



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 1, 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.

E. W. Carr, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Jeffersonian Republican." Office, Sun Buildings, corner Third and Dock streets, opposite the Merchant's Exchange; and 410 North Fourth street.

**FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.**

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. McKENNA, of Washington,
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

- DISTRICT ELECTORS.**
- 1 Joseph G. Clarkson, 13 Henry Johnson,
 - 2 John P. Wetherill, 14 William Colder, Sr.
 - 3 James M. Davis, 15 (not filled)
 - 4 Thos. W. Duffield, 16 Charles W. Fisher,
 - 5 Daniel O. Hinder, 17 Andrew G. Curtin,
 - 6 Joshua Dunagan, 18 Thos. R. Davidson,
 - 7 John D. Steele, 19 Joseph Markle,
 - 8 John Landis, 20 Daniel Agnew,
 - 9 Joseph K. Smucker, 21 Andrew W. Loomis,
 - 10 Charles Snyder, 22 Richard Irvin,
 - 11 William G. Hurley, 23 Thomas H. Sill,
 - 12 Francis Tyler, 24 Saml. A. Purviance

The Locofoco National Convention.

After a desperate struggle of three days and kicking up a great dust, this body finally succeeded in nominating Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for President, and Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, and now Commander-in-Chief of the army in Mexico, for Vice President.

Gen. Cass is better known to the people of the United States, than Mr. Polk was at the time of his nomination. He is a radical locofoco—in favor of the annexation of new territory, and especially slave territory—the steadfast friend and advocate of free trade, and opposed to every principle of protection; opposed to the improvement of rivers and harbors; to the Wilmot Proviso, and the modification of the veto power.

The Barnburners of New York announced their intention of opposing at the ballot-box, the ticket thus formed. John Van Buren, son of the Ex-President, declared that New York never could support Cass.

Is Pennsylvania prepared again to cast her suffrages for Free Trade? or will the locofocos come forward with a second Kane-letter, to assure us that Gen. Cass is the friend of the "Tariff policy" and have we yet men amongst us who will declare him to be "a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay!" We shall see!

Fourth of July Pictorial Brother Jonathan.

Wilson & Co. of New-York, have sent us a copy of their Jubilee Brother Jonathan, just issued in commemoration of the glorious fourth. It is a sheet of the largest dimensions and filled with magnificent engravings—some of the most prominent of which are a Mexican Battle Scene, covering a surface of seven square feet, executed with taste and spirit from an original design.—Four Portraits the size of life of distinguished American Statesmen.—Eleven original designs by the great French Artist GAVARNA, illustrating the Masquerade Ball in Paris,—a fac simile of the original Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence with the alterations made in Committee, in the hand writing of each.

These together with forty or fifty other spirited engravings of the finest description, Tales, Poems, Sketches, &c. make one of the most valuable of the Brother Jonathan yet issued. Every body should have a copy. The price is only 12½ cents, or 10 copies are sent by mail for one dollar.

Judge Stroud, of this state, has decided that a lawyer cannot be sworn as a witness in a case which he is to argue to the jury.

New Jersey.

The Whigs of New Jersey held their State Convention on Wednesday, at Trenton, to choose Delegates to Philadelphia. There was quite a full attendance and an animated canvass. Hon. Wm. A. Duer, of Morris county, presided, and the following Delegates were chosen to represent the State in the Whig National Convention:

- Senatorial.**—William Wright and Jos. Porter.
1. Francis L. McCulloch. 4. Isaac R. Cornell.
2. John L. N. Stratton. 5. Dr. T. B. Gautier.
3. John H. Wakefield.

Gen. Cass, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, advocated and voted for the British Tariff of 1846! Bear this in mind.

Artificial Ice.—Mix four ounces of nitrate of ammonia, and four ounces of subcarbonate of soda, with four ounces of water, in a tin vessel, and in three hours the mixture will produce ten ounces of ice.

From the New York Tribune.
Gen. Cass for President.

The Baltimore Convention has done its offices. After having temporized with the difficulties from this State so as to aggravate it—virtually expelling the Barnburners and yet not cordially admitting and recognizing as 'regular' the Hunkers—the Convention at noon yesterday proceeded to ballot for President, and, with ominous silence whenever New-York was called, the following results were arrived at:

	1st ballot.	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
Lewis Cass, of Mich.	122	133	156	179
James Buchanan, of Pa.	55	54	41	33
Levi Woodbury, of N. H.	53	56	51	38
John C. Calhoun, of S. C.	9	0	0	0
W. J. Worth, of N. Y.	6	0	0	0
Geo. M. Dallas, of Pa.	4	3	0	0
William O. Butler, of Ky.	0	0	0	0
Whole No. of Votes	222	251	233	254

Necessary to a choice (4th ballot) 170, or two-thirds of the whole number cast. Gen. Cass had it, and 9 over. So he was declared the 'regular' candidate for 1848.

We know no other candidate except Polk himself whom we could have welcomed to the arena more heartily. We mean not to underrate the strength of our opponents, but we are confident that if they can elect Gen. Cass they could elect anybody, James K. Polk always excepted. He has not the good fortune enjoyed by his immediate predecessor of being very imperfectly known.—His administration of our Indian Affairs in the North-west for many years is remembered, and will be shown to have been far more profitable to himself than advantageous or honorable to the country. His negligence or incapacity while Secretary of War was one of the potential though secondary causes of the disgraceful, unjust and most prodigal war which was prosecuted for years against the Seminoles of Florida. His sycophancy to Louis Philippe, while Minister to France, will not soon be forgotten, and happily the evidence of that sycophancy, in the shape of his published "France, its King, Court and Government," has taken an enduring shape, and can neither be denied nor perverted. His atrocious calumnies on the crushed but still struggling advocates of European Liberation will rise in judgment against him now that the cause of Democracy has there triumphed over the calumnies he aided to propagate, wherein the excesses and diabolism of a few among the French Republicans were artfully put forward as exhibiting truly the character of them all. This is Despotism's oldest trick, but he is one of its most recent instruments. The work and the workman were nicely fitted to each other.

Returning to this country in 1841, Gen. Cass soon after acquired the seat he has since filled in the United States Senate, and no man has since done more evil in our National Councils, or done it with more glaringly selfish intent, than he has. Of the Texas Iniquity, and the consequent War, there has been no more headlong and unscrupulous champion; though we believe it can be proved that just before he wrote his published letter in favor of Annexation, which rendered him Van Buren's most formidable antagonist at Baltimore, four years ago, he wrote one as decidedly against Annexation, and on the broadest grounds of general hostility. But this, of course, has never troubled him since he swallowed it.

So soon as his party had completely regained power by the election of Polk, he proclaimed a War with England for Oregon 'inevitable, and did his best to render it so. He fought to the last the Treaty whereby the Oregon Boundary was settled, still clamoring for 54° 40' even at the cost of a War. This was by no means his first effort to embroil the country in that quarter. And the whole is impelled by the most sordid, selfish calculation. He knows what are the worst passions of the worst class, and he is the very man to clamber eagerly and smilingly into a window of the White House over a hundred thousand bleeding corpses of men slain that his ambition might be satisfied.

On the great question of Free Soil against Slavery Extension, his course has been base beyond example. He was originally (and the proof exists) an avowed champion of Free Soil. Even when he voted against the proposition in the last Congress, he declared himself devoted to the principle, but this was not the proper time to affirm it,—it was improper to legislate on an abstraction, &c. &c. Thus he stood for a few months, when! out comes his letter to Tennessee, eating all his former words, and avowing himself a convert to the Southern doctrine, that Slavery may be legally established in any territorial acquisition of this country by the mere fact of a slaveholder's choosing to migrate thither! So flagrant an instance of apostasy and treachery has rarely or never been known, and we hold that every advocate of Free Soil and Free Labor should vote even for John C. Calhoun, if the election of Cass could not otherwise be prevented. Defeated he can and must be.

Hail Storms.

Our exchanges bring accounts of hail storms, which seemingly occurred at the same time in different parts of the country. In Amherst and Campbell counties, Va., the hail was very destructive in its effects. Young cattle, hogs, poultry, &c., were killed—the wheat on some farms were destroyed; and the fruit stripped with the leaves from the trees. In Pennsylvania the damage was considerable, and at Rensselaerville, N. Y., there was a tremendous hail storm, which resulted in considerable damage to garden vegetables and window glass, but particularly to the huge tent of Raymond & Co's. Menagerie. During the afternoon, it was filled with spectators.—Some 1,500 were present when the hurricane struck the canvass and blew it down, covering the great mass of humanity, but doing no further harm.

Eternal Resources and Trade.

It is necessary, if we keep up the records of the growing commerce, wealth, and population of our vast interior region, to make frequent reference to the statistics of the Great West. A report recently presented to Congress by Colonel Abert, Chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, on 'The Commerce of the Lakes and the Western Rivers,' contains the latest exposition of the state and progress of our internal trade. The facts set forth in this document, drawn from authentic sources, are as interesting as they are truly astonishing.

It appears that the Lake tonnage in 1841 was 56,252, in which were employed 3750 mariners. The imports for the same period were valued at \$33,483,441, and the exports at \$32,342,541, making the total amount of commerce \$65,826,022.

In the year 1846 the tonnage was 106,836, which is estimated to have cost \$6,000,000, and the number of mariners employed was 6972. The imports and exports amounted to \$128,829,000, and the number of passengers was not less than 250,000.

Thus the tonnage, mariners, imports and exports of the Lakes were nearly all doubled in five years—making the annual increase over 17 per cent.

The eight States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Vermont, and the territory of Minnesota, are dependent upon the navigation of Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, for a large portion of their exports and imports. Those States, in '46, had a population of 8,887,450; but in consequence of the facilities of intercourse between the Lakes and the Mississippi River, which the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the projecting Railroads from Chicago and other points on Lakes Michigan and Erie will afford, the States of Iowa and Missouri will be included with those which have been named; and as Maine, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut will participate in that immense commerce, the whole number of States interested therein will be fifteen, or half those in the Union, with a population of nearly 12,000,000.

The first vessel that navigated the western streams was the frail bark canoe; next came the Mackinaw boat, carrying from fifteen hundred pounds to three tons; and then came the keel-boat or barge, of from thirty to forty tons. With a boat of this description from three to four months were consumed in making a trip from New Orleans to St. Louis. In 1819, soon after the introduction of steam the voyage occupied a steamboat 27 days. Now it is accomplished in about four days.

In 1817, about the time when steam was first introduced upon the Mississippi, the whole commerce from New Orleans to the upper country gave employment to some 20 barges, of an average of 100 tons each, and making one trip in a year. The number of keel boats on the Ohio was about 169, carrying 30 tons each. The whole tonnage was estimated at 6 or 7,000 tons.

Such was the condition of the trade on the Western waters 30 years ago. Let us come to more recent times.

The steamboat tonnage on the Western rivers in 1842 was 126,278, and there were employed 4,000 other kinds of boats, making the whole tonnage 426,278.

The produce transported is estimated at 1,862,780 tons. The exports to New Orleans were valued at \$50,566,803, and the whole commerce amounted to \$70,000,000.

In 1846 the steamboat tonnage was 249,055, and the merchandise of all kinds transported was 3,410,336 tons, and was then valued at \$185,406,719.

The cost of the steam, and other tonnage, was \$12,942,355, and there were employed 23,114 mariners.

The whole length of the steamboat navigation of the Mississippi, and its tributaries, has been ascertained to be 16,674 miles.

The increase of population throughout the whole region, whose prolific resources give rise to this vast growing trade, has been fully commensurate with the increase of the trade itself. The next census will give us the statistics on this point.—A bill, if we mistake not, has been offered in Congress to make arrangements, at the present session, for the taking of the census of 1850—so that the report may be had by the close of the year.

If we were to take, in infancy, a look to the future; 30 years hence, as we have looked at the reality of 30 years ago, and contemplate the probable development of the commerce and productive capabilities of the West for the year 1878, the picture drawn by the standard of the past, and upon the basis of existing facts, would be too startling for the imagination to become familiarized with. The ratio of increase, however, must go beyond that of former years, because it must include many new inventions, new facilities of intercourse, new appliances to increase production; and these additional agencies will be brought to operate on a scale far larger than any that the last 30 years have witnessed. Besides, the progress onward must acquire increased momentum as it accumulates a larger and still larger aggregate of elements—like a mighty body put in motion and constantly enlarging, whose rapidity is still more and more accelerated in proportions as the impulse which moves it acts upon a weightier mass.

An Offer.

An Eastern manufacturer, of whom a demand had been recently made by his hands for higher wages, offers them the use of his mills, machinery, and his own services, for three months, without charge, and let them at the end of the time divide the profits among themselves in lieu of their wages.

LATER FROM MEXICO.
Renewal of Mexican Hostilities.

The schooner May arrived at New-Orleans on the 18th, from Vera Cruz. At last a quorum of the Members of Congress were said to have assembled at Queretaro, and to be waiting the arrival of the American Commissioners to commence their deliberations on the Peace question. The speculations as to the final result are of the most opposite and conflicting character. The following pronouncement from Queretaro was dated April 27, 11 o'clock at night.

The people have become weary with suffering the oppression and sport of petty tyrants. This at least is the case with the Mexican nation which, by the omnipotent exercise of its will, has discarded what is called the General Government of the nation established at Queretaro, and prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors at 9 o'clock on the night of this day. It did this without any resistance, and proclaimed the only plan which, under present circumstances, can save the country. This is war—war without trace or quarter, until an honorable peace is conquered. Such is the programme of this revolution at the head of which are the distinguished Generals Almonte, Bustamante and Paredes, to whose appeals all who are Mexicans rather than partisans will respond. The tocsin of Liberty has sounded at last. Sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide awake. The invincible hand of Providence points out to you the road by which every nation on the globe will occupy its true place. Mexicans, fulfil your destiny.

American deserters are said to be continually arriving at Queretaro, and during the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. no less than 20 presented themselves to the Mexican Government, and were incorporated into San Patricio's company.

The garrison at Queretaro is now composed of 820 men.

A wager of \$10,000 has been made at Vera Cruz for and against the Peace, and several of the Deputies are said to be concerned in the bet.

A correspondent says Herrera has been nominated as President, and that a majority of the Deputies will vote for him.

Indian War in Oregon—Four battles between the Whites and Indians—Horrid Massacre of Twenty Missions.

The Pittsburg Chronicle publishes the following Telegraphic dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

By the arrival of Major Meek, late and exciting news has been received from Oregon.

Four powerful tribes of Indians have commenced a bloody war against the settlers.

Four battles had already been fought in January, in all of which (except one,) the whites maintained their ground. Five hundred whites kept up a continued fight with two thousand Indians for an entire day, at the close of which the Indians retired. None of the whites were killed, but great numbers were wounded.

On the 29th of November, a horrible massacre was perpetrated by the Cuyse Indians at the Presbyterian Mission in the Walla Walla Valley. Dr. White and his wife and eighteen others were killed, and sixty or seventy persons were taken prisoners.

The houses belonging to the station were all burned.

The prisoners were ransomed, and restored through the agency of Peter Skeen Ogden, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Major Meek pushed up the river yesterday on his way to Washington City. He has dispatches to the Government asking immediate aid.

Important Inventions.

Mr. David Isham, a machinist of Hartford, Conn., has recently invented a process by which cast iron can be converted, almost instantly, and with but slight expense and labor, into steel. Twenty minutes only are necessary to convert a ton of iron into steel of the best quality, a process ordinarily requiring from six to ten days. The inventor has been offered \$12,000 for the patent right for the State of Pennsylvania alone. Articles manufactured from steel thus prepared have been proved and found equal to those manufactured from the best English steel. If this invention is really what it purports to be, it will destroy one great branch of English labor, and add much to the wealth of this country.

The Rev. Mr. Popper, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, N. Y., has invented a compound of clay, called Argillo, which resembles in structure and appearance the richest, variegated agates. It is to be used for door knobs, pavements, table tops, and other ornamental articles. It surpasses in brilliancy any known variety of marble, and is equally cheap. The Hartford Whig speaks of it in the following terms: No one, who has not seen it, can form an idea of its beauty and illimitable variety of color. It is so hard as to resist any scratch except that of a crystal or diamond. Already, Mr. Calhoun has introduced into the Senate a resolution, which passed instantly, to the effect that all the floors of the public offices in the Capitol should be made of this beautiful material.—Springfield Repub.

The Special Election in Passaic County, N. J. for Sheriff in place of Wm. Masters, absconded, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of NATHANIEL LANE, (Independent Whig) of Paterson, by about 500 majority over Nathl Townsend, (Loco) of the same place. Rynear S. Spear, of Acquackanonk, was first nominated by the Whig Convention, but declined; so the independent Whig candidate (being supported by the Temperance men) was elected.

Poor prospects for Farmers.

The Caledonia brings bad news for our farmers. Flour is down in England to six or seven dollars a barrel—so there will be no more sale in Europe for American flour. With the now immense production of breadstuffs in this country, what prices are grain and flour to bring next Fall! Last year we had a surplus production of breadstuffs sufficient to freight all our sea-going vessels for a long time. This immense surplus will this year remain on our hands. It appears, therefore, to us that flour is likely to fall.

A Nice Calculation.

It is estimated that 600,000 men will take part in the Presidential election of 1848, who in 1844, were between the ages of 17 and 21.

A Convention of pedlers from all parts of the United States is to be held at Auburn, on the 4th of July next. The arrangements will be on a grand scale, and the committee design making it one of the most attracting affairs of the season.

Gen. Cass and the New York Democracy.

The following extracts are from the New York Globe, the organ of a large portion of the Locofocos of that State. The language which the Globe holds in reference to the Presidential nominee of the Baltimore Convention, foreshadows the course which a large and influential portion of the Democracy of New York mean to take. They utterly repudiated General Cass in advance of his nomination, and it is not all surprising that they should now refuse to be bound by his nomination. They were treated with marked indignity in the Convention, and they cannot do less, consistently and with any degree of self-respect, than oppose him at the polls.

"We do not regret that this gentleman was preferred—for, in regard to him, the views of the Democracy of our State have been frequently expressed. His course upon various questions but more particularly on the subject of maintaining freedom in the territories where it now exists, has earned for him the hearty contempt of the people of this State, and we are gratified that an opportunity is presented of declaring this sentiment at the polls.

"Had the representatives of New York been allowed to take part in this nomination, it will be seen that a two-third vote would not have been obtained for Gen. Cass. We are gratified that such was not the fact, and that we are thus relieved from all responsibility for a nomination which reflects deep disgrace on the parties by whom it was made. The Delegates from New York were excluded because they were friendly to the preservation of freedom in free territories, and General Cass was nominated because he believed such preservation unconstitutional. This is exactly the test presented by Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, and Florida, and to which the Union Convention solemnly resolved they never would submit. The Democratic party of the Union has been dismembered on this sole question, and the Democrats of New York are thrown back to the alternative of State action and State nominations. It remains for them to act with calmness, firmness and determination which have always signalized their action.

"We trust arrangements will be made to receive our delegation with the honor due to their distinguished fidelity and ability; to hear their report, and to consult as to the individuals who should be selected, at this crisis, to bear aloft the glorious standard of free principles. New York has been outraged and insulted—the retribution will be signal, and will long ring in the ears of those who have sought to prostrate Freedom at the shrine of slavery, by putting up a dough-face as the head of a nation of freemen."

Evil Companions.

Lord Chief Justice Holt in his younger years was a wild one, and walked for some time, in a path that apparently led to the gallows, rather than to the Bench. Fortunately for himself, and the world, however, he turned a short corner—became a reformed man—a great and good one. But although on relinquishing his dissipated habits, he cut the acquaintance of his abandoned associates, he had in after life repeated opportunities of meeting them again. One of them arraigned before him for highway robbery and being convicted, sentence of death was passed upon him. The Chief Justice, before his execution, took occasion to visit him, and inquire what had become of a certain set with which in early life, they had both been connected. "Alas," said the prisoner, making a low bow, "they are all hanged, your lordship, but you and I."

Wild Pigeons.

The Louisville Journal says: We hear that the whole face of the country in Indiana, from Corydon to Evansville, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, is covered with pigeons. Every species of grain put in the ground by the farmers is destroyed forthwith. The slaughter is of course terrible. We have heard of wagon loads of pigeons sent in all directions.

LUTHERANS.—The General Synod of the Lutheran church has just finished a session of five days. It appears that their clergy now number about 620. They have under their charge 1650 congregations, to which are attached 200,000 members. Their yearly increase by immigration is 2,000, and by membership 3,000. They also possess three incorporated colleges and five theological seminaries, in which about 150 young men are in course of preparation for the ministry.