



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, September 30, 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.

L. BARNES, at Milford, is duly authorized to act as Agent for this paper; to receive subscriptions, advertisements, orders for job-work, and payments for the same.

**Representative.**

The Whigs of Pike and Wayne, on Monday the 20th inst., duly nominated as their candidate, for Representative, OLIVER D. DUNHAM, Esq. of Bethany.

The Honesdale Democrat says Mr. D. has been for a long time a resident of the district, and a large proportion, perhaps a majority, of the electors are personally acquainted with him. Hence, we need say but little in his favor. He is well qualified to discharge the duties of representative, and, we have no doubt, will take much more than the whig vote.

**The Execution of Lawrence Tearney postponed.**

We learn that Sheriff Adams, of Northampton county, received a warrant of respite from Gov. Shunk, on Tuesday last,—postponing the execution of Tearney, from the 1st of October to the 3d of December next. It is no doubt an electioneering trick on the part of Shunk—but may operate quite as much against him as in his favor.

**New Jersey.**

The New Jersey Whig State Convention met at Trenton, on Thursday of last week, and nominated as their candidate for Governor, the Hon. William Wright, of Essex county. There were three candidates before the convention, and Mr. Wright was nominated on the first ballot, by a large majority over the other two.

The Locofocos have nominated Daniel Haines, of Sussex county. There are no Congressmen to elect in New Jersey this year, and consequently the poll will be a small one. The Whigs have every prospect of succeeding for Governor.

The Easton Sentinel of Thursday last, says Judge Porter returned home on Wednesday, from a visit to Harrisburg, having accomplished the object for which he went there. He brought with him the letters patent, incorporating "The Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Rail Road Company," which was issued by Gov. Shunk, and delivered to him.

The Plainfield Bank property, real estate at Plainfield, was sold a few days since, by order of the Receivers, at \$3,745. It includes some six or seven acres, with two houses. Its cost is stated at \$8,500.

A mule was bit by a rattlesnake, a few days since, near Millville, New Jersey, and died in twenty minutes.

**A Counterfeit.**

Several attempts have been made within the last week or ten days to put in circulation in Philadelphia, a new counterfeit issue of five dollar bills of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg, and two or three persons have got themselves into trouble.

**Locofoco Attacks upon Col. Patton, on account of his Poverty.**

The locofoco press which has teemed for weeks in wholesale abuse of Mr. Patton, because he is poor, meets with a severe rebuke in the following remarks from the Pittsburg Chronicle, a neutral paper. That paper justly asks:

"Is not the humiliation which an honest, but unfortunate man experiences by the reverses which overtake him sufficiently painful, without every heartless wretch who edits a newspaper, throwing his misfortune into his teeth? What justification can any man or thing offer for grossly assailing one whom poverty has placed with his reach? Mr. Patton is poor, but his honesty has never been questioned. Those who are blinded by party rancor, should at least remember that there are some who are bound to the unfortunate by every sympathy of the human heart, and respect for their feelings, independent of ones own manhood, should confine villainy itself to at least the truth, while giving vent to the feelings of its malignant heart."

Our readers know that we last week published a fair statement of the case of Mr. Patton, which raised him above the attacks of the mean and malignant, while it must excite the sympathy of the honest and honorable, as it exhibits his honesty and uprightness in the most striking light.

**Whigs—are you Assessed?**

It is necessary that every voters name is on the Assessor's list ten days before the election. Let it not be said that a single vote for IRVIN and PATTON was lost in consequence of the neglect of this duty. Remember to succeed, every Whig vote must be polled. Whigs, one and all, prepare to do your duty on election day.

**Look to the Great Issue.**

If there ever was a crisis in the affairs of the country, that demanded the sacrifice of minor points of opinion upon the altar of the country, and invoked an union among all who agree upon the great questions of national policy, it is now before us. There are various shades of opinion as to the politics of the state and nation, and those opinions have, to some extent, assumed the character of organization and embodiment peculiar and exclusive; but it is known that upon the great questions which involve our national destiny, there is an overwhelming majority against the policy of the present administration. The difference is upon minor and incidental questions; yet, for them the great and controlling issue is sacrificed. That difference takes many shapes and looks to many results, all of which are inferior to the great questions before the nation. Upon such inferior issues, thousands of votes have hitherto been thrown away. The right of suffrage involves the duty of suffrage and in that duty it is required that the vote of the citizen should be so cast as to promote, in the most available manner, what he regards as the true interests of the republic. A disregard of this obligation has often resulted in throwing away thousands of votes upon imagined and not real issues; and thus, in consequence, the nation has been burdened with the Mexican war, with the tariff of '46 and its ruinous importations, and with the prospect of extending over Mexico the shadow of slavery. This error has inflicted upon us all that we lament of the course of the administration; and it threatens to continue those evils, although it is ascertained, by the latest result, that the actual majority in this state against Polk & Shunk is nearly thirty thousand. The great issue in Pennsylvania is the policy of the present administration; why should a majority so vast be rendered ineffective by needless divisions upon minor questions, whatever these questions may be? Why turn aside from the main, the vital issue, that which involves all that is dear to us as Americans, to court some trifling result as to a County or District—a result that influences no vast interest, and which lasts but with the year?

Those who regard the present administration as dark and dangerous, who believe that it involves a war upon the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania, the prostration of domestic industry and the sacrifice of the home market—the only market which now upholds the price of our produce—cannot hesitate, whatever their peculiar views, to look to the great issue. Those who are opposed to a failing revenue, a national debt, excessive importation, and inevitable dependency upon Great Britain, must look to the great issue. Those who object to the avowed object of the present war, conquest, acquisition, and the extension of slavery, must look to the great issue. And all who, blushing for the feebleness with which the war has been prosecuted by the administration, and indignant at the wrongs done to Scott and Taylor, would rebuke Mr. Polk and his advisers, cannot but look to the great issue. The contest is one in which the free States struggle for independence from a Southern tyranny grinding, degrading and ruinous; a tyranny to be established by the addition of slave States from the Mexican conquests and adequate to secure a perpetual control of the United States Senate; and those who would avert this overwhelming calamity must, laying aside all minor points of difference, look to the great issue.

The cause of Gen. Irvin embodies these vital principles. His election will be their triumph—his defeat their prostration. No good can come to any party in opposition to the course of Mr. Polk, by voting any ticket but that which bears the name of Gen. Irvin; but on the contrary, it must invoke disappointment, humiliation and self-reproach upon the course which secures, by dividing the majority, strength and triumph to the designs of the Southern conspirators.

This view applies to no one division of our people more than to another: we appeal to no faction, but to the people at large. The crisis is one that asks the patriotic and potential intervention of all who love freedom and their country. Let them differ, if it must be, upon minor points; but not permit the lesser to swallow up the greater interest. In view of all the vital questions now before the country, we trust that every American will be willing to concede, for a time, all that the crisis demands, and look to the great issue.—North American.

**A Fact.**

Last year the Canal Commissioners were all members of the Shunk party, and the management of the public works was exclusively in the hands, and under the control of that party. This year there is one whig in the Board. And this year, during about half the Boating Season, although on the Pennsylvania Canal, the boats cleared were more than 700 less, the toll amounted to near ten thousand dollars more than during the whole of the fiscal year of 1846. Such facts speak volumes, and call loudly for a change in the management of our public affairs, throughout.

THE NEW JERSEY JOURNAL, at Elizabethtown, is now published by William M. Whitehead.

**POLITICAL DUPLICITY.**

**The Revilers of Henry A. Muhlenberg.**  
A scheme of political duplicity, carried out by the immediate friends of and present officials under Gov. SHUNK, has just been developed, which perhaps has no parallel in the partisan tactics of our country. Startling as the developments are, they are made by those who were conversant with the secret movement of Locofocoism in 1843-4 and eye-witnesses of the shameful intrigues to vilify Muhlenberg, defeat his nomination, and place the Treasury of the Commonwealth at the command of a corrupt faction, by procuring the election of Francis R. Shunk.

Let the friends of the lamented Muhlenberg read Dr. Salisbury's letter and the "accompanying documents," taken from the 'North American,' and then support the present corrupt Administration, if they can:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20, 1847.

To the Editors of the North American and U. S. Gazette.—Gentlemen:—Your paper of the 15th inst. has been placed in my hands, and my attention has been called to an article headed "Governor Shunk and Berks County." Of the article, in the main, it is not my purpose to speak, but to a portion of that article I feel called upon by every consideration of duty to the country, and to the memory of one of the purest men, most exalted patriots and eminent statesmen, that Pennsylvania ever produced, to respond.

You say "no one conversant with Pennsylvania politics can forget the virulence and abuse which assailed Mr. Muhlenberg through the columns of the Democratic Champion, a paper started at Harrisburg to advocate the nomination of Mr. Shunk, and oppose the selection of Mr. Muhlenberg, and that there are many manuscript editorial articles written for that paper yet in existence; and upon the authority of persons connected with the office of the Champion," you "affirm that they are written by Jesse Miller, Mr. Shunk's Secretary, and others, all belonging to the Governor's body guard; and if the Democracy need further edification on this subject, they may appeal to the Harrisburg Argus for facts and proofs."

"Its proprietor and editor, we have every reason to believe, are in possession of the evidence to fasten the paternity of the Democratic Champion upon the officials now about Mr. Shunk. We know that Dr. Seth Salisbury, the editor of the Argus, has publicly stated in Harrisburg, that he is in possession of such evidence, and have long wondered why he suppressed it."

In reply to this, I will speak direct. You have been so obliging in your article as to refer to the friendship which existed between Mr. Muhlenberg and myself.

Of my obligation to him, to his munificence and friendship, which had been steadily extended to me for more than twenty years, I cannot be unmindful. The tribute which I can pay for all this is feeble. I can only say in truth, I loved him while living, and cannot be unjust to his memory when dead.

I only wish, that in responding to your inquiry, it was in my power to make that response in the negative. Articles written for the Champion so offensive to the political as well as personal character of Mr. Muhlenberg and his friends too, should not attach to the present Secretary of State and his deputy. But honesty and good faith to the public, as well as justice to the memory of departed worth, compel me to speak truthfully on the subject, and in view of that responsibility, I now aver and solemnly declare, to the people of the State, and especially to the democracy, that the original manuscripts, written by Messrs. Miller, Petriken, and others, and which appeared in the Democratic Champion of that day, are all in my possession, and that I stand ready to prove and vindicate this statement at the bar of public opinion and before the legally constituted tribunals of the country.

And here I must be permitted to state, my surprise and pain, when the facts, the "damning proofs" were placed in my hands. I had heard such things rumored, but I gave no heed to it—I supposed the personal gratitude under which I knew Mr. Secretary Miller rested to Mr. Muhlenberg forbade it—I supposed that his high regard for the usages of the democratic party, of which he had been so long a bountiful recipient, forbade it—for no man of his capacity in our State had shared more liberally of the munificence of the democratic party.

But when some few weeks since these charges were boldly put forth by the Intelligencer and Telegraph, at Harrisburg, I learned upon inquiry, of Mr. Cantine, the publisher of the paper I then edited, that the charges preferred by those journals were substantially true—that he knew the Democratic Champion had received articles from the pens of Messrs. Miller, Petriken, and others, and upon his personal knowledge of these facts, respectfully declined publishing in his paper an editorial article which I had prepared, in defence of those gentlemen. Immediately subsequent to this the proofs were placed before me, and the original manuscripts from the pens of those gentlemen are now in my possession. Such is the response which I have felt called upon to make to your article of the 15th inst. It is proper that you should be furnished with the facts themselves, and to that end I enclose herewith the original manuscripts, which are respectfully placed at your disposal.

With sentiments of high consideration, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
S. SALISBURY.

That our readers and the people of Pennsylvania may fully comprehend the character of the editorials of the Democratic Champion, we

publish the following extracts from the original manuscripts prepared for the columns of that paper. Prefatory to each extract we give endorsements made upon the written papers at the time they were handed in for publication.

Written by Miller, handed in by Henry Petriken, Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth.

We have within the last week received a number of communications from different parts of the State, urging the necessity of another gubernatorial candidate in the field, as the forced nomination of Henry A. Muhlenberg will not go down with the hard-fisted and honest portion of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Muhlenberg will do for pap-suckers, bank aristocrats, anti-school, or rather anti-equal rights party. From the communications in our possession, and a number of them written by men who have never swerved from their principles or their duty, when honestly required, we are full well convinced that H. A. Muhlenberg can never be the Governor of the party. We suggested in a former number, the holding of a Convention on the 4th of July next, we there gave our reasons. We have conceded, on all occasions, the right to Western Pennsylvania to have the candidate for Governor, and we are perfectly willing that they should make their own choice. We have several names that have been suggested to us by Western Democrats, and we to-day publish a communication, setting forth the claims of one of the citizens of the Star of the West, Michael Meyers, Esq., the honest farmer of Westmoreland county. The writer of it is one of the oldest Democrats in Pennsylvania, a man who has filled high places, and in whom there is no guile; with it we received a large addition of subscribers, all with the ready cash. We ask that serious perusal for it that the emergency of the case requires.

Written by Petriken, handed in by C. Seiler.

Henry A. Muhlenberg and his friends broke down the Democratic party in 1835, and boasted of it. They come forward now and impudently thrust him upon the party, treating with contempt the popular will, and adopting as their motto rule or ruin. When the election shall come and the good old Democratic party shall be torn into fragments, then let them take the responsibility.

Written by Petriken, handed in by C. Seiler.

THE MONEY POWER.—In the late Democratic Convention, of all the candidates proposed for nomination Mr. Muhlenberg had the greatest wealth; indeed all the other candidates are comparatively poor and I believe that Mr. M. could easily buy them all, Bell, Sturgeon, Shunk, Eldred, &c., and no doubt his wealth did in a great measure procure his nomination—but we can tell Mr. M. that all his money and all the money of his Middletown and Berks County Banks, at his back, cannot secure his election—politicians and office hunters, cashiers and bank Directors may nominate, but it requires the people to elect. We have no doubt that every press in Pennsylvania which has been opposed to Muhlenberg, and whose editor is conscientious in his opposition, will be bought out, (an editor may honestly sell out, for printing a paper is not a profitable business in general,) and then it will be proclaimed that the paper has come out for Muhlenberg. And having bought up all or nearly all the Democratic presses in order to stifle opposition in their ranks, they will then turn their attention to us common people. And for electioneering purposes we may expect plenty of promises of offices and money too will flare like oil spilled upon water. The leading politicians in the various counties will be supplied with cash, and to many an honest Democrat the county will be offered. But it will not avail; for Mr. Muhlenberg with all his train of banks, cashiers, bank directors, and money too, can never buy the unpurchasable Democracy of Pennsylvania.

A FARMER.

Written by Miller and Petriken, handed in by C. Seiler.

We asserted and proved the fact some time since, that Henry A. Muhlenberg and his particular friends are opposed to our Common School System. We have more evidence of the fact, and will publish part of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives a few days since, by Henry U. Smith of Berks, who came here for the purpose of making a nomination for Governor. This is the same Smith who led off in the late convention, in favor of H. A. Muhlenberg, and is now his bosom friend. This is the same Smith who charged Muhlenberg with being a disorganizer, for attempting a union of Church and State, for buying up papers, and for being a Jackson man in words and not in deeds, &c. in 1835. That Berks county is opposed to our Common Schools is evident from the fact that they have drawn annually only a few thousand dollars, instead of about \$17,000 that they were entitled to as their quota. If Henry A. Muhlenberg possesses that influence his friends pretend he does in Berks; and if he be the friend of the poor, why not use that influence, and exercise that christian benevolence in behalf of the poor laboring man, that his children may have an opportunity to receive that education that all who are created "free and equal" are entitled to receive in a Republican Government. If Muhlenberg is the friend of the poor, the benefactor of man, why did he suffer his name to be put up on high places (miscalled liberty poles) with the motto of Muhlenberg and no Common Schools, and was supported as the anti-school candidate in 1835.—We contend that no man is the friend of the poor who is not the advocate of equal rights, education to poor as well as the rich, to high and the low. A pure Democrat must not only preach but practice upon this principle, that all men are created equal and all are entitled to the same rights.

We submit to our readers, the following let-

ter corroborating the statements of Col. Salisbury. It will be seen that Mr. Crangle was an editor of the paper in which the attacks appeared, and that he decisively proves the truth of the charge which has been made by Col. Salisbury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1847.

Gentlemen:—Having been the original editor and publisher of a paper called the "Democratic Champion," and having observed that remarks have been made in your paper and flatly contradicted by the leading members of the Cabinet of Gov. Shunk, I feel that justice to myself, as well as to the public at large, bids me ask a favor at your hands. I therefore fearlessly stand ready and willing to give all information on the subject matter referred to, should you so wish.

In the meantime, I take the liberty of asserting, that it is a fact within my personal knowledge, that Henry Petriken, Jacob Seiler, and other leading friends of Gov. Shunk, DID furnish articles for the said paper, abusive of the late Henry A. Muhlenberg, and I stand ready to prove this assertion to the community at large.  
JAMES B. CRANGLE.

From the Allentown Democrat.

**Surgical Operation.**

On Saturday evening last, (the 18th inst.) Professor Rodgers, who is now lecturing in this place on Human Magnetism, announced that a Surgical operation would be performed on a person while in a state of trance or mesmerism, without pain. Accordingly, at the conclusion of a highly interesting lecture, which was listened to and appreciated by many of our best citizens, the Professor threw his subject (a young lady) into pleasant dreams, and announced that she was prepared for the operation.—

While the Dentist, (Dr. SCHOLL) was preparing his instruments, the Professor excited the organs of time and tune, and she sang sweetly until the Doctor announced his readiness to perform the operation, when her mouth was opened and a large tooth extracted, without the contraction of a muscle! the young lady in the meantime holding a candle in each hand. Her mouth was allowed to remain open for some time, it having been made rigid it seemed impossible for her to close it—at all events she made no attempt to do so. It was at length closed, and the organ of time and tune being excited she again commenced singing. All appeared perfectly satisfied with the experiment; when it was announced that another tooth was to be extracted, the situation of which would render it extremely difficult and dangerous. It was attempted, however, and the tooth was broken off, as was anticipated. Another instrument was then applied, and still another, with no better success, when it became requisite to insert an instrument, similar to a gimblet. This was inserted deep, great strength applied, and the instrument slipped out. The tooth was finally taken out in small pieces—the lady singing from time to time when the instruments were not in her mouth! The whole time employed in the operation could not have been much less than an hour. When the lady was taken out of the state, she had some faint recollection of their doing something to her mouth, but declared she had not experienced the least disagreeable sensation.

The Doctor then stated to the audience in a very candid manner his former skepticism and his present full conviction of the truth of Mesmerism—that the operation performed had been one of the severest he had ever performed; in fact, that it would be almost impossible for any one to undergo it in the waking state—that it was much more painful than the amputation of either limb—that he had acted coolly and deliberately, and could not perform it more to his satisfaction, if he were to go through with the same operation again.

A number of medical men were present, who seemed fully satisfied, as well as every person in the house, that "there are more things in Heaven and Earth than we had dreamt of in our philosophy."  
HORATIO.

**Fever in New Orleans.**

The Picayune of the 5th inst. says: "The past has been the most fatal week of the epidemic, which scourges us with a severity which is appalling. The interments for the week in the cemeteries of the city up to nine o'clock on Saturday morning, were 533, of which 427 were of yellow fever; the corresponding numbers of the previous week were about 442 and 311. Add the interments from New Orleans at Lafayette, 43 cases, and we have a total of interments for this city for one week of 576—being an average exceeding eighty-two each day. A physician states that there have been 20,000 cases this season.—Some of the newspaper offices have scarcely hands enough to get the paper out. The Times has been peculiarly unfortunate likewise the Bee and the Bulletin; in the two former two deaths have occurred; in the office of the National nine have felt the hand of the unseen and terrible destroyer, and several are still suffering. This awful mortality needs no comment."

**The Ohio.**

The length of this stream has been variously, but generally over estimated, says the Zanesville Courier. The late Jared Mansfield, however, left among his papers at the time of his decease, memoranda of the actual distance, as actually surveyed, and as taken from the most authentic accounts. By these, the actual length of the Ohio, from Pittsburg to the mouth, is found to be only 875 miles. It was first supposed to be 1100, then called 950, and now this is found to be too much.