



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, November 11, 1847.

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

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.

**Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!**

In order to accommodate such of our subscribers who are indebted to us, and cannot make it convenient to pay, we are willing to receive in discharge of their subscription money, a lot of good sound wood. We trust that a number of patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity to square up their accounts,--and whilst they are about it we hope they will bring easy splitting wood.

**Geography.**

We would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the series of lessons in Geography, which Mr. PAISTE, intends giving in the Female Seminary, in Stroudsburg. An opportunity is now offered for acquiring a knowledge of this important and useful branch of learning, without which, no persons education can be said to be complete.

**General Taylor.**

The Atlanta Miscellany of the 23d ultimo says: "We conversed on Thursday afternoon last with a gentleman who has been for some time attached to the Quartermaster's Department in Gen. Taylor's division, and who left the Rio Grande on the 6th instant. He informed us that the statement contained in the papers that the General would visit this country in the month of November is without foundation. The old Hero has his hands full, and has made a call on the Government for reinforcements to disperse the large guerrilla forces that are concentrating in the neighborhood of his camp, and who are becoming exceedingly bold and insolent."

Isaac G. McKinley, editor of the "Democratic Union," has been appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg, in the place of James Peacock, removed. The former has earned his appointment by base subserviency to southern interests; and the latter has called down upon himself the indignation of the National Administration by presiding at a meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor.

**The Somnambulist.**

The New York Courier gives the following particulars of a case of Somnambulism:

About half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday night, some of the policemen of the 7th ward, and a number of citizens were attracted to the liberty pole on the corner of Cherry and Government streets, by hearing a person singing most merrily, and peering through the dark mists of the night as best they could, they discovered a man perched upon the very top of the pole, amusing himself with the vane. First, he would make it point to the North--then to the East--then to the South and West--and then he would whirl it around with great velocity. In this way, turning the vane to suit his fancy, and then singing, he continued to amuse himself and the spectators for nearly an hour. He then carefully descended the pole until he reached the ground, when he started off full speed, having on nothing but his shirt, drawers and boots, followed by a large number of persons. After running several blocks, he faintly and fell to the ground. Upon his reviving he stated that his name was Jesse Combs, and that he lived at No. 609 Water street. An officer proceeded to his dwelling to obtain his clothes, when it was ascertained that Combs retired to his bed about ten o'clock, and that he must have got out of the window and let himself down by the gutter on the front of the house, and made his way to the liberty pole, which he ascended while still unconscious. When he recovered he appeared to be perfectly rational."

A CURIOUS FACT.--On opening the body of a valuable milch cow, says the Carlisle Patriot, belonging to Mr. Lewthwaite, of Kirkby Ireleth, which lately died without any visible symptoms of disease, a large needle was discovered sticking right through the heart, which was doubtless the cause of the animal's death.

It is a remarkable and perhaps unprecedented fact that there is not at present a single Bank in New York drawing bills on England. Parties desirous to remit find themselves greatly embarrassed, of course; private bills being taken with great caution.

**A GREAT WHIG VICTORY!  
NEW YORK HAS SPOKEN!  
Whig Majority 50,000!**

The election in New York on the 2d inst., resulted in a total and triumphant overthrow of Locofocoism--or rather of Polkofocoism. A victory so signal and overwhelming could not have been achieved by the Whigs alone, against a vigorous opposition of their old antagonists; yet it can scarcely be doubted that in a fair and equal contest, the right would have triumphed. But the magnitude of the majority is partly attributable to the noble stand taken by a portion of the "democracy," against the blind adhesion of the party to the southern measures of the Administration, attempted to be forced upon them by the leaders in their State Convention. The repudiation of the principles of the Willmot Proviso by the majority of that Convention, was the great and leading cause of disaffection; as it implied an approval of the prosecution of a war of conquest for the extension of slavery. The spirit of freedom was fully aroused; and its efforts resulted in the triumphant election of all the Whig candidates for State officers, as follows:

Hamilton Fish, of New York, Lieut. Governor; Christopher Morgan, of Cayuga, Secretary of State; Millard Filmore, of Erie, Comptroller; Alva Hunt, of Chenango, Treasurer; Ambrose L. Jordan, of New York, Attorney General; Charles B. Stuart, of Monroe, State Engineer; Jacob Hinds, Orleans, Nelson J. Beach, Lewis, Charles Cook, Chemung, Canal Commissioners; David D. Spencer, Ithaca, Isaac N. Comstock, Albany, John B. Gedney, Westchester, Inspectors State Prisons.

The majorities of the different officers elected, as above, is not yet ascertained, but will, says the Tribune, range from 20,000 to 50,000!

The Legislature as far as heard from stands as follows: Senate--Whigs, 24; Locos, 8;--House--Whigs, 70; Locos, 28. About ten or a dozen Assembly districts remain to be heard from, and will probably be about equally divided.

**New Jersey Election.**

The State Gazette says:--The Whigs have elected their candidates for the Legislature in every one of their counties. Every one of their counties (except Hudson,) has given them a majority for Governor and the rest of the ticket. Consequently in the Senate and the House of Assembly, they retain their usual decided preponderance.

They fail only in respect to the Governor; and the very signal falling off in the Whig strength in the strong Whig counties of Hudson, Essex, and Passaic, situated in Mr. Wright's own district, points, unerringly to the cause of that failure.

But nevertheless, the victory will enure to our political opponents. The Executive Department of the good Whig state of New Jersey, goes for three years into their hands. The Union will claim the result as a victory. The whole Loco Foco press and party throughout the country will claim it as their victory. The Whigs throughout the Union will feel its effort as discouraging. It will animate the hopes of anti-tariff and war men. It will dispirit according to the measure of its influence, the friends of American industry and of peace and justice Christian virtue. And though we should endeavor to show that it constitutes no evidence that New Jersey has deserted her whig principles, our attempt would be listened to with perfect incredulity, as only the common groundless excuse with which a party fairly beaten endeavors to cover its defeat.

**Witty, if not quite True.**

A friend at our elbow, says the Pittsburg American, sticks to it that the returns from Westmoreland are the same tally-sticks that were sent in in 1844, with only some verbal alteration. In Tioga they use a pine stick. On one side they put an owl for "Democrat," and on the other a coon for "Whig," and as every elector comes with a jack knife, he notches knowingly on the side he wants to vote. In most parts of Berks county they use beans. The small white are the Whigs, the speckled, green, white, and yellow are for the Democrats, and black beans are allowed to the Abolitionists. After they are counted, the beans are put back and remain for the next election for Governor. Then, as a Democrat or Whig dies, they take one out, or one comes of age they put one in. They have one good rule there, which might be adopted elsewhere to advantage; they never allow a man to vote until he is married. This is under the supposition that he has little discretion until he gets it from his wife. By the same process of reasoning, they allow him to vote as soon as he has a wife, the fact of his marrying being taken as evidence that he has come to the use, if not years of discretion. A minor marrying there is called "taking the beans." But Berks, like Saxon England, has common law usages peculiar to only certain districts.

**FARTHER NEWS FROM MEXICO!**

PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.

The New Orleans papers received this morning announce the arrival of the steamship Alabama, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult.

Gen. Patterson was expected to march into the interior on the 24th.

The Genius of Liberty has files from the City of Mexico to the 7th. Profound tranquility reigned there. As soon as the government of Pena y Pena had been fully organized, the fact was officially announced to the representatives of foreign powers on friendly relations with Mexico, and the British Minister replied in satisfactory terms.

The Genius of Liberty was informed by a gentleman that left the Capital on the 7th ult. that the decree which ordered Pena y Pena should take charge of the Supreme power in conjunction with two associates had been repealed, and Santa Anna had been again called to assume the reigns of the government and resume the command of the army.

The same gentleman also reports that Parades is at Talancingo, where he was endeavoring to establish his monarchical system, and he has recently made some important converts to his political principles. Valencia was at his hacienda taking no part in political affairs. Gen. Bravo, was in Mexico perfectly quiet on his parole.

The semblance of the Mexican government met according to appointment, at Queretaro, on the 5th ult. but there being nothing like a quorum nothing could be done. The feelings of the people are said to be strenuously opposed to any compromise with the Americans. The other leading men and generals, for the most part, had gone to Guernavaca, seventeen leagues south of the City of Mexico.

From the same source the Genius of Liberty, learns that Gen. Lane's force on the 11th ult. was at Hoanania, a town half way between Perote and Puebla, Santa Anna was there, but evacuated the town on the approach of Gen. Lane, leaving behind him two pieces of artillery and two prisoners Cols. Vega and Turbide.

Santa Anna had 1000 cavalry at that time, and had subsequently been reinforced by 1500 men. Rejis' command again took possession of the town after Gen. Lane's departure, and following up his rear, killed 70 men, principally stragglers. Gen. Rea had sallied out from Puebla with a considerable force, and was awaiting the approach of Gen. Lane, whose flank and rear was constantly harassed by small bodies of Mexicans.

The Picayune publishes two important circulars from Pena y Pena, and the Secretary of State, being expositions of the views and policy of of the new administration.

The Texan Rangers, about whom apprehensions were entertained at the last accounts, had returned in safety.

The yellow fever was still taking off its victims, Lieut. Jenkins of the Dragoons had died of it.

No improvement in the health of Matamoras had occurred up to the last accounts.

Capt. Churchill is named among the victims of its ravages.

Reports prevailed that an army mail had been captured by the guerrillas, and that a Mexican force was posted at Mier.

We understand that when General Scott chances to receive a mail, it is freighted with numbers of letters to him, private and public; but more than half the mails--both ways--are intercepted. This may account to the government as well as his friends for not hearing from him. "Indeed," writes a friend, "The General has, for a long time, had only rare moments for private correspondence or indulgence of any sort."

The loss by fire in all part of the world during the ten years from 1836 to 1846, omitting those where the loss did not exceed \$50,000, is estimated at \$137,362,950. Of this amount more than one-fourth occurred in the United States, being equal to about \$3,700,000 a year. Adding the unrecorded fires and the numerous direct and indirect losses and expenses of the Fire Department, it is supposed that the annual loss in the United States exceeds eight millions of dollars!

**Specie returning to Europe.**

The steamship Cambria, which sailed from Boston on Monday for Liverpool, took out \$298,860 in specie.

**Long Humanity.**

Nathan Lampman, of Coxackie, New York, who is now 16 years of age and seven feet one inch in height, bids fair to become a man of higher standing in the world than any man now living, having grown nine inches during the past year, and on the usual growth, will probably reach at least one foot more. He weighs 162 pounds.-- Worcester Transcript.

**The Slaughter.**

A day or two ago, says the Louisville Journal, in looking over the New Orleans papers, we found in the Delta what purported to be a full list of the killed in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and El Rey. The catalogue was appalling. It filled several solid and closely printed columns, and we contemplated it with feelings of pain too intense for expression. We looked and mused upon that legion of the names of the slaughtered dead until every thing seemed to wear to our eyes the hue of blood, and we could almost hear the expiring groans of the fallen and the still more agonized shrieks of the widows and orphans.

And in this conviction we would ask, and every just-minded citizen of the country will ask, why Gen. Scott was placed in such circumstances as to be unable to take the city of Mexico without all this frightful slaughter? Why was his gallant little army required to make its way hundreds of miles through a hostile country, encountering four times its own numbers at every pass, and at length to storm the almost impregnable defences of the capital with so small a force and under such disadvantages as to render an awful sacrifice of life inevitable? Why was this done when our home Government, instead of exposing our brave and devoted little army to such great, such cruel inequalities, and to such horrible slaughter in those battles, might at any time have poured an overwhelming force into Mexico and thus have empowered our gallant General to finish his appointed work at a blow and at comparatively little cost of blood? Why, in short, were six or seven thousand men required, at the sacrifice of nearly a third of their entire number, to storm powerful fortifications defended by the whole military power of Mexico, when thousands and tens of thousands of their countrymen at home were not only ready but burning to rush to their aid?

The responsibility for the torrents of American blood that have dyed the soil of Mexico rests upon the head of the administration, and it is a responsibility which no right-thinking man or right-thinking body of men would willingly bear for all the wealth and all the honors of a thousand worlds.

**The Horrors of War.**

Although the half is not told, hundreds of cases of Arson, Rape and Murder in Mexico by men who were sent thither under our flag to fight, have leaked out through the letter writers, all champions of the War. The following, from the Mobile Daily Advertiser who is not opposed to the War, is one of the latest but by no means most revolting:

"Some scenes that we occasionally witness here, would shock the morals of any robber in the States. A few days ago, just at nightfall, a Mexican came running into the hospital, crying most piteously and making all sorts of gesticulations. We followed him to his house, when a sight shocking to behold burst upon us. On the floor was lying a Mexican, pierced in the breast by a ball, and the blood gushing forth from the wound. Holding his head was his wife and little children. He had been shot by a discharged volunteer, because he refused for gold to barter away the virtue of his daughter, a beautiful girl who stood by, her hair disheveled, and great drops of grief coursing down her olive cheeks."

**A Curiosity!**

The Cleveland Herald says, they have at their office, subject to the inspection of the curious, the identical straw through which Mr. Polk sucked in the Tariff men of Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1844!

**A perfect heap of Arms and Legs.**

One of the Surgeons of the Army, (who has since been himself dangerously wounded) writing to a friend after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, says: "After operating with my assistant, till three o'clock in the morning, I left the building of which I had made a temporary hospital, to take an hour's rest in open air. I turned round to look at my amputation table; under it was a perfect heap of arms and legs; and looking at myself I found I was covered with blood from head to foot."

In passing the store of our neighbors, R. C. Wetmore & Co., we saw them sending off packages of their crockery, marked "Oregon," with as little concern as they would send them to Detroit. On inquiry, we learned that merchants from that "city" make their regular trips to the Atlantic seaboard for their supplies. They cross the country on mules, and send their purchases home via Cape Horn.

Oregon city now contains some 10,000 inhabitants. We learn that goods are sold in large quantities and at good profits by our "occidental" brethren. They have already opened a trade with the Sandwich Islands, and Polynesia, besides a growing traffic with whaling ships.-- N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

**John Quincy Adams**

visited the Park Theatre last evening, and was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner by the crowded house. The venerable patriot made his appearance just as the curtain had fallen on the first act of "La Somnambula." He was immediately recognized by several gentlemen in the pit. The honored name passed in an instant over the house, and inspired by one common impulse the auditory burst into three cordial shouts of welcome. The "old man eloquent" bowed his acknowledgments, and another cheer shook the walls of the Theatre. It was altogether one of the most unaffected, sincere and thrilling exhibitions of patriotic feeling which we ever witnessed. It was no expression of heated partizanship, but the spontaneous manifestation of popular love and reverence for one of the purest of American statesmen.-- N. Y. Tribune, Ath inst.

Mr. Adams has passed on to Washington, in anticipation of the meeting of Congress, and is said to enjoy much improved health.

The New York Express, noticing a recent meeting between Messrs. Adams and Gallatin, says:

"When the two venerable men met, and grasped each other by the hand, a tablet of unutterable thoughts" was plainly traced upon their several countenances, and it was with evident reluctance that they loosened their friendly hold. Each of these men is upwards of 80 years old, and yet their minds are as active as they were fifty years ago. Excepting Mr. Clay, they are the only Americans now living who placed their signatures to the treaty of Ghent more than thirty years ago. Adams, Gallatin, and Clay--are the men, and they are among the greatest men of the age; and all of them Whigs."

**Victims.**

The following is a recapitulation of the number of persons who died of Yellow Fever in New Orleans, from July 5 to October 20th, with the places of their nativity viz:

United States,	340
England	70
Scotland	20
Ireland	692
France	224
Germany	877
Prussia,	44
Spain	9
Portugal	3
Switzerland	24
Italy	12
Denmark	11
Canada	6
Austria	4
Belgium	7
Sicily	3
Turkey	2
Cuba	2
Mexico	2
Gibraltar	1
Circassia	1
Isle of Man	1
Sardinia	1
Norway	1
Hanover	1
Isle of Malta	1
West Indies	1
Jewish Cemetery	44
Unknown	238
Total	2,544

**Ages of Statesmen.**

Of our distinguished public men, John Quincy Adams, born in 1767, is the Nestor. He is 80 years of age. Henry Clay comes next, being 70 years old on the 15th of April. Martin Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, J. C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, singular enough, were all born in 1782, and of course are 65 years of age. Tyler is 8 years younger--born in 1790. Polk is about the same age. Dallas 2 years younger, yet born in 1793. General Taylor is nearly 60. The rest of our prominent public men are generally younger by years. If we cross the Atlantic we find a statesman in Wellington, unimpaired in intellect at the age of 78. The age of Peel corresponds with that of General Taylor, as that of Lord John Russell does with that of Dallas. Brougham is the youngest of the first grade of public characters, being barely born in the last century.

**Cure for Cancer.**

A jeweller who had a bad cancerous pimple on his cheek, having occasion to dissolve some gold in nitromuriatic acid, rubbed it several times, unconsciously, with his impregnated fingers and was surprised to find it speedily change its appearance, and shortly disappear. M. Recamier, suspecting the cause, made several-uniformly successful experiments of the same mixture; and thus has accident discovered a new caustic for cancerous affections. The proportions he adopts are one ounce of the acid to six grains of chloruret of gold.

The American Institute, New York, recently awarded a gold medal to the Lackawanna Iron Company, for the Railroad Rails, of their manufacture exhibited at the fair.