



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 6, 1845.

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 440 North Fourth street.

## WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**General ZACHARY TAYLOR,**  
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Hon. HILLARD FILLMORE,**  
OF NEW YORK.

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

## SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

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

## DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Joseph G. Gfarkson, | 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. Hinter,   | 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  |

Appointment by the Post Master General.—Charles D. Brodhead, to be Post Master at Shafers' Post Office, Monroe county, Pa., in place of Daniel Brown, resigned.

## Fourth July.

The Sons of Temperance and Sabbath School celebration, in Stroudsburg on Tuesday, passed off in excellent style. At the hour of 2 P. M. the Sons of Temperance, Monroe Division, No. 271, with the Methodist Sabbath School, met at the Methodist Church, where they formed in procession and marched through the principal streets to Esquire Robeson's grove, on the banks of McMichael's creek. Being seated the Choir sang—Away the Bowl. The throne of grace was then invoked by the Rev. J. W. Mccaskey. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Doct. Matison, and singing by the Choir, the Rev. Mr. Mccaskey addressed the assembly upon the subject of Temperance, in an appropriate manner. The company then partook of a supply of refreshments which had been furnished for the occasion.

Ex-Governor Morehead has been appointed U. S. Senator from Kentucky, in place of Mr. Crittenden.

The National Intelligencer thinks the term of the present session of Congress is in a fair way to extend itself into the month of August, if not to September. The battle of the Presidency is likely to occupy much of the remaining time.

The first parcel of new wheat has reached the Baltimore market. On the 22d ult. the first lot of new wheat was received at Louisville, and sold for 65 cents per bushel.

## A Caution to Housekeepers.

A family in Lancaster county, were, a few days since, made very ill, by eating of a sponge cake flavored too highly with "peach water." We beg our young housekeepers, to beware how they use this very agreeable and common addition to pies, confectionary, &c., as it is but a mild form of that deadly poison, Prussic acid.

## New Invention.

A new engine of war has been invented by J. Fitzgerald, of New York. It is a sectional cannon composed of four and five hundred thin plates of wrought iron riveted together in sections of seven plates each, and the sections again screwd together on eight by twelve inch and a half bolts, six of which are visible at the muzzle, and the other six are countersunk. It is estimated to endure a force of sixty thousand pounds to the square inch, or that it is capable of throwing a leaden ball of seventeen pounds weight twelve miles in perpendicular height. And the aggregate force which it is capable of sustaining is supposed to be about one million two thousand pounds. The length of this new peace making invention, for which a patent has been secured in Europe, as well as in this country, is seven and a half feet. The diameter of bore 4 3/8 inches. It is soon to be tested at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, unless orders should be received to take it to West Point.

## Gen. Taylor's Views on the Tariff.

We have been favoured with the subjoined extract of a recent letter from John Buehler, Esq., of Baton Rouge, La, the present residence of Gen. Taylor, to a gentleman in this town, who formerly resided in the same place. Mr. Buehler is a gentleman, of great respectability and high standing, who would scorn to say any thing which he did not believe to be strictly the truth, and is moreover personally and intimately acquainted with Gen. Taylor whom he states to be "a good Tariff man." What Mr. B means by this may be seen by perusing the extract:

"The repeal of the Tariff of 1842, by the act of 1846, has been most ruinous to the country, and particularly to the sugar planters of Louisiana, and unless we can get some change in the Tariff, for protection, it must break up many planters, who have but recently commenced the culture of sugar. I feel, of course, much interest in the approaching Presidential election, for the success of a good Whig, and Tariff man. My choice of all men, would be Mr. Clay if there is a probability of getting him. If not, I shall be very much pleased to have Gen. Taylor, whom I know personally to be a good Whig and a Tariff man, as I recently had the pleasure of hearing him express his views on this subject. I think, he is the only Whig that can get the vote of this State.—[Danville (Pa.) Democrat.

## Mass Meeting at Fort Harrison, Gen. Taylor's first battle-ground.

The Taylor men of the West intend holding a Monster Mass Meeting shortly at Fort Harrison, in Indiana, Gen. Taylor's first battle-ground.—The Indianapolis Journal, (which the Harrisburg Union says "goes against Taylor") thus remarks: "All eyes are now turned on the scene of Gen. Taylor's earliest military history. That opens in 1812, at Fort Harrison, in our beloved Hoosier State, a spot hallowed in our history as the scene of the most daring courage ever displayed by man. Zachary Taylor, but a Captain then among the sun-browned, sturdy backwoodsmen of our wild frontier, was ordered to hold Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, in the vicinity of Terre Haute. The Indiana territory was then but a vast wilderness, swarming with blood-thirsty savages. Fort Harrison was attacked by a horde of them, the buildings fired, and with not more than ten or fifteen men to meet the crisis—the screams of helpless women and children mingling with the yell of the savages—what heart but that of Zachary Taylor would not have quailed before death so appalling and seemingly so certain! But his was the courage to meet the crisis, however perilous. His was the heart to remain undaunted before the devouring flames, the whistling bullets, and exciting yells of enraged savages. His report of this scene to Gen. Harrison, though graphic in the extreme shows the unassuming qualities of his mind, which have so strikingly distinguished him since, in all trying emergencies.

Fort Harrison will become the rallying ground of the Whigs of Indiana in 1848, as Tippecanoe was in 1840. The names of Taylor and Harrison were associated in these brilliant exploits, shall they not be associated in the triumph of virtuous principles, and recorded in the line of Presidents of the United States?

## Canada goes for Cass.

Gov. Cass has but a poor look for the Presidency, so far as the American People are concerned. But he stands better in Canada, where his principles harmonize with the interests of her Majesty's subjects:—

## From the Cobourg Courier.

The result of the Presidential contest will be of importance to Canada; inasmuch as the Democrats are free-traders; and the Whigs monopolists. In free trade matters, reciprocity can be obtained from the Democrats; but the Whigs will be for monopoly of the tariff together in favor of the manufacturer.

In other words, Whigs are in favor of protecting American labor, while the Locofocos go for encouraging the British manufacturer, and hence John Bull very naturally prefers Cass to Taylor.

## Iron and Steel.

To distinguish iron from steel by chemical process, take pure nitric acid, dilute it with so much water that it will only feebly act upon the blade of a common table knife. If a drop of the acid thus diluted be suffered to fall upon steel, and allowed to remain upon it for a few minutes, and then washed off with water, it will leave behind a black spot. But if a drop of acid be suffered to act upon iron in the same manner, the spot will not be black, but of a whitish grey color. The black stain is owing to the conversion of the carbon of the steel into charcoal, which thus becomes predominate, and iron being nearly free from carbon, can produce only a grey stain.

The utility of this test is not confined to finished articles manufactured of steel, but its application enables the workmen in iron and steel to ascertain also the quality and uniformity of texture of unfinished articles.—Scientific American.

NEW SPOKE MACHINE.—Mr. Emerson Goddard, of Petersham, Mass, has invented a new Spoke Machine, which will turn and tenon 20 spokes in a minute. All that is required is to place the wood on a bench, the large ends all one way. It is self-feeding and self-piling, leaving them when turned in a regular pile on one side of the machine, opposite to the feeding side. The above number turned out per minute, are 23 inches in length. Lasts and fork handles, can be turned in it with nearly the same facility as spokes.

Scientific American.

## Cass as Indian Agent.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

It will take some time and some labor to unburden from the rubbish of the Public Documents, the facts connected with the administration and maladministration of Gen. Cass as an officer of the General Government. The Democratic nominee has grown rich upon the spoils of office, doing nothing, we are willing enough to believe, personally, and yet holding most unscrupulously to the creed that "to the victors belongs the spoils of office."

Gen. Cass was Governor of Michigan Territory from 1813 to 1821, and received a liberal salary as compensation in the discharge of his gubernatorial duties. His love of acquisition, and persevering application, however, secured for him an extra compensation, nominally for Indian service; of fifteen hundred dollars a year additional, as a salary, and beyond all this, ten rations a day, equal to \$730 a year, from the date of his appointment in 1812 to the end in 1821. Here is an extra allowance of \$2,230 per annum, for discharging duties incident to the office of Governor, which he held and for which he was liberally paid. All this, of course, was independent of his salary as Governor.

On the 30th of April, 1831, General Cass, after begging steadily for ten years, received \$10,500 as extra compensation, and on the 13th of November, 1839, \$3,875 was allowed him as additional pay, the particulars of this case may be found in document 212—354, Congress, 3d Session, H. of R.

In document 244, same Congress, I find the following items under the head of "allowances made to Governors of Territories, to cover expenses incurred on account of the Superintendance of Indian Affairs, for office rent, clerk hire, &c.

Lewis Cass, Michigan, from Oct. 9, 1813, to May 29, 1822, 10 rations per day, at 20 cents each \$6,610

Lewis Cass, from Oct 9, 1813, to July 31, 1831, (extra salary at \$1,500 per annum) 26,715

Total \$33,325

All received as extra compensation.

In a more important document, No. 6, 26th Congress, I find the following items under the head of "extra allowances," and where Gen. Cass appears to have received, not as Governor of Michigan, but as additional pay while holding the office of Governor:

Lewis Cass, for a per diem of \$8 for 55 days' extra service as Commissioner, at the Treaties of Greenville in 1814, and St. Mary's in 1818, and concluding arrangements with the Wyandotts in 1817 and 1818 \$440

Traveling expenses 260

Attendance and traveling at Fort Meigs, 1817 200

Attendance and traveling at St. Marie, in September and October, 1818 600

Traveling and other expenses incident to the Saguenaw treaty, in 1816 240

Do. do. to the treaty Sault St Mary, 1820 336

Fifty days extra service before and after the treaties 400

Commissioner at Chicago, 52 days, at \$8 per day, 1821 416

Mileage for do. \$8 for every 20 miles 218

Attendance at the seat of Government, 1826, for settlement of his own accounts 1,480

For treating with Indians at Wapaghkonneta in 1815, and allowances 256

Same kind of service, same year, at Prairie du Chien, and carrying the treaty to Washington 2,092

Similar service, 1826, in Indiana, in September and October 552

Similar service, 1826, at Fond du Lac, 3 months 1,360

Similar Service, 1827, at Butta des Morte, June, July and August 960

Similar Service, 1828, at Green Bay, July and August 1,112

Similar service, 1827, at St. Soseph, for September 240

Service and expenses at seat of Government, 111 days, 1829 1,520

Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, for Wayne and Chicago, 1822 to 1828 10,500

Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, for Wayne and Chicago, 1829, 1830 and part of 1831 3,875

Total \$27,087

This is tripple pay for actual service, and duplicate extra pay to the amount of SIXTY THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS!

There were other benefits than this received.—

During the time that Gen. Cass was Governor of the Michigan Territory he received his regular salary, always liberal—even magnificent for the amount of service performed. Nor was this all, for the position of Gov. Cass enabled him to become rich and a speculator in the public domain, and he located his lots almost in the heart of the present great City of Detroit. The Government has made him rich, and in a manner, it would seem, not always in accordance with principles of strict equity, and many will doubt even if it really be strictly just.

E. B.

By the late treaty, the claims of our citizens against the Mexican government, which have been pending for many years, have been assumed by the government of the United States. The entire amount is in the neighborhood of six millions of dollars.

## Delaware Water-Gap.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Delaware Water-Gap, June 27.

To those who leave the City for the purpose of enjoying a visit to the country, there is scarcely any place contiguous to New-York or Philadelphia that will compare with the Delaware Water-Gap. It is true there are places of more fashionable resort, and where the amusements that are common to the City can be obtained. But a person going to the country should divest himself of the City—leave its sports and its follies behind, and come prepared to enjoy the country as it is—unallayed and free.

The scenery at this place is nowhere to be surpassed—wild, grand and magnificent beyond description; striking the beholder with a feeling of awe and admiration, and leaving upon the mind an impression that will never be effaced. It is not to be wondered that the Red man lingered long upon the banks of the beloved "Mackuisiskan," (Delaware)—that he wept when he viewed from the heights of the Kittating, the approach of the white man from the South, to desecrate the ground where the Great Spirit was seen in the mighty structure He had formed: where their council fires burned in the day of their pride, and where their kindred slept in the sepulchred home, beside their early fathers.

There is much in the vicinity of the Water-Gap to designate it as the recent abode of the native Indians. There is a tradition that these mountains were their most valuable hunting grounds—that the Deer being pursued by dogs in the neighboring forests would flee to the summit of the mountain, and there fall a prey to the deadly arrow, or bound from the lofty precipice and fall lifeless at its rugged base. The place of their burial is a few miles from the Gap, up the Delaware, where may be seen many interesting relics of that much injured race, whose history is buried in so much obscurity.

There is much to please and interest in the Water-Gap, and few there are, I should venture to say, that visit it, but leave with reluctance.—The gentlemanly deportment of the proprietor, (Mr. Brodhead), and his unceasing efforts in adding to your comfort and amusement, endears him to all who are capable of appreciating the good they receive.

The perfect cleanliness and order of the interior arrangement of the house, together with the kind attentions of the lady, and last, (though not least), the extreme superiority of the viands and pastry, makes it altogether one of the most desirable spots to spend the warm season I have ever found.

Hudson.

## Singular Accident.

A lad about twelve years of age, son of Mr. John Thompson, a farmer residing in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, while milking a cow on Monday morning last, to avoid the annoyance caused by the switching of her tail, tied it around his leg. The animal soon afterwards became alarmed and run away, dragging the boy after her. As she progressed, leaping fences and ditches, she became more and more furious, until completely exhausted, the friends of the lad were enabled to disengage him. His injuries were severe, and he is in such an apparent lifeless condition, that his recovery was considered doubtful.

## Novel Invention.

An ingenious Yankee has invented a machine which is destined to come into universal use. It consists of the attachment of a cheap simple, and durable alarm to a lock of almost any description, so arranged as not to interfere in any respect with the action of the lock, and so connected with the bolt, that the latter cannot be withdrawn, or even the attempt made without giving an alarm, at once distinct and sufficient to awaken any person in the vicinity, and which may be distinctly heard at the distance of 20 or 25 rods.

## The Pine Distemper.

The Mobile Herald says that the disease which is destroying the pine forests of the Carolinas has made its appearance in Baldwin Co. It exhibits some singular phenomena.—Occasionally it proceeds in a straight line, destroying not only the full grown trees, but the small shoots just springing up. Then again it goes into circles, leaving trees in the intermediate spaces sound and vigorous. The trees die just as though they had been girdled. The leaves wither and fall off and the trunk soon runs to decay. Our informant does not attribute the cause of this strange distemper to worms. The only worm seen about it is the common one peculiar to the pine tree. His impression is that the cause is entirely an atmospheric one, and that no remedy can be found for it. Vegetable, like animal life, appears to be the subject of epidemics, and doubtless this disease is of that nature. In all probability it will sweep through the entire pine region of the United States.

## From the Western Plains.

A gentleman who lately arrived at St. Louis from the Plains reports the war spirit very prevalent among the Indian tribes. The Pawnees principally seem to have incurred the displeasure of their fellow-savages. Capt. VANVLEET, of the Quartermaster's Department, who left Fort Chiles, a new post on the Platte river, on the 5th, reports having fallen in with several hostile parties.

Col. POWELL had effected a treaty with the Pawnees, by which they had ceded to the United States Grand Island, a highly important point, on which Fort Chiles stands. It is the only good location for a military post for several hundred miles.

A ratification meeting was recently held in New-Orleans, at which Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, U. S. Senator from Illinois, made a speech which is thus spoken of in the Delta:

"Mr. Douglass, while avowing his determination to lend his most cordial support to the nomination, said that each of the distinguished individuals selected for the support of the Democracy was his own first choice. The gentleman also declared himself opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and said that he would vote for no man who was not determinedly and unqualifiedly hostile to that measure. If a northern man should be the Whig candidate for the presidency, there would be no danger to southern institutions; but if he should be a southern man, beware; for a northern man can get no southern support unless he avows his sentiments distinctly upon the subject; but from a southern man no pledge would be demanded from the south, and the southern states might therefore find themselves deceived when personal ambition should be interested against them."

The distinguished Dough-face receives a small part of his appropriate reward in the following "first-rate notice" of his great effort, for which we are indebted to Horrace Greeley—

"If some of the flesh-mongers don't black that fellow's face and sell him to a cane-grower before he can get away, he will not have justice done him. He is every atom slave except the outermost skin, and, once jupanned, could make nobody believe he had ever been allowed to go at large without a pass. And, by the way, he is now drawing \$8 a day from the national treasury for imaginary services at Washington, while he is in fact electioneering for Cass and against free soil a thousand miles away. Shall there never be a check on such abuses?"

## Got the Advantage.

The Pittsburg American says—A Locofoco despondingly remarked to us the other day, "You Taylor men have a great advantage over us. You can talk and sing of your battles of Palo Alto, de Reseca, Monterey, and Buena Vista, of which your candidate is the hero, and we have nothing wherewith to answer but the surrender of Hull."

## Praise from an opponent.

At the Utica Convention, composed of disaffected democrats, which assembled in February last, the following resolution was reported by a committee, of which the celebrated Barnburner, John Van Buren, was a member. It was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR by his masterly correspondence with the War Department, no less than by his heroic conduct and indomitable coolness and courage on the field of battle, has shown himself to be not only a distinguished military chieftain, but a man of great mental and moral power, and whose life has given evidence of a strong head, an honest heart, and a republican simplicity of character."

## Effects of the Tariff of 1846.

The manufacture of railroad iron is suspended in New England. English iron can be delivered in this country at twenty dollars per ton, including duty, freight and all other charges. It cannot be made in this country for less than seventy dollars per ton. One of the Boston papers says, contracts for railroad iron, delivered in Boston, duty and all charges paid, can be made in England, at Twenty Dollars per ton—a price which effectually closes the Rolling Mills in New England. The mill at Wareham, in that State, having furnished that made upon contracts, stopped last week, and those upon the Mill Dam, and at South Boston, must stop when their old contracts are fulfilled. Nothing short of \$70 per ton will pay the manufacturer of railroad iron, in this country, and many declare \$75 to leave but little profit.

The Siamese Twins, for the last eight or ten years residing on a farm in North Carolina, purpose to make another tour of the Southern and Western States the coming Fall, for exhibition. They will start from home in October. They have wives and three children each—a fact which has given the husbands additional interest, and go where they may, especially if their wives accompany them, we predict more crowded houses than ever before.

## Distinguished Foreigners.

The Salem Register chronicles the following arrival, which has created quite a furor among the showmen of New York to secure the prizes:—The brig Allen, Capt. Williams, which arrived at this port on Friday, from the west coast of Africa, brought home an enormous Boa Constrictor and a female Orang Outang. The Boa is twenty eight feet in length, and during the passage produced, in a single night, sixty eggs, the aggregate weight of which was forty eight pounds!—Some of them were very large, and have been preserved as curiosities. The Orang Outang was brought to the Coast from the interior, and is one of the finest specimens ever imported into this country.

A merchant advertising goods for sale, gives notice that he will take in payment all kinds of country produce except promises.

## Valuable Emigrants.

It is said that a number of old Amsterdam merchants are making preparations to emigrate to this country. They belong to that class whose fortunes were made in the East India trade, and who had money stored away in their cellars for 25 or 30 years.