



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 24, 1847.

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

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSEPH W. PATTON,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Conviction for Murder.

Martin Shay, charged with murdering John Reese, near Pottsville in December last, was on Thursday of last week found guilty of murder in the first degree. The *Miners' Journal* says, that when the verdict was rendered the sister of the unfortunate man gave a heart-piercing shriek and fainted away. The prisoner was much more composed than was anticipated.

A Rebuke.

The "Union Times," one of the most respectable and ably conducted journals of the Loco-foco party, severely rebukes those reckless and unprincipled Loco-foco editors who have assailed the private character of Gen. IRVIN with all the fury of maniacs. We commend the following article from the "Times," the Loco-foco organ published at New Berlin, to the especial attention of such papers as are extensively engaged in the work of detraction against the Whig nominee, and hope they will profit by the wholesome truths it inculcates. The time has gone by when vulgar personal abuse will advance the interest of any cause:

THE CAMPAIGN.—We are sorry to observe in several democratic papers, an attempt to injure the private character of the opposing candidate for Governor, by foolish and absurd stories about his manner of living—his occupation as an iron master—his bad treatment of his hands, &c., all of which we feel certain will injure instead of benefiting the democratic cause.

Gen. Irvin does not belong to our party, but that is no reason why his private character should be attacked. His character as an upright, honorable and fair man is well known at home, and although we differ widely in our political views, yet we will not degrade our columns—as we have been urged to do—by giving publicity to such groundless and ridiculous stories as we have alluded to. We profess to be governed by principle, and to have some worth contending for. Do not let us, therefore, tacitly confess we have none by descending to low and vulgar abuse of private character, nor by attempting to raise prejudices against any particular pursuits in life. All branches of legitimate business in this republican country are honorable if honorably pursued by the persons engaged therein.

The Belvidere Apollo of the 15th inst., says that Marshall Mackey, the son of a wealthy farmer in the vicinity of that village, and himself a man of property, attempted suicide by hanging, on the afternoon of Thursday last. He was discovered by his family, and cut down after having been suspended about two minutes, and by prompt surgical assistance restored to consciousness and placed on the road to recovery. Mental alienation is the cause assigned for the desperate act.

Country Newspapers.

The following excellent advice to the Whigs of the country in supporting their local newspapers is from that able exponent of sound whig principles—the *North American*.

We have ever impressed it upon our Whig friends of the interior as their first duty, to support their local newspapers; that duty performed, we shall be pleased to place them on our daily or weekly list. But we doubt the fidelity of that man to his party principles who is either remiss or lukewarm in subscribing to the paper of his county advocating those principles.

It is not often you hear a city paper speaking thus in favor of supporting papers from the country first to the exclusion of their own, and when they do, such editors should receive the thanks of the whole country press.

IF A Loco-foco Editor out West is at a loss whether to support Gen. Taylor or Silas Wright for the Presidency Prentice sees no reason why he should hesitate. The habits and characters of the two men are different. 'A little more grape, Captain Bragg!'—that's Gen. Taylor. 'A little more juice of the grape, landlord!' that's Silas Wright.

IF The Federal candidate for Governor is now in the eastern counties, visiting the various iron establishments.—*Huntingdon Globe*.

The *Globe* is mistaken. The Federal Mexican candidate for Governor, Mr. Shunk, left here two weeks since for the west, on an electioneering tour, and has not yet returned. *Harrisburg Intelligencer*.

The Protective Policy.

We have recently seen an article "going the rounds" of our exchanges, the paternity of which rests, we believe, with our neighbors of the *Pennsylvanian*. The purport of this is a sneering reference to the supposed abandonment of the Protective Policy by the Whig party, and a laudation of the working benefits of the Tariff of 1846, as developed by the high prices of breadstuffs, and agricultural productions generally. We had supposed that the elections of the last eight or nine months had most definitely settled the public opinion on the issue of Free Trade or Protection; for the people, with unprecedented unanimity, have visited upon their representatives, who abandoned the principle of Protection, the weight of popular rebuke. Loco-focoism has felt this rebuke most keenly, and for a long while was dumb under its infliction. But recently it has made an effort to arouse itself, and the selfishness of the farmer is appealed to, and ingenious sophistry used to gain his support to measures which ultimately must involve him in common and inevitable disaster.

It is a question, as curious as interesting, to ascertain who are the persons most concerned in the adoption of the Protective Policy, and who will derive most benefit from its effects. As a community cannot all be manufacturers, agriculturists, planters, mechanics, or merchants,—and as, without the existence of the numerous trades and professions, we cannot hope to be prosperous; and as one cannot flourish independently of the other, it follows that where our productions are inadequate to our wants, we necessarily become poor and dependent upon those who supply us with the difference. If we turn our attention solely to agricultural pursuits and depend upon the necessities of other countries for our market, it follows that the prices of our products must fluctuate, while what we receive in exchange must increase in value. But when a people is naturally divided into various trades and professions, the farmer is much more secure than any of his neighbors; for in the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the members of the various occupations of skill and science, he finds the consumers of his produce, and if he pay cash for his iron, his shoes, his clothes, his groceries, or even his luxuries, it reverts to his pocket in return for the necessary products of his farm. But if he sends his wheat, rye and corn to a foreign market and receives in exchange the articles he consumes, he destroys the home market for his stock, his "truck," and lessens the ability of his neighbors to enter into competition and keep up the price of his produce.

The protection, then, that becomes necessary to sustain the manufacturer and mechanic, secures more certainly to the farmer the value of his entire stock, by giving to the consumer the value of his labor and regulating the standard of wages. But if iron, for instance, or any other article, is rated above the actual labor of production, the keen-eyed sagacity of the enterprising is always on the watch, and competition brings it to its level. Trade, as surely as water, will find its level, and when we look, as Mr. Dallas says, "at the whole country," we find the farmer is the one who actually derives the most protection from Protection. The Planter of the South, having his labor secured, is the only one who really enjoys a monopoly. If he, having the raw material and the labor both secured, is not prosperous, it is owing to his indolence and not "the monopoly of the manufacturers."

The South opposes the Tariff systems, because in this opposition it thinks it recognizes Protection to its planting interests. If it should ever turn its attention to manufactures it will clamor more loudly for Protection than it ever has for Free Trade. In its efforts to protect its Cotton, it would leave to the mercy of the seasons, the chances of short crops and calamities like the potato rot, the entire agricultural industry of the north and west. How can the manufacturers of New England afford to compensate the wheat grower of the west, if wages are to be cut down to the low standard of Europe! How can the iron fields and coal mines of Pennsylvania take their necessities from the Mississippi and Ohio at remunerating prices, if Queen Victoria's Duchy of Cornwall and the Duke of York's mines at Pictou, furnish our country with Iron and Coal!

Protection is independence: Protection is truly a national measure: Protection is essentially the policy of a Democracy. By it we live within ourselves—we secure ourselves from all foreign fluctuations—we render ourselves a unit. The various stars of our confederacy are clustered together in one constellation, and its central sun, from which it draws life, vigor, warmth and the power to produce, is the great, generative principle of Protection. We cannot wonder that this question absorbs all others.—We look upon it as the vitality of our nationality. We see its effects, and cling devotedly to the cause which produces such effects. In the mythus of the olden time the Earth was a God, because when the seed was laid in its furrows, it germinated and gave increase; or the Sun was a Divinity because its influence quickened into life the fruits of the husbandman's toil.—So when we see the effects of Protection unfolding the germs of prosperity and diffusing its blessings on every side, we look to it as the "Larés" of domestic comfort and the Optimus Maximus of the Republic.

The Whig Party has never swerved from its attachment to this policy. Foreign famine has postponed the effects of the law of 1846 and given an appearance of prosperity, which is but temporary. Let an abundant harvest bless the toil of the European husbandman, and the miserable trickery of Mr. Walker's plan for degrading American labor and making it subject to foreign capital, will be fully exposed. There

are but few who are now deceived by it—with the light of experience upon us, its condemnation will be universal.—*North American*.

Burking.

The advocates of the election of Francis R. Shunk, says the Bellefonte Whig, knowing the barrenness of anything productive of good in their candidate and his principles, are resolved to carry on the Gubernatorial contest in the basest manner and by the most unscrupulous means. Even the sanctity of the grave is to be invaded in their desire to retain that power which they feel crumbling to a fall. Their papers have for some time been attacking Andrew Gregg, the father-in-law of Gen. Irvin, who was once a candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth.

We do not allude to this matter for the purpose of defending Mr. Gregg. It would be an act of supererogation in us to do so. He passed from the stage of this world some ten or fifteen years ago, after the smoke of political excitement had passed away, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and leaving the well-earned reputation of an HONEST MAN. Without instituting a comparison of his political consistency with that of his opponent, we may say, with truth, that the opinions he entertained he frankly expressed, and those he expressed, at the time he was a candidate, he retained till the close of his life.

Our object in referring to this subject, is to call upon this community and upon the people of Pennsylvania, to discountenance a system of electioneering that would burk the bones of dead men from their graves and hold up to obloquy those whom the rising generation has been taught to emulate for their virtues. In all ages of the world and among the most barbarous tribes as well as the most civilized nations, they who have passed from the turmoil of political strife, have been suffered to rest in the slumbers of the grave, and we trust the people of Pennsylvania will not now change the practice which custom has so long sanctioned.

Prospects in Blair county.

So far as we are able to form an opinion of the prospects of IRVIN and PATTON in Blair county at the present time, we say with confidence that they are most cheering indeed; no candidate's were ever brighter. Unless some unforeseen event occurs to change the current of popular feeling, they will receive larger majorities than have ever been given in the same territory. This we speak advisedly. We know of changes taking place to justify all we say. Polk's Administration, which is approved and sustained by Shunk & Co., is extremely odious to thousands who have heretofore voted with the miscalled "Democratic Party." Shunk himself has not come up to their expectations at all; his office-holders are disliked, and the whole policy of the party, since the last Presidential and Gubernatorial election, has been such as to create a deep seated dissatisfaction. On the other hand, time has vindicated the cause of the Whigs. Many of the most prejudicial slanders retailed against them by the Loco-foco orators and presses, are no longer of any service; and in addition IRVIN & PATTON are personally highly acceptable and largely known. Blair is O. K. and no mistake, and if she takes the banner, no one need be astonished.

General Scott found some important documents among Santa Anna's private property, one of which was the identical pass granted by Mr. Polk, authorizing the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico.

IF Some of our farmers, who are used to plain business transactions, are curious to know what has become of the three millions of dollars which Congress placed at the disposal of the President, and which he appeared to be confident would prove effective in securing peace.

AN "ODD FELLOW," THOMAS CRANE, at Baltimore, sued his lodge, (Washington Lodge) for twelve dollars, alleged to have been due him on account of three weeks' sickness. The Lodge resisted the payment, and brought the by laws and constitution of the order to sustain their refusal. One justice decided against the Lodge, and they appealed from the decision. Before Judge Purviance, the lodge took the ground that, by the act of incorporation and the constitution, all appeals from the acts of the subordinate lodges were to be made to the Grand Lodge for decision, and consequently that, as a member of the compact, he must submit to the laws governing the order. After considerable discussion and deliberation, Judge Purviance reversed the decision of the magistrate, deciding that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter until it had first been decided by the Grand Lodge.

The Hanover Gazette of May 6th says that in consequence of the extreme scarcity of food in that section horse flesh had been introduced among the population "with the best effect!" It adds that 5000 lbs. of this kind of food had been sold within a fortnight for consumption, in the different towns of the kingdom.

THE WONDERS OF THE HUMAN FORM are both various and striking. Tom Thumb, the Ohio Fat Girl, the Kentucky Giant, and the man without legs or arms, are all wonderful; but they are nothing compared with Major Edson, who is now exhibiting in New York. He is 39 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, and weighs only 35 pounds—in short, is a perfect living skeleton. Talk of drumsticks—his legs would shame them. The above worthies combined, would make a nice company for a small party.

There is a man in jail at Pittsburg, charged with having three wives, all living within 10 miles of that place.

The Prospect for Harvest.

The Miltonian, (Northumberland county) says—We have had delightful growing weather for the past week. Vegetation of every description is coming on fast.

The (Chester county) Village Record says—The crops in Chester county are very uneven. The wheat, in general, will fall far below an average—so with the grass. The grass is thin and dwarfish. There are exceptions, however; there is an occasional good field of both. The late rains are benefiting the Spring crops—oats, corn and potatoes, will probably be a full yield.

The Lehigh Register says—After a spell of hot weather, we again were blessed with several refreshing showers, which had a surprising effect on vegetation. Were it not for the fly, the wheat crop in our section of the country would have been an extraordinary one. The fly and the blight have of late years done more or less injury, but notwithstanding, the wheat crop from present appearances, will be fully as good, if not better, than last season. Clover is rather short. Timothy looks remarkably well, and promises an abundant crop. Potatoes, oats, and corn, all look very promising, and all that is asked for, is reasonable weather, until harvesting time, "and then all will be well."

The Hagerstown (Maryland) News says—It is now confidently predicted that there will not only be a larger crop of wheat in this county this year than last, but it will be of superior quality.

The Frederick Examiner says—The cool weather and the refreshing showers, within the past three weeks, have imparted a health and vigor to the growing grain, working almost a miracle. The wheat is not so thick on the earth as could be wished, but remarkably well filled and the heads large. The average yield will be as good as last year, perhaps better.

The Greenville, (S. C.) Mountaineer of the 11th, says—From almost every section of the Southern States, we see accounts of good Wheat crops, and harvest has everywhere commenced. In our own immediate section, Wheat will be a fair crop—some fields are excellent. The late varieties of wheat, especially that which was late sown, will be injured more or less by rust.

The Richmond Whig says:—We are gratified to learn, from all quarters, that the prospect of a full crop of wheat, and of fine quality, in this part of Virginia, continues to be most flattering."

Farmers have commenced cutting their grain in several parts of Virginia. The harvest will be more than an average. The quality of the wheat is said to be superior. The grain is ripening fast in the vicinity of Fredericksburg and along the Rappahannock. Preparations are making to commence harvesting in all quarters. The weather has been very fine and favorable to the farmers.—The Corn and Oats look very promising.

Caught by the Telegraph.

This invention of modern times, besides conveying intelligence in the "twinkling of an eye," operates in various other ways. One day last week, a swallow in the neighborhood of Franklin and 7th streets, was performing its gyrations in the air above the wires of the Telegraph, with which it came in contact, and whether by the magnetic fluid or the force of the concussion with the wire, we do not pretend to decide, it was thrown violently to the ground, where it fluttered for some time in great agony. It was picked up—kindly treated, and again put on the wing by the gentleman who witnessed the circumstance. It flew away, no doubt fully satisfied with its conflict with the electric conductor. It had doubtless received a "shocking idea," which nearly deprived it of life.—*Dem. Press*.

The Maryland Whig Gubernatorial Convention which assembled at Cambridge, a few days since, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Whig party for the office of Governor of that State, has nominated WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Dorchester county, as the candidate of the party at the ensuing election in October next.

The decline of prices in New York from the 3d to the 17th inst., is in Flour \$1 25 per barrel; Wheat 45 a 50 cents a bushel; Corn 23 a 25 cents; Oats, 10 a 11.

A gentleman residing at the west part of the city, who has been very much annoyed by peddlers, has placed upon his door the following notice:—Peddlers and Thieves are requested not to ring the bell, as the occupant of this house declines dealing with them.

[Boston paper.]

IF Ohio is a great place for Strawberries. One cultivator, near Cincinnati, has 100 pickers engaged on a patch of sixty acres, who gather 100 bushels of the delicious fruit a day.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Fredericksburg, June 18, 1847.

The schr. Zenobia, arrived at New Orleans, brings Vera Cruz dates of the 3d inst. The American Eagle of the 2d, contains the letter of Santa Anna, resigning the Presidency, under the date of the 29th ult. Congress had not acted upon it at the latest accounts. The Eagle says that his resignation has been followed by that of General Bravo as Vice President; but there is probably some confusion in this, as the Vice Presidency was abolished in order to get rid of Gomez Farias, and had not been established again. Bravo was recently in command of Puebla, and yet more recently at the head of the army of the Centre.

The Eagle says that the election of President was to take place on the 15th ult., meaning, probably, that the votes would then be officially counted and the result be made known. The paper thinks Herrera will be President.

Gen. Scott reached Puebla on the 29th, the day before Twiggs arrived there. Everything remained quiet in the city, our soldiers and the inhabitants being upon the best terms.

A small reconnoitering party of our troops had been sent some twenty miles beyond Puebla, and encountered no enemy thus far.

The Mexicans are erecting works a short distance this side of the capital, but the Eagle treats them as unimportant and not likely to be completed.

The Eagle gives a report that Almonte had been imprisoned on an accusation of holding correspondence with Gen. Scott.

It has been ascertained that only one man was killed at the time Col. Sower was murdered.

The schr. Morris, arrived from Tampico, brings dates to the 3d inst.

The health of that place was quite unfavorable. Many cases of yellow fever had occurred.

Fredericksburg, June 20th.

The steamship Fanny has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 6th inst. Nothing later has been received from Gen. Scott's army.

The fever was increasing at Vera Cruz, and the heat was intense.

A large train left on the 5th for Puebla with the mail and \$300,000 in specie, escorted by 800 men.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Cambria.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The mail steamer Cambria arrived at Boston Harbor at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning last, bringing Liverpool and London dates to the 4th inst.—a passage of 13 days.

DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'Connell died at Genoa on the 15th of May. He has directed his heart to be deposited in Rome, and his body to be buried in Ireland. Lord Besborough is succeeded as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Lord Clarendon.

The first meeting of the Irish Council, a confederation of all classes for national purposes, was held on the 1st. It professes to combine Irishmen of every grade and section of opinion, to watch over the rights and interests of the country, and to create, foster and develop a sound Irish public opinion.

DEATH OF DR. CHALMERS.

Dr. Chalmers, the eminent theologian, died on the 31st of May.

Liverpool, June 4th, 1847

CORN MARKET.—Notwithstanding the strong expectations entertained previously to the departure of the last steamer, that the corn market would maintain its upward tendency, the unusual fineness of the weather, which promises a favorable home harvest, had the effect of materially depressing prices, and of course contracting the extent of average transactions.

The advices, however, brought by the *Caladonia*, of light stocks in the American ports have created considerable activity, aided by the decided relaxation that has taken place in the pressure of the money market, have largely tended to re-establish a previous desire to speculate.

The reports, though unauthenticated, of a probable failure of the potato crops, both in Ireland and Jersey, have also had their influence. The markets here, in point of fact, have fallen 20 shillings per quarter from the highest point; but though flour had declined to 40 shillings per barrel, it is now worth 42 shillings, and may be fairly quoted at 43 shillings for best western.

Flour averages from 37 to 38 shillings per barrel. American Wheat 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn is tolerably steady at 52 shillings for prime or yellow, and in some instances, owing to the increased demand from Ireland, has commanded 2s. per quarter above the currency of yellow corn.

Meal ranges between 28 shillings and 31 shillings, with a tendency to the higher quotations. The total export of breadstuffs from the U. S. to Great Britain and Ireland, from 1st Sept., 1846, to 14th of May 1847, appears to be—Flour 1,656,802 bbls., Corn Meal 434,432 bbls., Wheat 1,513,274 bush., Oats 271,555 bushels, Barley 145,942 bushels.

The tone of the Cotton Market since the departure of the last steamer has materially improved. The apprehension of short receipts and of the backward season for the growing crop have caused a decided advance.

PROVISIONS.—The supply is moderately fair but the demand languid. Beef is not plentiful nor is it in much demand. Butter and Cheese maintain a fair price and the consumption has been unusually great within the last three months.

Hams are generally dull with a tendency to