



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 13, 1849.

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

L. BARNES, at Millford, 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, Sen 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. MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NER MIDDLESWORTH, OF UNION CO. N. Y.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

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

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 Joseph G. Clarkson, 13 Henry Johnson, 2 John P. Wetherill, 14 William Colden, Sr. 3 James M. Davis, 15 (not filled) 4 Thos. W. Duffield, 16 Charles W. Fisher, 5 Daniel O. Hintler, 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. Hutley, 23 Thos. H. Sill, 12 Francis Tyler, 24 Saml. A. Porviance

End of the Volume.

The present number of our paper concludes the eighth volume of the Jeffersonian Republican. It also brings to a close the seventh year of our connection with it as Editor and Publisher. It is customary, in almost every business, at the end of the year, to overhaul the books, settle up accounts, pay off old scores, and begin the new year on a new scale. Instead of squaring up with us at the end of the year, however, upon looking over our books, we see that seven years have gone by and that a great many of our subscribers have not yet paid us a cent on their accounts. Most of the others owe us for two years—very few having paid up the full amount of their subscriptions.—To them, individually, the amounts are small, but to us collectively, they are large. In consequence of the irregularity of payment by our subscribers, we have often been put to great inconvenience during the last six years. We hope our subscribers will see the necessity of complying with this appeal, and at once put an end to our cause of complaint. In fact it is absolutely necessary that all our claims should be settled. We are making arrangements which positively demand it.

Our farmers are busily engaged in cutting their Wheat and Rye, some of whom have already finished. From all with whom we have conversed in relation thereto, we hear but one account, and that is, the crops were never known to be better, the heads being heavy and well filled.

A tall Potatoe Stalk.

Mr. William Carey, of Stroudsburg, brought to our office on Monday last, a Potatoe Stalk, measuring over six feet in height.

We learn by a Telegraphic Despatch in the Trenton State Gazette of the 11th inst., that F. R. Shunk, Governor of this State, died at Harrisburg on Sunday last.

Monroe County Court.

Court commenced in this place on Monday last, but owing to the unseasonable time for holding the Court—it being in the midst of harvest—there will be but few cases tried at this term. The case of the Commonwealth against C. B. Shaw, Esq. for libel, was taken up yesterday, and will probably be brought to a close this evening. In our next we will endeavor to give a full report of all the proceedings.

The Court of Inquiry, sitting at Frederick, has adjourned, it is said to Morristown, New Jersey, to investigate certain charges brought against Gen. Scott, in relation to the march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

We learn from the Wilkesbarre Advocate, that a man named Daniel Gilligan, in that county, was shot, by some person lying in ambush, while going to his work at the coal mines, a few days ago. He died immediately. A man named James Cadder was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer and committed to prison.

Hon. F. O. Smith formerly a leading member of Congress, and a prominent and favorite leader of the "democracy" of Maine, is out for Gen. Taylor. He says Gen. Taylor will receive more majority than Gen. Cass will receive votes.

Be it Remembered.

That Lewis Cass voted in favor of creating a Lieutenant General, to command the armies in Mexico, for the purpose of superceding both Scott and Taylor.

And that when Gen. Taylor accepted the terms of capitulation offered by the enemy at the battle of Monterey, to save the lives of women and children in the city, Lewis Cass voted to censure the humane old General for this act of mercy.

It is an easy thing to sit on a silk velvet cushion and censure the humane conduct of a brave and patriotic soldier; but it will not be so easy to induce the people to sanction the censure. It will be remembered at the polls.

It has been represented to us that Gen. Cass is worth a million and a quarter of dollars. It is nothing to us whether he is worth one dollar or one million, but to loco-foco editors and orators, who opposed Gen. Taylor on account of his alleged wealth, it is a matter of great importance. Of course they will take measures to ascertain the fact, and if it be such as is represented, they will, like consistent, honest patriots, as they are, abandon him to the support of the millionaires, silk-stocking gentry, and others, with whom they of course have no sympathy. To doubt this would be to question their sincerity and candor.

There is another class that will abandon Cass—those who have such a holy horror of Federalism and Federalists. The fact of his having worn the black cockade will cause those consistent politicians, the burden of whose song is fear and hatred of everything Federal, to leave him to his fate. [Norristown Herald & Free Press.

Infamous.

The loco-focos of Reading erected a pole in that city, on the 24th ult., and in order to raise an excitement against the Whigs, had it cut down the same evening! They then charged the Whigs with committing the outrage against the "democracy," and the loco-foco presses pretend to see in this the sad condition to which they would be reduced if the Whigs succeed in obtaining power. The press of that place says "neither our lives, our liberty, nor our property would be safe," and "violence and death upon the scaffold, and outrages such as have been visited upon the heads of Tell, O'Connell, Emmett and John Mitchell, would be the order of the day." The Pennsylvanian copies this vile slander upon the Whigs, with the cool remark, "This is helping Berks to roll up six thousand for Cass and Butler."

Now, the editor of the Pennsylvanian knows this to be the vilest slander upon the Whigs that ever was perpetrated by any party, and yet, because it is "helping Cass and Butler, he lends his aid in this infamous scheme.—H.

Don't Know His Neighbor.

The Easton Argus has given currency to a lying paragraph touching Mr. CLAY's opinion of Gen. TAYLOR's popularity, which for downright blackguardism cannot be surpassed in the whole round of Loco-foco Journalism. The North American in noticing it says: "The Lancaster Intelligencer, the Bedford Gazette and the like, will certainly copy it—the Pennsylvanian may be ashamed to, but we fear it will not."

The North American clearly don't know its neighbor, or it would know that the Pennsylvanian is not ashamed to publish anything, especially where a hope may be entertained that a vote will be made by it. The \$1500 a year consideration which controls the patriotism of the Pennsylvanian, would impel it to thrust a shaft into the living body, with as little compunction as it has opened the new made grave, and over its names glut its instincts with ribald jests.—H.

"Old Whitey"—"Clear the Track!"

The Nashville Whig, upon hearing the nomination of Cass and Butler by the Baltimore Convention, thus speaks:

"Fetch out old 'Whitey!—Fetch him Out!—We heard from him recently, and he was in tip-top condition—standing straight on his pasterns, and bearing on the bit."
"He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth out to meet the armed men."
"He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword."
"The quiver ratteth against him, the glittering spear and the shield."
"He sayeth among the trumpets, Ha! ha! and he smelleth the Battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting."
Talk about beating this dear, gallant old war horse! Nonsense! Why has he been trained by HONESTY, has PATRIOTISM for his rider, and is enticed by the PEOPLE! Clear the track! Don't you see, he's coming.

The Union seems greatly afflicted in view of the position of the Tribune, evidently incapable of comprehending how an Editor should hesitate when he sees a smart chance of 'Spoils' ahead.—We beg leave to assure our venerable cotemporary that we don't hesitate at all about the nomination of Gen. Cass. We consider him a most reckless and dangerous demagogue, whose election we shall oppose to the utmost of our ability, and we doubt not with overwhelming success. As this is the only point in which the Union is particularly interested, we trust he will find this exposition of our purposes luminous and satisfactory.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. Taylor in New-York—The whigs of the city of New-York, to the number of twenty thousand, held a meeting, on the 27th ult., to ratify the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore.

Still at their Old Tricks.

The Democratic Union of this week published a card purporting to be signed by Mr. Benj. Kutz, of Sterret's Gap, Cumberland county, in which Mr. Kutz is made to express a great deal of virtuous indignation on account of the proceedings of the Whig National Convention, and especially for its servile abandonment of all principles in the selection of Gen. Taylor.

The Carlisle Herald thus explodes the story:

"Now we stand ready to PROVE that all this has been done without Mr. Kutz's knowledge or consent! We can prove by credible witnesses that he has publicly denied that he wrote any such letter or authorized it, and that he offers \$25 to any man who will produce such letters with his signature! The whole thing is gammon, and nothing else."

The Cass men are almost driven to desperation, by the divisions and distractions in their own ranks, and they resort to such miserable shifts as this to impress their party with the belief that the whigs are in the same predicament. But the trick is too silly to take, and all such attempts will only recoil upon them with redoubled force. Let them look to the dissensions in their own ranks in New York, all the Eastern and Western States, and in the old Keystone too, and they will see "the hand writing on the wall." If they could produce a thousand denials of whigs, it would be no redemption for them. We could safely produce six from Cass to every one they can produce from Taylor. Their doom is sealed. The people have decreed it.

Honest Sentiments.

Something like a year ago, the Loco-focos of Sussex county, N. J., (not a few hangers on, but the real leaders and masses of the party, and the party paper,) went in for Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. They held a county meeting, and issued an address setting forth their "reasons for the faith that was in them."

"Gen. Taylor," says the Address, "has been, during his whole life, attached to the army, and we cannot, therefore, point to his votes and speeches as evidence of his political opinions; nay, we do not claim that he is deeply versed in the political games which have been so long played at the Capitol; but we put him forth nevertheless as a Man of the People, whose daily walk is a standing pledge that he will guard their interests and maintain their rights; his plain and simple habits; his homely bearing; his modest deportment; his care of the poor soldier; his humane conduct towards the enemy; his power over the masses; are all indications not to be mistaken of the character of his mind, and are stronger pledges of his adherence to the popular will than either speeches or pretensions."

"We are not desirous to identify him with the exciting questions of past political conflicts, or draw him into the arena of party strife; but that he is a democrat in the best sense of the term, no man who has watched his career can for a moment doubt."

"We have the highest assurance, then, that whatever new questions may arise, Gen. Taylor, if elected President, will always consult the good of the great body of the people; that his habits, his mode of living, and his principles, attach him to the masses, and that he is indissolubly connected with the great popular party of the country. His firmness; his decision of character; his successful management of men; his splendid achievements on the field of battle; his brief and finished despatches; all indicate intellectual faculties of the highest order and seem to point him out as a person well fitted to take the helm of state. We therefore raise the banner of 'ROUGH AND READY,' and present to the democracy of the state and nation Gen. Zachary Taylor as our favorite candidate for the Presidency."

Important from Gen. Taylor.

Charleston, Monday, July 3d.
The following statement appears in the New Orleans Picayune:—

"We are authorized by General TAYLOR to say, that the course of the Louisiana Delegation in the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, meets his entire, full and unequivocal approbation."
"He never entertained no doubt but that his honor and reputation were safe in their hands."
Signed by BAILIE PEYTON, LOGAN HUNTER, A. C. BULLITT.

Locofocoism and Gen. Taylor.

We need no commendations for Gen. TAYLOR, but those which were brought forward by the locos before they thought he would be adopted as the Whig candidate. We give a few examples. The following resolution was passed at a Democratic meeting in Lafayette, N. J. about a year since:—

"Resolved, That with a full reliance on the ability, integrity, virtue and patriotism of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and his fitness to discharge the responsible duties of the Chief Magistracy of our Republic, we cheerfully respond to his nomination by our Democratic brethren in other parts of the state, as a suitable candidate of the people for the highest office in their gift."

A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent says that Riley, and all the San Patricio prisoners, were released in the city of Mexico. These are the rascals who deserted the American flag. Riley, they say, aspires to a generalship in the Mexican army.

Thrilling Incident.

In the course of the Hon. W. R. Thompson's remarks at the Baltimore ratification meeting, the other night, he asked: "What has old Zach done!" Here a voice in the crowd replied:—"I'll tell you what he has done! About two weeks ago I stopped at Gen. Taylor's house, and he received me in the most cordial manner; gave me a comfortable meal and a good feather-bed to sleep on, and in the morning ten dollars to pursue my journey with."

Mr. T. then inquired of the person speaking who he was: to which he replied that he was a wounded soldier on his return from the army in Mexico. This incident created great enthusiasm among the crowd of listeners, and was the prelude to the mention of various anecdotes by Mr. T. illustrative of the goodness of heart and kind feelings of Gen. Taylor.

Vote of the Volunteers.

"The Louisville Journal says the Mississippi regiment, numbering about 300, came up from New Orleans on the steamer Gen. Lafayette. At Baton Rouge they found Gen. Taylor upon the wharf and gave him three tremendous cheers. The whole might of their lungs was wheeled upon the effort. One of the best known and most respectable gentlemen of the State, who came up on the Lafayette, informed the Journal editors that he made it his business to go among the officers and men of the regiment and to make inquiries as to their votes upon the Presidential question, and that he did not find a solitary man among them all who did not avow a determination to vote for General Taylor."

Cass and Taylor.

A gentleman who came over the Reading Railroad, from Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, states that it was agreed, among the passengers in car No. 1, to interchange their sentiments with regard to the candidate for the Presidency. A committee was appointed, and it was found that General Taylor, much to the surprise of the Loco-foco passengers, had a majority of ten over all others. A Cass man from this Borough, after the above result had been declared, offered to bet five dollars that, in car No. 2, this difference would be overcome by a majority in favor of Gen. Cass. The bet was accepted, and the result exhibited:

For General Taylor, 19
" Van Buren, 4
" Gen. Cass, 2!

Such results as these indicate, unmistakably, the feeling prevailing among the mass of the people.—Miners' Journal

The Home Journal, by Morris & Willis at New York, has just entered a new volume, and is worth, to intelligent and cultivated readers, all the other literary weeklies with which the country is deluged.

Barnburners in Pennsylvania.

It is said that the Free Soil Democrats intend to nominate the Hon. DAVID WILMOT for Vice President on the Van Buren ticket, in place of Gov. Dodge, resigned, and that arrangements are making to bring out an electoral ticket in this State.

A vote being taken, June 25th on the steamer E. W. Stephens, on her trip from Memphis to Cincinnati, stood as follows:
For TAYLOR—Gentlemen 52, Ladies 18—Total 70.
For CASS—Gentlemen 11, Ladies 7—Total 18.
Taylor's majority 52.
J. M. MARTIN, Clerk.

Money Wasted.

A curious calculation was mentioned in the House of Representatives the other day. The expenses of the war with Mexico and the purchase of worthless territory will be a hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This amount in silver placed in two-horse wagons, a thousand pounds to each wagon, would fill ten thousand six hundred and twenty-five wagons, which would make a dense train extending sixty-six miles; money enough to educate all the children of country, and liquidate all the state debts, and clean out every harbor, and chequered the United States, with railroads and canals. And then there would have been enough left to purchase all the territory which we have acquired.

The New Orleans Delta contains the following account of a marriage in Mexico, one of the parties to which was a Philadelphian:—"Married, in Tampico, Mexico, on the 20th May last, by the Rev. Mr. McCrea, of Tennessee, Alfred Day, Esq., of the Pay Department, of that place, to Isabel I. Andrade, daughter of Joseph Edwards, Esq., of Philadelphia, deceased. This being the first solemnization of marriage in Mexico, where the parties were all Americans, created no little wonder among the Catholics, to whom such a ceremony seemed extraordinary. The occasion was honored and graced by the presence of Governor Gates and lady, Colonel de Russy and lady, Colonel Marks, the Quartermaster, the Paymaster, the Chief of the Medical Department, and a numerous coterie of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the parties. The evening passed off with the utmost hilarity, and all went "merry as a marriage bell."

Mr. Palmer, late of Indiana, who has explored the country north of the Columbia river, says that Vancouver's Island is as large as Great Britain, and contains all the natural resources to make it a seat of empire of a great nation.

Five thousand workmen are said to be employed at present on the Hodson river railroad.

The Mexican Treaty.

Now that the ratification of the treaty of Mexico has been exchanged we may recur to the features of the instrument, and the mutual obligations entered into by the two governments. The following is a brief synopsis of the articles.

- Art. 1—Firm and universal Peace.
- Art. 2—Convention between United States Commander and Mexican Commissioners for suspension of hostilities.
- Art. 3—On the ratification of the Treaty, immediate evacuation by the troops to take place; also immediate delivery of custom houses to Mexican authorities, also all duties accumulated after the ratification, less cost of collection to be paid over to Mexico; evacuation of capital to be completed in one month.
- Art. 4—Forts and arms to be restored; final evacuation of territory to be completed in three months; if troops are not embarked before sickly season, they shall be hospitably entertained; prisoners of war to be exchanged; the United States to cause restoration of Mexicans captured by the Indians in United States territories.
- Art. 5—The boundary line to begin three leagues from land, opposite the Rio Grande, and run up the centre of that river to the southern boundary of New Mexico, thence along that boundary to its western termination, thence northward along the western boundary to the river Gila, thence down that river to the Colorado, thence following the boundary line between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific Ocean. The two governments to appoint a joint commission to run the line.
- Art. 6—United States vessels to navigate freely the Gulf of California, and the United States to have the right of running canal or railroad on either bank of the Gila.
- Art. 7—The navigation of the Gila and Rio Grande to be common, without taxes to vessels of both countries.
- Art. 8—Mexicans in the territories ceded to the United States, may stay or go with their property, as they please.
- Art. 9—Inhabitants of the ceded territories to be incorporated into the Union on equal footing with all other citizens, as soon as practicable.
- Art. 10—United States to protect Mexican frontiers from savages; citizens of United States not to buy from Indians, property stolen from Mexicans, and captured Mexicans brought into United States territory, shall be restored by latter government.
- Art. 11—United States to pay \$15,000,000 to Mexico, viz: On the ratification of the treaty \$3,000,000 in specie in the city of Mexico, and \$3,000,000 annually for four years, in specie, in the city of Mexico, interest at 6 per cent per annum, to commence with date of ratification.
- Art. 12—United States to assume and pay claims of United States citizens against Mexico, due under convention of 1834.
- Art. 13—Mexico discharged from all further claims.
- Art. 14—The United States exonerates Mexico from old claims, and agrees to pay to the extent of \$3,250,000; commissioners to be appointed to examine the claims.
- Art. 15—Each party may fortify any point in its territory.
- Art. 16—Revives for eight years the commercial treaty of 1831.
- Art. 17—Supplies for United States troops before evacuation exempt from duty.
- Art. 18 Provides 1st—Goods imported while custom houses are in charge of the United States shall not be confiscated nor further taxed; 2d—same exemption for goods imported for 60 days after ratification; 3d—all merchandise mentioned shall be exempt from all taxes; 5th—but if the goods are carried to a place not occupied by United States troops, to pay duties under Mexican tariff; 6th—all goods may be reshipped without tax.
- Art. 19—All goods arriving at Mexican ports within 60 days after the restoration of the custom houses, shall pay duties as under the United States regulations.
- Art. 20—In case of difficulty arising between the two republics, will try to settle it by negotiation.
- Art. 21—Stipulates the manner of conducting any future war between the two countries.
- Art. 22—Ratification to be exchanged within 3 months.

Remarkable Adventure with a Bear.

It was one day during the present week that two boys, sons of Seth Manes, of Bradford township, in this country, one perhaps fifteen and the other not over eight or ten years of age, discovered a very large bear carrying a sheep through one of the fields. The oldest boy ran to the house, got a gun, gave chase, and on coming up to it, shot, and wounded it in the nose. He then commenced reloading his gun, and whilst he was doing so, his little brother ran forward; or by some means (the particulars we did not learn) became engaged with the bear. The older brother then ran to the relief of the little fellow, and when he reached him received a stroke from the bear on the arm, which knocked him down, and the three rolled together, gun and all. Presently the older brother got loose, pulled the gun from under the bear, and whilst it was holding the child in its arms, deliberately shot it dead.

The foregoing is the story precisely as it was told to us. That it may vary in some trifling particular, or be but partially told, is probable; but that it is correct in the main there is no doubt. The bear is represented to have been a very large one, and to this fact, perhaps, the lesser boy is indebted for his life, and perhaps both of them, as his arms were too long to crush so small an object, and the wound in his nose and mouth prevented him from biting.
Clearfield Banner.