



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, October 21, 1852.

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

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
 SENATORIAL.

A. E. Brown, James Pollock,
 Samuel A. Purviance.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. William F. Hughes, 12. Nor Middlesworth.
 2. James Traquair, 13. James H. Campbell.
 3. John W. Stokes, 14. James D. Patton.
 4. John P. Verree, 15. James K. Davidson.
 5. Spencer Melvaine, 16. John Williamson.
 6. James W. Fuller, 17. Ralph Drake.
 7. James Fearson, 18. John Linton.
 8. John Schaeffer, 19. Archibald Robertson.
 9. Jacob Marshall, 20. Thomas J. Biglan.
 10. Charles P. Waller, 21. Lewis L. Lord.
 11. Davis Alton, 22. Christian Meyers.
 12. M. C. Mercur, 23. Dorman Phelps.

Presidential Election Nov. 2.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns from the distant counties in the State come in very slowly. We have only as yet received the official vote of 25 counties, which stands as follows:

Supreme Judge.

Buffington, W.	Woodward, D.
95,587	100,425

Canal Commissioner.

Hoffman, W.	Hopkins, D.
93,193	97,788

In our next issue we hope to be able to lay before our readers the official vote of the whole State.

OHIO.—This State has gone for the "democracy" by a decreased majority—the Whigs having gained about 10,000 over last year. The report is that eleven Locos, eight Whigs, and two Free Soilers (one of them Giddings) are elected to Congress.

INDIANA.—This State has gone against the Whigs by an increased majority for Governor.

FLORIDA.—The contest in this State was so close that both parties claim it.

HON. ANDREW JACKSON OGLE, who was a Member of the XXXIst Congress, died at his residence, Somerset, Pa. on the 14th inst.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—A farmer in Euclid, Ohio, has this season raised 3000 bushels of potatoes on 10 acres of ground, and marketed them in Cleveland at 50 cents per bushel.

A MONSTER.—They have arrested a man named Blanco, in Spain, on suspicion of murdering a number of persons for the sake of their fat, which he melted down and disposed of in Portugal.

HEAVY DEFAULTER.—Augustus Bower, cashier for Brown, Brothers & Co., New York, has been arrested as a defaulter in the sum of \$230,000. D. A. Comstock, a Wall st. broker is implicated with him, and has been arrested.

It is said that the tract of land lately ceded to the United States by the Sioux Indians, is about 800 miles long, by 140 broad—making 112,000 square miles, or more than twice as much as the whole of New England. The whole district is made up of the most fertile land in the world, and will ere long be among the most productive and valuable portion of the Republic.

ATTEMPT TO KILL PRESIDENT BONAPARTE.—An "infernal machine," composed of 250 gun barrels and 1500 bullets, besides 4 blunderbuses charged with grape shot capable altogether of destroying 800 lives, was discovered at Marseilles, just before the public entry of the President on the 28th ult. Had it been discharged on the passing of the procession, it would have swept within its range everything out of the street. A large number of the conspirators had been arrested.

The U. S. District Grand Jury, in New-York, have indicted for manslaughter, the captain and engineer of the Steamboat Reindeer, which exploded her boiler on the North River, and caused the death of a number of individuals. In the Henry Clay case, the trial has been transferred to the United States District Court, and will occur in November.

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 likeness 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.

At the Whig meeting at West Chester, on Saturday week, about fifty Irish democrats came out and declared themselves for Scott and Graham.

Pennsylvania Election.

The Philadelphia North American has the following article on the result of the Pennsylvania Election, which we believe expresses the views and convictions generally entertained by our friends of this State:

THE STATE ELECTION.

The result of the election in this State, on Tuesday, though very different from what we could have wished, has neither surprised nor alarmed us, nor, so far as our observation extends, has it in any degree disheartened our party. To friends at a distance who have sought our opinions, we have invariably said that, while the vote of Pennsylvania was certain for Scott, there was great danger that we might be defeated in the October election and that by a very considerable majority.

Our reason for this belief was derived from the experience and observation of many years, which taught us the extreme difficulty, nay, the almost certain impossibility, of inducing the Whigs to make a full turn out of their numbers, unless upon some extraordinary emergency. The Loco-Focos—and they deserve all praise for it—look upon the exercise of the right of suffrage as a valuable privilege, which they are never willing to forego. In all weathers, and under all circumstances, and no matter how unimportant the officers to be chosen, they throng to the polls on election day. In sunshine and in storm, there they are; and they make it a matter of conscience never to neglect this duty. Even in localities where they are in hopeless minorities, they are always found at their posts; and so of places where their majorities are assured, they never pretermit their exertions. On the other hand, too many—by far too many—Whigs regard voting as a labor, which they are always disposed to avoid unless some special end is to be accomplished. Unless there happens to be some very exciting controversy, they cannot be induced to take any practical part in its settlement. Where they are too few to make successful resistance, they surrender without a struggle; and where their triumph is placed beyond conjecture, they are content to win it without caring to make it exemplary.

Now, if so happened that neither of the State officers voted for on Tuesday was considered by this class as of any great importance. The Canal Commissioner, it was felt, being in a minority in the Board, could exercise no control over its action; and it was, therefore, not held worth while to make any special effort to elect Hoffman; and as to the Judge, as it was hardly to be supposed his political principles could influence his judicial conduct, there was no urgent necessity to defeat Woodward. So argued—most absurdly and fallaciously, it is true, but still so argued—these stay-at-home Whigs; and the result was that thousands of them never went near the ballot-boxes. Besides this, in the strong Whig Counties the local tickets were all presumed to be so sure of election that large numbers of voters would not trouble themselves to vote, because they could see no pressing occasion for doing so. In consequence of this feeling of indifference, the Whig vote of Tuesday fell very far below its usual amount, especially in the Whig strongholds; while on the other hand, the Loco-Focos brought out their whole strength, and particularly in those places where they are strongest. There were accidental circumstances, also, which swelled the vote of Woodward and Hopkins in certain neighborhoods, which we may have occasion to discuss hereafter.

We have not the slightest doubt that the twenty-seven electoral votes of Pennsylvania will be given to general Scott. Tens of thousands of Whigs, who would not lose the time nor incur the trouble necessary to reach the polls, when merely local, and, as they unwisely considered them, unimportant, issues were at stake, will mingle actively in the Presidential contest; and hundreds upon hundreds of Democrats, who, on Tuesday, voted with their own party, will cast their ballots for the gallant old veteran whose name now shines so conspicuously in his own country's history, and whose fame will hereafter be among its priceless inheritances. There is scarcely a man who cannot find within the sphere of his own observation one or more Democrats who have avowed their determination to go for Scott; and there are much larger numbers that intend to go for him, who do not choose openly to declare their purposes.

The turn out in this State in November will be greater than any we have heretofore had. The causes which on Tuesday, led to indifference, will no longer exist, and the Whigs will be found marching in solid and unbroken column to the achievement of a brilliant victory. In regard to their illustrious leader there is no dissension in their ranks; all honor and reverence and love him, and all are burning with impatience to manifest toward him substantial tokens of gratitude and esteem.

At this moment, while returns are coming to us from different points of the State, showing that our friends have been careless as to the result of Tuesday's election, assurances reach us from all quarters that in the great fight which is approaching we may look for an earnestness, a spirit, an enthusiasm which have not been paralleled. Here in our own vicinity, the friends of Scott were never more confident of carrying this State than they are now; and in their temporary defeat they find motives to such exertions as cannot fail to command success.

During the month of September, there were only 16 deaths at Wilmington, Del.

GO TO WORK.

Whigs, your first fight is over. Enough is known to assure us that it is the duty of every Whig—the duty of every man, who would prove the gratitude of his heart, and do justice to an old, tried, and ever faithful public servant, Winfield Scott—who is not willing that the vile and wicked who have traduced his good name shall be successful in their infamous slanders—to

Go to Work!
 And with a will and a purpose to toil, nay, literally toil, from this day until the second day of November, to make the election of that good man doubly sure.

Go to Work!
 You, honest Freemen, of every creed and clime, and of every craft. You who are not politicians, who vote, and always vote for the best man. You have something to do now. Party power, and party hate has assailed one of the great good, and good great men of our country. You ought, every one of you, for this one time, to save him from the shafts of infamy with which his foes assail him, to

Go to Work!
 You know him. His history is on every page of our history, as a nation, since the war of 1812. You need no party papers to tell you who is General Scott. You have known, loved, and honored him since you have been able to read history. You have no party interests at stake. Your influence can do much. If you then desire to show that the people of this republic are not ungrateful,

Go to Work!
 Ten days is the time that is left for work. Who dare be idle? Begin now—to-day!—Make such arrangements that each and every one can spend a part of his time to secure the election of General Scott.

If there ever has been a man lived who deserves to be President, that man is General Scott. He has offered up his life for his country—he is "glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unflinching in resources and WISDOM."

Freemen, all Go to Work!

Gen. Scott as an Orator.

The editor of the Lowell Journal, who was an officer under GEN. SCOTT'S command in Mexico, says:

"It is not an uncommon thing to GEN. SCOTT to make a brief, terse, and eloquent address to his men on the battle field.—On such occasions he is extremely happy, and the earnest and feeling with which he speaks, shows that his whole heart is in what he says. Many of these addresses might be cited. After the fall of Chapultepec he rode up the hill where our soldiers were shooting down the Mexicans after they were taken prisoners or had surrendered: He closed a feeling address, in which he dissuaded them in the moment of triumph from doing an act that had the appearance of inhumanity, with these words: 'Deeds like yours are recorded in history. Be humane and generous, my boys, you are victorious. I will get down on my bended knees to God for you to-night.'

Some of his answers to the Mexican Commander-in-Chief were brief and to the point. The night before the battle of Chapultepec, SANTA ANNA sent word to SCOTT, that unless he surrendered in four hours he would show him no quarters!—General Scott sent back that he found his (SANTA ANNA'S) quarters so far, very good, and he should take possession of the rest of them without asking to show them to him! Again, when the troops were about entering the Capital, SANTA ANNA sent to SCOTT for his terms. The latter's reply was—"I have no answer to give and no question to ask." It was a time for action and not for parley.

Gen. SCOTT was educated to the bar, and on ordinary occasions (off the field) he speaks rather slowly, and with great deliberation, as well as with great eloquence. His different speeches before the Court of Inquiry in the National Palace in Mexico, were admirable specimens of his oratory and eloquence. Indeed, there was something akin to moral sublimity in that scene—the great Captain of the age and conqueror of Mexico, a prisoner as it were, in the Capitol of the country he had conquered, and on the very theatre of his brilliant victories—which invested his appearance before that tribunal with a degree of thrilling interest never before witnessed on ordinary occasions.

Ohio for Scott.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:—"We think it now settled—a *fact*—that the 23 votes of Ohio will be given to Gen. Scott. His strength is greater in the State—much greater—than that of our State ticket at the late election. All who voted the Whig ticket at our general election, will vote for Scott electors, and many that voted against us at the recent election will vote with us for Scott and Graham. Our friends in Ohio know, and our friends elsewhere may rest assured, that Ohio is for Scott and Graham, for the Union, for internal improvements, for protection to our own labor, for peace, and the prosperity and happiness of the people."

Prospects in Pennsylvania.

We make the following extracts from letters, says the 'Daily News,' received from some of the best informed and reliable Whigs in the interior, showing the condition and prospects of our cause in the State. Let them serve to encourage and animate our Scott friends to still greater exertions in Monroe county from now until Tuesday, the second day of November next:

Williamsport, September 20.
 Pierce's majority cannot exceed that given for Cass. * * * Some Whigs are of opinion that Scott will here have a majority.

Kittanning, September 14.
 I believe that Pierce's majority in this county will not exceed that of Gen. Cass, which was 99.

Pittsburg, September 14.
 It is my opinion that our majority will be from 500 to 1000 votes greater for Gen. Scott, than it was in 1848, for Gen. Taylor. Some of our friends consider 4,500, a low estimate, it is possible it may be so. * * * If the changes continue to hold good until the election our majority may reach 5000.

Wellsboro' Sept. 13.
 All accounts concur that Gen. Scott will run far beyond the usual Whig majority, and we confidently predict that the majority against us will not exceed five or six hundred. * * * There are a number of the war of 1812, Democrats, who will vote for Scott.

Uniontown, Sept. 16.
 I have a personal knowledge of at least fifty who voted for Cass that have declared their determination to support Scott.

Honesdale, Sept. 24.
 We confidently expect to do better for Scott than we did for Taylor, in 1848. The nomination gives the most perfect satisfaction, and every man who voted for Taylor will vote for Scott. In addition to this, I know a good many who did not vote for Taylor that are now for Scott.

Erie, Sept. 19.
 Our best informed Whigs estimate Scott's majority at from 1600 to 2000. In this estimate I coincide. Crawford and Warren will do as well for Scott as for Taylor, if not better.

Greensburg, Sept. 22.
 In 1848, Cass had 2072 over Taylor in this county. Now, it will not exceed 1900. A great many think not more than 1800.

Mercer, Sept. 18.
 The prospects in this section of the State are better and more cheering for Gen. Scott than they were in 1848 for Gen. Taylor. If Whigs do their duty, the result in Pennsylvania is not at all doubtful.

Indiana, Sept. 19.
 I would give it as my opinion, from all I can learn, that Scott's vote will exceed Gen. Taylor's from 100 to 200 votes.

Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, who won considerable distinction in the Mexican war, and who is well known as a firm but moderate Democrat, while inheriting the good Whig blood of the Revolution, has avowed his determination to support Gen. Scott. This intelligence has taken the friends of Pierce by surprise, and created quite a panic in some of their circles.

Upwards of one hundred Irish voters in New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, have issued an address, setting forth their reasons for preferring General Scott and Whig principles to Pierce and Democracy.

Renunciations in Louisiana.

Col. William S. Hamilton, a Democrat of long standing and influence in the parish of West Feliciana, (La.) has declared for Gen. Scott. He served as an officer in the war of 1812-'15. He has always been an unwavering Democrat, and in 1830 he was the Jackson candidate for Governor of Louisiana! His determination to sustain Scott is doubtless the result of a calm and deliberate judgment.—We regard his accession to our cause as an event of the highest importance; and an omen of a glorious triumph in Louisiana.

We learn from the "Capitolian Vis-avis" that in Baton Rouge, besides Col. K. R. Pickett, whose renunciation of Loco-focoism we noticed some days ago, Messrs. Abram Byrd and Gilbert Diggle, whose names are published in the list of the Democratic Executive Committee, refuse to support Pierce and King. They can't go the ticket. John Kemmer, of the same parish, can't stand false Democracy any longer, and will support Scott and Graham.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Winter has already commenced in good earnest in Canada. The mountains near Quebec are covered with snow and ice has formed on standing water to the depth of half an inch. At Owen's Sound, in the upper Province, two inches of snow lay on the ground a few days since. To be a despatch dated yesterday at Boston says:—"We have had a sharp touch of winter this morning, accompanied by quite a snow storm. Coal fires and winter clothing in great demand."

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—"There are 30,000 WHIG VOTERS, at least, who stand away from the Polls, on Tuesday last. These voters can all be brought out at the next election, if the proper efforts are made, and the result will be as glorious a victory as was achieved for Gen. Taylor in 1848."

The official vote for Assemblyman in this district is as follows:

Monroe	Pike.	
Henry S. Mott, 1593	629	2222
Sydenham Walton, 226	46	372

The official vote for Congress in this district stands thus:

Paeker.	Foster.	Scattering.	
Wayne, 1994	31	71	
Pike, 658	61		
Monroe, 1643	207		
Northampton, 3331	2096		
Carbon, 1267	640		
Total,	8899	3036	71

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

A terrible accident occurred on the 7th inst., on the Montreal Railroad, near Weirs steamboat landing, by which six persons were killed, and from twelve to sixteen dangerously injured. An extra train was coming from the Steamboat Dover, at Meredith village, with a large number of passengers, on their way to the State Fair at Meredith Bridge. Soon after it started, a car coupling broke while on a pile bridge near the weirs, and before the accident could be repaired, another extra train from the steamer Dover ran into it, and a most heart rending scene ensued.

Among those reported to be killed are the following: John H. Smith, of Dover, Clerk of Strafford County Court; Mr. Roberts and child, of Holderness; Mr. McDuffee, of Acton, and Mr. Edgarly, of Tuftonborough.

Among those dangerously injured were Sanborn C. Carter, of Ossipee, Register of Probates in Carroll county, (who is reported to have since died); Thomas W. Mordough, Esq., of Wakefield, who had both his legs broken, and others, some of whom are reported to have since died.—Many jumped into the water which was 15 feet deep. Governor Martin was in the train but was not injured.

A lady, named Evans, was killed at Sanburton Bridge to-day by the cars, while attempting to take her child from the train.

Another woman, named Lord, was killed by a horse at the fair grounds near Meredith.

A child was born in Albany, the other day having six fingers and six toes. Its face is perfectly round, there being no nose or eyes, but with a round hole for the mouth. A person who saw it, says, that "when it cries it whistles."

Gov. Graham and the Tariff.

FROM THE ALEXANDER TELEGRAPH OF OCT. 12.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are holding up Gov. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, as an opponent of a protective tariff. The very men who in '44 advocated the election of Polk, pretending that he was a "better tariff man than Henry Clay," have the unparalleled effrontery to charge Gov. Graham with hostility to the protection of American labor. The Kane letter and the false representations of James Buchanan in regard to Polk's position on the tariff carried the State of Pennsylvania for the Democrats in '44. It remains to be seen whether the people of that State will permit themselves to be cheated again at the coming election by the party tricksters who are now assailing the Whig candidate for alleged opposition to the protection of the industrial pursuits of the country.

In regard to the views of Mr. Graham on this subject we are not left to conjecture. In his letter accepting the nomination of his party as a candidate for Governor in 1844 he thus alludes to the question of the tariff:

"I have no hesitation in saying that while I think the Government should collect the least amount of money which may be necessary for efficient public service, and in laying duties to raise such a sum I would incidentally afford protection to American interests whenever they were deemed of sufficient importance to deserve it, as well as to counteract the effect of restrictive regulations in our trade by foreign nations, whenever it should appear expedient to do so. I did not vote for the tariff now existing. Some of its duties were higher than I approved; but in the vacant condition of the Treasury, I would not have withheld from it my support had an amendment which I offered, proposing a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, been incorporated in the bill."

With these sentiments he was triumphantly elected in 1844. He was re-elected, as is known, in 1846; and in his annual message to the Legislature, referring to the repeal of tariff of '42 and the passage of the act of '46, he expressed his deep regret at the change, as likely to affect injuriously the industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Graham, unlike his competitor for the same office, is no free-trader, but the warm supporter of protection to our own industry against the pauper labor of Europe.

The McDonogh Estate Adjudged to the Heirs.

We learn that a telegraphic despatch received from New Orleans by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson states in effect that the Courts of Louisiana have decided the McDonogh contested will case, in which the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans were parties, against the said cities and in favor of the heirs, on every point. Thus the will, as made by Mr. McDonogh, with its peculiarities and aims for prospective and almost indefinite accumulation, is declared invalid, as such wills generally are in this country, on the ground of subversion of the public good and injury to the general interests of society. The will being thus swept away, unless appeal is taken by the other parties interested, the natural and legal heirs come in for their respective shares of the immense property.—*Sun.*

Cuban Affairs.—We learn from a source entitled to full confidence that orders have been received from Washington directing the immediate departure of the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, Captain Mervine, for Havana, to join the *Cyane*, which, as we have already announced, went to sea on Sunday evening last. The *Powhatan* will be made ready with all possible dispatch, and will probably leave port on Saturday next. She will take out Commodore Perry, who goes to Havana, as we understand, principally for the purpose of inquiry into recent transactions involving the rights and interests of the United States.—*New York Times.*

The Homicide case at Lumberville.

ROBERT LEE, the young man shot by a party of boatmen at Lumberville, on evening of the 7th inst., died on the morning of the 13th. The same day a coroner's inquest was held upon his body, and a post mortem examination was made by Drs. Foulke and Longshore. Thirty-two shot had entered the body of the deceased, two of which had passed through one kidney and one through the right lobe of the liver.

By the testimony before the inquest, it appeared that the deceased was assisting to lock through some boats at the Lumberville lock, on the evening of the 7th inst., and some misunderstanding took place between some boatmen and a person having charge of the lock. The boatmen being exasperated commenced an attack upon those having charge of the lock, threats were made and blows struck by some of the boatmen. J. Black the lock-tender, who was absent when the difficulty commenced, made his appearance among them and desired the boatmen to return to their boats, that he might prepare the lock and pass their boats through. Instead of doing so, they renewed their hostile demonstrations, placed themselves in a fighting attitude, made several passes with their fists at Jesse Black and his brother, and to save his brother, a blow was struck by B. Black, at a young man by the name of Dillon during these gesticulations. The party of boatmen then commenced throwing stones, some of which took effect on Benjamin and Jesse Black. The lock-tenders ran from the stones, and some of the boatmen called to their companions for the guns. Jesse Black went into his shop at the side of the lock, and remained some minutes.—Supposing everything quiet, he returned to his duty, and when he reached the lower gate of the lock, one of the party of boatmen by the name of Peter Donnelly, rushed upon him with a gun which he presented at him. Black seized the gun and they had a struggle, during which Donnelly tried to present it again.—Donnelly having wrenched it from Black, was about to present it, and Black again seized it, when another struggle ensued. During this time, Benj. Black, who was standing near by, but on the other side of the feeder, seeing a portion of the boatmen party advancing with another gun to the aid of Donnelly, called to his brother Jesse to run. Jesse thrust the gun from him and started, but, after reaching a distance of six yards he looked back, and seeing Donnelly levelling the gun at him, dropped upon the ground, simultaneously with which the gun was discharged. He recovered his feet immediately, not being hurt, and ran to his shop door; and as he entered it another gun was discharged, and turning to the door, he saw Robert Lee stumble and fall to the ground within a few yards of him, exclaiming "they have shot me." Jesse assisted him into the shop and sent for a doctor. The boatmen then returned to their boats.—The gun which was discharged at Robert Lee was in the hands of one of those who were advancing to the aid of Donnelly, and who were calling to Donnelly to shoot, blow his brains out, and other words of encouragement during the struggle with Jesse Black.

The Coroner's inquest found that the deceased had come to his death by a discharge from a gun in the hands of one of a party of boatmen, among whom were John Dillon, Edward Dillon, Thomas Dillon, John M. Clayton and Peter Donnelly, and others to the jury unknown.

On the 14th inst., Peter Donnelly, the three Dillon's and John Gollough, were brought before Judge Smyser, on a *habeas corpus*, to be admitted to bail. John Gollough was permitted to give bail in the sum of \$1500, for his appearance at Court, which he gave and was discharged from jail. John Dillon was required to give bail in the sum of \$2500, but not having any person to bail him, was remanded until he can procure it. Peter Donnelly, Thomas Dillon and Edward Dillon, were refused permission to give bail, on the ground that they stood in such relation to the case from the evidence before the Judge, that they were not bailable.—*Bucks co. Intelligencer.*