



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 24, 1849.

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. CABR, 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. Clarkson, | 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. 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 Elections.

The Whig candidate for Governor in North Carolina is elected by a majority of about 500. This is certain. The Whigs have a majority, also, in the Legislature of two on joint ballot, which secures the U. S. Senator to be elected. In Missouri, as usual, the Locofocos have elected their candidates by large majorities. The Congressional delegation of Illinois remains the same as last year. In Indiana, the Locos will have a small majority in the Legislature. The popular vote shows a whig gain, and the *Indiana State Journal* says there is no doubt the State will go for Taylor in November. In Iowa the whigs have a majority in the Senate and the locofocos in the House—while the latter have returned the members of Congress.

CHARLES W. PITMAN, Esq., of Pottsville, has been nominated by the Whigs of the 14th Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Dauphin, as the candidate of the friends of Gen. Taylor, for Congress.

Ner Middleswarth.

The following extract, taken from the *Lewisburg Chronicle* of the 11th inst.—an independent paper, published at Lewisburg, Pa.—is worthy of the attention of every voter in the State.

"Last Saturday we accepted an invitation to attend a meeting, opening the political campaign, held by the Taylor men of Kelly township in this county, when we first had the pleasure of hearing a speech from Mr. MIDDLESWARTH, a nominee for Canal Commissioner, who entertained an audience of 500 with remarks which in matter and form were worthy of attention. He evinced a clear-headed, discriminating, practical mind, which concentrates all its energies upon any given point, and the conclusion when arrived at is strong as adamant. His acquaintance with all matters of public concern which have fallen under his observation, is unexcelled. Born without even the common advantages of our age and country, he has coped manfully with poverty, with ignorance, and with the hindrance of a language not adapted to public life, until he has become independent, highly intelligent, and as a presiding officer at any civil organization perhaps unequalled in dignity and just appreciation and execution of his duties. Aside from political bias, we doubt whether any man in the State would be a more competent or acceptable member of the Canal Board. His intimate knowledge of all State affairs, and his keen eyed vigilance and admitted integrity, render him eminently fit for that important trust. We may perhaps mention in this connection, that the late Gov. Shunk expressed his regret that Mr. M.'s Senatorial career terminated last winter, as, in the event of his disability he (Gov. Shunk) knew of no man of the Whig party who he would rather see Governor *pro tem.* than Ner Middleswarth, in whom he had great confidence as an honest and competent man. A compliment from such a source is valuable to any one. Mr. M. must be 60 years of age, (having been a Captain in the war of 1812, but he seems as hale and hearty as many men at 40, and looks little older than when we first saw him ten years ago.

The Governor has issued writs to the Sheriffs of the several counties of Pennsylvania, ordering an election for Governor on the second Tuesday in October next.

Great Mass Meeting.

The State Central Committee have called a Mass Convention of the friends of Gen. Taylor, at Harrisburg, on Thursday next, the 31st inst. Some of the ablest speakers and statesmen of the country will be present. The Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor will also assemble on that day.

Appointment by the Attorney General.

HENRY D. MAXWELL, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Northampton county, in the place of Washington M'Cartney, Esq.

There was a spirited Mass Meeting of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening of last week. Charles Gibbons presided and spoke ably; so did Hon. James Pollock, Hon. John Strohm, Robert T. Gonrad and Joseph R. Chandler.

Pennsylvania.

The Delegates from Pennsylvania to the Buffalo Convention held a meeting at Buffalo on the 10th and resolved to call a Free Soil State Convention, to assemble at Reading, Berks Co. on the 13th inst. and nominate an Electoral Ticket in favor of Van Buren, Adams and the Buffalo Platform. Joseph Neide of Montgomery was Chairman and Dr. E. D. Gazzam of Pittsburg was Secretary of the meeting.

The eccentric and warm-hearted editor of the "Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig" was so grieved at the defeat of Mr. Clay in the Philadelphia Convention that he refused to run up the names of Taylor and Fillmore. Time, however, has mollified the old gentleman's resentments, and he now urges all good Whigs to vote the ticket. We quote below the conclusion of two long articles on the Presidency, published in his paper of August 2, and both signed with his own name, as follows:

"All good Whigs who intend to vote in this election ought to vote for Taylor and Fillmore. If the ticket is elected, as it certainly will be, the influential Whigs of the Union may influence the measures of Taylor; and, if so, we shall have a sound administration. If Providence should call Taylor away, we shall have a sound Whig President and an able statesman in the person of Millard Fillmore. Should Cass and Butler be elected, we can hope for nothing good for four years to come. Then let all good Whigs vote for Taylor at a venture, and, when four years shall have rolled round let them again put on the harness and wheel into line in support of their principles.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Editor of the Jonesboro' Whig.

"You can say to your friends that Tennessee will go for Taylor and Fillmore by a majority of five or ten thousand votes; that this district, heretofore Democratic, will give them a majority; and last, though not least, that this county, always Democratic will go for Taylor and Fillmore."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
W. G. BROWNLOW.

"Hauling down the Flag."

The "Telegraph," published in Louisville, Mississippi, contains the following announcement:

"We have hauled down the names of Cass and Butler, and placed in their stead those of the People's choice, TAYLOR and FILLMORE. Of Gen. TAYLOR it is almost superfluous to speak. His image is enshrined in the hearts of the people."

• • • He is emphatically the man for the people, and there will be such a rush of the masses in November next, from hill and dale, hamlet, village, and city, to elevate him to the Presidency, as has never before been seen. • • • The fabric reared by Democracy is tottering to its base. Its fall is inevitable—the party know and feel it. The political bull has been issued from the Presidential Vatican, and the office-holders and office-seekers are enthusiastically obeying its mandates; and their very existence depends upon their success; but, alas! they are destined to an overwhelming defeat."

The Louisville Journal is responsible for the following hit at the different "Lives" of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

"One of the Boston transcendentalists says that 'too much life is death.' If that's the case, we apprehend that Cass's seven lives will be the death of him."

Loco Bolting in Ohio.

The Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and one of the best stump speakers in the Buckeye State, has bolted the Cass ticket, and taken the stump in opposition. He was for several years a member of Congress from Ohio, and knows Cass too well to vote for him.

Another Omen.

Our worthy townsman Mr. Peter Archdeacon, in order to please both parties, last Thursday prepared two balloons—one called Taylor, the other Cass—to be sent up from Forest Garden. The balloons were both cut loose and the Taylor one darted up steadily and swiftly; but the Cass one, "owing to the noise and confusion" in the audience, or to some other cause, was "no go." It turned naturally to the South, and, after making a few gyrations through the air, was "used up" as effectually as "The Hero of Hull's surrender" will be in November. Where's Amos Kendall! *Paterson Intelligencer.*

Probably there are no two words which more distinctly point out cause and consequence than these—gin and bitters.

Adjournment of Congress.

The New York Tribune, in speaking of the adjournment of Congress, which took place on Monday the 14th inst., says:—

THIS DAY will be a joyful witness of the close of the First Session of the XXXth Congress, after a duration of considerably over eight months. During that protracted term it has seen the end of the Mexican War and passed the essential Appropriation Bills, with a great many unessential Extra Allowances appended to them. Three months extra pay to the Army; \$350 extra compensation each to the regiment of overpaid servants of the two Houses; \$12,000 for reporting Debates of the Senate to the dissatisfaction of that august body and \$2,500 for leave not to do so any more; increase of pay to various Judges and other functionaries, but never a cent of reduction on any pretext whatever; \$600 worth of books each to the new members and a lot to the old (this book item has got to be 'regular;') and all manner of payments, allowances and gratuities to everybody except the People who must pay for all—such is the substance of the doings of this Congress.

The work which should have been done yet was left undone demands a far more voluminous recital. Nothing has been done toward admitting and confirming the right of every landless man to his rightful portion of the unoccupied Public Lands. The gross blunders and pernicious inequalities in details of the Tariff of 1846 (to say nothing of its radical defects of principle) remain uncorrected. The excessive Pay and outrageous Mileage of the Members of Congress remain unretrenched. The unjust and anti-republican Franking Privilege has not been abolished. No bill (we fear) providing for the prosecution of our River and Harbor Improvements has been passed, or, if passed, it has doubtless been pocketed by the President. In short, very rarely has a long or short Session done less for the People or more for the stipendiaries of the Government than this.

The payments of Mexico for her cessations and Mexican claimants for spoiliations has been secured, but the equally righteous claims for French spoiliations forty years ago remain unpaid and unthought of.

But if no great amount of positive good has been effected, much serious evil has been resisted and prevented. The Army has been cut down to something like the old Peace Establishment, though it remains much larger than it should be, especially in officers. The desperate efforts to procure a legalization of Human Slavery in so much of the New Territories as lie South of lat. 36° 30' have been defeated. We hope some sort of a Postage Reduction bill has been passed, though nothing effectual can be done in that respect until the Franking Privilege shall be given up. Wisconsin has been welcomed into the Union. The protection of Oregon has been looked to, though her prayer for a government has been drowned by the fierce clamor of the Slavery Extensionists for the concession of their demand. We shall be glad to hear that arrangements have been made to extinguish on fair terms the British possessory rights in Oregon and especially to the free navigation of the Columbia, but we presume this has been overlaid in the general scramble at the close of a session.

—We speak unflatteringly of this Congress, for we think many of its Members have paid too little attention to their own proper business, and too much to that of their constituents—namely, the choice of a President. Yet we know that many of the Members have labored zealously, steadily, faithfully in the strict line of duty deserving praises which they have neither obtained nor sought. The People, we trust, fully understand that it is not by the habitual speech-makers that the business of Congress is transacted—on the contrary, these are obstacles, impediments and dead-weights on the progress of legislation. It is quite another class who patiently labor in committees, in the examination of official documents, the maturing of bills, &c. &c. and who often enjoy the greatest influence in the capitol while their names hardly appear in the daily proceedings. Several such are present to our mind at this moment, yet we will name but one who has labored with pre-eminent assiduity and efficiency through the present Session, and who has doubtless saved the country many thousands by his vigilant scrutiny of appropriations demanded, while never forgetting the claims of an enlightened liberality. We allude of course to SAMUEL F. VINTON of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He has declined a re-election and will retire from public life at the close of this Congress, but his protracted and useful public career will not soon be forgotten.

Signs in Mississippi.

The Vicksburg Whig states that the Mississippi Telegraph, published in Winston county, and hitherto a Cass paper, has hauled down its old colors and raised the banner of TAYLOR and FILLMORE. The Vicksburg Whig says that this is the third change in the Mississippi press which it has recorded since the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR, all of them favorable to the old hero, whose generous bearing to her sons, when placed under his command in a foreign country, will never be forgotten or neglected by that proud and chivalrous State.

The Red River Republican, heretofore the leading Locofoco organ in the parish of Rapides, and in the northwestern part of Louisiana, has struck the flag of Cass and BUTLER, and has come out for "TAYLOR and FILLMORE." This change, it is stated, will have a powerful effect upon public sentiment in the Red River parishes.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The English General Macdonald Killed.

Slaughter of 6,000 English Troops.

The New York Tribune of Monday last gives the following Intelligence of a great battle fought in the mountain of Slievenamon, in Tipperary.—The insurgent troops were upwards of 5,000 strong and commanded by Smith O'Brien. The correspondent of the Tribune, gives the following account of the great victory which the Irish People have gained.

Gen. Macdonald, the commander of the British forces, is killed, and six thousand troops are killed and wounded. The road for three miles is covered with the dead. We have also the inspiring intelligence that Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The people of Dublin have gone in Thousands to assist in the county. Mr. John B. Dillon was wounded in both legs.—Mr. Meagher was also wounded in both arms. It is generally expected that Dublin will rise and attack the Jails on Sunday night, (Aug 6.)

We are informed that the 3d Buffs (a regiment of Infantry) turned and fought for the people. The 31st Regiment, at Athlone, have been sent to disarm them.

The mountain of Slievenamon is almost inaccessible. There is but one approach to it. It is said to be well supplied with provisions. It was a glorious place for our noble Smith O'Brien to select. It is said he has six thousand men around him, with a considerable supply of arms, ammunition and cannon. In '98 the rebels could not be taken from Slievenamon until they chose to come out themselves.

A lady who came to town yesterday and who had passed the scene of battle, said that for three miles the stench arising from the dead men and horses was almost suffocating.

The Great Fire in Albany.

Most of the business portion of the City in ruins—Hundreds of Buildings and Millions of Property destroyed.

We copy the following particulars of this disastrous fire, from the Albany Argus, of Friday last.

Our city is literally desolate. A fire broke out at about noon yesterday, in a stable in the rear of the Albion Hotel, corner of Broadway and Herkimer st., between Broadway and the river. The wind was a gale from the South, the heat of the weather and the fire intense, and every thing dry and combustible. In an inconceivably short time, the fire spread over a wide surface, prostrating everything before it. The efforts of the firemen, aided by the Troy, West Troy, Greenbush, Arsenal, and Schenectady companies, were directed as well as they could be under such appalling circumstances, but they were powerless against such an amazing force of flame, of raging wind, and the fierce heat of the wide-spreading and all-consuming element.

The fire was not arrested until five in the afternoon; and only then by a providential change of wind, which threw the current of flame back upon its vast track of devastation, followed by a heavy and drenching rain. This alone preserved to the city all the business and commercial portion of it that has escaped.

Full four hundred buildings are consumed, and property probably not less than two or three millions, although no estimate of value is yet attainable. We hear of two forwarding lines, that estimate property under their charge to the amount of \$90,000, all consumed. Another line suffers to an amount from \$60,000 to \$80,000. The loss of flour afloat and in store is not less than 10,000 barrels.

The area of the fire embraces many acres, perhaps fifty or sixty, of the most compact and valuable part of the city. It includes at least twenty squares. Amidst the ruins, which everywhere meet the eye, it is difficult to trace the outlines of the former state of things; but those familiar with the city will perceive the extent of this most calamitous visitation, by a few generalities.

Broadway, from the intersection of Herkimer, to the south corner of Hudson street, on the west side, and to Van Schaack's Variety Store on the east side, nearly half a mile, is, with all its structures and stores, including the Eagle Tavern, the Townsend House, and the United States Hotel, level with the earth.

From Broadway to the river, including the ranges of lofty stores on Quay street, throughout nearly the entire space above mentioned, all is a heap of ruins.

All the cross streets entering Broadway, Herkimer, Bleeker, Lydius, Hamilton, Division and Hudson, west as far as Union and Darius streets, are swept away. Amazing efforts preserved Gould's great carriage and coach establishment; every thing on the surrounding streets being demolished.

North, the flying cinders, with which the air was filled, caught the Columbia street Market, and of that large structure nothing remains.—The adjacent buildings were saved by the prompt efforts of the two Schenectady fire companies. But the scene of the most striking and absolute desolation is the Pier. Scarcely a vestige of it remains. Throughout its entire length, from Hamilton street to the cut opposite Boston depot, it is utterly consumed, including the wharves, ware-houses, nearly all the shipping in the Basin and outside the Pier, tow boats, huge floating warehouse arks, with all their valuable and vast contents of goods and products, the three bridges at Columbia, State and Hamilton streets, lumber yards, flour stores, in short every thing that teemed with life and value in that great mart yesterday morning.

The scene in State streets beggars all description. Thousands, flying from the conflagration, pressed every conceivable vehicle into their service, depositing goods, furniture, fami-

lies, children, every thing animate and inanimate. Every point in that wide street—at the Exchange, at the City Bank, at the corners of all the intersecting streets, in front of St. Peter's Church, all along the Parks, and finally, at the State Hall and City Hall—were crowded with sales, boxes, furniture, goods of every description, &c. No point was deemed too remote from the devouring element. The stores everywhere were closed, or were only opened to the flying citizens and their effects.

Two buildings were blown up, in the hope of arresting the progress of the fire. One belonging to Mr. J. I. Boyd in Broadway, and the other to Mr. John Knowler, corner of Hudson and Liberty streets; with little effect.

All the insurance companies suffer largely if not ruinously.

Among the shipping destroyed, was the schooner Couit, of Boston, arrived yesterday morning, and the schooner Eliza Maulda, also of Boston, seriously damaged. Some twenty vessels, below the Basin, were hastily drawn out in the river and preserved. The Isaac Newton and Rip Van Winkle steamers were also rescued, with much difficulty.

The roofs every where throughout the city were thronged with occupants, anxiously guarding their property from the falling cinders.

It is to be feared that several lives were lost—certainly several persons were severely injured or burned; but we have no positive information.

Colonel Wynkoop.

"Another Richmond in the field!"

We perceive by the *Locofoco papers*, that Col. Wynkoop has mounted the stump, in behalf of that party. In a speech recently delivered in Bucks county, and which is reported *verbatim* in a Philadelphia journal, he states that when he left home for Mexico he was a Whig. "I went out a Whig," says he, "with a musket on my shoulder and a knapsack on my back."

It is a pity to destroy the "pretty things" the Colonel is manufacturing for his employers; nevertheless the truth must be known. We reiterate, therefore, what we have before stated, viz. that when Colonel W. left this Borough for the seat of war, he was a political Native American; that for some time previously he had published and edited the *Anthracite Gazette* of this Borough—a Native American paper then, and a Locofoco concern now; that he was the Native American candidate for Congress in 1846, and canvassed the whole district thoroughly. In this County, where he resided, he received 95 votes, while the average number of votes polled by the other candidates of that party was 136—thus evincing the extraordinary "popularity" of the individual where he is known! During this campaign, when the most important considerations were involved, he denounced and abused the Whigs in the most furious terms, and it is positively asserted that he received "aid" from certain Locofocos interested, to defeat the Whigs.

That he was a Native American while in Mexico is substantiated by his own candid acknowledgement to Captain Binder of Philadelphia. At a supper recently given in Philadelphia, in honor of Capt. Binder, that gentleman arose, and said, as reported in the *Ledger*:

"In regard to Col. Wynkoop he entertained for him very different feelings now, than he did upon the departure of the troops for Mexico. He looked upon him at that time as an intolerant Native, but his sentiments were changed, when, at the Castle of Perote, Col. W. remarked to him, that he could no longer be a political Native, when he saw the devoted patriotism and heroic daring of the German soldier."

When Capt. Binder had concluded, Col. Wynkoop arose, and in the course of his remarks said:

"That he endorsed the statement of Capt. B. as to his remark at Perote, which was the result of a well founded conviction of its truth. He acknowledged that he had been a Native, but had seen his error, and would endeavor to atone for the unconscious injustice that he had done a portion of his fellow citizens. In conclusion he addressed the members of Company E. extending to each and every man a cordial invitation to visit him at his home, where they would find the door ever open to receive them, a bed provided for their comfort, and a plate awaiting them at his board."

Now, it is not worth while to be wasting paper and ink upon this matter; for here at home, where Col. W. is known, no one cares a straw what his political professions may be—they have heretofore rested upon one common basis and object, no matter whether entertained under the Whig, the Native American or the Locofoco organization. That basis was office, and he has little to loose so that the vision of his day-dreams may be realized.

We have nothing to urge against Col. W. as a military man. We regret the necessity which compels us thus to refer to his political movements. But large as are his claims to military renown, they will lose their lustre when borne thus disreputably into the political arena.—*Miners' Journal.*

Gen. Coombs addressed an overflowing meeting in the Lower Market House, in Cincinnati on Saturday night, with marked effect. The Gazette says:

"Gen. Coombs, since the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, has addressed the people in eleven States—and he assured us that the Ball was rolling on with resistless force wherever he had been. He had been in the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, and every where the cause of 'Old Zack' is sure of winning."

Mr. Wilson, an honest Democrat from Indiana, took the stand in favor of Taylor, when Gen. C. retired.