



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 27, 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 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, 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, | 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. Hunter,   | 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. Harley, | 23 Thomas H. Sill,     |
| 12 Francis Tyler,     | 24 Saml. A. Purviance  |

## A Polk Elector out for Taylor.

The Pittsburgh American states that Judge MYERS, of Clarion county, a gentleman of considerable influence in that section of the State, heretofore a prominent politician in the loco-foco ranks, a Polk elector in 1844, has left the party, and openly advocates the election of Gen. TAYLOR. There are many others in this part of the State who have left the party and rally under the banner of Taylor and Fillmore. The reason assigned for the change is the great frauds committed in the campaign of 1844.

## Death of Ex-Governor Shunk.

Francis R. Shunk is no more. He died at his residence at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, 20th inst. His remains were conveyed on the 22d to Philadelphia, and kept at the residence of his brother, Isaac T. Shunk, till the next day, where large numbers of people called to see the corpse and pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased. On Sunday the 23d, the remains, accompanied by the relatives and friends of the deceased, and a large number of citizens, were conveyed by the Reading Railroad to the Trappe, in Montgomery county, for interment. The Pennsylvaniaian says: At every town along the way to Royers' Ford, people lined the road, anxious to catch a glimpse of all that was left of one so much beloved. The rapidity with which the cars proceeded prevented any demonstration of respect.

Upon reaching Royer's Ford, four miles from the Trappe church, the company alighted, and proceeded to the church in the following order:  
I. The Committee of the citizens of Harrisburg  
II. The Corpse.  
IV Citizens generally.

The funeral procession was over one and a half miles in length, and numbered one hundred and eighty-seven carriages. Both sides of the route were lined with horsemen and citizens on foot.— Upon arriving at the Trappe, we were met by a very large crowd—comprising about three thousand persons, and by a number of vehicles, not less than two hundred, in addition to those composing the procession.

Arriving at the Church, the body was taken in to it, when the Rev. Mr. Cookin delivered an appropriate prayer, followed by an eloquent eulogy on the many virtues of the deceased, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, stated pastor of the Lutheran congregation of the Trappe. Mr. M., stated that Governor Shunk was born on the 7th of August, 1788, near the church-yard, and had taught an English and German school within a few yards of the spot where his remains rest. Gov. S., consequently died within a few days of the completion of his 60th year. After further exercises, the coffin was deposited in the vestibule—then opened, that the people who had known him in life so well and respected him so much, might have an opportunity of viewing him in death. A continuous stream of people for more than an hour, entered at one door and passed out at the opposite, to pay their last regards to our late respected Governor.

The body was then conveyed to the grave, in the rear of the church, and properly interred. The very numerous assembly afterwards partook of the hospitality of the citizens of the Trappe, and proceeded, at once to their respective places of destination.

## Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Committee met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and fixed upon Thursday the 31st day of August next, as the day for the meeting of the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The friends of Gen. Taylor will see the necessity of immediate and thorough organization in the different towns and townships throughout the state, that delegates may be chosen, and preparations made for the important contest in which we are about to engage.

"Let it be remembered that it was MILLARD FILLMORE, the whig candidate for Vice President, who supported the Tariff TAXING TEA and COFFEE, passed by the Whig Congress elected in 1840"—[Rahway Republican.

Let it be remembered that the above is a downright falsehood; tea and coffee having been included in the list of free articles in the Tariff of '42. Let it also be remembered, that Jas. K. Polk has always voted for and advocated a tax for the purpose of raising means to carry on the war which he and his wise counsellors commenced—to make Zachary Taylor President.—Somerset Whig.

Gen. Taylor's character for veracity appears to be in higher repute among our opponents than that of Gen. Cass. Gen. Taylor speaks of his unfitness for the Presidency, and the Locofocos forthwith take him at his word, and declare that he is totally unqualified for the station; but when Gen. Cass speaks of himself as the "unworthy candidate" for the Chief Magistracy, not a soul among the modern democrats will believe him. Our opinion is, that for once, the Locofoco has come nearer the truth than the Whig, in estimating his qualifications.—18.

The Locofoco papers tell us that Gen. Cass when a young man crossed the Alleghenies in quest of fortune with a single dollar in his pocket. By examining the public documents in the proper departments at Washington, it appears when he came back his pockets contained the amount of sixty thousand four hundred dollars, being triple pay for actual services and duplicate extra pay, allowed to him out of the U. S. Treasury, besides we know not how much more incidentally acquired. It is much more important that the public should know how much money he brought back than how much he took out, and as the Locofoco editors omit the former, we supply it.—[Fredonian.

The Locofocos—good honest souls—seem to be sorely afflicted on account of Gen. TAYLOR'S Whiggery. They are very much afraid that if he is elected he will not carry out the principles of the party—and then what a source of regret that will be to them. Their chief tribulation is about the "platform." Gen. TAYLOR will only pledge himself to the Constitution, and the more he declares his determination to stand by that exploded "document," the greater their distress becomes. To ease their consciences in the premises, we give below extracts from two letters written by one GEORGE WASHINGTON, when he was solicited to become a candidate for the Presidency. Even he entertained a foolish notion about "platforms," and the only thing he would pledge himself to do, was to "act with a sole reference to justice and the public good." If Locofocism is the standard by which to judge of men, of course, GEORGE WASHINGTON was, and ZACHARY TAYLOR is, either a very great rogue or a drivelling fool:—

From a letter to Benjamin Harrison.  
"MOUNT VERNON, 9th March, 1789  
"I will therefore declare to you that, should it be my inevitable fate to administer the government, (for Heaven knows that no event can be less desired by me, and that no earthly consideration short of so general a call, together with a desire to reconcile contending parties, so far as in me lies, could again bring me into public life.) I will go to the chair under no pre-engagement of any kind or nature whatsoever.  
From another to Benjamin Lincoln.  
MOUNT VERNON, 11th March, 1780.

"Should it become inevitably necessary for me to go into the chair of government, I have determined to go free from all positive engagements of every nature whatsoever. This is the answer I have already given to a multiplicity of applications; and I have assigned as the true reason of my conduct, the predominant desire I had of being at liberty to act with a sole reference to justice and the public good."

Hon. Andrew Stewart, of this Pa., makes the following estimate of the expenses of the Mexican War: Bad enough! but if we have the war to go through with again, as seems not improbable at present, altogether intolerable:

Cost already incurred, say	\$100,000,000
Land bounties,	15,000,000
Amount paid Mexico, debt and money	20,000,000
Addition to pension list, two million for 25 years,	50,000,000
Standing army to defend the Northern frontier of Mexico, and maintaining our new possessions there, five millions per year for 10 years,	50,000,900
Increase of army and navy at home, 5 millions per annum, say 10 years	50,000,000
Incidental expenses, damages, losses, &c., to be provided for hereafter, say	10,000,000
	\$295,000,000

John Van Buren and D. Wilmot intend, after the adjournment of Congress, to visit all the counties in this section of the state, and address the people. Let them come on.—Honesdale Dem.

## A Word from Lexington.

We have received a private letter from Lexington, Ky. July 12, which states that Mr. Clay and his family support the nomination of Taylor; and to show their spirit, the writer enclosed us an address to the Whigs of that district, from the pen of a grandson of Henry Clay, in which a cordial and hearty support of old Zach is warmly urged. We mention this, not that we have had any doubt of the position of Henry Clay and his real friends would assume; but because the Locofoco press have been and are still endeavoring to tarish his well earned fame, by creating an impression that he would listen to the voice of treason to the principles he had advocated during a long and brilliant career of patriotic service. Henry Clay turn traitor to the Whig cause! Never!

Bucks Co. Intelligencer.

## Bank Failure.

The Canal Bank, at Albany, N. Y. has failed. Under the new Constitution of that state the bill-holders of insolvent banks are entitled to preference over other creditors, and hence the ultimate loss on the bills will not be large. The Canal Bank is a Safety Fund institution, but nothing can be hoped from that Fund in its present condition.

This bank was a genuine locofoco concern, having been under the management of Edwin Crosswell and associates ever since it was chartered.

Honesdale democrat.

## Five Lives.

Instead of having two 'lives'—one for the North and one for the South—it now appears that five different 'lives' of Lewis Cass have been put out by his friends, with the laudable purpose of suiting every neighborhood in the Union. Their calculation is that the political character of the people of the United States may be divided into five varieties, and that five different kinds of biographies of their Presidential candidate, carefully distributed, will reach the wants of all. The following passages in the Southern "Life" is omitted in the others:

In December, 1847, Gen. Cass gave his views at length upon the "Wilmot Proviso," in a letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. In that letter he declared himself opposed to the measure, and to the exercise of any legislation by Congress, over any of the territories of the United States, respecting the domestic relations of their inhabitants. He believed that all questions of that nature should be settled by the people themselves, who ought to be allowed to regulate their internal concerns in their own way, and that Congress has no more power to abolish or establish slavery in such territories than it has to regulate any other of the relative duties of social life—that of husband and wife, of parent or child, or of master and servant. He said in conclusion:

"The 'Wilmot Proviso,' seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another, created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people, who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guarantee for its permanence and prosperity."

The Farmers have a first-rate harvest this year. The Whig harvest will be ripe in October next; on the 7th of November following old Zack Taylor has a shinning frolic, and the way he'll flail the grease out of the "lard oil luminary" of Michigan, will be quiet a caution to him who sold white men into slavery, and flogged white girls for being "stubborn servants."—Carisle Herald.

DECIDEDLY GOOD.—The Louisville Journal says: Half dozen Whigs, ardent friends of M. Clay have sent us a joint letter, saying that they pledged themselves some time ago, not to vote for General Taylor for the Presidency. They cannot, however think of separating themselves from their old friends. They still say they will not vote for Taylor, but that they will vote for the electors nominated by the Whigs, and that the electors can vote for Taylor if they like.

## Truth is Mighty, &c.

The Locofoco papers are now confirming all that the Whigs said about Martin Van Buren in 1840. In the course of a few years hence they will be likely to confirm all the Whigs say of Polk, Cass and Company.

For the information of Farmers and all others interested, we publish the subjoined act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature:

An Act regulating the sale of Corn Meal in the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, and the city and county of Philadelphia.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, it shall not be lawful for any person within the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia and Delaware, and the city of Philadelphia, to sell Indian corn meal in any other way than by weight; and any person who shall, after the day aforesaid, sell Indian corn meal by measure, or in any other way than by weight, shall be liable for each and every offence, to a fine of five dollars, which may be recovered before any alderman or justice of the peace, as sums of like amount are by law recoverable—one-half whereof shall go to the informer, and the other half to the use of the city or county wherein such conviction takes place: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale of Indian corn meal by the hogshead, barrel or half barrel, as is now provided for by the inspection laws of this Commonwealth.

## Character of Gen. Taylor.

The following letter was written by Rev. Mr. Lamb, now pastor of an orthodox church in Worcester county. It was addressed to Dea. Joseph White, of Winchenden, who gave it to the public through the columns of the Worcester Aegis. What better evidence can we have of the pure and lofty character of Gen. Taylor? It is not the testimony of a politician or a man eager for the 'spoils,' but of a faithful minister of the gospel, in behalf of an esteemed and loved friend:

June, 1848.

SIR—You are, no doubt, aware that I held the office of Chaplain in the United States Army about six years, being stationed at Fort Jessup, La., and that while at the extreme southern post I was in daily acquaintance with Brigadier Gen. Z. Taylor.

I presume it is on this account that you propose to me some questions touching the views of that distinguished individual. I am willing to reply, not because I am a politician or have any personal interest in his nomination for the Presidency—but because I am laid under lasting obligations to that honest, noble hearted man—and I would gladly correct some of the gross mistakes that are now afloat concerning his character.

In politics Gen. Taylor is a Whig—in religion strictly orthodox—but in neither is he extreme, maintaining his well formed opinions with the calm decision which he manifested on the field of battle.

With regard to slavery, and extension of territory, I assure you that neither for a slave market nor any other object was Gen. Taylor in favor of conquest and annexation. He was not in favor of receiving Texas into our union nor in favor of the recent war with Mexico. The only evidence of his being in favor of slavery that I ever saw or heard of, was the fact, that he did what every man at the South must do, if he must have servants, viz: either own or hire slaves. I do well remember that a part at least of the colored people living in his family could read well and were very pious. I never heard a word from the General in favor of the slave system, but on the contrary his decided preference for the institutions and custom of the North.

It is a pity that Gen. Taylor should be made out a pro-slavery man because his government keeps him at the South, or for the wrong of allowing his plantation to be on the Mississippi, instead of the banks of the Connecticut. We are allowed to hang no man upon an inference.

I assure you, that if elected, he will do more for peace and emancipation than any northern man would be allowed to.

Gen. Taylor maintains on all occasions the habit of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks—and to this he has described his robust health amidst the swamps and campaigns of Florida and Mexico. I would also assure you, that nothing could be more unjust and untrue than the assertion that he is a profane man—it is false altogether. He is a bright exception to the common practice of profaneness in the army.

Gen. Taylor is the decided friend of Christianity, and Christian institutions. He was a regular attendant of public worship in the Garrison, accompanied by his accomplished lady and daughter.

Mrs. Taylor is a lady of fine appearance and agreeable manners, and a consistent professor of religion. As a family they appeared to observe the Sabbath as a religious duty.

The General took a deep interest in the welfare of all under his command. No man ever had the confidence of troops more than he—and it was not his courage, kindness, and discipline alone—but his interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the men, that endeared him to the army. Of the more than six hundred men—reformed drunkards—once at Fort Jessup—allowed the benefit of the library, reading room, and every privilege consistent with military life—many obtained their discharge before entering Texas, and returned to their friends and homes, and these, with all that shared with their commander in conflict and victory, will ever remember him and love him.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Esq., left Pittsburg on Saturday, 15 inst., for Westmoreland, where, the Pittsburg American says, he will attend the interment of the remains of his brother, Lieut. Richard Johnson, who fell upon the attack upon Chapultepec. The remains of the gallant Lieut. left Pittsburg the same afternoon, accompanied by his father and a number of friends from Westmoreland, and were escorted out of town by a number of gentlemen.

The American further says—"Governor Johnston will leave for his home in Armstrong, immediately after the interment of his brother, and leave for Harrisburg probably on Thursday next. It must be recollected that he received the dispatch announcing the resignation of Gov. Shunk, at the residence of his father, whither he had gone to make arrangements with him for meeting at Pittsburg the remains of his deceased brother, then coming on in charge of the Westmoreland Guards. This will account for the delay of his arrival at the seat of government."

It is not true that David Wilmot is supporting Cass. A letter is published from him, declaring his intention to support Van Buren, and to form a Barnburner Electoral ticket in this state.

The Court of Inquiry did not acquit Gen. Pillow. He is dissatisfied with the judgment, though what it is has not transpired to the public.

It is expected that the State Interest will be promptly paid on the 1st of August.

The Sandusky Mirror propounds a number of questions for Taylor men, for which it has been kind enough to supply answers. We follow the new plan of our contemporary, and copy his benevolent plan of cutting and drying answers for opponents.

Quest. Are you for or against the extension of Slavery?

Ans. Both.

Q. Are you in favor of protecting domestic manufactures?

A. Yes—those of Great Britain.

Q. Are you in favor of a National Bank?

A. No—I differ with Gen. Jackson and Geo. M. Dallas on that subject.

Q. Do you believe in the Constitutionality of Internal Improvements by the General Government?

A. If the "noise" does not prevent my understanding your question aright, that will depend upon "circumstances."

Q. What is your opinion of matters and things in General.

A. I think Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler are the two greatest generals alive.

Q. Who killed Tecumseh?

A. Gen. Butler.

Q. Who killed Cock Robin?

A. Gen. Cass.

Q. Who broke his sword?

A. Lord Marnion or General Cass; I forget which.

Q. Who refused to testify to the courage and conduct of General Harrison?

A. Gen. Cass.

Q. Who testified to the courage and conduct of President Harrison?

A. Gen. Cass.

Q. Who testified to the courage, magnanimity, patriotism and virtue of King Louis Philippe?

A. Gen. Cass.

Q. Who testified to the rebellious, blood-thirsty, and Jacobinical spirit of the French republicans.

A. Gen. Cass.

Q. That will do for the present.

## Hard Fare for the Soldiers.

The St. Louis paper gives a deplorable picture of the detachment of Illinois troops which arrived there on the 7th. The *Reveille* says that they were covered with rags and vermin, and that many of them would gladly have surrendered their whole claim upon the government for a little decent clothing. A card addressed to Gen. Butler, and signed by the colonel and major, nine captains, and twelve lieutenants of the 2d Regiment Ohio volunteers, appears in the *N. Orleans Delta*—They remonstrate against the order of the War Department requiring them to be retained in the service until they shall arrive at the place where they were mustered in. They say that the men are naked, many of them without coats, stockings or shoes, or a change of linen, and all without money. They twice made application for clothing in the city of Mexico, and twice were refused. As the officers and men are without money, they are by necessity compelled to submit to this treatment, but they say in their card that they would all rebel and go home in their own way if they had the means of doing so.

## A Great Feat.

Mr. M. Brown Engineer, with a 15 ton, No. 2 engine built by Baldwin, of Philadelphia, hauled from Wolf Creek to Schuylkill Haven, on Thursday, the 13th inst., one hundred cars, containing 442 tons of Coal; and on the Saturday following, one hundred and five cars, containing (we presume) more coal than the previous train. This is the largest train ever hauled over the above road, and the feat is a like a triumph of the machinery, and the well-known skill of the engineer.

## Fires at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

From the *Wilkes-Barre Advocate*, of the 19th inst. Our village has been subjected to much loss and alarm by serious conflagrations upon two successive nights. On Saturday about midnight, a fire was discovered in the stable attached to the White Swan Hotel, owned and kept by Maj. S. H. Puerbaugh, on the east side of the public square. The fire must have been well advanced before it was discovered, for the building was soon wrapped in flames, which rapidly communicated to the other stables, sheds, and out-houses forming the centre of the block, and connecting in various places with the frame dwellings and shops which form a compact side of the square. It was only by the most strenuous and continued exertions of the citizens that the destruction of the square was prevented. Five stables with out buildings and sheds, were burned to the ground, with their contents, harness, carriages, wagons, ten horses, a cow and several swine. It was deemed necessary at one time to remove all the furniture from the row of houses upon that side of the square and the scene was one of fearful confusion and alarm. Had the flames, as at one time appeared unavoidable, held a hold upon the dwellings on the square, their destruction could hardly have been prevented. The wind, which had been blowing moderately at sundown, had lulled before midnight, and its agency in the spread of the flames was thus most fortunately wanting. After several hours of anxious and laborious exertion, the fire was restricted to the mouldering ruins of the buildings named, where it continued to smoke and burn during most of Sunday; presenting, with the half-consumed carcasses of animals, a picture seldom seen in this place. The loss upon this evening was very considerable. We cannot give its estimate with perfect accuracy, but it is of the following character. Maj. Puerbaugh, who is the heaviest sufferer, lost two stables with their valuable contents, containing