



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 24, 1846.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**PETER S. MICHLER,**  
OF NORTHAMPTON.  
Subject to the decision of the 4th of March Convention.

### Whig State Convention.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the city of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,  
SAMUEL D. KARNES,  
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,  
MORTON McMICHAEL,  
GEORGE ERETY,  
H. JONES BROOKE,  
THEO. D. COCHRAN,  
JAMES FOX,  
JAMES MARTIN,  
WILLIAM BUTLER,  
J. J. SLOCUM,  
JOHN R. EDIE,  
EDGAR COWAN,  
JOHN B. JOHNSON,  
Wm. J. HOWARD,  
Whig State Committee.

The active business of the season is fully over. The indications of Winter are around us. The canals of this State are closed, and will no doubt, remain so until Spring. The amount of tolls are large, and exhibit a considerable increase over the aggregate of last year.

The Lebanon Courier announces, on authority, that SIMON GULFORD, Esq. will not consent to be a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Bradford Argus nominates HENRY W. TRACY of that county, as a candidate for the Whig nomination for Canal Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN M. READ, Attorney General, has resigned his post, and the Governor has appointed Judge Champneys to supply his place.

There appears to have been some trouble in the "wigwam," which occasioned the resignation of Mr. Read. His devotion to the interest of the Chief, was of a doubtful character, and none but the faithful can enjoy the smiles and patronage of Executive favor.—Har. Intel.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.—The Lowell Courier makes the following excellent suggestion:

"The next Presidential candidates ought to be interrogated in regard to the length of their messages. No man should be elected whose messages would exceed three or four columns. Of all public nuisances, the most superlative is a message of the length we published yesterday."

Mike Walsh, one of the Representatives elect, of New York city, in his last "Subterranean" advertises thus:

"WANTED.—A stout, able-bodied man, of a mild temperament, kind disposition, and undoubted endurance, is wanted to read Polk's Message for me. To one who will engage to read it through without falling asleep more than once during the onerous and gigantic task, a liberal remuneration will be given. Application to be made at this office."

### The Volunteers.

The President has called upon Pennsylvania for another regiment of Volunteers to serve in the war with Mexico. The call has already been responded to by three times as many troops as are required—and it is likely that our second regiment will be ready as soon or before the first of any other state. In Philadelphia alone, says Bicknell's Reporter, no less than twenty-five Companies have tendered their services, or have opened armories for recruits—while a like spirit is manifested in the country. A third, or even a fourth regiment could be raised in this State, and without difficulty. All the companies for the First Regiment have arrived at Pittsburg.

### New Counterfeit.

BANK OF MONTGOMERY Co., Norristown, Pa. 5's, spurious. Vignette, train of cars. At the bottom of the note English coat of arms.

### Congress.

The proceedings of this body seldom possess much interest until after the holidays; but the peculiar state of our public affairs has already occasioned sundry discussions of an important character. The organization of Governments in the conquered Mexican provinces, after receiving considerable attention in the House, was brought up in the Senate by a resolution presented by Mr. Westcott, which, among other consequences, gave rise to a spirited contest between that gentleman and Mr. Benton (both for the Administration.) The resolution was laid on the table, 23 to 23. Mr. Benton has given notice of a bill to regulate appointments to office, and to guard the public service from improper influences. A very laudable purpose, if properly carried out. In the House, a proposition to repeal the tariff of '46, was negatived, 110 to 73. A proposition for a branch mint in New York is before Congress. If this does not increase our aggregate coin; it will add to our means of employing what we have, by creating a reinforcement of those public blessings—office-holders.—Bel. Apollo.

### The Cambria Arrived

At Boston on Wednesday evening. There has been an increase in the prices of cotton, grain, and flour, since the last arrival. The sufferings of the Irish people were in some degree mitigated by the reduction in the prices of provisions, and by the employment provided for them by Government. The cholera was invading Europe, and had made its appearance in Spain. The republic of Cracow, the last vestige of the Polish nation, has been obliterated from the map of Europe by Russia, Austria and Prussia. This outrage upon human liberty has excited great indignation throughout France.—Ib.

AD VALOREM.—At the Custom House last week, a pipe of wine, invoiced at forty pounds sterling, was submitted for examination to one of our principal wine importers, who, after tasting it, offered to take it at fifty pounds, and as many more of the same quality as could be provided. Such is one of the beauties of an *ad valorem* Tariff, with its bounty on fraud and false invoices.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Southern Patriot, printed at Charleston, South Carolina, contains an article on the Mexican war, in which the annexed paragraph appears:

"We trust that our Southern Representatives will remember, that the war with Mexico is a Southern war."

### The Volunteers.

The Pennsylvanian avers that "it is notorious that a very large majority of all who have gone from this place to the war is composed of Democrats." If by Democrats the Pennsylvanian means friends of the present Administration, we deny the assertion, and challenge the proof. There has been, and should be, no distinction of party in the patriotic devotion manifested by our citizens in volunteering for the war; and the effort to excite such feelings manifests a lack of discretion or patriotism.—North American.

As predicted by us a month or two since, Money is becoming scarce and rates are rising. Good paper out of doors, cannot be negotiated for less than nine per cent. The causes are quite apparent. In the first place, the Banks are rather nervous, as they cannot form a confident opinion as to the probable termination of the Mexican war, and they are also unable to decide as to the course of Congress upon the recommendation of the President to borrow a large sum of money to carry on the war.—Hence they move cautiously. In the second place, this is the season at which our merchants begin to prepare for spring, and they need all the funds they can raise to meet their payments in January. In the third place, capitalists hold back in anticipation of the proposals from the Government to effect a new loan, and under the impression that an advantageous opportunity for investment will thus be presented.—These causes, the reader will at once perceive, are quite sufficient to produce a scarcity in the market. It is probable that no change for the better will take place for some months. In N. York, the case is similar, and several failures have occurred. At least such is the statement of one of the N. Y. Journals. The impression prevails that the February Interest on our State Debt will be paid. The Treasury is in quite as good a condition as it was this time last year, and then the February interest was paid promptly. Nothing new with regard to the Philadelphia Banks. They are, as already observed, acting with considerable caution.

Bicknell's Reporter.

Flour at Detroit on the 8th, \$3 12 from wagons.

### Postmaster General's Report.

The income of the Post Office during the year ending the 30th June, 1846, the first under the new law, was \$3,487,199 35, which shows a decrease of \$802,624 45. This diminution arises chiefly from loss on letter postage, but among other causes are mentioned expenses, by which letters are regularly delivered, the collection and transmission of letters, directed to different persons, under one envelope, by which the department gets, on the aggregate weight, but a dollar or two in postage, when it should have five or ten dollars. "Cargo letters" are also made the vehicles of fraud, and the immense mass of printed circulars, transient newspapers, etc., which are not called for or refused, constitute a heavy item of expense in the matter of transportation. To these must be added the "dead letters" which amount to nearly two millions annually.

To remedy these evils, he recommends that the rate for single letters be reduced to one quarter of an ounce, except in case of a letter weighing less than half an ounce and written on a single sheet. That the same power granted to the Revenue Department to prevent a violation of its revenue laws, be granted to the Post Office Department.

Letters relating to cargoes, he thinks, should be unsealed and subject to the inspection of Post Office Agents, and that postage on newspapers be so adjusted as to approach more nearly the cost of transportation and delivery.—Transient newspapers, or others sent by those who are not publishers should, he thinks, be rated higher than others. All printed matter, also, should be prepaid, and all letters prepaid or rated double. This last suggestion is a very good one, for if a correspondence is worth anything at all, it is worth paying for.

The income during the period above mentioned was \$4,034,297 22, and the deficiency as compared with the receipts of \$597,097 87.—This deficiency was supplied by drafts on the contingent fund of \$650,000 provided for by law.

The mail service of the United States, exclusive of Texas, is performed by 3,530 contracts on 4,285 post routes, the aggregate length of which is 149,679 miles. The transportation of the year, up to 30th of June last, amounted to 37,398,414 miles, at a cost, by contract, of \$2,665,878. This is an excess of service, over last year, in the length of routes, of 5,739 miles, and of annual transportation, of 1,764,145 miles, at a diminution of expense of \$202,913. There is an excess in the cost of mail agencies, of 4,893, and about \$9,180 for four and a half months transportation of mails in Texas, from 6th February to 30th June, 1846; which is to be deducted from this saving, which will reduce it to \$188,831. A great saving has been effected in the re-letting of the contracts in New England and New York, and another, equal to thirty-three per cent., has been made in the re-letting of contracts in the Northwestern and Southwestern States and Territories.

The deductions from the pay of contractors for irregularities in the performance of mail duty, amount to \$26,273 54. The mail service in Texas has not been satisfactorily performed, one of the mail boats having been lost in a storm—but it is expected to be placed soon on a permanent footing. On the thirtieth June there were 14,601 post offices; 877 were established during the year, and 459 discontinued—making an actual increase of 418. At this time the number is 14,793. Nearly one-third of the post offices in the United States have been voluntarily vacated since the act of 1845, owing to the consequent increase of labor and the abatement of privileges and compensation. The onerous manner in which the law presses on Postmasters and clerks is briefly but clearly shown; but while the evil is lamented no remedy is suggested.

It is evident the Postmaster thinks the Department should have control of the lines of telegraph, and he again urges his opinions upon the attention of Congress.

The contractors to carry the mail between New York and Bremen, are progressing as rapidly as possible in the completion of their steamships. A line from Charleston by Havana to Chagres, in steamers, and from Panama in sail or steam vessels to Oregon, is again recommended as a subject for legislative authority to authorize.

In conclusion he speaks again of the Telegraph—of the fact that it supersedes the Post Office; announces that he has possessed himself of all necessary information in case Congress should think of making a purchase of the lines.

The editor of the Boston Post says:—"All that is necessary for the enjoyment of sausages at breakfast, is confidence."

We should think some buckwheat cakes essential, as well as confidence that there was no dog meat about.—N. J. Mirror.

### A Gallant Act.

A MEXICAN BRIG BURNED UNDER THE GUNS OF SAN JUAN DE ULLOA.

Extract of a letter dated "OFF TAMPICO, Nov. 30, 1846.

"I record with pleasure a feat of no little daring. Lieut. James L. Parker and Passed Midshipman Hynson and Rogers, attached to the brig "Somers," recently conceived the idea of entering the harbor of Vera Cruz, and directly under the guns of the famous castle of San Juan de Ulloa, burning a vessel which lay at anchor, or was moored to massive rings in the walls of the above fortress. Having made due preparation, they proceeded at night to carry their plan out, and actually got on board, took the crew of the vessel, some seven or eight in number, as prisoners, set her on fire in different places, and then returned to the Somers in safety.

This was certainly a daring and gallant feat, and reflects the highest credit upon the chivalrous officers and men concerned in it.

### Synopsis of the War Report.

It is chiefly occupied with a history of the commencement and progress of the Mexican war operations, embracing the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, the three days' conflict at Monterey, the termination of the armistice, the conquest of Santa Fe and the Californias, etc. etc.

Satisfactory, though not official information had been received of the taking of Monclova, but not of Chihuahua. Gen. Kearney's detachment was not to reach the Pacific, about the last of November. The operations of Col. Fremont and Com Stockton, west of the Rocky Mountains, are referred to with commendation. Authentic information, but no official report, had as yet been received.

The military force of the United States has been augmented from 7640 to 39,000. The duties of the department have been arduous and embarrassing.

The department of Tamulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, for several hundred miles from its mouth, New Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua have all in effect been wrested from the Central government of Mexico, and the Mexican authorities, both civil and military, displaced in New Mexico and the Californias, all in the short space of seven months.

The regular army created under the law of the last session, when filled up, will amount to 16,998 officers and men, but it does not now exceed 10,300. The want of success in filling up the ranks, is attributable, probably, to the large numbers called out since the passage of the bill increasing the army. It is impossible to tell what number of troops the exigencies of the war may require. The volunteers called out who have encountered the enemy, have more than justified the high expectations formed of this description of troops, but it is no disparagement of them to say, that a regular force would be preferred in a war to be prosecuted in a foreign country.

Considerations of economy also are decidedly in favor of troops being engaged to serve during the war. The Secretary is most solicitous that this subject should receive the early attention of Congress, and that a body of troops should be raised to take the place of those volunteers who will claim a discharge at the end of their year's service.

A plan recommended by Gen. Macomb, in his report in 1837, in reference to regimental and field officers, is approved of by the Secretary, and the attention of Congress directed to it.

Provision should be made for the punishment of offences committed by our troops, and persons connected with the army.

A further increase of the regular army is recommended.

The estimated appropriations for fortifications for the next year is \$495,600, including their defence, and the support of the sappers and miners and topographical engineers. The present organization of the Ordnance Bureau is inadequate. A deficiency exists in the Medical Staff of the army. A history is given of the operations in Mineral Lands during the past year. The number of Pension Agencies is forty-four, exclusive of navy pensions, and the number of Pensioners about twenty thousand.

The independent treasury act contemplates the employment of officers therein named as pension agents, and renders it doubtful whether those hitherto employed are not suspended.—It is, therefore, recommended that authority be given to continue the present agents at a reasonable compensation.

Thirty-four hundred and thirty-four Indians have been removed from the East to the West of the Mississippi, since the last annual report.

New treaties with the Indians are referred to, and the solicitude of government expressed for the promotion of the welfare of the Indian tribes.

### More Troops.

Washington, Dec. 20—10 o'clock, p. m. It is rumored that a bill authorizing ten additional regiments to the regular army, will be introduced to-morrow.

How Now?—In the months of September and October, it will be remembered, the locofoco newspapers, from one end of the country to the other, called upon farmers to look and see what the tariff of 1846 had done for them. In vain did whigs protest that the increase in value was not caused, directly or indirectly, by the failure of the crops abroad. The locofocos insisted that the rise was occasioned by the tariff of 1846, and it alone, although that law had not gone into operation. Now, we ask them to abide by their own declarations, and explain why it is that flour has fallen in value nearly \$1.00 per barrel since the tariff of 1846 went into effect. Here is a good chance for tory calculations, which we cordially invite our tory neighbor, the Herald, to prove.

Honesdale Democrat.

There is now before Congress the plan of a fire-ship, made by Mr. Brown, of Illinois, for marine and harbor defence. It is so constructed as to reflect off shot, while it is capable of enveloping in a single moment, an enemy's ship in a sheet of inextinguishable fire. It is not against ships alone that this dreadful engine of destruction might be used, but in land service, in defending passes, it would also prove invaluable.

### I. O. O. F.

An Institution of learning is about to be established at Columbus, Georgia, under the patronage of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Some persons fear very much that Secret Societies will ruin this country. We believe they will, if their establishing Schools and Colleges throughout the United States, and assisting the widows and orphans of deceased members will accomplish it.

New-Jersey Mirror.

A case is now pending in Mississippi, in which an attempt is to be made to enforce the law of that state, which requires that a man shall pay the debts of each individual whom he kills in a duel.

About 100,000 bushels of wheat are remaining over in Buffalo for winter storage.

### Bank Charters.

Application is made in the Newark Daily for a Bank at Stumptown, with a capital of Twenty-five Dollars, to be called the "B'nors' BANK."

We are opposed to having so many Banks—the only new Bank we should be in favor of at present would be one located at SALT RIVER, with a capital of Nineteen Millions, to be called the "POLK BANK."—[N. J. Mirror.

The N. Y. Tribune reporter is restored to his seat, whence he was expelled last year for poking fun at Sausage S.

One of the interesting transactions of the past few days, is the renunciation of Romanism by a congregation of some two hundred German Catholics, under the direction of their Priest, in the city of N. York. This is one of the effects of the movement commenced in Germany by the Abbe Ronge, the young Luther of the nineteenth century.

It is said that a Yankee has invented a candlestick which will wick and make the candle as it burns, by merely turning a cylinder that contains the tallow, which is poured in, in a melted state. The cylinder may be sufficiently large to contain tallow enough to last a week, and the candle may be made any length desired. The Yankees bring many things to light.

Dow, Jr., says to his hearers, in a sermon upon courage—"You talk about having the pluck to pitch into a panther! Why you have courage enough to cast an insinuation at a mosquito, or to collar a hen. You are wanting in the very rudiments of courage. In nine times out of ten, you lack the courage to tell a simple truth; so you sneak round the corners, and hide yourselves under the feace of falsehood. What is your courage?"

As Christmas and New Year is drawing close to hand, and our county is filled with so many young folks, who are looking for something nice for a present at that time to strengthen their friendship, we would advise them to go to Meek's Fancy Store, where they will find the handsomest assortment of pretty things ever exhibited in this county. Parents who want the smiles and good feelings of their children, would be paid tenfold for the trifle they spend for a small present for them: He has, we say, a good assortment of Fancy Goods. Call and see, he charges nothing for showing them. Clocks and Watches cheap.