



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 24, 1848.

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.

A number of Loco-foco editors, who are the most severe in their denunciations of "Old Federalists," advocate the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency—a man who was the leader of the old Federal party in this State, and who opposed and denounced the last War. Such is Loco-foco consistency!

Mr. David Wilnot has been elected a delegate from Bradford county, to the Loco-foco State Convention, which will meet in Harrisburg on the 4th March next. He will no doubt offer resolutions on the subject of the *Proviso*, and a "rich scene" will thereupon ensue among the "harmonious democracy," without doubt.

There was a gathering of very silly Loco-focos on the 30th ult. Divers foolish things were done. A Mr. Emrie moved that "some one take the sense of the meeting." Any one might have taken, the "sense of the meeting," and yet not had a thimble-full of the article.

Prentice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fremont's Sentence remitted.—Peace Propositions.

Washington, Feb. 20.

Col. Fremont has been found guilty of all the charges preferred before the Court Martial, of mutiny, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The Court decreed dismissal from the service, the lesser penalty of the law, but recommended him to the lenity of the President by a vote of seven to six. The President dissented from the Court on the charge of mutiny, but approved the finding on the other two. He then remitted the sentence, and ordered him to duty.—It is said Col. Fremont has resigned his commission.

Despatches were received this morning by the editor of the Union, and by others, confirming the rumors which reached here last evening of the arrival of propositions for peace from Mexico. The terms are those originally submitted by Mr. Trist, with a qualification for a standing army of twelve thousand men to protect the Government. It is also stated that the Mexican Congress will ratify this negotiation without much division.

Washington, Feb. 21.

Hon. John Quincy Adams.

This venerable gentleman was taken with a fit of paralysis this morning, in his seat in Congress. Dr. Fries caught him, and he was taken to his residence. The House immediately adjourned. This incident, so like that of Chatham's, has created a profound sensation in our city.

Easy on Gen. Scott.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

"Of course Gen. Scott, as I always wrote you, is virtually recalled, and not merely suspended. The latter term is merely expressive of the fact that there are reasons for his recall. The Court of Inquiry will bring these to light, and show that Gen. Scott's direct offence was not military, but an assumption of diplomatic power. Gen. Scott, in a word, advised Mr. Trist, after the latter was recalled, to entertain the Mexican proposition of peace, and he became thus indirectly the author, or at least co-operator in the negotiations. Gen. Scott had no authority to do so, and is answerable for the act; but the Administration will not be rigorous in regard to him, and content itself with making out the charge, and withdrawing Gen. Scott from the command of the army."

We ask the country to think over this statement. Ask any advocate of the War why it is not terminated, and he will answer that Mexico refuses to make Peace. The Whigs are daily abused by their adversaries with prolonging the War by encouraging the Mexicans to hold out and refuse to make Peace. Congress is called on to vote new levies and loans in double quick time, in order to drive Mexico to make Peace. And yet we have the illustrious and triumphant leader of our own armies ignominiously deposed for the crime of advising Mr. Trist to receive and forward to Washington Mexican overtures for Peace! Was there ever before a War so steeped in hypocrisy and villainy as this?

—It is settled, we presume, that the efforts for Peace in Mexico are to be fully, as they already have been nearly, foiled and annihilated at Washington. Mexico is allowed no chance to make Peace with us. The Peace party is in power there, but the War party is in power here, and no peace can be made. But let us depose our Santa Annas and Almontes, and all will be speedily adjusted.—Tribune.

BY REQUEST. From the Penna. Inquirer. NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD. Philadelphia and Northern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Editor: I see by your paper of this morning, that the lower House of the New Jersey Legislature has passed a bill, authorizing a subscription of \$500,000 to the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad—a sum which in addition to present subscriptions, is supposed to be sufficient to complete the road.

Neither the citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, nor of this city, seem to be sufficiently aware of the importance of this movement. The present road from Philadelphia to Trenton, in connection with that now to be made from Trenton to Belvidere [13 miles above Easton], will form two-thirds of the whole road to connect Philadelphia by railroad, with the New York and Erie Railroad, where it will cross the Delaware at Carpenter's Point, in Pike county, about 45 miles above Belvidere.

According to a statement in a pamphlet issued by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, in vindication of their adoption of the Pennsylvania route down the Delaware, instead of the more Northern route through Sullivan county, New York, that the grades are so nearly level that one engine can take over the former (Delaware) 307 tons, while it would take four trains to take the same tonnage over the 60 feet grades of the latter (or New York) route the same distance; and that the Company will save \$558,690 per annum in cost of transportation by the adoption of the Delaware, and that on 400,000 tons only, while they confidently assert that they will carry 500,000 tons over their road within five to ten years after its completion.

This saving to the Company will be equal to 6 per cent. on the whole estimated cost (9,000,000) of making a single track from New York to Dunkirk on Lake Erie.

The grade of the road from Carpenter's Point through Belvidere and Trenton to this city, is similar to that above that point, of which the Company speaks so favorably—while the high grades (over 60 feet per mile) from Carpenter's Point to New York, are, if possible, still more unfavorable to the Company than those which they have avoided in Sullivan county.

It will thus be seen that Philadelphia occupies a much better relative position for a connection with the road at the place where it crosses the Delaware than the city of New York—a fact which secures to the citizens of northern Pennsylvania, at no distant day, a choice between two of the best Atlantic markets, for the sale of produce or purchase of merchandise.

The Company is fully aware that a branch from Carpenter's Point down the Valley of the Delaware, must naturally divert to this city a portion of its business, and is at this moment actively engaged at Harrisburg, in endeavoring to force through our Legislature a bill, repealing the right of Pennsylvania to make a connection on Pennsylvania soil, and offering on certain conditions as a substitute, a connection in New York State, over a Bridge to be erected by the Company at or near Carpenter's Point, in addition to their required Bridge, some five miles above. Thus removing the point of divergence from our own State to New York, and subjecting the trade at that point to the control of opposing interests, well understood by business men, and to the risk of two Bridges over the Delaware, in a section of country, where, within 40 miles of the proposed crossing, every Bridge has been swept away by freshets within a few years past.

The citizens of Pennsylvania generally, and more especially those of Northern and North-Eastern Pennsylvania, owe it to the State and to their own interest to be active in opposing any new Grant to this Company, which shall forfeit the right of our own State to have a connection on Pennsylvania soil—free from the risk of bridges and free from the undue control of opposing interests at the point of divergence. I sincerely hope that if our Legislature does not confine the Company to the point at which they have, by the last proviso of 1st Section of the present law stipulated for a connection, viz: "At or near Carpenter's Point," they will at least require the bridge offered by the Company, to be finished simultaneously with the one above, and by all means retain their present right to have a connection in Pennsylvania, even if its citizens must go through the Glass House rock to reach the road at Belden's Basin. C.

The New Hope Defunct.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the New Hope Bank, of New Jersey, have reported the result of their investigations. The officers of the concern refused to be examined. The committee reported that the Bank had failed four times since 1820. The only funds on hand to redeem their worthless issues was one hundred and fifty coppers! A depositor wanted these pennies, but he was told they were wanted by the Bank to pay toll!

Prentice of the Louisville Journal, says pointedly:—"A little over forty years ago, Aaron Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason for undertaking to raise within the limits of the United States the means of wresting Mexico from the Dominion of Spain. It was treason THEN to dream of the conquest of Mexico, but it is now the height of patriotism to undertake it!"

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Treaty of Peace with Mexico.

General Scott taken the Responsibility.

BOUNDARY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

New Mexico and California ceded to the United States.

Arrival of the Special Messenger at Washington, &c. &c. &c.

Peace Intelligence.

We have received (says the N. Y. Herald) what we believe to be authentic intelligence of a treaty of peace with Mexico having been negotiated and accepted by the Mexican government, at Queretaro, by General Scott, on the basis of the instructions sent out by the government last year.

This intelligence arrived at New Orleans on the 13th, by the steamer New Orleans, bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 8th inst. Mr. Freaner, the bearer of despatches from General Scott, has also been landed at Mobile by the steamer Iris.

The government messenger has arrived in Washington.

These despatches contain the treaty of peace proposed by the Mexican Congress at Queretaro. General Scott took the responsibility of accepting this treaty, under certain conditions, and of forwarding it to the American government at Washington.

One of the conditions is, that 12,000 American troops are to remain in the city of Mexico till certain obligations are complied with. The balance to be withdrawn.

The boundary line is to be the Rio Grande up to the Gila, giving New Mexico and California to the United States.

The United States is to give a pecuniary consideration to Mexico, of a small amount compared with that in the rejected treaty of Tacubaya. Gen. Scott, as Commander-in-chief of the American Army, has taken the whole of the responsibility of accepting this treaty, and forwarding it to our government. Mr. Trist's agency in it is probably subsidiary to that of General Scott.

Great excitement prevails at New Orleans, and greater at Washington.

Annexed are the details of the news:—

[From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 21.]

From several sources, each confirming the other, we learnt, last evening, under circumstances to command our entire confidence, that a project of a treaty of peace with Mexico, signed by Mr. Trist, and, as we believe, by the Mexican authorities, has been received in this city, and is now undoubtedly in the hands of the Executive. The terms of the treaty, as we duly understand them, are, the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and the cession by Mexico of the provinces of New Mexico and Upper California to the United States, and the payment by the United States to Mexico of a compensation therefor, say fifteen millions of dollars.

However the fact may vary from these particulars, there is no doubt that the treaty substantially to this effect is now in this city.

[From the Mobile Herald, Feb. 13.]

The Iris arrived at Mobile on the 12th, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 7th inst.—She brought over an officer named Freaner (we are not certain that the name is spelled properly) as bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott. He was in great haste, and seemed to be full of important matter. Attempts were made to "pump" him, but they failed. He left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst., and started last evening for Montgomery on board the steambot Montgomery. It is supposed he carries important despatches with him.

An unexpected climax occurred recently at a Loco-foco meeting in Kittanning, Pa. The leaders in that vicinity had every thing cut and dried, and expected the country people to swallow all they said; but lo! upon the presentation of a series of resolutions sustaining all the measures of the Administration, and abusing the Whigs in the usual style, a country Democrat, offered some additional resolutions, which were received with loud plaudits and enthusiastic admiration, praising Generals Taylor and Scott. The leaders were nonplussed, but after some time succeeded in carrying an adjournment, before the question was taken on the adoption of the resolutions. The meeting has not since been resumed.—N. American.

An Important Bill.

The House of the New Jersey Legislature, a few days since, passed a bill authorizing the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to subscribe five hundred thousand dollars of stock in the Trenton and Belvidere Railroad. It passed by a vote of 31 to 22, and met with much opposition from gentlemen whose interests are identified with rival routes competing for the trade of the Lehigh and upper Delaware.

The tariff of 1846 is beginning to work finely. The amount of specie exported from New York during the week ending on Friday last, was \$744,437, or nearly three quarters of a million of dollars—to pay for British goods imported under the new Tariff! No wonder there is unusual tightness in the money market.

Ex-President Adams still survives, but the result of his attack is very doubtful.

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

[The public will remember that Gen. Gaines last summer, made public a letter from Gen. Taylor containing some of his views relative to the war and its further prosecution. The Government thereupon re-enacted the noted 'General Order No. 650,' and communicated it with a copy of Gen. T.'s letter to him. The following reply to that despatch, was recently furnished to the House by President Polk, in answer to a call from that body.]

Head Quarters Army of Occupation, Y AGUA NUEVA, March 3, 1847.

I have had the honor to receive your communication of January 27, enclosing a newspaper slip, and expressing the regret of the Department that the letter copied in that slip, and which was addressed by myself to Maj. Gen. Gaines should have been published. Although your letter does not convey the direct censure of the Department and the President; yet, when it was taken in connection with the revival of the paragraph in the regulations of 1825, touching the publication of private letters concerning operations in the field, I am not permitted to doubt that I have become a subject of Executive disapprobation. To any expression of it, coming with the authority of the President, I am bound by my duty and by respect for his high office, patiently to submit—but lest my silence should be construed into a tacit admission of the grounds and conclusions set forth in your communication, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself, to submit a few remarks in reply.

I shall be pardoned for speaking plainly.—In the first place, the published letter bears upon its face the most conclusive evidence that it was intended only for private perusal, and not at all for publication. It was published without my knowledge, and contrary to my wishes. Surely I need not say that I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers.—The letter was a familiar one written to an old military friend, with whom I have been for many years interchanging opinions on professional subjects. That he should think proper, under any circumstances, to publish it, could not have been foreseen by me. In the absence of proof that the publication was made, without my authority or knowledge, I may be permitted to say, the quotation in your letter of the 650th paragraph of the superseded regulations of 1825, in which the terms 'mischievous and disgraceful' are employed to characterize certain letters or reports, conveys, though not openly, a measure of rebuke which, to say the least, is rather harsh, and which many think not warranted by the premises.

Again, I have carefully examined the letter in question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious to the objections urged in your communication. I see nothing in it, which under the same circumstances, I would not write again. To suppose that it will give the enemy valuable information touching our posts or respective line of operations, is to know very little of the Mexican sources of information, or of their extraordinary sagacity and facilities in keeping constantly apprised of our movement. As to my particular views in regard to the general policy to be pursued towards Mexico, I perceive by the public Journals that they are shared by many distinguished statesmen—also, in part by conspicuous officers in our navy, the publications of whose opinions, is not obstructed by any regulations of the Department. It is difficult, then, to imagine how the diffusion of mine can render any peculiar aid to the enemy, or especially to incline him to enter into negotiations for peace.

In conclusion, I would say it has given me great pain to be brought into the position in which I now find myself in regard to the department. It has not been of my own seeking. To the extent of my abilities, and the means placed at my disposal, I have sought faithfully to serve the country, by carrying out the rules and instructions of the Executive—but it cannot be concealed, that since the capitulation of Monterey, the confidence of the department, and, I too much fear, of the President, has been gradually withdrawing, and my consideration and usefulness correspondingly diminished.—The apparent determination of the department to place me in an attitude antagonistical to the government, has an application in the well known fable of Æsop. I ask no favor, and I shrink from no responsibility, while entrusted with the command in this quarter. I shall continue to devote all my energies to the public good, looking for my reward to the conscientiousness of pure motives, and to the final verdict of impartial history. I am, sir, Your very obt. servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding. To Hon. W. L. Marcy, Sec'y. of War, Washington D. C.

Increase of Odd Fellowship.

It is stated in the last "Golden Rule," that at the last session of the G. L., U. S., a charter was granted for a lodge in Honolulu, Sandwich Island, and one at Garracas, in Central America. There is no doubt these small beginnings are destined to prepare the way for the extension of Odd Fellowship over the whole continent, as well as 'Isles of the sea.' At no time was it so flourishing a condition as at the present time. Prejudice is rapidly disappearing before the most convincing of all proofs—GOOD AND NOBLE DEEDS—ere many more years have passed the influence of Odd Fellowship will be felt in the most remote parts of the globe so that, wherever may be the fortune or misfortune of a member to be cast, he will be hailed as a brother.

Origin of Opposition to the School Law in Berks County.

We find a humorous sketch in the Reading Herald, accounting for the opposition to common schools in Berks county. It represents a political aspirant who first aspires to the dignified office of Justice of the peace; then by way of gaining distinction above common people he dresses his girls handsomely in new calico, and sends his oldest son to boarding school for three months. In the meantime, the old man becomes a candidate for the State Legislature and the article gives the sequel—

Great was the joy at "Sour-Crow Hall!"—The election was over, and Daddy was elected to the assembly, with only one vote against him—that of a spiteful neighbor, who said he wouldn't vote for a man that didn't know how to spell his name—but Jacob, who had now come home, had given him a complete thrashing, and so that account was even.

One morning, a few days before the old man was to leave for Harrisburg, he took it into his head that he would catchise his "b'oy," when the following dialogue came off between them.

"Well Jake, what hash you learnt at do skool?"

"Oh, every thing! father," replied the hopeful.

"Ebery tings! dunder! dat ish more as I pargained for,—well let us hear some of dem."

"Well then, father, I've learnt from the schoolmaster that the earth is as round as an orange, (a mournful shake of the head by the old man,) that it revolves, that is, turns round on its axis once every 24 hours, which causes day and night, and"—

"Stop, stop! Dat will do!—Kitty run for mother, Jake's as crazy as a lunatics.—Mein Got! my poor boy—the world turn round!—Why we would all dumble off!"

And the old man went to Harrisburg with the fixed determination to vote against all School Laws and he faithfully kept his word.

We wonder if this is the representative who directs public documents to "Benevolence, Potsgrof, Montgomery co., Pa."

Montgomery Ledger.

Tough Story about a Negro.

It is stated in an Augusta, Georgia, paper, that a negro man in that place of middling age and size, weighing about 150 pounds, in the short space of two hours, at the usual hour for breakfast, ate and drank the enormous quantity of provisions comprised in the following list, viz:—13 cat-fish, 2 shad, 1 1-2 dozen biscuit, 40 flat cakes, 1 1-2 lb. butter, 6 links of sausages, 23 eggs, 30 ears of corn, 4 chickens, 2 slices of beefsteak and two of liver, 1 gallon back-bone stew, 1 large plate of rice, 19 cups of coffee, and 1 pint of brandy. The inconvenience attending this experiment was so trifling, that he immediately walked to another quarter of the city and ate 17 watermelons, expressing a desire to partake of more could they have been found. It may be proper to add, in connection with the above, and it would seem strange too, that as regards his ordinary habits of eating and drinking, he is remarkably abstemious.

The Kentuckians were recently boasting of having a hog weighing 846 lbs. nett. This excited the envy of the Ohio people, and the Cincinnati Gazette proclaims that Kentucky is beat—a hog having been found in Warren county, which weighs 939 lbs. nett.

PILES.—This distressing complaint proceeds from a want of proper evacuation of the bowels. The foul humors, instead of thoroughly expelled from the body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold, is the cause of this vexatious complaint called Piles; and is frequently neglected until it ripens into a more horrid form of disease called Fistula.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, are a true and natural remedy for the above complaint, because they effectually cleanse the body from those morbid humors which are not only the cause of Piles, but of every malady incident to men.

Beware of Sugar Coated Counterfeits.—Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

For sale by George H. Miller, who is the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg; see advertisement for other agencies in another column. Office and general depot, 169 Race st. Phil'a.

MARRIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Scribner, Mr. ISAAC A. STREUNK and Miss ANN SMITH, both of Smithfield-township.

DIED.

On the 14th instant, at his residence near Stroudsburg, Mr. ROBERT GORDON, aged about 60 years.

At Bushkill, on the 8th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN SCHOONOVER, aged 67 years.

In Stroudsburg, on the 19th instant, GEORGE WALLACE, infant son of Samuel Rees, jr., aged about 6 months.

In the Northampton county Alms House, on the 31st ultimo, THOMAS BURK, son of Aaron Burk, in the 17th year of his age.

In the said institution, on the 9th inst., AARON BURK, aged about 47 years, and formerly from Easton.