



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, October 7, 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. Nor. Middlewarth,
2. John W. Stokes, 14. James H. Campbell,
3. John W. Stokes, 15. James D. Paxton,
4. John F. Verree, 16. James K. Davidson,
5. Spencer McVaine, 17. John Williamson,
6. James W. Fuller, 18. Ralph Drake,
7. James Penrose, 19. Sobie Linton,
8. John Snaefler, 20. Archibald Robertson,
9. Jacob Marshall, 21. Thomas J. Bigham,
10. Charles P. Walker, 22. Lewis L. Lord,
11. Davis Aton, 23. Christian Meyers,
12. M. C. Mercur, 24. Dorman Phelps.

FOR CONGRESS,
ASA L. FOSTER.
OF CARBON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SYDENHAM WALTON,
OF MONROE COUNTY.

State Election October 12.
Presidential " November 2.

Whig Meeting.
The friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM will hold a meeting at the public house of Jacob Knecht, in Stroudsburg, on Monday evening next. A number of good speakers will be on hand. Turn out friends and help the good cause along.

The Ticket.
We desire to call the attention of the Whigs and of the Voters of the District generally, to the Ticket. The candidates are gentlemen well worthy of, and well qualified for, the offices for which they are named.

Doct. Walton, the candidate for Representative, has never been before the people for any office, and is not now in that position by any act of his own, but was brought forward by his friends, simply because he has every capacity to make a useful Representative.

Asa L. Foster, the nominee for Congress, is a citizen of Carbon county, and is a gentleman of positive character. He is well acquainted with the wants of this Congressional District, and is justly regarded as one of the ablest and soundest business men in the community. He is an earnest and consistent advocate of Whig principles, and should be elected to a seat in Congress, no more decided advocate of Protection to Home Industry will be found in that body.

The State Election.
STRIKE BOLDLY FOR VICTORY WHIGS!

The first election—the general election—which takes place on Tuesday next, is of great importance. Our success in the Presidential election in November will be assured beyond all question if we carry the State in October! Remember this, Whigs, and GO TO WORK AT ONCE! Rouse up the voters!—have your election district organized so that EVERY VOTE IS BROUGHT OUT, and we are certain to triumph!

JACOB HOFFMAN, of Berks county, an HONEST and COMPETENT MAN is the Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner. His opponent is Wm. Hopkins, who on one occasion acknowledge he had not the nerve to do what he saw was right. That's enough to know of him, now when REFORM on the Public Works is so much needed. Rally then on JACOB HOFFMAN! WORK FOR HIM!—VOTE FOR HIM. Speak to your neighbor of the IMPOTANCE of electing HIM, and go to the Polls and crush the hydra-headed MONSTER, CORRUPTION, and if our State does not feel the benefit of your action, it will be no fault of yours.

Judge Buffington's Prospects.
We are assured by a gentleman from the western part of the State that Judge Buffington, in the west, will receive a larger vote by many thousands than any Whig that was ever run. That he will receive, where he is known, a large number of Democratic votes, rendering his election beyond a doubt, if the eastern part of the State does its duty. The vote for Judge Buffington in the West will show the estimate they put upon the slander of the Locofoco press against him.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Whig Meeting.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Borough of Stroudsburg, and vicinity, held pursuant to public notice, at the public house of John H. Melick, on Saturday evening, 2d inst., Dr. Sydenham Walton, called the assemblage to order, and nominated Wayne G. Drake, of Cherry Valley, as Chairman, which was unanimously concurred in. Gersham Hull, Wm. Clements, Benjamin White and Elijah Shook, were chosen Vice Presidents; and Theodore Schoch, Secretary.

Mr. Peter Hinton then stated that the object in meeting together this evening, was to take into consideration the propriety of nominating some suitable person for Representative.

After some consultation upon the subject, Geo. H. Miller nominated Doct. SYDENHAM WALTON, for Representative. The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That Doct. Sydenham Walton, be unanimously declared the nominee for this meeting for State Representative.

When the question being put, the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The meeting then adjourned.

Whig Meeting.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, a meeting of the Whigs of Stroudsburg, was held at the public house of Jacob Knecht, on Tuesday evening, October 5th.

President,—ALEXANDER FOWLER, Vice Presidents,—J. F. Rawlings, Benjamin White, Elijah Shook, and John Denser.

Secretary,—Theodore Schoch. The following named persons were appointed a Committee to report resolutions, viz:

George H. Miller, John N. Stokes, John H. Melick, Charles Hinton, Wm. P. Hallock, and William Clements.

Mr. Hinton was then called for, who came forward, and addressed the meeting at some length, on the various political topics of the day, in a manner which enchaind the earnest attention of the meeting, and met a warm response from them.

The Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in placing before the Whigs of Monroe and Pike, Doct. SYDENHAM WALTON, a tried and true Whig, as a candidate for the State Legislature, and that we pledge ourselves to give him our cordial support.

Resolved, That we do cheerfully concur in the nomination of A. L. Foster, for Congress, made by the Whigs of Carbon, and that we pledge ourselves to give him our support.

Resolved, That the nominees of the Whig party for the next election are good men and true. That the Hon. Joseph Buffington and Jacob Hoffman,—candidates, one for the Supreme Judge and the other for Canal Commissioner,—are men of integrity and ability, and deserve our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the capacity, integrity, firmness and statesmanship of WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, and that their patriotic services merit for them the highest honors in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That we can with great pride and pleasure point to Millard Fillmore, as a great and a good man, and that he is deservedly entitled to the appellation of being the "model President."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jeffersonian.

Whig Mass Meetings are being held daily in all parts of the Union. The whole country is alive for Scott, and the attempt to defeat him is about as easy as rowing a boat up the rapids of Niagara.

Gen. Scott's Reception.
The reception of Gen. SCOTT, at every point on his route to the West, has been of the most brilliant and enthusiastic character. Thousands upon thousands have met him, and rendered that justice to the old warrior of which he is so deserving. His reception in Ohio has exceeded anything of the kind ever bestowed upon an American citizen, tells well for the feeling of the people. So he should be well received, and honored by every heart in the land.

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 September term of the Courts of this county commenced on Monday, the 27th ult. His Honor Judge Eldred being very much indisposed, but little business was done. The following cases were tried, viz:

Executors of Godfrey Greensweig, deceased, vs. Joseph Greensweig. This was a scire facias to revive a judgment. The defendant alleged that it had been paid in the lifetime of the testator.—Many witnesses were examined and a verdict in favor of the defendant rendered by the jury. Porter and Davis for plaintiffs—Reeder, Dimmick and Walton for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Goho.—Indictment for cutting timber. Defendant had no counsel retained, and at the request of the Court William Davis, Esq. volunteered to defend him. Verdict of guilty. Dreher for Commonwealth. Goho was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jos. Van Buskirk, Alfred Van Buskirk, Linford Van Buskirk and Alfred Miller. Commonwealth vs. George Terwilliger, Henry Terwilliger and Charles L. Terwilliger. These were cross actions for assault and battery, and were tried by the same jury. Verdict of guilty as to the Van Buskirks, and Charles L. Terwilliger, and not guilty as to the rest. Sentence deferred until next term. Reeder and Davis for the Van Buskirks and Miller,—Porter and Dimmick for Terwilligers.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Buckley.—Surety of the Peace on oath of the Supervisors of Colbaugh township. The Court sentenced defendant to pay the costs.—Dreher and Davis for Commonwealth,—Dimmick and Walton for defendant.

Look at the Cost.
The Public Works, under Locofoco management, have already cost the taxpayers of Pennsylvania more than TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS over and above their receipts and original cost.

They cost every year about ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS more than the revenue derived from them.

They will continue to cost millions more than is received from them as long as the present profligate and reckless system is adopted in their management.

If Hopkins is elected, says the *Reading Journal*, things will go on as they have been going. Even if he had the will, he will lack the nerve to do right according to his own confession. A new member of the Board dare not set himself against the course of his colleagues of the same party. Where he to do so, the old Commissioners would raise up a hue and cry, and compel him in the end to wink at their misdeeds.

With a Whig Commissioner it would be otherwise. He would have no favors to expect of the Democracy! On the contrary, his interest, as well as duty, would lead him to guard the interests of the people.

Let the people elect Hoffman, and the plunderers would have a stay put upon their further proceedings. The two Locofoco Commissioners who hold over would not dare to carry on their system of plunder and favoritism, because they would dread the expose that would be certain to follow. Let the people think of this when they go to the polls and put in their votes for the Reform candidate.

Read, Farmers, Read!

Mr. Carey, has a letter to Farmers upon the subject of the Tariff, in the *Plough, Loom and Anvil*. The *Tribune* remarks: "In regard to this question, there are in reality only two parties, that of the English manufacturers and traders and that of American Independence and of American power. In such a controversy there ought to be no doubt on which side the farmers of the Republic will be found. Their interests as well as their patriotism ought, unless we are mistaken, to enlist them on the American side. There can be no true union between them and the British traders, for the two have in view objects directly opposite to each other. The manufacturers of England, desire that food may be cheap in order that they may be enabled to undersell the world and to compel other nations to abandon manufacturing and become producers of food, thus lowering the price thereof. The farmers of America desire that food may be high and that it may be so he would have his neighbors make cloth and iron and thus become consumers of food.

The English manufacturer desires the universal establishment of British free trade and the abolition of the duties on cloth and iron; and the substitution of direct taxation in this country for custom house duties which he now has to pay.—The American desires American free

trade, which will enable him to exchange his wheat, corn, oats and vegetables with his neighbors for cloth and iron; and he prefers custom house revenue paid by foreign traders to direct taxes paid by himself.

Such are the objects these parties have in view, and at the approaching election the people of the country are called upon to decide between them."

Luzerne Congressional Controversy.

In regard to the contest in this district, says the *Danville Intelligencer*, the Democratic organ of Montour county, fifty-seven Democrats of Luzerne, Wm. Swetland, A. Beaumont, &c. have issued an address to the citizens of Luzerne county, adverse to the election of Col. Wright to Congress, and Mr. Appelian, one of the conferees from this county, handed us a card, requesting its publication, declaring that he did not acquiesce in the nomination of Col. Wright. These are the only important movements in regard to the contest, this week, that we know of. The candidates are industrious, and so are some of their friends. It is notorious, and therefore idle to deny the fact, that the local strife kept up by Columbia against Montour, will again interfere, in both counties, in regard to the Congressional vote.

The *Danville Democrat* says that Henry M. Fuller will sweep Montour co., by 1,000 majority, that in Columbia Wright's former majority will be greatly reduced, that in Wyoming a number of Democrats are laboring hard to defeat him, and that in Luzerne Fuller will have a majority.

Plain talk about Bingham & Doek's Contract.

The Editor of the *Luzerne Democrat*, in his paper of September 18th, talks thus of the Canal Commissioners' monopoly on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad:

"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 this 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 fair dealing at open and, thus far, successful defiance. Without a public letting or public notice, they have granted to the firm of Messrs. Bingham & Doek 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 Company—the passenger cars of Gen. D. 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 constructed, not for the use of the Canal Commissioners, or the Canal Commissioners' toadies and favorites, but for the use of the whole people of the whole State. But the edict has gone forth! The monopoly is now complete! No man, woman or child can travel over the State road unless he or they take passage in the cars of Bingham & Doek!—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 cants 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."

This is plain, sensible and true. Will men who hate of monopoly, who hate violators of law and promoters of public corruption, endorse the men who thus outrage public justice by electing another of the same band to the same office? Voters beware how you nestle these vipers.

How Canal Plunderers have managed Luzerne County.

Mr. Morison, one of the recent speakers at a Locofoco meeting in Williamsport, Pa., made the following Declarations:

Twenty years ago, the West Branch canal was in the possession of some half dozen men who professed to be the only true expounders of Democracy. Twenty years have rolled by and these same half dozen men—these same dyed-in-the-wool democrats—are still in possession of the West Branch Canal. With the use of public plunder, they have for twenty years controlled the delegate elections in every county through which the canal passes, and while liberal to their friends, followers, and relatives, they have not forgotten themselves. These half dozen disciples

of Jefferson have amassed from the public works, within the last twenty years, princely fortunes. Their aggregate will exceed five hundred thousand dollars.—Here is something for the plundered tax payers to ponder over. Six men had held possession of the canal for twenty years—had used and controlled the delegate elections of Luzerne county for twenty years—and had managed to secure, within twenty years, public plunder to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. No wonder that our taxes were so oppressively high. No wonder that the people complained and they would continue to complain even at the risk of being called disorganizers.

From the Harrisburg Register.

What the Supreme Court thinks of Judge Woodward's Moral Qualifications.

When JUDGE WOODWARD presided in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, a cause was tried before him, which is reported in the fifth volume of Barr's State Reports, page 320, from which it appears that a man named P. Nolen brought suit to recover from one Joel Cadbury, a raft of lumber. The raft had been taken by the Sheriff, and sold to Cadbury as the property of a man named Ralston. P. Nolen claimed the property under an alleged prior sale from Ralston to him; but Cadbury, to defeat this claim, alleged that sale to be fraudulent, and made for the purpose of shielding the raft from seizure by the creditors of Ralston. Among others Ralston himself was called to the stand, and by his testimony disclosed facts showing the sale to have been made with an obviously fraudulent design; and yet Judge Woodward charged the jury that his testimony DID NOT SHOW FRAUD!!!

The case was removed to the Supreme Court, and the following extract from the decision of that tribunal shows that they considered it a "very gross case, with fraud sticking out at its elbows and knees;" and shows further how they estimated the "moral sensibilities" of a man who could "contemplate the facts" with out being impressed with the fraud which they disclosed.

May Term, 1847.—*Cadbury vs. Nolen*, June 7. Opinion of the Court delivered by Justice Coulter.

The Court wander over the whole facts, and view them with a strong bias, and intimate that they involve no actual fraud, but give no instruction as to what constitutes legal fraud; and the case has been argued pretty much in the same way here. The apprehension, or perhaps more properly the comprehension, of actual fraud, depends much upon the moral sensibilities of the individual who contemplates the facts out of which it is supposed to arise. It is not, therefore, giving all the light and aid all to a jury which they ought to receive from the court, to tell them "the jury will decide whether there was a bona fide sale of the timber by Ralston to Patrick, accompanied with clear and exclusive possession, or only a colorable delivery of possession, to cloak it from the creditors without a bona fide sale of the title," because under such circumstances it is often a matter of total indifference whether the sale was bona fide or not.—As against creditors it may not have the taint of actual fraud, and yet have the invalidity of legal fraud, although perfectly bona fide. Besides, the learned judge ought to have told the jury what constituted "clear and exclusive possession," as the greatest amount of difficulty in many cases of this class arises from the description or kind of possession accompanying and following the alleged transfer. The court made a strong argument to the jury to evince that no actual fraud existed, and they said emphatically, "taking Ralston's testimony to be the true view of the case, are any grounds disclosed for treating his sale to Patrick as fraudulent?" This is a pregnant inquiry, and, taken in connection with all the court said before, could only be understood by the jury to mean that from all the testimony of Ralston, whom the court, near the close of the charge, calls the "champion of the defence" there was no fraud, even according to the strongest evidence in favor of the defendant. And to instructing, I think the jury were misled, and that it was error in the court.

It appears to be a very gross case, with fraud sticking out at its elbows and knees, and especially and strongly so by the testimony of the said Ralston.

He says "that I met Pat Nolen, and told him that the sheriff was coming on me, and that I would give up to McCord my property. Patrick told me I had better not do it, for McCord would serve me as Irvin did. But he advised me to sell it to him, and the timber could be run down, and I could get the proceeds and divide it among my creditors. I thought the plan good; he had been a friend. I said it was his timber after this. He took everything I had that the sheriff could seize, timber, grain and all. He gave me notes for the timber to the amount of about \$800. These are the six notes.—They were given in a private room. I had got \$70 from Joel Cadbury, to enable me to take down the lumber. I gave Patrick \$25 or \$30 of the notes—relief notes—in the private room. We had Mathews outside to witness. We were locked up. We came out in an entry—James was there. Patrick counted and gave me the money I had given him in the room, calling the ones tens, and the twos twenties. The money in that way came to about \$300. After that, I always said the lumber was Patrick's. The notes for \$800 were to be returned when the lumber was sold and notes paid. I had got the hands to run the raft down, but told them it was Patrick's. I stuck to the raft. Was along with it when it was left at Quigley's, the water being low. This is

the outline of Ralston's testimony; the filling up only gives blotches of deeper hue. As a finale, however, he says that Patrick sold to his brother James who was not worth a groat, with a view, as James told him, to keep it from creditors, with much more still darkening the aspect of the case. Now it appears to me that this disclosed a case of fraud, with a deep moral taint. There were secrecy, concealment, falsehood, duplicity—all with a view of defeating, or at least delaying and hindering the creditors of Ralston. There is mingled up with the case acts which the law abhors, and which are resorted to for the purpose of overcoming the law and the rights of others. This appears to me to be actual fraud. But can there be a doubt of its being a case of legal fraud?"

If George W. Woodward could listen to the development of such facts as are set forth above, and tell a jury that they were no evidence of actual fraud, it was just and proper that the Supreme Court should rebuke the dullness of his "moral sensibilities" in the quiet and dignified style of the above extract. We are, however, not at all astonished at his conduct, when we consider his late quibbling disavowal of his bigoted proposition in the Convention to exclude foreigners from the enjoyment of political privileges in Pennsylvania. We believe that a man who could bring forward such a proposition, which had long occupied his thoughts, and support it in a convention by such a speech as the records show, and afterwards, when finding both denounced and likely to be obstacles to his political elevation, deliberately set down and wrote two letters, at once denying and sustaining the records, is not possessed of these delicate "moral sensibilities" that fit him for the Bench. Give us a man like Judge Buffington, whose purity has never been questioned, and whose moral sensibilities, ripe learning, and sound judgement, have made him the pride and ornament of the profession.

Whigs! Go to Work!

The following timely article, which we copy from the *Detroit Tribune*, contains important suggestions to the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and in fact everywhere—read and act.

"UP GUARDS AND AT THEM!"
Now is the time for action. With such a leader as Winfield Scott, we can know no such word as fail. He has proved himself to be invincible. With him for our candidate, we need but make a vigorous and determined onset, and the shattered and dispirited forces under the command of Gen. Pierce, will be overwhelmed with irrevocable defeat.

NOW THEN, IS THE TIME FOR ACTION. ORGANIZE YOUR COMMITTEES!
No cause, however good and glorious, ever yet triumphed without a thorough organization of its friends.

CIRCULATE SOUND WHIG DOCUMENTS.
Falsehood and misrepresentations are already in the field, maligning the character of your leader, and black-balling his hard earned fame. Let them be closely followed with the truth.

GET UP LOCAL MEETINGS.
At these you will learn each other's views, and be able to consult and advise together, so that you can act in concert and with efficiency.

HAVE PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS.
The Whigs have nothing to fear and everywhere to gain from these. Winfield Scott's character, services, claims and qualifications, can bear the test. The people need but be fully advised of his claims to rally to his support.

USE INDIVIDUAL EXERTIONS.
Every man has his influence. Let him exert it. He may confirm one wavering or win one doubtful. Let each accomplish that, and our victory will be complete.

GO TO WORK.
Now is the time; up guards and at them." You will never have a more glorious chance.

The fact is, our opponents feel and act as if they were doomed to defeat. The nomination of Winfield Scott, it has been correctly remarked, was the death knell to all their hopes. They know him to be a leader who is not accustomed to defeat. In his nomination they see the conquering Hero, coming, who will triumph at the polls, and triumph over the British and Mexicans. They know that he is already victorious in the hearts of the people, and that those hearts cannot easily be stormed and carried away by any foe.—They have no hope, therefore, of success, and they will act accordingly. There is a desperate cause, and desperate will be their means to save it. Fraud, falsehood and force having been freely used heretofore, in such emergencies, by them, will again be unscrupulously employed. It is against these we must guard. To your posts, then, Whigs! and prepare for duty before you.

The private estates of the citizens of Boston are liable for debts lawfully contracted by the city. And whenever judgment is rendered against the said city, on account of any such debt, the execution may be levied upon the property of any inhabitant.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c.; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced into every family where dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim.