



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, August 3, 1848.

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**WING 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, St. |
| 3 James M. Davis,     | 15 (not filled)        |
| 4 Thos. W. Duffield,  | 16 Charles W. Fisher,  |
| 5 Daniel O. Hinder,   | 17 Andrew G. Curtin,   |
| 6 Joshua Dungan,      | 18 Thos. R. Davidson,  |
| 7 John D. Steele,     | 19 Joseph Markle,      |
| 8 John Landis,        | 20 Daniel Agnew,       |
| 9 Joseph K. Smucker,  | 21 Andrew W. Loomis,   |
| 10 Charles Snyder,    | 22 Richard Irvin,      |
| 11 William G. Hurley, | 23 Thomas H. Sill,     |
| 12 Francis Tyler,     | 24 Saml. A. Purviance  |

**The Compromise Bill.**

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, says:—Quite contrary to our expectation upon the introduction into the Senate of the bill generally called the Compromise Bill, (from its leaving the question of free soil in newly acquired Territories of California and New Mexico, as well as in Oregon, to the decision of the inhabitants, and finally of the Courts of Law of the United States,) that bill, after having passed the Senate, on coming up in the House of Representatives yesterday, received at once the coup de grace. By a vote of 112 to 98, in a full House, it was ordered to lie upon the table, from which it will not be taken up during the present session of Congress.

Intelligent man, who feels an interest in the welfare of his country, has the right to withhold his vote at any important election. One gentleman of this class, and only one, we have heard declare that he could not vote for Gen. Taylor; and that he would not vote for any opposing candidate for the reason that he preferred Gen. Taylor to either of the nominees of the other parties. There are, doubtless, others who entertained similar views, though we hope the number, after full time is given for calm and deliberate reflection, will be few. It is the duty of every qualified elector to exercise the right of suffrage. No sufficient excuse can be given for withholding a vote, especially when great and important interests are involved in the issue; and the person who refuses on slight and untenable grounds, or because his particular favorite did not happen to be placed in nomination, would have no just reason to complain if he were debarred the right of voting ever afterwards.

The following extract from a letter written by Lamartine in 1836, explaining his motives for entering political life, tells the whole story in few words. It may be read with advantage by those who prefer Taylor to Cass, but who propose to withhold their votes because Mr. Clay was not nominated.

"When the Divine Judge shall summon us to appear before our conscience at the end of our brief journey here below, our weakness will not be an excuse for our enaction. It will be of no avail to reply, we were nothing, we could do nothing, we were as but a grain of sand. He will say to us, I placed before you in your duty, the two scales of a beam, by which the destiny of the human race was weighed; in the one was good in the other evil. You were but a grain of sand, no doubt; but who told you that that grain of sand would not have caused the balance to incline on my side? You have intelligence to see, a conscience to decide, and you should have placed this grain of sand in one or the other: you did neither. Let the wind drift it away; it has not been of any use to you or your brethren."—Broome Republican.

Gen. Cass's present position may be very well illustrated by an anecdote told by an old lady whose horse ran away with her. In relating her sensation, she said she felt very much alarmed while dashing over hills and through valleys, "but she put her trust in Providence till the bridle broke, and then she didn't know what to do." Gen. Cass was quiet sure of his election, and put his trust in Providence until he heard that General Taylor was nominated, and then he gave up in despair. That nomination "broke the bridle."—Abany Journal.

**Gen. Cass a Land Speculator.**

Lewis Cass has now been nearly half a century out of paternal guardianship, and in that time has probably done less than fifty days' work at any bona fide productive labor. He has been nearly all the time in office, having changed his politics at an early age to get in. He has become very wealthy in two ways—first, by official salaries, holding for a long time two well-paid offices at once; yet, not content with this, he trumped up a claim, in 1836, when his friends were in power and the Treasury flush and open, for extra services to an enormous amount—services alleged to have been performed while he was in the receipt of these two salaries—which claim was lobbied through Congress and the amount paid over to him.

At this time Gen. Cass was a very rich man, having made one fortune by office and another by Land Speculation facilitated by office. The Cass farm, just below Detroit and now mainly included within the limits of the City, was sold by him for more hundreds of thousands than it cost him hundreds of dollars. And it now appears that he was at that time dipping into farther and gigantic Land Speculations. The Louisville Journal of the 20th brings us the following:

A FINANCIAL OPERATION OF GEN. CASS—EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT—LOOK AT THIS—In 1836 Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, Jr. and Ramsey McHenry, all then at Washington City, formed themselves into an association under the title of the "Western Land Association," for the purpose of speculating in Western Lands. One of the Association certificates of stock has been sent to us. It is as follows.

**WESTERN LAND ASSOCIATION.**

"Be it known that Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, Jr. and Ramsey McHenry, on the 28th day of April 1836, entered into an association, with the combined capital of 220,000, for the purchase and sale of Public Lands, in certain Western States and Territories of the Union, according to certain articles of agreement bearing said date, and signed by said parties; and that \_\_\_\_\_ is proprietor of \_\_\_\_\_ thousand dollars of said capital, whereof the aggregate sum specified in the underwritten certificate has been paid; the said \_\_\_\_\_ thousand dollars being a portion of the capital assigned to said \_\_\_\_\_ in said articles of agreement, and subject to a deduction of one-third part of the profits accruing thereon, and to the payment of a proportional fraction of the necessary expenses of the continued Agent of said Association, and to no other deduction.

Be it known, also, that said stock is transferable in whole, or in parts not less than one thousand dollars, by an assignment of this certificate by said \_\_\_\_\_ or his Attorney, and record thereof being made by the Secretary in the transfer book of the Association.

Washington City, \_\_\_\_\_, 1836.

Secretary. \_\_\_\_\_ President."

This Association for purposes of land-speculation was formed when Lewis Cass was Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson. Cass himself, the chief of the speculators, paid in \$20,000, and others paid in \$100,000, making a total of \$120,000. The contemplated capital of \$220,000 was not obtained. The plan of the Association was to enter lands in the West and hold them up for a vast increase of value. Cass being Secretary of War, and in virtue of his official station, having important advantages over private individuals, the Association gave him the control of the whole business. He appointed the agent to make the entries of land—selecting his own agent and agreeing to be responsible for his acts. The agent went to the West and made purchases, all under Cass's direction, and the latter, directly and through his agent, continued to have the management of the lands.

After several years' delay, the members of the Association began to have strong suspicions that there was little or no probability of their ever getting anything for their money. All their applications to Cass for information were of no avail.—Nothing satisfactory could be learned from him. After consultation with each other, they appointed Hon. Henry Hubbard, one of their own number, and then or since U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, to look after their interests and ascertain if Cass and his agent had dealt by them fairly and honestly. Mr. Hubbard opened a correspondence with Cass, but, failing in every effort to get any satisfaction from him, he wrote a final letter informing the Hon. Secretary of War that he was a rascal, and the Hon. Secretary was quiet and silent under the charge. Mr. Hubbard charged him with swindling his associates, and the Hon. Secretary, instead of exhibiting resentment or attempting to prove his innocence, admitted by his silence the justice of the accusation, and even to this day the Association has not been able to get anything out of him.

We are authorized to make this statement by a member of the Association, a gentleman who paid \$10,000 into the hands of Cass or his agent and has never received anything whatever in consideration of his money. Our informant requests us, if the villainy is denied, to call on Hon. Henry Hubbard for a statement of the truth—to demand of him a publication of the letters that passed between him and Cass, particularly the letter to the Hon. Secretary of War, charging him with villainy in all its forms. We shall enclose a copy of this paper to Gen. Cass, and, if he has anything to say, let him speak out or authorize some of his organs to speak out for him. Mr. Hubbard, the public are aware, is a prominent Loco-Foco, and was the man that nominated Mr. Polk in the Baltimore Convention four years ago.

It was bad enough in all conscience for the head of the War Department to become a member of an association for speculating in lands—to use the advantages of his high office, one of the very highest in the Government, for monopolizing lands, through the use of an immense capital, to the great disadvantage and detriment of the poor emigrant. Such an operation on the part of a Secretary of War would have been in the extreme degree censurable, even if there had been nothing dishonest or unfair in his treatment of his associates; but if it is a fact, as charged, that, to the monstrous impropriety and shamelessness of entering into such a speculation, the Secretary added the crime of cheating or over-reaching his associates, he deserves an immortality of infamy.

The man who, as Secretary of War, speculated so extensively in Western lands, and who, by that and other means, has accumulated property to the amount of a million of dollars, is now a candidate for the Presidency. If, with a high office and a salary of \$6,000, he could operate thus

largely as a land-speculator, what might he not be expected to do with a still higher office and a salary of \$25,000! If no sense of propriety could restrain him from connecting himself with a secret association for the monopoly of public lands when he was a member of the Cabinet, what could be relied on to restrain him from a similar proceeding if he were President?

Look at this thing, fellow citizens, Whigs and Democrats, and decide for yourselves in your own honest minds if this land-speculating Secretary of War, whether guilty of the crime, laid to his charge by Hon. Henry Hubbard and his other associates of defrauding and swindling them, is the man who will elevate to the Presidency.

**Scraps from Prentice.**

We say, Cass and Butler forever.—[N. Y. Sun. We say, Taylor and Fillmore for four years.—Louisville Journal.

The Whig Leaders hereabouts had better look out we shall wake the rascals up in a few days.—[Staunton Democrat.

You wake up a great rascal every morning.—[Ib.

Gen. Cass's philanthropy is as comprehensive as the over-arching sky.—[Staunton Dem.

And his prospects as blue.—[Ib.

Where is your platform, gentlemen Whigs!—Give us a platform! A Platform!—[Keystone.

That fellow needn't bawl so lustily for a platform. The hangman will provide him one at a proper time.—[Ib.

Chapman of the Indianapolis Sentinel says that Mr. Van Buren has "the mark of Cain upon his brow." Chapman has the mark of several canes upon his back.—[Ib.

Major Polk was in this city yesterday. He was not half so much caressed by his brother locofocos as when he was here three years ago. There's quite a difference between the brother of a President just inaugurated and the brother of a President about to go out of office.—[Ib.

Old Father Richie and several other locofoco editors, not satisfied with attacking Gen. Taylor, are actually assailing Old Whitley. It won't be safe for them to "assail him in the rear" as they did Gen. Scott. He might kick their brains out.—[Ib.

**Wisconsin.**

A meeting was held at Southport on the 10th, at which the name of MARTIN VAN BUREN was recommended to be presented to the Convention at Buffalo on the 9th inst. as the favorite candidate of the Free Soil "Democracy" of Wisconsin. J. L. V. YATES, Chairman, and THEODORE NEWELL, Secretary. Several spirited resolutions were passed, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. C. Davis, Hays, McKinley, F. S. Lovell and others, who were heard with gratification, and cheered with great enthusiasm.

The Walworth County Democrat will not hoist the Baltimore nominees. The nomination of Cass meets with a cold response from the Badger press. The same may be said of nearly the whole Loco-Foco press of the Northwest. The Rock County Democrat, which will soon drop Cass, thus notices the reception of a proslavery speech of Mr. Brodhead, franked by Mr. Lynde.

"We are rather surprised that Mr. Lynde should send such a speech under his frank. We understand him to be a pledged Wilmot Provision man, and yet this speech of Mr. Brodhead is in every respect hostile to the Proviso. The sentiments of the speech, so far as relates to the policy of the Federal Government in regard to Slavery, meets with our decided disapprobation; and we have only to repeat what we have elsewhere stated, that the public man from the North who stakes his fate against the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, may as well wrap his official robe around him and prepare to die. We have known Mr. Brodhead for many years, at least by reputation, and we hazard nothing in saying that he has been distinguished more for his subserviency to the South, than for anything else."

**Massachusetts Volunteers.**

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald of Saturday week, says that a vote was taken among the Massachusetts Volunteers, on board of the Saratoga at that place, on Friday evening. The results was as follows: Taylor, 279; Cass, 9. All the rank and file were for old Zach, and all the officers but nine.

**Volunteer Voting.**

A vote taken among the volunteers of the 4th Kentucky volunteers that arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Archer, resulted as follows, Capt. Lair's company—Taylor 60, Cass 15; Capt. Owen's—Taylor 52; Cass 9; Capt. Barlett's—Taylor 32; Cass 38. This last company was recruited from the Loco-foco counties of Henry and Tremble, and when they started for Mexico more than three fourths of them were Democrats.

Three officers of the 4th regiment, heretofore well known as strong Democrats, always voting the Loco-foco ticket, have openly avowed their determination to vote for Gen. Taylor. Louisville Courier.

The volunteers are all down on Gen. Butler like "a thousand of brick." They say he has been fighting against them for the last two or three months, and they intend to return the compliment by fighting against him for the next two or three months. Gen. B. has precious few friends in the 4th Kentucky regiment, which arrived here yesterday.—[Ib.

**Nominations Accepted.**

Gov. Morehead having at length received the letter of acceptance from General Taylor, publishes it, together with that of Mr. Fillmore received some time previous. They are as follows:

BATON ROUGE, July 13th, 1848.  
Hon. J. M. Morehead, Greensboro', Guilford County, N. C.

Sir: I had the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States. Looking to the composition of the Convention and its numerous patriotic constituents, I feel duly grateful for the honor bestowed upon me for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept that nomination, but with the sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfil the duties of an office which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history; but should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me so as to meet the expectations of my fellow citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity of our common country.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR.

**Mr. Fillmore's Reply.**

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. by which I am notified that at the late Whig Convention held at Philadelphia Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR was nominated for President and myself for Vice President, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of this being presented by the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of the Union for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart, emotions which, while they cannot fail to be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country; that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and advance its prosperity; and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that in Gen. Taylor (whose name is presented for the first office) I shall always find a firm and consistent Whig; a safe guide, and an honest man, I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends may assign to me.

Trusting, as I well may, my ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the aid of my fellow Whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered; and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am willing, for such a cause and for such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall in their wisdom, judge best for the interests of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow-citizen,  
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

**The New State Administration.**

We perceive that the Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, acting Governor of the State, has been duly sworn in, and has entered upon the discharge of his official duties. Mr. Johnston is a man of very superior abilities. He has great natural shrewdness—strong common sense—very acute perceptions—a discriminating judgment, and decided firmness of character. In the Senate no one wielded a larger or more deserved influence. Familiar with every topic he undertook to discuss, he was always listened to with marked attention, and his speeches, brief, terse, pointed, yet comprehensive, never failed to make a deep impression. In the new position to which he has been called, Mr. Johnston will give general satisfaction. Wise and liberal in his policy—thoroughly conversant with the interests committed to his care—affable in deportment and easily accessible to all—his administration will be both beneficial and popular.

Mr. Johnston has selected as his Secretary of State, TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester County. We regard this choice as eminently fortunate. No citizen of eastern Pennsylvania enjoys in a higher degree, the esteem of the public, or has more justly earned the respect and confidence of those who know him most intimately. Of wide attainments—ample experience—enlarged knowledge—extended intercourse with public men and public affairs, he will bring to the aid of his chief a mind richly stored with useful information—a pen at once ready and eloquent, and a reputation of unsullied integrity. With such men as these at his head, we may safely congratulate our glorious, but long-suffering Commonwealth, on the prospect of a new and brighter day in its political history.

Returned Volunteers.—The New York Herald says that a vote was taken a few days ago among the returned volunteers at Fort Hamilton, and that every one of the privates voted for Gen. Taylor, but a majority of the officers voted for Gen. Cass. This will be found the case generally; the office holders are for Cass, and the people for Taylor.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**Arrival of the United States.**

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

This fine American steamship, Capt. Hackstaff, reached her wharf in N. Y. on Tuesday morning soon after 10 o'clock, having left Havre at 7 P. M. on the 12th ult.—making a passage of about 13 1-2 days without touching at Southampton. Her Paris and Havre dates are to the 12th and London to the 11th ult.

Mr. Caussian, ambassador from the Republic of France to the United States and family, with Mr. Jules Marie as Secretary, and accompanied by Miss Rush, are among the 112 passengers—an unusual number—for this steamer.

The London Times announces that the Queen's projected visit to Ireland has been suspended "for a more favorable opportunity." Her Majesty will not visit Ireland this year. Her Majesty's marine excursions will be confined to the Channel and neighboring Islands. The 25th ult. is the day named for embarkation for the trip.

Chartist Trials.—Joseph Fussell has been tried and found guilty. Vernon the lecturer, Williams the baker, and Sharp, a painter, were subsequently tried and all found guilty, but Williams only was pronounced guilty of the whole of the charges. The other two, like Fussell, were acquitted of the charges of creating a riot. The sentence has not yet been given upon the prisoners, who are in Newgate. Mr. Ernest Jones, the most conspicuous of the Chartists, was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of attending seditious meetings.

More Arrests in Ireland.—Mr. Chas. Gavin Duffy, editor of the "Nation," and Messrs. O'Doherty and R. Williams, proprietors of the Tribune had each been arrested under the Felony Act, with their papers, documents, &c. Bail was offered but refused. This trial is set down for the 8th of August.

Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the Irish Felon, for whose apprehension a warrant had been issued, voluntarily surrendered to the police authorities. He was brought before Mr. Tyn-dall, the sitting magistrate at College street, in custody, and committed to stand his trial at the next Commission at Oyer and Terminer.

The Austrian Government was preparing for a more vigorous campaign in Lombardy.

**THREE DAYS LATER.**

**Important News.**

By the arrival of the Europa at Boston we have dates from Liverpool to the 15th.

FRANCE.—Another plot for an insurrection had been discovered in Paris by the government, and suppressed. Large numbers of arms were discovered and seized, and the most rigorous measures were adopted by the government. It is considered certain now that order can be preserved. Every precaution is adopted to prevent or crush any attempt at insurrection. There are rumors of differences among the members of the Administration.

IRELAND.—A crisis is evidently approaching. The government by way of prevention is arresting the leading spirits on charges of Treason. Mr. Duffy of "Nation," Martin of "Felon," O'Dougherty and Williams and Hoban of the "Tribune"—newspapers—are among those arrested and committed to prison.

Mr. Doherty was arrested in Cashel, on Monday, and Mr. Meagher in Waterford, on Tuesday, on charges of sedition, and will be tried at the present assizes in Tipperary and Limerick.

Mr. Meagher's apprehension caused the utmost excitement in Waterford. The chapel bells were rung; thousands of confederates assembled, and it required all the authority and influence of the gilded and chivalrous captive, aided by the Catholic clergyman, to prevent the people from falling upon the military and police.

As it was, they stoned the authorities and cut off one body of troops from the other. They erected a formidable barricade which impeded the progress of the escort, and for miles hunted and harassed the procession, but happily no lives were lost.

During the week, Messrs. Darcy, McGee and Honeywood, were also arrested for sedition; but the bills were thrown out by the Wicklow Grand Jury.

**The "Democratic North" breaking loose from Cass and going for Van Buren—Pennsylvania is safe for Old Zack.**

The following article from the Luzerne county Democrat, of July 19, the Cass and Butler organ of that county, lets light upon the disorganized candidate of the Cass Party of Northern Pennsylvania, that heretofore always reliable stronghold of the Loco-focos in this State:

DISORGANIZATION.—The Bedford Reporter and Northern Democrat of Montrose had better douse the Cass and Butler flag and strike to the enemy at once. We have no sympathy with party men who tuck under the mad schemes of northern abolitionists. Slavery in the abstract we oppose and will oppose to the last, but we cannot join in the wicked tirade against our southern brethren in the confederacy headed by Martin Van Buren. He is in bad business and the Bradford Reporter and Northern Democrat are in worse business in giving him countenance. If, gentleman, you are for Van Buren, haul down your flag—and come out openly. Show your colors and don't deceive the honest democracy of the land by carrying at your mast head Cass and Butler—when you are throwing open your columns weekly to the abuse of them.

A young child was picked up on Chestnut street this morning. Nobody could be found to father it.—Philadelphia Keystone. Send for Maj. Burns, who fathered Gen. Pillow's Leonides letter.