notes and selling counterfeit notes. Geltner plead guilty.—Hause was held in \$7000 and Lewis Hause in \$5000, to take their trial at the November term. Brass was held in \$3000 to answer some charges at Sunbury, Northumberland county. The new Harrisburg counterfeit two plate was recovered, and a new one on the same Bank, with \$10,000 in notes, nearly ready for issue, was recovered and destroyed. The last heard from old Abe Hause was that he had no hope of escape; he was 60 years of age, and expected to end his days in prison—"a felon's doom."

For 25 or 30 years has this old Abe Hause exercised his contaminating vocation of counterfeiting, &c. His tavern, at Limestone, was the constant resort of counterfeiters, shovers, and horse thieves, from Western New York, Western and Northern Pennsylvania, Canal Boatmen, &c., &c., by and through whom most of the "stuff" made, or brought there, was "shoved" off. As many as forty vehicles have been seen at a time at Hause's, and coming in from all parts of the country; the parties going there to buy the "stuff" when a new and good thing was out, at the rate of 8, 10, 15 or 20 dollars good money, for 100 cognine, according to the quality. Many of the horses rode to Limestone, were stolen previously, and there traded off for cognine. These horses were immediately sent off to the next "stage," in the mountains, or otherwise painted, stained, dyed, cropped and altered, so as not to be recognized by their owners, if in pursuit. A brisk trade was thus carried on there in "horse flesh." The good, quiet residents in the vicinity were kept in continual subjection and fear, and dare not to open their mouths against the "suspected iniquity," for fear of the burning of their barns and the destruction of their property, as a consequence, if they were to do so.

It is said that on one occasion a "man" riding a stolen horse, was closely pressed by the party owning the horse and his friends; the stolen horse was "rode" to Abe Hause's and immediately after, on the arrival of the pursuers, the stolen horse was found covered with foam—the gray clothes the "man" wore were found, but the rider was missing; he could not have gotten away, the pursuers were so close on "him." One of Abe's daughters was, however, discovered in a highly excited and per-pirating condition, leaving hardly any doubt that she was the "man" riding the stolen horse, and had managed to divert herself of her "habit" and re-assume female attire.

The good people round about in those regions feel that the rooting of this moral "Upas" is indeed a great relief to them, as will also our citizens, who have suffered from the "inundation" of the so called Montour Bank.—Daily News, 13th ult.

The following is from a Democratic, Pierce and King paper published in Lycoming Co.

It is not time that there should be a Whig on the Canal Board, to use his influence to correct these evils, and introduce a system that will prevent this corruption and secure a just, faithful and economical management of the public works!

Ole Bull, the great violinist, has purchased 120,000 acres of land in Potter county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of founding thereon a colony of his Norwegian county-men. The vanguard of the enterprise, consisting of some thirty hardy looking men, had already arrived at Coudersport, in that county.

An Irishman being asked why he left his country for America he replied, "It wasn't for want; I had plenty of that at home."

The Kentucky papers estimate that the hay crop in that State will be fully 15 per cent. over the average of last year.

There is one advantage in having the thermometer at ninety in the shade, and that is you are always sure of a hot dinner.