



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 17, 1848.

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. M'KENNAN, 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. Hiner, | 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 |

We have received the July No. of the "Illustrated Monthly Courier"—a Magazine newspaper—edited by Andrew M'Makin and Henry B. Hirst. It is a work worthy of patronage. The present number is embellished with numerous engravings—some of which exhibit a great deal of artistic talent. The literary department contains a variety of able and entertaining articles.

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Free Soil Convention.

The Free Soil Convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th inst., and was attended by some 4 or 5000 persons. All the Free States were fully represented, also Delegates were in attendance from the slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Missouri. The Convention organized temporarily by the appointment of Nathaniel Sawyer, of Ohio, Chairman. Two Secretaries were appointed—one from Illinois, the other from Connecticut. A platform of principles was read to the Convention in the form of three resolutions: one declares it to be duty of the General Government to abolish slavery wherever it has the constitutional power; another declares that slavery in the States is solely under the control of State authority; and another declares that slavery in Territories should be prevented by combined action. All these were carried by acclamation.

A Committee was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, who reported the Hon CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, as President, with 16 Vice Presidents, and a number of Secretaries.

Messrs. Giddings, Butler, and others addressed the Convention during the session.

The committee on nominations unanimously reported in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, the Convention confirmed the nomination on the first ballot by a vote of 244 in its favor, against 181 for John P. Hale; 41 scattering.

Martin Van Buren was then declared to be the nominee of the Convention for the office of President, and Charles Francis Adams was subsequently nominated by acclamation for the Vice Presidency.

The August Elections.

Illinois.—In this State the Whig gain has been considerable so far as heard from. Two Senators and four Representatives have been gained, and the probability is that we have swept this Locofoco strong hold.

North Carolina.—Ried the Locofoco candidate for Governor has gained considerably, and it is thought will be elected. The complexion of the Legislature is still in doubt.

Missouri.—Returns from the State are arriving slowly. Nothing can be determined, as yet, as to the general result. As far as heard from, the Whigs have gained five, and the Locofocos, two members of the Legislature.

Kentucky.—This State, of course, is Whig all over. Citizens' majority for Governor is from 5 to 10,000—the vote being small. Legislature largely Whig.

Indiana.—The returns from Indiana indicate that this State will be gloriously redeemed. The Whig gains have been large.

Gen. Taylor and the Chicken-Thieves.

The recent attack on Gen. Taylor on behalf of certain soldiers in Col. Curtis's Ohio Regiment having been already noticed in our columns by a Washington correspondent, we may as well see it out. The charge is that Gen. Taylor defamed and swore at the said Ohio Regiment as a set of (excuse the hard words) "thieves and cowards, who only went out to rob and plunder"—the provocation being (as the soldiers have it) that one of them "took a chicken from a deserted ranch."—The Louisville Journal responds on behalf of Gen. Taylor as follows:

GEN. TAYLOR'S SLANDERERS.—The Louisville Democrat had an article from an Ohio paper, charging that Gen. Taylor in the town of Marin, at Mexico, denounced the advanced guard of Col. Curtis's Ohio regiment as "God damned thieves and cowards." The certificates of some of the fellows themselves are given as proofs of the truth of the charge. [The Union copies this whole affair.]—It is perfectly certain that Gen Taylor's language upon the occasion in question is infamously misrepresented, for all who know him can testify that the words ascribed to him are not in keeping with his character.

That Gen. Taylor was not pleased, and could not have been pleased with the conduct of a portion of Col. Curtis's regiment is readily admitted. On Friday last we had a full conversation with an accomplished officer, who accompanied Col. C.'s regiment between the 8th and 16th of March, 1847, and from him we gather some extraordinary and revolting facts. Our informant has no thought of casting imputations upon the whole regiment, but, from his statement there is no doubt that the acts of a part of it were most atrocious, such as would have disgraced even a horde of savages.

The march of the regiment, from the lawless character of some of those composing it, was everywhere marked by deeds of wanton violence and cruelty. Along the whole extent of the march ranches were burned, cattle were shot, hogs and poultry were killed, and even pet pigs were slaughtered at the very feet of the women and children that owned them. The shooting of cattle was oftentimes done in utter wantonness, the marauders either suffering them to lie just as they fell, or merely cutting out their tongues and leaving their carcasses to rot, thus showing that it was not the want of food that incited them to outrage. Upon their arrival at Caraceta, from which the Mexicans fled at their approach, our informant, after an exploration in company with two or three other officers, reported that a large number of trunks and bandboxes, containing female apparel, were concealed in the chapparal, about a mile and a half off.—The instant the announcement was made, a gang of fellows from Curtis's regiment darted off for the chapparal as if running for life. Shortly afterwards they were seen returning, some of them with caps and bonnets on their heads, and others wearing gowns and other articles of woman's dress, and when our informant next passed the chapparal, he found that a general bonfire had been made of the silks, muslins, ribbons, slippers, and all the little articles of the female toilet that the chivalric male conquerors had not worn off upon their own persons. These outrages were all reported to Gen. Taylor before his arrival at Marin, and can be substantiated by Col. Fontleroy of the 2d dragoons, Col. Randolph of the Virginia Volunteers, Col. Belknap, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, Patterson of the Mississippi regiment, and many others, if necessary.

At Marin itself, where the severe language of Gen. Taylor is said to have been used, the conduct of the advanced guard of Col. Curtis's regiment was marked by similar atrocities. The night before the arrival of the Ohio regiment there, Gen. Taylor had slept in the town, had seen the alcalde, had been the guest of some of the principal citizens, had broken bread with them, and had promised them protection. But the advanced guard of Curtis's regiment entered the town, and instantly the work of pillage, robbery and devastation was begun. At least four houses were set on fire by them.—Gen. Taylor arrived upon the spot, and, remembering what had been reported to him as to the outrages perpetrated during the whole march, exasperated by what was then passing before his very eyes, and deeply pained and mortified at not having been able to keep the pledge given to the men and women who had hospitably entertained him, he undoubtedly rebuked the guilty miscreants in strong language. It is very possible that, in the heat of his burning indignation at such deeds of atrocity and shame, he did not measure his words with the utmost nicety; but he is a just man, and never, even in his anger, did he utter a wholesale condemnation of the guilty and the innocent.

It is not surprising that the thieves and house-burners, who were thus rebuked by Gen. Taylor and arrested by him in the midst of their career of atrocity, feel a deep resentment against that stern and virtuous old chieftain, but it is strange indeed, that, with a consciousness of their crimes, they have the impudence, the audacity, to revive the recollection of their deeds by publishing lying certificates of the language which Gen Taylor is alleged to have addressed to them. Almost any language on the part of Gen. Taylor would have been pardonable under the circumstances, but we again say that he never used the words imputed to him. All the moral portion of the people of Ohio will with their whole hearts thank Gen. Taylor for rebuking, and, as far as possible, arresting the depredations of a set of villains, who were a disgrace to the fame of their noble State. And as for you, gallant Kentuckians, will you not rally as one man around the glorious old hero, whose elec-

tion a few infamous scoundrels are attempting to defeat, because he would not countenance the commission of crimes calculated to degrade the name of Americans to a level with that of Vandals?

In this connexion it is worth while to add that the Ohio Statesman has lately published a statement of one "Joseph Bennet, of the 2d Ohio Volunteers," aiming to convict Gen. Taylor of unjust severity toward the chicken-thieves; whereupon the Ohio State Journal effectually retorts upon the Statesman and its volunteer witness, by publishing a Bill of Indictment found by the Grand Jury of Franklin County, against this same Joseph Bennet, for stealing "ONE SWINE of the value of ten dollars" (!) The Journal says in concluding its article—Express.

"We give the Statesman joy of his charge preferred by the Cochocton chicken-thief against Gen. Taylor, and of his testimony adduced to support it, by the Franklin hog-thief."

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. Wise in Hot Water.

Mr. Henry A. Wise went into Congress a baring Jacksonian, having run out his predecessor, Coke, on the charge that the latter did not "go the whole hog." Mr. Wise had not been long in the House before he refused to dance to the Palace music at all—cutting up all manner of jokes and coming out one of the most obstreperous Whigs in the whole Union. (We can't help suspecting that his own estimate of his merits and capacities differed somewhat from that of the elders of the Loco-Foco Synagogue at Washington.) Any how, he became one of the hottest Anti-Jackson men alive. No missile was too hot or too heavy to be hurled by him at the heads of the leaders of the party he had deserted. Gen. Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, came in for a share of his blessings; and in 1836 he made the following statement on oath before a Committee of the House:

"I believe that Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands, while Secretary of War; that he made exorbitant allowances to favorites; paid one for services never performed; another, after he had full knowledge that the favorite had forged his official signature; permitted commissions under him to be ante-dated; and had ordered a Treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer who had gambled it away, after it had been protested by a deposit bank, and was countermanded by the Secretary of the Treasury; and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty."

In process of time the Whigs got into power, and Mr. Wise, still one of the most vehement among them, wasn't chosen Speaker of the House: So he kicked over the traces again, turned Tyler man, was rewarded with the Embassy to Brazil, and there got into hot water—or rather into a different kettle of it from the several in which he had hitherto disported. He came home a Loco-Foco and, as there wasn't room for him in Congress, he was nominated a Cass Elector of President! In this capacity his old oath against Gen. Cass rises up to comfort him, and he consumes two and a half columns of *The Union* in showing why his affidavit of 1836 should neither weigh against Gen. Cass nor embarrass himself. We really think he takes too much trouble. He might have said in fewer words that he swore in 1836 what the exigencies of the case seemed to require, and now, under exalted circumstances, he takes an opposite view of the matter. He says he is "not only willing but anxious" to vote for Gen. Cass. Especially since he finds associated with him that "pirk of Chivalry and pink of Poetry, Wm. O. Butler." Mr. Wise announces that his adhesion to Gen. Cass is based on these among other considerations:

"Politically, I was well assured that General Cass is in favor of free trade; That he is opposed of a protective tariff; [Then Gen. Cass has changed essentially since he wrote home from France remonstrating against the ruinous policy of our letting in French fabrics at such low rates of duty.]

"That he is opposed to breaking up the great land system of 1787, and to squandering the proceeds of the sale of our rich inheritance of national real estate for mere local and party purposes of electioneering;

"That he is opposed to a public debt, and to creating any necessity for it;"

[Isn't this really too impudent, considering the larger Debt he would have rolled up if he had been allowed his way about 54° 40'!]

"That he had sustained the vetoes of President Polk, in opposition to the renewal of a grand and unconstitutional system of Internal Improvements, partial in its application, and wasteful of the public money."

[Why, thou most unWise! dost not know that Cass voted for every one of these Internal Improvement bills that Polk vetoed, and John Wentworth says they two went together to the President to persuade him not to veto them!]

"That he is pledged to exercise the constitutional power of the Veto against the odious measure called the Wilmot Proviso, and against all measures of that class, and that he has voted against that Proviso in his place in the Senate of the United States."

Good for you, Wise! O that we could make your allies up this way stand up to that rascal!—But don't you remember that he was in favor of the Proviso at first, and sadly berated John Davis for depriving him of a chance to vote for it in '46! When he voted against it last year, he declared himself favorable to the principle, but said it was not time yet to apply it. This year he says "a

change has been going on in my mind" on the subject. How can you trust such a whiffler!

"Lastly. The party which nominated him is pledged to these principles, and guarantees his support of them if elected; and this is proved, not by party professions merely, but is realized already by the acting, being of Mr. Polk's Administration, which I have approved out and out; the question being now, whether this present Administration shall be continued by the same party with Mr. Cass at its head, or be changed and destroyed by an entirely opposite party with opposite principles and measures."

That's fair and square. Those who want four years more of Polkism will find Lewis Cass exactly their man.

The Presidency--Various Views and Opinions.

J. Q. ADAMS FOR TAYLOR—HON. C. HUDSON.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1848.

SIR: in answer to the inquiry contained in your favor of the 21st inst., I have the honor to say that hearing from many of our friends that Hon. John Quincy Adams was in favor of General Taylor for the presidency, I took occasion to introduce the subject of the candidacy in a conversation with him, by asking him whom the Whigs would run. His answer was, General Taylor. I expressed some dissatisfaction at such a nomination, and he replied—that he preferred him to any other Southern man; that he believed him to be the only man who could break down this corrupt administration, and close this miserable war; and would do more to curb the spirit of conquest, and check the spread of Slavery than any other man the Whigs could elect. In another conversation with him on this subject, he expressed the same general views, and said that General Taylor as a soldier was bound to obey the orders of the President, and could not as an honorable man resign his commission in time of war, when his country wanted his services.—These conversations were held with Adams some time in January, as near as I can now recollect. Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

CHARLES HUDSON.

JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq.

LETTER FROM HON. R. C. SCHENCK.

The Courier and Enquirer of Thursday has the following:

HON. ROBERT C. SCHENCK of Ohio, a thorough and sterling Whig, who has much influence in his own State, having been questioned as to his opinions concerning the nominations, and determination respecting them publishes in the National Intelligencer an able letter, in which he reviews the whole ground upon which the party stands, and declares himself in the following explicit manner:

You ask me what course I intend to pursue in relation to the nominations made by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia? I mean to support them. I will vote for the candidates, and do what I fairly can to promote their election. This I believe to be my duty as a Whig and my duty as a citizen, anxious to contribute whatever of help I can to sustain and advance, under all circumstances, the best interests of my country, and those principles and measures upon the successful support of which, I believe, depend the perpetuity and prosperity of our free Government.

I will make no remark upon the very excellent nomination of Vice-President. There is not perhaps one Whig in Ohio that takes exception to Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. SCHENCK was not, previous to the assembling of the Convention, an advocate of the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR, and to use his own language, "did all he fairly and honorably could to prevent his nomination." Yet he says now:

I frankly admit since his nomination, and since I have set myself coolly and calmly to consider, under the best lights afforded to us, his character and position, my estimation of him has greatly increased. I believe that he is a strong-minded, single-hearted, true man, as honest as he is brave; and that, under him, we should have a safe, pure, and sound Whig Administration of the Government. He is a soldier, but regards "war," he says, "at all times, and under all circumstances, as a national calamity;" and he distinctly protests his opposition to the policy which would subjugate other nations; and dismember other countries by conquest.

But what, above all, pleases and satisfies me, is the fair and manly declaration he has made of his determination, if elected, to leave to the Representatives of the people to provide for the wants and carry out the wishes of the majority, uncontrolled by Executive dictation, or arrested by the capricious application of the veto. I have, in my short experience here, seen so much of the exercise of this overshadowing power of the Executive, that I have come to regard it as the worst and most dangerous feature of the times; and I hail, therefore, with peculiar and proportional delight, the promise and prospect of free legislation once more.

Nicholas P. Trist, late U. S. commissioner to Mexico transmitted to the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., charges against the President of the United States for protracting the War with Mexico. "I am told" says the correspondent of *The Tribune*, "the documentary evidence, he adduces, in confirmation of his preferred charge against the Executive, is of a very important character.

The House referred the matter to the committee on Foreign relations.

The celebrated Kit Carson has arrived in Washington, a bearer of dispatches from the Pacific.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

General Cass—His Military Exploits.

A desperate but futile effort is being made by the Locofoco papers, to accord to General Cass high military genius and distinguished services, exhibited in the late war with England. We are unblushingly told that he (Cass.) "was the master spirit of the army,"—that we would not have invaded Canada," but for him, and that "he was the first man to land in arms, in the enemy's country." It is further asserted by his friends that he fought a severe battle, and achieved a brilliant victory over the English and Indians at River Aux Canards, in Upper Canada. The locofoco papers allege, that he briskly attacked the enemy, though the latter were superior in numbers, and drove them from the field. "Here was split the first blood during the war. Col. Cass took possession of the advanced position, and advised Gen. Hull to march immediately to Maiden," but, [to Cass's great disappointment,] Hull "ordered him to return," and he obeyed; from which retrograde movement dated all the misfortunes of that most disastrous campaign."

But the account is so decidedly rich, that we will add the entire statement, as we find it in the locofoco papers:

"One of the most brilliant acts of the American army during the war of 1812 with the British and Indians, was the repulsion of their united forces at Canard's Bridge, by the gallant Gen. Cass. After standing a heavy fire from our old English enemy, he in triumph drove them from their ramparts, and scattered their forces. Again the British rallied and charged on Gen. Cass, but were routed with a signal effect. A third time they returned and attacked the American army, and a third time did the gallant army under Gen. Cass repulse them with great havoc. Not content with standing three heavy cannonades against their superior armed force, he drove them in triumph nine miles, at every step giving the British scoundrels a 'fire in the rear.' Such is the military reputation of the 'brave old volunteer.'

Such is the fabulous account given by the friends of Cass, of the sanguinary battle, fought and won by Cass, over the enemy at Aux Canards. Remember, that Cass, after repelling three charges from the enemy, gallantly drove the foe nine miles.

In order to prove conclusively, that no battle whatever, was fought by Cass at Aux Canard's Bridge, we shall quote the testimony of Cass, given on the trial of General Hull.

The whole statement of the pretended battle, is a base and infamous fabrication—"wholly cut out of the solid." History and truth are falsified by the Locofoco papers, in order to "puff" the military merits of the distinguished General Cass.

On the trial of Hull, for the surrender of our army at Detroit, Col. Cass was examined as a witness, on the part of the United States, and gave, under oath, the following statement respecting the sanguinary conflict, and brilliant victory, obtained over the enemy at Canard's Bridge. Hear him:

"Gen. Cass, in continuing his evidence, stated that he had examined, (but not minutely,) the fort [at Malden] before Gen. Hull crossed [the Detroit River], and was of opinion that the works were not defensible, which opinion he declared to Gen. Hull in conversation with that officer;—also, that he knew Gen. Hull to have been at Maiden oftener than once. Witness declared that on the morning on which the army crossed the Detroit, it was his wish, and, he believes, the wish of most of the officers, to proceed directly and take a position near the River Aux Canards; and that the reasons assigned for halting at Detroit were to give an opportunity for the Canadian militia to desert, and to have some heavy cannon. He further stated that a day or two after crossing the river, Col. McArthur was sent with a considerable portion of his regiment, about 60 miles up the River French, [now Thames,] to secure a quantity of flour and public property; that during his absence, Gen. Cass requested permission from Gen. Hull to reconnoitre the ground between Sandwich and Maiden;—that he was granted about 280 men under Col. Miller, and proceeded for that purpose;—that the detachment took possession of the bridge Aux Canards, and that the British picket guard FLED ON THEIR APPROACH; that witness and Col. Miller considered this bridge as presenting the only point of approach to Maiden, and in consequence sent two messages to Gen. Hull, (the latter one a joint note,) stating that it was the opinion of the officers that the bridge ought to be maintained;—that, in answer to the verbal message, a peremptory order was sent to return;—to the written one, a note was returned, that on account of the distance from the camp and the necessity of procuring cannon, as well as on account of the uneasiness concerning Col. McArthur, in his opinion, the bridge ought not to be kept; and finally referring to them the DISCRETION OF KEEPING IT;—that after a part of the 4th regiment [regulars] joined them from the camp, a consultation of officers was held, when it was determined to ABANDON the bridge, under an impression, by an almost unanimous opinion, that Gen. Hull should have taken the responsibility, and NOT THEY. The detachment RETURNED TO CAMP, as did also Col. McArthur."—[See Hulls Trial, by Forbes, pp 18-20.

The testimony given by Cass, utterly refutes the mendacious statements, published by the Locofoco papers, in reference to the conflict at the bridge. Instead of encountering a large force of English and Indians, as impudently and falsely asserted by a portion of the Locofoco papers, the enemy consisted of a "British picket guard," amounting to ten or twelve men, who fled at the approach of our 280 soldiers, commanded by Cass and Miller. "No blood was shed—nobody killed—nobody hurt." Cass