



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Milford, Pa. May 2, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$3.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming, Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,

Alarming.

Several members of a family in this place, a few days since were poisoned almost fatally, by eating cheese. It is a serious reflection, that there are unprincipled wretches in the world, who manufacture this article of food for public sale, that make use of poisonous drugs for coloring, in order to make their cheese assume the appearance it naturally would, if they did not abstract the cream from the milk for butter. Such parsimonious brutes, would "skin a flint" or steal the coppers from off the eyelids of the dead—and in our judgment if the deaps of an endless damnation be reserved for any, it is for those who would jeopardize the lives of their innocent fellows in order to enrich themselves—they are regular "blue skins," whose carcasses would disgrace the gibbet. If they could have witnessed the anguish, suffering and dismay, in the family of which we speak, if their conscience was as hard as the "nether millstone," it would have awakened it to all the hills of a guilty recollection. To such monsters we would say you are liable to heavy penalties and punishments if detected in your diabolical acts, and certainly it is the solemn duty of every good citizen, who knows one in the habit of using poisonous drugs in this manner, to aid in bringing them to condign punishment.

A Whig Victory in Moyamensing.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The result of the election in Moyamensing on Friday, was highly gratifying for the Whigs. They elected their entire ticket for Commissioners with a single exception. This township has heretofore been Van Buren. We congratulate our friends in that quarter of the county. The defeat of the enemy was signal and complete. Harrisonism, they begin to discover, possesses some power."

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has issued a warrant for a special election in Bedford county, on the 5th of May, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Mr. McElwee.

The election for President will take place in Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 30th of October.

WAYNE COUNTY FREE PRESS.—The publication of this spirited Journal has again been resumed at Honesdale, Wayne County, Pa. under the control of Phineas G. Goodrich as Editor, and William F. Rogers as Publisher. Its articles are of the right stamp, and we wish them success in their undertaking both as relates to the paper and the cause they have espoused.

The following returns of the election for Brigade Inspector of the 1st Brigade, 7th Division, P. M. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Schlabach, from which it would appear that Col. CHARLES KINDT, of the 140th Regiment is elected.

Monroe Volunteer Battalion.	
Charles Kindt's majority,	25
34th Regiment, 1st Battalion.	
Charles Kindt's majority,	17
97th Regiment, 1st Battalion.	
Charles Kindt's majority,	40
97th Regiment, 2d Battalion.	
Joseph Dietrich's majority,	22
140th Regiment, 1st Battalion.	
Charles Kindt's majority,	19
2d Battalion.	
Charles Kindt's majority,	170
26th Regiment, 1st Battalion.	
Joseph Dietrich's majority,	13
Northampton Volunteer Battalion.	
Joseph Dietrich's majority,	16
	271
	51
Col. Kindt's majority,	220

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 27.

The Election in Virginia.

The first accounts are certainly cheering. The Baltimore Patriot gives a list of 26 Whigs and 6 Loco Foco Delegates elected, in counties which last year elected 22 Whigs and 10 Loco Focos. Whig gain, 4 Delegates and 1 Senator. In the House of Delegates, last year, the Whig and Conservative vote was 72 to 69 Loco Foco. The prospect now is very fair for a larger Whig majority in the House; and we shall certainly bring down the Loco Foco majority in the Senate two or three votes. So far, then, the returns are all we hoped for, and go beyond the expectations of every one; but as there are a good many more counties to be

heard from, we wait for further advices before we shout "victory."

The Norfolk Beacon thus heads the returns from that District—"THE VICTORY WON IN THE FIRST DISTRICT—UNPARALLELED ROUT OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY—THE LION SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE ROUSED!"

"The result of the election in this District is a Whig gain of 400—and the gain of a veritable Whig gain in Elizabeth city and Warwick, for next winter, in place of an impracticable one in the last Legislature, who foiled us in the election of Senator. This indeed is glorious and wonderful! But it is the people's doings."

From the same, April 28.

The Intelligence from Virginia continues highly favorable. A letter from Baltimore gives the Whig members, as far as heard from, 49 to 14 Van Buren in 51 counties. This is indeed gratifying, and will give the Whigs a decided majority in the Legislature, should the other portions of the State do no better than they did last year. The numerical gain of the Whigs has also been very large. We are indebted to our attentive friends of the Richmond Whig, for a slip dated Monday, which gives the details from a large number of counties. In fact, the news of last night has settled the political character of Virginia, to our mind at least. But as the general result will be known in a few days, we forbear from any thing like exultation. Should our hopes be realized—should the "ANCIENT DOMINION," shake off the trammel of Van Burenism—the political fate of Van Buren is sealed. Even his own friends will be induced to give up the contest.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

The following resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of the friends of Harrison and Tyler, which met in Harrisburg on the 22d of February, 1840.

"Resolved, That whenever the opponents of Martin Van Buren, in the several Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania, shall have nominated an Elector or Electors, and received from such nominees a pledge to vote for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, as President, and JOHN TYLER of Virginia, as Vice President, the name of such Elector or Electors, and the pledge of said Electors, be forthwith forwarded to the State Committee.

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the State Committee to publish a correct Electoral Ticket, so soon as the same shall have been finally adjusted by the several districts."

As several of the Congressional Districts have not yet reported the names of their candidates for Electors, and as it is of much importance to have the Ticket corrected and published with as little delay as possible, this mode of calling attention to the subject, is adopted. The spring Courts will present a convenient opportunity for attending to it, as well as for taking measures to complete the county organization of the party, preparatory to the approaching Election. Communications on the subject should be addressed to the subscriber, Lancaster P. O. Lancaster county. The undersigned takes pleasure in stating, that from every quarter of the State, the accounts which reach the State Committee are of the most encouraging description. Nothing seems wanting to give success to the patriotic cause in which we are engaged, but a complete organization of the opponents of misrule. A general rally of all who are opposed to the administration of Martin Van Buren, will, beyond a doubt, give the vote of Pennsylvania to Harrison and Tyler.

THO. H. BURROWS,

Chairman State Com.

Lancaster, April 13th, 1840.

Editors friendly to Harrison and Tyler will please insert, and call attention to the foregoing.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TRENTON CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were reported and read by Mr. Armstrong of Essex, as Chairman of the Committee, and unanimously adopted. They are bold, manly and to the point—and speak in the honest language of truth, the spirit which now animates the patriotic sons of New Jersey, smarting under the wrong and outrage perpetrated by the ruling powers of the Federal Government:

Resolved, That assembled as we are, upon the spot where our fathers fought and bled, to secure for themselves and for us the inestimable right of free representation, when attacked by a foreign despot, our first thoughts are turned to the recent blow by which domestic foes have struck down that sacred right.

Resolved, That the conduct of a majority of the pretended House of Representatives, in contemptuously disregarding the great seal of New Jersey, and excluding from their seats five of her duly commissioned Representatives, was a most gross usurpation upon her rights and feelings, an outrageous violation of the constitution, and a deadly thrust at the spirit of our free institutions, and that the more recent act of the same body, in forcing upon us representatives whom we had rejected, as a fitting sacrifice of honor and good faith upon the same party altar.

Resolved, That while we deeply regret that any Jerseyman should be so ambitious of the name and power of office without its honor, as to occupy places which they could reach only by trampling upon the Constitution of the Union, and the sovereignty and laws of their own State, we are mortified and indignant that PETER D. VROOM and PHILEMON DICKERSON, men whom New Jersey has heretofore honored, and to whose custody she has once entrusted the cherished and then untarnished emblem of her sovereignty, should join in a base conspiracy to degrade that emblem and insult those who regard it with attachment and respect; and that we will unite our efforts with those of every true-hearted Jerseyman, to

fasten upon these "bastard sons of a noble stock," and upon their pliant tools, a "broad seal" of public reprobation, which no Secretary's certificate shall ever annul.

Resolved, That we leave it to impartial history to affix a just value upon that chivalrous devotion to State rights, which treads in the dust the dearest rights of a sovereign member of the Union, in its eager haste to cringe at the footstool of Executive power.

Resolved, That the five legitimate Representatives of New Jersey owe it to the insulted dignity of the State and to themselves, not to gain to appeal to a body which has added insult to injury, and has shown as little regard for decency and good faith, as for the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and hearty thanks to the minority of the Committee on Elections, and to the other Representatives who, amid prevailing confusion and lawlessness, have boldly and resolutely maintained the cause of right and justice, unswayed by the frowns and seduced by the temptations of Executive power.

Resolved, That we proudly recognize WILLIAM PENNINGTON, our Governor, as one of the Young Men of New Jersey: a just, consistent and exemplary citizen; a pure and inflexible patriot: a worthy son of an honored sire; and that in his whole course, in relation to the late Congressional election, he nobly and fully discharged the highest duty of a citizen and a magistrate, in acknowledging the supremacy of the laws, and yielding implicit obedience to their commands; and that by his firm and manly assertion of the violated rights and insulted honor of the State, he has secured a hold upon our confidence, esteem and support, which neither the slanders of demagogues nor the calumnies of a hireling press can ever shake.

Resolved that the present situation of our beloved country—with its commerce crippled—its industry and energies paralyzed—its currency deranged—its products depreciated—its revenue unequal to its expenditures—its credit impaired—its whole military power defied and baffled by a whole tribe of savages—its laws evaded, its constitution disregarded and the spirit of its free institutions trampled under foot by their chosen guardians—while distrust and doubt and fear and perplexity pervade all classes of the community—demand of every patriot anxious deliberation and prompt, decided, and energetic action.

Resolved, That the warfare which has been waged by the party now in power against the credit system, while it has produced only injury to all classes of society, except the wealthy capitalist, who has fattened upon the necessities of his fellow citizens, has been most oppressive and deadly in its influence upon the young men, whose only capital was their integrity, their skill and industry and enterprise; and so long as it shall be successfully continued, every young man not born to wealth must expect to live and die the drudge of those to whom birth or accident have given the means necessary for business.

Resolved, That we have no faith in the Economy which has swollen the annual expenditures of the Government from thirteen to thirty-seven millions of dollars: no desire for "experiments" of which each is still more injurious than its "predecessor": no fellowship for that love for the people which would reduce the wages and the comforts of the laborer to the level of Spanish-slave peasants—no respect for reforms which lead to still greater abuses: no sympathy with a government which would "take care of itself and let the People take care of themselves," and no confidence in public servants whose pledges are broken at will and whose constant and only effort is to secure to themselves the honors and emoluments of office, and to rule those whom they profess to serve.

Resolved That our interest in the Public Lands was purchased by our fathers at too dear a price for us to permit it to be made the spoil of political adventurers, and that we will resolutely defend it against all aggressions.

Resolved, That amid the wrongs and sufferings which in competent and wicked rulers have inflicted upon us, we have a strong and abiding confidence in the virtues of the People and hail with joy the many and strong evidences which every section of the country presents, that the artifices & delusions which have been so successfully practised, are passing away, and that the reign of trickery and misrule must speedily yield to the indignation of a confiding and abused People.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the triumphant success with which the Whigs of Connecticut have resisted the power and artifice of corruption and misrule, and pledge ourselves to emulate the glorious example which they have set us.

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nominations of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and JOHN TYLER, for President and Vice President of the United States; and that in the unsullied integrity, the ardent patriotism, the distinguished ability, the uniform respect for law, and the warm devotion for the public services, we see the best evidence of their capacity to discover, and the surest pledges of their readiness to promote the welfare and happiness of the whole country.

Resolved that Henry Clay is but another name for that high-souled patriotism which sacrifices all for country, and will be cherished in grateful recollection, while the love of liberty and virtue animates an American heart.

Resolved That our delegates to the Baltimore Convention be authorized to assure our friends from other States that the coming contest against the army of office-holders, with their 5 millions of Treasury Notes, reissuable at pleasure, as in our revolutionary struggle, "the Jersey Brigade may always be relied on."

From the New York Express.

We have now the pleasure to commence a new series of Letters from our friend 'the Major'

We are glad he is where he is—though he is seldom out of place anywhere. We congratulate the country generally and the Old Hero, in particular, (Who has been designated as the standard bearer at the head of the great Democratic Whig Column) that he has at his side a valuable and trusty friend—and have little doubt that the Major's Letters from the "Cabin-et, of the Cabin," will traverse, trumpet-tongued over the land, and infuse new life in the present palsied, chained and trameled energies of the country.

MAJOR DOWNING AT THE LOG CABIN NORTH BEND.

LOG CABIN, NORTH BEND, }
March 29, 1840. }

To the Moderator of the Downingville Convention.

Respected Sir—I got here yesterday safe and sound and as happy as a clam at high water. My journey from Washington to this place would take about a quire of paper to describe, so I won't undertake it; but never was a man had such a time, it was one eternal hurrah from the time I crossed the Potomac till I struck the Ohio. I didn't care the first go off to let folks know who I was and where I was a going; but one chap looked into my hat and seeing my name, stepped up to me at the dinner table and asked me if I was 'Jack Downing' I told him when I was a boy folks called me 'Jack'; but when I riz in the world I was entitled to be called John Downing. "Well," says he "are you Major Downing?" "Jist so," says I "Is that your ax," says he, "Iashed under that bundle?" "It is," says I. "That's enuf," says he; and out he went and from that time till I got here I needed neither hard money or paper currency; there want a stage or tavern that would let me pay a cent; and if I could have eaten all the "Barbaqus," offered me I guess I wouldn't want to eat agin for a considerable spell.

I don't think there is any use in keeping the Convention together at Downingville after you get this letter; the work is pretty nigh done. There is only one notion now all through this everlasting and eternal country—and the present administration stand no more chance than stamp-tailed bulls in fly time. The only difficulty is, folks begin to swarm over a leetle too fast—and there are so many on 'em claim the honor of being on the right side that the hero will have to say as General Wellington did at Waterloo—when so many have done their duty I can't discriminate.

I got here yesterday and inquired for the "old hero" and was told he was out attending to ploughing some bottom land, and I went off looking for him; and sure enough I found him busy as a bee in a tar-bucket and twice as sore I hadn't got my regimentals on and he took me for a settler. "Well, stranger" said he, "how do ye do?" "Right smart," says I. "How is it with you?" "From the East," says he "and going West?" "Yes, and no," says I. "Well" says he, "that sounds, right and makes me hope you will stop in these parts." I had never seen him before and as I had measured him through and through, I got eying him, and we had considerably conversation afore I let on who I was—and when I did tell him I guess all Downingville, and especially our family and name would like to see the right down hearty shake of the hand the old Hero gave me. "Why," says he, "Major, a rise in the Ohio arier a long dry spell was never more pleasing to me than to see you."

"Come," says he, "come along to my cabin, as for your stopping any where else, it aint in the book,—and remember that jist half on't is yours." And so back we went—and he sent off to town and got my bundle, and show'd me my room; and as soon as supper was ready I was ready for it too. And then we had a regular set-to, and had a rael talk about most matters—and wound up with a leetle hard cider and went to bed.

It would make this letter too long for a man who haint got "the franking privilege," to tell you what we talked about; nor will I, in this letter, give you, my notion about the old Hero; for it aint one supper, one talk, one night's lodging, or one glass of cider, that gives a man a right to speak of another, knowingly, especially a man up for the first office in the country.

I haint forgot yet that letter tother old Hero wrote to Mr. Monroe; but what I have said of this one thus far, and knowing tother one as well as I do, I think there is this difference,—both on 'em are rael grit, as their military history shews, and both on 'em have had considerable to do with the Engins. Now whilst one carried Engin notions to Washington and spread that doctri e into his party, I think tother one will only apply it to Engins, and give civilized folks a share that belongs to civilization; but as to this I don't sry positive jist yet.

There are some things I like to see here in "the Cabin," and which look about right. There four picturs hanging up here; which the old Hero says ought to hang in every cabin in the country, and that Congress ought to have printed and framed, and sent round to every cabin that can't afford to buy 'em,—(and a leetle saving out of the public printing would pay the hull expense) and they are—1st, The Declaration of Independence,—2d, The Constitution of the United States,—3d, Gen. Washington's Farewell Address, and 4th, The Map of the United States. Tow, with these, the General says, a good honest democrat—looking well to 'em—will straiten the crooks of party,—and as to Books, he may have as many as he can afford to buy—taking care to see that one at least shall stand first on the list, and that is the Bible.

There is no telling yet when I can leave here. The General says he can't part with me

no how,—that folks all about the country write him so many letters, and send him so many questions to answer, that he haint got time to answer them all, unless he neglects his farm and lets his apple trees go untrimm'd, and in that case he'd have no cider to give his friends next fall; and so I'm going to lend him a hand in doing some of his writing.

There are a good many queries sent to the General; some honest ones, and some cunning ones, and all ought to be answer'd, and the General is willing to leave that business to me, only telling me to keep in my eye the four picturs hanging in the Cabin-et Chamber. Some want want to know what the General's notions are about money matters,—Currency, Sub-Treasury and Banks, and so forth. Others about Tariff, and Abolition, and Public Lands, and so forth. And others about office-holders, and who ought to hold office, and so forth. Others about Internal Improvement, and State Credit, and so forth; and so I expect to be kept pretty busy for a spell answering all these queries for the General, whilst he is busy with his farm and apple trees, and it aint possible for me to say that I can get back your way till I go with the General to Washington next fall; so you may as well adjourn the Convention at Downingville, and refer all unfinished matters to me and the General at the Cabin on the North Bend, from which pint you and all creation will hear more from.

Your respectful newef and friend,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c. &c.

From the Morning Herald.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 26.

TWO O'CLOCK.

Highly Important news.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of The Packet ship United States, Captain Britton, we have received London papers to the evening of March 31st, and Liverpool to April 1st, (her day of sailing) inclusive.

The news is important and exciting. There are wars and rumors of wars. Persia has declared war against Turkey; France has joined Turkey against the Pacha of Egypt. The Russian army is said to have been destroyed in the mountains of Khiva, and the empire of Persia will doubtless be one scene of battle and bloodshed.

The commercial news is no better. Cotton is down 1-8th. Corn is down. American flower is one shilling less than at the last accounts, and the duty on wheat is two shillings less. The money market is comparative easy, but a dreadful depression still continues in all the manufacturing districts.

From the Trenton N. J. State Gazette.

ACCIDENT AT THE DEPOT—A WOMAN HORRIBLY CRUSHED TO DEATH.—On Saturday morning on the arrival of the train from Philadelphia, a woman was crushed to death in a most shocking manner. She was standing between the track and the canal, by the south door of the car house, out of danger, though very near the cars, when the horses passed her. Frightened and apparently bewildered, she rushed into the car house and was caught between the car and the edge of the platform, with her back to the car and her breast against the platform. The space is not more than four inches, and her breast bone was crushed in and her left arm broken.

She gave no scream, but uttered a low moaning, caused probably by the dreadful pressure against her breast. The passengers jumped out, and tried up the cars with levers, and drew her out underneath. She was perfectly senseless, and ceased breathing in about five minutes. Dr. Taylor being sent for was on the ground in a very few minutes, but medical skill was of course unavailing.

The woman belonged at the four mile ferry. Her husband was boating stone for Mr. Glover, and both had come down the canal, in a boat, a short time before. Her name was Kearney. She was buried yesterday in the Catholic burial ground.

The driver of the cars was greatly affected, but from the manner in which the accident occurred, it is clear that no censure can attach to him.

GREAT FIRE IN CAMDEN.—The large calico printing factory in Camden was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire was discovered between 1 and 2 o'clock. Nothing saved. It was not insured, as the insurance offices had refused to take the risk. Loss \$10,000 or 15,000! The business was conducted by William H. Scott of Philadelphia. The building belonged to William J. Hatch, Camden.

Trenton Gazette.

THE JEWS—Important if True.—A Hamburg paper, the Dorpzeitung, says, "the Jews of Constantinople have, with their Rabbi, declared that they will not any longer than any other year for their Messiah. If, within that time, he does not appear, they will conclude that he is already come, and then they will try to discover by what religion he is already recognized. The Rabbi is entirely of this opinion, and has even proposed to his congregation to profess Christianity forthwith."

Upwards of 1100 persons have become members of St. Patrick's Temperance Society at Pottsville.