



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 8, 1848.

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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 440 North Fourth street.

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

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington,
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Joseph G. Glarkson, | 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 Dungan, | 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 National Convention.

The Whig National Convention met at Philadelphia yesterday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.—Next week we will lay before our readers the result of their labors.

Miner S. Blackman, Esq. of Wilkesbarre, committed suicide by cutting his throat, on the night of the 25th ult.

Sale of Peale's Museum.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that Peale's celebrated Museum, in Philadelphia, will be sold in that city to-day, at Sheriff's sale.

The Portrait Gallery consists of upwards 200 portraits, chiefly of distinguished American statesmen and heroes of the past and present, painted by some of the best artists in the country.

Gen. Cass resigned his seat in the United States Senate, on the 29th ult.

The N. Y. Herald of Friday last, publishes Gen. Cass's letter to the officers of the Loco-Foco National Convention. He evidently intends to follow the Polk line of policy with regard to letter-writing, as this letter, he remarks, closes his professions of political faith. What those professions are, is made partially apparent in the following passage:

"I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly, as I approve them cordially. And while thus adhering to them, I shall do so with a sacred regard to the principles and compromises of the Constitution," and with an earnest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union and the prosperity and happiness of our common country"—a feeling which has made us what we are, and which, in humble reliance upon Providence, we may hope is but the beginning of what we are to be. If called upon hereafter to render an account of my stewardship, in the great trust you desire to commit to me, should I be able to show that I had truly redeemed the pledge thus publicly given, and had adhered to the principles of the Democratic party with as much fidelity and success as have generally marked the administration of the eminent men to whom that party has hitherto confided the chief executive authority of the Government, I could prefer no higher claim to the favorable consideration of the country, nor to the impartial commendation of history."

He also announces his intention of following the example of his "predecessor in the nomination," in declining to be a candidate for re-election.

Peace! Peace!! Peace!!!

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

By a late arrival at New Orleans, direct from Mexico, the intelligence has been received, that the Mexican Congress has ratified the treaty of peace, and the messengers are on their way to Washington. The news is so well substantiated, that there is little doubt of its entire correctness.

The vote on the ratification of the Treaty was taken in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies on the 17th of last month, and stood yeas 51, nays 35. No doubt existed that the vote would be approved in the other branch of Congress by a large majority.

Orders have been issued calling in all the out posts of our army in Mexico. Gen. Smith has been appointed to superintend the embarkation at Vera Cruz.

Great Fire in Allentown.—Best part of the Town Destroyed.

On Thursday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame stable, near the centre of the town, and raged for two hours before it could be arrested, rendering about forty families houseless, and destroying, besides a large number of stables and outhouses, the following buildings: The splendid new Odd Fellows' Hall, (which was nearly ready for dedication,) occupied by Weiss and Lochman's shoe and variety store; Keck's tailoring establishment, and H. Nagle's oyster cellar; Grim and Renninger's store; Selfridge and Wilson's store; James Trexler's hotel; Yeager and Weidner's store; Joseph Weiss's jewelry store; Thomas Ginkinger's tin and stove store; — Ganger's millinery shop and residence; Thomas Newhart's tailoring establishment; Dr. Donnosky's drug store; Metz & Weaver's store; Wagner & Hoover's store; Ed. Newhart's hardware store; the Post-office; Geo. Lucas's shoe store; Nathan Hersh's clothing store; Mrs. Brown's millinery; J. Q. Cole's cedar ware establishment; J. F. Ruhe's tobacco store; Reuben Rice's chair manufactory; Charles Scholl's tailor shop; together with the following private residences: Daniel Keiper's, Mr. Keiper's, Peter Hoover's and granary, Joshua Hains', Mrs. Heckman's, Dr. C. H. Martin's, Joseph F. Newhart's, Mrs. Catharine Groff's, Dresher & Woodring's and Mrs. Moyer's.—The progress of the fire was so rapid that little property in its path was saved. The loss is estimated at \$150,000—about one-third said to be covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some boys playing with cigars and fire crackers in the stable.

A Nut for the Curious.

To the Editor of the Bucks Co. Intelligencer. A singular phenomenon occurred this spring at the farm of Martin Mull, Esq., in Falls township. His orchard is composed of the usual varieties.—The blossoms on one of the Fall pipin trees, which bears excellent fruit, has been peculiarly fatal to nearly all the bees of every description that have visited it—the bumble bees in an especial manner. The ground is thickly strewn with the dead. The bees after visiting several blossoms in their usual way, would be apparently attacked with vertigo, as if they had taken some deadly narcotic, and descend in spiral circles to the ground. Some would be dead very soon, others would linger a considerably time before they would die, and but few would recover to escape. The tree is now thickly set with young fruit. No other trees in the orchard produced such, or similar effects on the bees, nor was it ever observed before on the tree in question.

The New York Barnburners, it is said, will hold a Convention on the 22d inst., to nominate a Presidential candidate to suit themselves.

DEATH WARRANT.—The Governor has issued a warrant for the execution, on Friday, the 29th of September next, of Harris Bell, convicted in Wayne county, of the murder of Mrs. Eliza Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of that county.

Another new Planet.

It is enough to astonish the public, even in these days of surprising events, to see how thickly our solar system is becoming studded with planets. A few years ago a half dozen of planets, rolling around the same centre, were considered a respectable brotherhood, but the ideas of the astronomers of the present day have greatly expanded, and they look for numbers to correspond with this enlargement. Accordingly, in the last year or two, they have nearly doubled the number of known planets, and we see by a note in the National Intelligencer from Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, with the accompanying extract from a French paper, Le National, that another asteroid has been discovered, which makes the number of this interesting group as great nearly as that of the regular planets:

"Two new Stars have been seen in the heavens, One, discovered on the night of the 27th of April by the Irish astronomer, Graham, probably belongs to the group of small planets, already so numerous, situated between Mars and Jupiter; the other, observed in London by Mr. Hind, does not manifest any peculiar motion, and seems to be one of the fixed Stars."

"Old Hunkers and Barn-burners."

The New York Herald undertakes to enlighten the people as to the origin of these designations of these two sections of the Loco-foco Party of New York. It says that "Hunkers" are so designated from their devotion to the spoils, always taking care to supply themselves with a "hunk" from the public treasury. That the "barnburners" are those who, disappointed in the endeavor to obtain a "hunk," are disposed to burn down the house which contains the spoils. That the one party are the rats who have possession of the grain in the barn; and the other those rats who being unable to obtain entrance and a share of the spoils, would rejoice to see the barn consumed, that the gluttons might go "supperless to bed" as well as themselves.

The Court of Enquiry, before which Gen. Scott was arraigned, adjourned from Mexico to New Orleans, and thence to Frederick, Md., where they met last week and adjourned for a few days to await the arrival of Gen. Pillow. Gen. Scott was in attendance, but has returned to Washington. Every where as the veteran moves about the country, he is met by the enthusiastic greeting of his grateful and admiring countrymen. Gen. Taylor, it is said, has been summoned to appear before the Court.

Michigan.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Express, writing from Michigan, says:

"You may rely upon it, that in no state in the Union is Gen. Cess less popular than in his own, and in no city less admired than in that in which he has lived for thirty years, and amassed a princely fortune without illustrating his life by a single act of munificence or generous public spirit. With either Gen. Taylor or Scott in the field against him, Michigan may be set down as a Whig State."

Leggett's Opinion of Marcy.

As Mr. Marcy has recently made himself somewhat notorious, by his blackhearted and malignant attacks upon Gen. Scott, and his attempts to rob him of his well-earned fame, it may be interesting to know what manner of man he is; to know what the world in times past thought of him, and to have his political and moral physiognomy held up to public view. This has been done with the spirit, truth and skill of a master mind by the lamented Wm. Leggett, a political friend of the Secretary of War; and the New York Auburn Advertiser brings the picture to light after having been for some time withdrawn from public views, for the purpose of letting its readers see who and what the man is that has taken upon himself the task of maligning and villifying Gen. Scott. Mr. Leggett, who knew him well, thus describes him in the Plaindealer, Vol. 1 p. 450:

"He is a weak, cringing, indecisive man * * * the mere tool of a monopoly junto, their convenient instrument; and whilst he gives his sanction to their unworthy measures, we survey him with contempt, and can offer no better excuse for his conduct than that "his poverty and not his will consents."

This is the portrait of Wm. L. Marcy the man who once stooped to the meanness of charging the State fifty cents for mending his breeches, and to the infamy of trying to rob an old war-worn veteran of the fame he has spent a life to acquire. Is, (asks the Advertiser) not such a base, cringing, mercenary poltroon, the appropriate tool for the dirty work he is used for!—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Second Pennsylvania Regiment.

Col. Geary has furnished Governor Shunk with a list of all the casualties which have occurred in the regiment from the date of its organization to the 31st of March inst. The regiment, when it left Pittsburg numbered 1137, including officers. Its effective strength on the 31st of March, was 639—the number of ordinary deaths, 214; killed in action, 8; died of wounds, 18; discharged 134; transferred, 13; deserted 110, resigned, 2. Total, 408. The Harrisburg Union says the list of casualties embraces the names of the volunteers, the date and place of their decease, &c. and the company to which they were attached, and that all desirable information will be furnished persons asking it, by addressing H. Petriken, Assistant Adjutant General, Harrisburg.

Pretty Old People.

Kentucky appears to have an unusual share of long lived persons. A gentleman of Green county, in that State, has sent to the Louisville Journal for publication, the following list of old persons living in that county:

Stephen Riggs, 93; Thomas Parson, 100; W. Thayer, 93; James Warner, 97; Mrs. Thurman, 101; Mrs. Emeury, 94; John Mann, 96; James Turpen, 92; Peter Dispain, 90. Their united ages are 856 years, and the average is a little more than 95 years. Three persons have recently died in that county, whose ages were as follows—Mrs. Speaker, 113; John Miles, 93; Mrs. Sands, 105.

Prince Lucien MÉRAT, a nephew of Napoleon, who sailed from this country upon the first report of the breaking out of the French Revolution, has been elected to the National Assembly.

Andrew Jackson Ogle, of Somerset, has been nominated for Congress in the 16th district of this State, now represented by the Hon. Andrew Stewart.

Novel Invention.

Mr Robert Criswell, living at Buena Vista, Franklin Co., Penna, has invented a combined Plough and Planting Machine, answering for corn, potatoes, &c. &c. The instrument is so constructed as to score out two rows for corn, potatoes, &c., (at a time) to drop, cover, and roll them as it passes along dropping at any required distance apart, and covering to any required depth, and as the hoppers drop opposite, and at the same time, corn can be planted so as to farm it both ways, without having to score the ground out in an opposite direction previous to planting; and by a peculiar arrangement the rows are kept straight, and parallel, without using poles to score by. With this instrument one man and team can plant from 12 to 15 acres per day; whereas it would require four men and teams a day to score that number of acres both ways, and eight or ten persons to plant and cover it in the ordinary way. After planting, the hoppers, wheels, &c. can be taken off, and the plough will accomplish double the amount of labor per day that a common one will.

The division in the Methodist Church.

At the Methodist General Conference, now in session at Pittsburg, the Committee on the state of the Church have reported on the "Plan of Separation," passed by the General Conference of 1844. They declare it to be of no effect—"null and void"—for reasons which they assign at some length.

Passengers were carried up and down the north River last week for nothing. The Albany Knickerbocker thinks they will get a dollar a piece to make the trip before long.

The Old World continues to be sadly agitated. The intelligence by the United States is by no means favorable to peace. Great Britain and Russia are evidently watching the progress of affairs with the deepest interest—eager and anxious to mediate and soothe, but at the same time prepared for any emergency. The late scene in Paris, in which the government was overturned for the moment, and the recently elected Chamber of Deputies compelled to yield to the mob, cannot but be regarded by the friends of liberal principles with alarm. And yet we may hope that the government having witnessed the temper and disposition of the more radical leaders and population, will profit by experience, and guard against any such discreditable exhibitions for the future. The immediate cause and pretext of the outbreak, was a desire on the part of the "blouses," that the government should interfere at once and by force of arms in behalf of Poland. The European Times, alluding to this matter says,—

"The turbulence of the Parisians in agitating, by a mob demonstration, for the interference of the government in the restoration of Poland, is clearly doing mischief for the sake of mischief.—For France to interfere she must march an army of at least 400,000 men across Germany, amidst a hostile population, to be received by the Russians in a position of almost impregnable strength. At present such an enterprise would be wild and impracticable. Indeed, the rebel Poles in Prussian Poland have laid down their arms, and have no settled plan of action whatever. The opinion, however, gains ground, that the Emperor of Russia will integrate Poland as a separate monarchy, under his son in law, the Duke of Leuchtenberg. In this event, Prussia will run the chance of losing Danzig, and perhaps Stettin, as the penalty of her rash quarrel with the Danes; since Russia will be too glad to seize this long looked for opportunity to enable her to secure for herself those important ports in the Baltic."

In Berlin, also, there has been more excitement. A letter under date of the 13th ult. says:

"The ministerial address, and royal and somewhat harsh reply of the King, calling back the Prince of Prussia, have created great sensation. Placards cover the walls and trees, condemning this measure. "The King," says one of them, "has recalled the Prince of Prussia. The Ministers are responsible for this act. Let those who disapprove of it abstain from to-morrow's parade. The people are alone entitled to decide upon this matter."

A postscript is to the following effect:

"A meeting is now going on at the Tzelten.—The president of the club chapter declared the recall to be unlawful, and against the will of the people—(loud acclamation.) He farther proposed a deputation of the whole assembly, some two or three thousand, to march to the minister Camphausen, and demand a repeal of the King's order.—The whole city is in a state of great excitement, and for the present, at least, the Prince of Prussia's return may be considered as hazardous for himself and the tranquility of this city, whose inhabitants are all pouting toward the Thier Garden."

In England, the Reform movement is progressing. The New League already embraces nearly one hundred members of Parliament; and Mr. Hume has given notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the suffrage, to establish the vote by ballot, to limit the duration of parliament, and equalize the members in proportion to the population.

A Correspondent of the Daily News pungently remarks that there are only two men who have written very bitterly against General Scott. They are Santa Anna and Wm. L. Marcy; and of the two, Marcy seems to be the bitterest Mexican. It is a beautiful sight to see one of the cabinet writing with Santa Anna to put down the commander of our Army; but it won't take. The people will have a word to say in that little matter. The boys will be about when the proper time comes.

Hastings, that naughty wag of the Albany Knickerbocker, perpetrates the following droll 'un:

"We thought that we had heard of a good many green people in our time, but there is a young lady in Pleasantville, Ohio, that beats our time considerably. She got married the other night, and the next day appeared before a magistrate, to enter a complaint against her husband for taking liberties with her."

A nice point of law—It has been suggested to our friend Mr. Briefless that his opinion would be very valuable on the question, whether a man who dies before he has settled with his creditors may be considered to have shown an undo preference, in paying the debt of Nature before his other liabilities?

The newest luxury in New Orleans on the 12th ult., was watermelons, brought from the valley of Jalapa, in Mexico.

Pot Ash pounded and placed in rat holes is said to be very effectual in driving them away.

A new fruit has been introduced at Charleston, S. C., from Japan. It is an evergreen, and bears flowers of a delightful almond-like fragrance, twice a year. Last summer, the fruit in small quantity came to maturity in July. This year it bore more luxuriantly, and the fruit is now ripe. It is of a rich orange color, about the size and shape of the nectarine, although a little more elongated.

The "Barnburners" and "Old Hunkers."

The term Barnburners is known only as significant of a faction in the Democratic party; but hundreds ask what does it mean; how did it originate?

The origin of the term barnburner was, we believe, this: In the State of New York it is well known that politics were for very many years arranged and directed by a class of men called the Albany Regency. They held the State offices and parcelled them out as their own domain. Of course this in time bred jealousy and opposition. The young and new members of the party could see neither justice nor propriety in this sort of political aristocracy; and many of the old ones, who had fought long unrewarded, took sides with them. This manifested itself in the Legislature: A radical faction was formed, and the great point of this dispute was, as it has always been, the offices. "Ah, (said the radicals) what right have these old fellows—these hunkers—to be forever sucking at the public crib, while not a cent remains for us?" It was a sore grievance and a trying time. What could be done? Nothing seemed possible. The Hunkers held on with a grip like a vice. They acted most emphatically on the doctrine that "a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush." At length, seeing there was no chance without force, a leader of the faction rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker: I see that the gentlemen who hold the Regency power have taken their course, and are not to be moved by persuasion or ejection; they are no sooner driven out as one corner than they come in at the other.—Sir, I see no way to get them out but to serve them as some fellow did the rats. He was troubled excessively by rats in his barn; he tried all sorts of ways to get them out; he set traps for them; he got a terrier dog, he sent in a weasel, and he put poison in their way; but all in vain—no sooner did they go out one side than they came in the other. The traps they would not enter, the poison they would not eat. He resolved what he would do; he set fire to the barn, and burnt barn, rats, and all! This is what we will do, sir. In the masterly language of the immortal Jefferson, sir, 'few men die and none resign.' We must try a more summary method—we will burn the barn, rats, and all."

The Hunkers understood the game, and resolved to anticipate a little; so at the next election, when the great chief of the Barnburners (Silas Wright) was nominated, the Hunkers quickly gave him a stab under the fifth rib, and laid him low in political death. "Vengeance!" then said all the Barnburners—"Justice to Silas Wright now requires that we should immolate a hecatomb of rats." "The barn must be burnt!" And it was. Nothing but its ruins remain, whilst hundreds of Hunker rats, all nicely fatted, expired in the flower of political matrimony.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

A lady eighty years of age was asked by a little girl how old a person had to get before a desire to marry left them. Ho, child, said she you will have to ask some one that is older than I am.

Three kinds of Doctors—The title of Doctor is thus defined by a Texan editor: A doctor of divinity is a friend of God, a doctor of law is a friend of the Devil, and a doctor of physic is the friend of Death.

A Whole Family Poisoned—A family by the name of Bessy, living in Winnebago co., Ill., were recently poisoned by eating ham, which was found to be impregnated with arsenic.—Three of them died, and the others were not expected to recover. A neighbor, suspected of the diabolical act, was arrested and committed for trial.

Great quantities of maple sugar is produced in Canada. In the the parishes of Saint Joseph and Saint Francois, many farmers have made from 3 to 5000 pounds, and 300,000 pounds have been made in two parishes.

Potatoes sold at Sandwich, Mass, last week, at the rate of two dollars a bushel.

A New Orleans paper advertises the sale of "one undivided half of a slave."

It is stated that the cost of new buildings now in progress of erection in the city of New York will be at least four millions of dollars.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 3d inst. by M. D. Robeson, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Tuck, of Stroudsburg, and Mrs. Sally Ann Azet, of Hamilton township.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. Edward Barras, Mr. Henry D. Bush, of Stroudsburg, and Miss Sarah J. Angle, of Middle Smithfield.

On the same day, by Jacob L. Houser, Mr. Peter Myers, of Hamilton township, and Miss Susan White, of Stroudsburg.

COMPLEXION.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, are the best cosmetic in the world; because they cleanse and purify the body of those morbid humors which, if lodged in the cuticle, are the cause not only of yellow or swarthy complexion and roughness of the skin, but all kinds of eruptive diseases. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, as well as cleanse and purify the blood, and, therefore, give health and vigor to the whole frame, which in turn, will be sure to give a clear and healthy complexion.

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. Phila.