



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, August 25, 1853.

WHIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH POWNALL, Lancaster County
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLEURE, Franklin Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, Clarion Co.

Delegate Election.

The Locofoco party of this County held their Delegate elections in the different townships on Saturday last, which resulted in the election of 14 Delegates to Judge Barrett, and 16 for Hon. M. M. Dimmick. We have heard considerable dissatisfaction expressed, as to the manner in which many of the Delegates were elected, and that their right to a seat in the Convention will be contested. Judge Barrett has a small majority, on the popular vote in the County. The two different factions charge each other with having resorted to all kinds of meanness, in order to accomplish their ends; how this is, we are unable to say, but presume they will have a warm time of it, at their Convention, which comes off in this place on Saturday next.

The Corner Stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid in this Borough, on Thursday last. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, there were but few persons in attendance. The Rev. F. A. Hodson, D. D. preached an interesting and able sermon from 1 Timothy, 1. chap. 15 verse, after which a collection and subscription was taken, amounting to \$325, demonstrating a liberal and benevolent spirit on the part of the few, who were in attendance. The following articles were then deposited in the box, viz: The Holy Bible; a Methodist Hymn Book; a copy of the Discipline of the M. E. Church; a copy of the 33d Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, of the United States; a copy of the Annual Report of the Sabbath School Union of the M. E. Church for 1853; a copy of the Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, for promoting domestic and foreign missions, for 1853; a copy of the Minutes of the Philadelphia Conference, March, 1853; a copy of the Christian Advocate & Journal; a copy of the Jeffersonian; a copy of the Monroe Democrat; a list containing the names of the officiating minister, the pastor of the Congregation, the stewards, trustees, building committee, mason, architect and builder, the donor of the lot, and population of the Borough. The box containing the foregoing articles, was then placed in the stone, and the stone was laid; after singing the 962d Hymn by the choir, and prayer by the pastor, the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

Progress of the Epidemic in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—The total number of cases of yellow fever, including the deaths, since the epidemic commenced, is over twelve thousand. The fever shows no abatement in malignancy.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—The total number of deaths within the 24 hours ending at 10 A. M. to-day, was 219, of which 188 were of yellow fever.

A despatch states that the authorities here were unable to bury the dead last week, over a hundred bodies were burned. Another states that the Howard Association have taken charge of 3,000 or 4,000 persons, and expect to have the number increased to 7,000, at a cost of \$19 each.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The interments in all the cemeteries of the city for the week ending at 6 this morning, show a total of fifteen hundred and thirty-four, of which thirteen hundred and sixty-five were victims of the yellow fever.

The report exhibits a total increase of deaths over the previous week of 16; over those by yellow fever alone of 88, this too in the face of the fact that the population has been constantly declining by desertion and death.

The total number of deaths for the four weeks ending this morning, was four thousand one hundred and sixty-two, of which three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine, were of yellow fever.

It cannot be denied that the disease is fearfully on the increase.

The Howard Association have opened several new infirmaries, but they are rapidly filling up with patients.

Liberal aid has been rendered by the citizens of Baton Rouge, Natchez, and other places in the vicinity, but it will require an immense sum yet to be able to battle successfully with the disease.

The weather continues intensely hot, and the authorities in hopes of staying the ravages of the epidemic, have ordered cart barrels to be burned and cannon to be fired.

Quite a Pressure in the money markets in New York, Philadelphia, and eastern cities, prevails just now, and is likely to continue for some time.

The August Elections.

The results of these elections may be summarily stated as follows:—

KENTUCKY.—Five Whigs and five Democrats elected to Congress. Legislature Whig. A. U. Senator to be chosen.

TENNESSEE.—Andrew Johnson, (Dem.) is elected Governor by two or three thousand majority. Four Democrats, including Stanton, are elected to Congress, and three Whigs. Three districts to hear from. The Legislature is said to be Whig by a small majority.

MISSOURI.—Five members were elected to Congress by single Districts, under the old apportionment, year ago. The State being entitled to seven members, the other two have now been elected, one by that portion of the people residing north of the Missouri river, and the other by those south of it. In both cases, a Whig is said to have succeeded. If so, the delegation stands four Whigs and three Democrats. No Legislature was chosen this year.

ARKANSAS.—Two Democrats elected to Congress, being a gain of one, as the State has heretofore been entitled to but one member.

TEXAS.—Two Democrats elected to Congress, same as before.

ALABAMA.—Six Democrats and one Whig elected to Congress, being a Democratic gain of one member. John A. Winston, Democrat, is elected Governor, and the Legislature is of the same politics. Two U. S. Senators are to be elected by the body.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Three Whigs and four Democrats elected to Congress, with Clingman's District not yet ascertained, but he is supposed to be re-elected. A Democratic gain of two or three members.

TENNESSEE.—Our most reliable advices relative to the recent State election in Tennessee, are that Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor; has a majority of 2216, that five Whigs and four Democrats are elected to Congress, thirteen Democrats and twelve Whigs to the State Senate, and forty-four Whigs and thirty-one Democrats to the House of Representatives. This shows that our Whig brethren have gallantly contested a State which is generally close.

Temperance Meeting.

Pursuant to a call made by the friends of Prohibition, the citizens of Monroe county assembled in convention, at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on the 23d inst. and organized by appointing the following officers:

R. S. STAPLES, President.

DR. SAMUEL STORES, }
JOS. KERR, } Presidents.
SAM'L DIETRICH, }
P. B. PRIMROSE, }
JESSE VAN BUSKIRK, }
CHARLES HOOKER, }
Gen. Robert Brown, } Secretaries.
C. R. Andre, }

Semnanabic Young Lady.

In Cincinnati a young lady, Miss Julia Knight, while in a state of somnambulism, one night last week, left her sleeping-apartment, and donned the coat, vest and pants of her brother. This done, she proceeded to a closet in an adjoining room, and took from there a razor and stop. Returning to her own room, immediately opposite her brother's, she seated herself and commenced sharpening the razor in a womanlike manner. The noise produced by this operation awakened her brother, who, on rising and inquiring the cause, was told by her that she was about to shave, and she wished he would retire and not alarm the family by making so much ado about nothing. Suspecting her condition, says the Nonpariel, he cautiously told her that if she would hand it to him he would assist in sharpening it. At this she readily relinquished the dangerous weapon; her brother placed it out of reach, and then proceeded, by gentle means, to awaken her. This he at last accomplished, but such was the surprise of the lady, on discovering her situation, that she immediately fainted, but was restored by the usual appliances.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. of G. F.

The Grand Lodge of the U. States will meet for the first time in Philadelphia, on Monday the 5th of September, at 8 o'clock, in St. Hall, which room has been engaged by the Grand Officers of Pennsylvania for that purpose. We learn from the Register that the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, with the subordinate lodges and encampments, under their jurisdiction, have decided to give the highest branch of the order in the Union a suitable reception, which is to consist of a ball in honor of the Grand Lodge of the U. S. to take place in both saloons of the Chinese Museum, on Tuesday the 6th of September. Extensive preparations are being made to insure a brilliant affair, and the efforts of the managers will doubtless be crowned with success. The members of the order will appear in full regalia on the occasion.

The Portage Railroad Investigation.

THE CHARGES SUSTAINED!

The Canal Commissioners have concluded their investigations into the causes of the strike on the Portage Road, and made public a report upon the subject.—We have not space for the report, but the result is, they admit that all the material charges brought against the State officers have been sustained. The only palliation they have to offer is, that they had no idea such things were done!

The committee on behalf of the operations made the following charges to the Board:

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, July 8th, 1853.
W. T. MORRISON, Esq.,
President Board Canal Commissioners!

Sir:—In reply to yours of this date, we make the following charges, and sustain them in the following manner:

Our first charge as set forth in the address of the operatives of the Allegheny Portage Railroad: That many of us have been in the employ of the Commonwealth for months, without receiving any pay. This charge we will prove by the following persons: By Daniel Drophy, we will prove that at the time of the strike there was between fifteen and sixteen months wages due him, and that every time that he knew there was money paying by the superintendent he tried to get it, but did not succeed. That William Shields, do eleven months; Harkins Ott, between eight and nine months; Terrence Hudson, do., between ten and eleven months; William Kerns had fourteen months due him. We can give any number of names, if necessary for similar periods.

The second charge is. That hands have been compelled to sell their time at a discount.

We will prove by Richard Trotter, engineer at the head of plane No. 4; That he had to sell three months of his time at a discount of ten per cent., at a broker's office in Hollidaysburg, after the passage of the appropriation bill. That Henry Downy and O. H. Kelly sold at the same place, at the same rate. That Daniel M. Manamy sold six months time, amounting to \$342, and had to pay ten per cent. discount; part of this time sold to A. M. & R. White, and the rest to Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. Those persons are now present, and any amount of names can be had of persons who were compelled to sell. But these we consider sufficient.

The third charge is: That the check rolls sold to the brokers, &c., first find their way into the treasury. That M. M. Adams, a member of this committee, found audited in the Auditor General's books, a bill of his, which from the time he sold, to the date of its auditing, did not exceed two months. That it was for materials furnished for the road, and amounted to over eleven hundred dollars. That he sold the bill to Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co., and paid ten per cent. on it.

The fourth charge is: That \$60,000 of bills and checks were found their way into the hands of the operatives, and had not passed through the hands of the men on the road. This was proved by Mr. Crawford, and sustained by a statement of Mr. Adams.

That immediately after the passage of the appropriation bill, one of the clerks of the Treasury office carried in two bundles of check rolls and bills amounting to between \$75,000 and \$80,000, which were received to F. R. West, Esq., late Superintendent Allegheny Portage railroad. He said that some of them were audited, and the balance were sent back to the Superintendent's office in Hollidaysburg, as they had to be received to Gen. Ross before they could be audited. They were sent back and properly made out and all audited, with the exception of a few bills. The next charge is: That men have been discharged without being paid and were compelled to call several times for their money. This is such a common occurrence on the road, as renders it almost useless to say anything about it, as every man who knows anything about the road, knows this in the manner of doing business on it. It has been asserted that the officers of the road know nothing of the strike. This is not true, as one of this committee, Cornelius Collins, had a conversation with Jesse R. Crawford, two or three weeks previous to the strike, and told him that the strike would come off. Crawford said that the men on the road had not nerve enough to strike. These are all that I have been appointed to answer. Some of the other members of this committee have some charges to make which will form a separate communication.

Truly yours,
THOS. COLLINS, Chairman, &c.

These charges are admitted by the Board to have been all substantially proved. In reference to them, the Canal Commissioners say:

"Without attempting to review the testimony which was taken by the Board, in detail, it may be remarked generally, that it was abundantly established that at the time of the 'strike,' there had been money due some of the hands for three, six, nine, twelve, and some even fifteen months."

"The effect of this was that many of them were obliged to sell their claims at a discount of ten per cent. The Board cannot too strongly condemn a policy which would lead to such a result. Most of these claims were in the hands of meritorious men, who have served the State faithfully, by night and by day, and it is a humiliating admission that a great State like Pennsylvania should permit her honest creditors to sacrifice a portion of their claims in such a manner; and the Board earnestly hope that there may never be a recurrence of this kind from any cause or combination of causes, whatever."

This brings us to the inquiry, "How was this state of things brought about?" In answer, it may be stated, in the place, that the appropriation for repairs and motive power expenses, on the Portage road, for 1852, fell far, very far, below the ac-

Salmon are caught in great numbers in the Sacramento river, California.

There is now exhibiting, at Madrid, Spain, a giant who was born near Lachai, in the district of Grenada, and who is nine feet high. He is only twenty-three years of age, and as cowardly as a cat, as gluttonous as an Englishman, and as drunken as a pole!

A gentleman in New Haven, has caught in his garden since the 10th day of June, with twenty-four wide mouth bottles partly filled with molasses and vinegar, three bushels of flies, bugs, millers, &c. The bottles were hung on his garden fence. During the first seven days, the amount of flies, &c., caught, was forty-two solid quarts.—Tribune.

The blood of forty-two men contains a sufficient amount of iron to form a plowshare weighing twenty-four pounds.

FEARFUL DEATH.—About four weeks since, a Mr. Beyington, of Oberlin, O., was killed by a stallion. The horse was seized with a fit of madness, caught the man in his mouth, and threw him into the air. When he struck the ground, the horse jumped upon him with his fore feet, seized him by the head, and broke his neck short off, severing the jugular vein with his teeth.

A "FAST" COUPLE.—We find the following marriage notice in the Rochester Daily Advertiser. If the happy couple don't "make good time," it won't be the fault of their names:—

MARRIED.—At Saratoga Springs, on the 28th ult., by Rev. A. Carter, C. H. Trotter to Miss Eliza A. Gallop, of East Avon.

Our Indebtedness Abroad.

A writer in the New York Times, estimates the indebtedness of this country to Europe, to have been about one hundred and forty millions in 1848. The same writer puts down the indebtedness at the present time, at not less than three hundred and eleven millions. Several contemporaries, who devote themselves particularly to financial matters, and who should therefore, be good authorities on the subject, have pronounced the calculation a correct one.

The above statement is no doubt nearly accurate; and the debt is daily increasing by the importation of foreign goods. The interest upon the above sum is \$18,660,000 which must be paid annually in specie or exports of produce. Of course it must be in the solid staff; for which the present free trade policy continues, our imports must necessarily exceed our exports.

Death of Col. Bliss.

We announced in our last the death of Col. Bliss. The national Intelligencer thus appropriately notices the deceased:—

This gallant officer was one of the most distinguished in our service, as well for his military qualities, as for his civil attainments. He was a man of war he was the Adjutant-General Taylor, serving in the northern line of operations by his indomitable energy, courage, and, most of all, by his admirable despatches, identifying himself with the fame of his illustrious superior. Since the peace he has been engaged both in and out of the army, and has been one of the most valuable and able officers in the service. Soon after the close of the war he married Miss Betty Taylor, the daughter of the illustrious General; thus crowning his military career with the most signal evidence of the confidence and affection of his commander, who also constituted him his private secretary when elected to the Presidency, which he filled for so brief a period.

Col. Bliss, at the time of his death, was attached to the staff of Maj. Gen. Twigg, and was at his head quarters at East Pascagoula when attacked with the bilious fever, of which he died. This sad news will be received with profound regret in all parts of the country, which will preserve and honor his memory.

Indian Battle.

A report has recently been received from Independence, Mo., that a great battle had occurred on the Western Plains between the Sioux tribe, aided by the Cheyennes, in all 5,000 strong—and the Paronies aided by the Jaws, Sacks and Pottowatomies, numbering about 3,000. The fight lasted all day, the killed on both sides being from 500 to 600. It took place within fifty miles of Fort Kearney, and the Sioux party were defeated.

A person just from Fort Laramie, says that the above account is greatly exaggerated, but nevertheless great demonstrations had been made, and had not the Pottowatomies interfered, the Paronies would probably have been whipped. He states the number at probably hundreds, instead of thousands, and the estimate of the killed likewise much exaggerated.

Potato Rot in Connecticut.

The Norwich (Conn) Courier says that a farmer of the neighboring town of Franklin had a four acre lot of silver lake potatoes, which, upon a trial ten or twelve days ago, proved to be of fine size and excellent quality. He confidently calculated upon the crop bringing \$400 in the market. But going into the field a week after to dig some of these potatoes, he found that nearly every potato was already destroyed. He did not consider the field worth digging over. The protracted wet weather is supposed to be very injurious to this crop.

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One day last week the cars on the Water town railroad were stopped between that place and Cape Vincent, by the multitude of grasshoppers upon the track.—The rails were so thickly covered with them and the car wheel smashed them up so beautifully, between a hop and a jump, that it had the effect of grease on the rails, making the wheels revolve swiftly, while the train remained stationary.

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Col. Bliss, at the time of his death, was attached to the staff of Maj. Gen. Twigg, and was at his head quarters at East Pascagoula when attacked with the bilious fever, of which he died. This sad news will be received with profound regret in all parts of the country, which will preserve and honor his memory.

Indian Battle.

A report has recently been received from Independence, Mo., that a great battle had occurred on the Western Plains between the Sioux tribe, aided by the Cheyennes, in all 5,000 strong—and the Paronies aided by the Jaws, Sacks and Pottowatomies, numbering about 3,000. The fight lasted all day, the killed on both sides being from 500 to 600. It took place within fifty miles of Fort Kearney, and the Sioux party were defeated.

A person just from Fort Laramie, says that the above account is greatly exaggerated, but nevertheless great demonstrations had been made, and had not the Pottowatomies interfered, the Paronies would probably have been whipped. He states the number at probably hundreds, instead of thousands, and the estimate of the killed likewise much exaggerated.

Potato Rot in Connecticut.

The Norwich (Conn) Courier says that a farmer of the neighboring town of Franklin had a four acre lot of silver lake potatoes, which, upon a trial ten or twelve days ago, proved to be of fine size and excellent quality. He confidently calculated upon the crop bringing \$400 in the market. But going into the field a week after to dig some of these potatoes, he found that nearly every potato was already destroyed. He did not consider the field worth digging over. The protracted wet weather is supposed to be very injurious to this crop.

CARS STOPPED BY GRASSHOPPERS.

One day last week the cars on the Water town railroad were stopped between that place and Cape Vincent, by the multitude of grasshoppers upon the track.—The rails were so thickly covered with them and the car wheel smashed them up so beautifully, between a hop and a jump, that it had the effect of grease on the rails, making the wheels revolve swiftly, while the train remained stationary.

POISONING.

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention