



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, October 14, 1852.

For President, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT OF NEW-JERSEY.

For Vice-President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM OF NORTH-CAROLINA

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Table listing names of electors for President and Vice-President, including names like A. E. Brown, Samuel A. Parvance, and others.

Presidential Election Nov'r.

Result in the State.

The Evening Bulletin (independent, and on politics one of the best informed journals in Philadelphia, sums up the result of the Election in this State, as follows:

State Ticket.—Woodward, (Supreme Judge,) and Hopkins, (Canal Commissioner,) elected by 10,000 majority—both Locofocos.

Senate.—(Two Whig gain, 1 do. loss)—Whig 17, Loco 15, Native 1.

House.—Whig 30; Loco 61.

The Florida Election.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9th.—The Jacksonville (Florida) Republican, of Thursday, gives Geo. T. Ward, (Whig) for Governor, a majority in Duval county of 66, and E. C. Cabell (Whig) for Congress, 55.

The "Little election" in Delaware came off on Tuesday, and the Whigs carried every county. The like has not occurred since 1840. It shows how things are working.

Cheering Signs!—Capt. Joseph Henderson, of Millin county, and formerly a Locofoco Representative in Congress from that district, is now a warm and active supporter of "Old Chippewa."

Ex-Governor Troup, of Georgia, has accepted the States Rights nomination for the Presidency.

During the last quarter the Post Office Department announce that they have opened one million and a quarter dead letters, from which the Department obtained over eleven thousand dollars.

Suspension of the Bank of the Union, Washington-Secretary Corwin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Bank of the Union has closed its doors at Washington. A large amount of its notes is in the hands of Baltimore brokers—one firm alone has over \$4,000.

Secretary Corwin is prepared to refund the entire amount (\$80,000) received by him for his interest in the Gardiner case, if it should prove a fraudulent claim.

The Post Office Department have made a contract for the manufacture of stamped envelopes for letters—so that instead of purchasing stamps, we shall purchase the envelopes and stamps together. They will be ready about New Year.

Old Bank Notes.—Among some old papers which had accumulated in the rooms of the late Dr. Wing, of Albany, there were recently found three bank notes, amounting to \$15, apparently laid aside by the father-in-law of that gentleman to pay a certain bill. They were on different banks of the date of 1804, and fortunately, though somewhat strangely, considering the number of "commercial crisis" the country has gone through, happened that all the banks are in existence and solvent, ready to redeem these venerable relics.

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 unable and unable to attend.

A Chestnut tree in Pottsville, Pa., is covered with fresh blossoms, and at the same time hanging full with seasonable burs. The frosts of a few nights past have somewhat shorn it of its bloom, but enough may yet be seen to mark the singular anomaly.

The Spirit-Rappers in Convention.

A large number of the believers in spiritual rapping held a Convention in Worcester (Mass.) on Wednesday and Thursday. The proceedings were of the most ridiculous and extravagant character—so much so as to induce the Chairman, himself a moderate Rapper, to repudiate them. One member read a series of extraordinary visions which he alleged he had seen. Another said he seemed to have received the power of helping persons. His hand moved without his will towards the seats of persons diseased and they were instantly relieved. The spirits sent him on distant missions, telling him he would have his expenses paid, and it was always so. He thought some great good would result to the world from this gift, if he was allowed time and ease to develop it. The deliberations of the Convention were far from harmonious—"the spirits moving" the members to various incoherent speeches and acts.

Philadelphia, Easton and Water-Gap Railroad.

Any one who, for the first time, will examine into the resources of north-eastern Pennsylvania, will be amazed at their variety and extent. The process, however, will teach him the importance of bringing hither the field, mine and forest products of that bountiful region, and of sending hence in return the goods and merchandise that are required to satisfy the yearly wants of a large and prosperous population. The counties drained by the waters of the upper Delaware are equidistant from Philadelphia and New York, while the counties bordering on the Lehigh are nearest to our city.—Hence, in the matter of average distance, an important consideration, Philadelphia has an advantage over her neighbor. To make this superiority available in all seasons, our city has only to provide facilities for transport and conveyance, which shall equal, in speed and convenience, those owned and enjoyed by her competitor and rival: Therefore, as New York has recently opened to her use a railroad reaching to the junction of the Delaware and Lehigh lines at Easton, Philadelphia must build a railroad leading to or near the same point, or abandon the field. There is no alternative, and any other expedient, if tried, will end in loss and disappointment. We must have a direct short line railroad to the Lehigh Valley—it will be a reproach not to have one. From its first settlement to the present, its steadily increasing trade has aided to enrich our merchants and make our city great and prosperous. It will continue to do so if we act up to the times, and keep pace with our neighbor in works of rapid conveyance and cheap transportation.

Besides, if Philadelphia makes the proposed road at once, she will be able to make connection with other roads in progress of location in the northwest counties, in such manner as will make them a part of Philadelphia, through lines which shall ultimately extend into and across western New York, to the northern lakes. With an iron barrier on our eastern threshold the hostile schemes of a watchful neighbor can be held in abeyance outside our borders. It is the last opportunity that can ever occur to our city eternal and absolute supremacy in the north-east counties, for the business of those counties will command railroad outlets, and if they do not reach the tides of the Hudson. A link to the Lehigh will give us by the time it is finished, a continuous iron line to Mauch Chunk, and the upper mining districts. An extension, at the proper time, to the Water-Gap will open to us a connection with Scranton, Great Bend, and western New York. Thus a direct road will serve a double purpose—it will arm our merchants with a weapon of successful resistance against all competition in our own State, and complete a chain of railroad communication reaching from Philadelphia to Lake Ontario, Niagara Falls, and Canada West.

That it will pay well in dividends, or its stock, does not admit of a doubt—business awaits its construction. The country to be traversed abounds in unquarried treasure, is highly cultivated, and will put upon the road much local freight and travel.—The valley where it will terminate is a hive of industry and a storehouse of wealth. If it do not pay both in dividends and in the travel it will bring to the city, and which without it will go elsewhere, then it is a mistake to make railroads, for they will pay nowhere.—Phila. Daily News.

Six persons were killed in New Hampshire last week, in consequence of the breaking of the axle of a railroad-car.

Fate of Mr. Frenner.

The brave and talented Colonel Frenner, whose letters, under the signature of "Mustang," were so justly admired during the Mexican war, has fallen a victim to savage barbarity near the Southern boundary of Oregon. He started for the Shasta country in company with four or five others, some five weeks ago, for the purpose of attending the Democratic State Convention, since which time the party has not been heard from, although the animal he rode has strayed into one of the settlements. An Indian squaw, who has fallen into the hands of Americans, reports that a party of men bearing the description of Frenner's were murdered by the Pitt River Indians, and the report is in all probability correct. FRENNER, TOBIN, PEOPLES—three men who gained literary distinction in the Mexican war—all find an early grave in California.

A Squash.—We have been called to take a general survey and measurement of a squash which puts all competition at defiance. This vegetable monster measures six feet seven inches round, six feet four inches over, and weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds; and according to the best mathematical calculations we can make, will make somewhere in that neighborhood of one acre of pie. Only that it would take all creation to bake the pie in, we believe we should buy the squash and forthwith get up a mass meeting on our own hook. Of course we should expect a large attendance on the part of our Democratic as well as Whig friends, although we should wish it understood as a sort of special thanksgiving, in advance, for the election of Winfield Scott.

We had almost forgotten to say that the squash was raised by Mr. Perkins Ladd, a farmer of Franklin.—Nor. (Ct.) Cour.

A Child Lost in the Woods Recovered.

The St. John's (N. B.) Freeman relates the following remarkable story: "On the 25th of last month, Mr. BARTON, of Grand Lake, sent his three children to search for his cows. The children loitered to gather some hazel nuts, and, when they were about to return, the youngest, a boy scarcely five years of age, remained behind. Some time after, the fears of the parents were excited at his protracted absence, and a search was made for the child, but in vain. The assistance of neighbors was summoned, and the search continued day after day in all directions, but without success. The weather was very severe and stormy, and all hopes of the child's recovery were abandoned. Strange to relate, however, he was accidentally found on the ninth day, at a distance of six miles, by a party who were not in search of him, and at the time that a party who had again taken up the search had got on his track. A dog had found the scent and led the first party to the spot.

"The little fellow when found appeared quite unconcerned, and gave a very sensible account of his adventures. He was afraid of being chastised for loitering in the woods, and did not return with the other children, and when he tried to get back he could not find his way. He cried the first day, but not afterwards. The first night he slept in a tree, but he said he was afraid he would fall when asleep, and on the other nights he slept on the ground. He ate only the berries that grew low, as he knew those, he said, and was afraid to touch those on the high bushes. He thought he should never get home again. It is said the little fellow displays extraordinary sense, as if his reasoning faculties were suddenly developed by the circumstances in which he was placed, and the people of the neighborhood are flocking to see the child and hear him talk, regarding his preservation as miraculous."

The New Jersey Franklinite Iron which has been tested in New-York, Baltimore, and in the French marine forges at Paris, is proved to be several thousand pounds stronger to the square inch than Swedes, English or even Russian iron.—It has lately been examined by the mechanics of the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., with reference to its use for guns and sword blades, and found to be perfectly fibrous, which is the desideratum for strength.

The Gardiner Claim—Secretary Corwin Exonerated.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The Intelligence of this morning, contains the Report of the Committee of Congress on the Gardiner claim. Secretary Corwin is fully exonerated from all blame or censure. The report shows that Mr. Corwin sold his interest on the claim, and had no connection with the case after entering the Cabinet. There is not the slightest evidence adduced that Mr. Corwin had any knowledge that the claim was fraudulent, but the report pronounces the claim of Mr. Gardiner fraudulent.

Leaving the Sinking Ship.

Thomas Graham, a leading Free Soiler, of Ashtabula Co., O., has declared himself in favor of Scott's election.—Other Opposition politicians in that County will do likewise.

Junius W. Nichols formerly a leading Cass politician in Michigan; now in California, goes for Scott.

James Henderson, an influential adopted citizen in Allegan Co., Mich., heretofore a democrat, not being satisfied with the nominee of his party, goes for Scott and Graham. With thousands of those who made Michigan their home while it was yet a territory, he is convinced that the best interests of the North-West will be promoted by a triumph of the Whig party at this Presidential campaign.—This feeling is not confined to Cass men alone, but exists among many who supported Van Buren in 1848 in good faith.

The Whitehall (N. Y.) Chronicle says, that Dennis Jones, James Roberts, Elijah Shephardson, B. Benjamin, A. Benjamin, and Seymour Shephardson, of the town of Dresden in that County, heretofore leaders in the Loco-Foco party in that town, have renounced their allegiance to that party, and come out openly for Scott and Graham. This is good news, Dresden will be redeemed. The Chronicle also says it can name some twenty other gentlemen in its immediate vicinity who have also renounced the Loco-Foco party and now support the Whig candidates with a hearty good will. Better and better.

G. W. Baird, of Plainfield, O., who has always gone for the Democratic nominees for all offices previously, cannot go for "Franklin Pierce, the British candidate for the Presidency," as he styles the Opposition nominee, and in a letter to The Goshawk Republican announces his intention to support "Gen. Scott, the friend of a tariff, and the friend of America.

John J. Craig, a leading Irish Democrat of Jefferson Co., Ind., has signified his intention of supporting Gen. Scott on account of the intolerance of Democratic journalists toward influential adopted citizens who are advocating Scott's election in preference to Gen. Pierce, whom Mr. Craig calls an "unknown and doubtful man."

William S. Wait, Justice of the Peace of Wayne township, Ohio, an ardent Democrat heretofore now goes for Scott.

The last Quincy Whig says that about one hundred German Democratic citizens of that place are members of the Scott Club and in "sincerely believes that a large majority of the German citizens of that place will vote for Scott." Cass County, in this State, contains a large German population. We are assured that three-fourths of them are for Scott and Graham.

The last number of The Plymouth Banner says that Gen. William Bally, of Marshall County, who has always supported the Democratic ticket, has declared his determination to vote for Scott and Graham. Gen. B. was in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Mr. Jacob Langenbaugh, a German citizen of Elkhart County, has written a letter to the editor of The Indiana Journal, in which he says he has always voted the Democratic ticket, but says he is now going to vote for Scott and Graham and the rest of the Whig ticket.

Eli Nichols, one of the oldest and most prominent Liberty men of Ohio, is out for Gen. Scott in a letter addressed to Mr. Tilden.

The Green Bay Spectator says, that it has a list of 57 Democrats of that sparsely settled county, (Brown Co., Wisconsin,) who declare themselves for Scott, a majority of whom are adopted citizens.

Hon. B. S. Cowen, of Belmont Co., O., who was an active stump in 1848 for Van Buren, has commenced a vigorous canvass for Scott. He is a capital and effective speaker.

James S. Carpenter, Harvey Whedon, Mills Thompson, Edwin Wetmore and W. H. Upson, all stump Speakers for Van Buren in Summit Co., O., in 1848 are now decided active supporters of Scott, and say that "hundreds of others" who with them four years ago are with them now.

The Piqua Register states that they are reliably informed that one hundred voters in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, who have heretofore been Democrats, are now enlisted for Scott.

A. G. Butler, of Wayne Co., Ohio, a soldier of 1812, and a strong Democrat, declares for Scott and says he will stick to him while there is a button on his coat. He promises 40 gain from the Democrats in his neighborhood.

The Kanawha (Va.) Republican publishes letters from four active Democrats in the Hanford Districts who desire their name expunged from the Democratic Vigilance Committee, of which they had been appointed members, declaring they intend in this campaign to go for no one else but Winfield Scott.

An Irishman, who was supposed to have died suddenly on the railroad, was buried at Wheeling a few days since. Those who attended the funeral, after lowering the coffin into the grave, returned to their homes, leaving a man to fill up the grave. It appears that after throwing in a few shovels full of earth, he was alarmed by a singular noise as of kicking and struggling in the coffin, so that he ran away. Coming up with Mr. Pitimons, he told what he had heard, and both immediately returned, raised and opened the coffin, and found the man turned on his face, and his person warm.—The Gazette says that if the coffin had been opened when the commotion was first heard, the man might have been saved, and that he died solely from suffocation.

Table titled 'Monroe County Election Returns—Official.' It lists names of candidates and their respective vote counts across various precincts like Stroudsburg, Stroud, Hamilton, etc.

General Scott in Southern Ohio—Mr. Vinton's Opinion.

We are pleased to observe that some of the ablest men in Southern Ohio are actively canvassing Scott. A good meeting was recently held at Marietta, at which Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON addressed the people. All know Mr. VINTON to be one of the best posted, most candid and reliable men in the State. The Intelligence thus reports what Mr. VINTON said of his acquaintance with Generals SCOTT and PIERCE, and of the civil qualifications of the two candidates. His opinions are worthy of the consideration of all voters.

Mr. VINTON'S OPINION.—Mr. VINTON in his remarks at the Whig meeting on Thursday, said, that he had known Gen. Scott intimately, for twenty years. He had been privileged to meet with him probably a hundred times in the company of the ablest statesmen of this country, and with the representatives of foreign countries. He considered Gen. SCOTT to be one of the best read men in the civil and political history of the country whom he ever knew. He had frequently been surprised at the fullness and accuracy of the General's knowledge in regard to the early history of the United States, and of the several States. He seldom met in these conventions of intelligent statesmen a gentleman of as correct information upon all subjects pertaining to the civil administration of the government, as General Scott; and he never knew a man who had a higher respect for the laws and civil authority of the country. He believed Gen. Scott to be in every respect entirely qualified to perform the duties of the office of President, with honor to himself, and with great usefulness to the country.

He has also known Mr. Pierce several years, having been a member of the House during Mr. Pierce's term of service in that body. Mr. Pierce was a quiet, gentlemanly man in his department, and maintained friendly relations with his fellow-members. But he was never considered by his party, nor by his warmest personal friends, a "man of mark," and nobly sought to learn his views upon any great measure of public policy. He was not put forward to advocate or defend even a party measure, nor placed by a party Speaker on committees where important work was expected. One thing alone was expected of him, to wit: that he would "vote to a scribe" what he considered to be New Hampshire Democracy.

Mr. Vinton contrasted the history of Scott and Pierce—not so much as military men as civilians, statesmen—at some length, and said that in view of that history, and from his own knowledge of the two men, he had no hesitancy in saying that the qualifications—he would not presume to assure his audience that his military capacity was equal to that of General Pierce—[roars of laughter]—but the civil qualifications of General Scott were vastly superior to those of Gen. Pierce.

Bloody Retribution.—Mark Sullivan, who murdered Mr. Jordan, in Washington county, Alabama, a few years ago, for which he was sentenced to the Penitentiary, returned home a short time since, and was shot by a son of Jordan, a lad twelve or fifteen years of age. Sullivan died next day. Before he was buried, one of his sons was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. We understand that Sullivan attempted to shoot young Jordan first, but his gun missing fire, and before he could make the second attempt, Jordan shot him.

EARLY SNOW.—We learn from passengers who came down on the steamer London yesterday that there was a violent snow-storm on Lake Superior last Tuesday a week, which continued several hours. On Monday the thermometer indicated six degrees below freezing point, at the Saut. It will be remembered that about that time there was a heavy frost in this vicinity. [Detroit Free Press Friday.]

What Irishmen Think.

Here is some more testimony of the estimation in which Frank Pierce and the Locofoco party are held by Irishmen, with regard to the religious test.—Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.

We, the undersigned, Catholics and avid citizens of Nashua and Nashville, having seen a statement signed by some thirty-six of our countrymen, in which it is stated that the Democratic party in this State has uniformly been opposed to what is called the religious "test," and that the Democratic nominee has exerted himself to erase that odious feature from the Constitution; we feel it our duty to say that the statement we believe is calculated to mislead the public, and particularly our countrymen, inasmuch as the Democratic party alone is responsible for its retention in the Constitution; and that general Pierce has never, to our knowledge, done anything upon that question to recommend him to the Catholic voters of this State; while on the other hand, the Whigs of these two towns have uniformly been in favor of striking it out, and voted by large majorities in favor of its abolition.

- List of names: Patrick O Donohue, Jeremiah Noonan, Patrick Doherty, Thomas Sullivan, Timothy Sullivan, Charles Shaw, Frederick Quinn, John Sullivan, Dennis Noonan, David Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, James Roche, Michael Sullivan, Patrick Noonan, James Fogarty, Martin Egan, John McSherry, Patrick Tully, Daniel Roche, Patrick Morrison, Cornelius Sullivan, Owen Tulley, Patrick Carey, Thomas Doyle, John Gorman, Frank McQuinn, Kirie Gorman, William Branuan, Timothy Neal, Timothy Donning, Henry Quinn, Robert Murphy, Peter O'Reilly, John Sullivan, Patrick Mullen, John Farley, James Gahovan, Mc-Burns, Thomas Egan, Laughlin Lynn, Patrick Bowen, David Maloney, David Burns, Richard Burke, John Mahu, Owen Conner.

A German Democrat.

The Memphis (Tennessee) Enquirer publishes the following letter, which, it says, is from "a distinguished German Democrat" of Memphis:

"Memphis, Sept. 31, 1852. Messrs. Editors—I am a foreigner—German—and a Democrat. I came to this country 1830 I served in 1836 in Florida, first under General Gaines and then under General Scott. Now, Messrs. Editors that my position may be distinctly understood in this community, (having been occasionally annoyed on this subject.) I desire to state through your paper the reason why I intend to vote for General Scott. It is this: When I was sick, wounded, and suffering intense pain in Florida, General Scott took charge of me himself, and treated me as a father would have treated his son—as he did all the men under his command who were so unfortunate as to be sick or wounded.—This was when I was a mere private in the ranks. General Scott held my arm and said, 'Hold still Vollmer, I am with you, and will have all things done right in regard to your wounds.' Having stood by and befriended me in a trying time, I, though a Democrat, shall stand by him on the second day of November." "L. VOLLMER."

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. B. Wood, Mr. David W. Grover and Mrs. Jennet Frederick, both of Stroud Township, Monroe Co. Pa.

Monroe County Election Returns—Official.