



Thursday, July 20, 1849.

Terms, \$3.00 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. MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NER MIDDLESWARTH, OF UNION COUNTY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. McKENNA, of Washington, JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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

Last week we announced the death of Gov. Shunk. We were led into this mistake by a Telegraphic Despatch published in the Trenton State Gazette of the 11th inst. On Tuesday last he was still living; the attack of hemorrhage on Saturday nearly proved fatal.

Taylor Meeting.

There is to be a great mass meeting of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, at Easton, on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., when they will be encouraged in their persevering efforts to redeem their soil from the sway of locofocoism, by the encouraging smiles of some thousands of their political brethren from Lehigh, Bucks, and Warren counties, who will be with them to hear Ogden Hoffman, of New York, make one of his eloquent and soul stirring appeals. Mr. Ogden is one of the most eloquent speakers in the Union, and few men, if any, are more able to speak of our public men and measures. The way in which he will expose the wiles and deceptions of Locofocoism on Tuesday next, will be worth a fifty miles journey for any Taylorman to hear. We hope the Taylormen of this County will be there on that occasion.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, A. E. Brown, Esq., and H. D. Maxwell, Esq., will also address the meeting.

In last week's Jeffersonian we announced the resignation of Francis R. Shunk, Governor of this State, who has long been afflicted with a hopeless pulmonary affection.

Report states that this resignation was drawn from the dying man by the intrusion of political partisans, to serve their selfish purposes. Had it been delayed beyond the 10th--or within three months of the October election, the present Whig Speaker of the Senate would have held the office of Governor until the expiration of the term--the third Tuesday of January, 1850. Now, however, a new election will take place in October, and William F. Johnson will only act as Governor until January 16, 1849. The new executive is said to be a man of much ability, and the responsibilities he is called suddenly to meet will be borne with a moderation and firmness that will reflect dignity upon the Whig party.

Richard Brodhead, Member of Congress, from this (10th) Congressional District, declines a nomination for re-election.

The loco-foco papers are fond of quoting from the Jonesborough (Tennessee) Whig, and it seems to be regarded by them as good authority, just now. What do they think of the following, which we quote from a late number of that paper:-- We predict that Gen. Taylor will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and will distance Gen. Cass so far that the latter will scarcely know that he was on the track. Gen. Taylor will get all the States Mr. Clay got in 1844, he will get New York and Louisiana besides, which will elect him President of the United States. But his votes will not be confined to these States--he will carry the Polk States of Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Maine, Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin, which cast 107 electoral votes. They had better bring another witness to the stand.

Our next Governor.

Gov. Shunk's resignation devolves upon the people of this State the duty of electing a Governor at the ensuing October election. The two political parties are already preparing to bring forward their candidates. The Locofocos have called a State Convention to assemble, at Harrisburg on the 30th of August; and the Whig State Committee will hold a meeting on the 20th inst., to fix upon a time for a Convention.

The candidates spoken of by the Locos, in various quarters, are Jesse Miller, Judge Eldred, Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler, James Buchanan, W. T. Rogers, and several others.

On the part of the Whigs we observe the names of James Cooper, James Irvin, W. F. Johnson, the Speaker of the Senate, and now acting Governor; Peter S. Michler, T. M. T. McKennan, Andrew Stewart, Townsend Haines, and Walter Forward.

Our own individual predilection is in favor of the Hon. Peter S. Michler, of Northampton county, a man well fitted to fill gubernatorial chair. The following communication, which we copy from the North American, setting forth the claims of Mr. M., we commend to the attention of readers.

The northeastern section of the Commonwealth will press the nomination of their favorite son, the Hon. PETER S. MICHLER, and we believe that there is not a Whig in the State who would pole a stronger vote. A native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, possessed of a strong business mind, clear intellect, pleasing manners, and independent manly spirit, that spurns any thing like trickery or deceit, he is beloved and respected by every man who knows him. It was these noble traits of character that enabled his friends in 1835 to elect him to the Senate of Pennsylvania, from this the then strongest Locofoco Senatorial District in the State. In how acceptable a manner he conducted himself while Senator, the people of this Commonwealth know well. No member of the Senate was more respected and beloved by his colleagues than he. The writer of this has frequently met those colleagues in different parts of the State, and Mr. Michler was always enquired after by them with the most ardent feelings of attachment and respect. So far, therefore, as proper qualifications are concerned, there can be no fault found with him.

But, besides the fitness of man, we think Eastern Pennsylvania is entitled to a candidate at the coming election. The West had Gen. Markle in 1844--the Centre had Gen. Irvin in 1847--the Whig Canal Commissioner elect is from the West--the present candidate for that office is from the Centre. Give us, therefore, in North-Eastern Pennsylvania, the candidate for Governor, and with old "Rough and Ready" for our national standard-bearer, and Peter S. Michler for our State leader--we will send you more astonishing news from this once strong Locofoco region; but from which the spirit of delusion is fast passing away, than we have ever done before. Remember what our vote in this district was a few years ago, and what it has been lately. Remember that Northampton, at the election last fall, was the banner county of the commonwealth for change of vote. Give us, then, a chance to redeem ourselves, and in our redemption we will secure the State from again falling into the hands of the spoiler.

Locofoco Meeting.

The Locofocos of Monroe county held a ratification meeting at the Court House, in Stroudsburg on the 16th inst. Speeches were made by Messrs. Porter and Reeder. Mr. Reeder in the course of his remarks asserted that Gen. Cass--their nominee--when commanded to give up his sword at the unfortunate surrender of Gen. Hull, broke it into three pieces and dashed them on the ground. Will Mr. R. refer us to some authority for this assertion? Will he produce some evidence of it? Some contemporaneous record of the circumstance other than that to which we here beg leave to refer him? For it is in evidence that this honor belongs to Gen. Duncan McArthur, formerly of Chillicothe, now deceased,--and unless this evidence can be met and contradicted, or unless it can be shown that exactly the same act was performed by the two men, at the same time and place, and under the same circumstances, the attempt to throw the fictitious halo of this deed around the Baltimore nominee, is a sad evidence of what political partisanship will undertake--it is despoiling the memory of the brave and restless dead--it is tearing, with a sacrilegious hand, the laurel from the grave it now consecrates, to wreath it around the unworthy brows of the living. The surrender of Detroit, by Hull, occurred in July, 1812, and in Niles' Register (published at the time) Vol. 3, page 45, is the following paragraph:--

"When Col. McArthur's sword was demanded, he broke it into three pieces, tore his epaulets from his shoulders and stamped them on the ground, and overcome with mortification, threw himself upon the earth and wept. His brave spirit will have satisfaction for this outrage upon it."

After Mr. Reeder closed, Mr. Porter came forward, and in the course of his remarks spoke of Gen. Taylor as being a brave general, a man of sound mind, and possessed of great energy of character.

Sitting up with the Sick.

In Ohio it is said that when a Locofoco is heard of who is disposed to bolt on Cass, an office-holder is sent to attend him; and they call it "sitting up with the sick!" The "sickness" is spreading to a great extent, and the greatest alarm is felt among the office holders lest there shall not be well ones enough to take care of the invalids!

"Straight Outers."

The Carlisle Herald says--"We had lots of bold Straight-Outers at Henderson's Grove, on the 4th, besides several gallant soldiers who had fought under Old Zack at Buena Vista. They are perfectly wild with enthusiasm for 'the Old Man.' The cause is going right in Old Mother Cumberland!"

Allegheny County.

The Pittsburg Commercial Journal says: In this county, so far as we learn, the nomination of Gen. Taylor has been enthusiastically responded to by the people. Since the nomination was made, our Convention has been held, and strong resolutions unanimously passed in favor of Taylor and Fillmore. Two immense Whig meetings have been held in this city since General Taylor's nomination. On both occasions Gen. Taylor's name was received with loud and hearty cheering.

To our friends at a distance, we say Allegheny is all right--sound to the core! Count on her for THREE THOUSAND MAJORITY, at least, in favor of Taylor and Fillmore in November next.

Stick a Pin.

When the bill was before Congress, praying for relief to the starving people of the Emerald Isle, Gen. Cass refused to vote for that beneficent measure. He sat quietly in his seat in the Senate, and when the famishing cries for bread of thousands in Ireland, went up to Heaven, he, Lewis Cass, closed his ears and refused to alleviate their distresses. The bill was passed notwithstanding and vetoed by Polk, and now Cass says he approves of what Polk has done, as President--see his letter approving the nomination for President. Where is the Irishman that has a heart to feel for the wants of his countrymen, who can forgive Cass for this act!

An Old Democrat for Taylor.

GEORGE SEITZINGER, Esq., of Barry township, Schuylkill county, long an active and zealous politician, thus writes to the editor of the Miner's Journal, his sentiments for the Fourth of July:-- "My first President was Thomas Jefferson and my last James K. Polk. I was in favor of the Tariff of 1842, when Polk recommended the Tariff of 1846, and Dallas gave his casting vote in favor of it. I then recommended Scott or Taylor for the next Presidency, and as soon as Old Rough and Ready gave the first blow to the Mexicans, I told my neighbors that Scott must give way to Taylor this time, and I feel confident, if we live, to see Gen. Taylor in the Presidential chair on the 4th of March next.

"I have supported Thomas Jefferson and all the Democratic Presidents from his time down, and I consider Gen. Taylor a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school."

Canal Commissioner.

NER MIDDLESWARTH.--The Whig press of the interior evinces the strongest belief that this gentleman will be elected Canal Commissioner. There are few persons in the State who are more intimate with its public works, and none better qualified by force of character and energy to manage them with prudence and economy. Mr. MIDDLESWARTH is a complete type of the Pennsylvania farmer, laborious, self-taught, intelligent, well versed in political economy, attentive to his individual concerns, and always ready to serve his fellow citizens in the State councils, when his constituency require his aid. We all are well aware that these qualities have not heretofore been received with sufficient favor by the dominant party in our State to break down the strong ties of partisan allegiance, and "democracy" will rather look to the success of man, who would distribute the canal offices among the faithful, than to the true interests of the State. But there has recently been a revolution in public feeling; better men and sounder statesmen are now placed in nomination, and the desire is becoming general, and it will hereafter be demanded, that capacity and honesty be considered the prominent requisites for employment under the Canal Commissioners.

Mr. MIDDLESWARTH, as we have already said, has long experience, a thorough knowledge of the necessities of the State, strict integrity and indomitable energy to commend him to the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania. Mr. PAINTER, the opposing candidate, is a gentleman of integrity and worth, but his claims to the office of Canal Commissioner are comparatively merely partisan; he is not as well versed in the policy of our improvement system; nor as conversant with our public works: It is for the people to decide which of the two will more truly represent their wishes, or bring the larger share of experience to the execution of the duties of the office. While expressing our warm appreciation to the unsullied character of ISRAEL PAINTER, we have no hesitation in saying that NER MIDDLESWARTH would make the very best Canal Commissioner our State ever had.

Frightened Black.

A most singular instance of terror is recorded in the Journal de Medicine, Salt-petriere. A female of advanced age, was so affected with horror on hearing that her daughter with two children in her arms, had precipitated herself out of a window, and were killed on the spot, that her skin, in a single night from head to foot, became as black as that of a negro. The same passion turns the hair white, of which many instances are now on record.

A man was killed by the falling of a tree in a storm near White Haven lately, and another was drowned in the Lehigh navigation at that place within a few days.

Why the Volunteers in Mexico burst Gen. Cass in Effigy.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech, in referring to the subject, gave this explanation:

Gen. Cass had introduced a bill reducing the pay of the volunteers for commutation for their clothing. He would show gentlemen the bill; here it was, as it appeared on the records of the Senate:

"In the Senate of the United States, December 29, 1847.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

"A Bill to provide clothing for volunteers at the service of the United States.

"Be it enacted, &c. That in lieu of the money which, under existing laws, is allowed volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the president be and he is hereby authorized to cause the volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind at the same rates, according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army."

The bill provided "that in lieu of the money" "clothing in kind" be furnished to the volunteers at the same rates according to grade as was provided for the regular army. Now, here was a letter which he had received from the Adjutant General, stating what the allowances to the regulars was:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, June 16, 1848.

"Sir:--In reply to your inquiry of the 15th instant I respectfully inform you that the average allowance of clothing per month to soldiers of the regular army is about \$2.35. I enclose herewith a copy of "General Order No. 10," current series, in which you will find specified the articles of clothing, and their value for each year of the term of enlistment.

"Respectfully, R. JONES, Ad. Gen.

"To the Hon. A. STEWART, House of Representatives, Washington."

This \$2.35 was to all grades, dragoons, artillery, men, &c.; but, by examination of the "general orders" referred to by the Adjutant General, he found that the whole amount of clothing for infantry for five years was \$14.55 1-2, which by computation, it would be seen, gave \$1.91 per month to the infantry, and no more. Thus it appeared that this bill of Gen. Cass reduced the allowance to infantry volunteers for clothing from \$3.50, allowed by the act of 1846, to \$1.91, the amount allowed to the infantry of the regular army.

General Taylor's Letter.

Many have supposed that the letters and despatches of General Taylor were written by himself, but by another (Major Bliss.) The doubt arises from their excellence of style and sentiment also.

Not forgetting that Gen. Gibson has said that on seventeen different Court Martials at which he and Gen. Taylor met, the latter was invariably selected by the other members to draw up their Report, our object mainly is to relate what has been stated to have been the substance of a conversation on this subject between Major Bliss and another highly respectable gentleman in the western part of this State. It was this:

"Well! Maj. Bliss, they say the General (Taylor) don't write his own letters, but that you do it for him."

Maj. B.: "I suppose I know as much about that as any other man; and all I can say is that every despatch during the campaign has been written by the General himself--the most I have ever ventured to do was to dot an i or cross a d, and I should like to see the man that would dare to do more."

Portrait of Lewis Cass.

Whether the following portrait of Lewis Cass, drawn by the Editor of the New York Globe, is a life-like copy we are unable to say; but as it is from the pencil of a loco-foco, who is presumed to know well the features of the original, we present it to our readers, promising that, had it come from Whig hands, it should not be suffered to appear in our columns:--

"Lewis Cass is one of the most miserable demagogues alive. Narrow in intellect--shrivelled in soul--treacherous by instinct--crawling in his ambition--devious in his course--trunkling to his superiors--mean among his equals--domineering to his inferiors--without one particle of frank manhood in his composition--he is a hunker of the Hunkers, pledged to veto any act excluding slavery from our free territories, ready and eager to stoop to the dirtiest work of the slave power, and is the free soil of Mexico with the curse of negro bondage. To think of the republic of Washington being ruled by a Cass, while that of Lafayette is ruled by a Lamartine. The possibility of such a degradation palsies our pen--we stop."

Peace Message.

President Polk sent into both Houses of Congress, on the 6th inst, a Message, submitting the Treaty of Peace and accompanying documents between this country and Mexico. The advantages of the newly acquired territory are elaborately commented upon by the president, and the immediate establishment of a civil government over the territory is urged upon the attention of Congress. He recommends that liberal grants of land be made to all Americans now settled in the new possessions; and expresses himself in favor of paying of the national debt as soon as possible, when already amounts to over \$65,000,000, but will be greatly increased by the new payments to be made to Mexico. Those portions of the message, in which the President takes to himself the chief merit of successfully prosecuting the war, were received by the members with shouts of laughter. [Salem Register.

TERRIBLE N Apalling Insurrection

Four Days Fight

35,000 Killed and Wounded

Fourteen General Officers and 5 Killed and Wounded--The A Paris Murdered--Five Thousand in Prison, &c. &c.

The steamship Niagara, with Eur to the 1st July, arrived at Boston 14 day. Her news possesses fearful interest.

One of the bloodiest dramas the witnessed, one of the most ferocious insurrections which the annals of France has had to record, has just been brought to the streets of Paris, by the absolute success of the revolted party, and the success of the Republican arms.

After four days and nights of incessant fighting, the insurgents have been distinguished with a loss on both sides killed and 25,000 wounded, which is to be much beneath the true estimate.

The commencement of the rebellion to have been by a deputation of our waited upon M. Marc at Luxembourg, listened to their grievances, but observed their spokesman had been active in that of the 15th of May, said to the men--at not the slaves of this man. You can stave your own grievances." This expression disparted among the workmen that M. Mha called them slaves, and it seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who hatched a vast movement, to commence i operations. On Thursday night, the 22d on the first barricades were raised, and then the National Guards called out.

On Friday, the 23d, the insurgents peast themselves of the right bank of the river stretching from the Foubourg St. Anne, the river while on the left bank they cuple all the portion called the cite, the Foubourg St. Marcel, St. Victor and the lower part of St. Jacques. The communication between the insurgents between the two banks of the river was maintained by the possession of the Ch St. Laude, a part of the quarter of the ten the approaches of Notre Dame and the St. Michel.

By their extensive lines of operation insurgents occupied a vast portion of the r defensible parts of the city and actually rned the Hotel de Ville, which if they had, ceeded in taking might have secured he i victory on this side. On Friday the y partial conflicts, but the insurgents seeme to be occupied more at fortifying their ps than in actual fighting; but whatever s the Government troops may have had in our quarters where conflicts took place y St. Denis and St. Martin.

It now appears that the enthusiastic e of the insurgents impeded their, and eve them in other parts of the city. M. tine rode with the staff of Cavagnac Paris to quell the insurrection, but it ident that nothing, but the power of arms o compel the insurgents to yield. The Govern- ment forces were divided into three divisions, and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the position of the insurgents, but still Friday passed and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th the National Assembly declared itself in permanent session, and Paris was placed in a state of siege. The Executive power was delegated absolutely to Cavagnac, and at least 10 the members of the Executive, too resigned. They declare that they should have been wanting in the duties and honor had they withdrawn before Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly and as the intelligents arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one General after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became dee and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cavagnac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms but no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed desperate fighting on both sides, except a l during a frightful thunder storm. In the afternoon of Friday the conflicts were without intermission. On Saturday, however, the carnage, and but on the South of the river were he rible, bringing the whole of Friday night a until the o'clock on Saturday the roar of r arille, and the noise of the muskets were ccess.

This frightful state of things the Assembly beget not a little alarm. Deputations on t Assembly were proposed to go and entreat combats to cease this fratricidal strife, all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding of the struggle with their lives, and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution.

On Saturday night at 8 o'clock the Capit was in an awful state. Fighting conti with unabated fury. Large masses of pouted in from all the neighboring ements but still the insurgents, having ven their position almost impregnable, resiste or less effectually all the force which e brought against them. The red flag, nner of the Republique Democratique et was hoisted.

On Sunday morning at the meeting of tional Assembly the President announ the Government force had completely succe suppressing the insurrection on the left briver after a frightful sacrifice of huma that Gen. Cavagnac had given the in the right bank till 10 o'clock to surre if they did not lay down their arms he a their intrenchments in the foubourg S.