



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, September 21, 1845.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington,
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Joseph G. Glarkson, | 13 Henry Johnson, |
| 2 John P. Wetherill, | 14 William Colder, Sr. |
| 3 James M. Davis, | 15 William M'Ilvaine, |
| 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 Schmutcker, | 21 Andrew W. Loomis, |
| 10 Charles Snyder, | 22 Richard Irwin, |
| 11 William G. Hurley, | 23 Thomas H. Sill, |
| 12 Francis Tyler, | 24 Saml. A. Purviance |

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NEB MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS
EARL WHEELER,
OF WAYNE.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the articles in to-day's Jeffersonian, they are all excellent, and will amply repay an attentive perusal. The letter on the first page, from John Cooper, Esq.—taken from the *Miners' Journal*—will commend itself to the sober consideration of the community.

Congressman.

The Whig Conferees of this Congressional District, met at the house of James Ely, at Ross Common, in Monroe county, yesterday, and unanimously nominated EARL WHEELER, Esq., of Honesdale, Wayne county, as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Wheeler is a gentleman of mature age and experience, and stands confessedly at the head of the legal profession in that county. He is a man of irreproachable character, possesses a strong discriminating mind, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

We expect him in Stroudsburg during the course of the next week.

Exhibition.

There will be an exhibition of the Students of the Stroudsburg Academy, in DECLAMATION, DIALOGUE, &c., on Saturday, the 30th of September, inst., to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. All persons favorable to the cause of education, and especially the parents of the pupils are cordially invited to attend. The BRASS BAND from Tannersville will be in attendance to increase the attraction and enliven the spirit of the exercises. To defray the expenses of the exhibition, it is hoped the good people of Stroudsburg and vicinity will be willing to contribute.

Admission fee, will therefore, be 12 1-2 cents. Children 6 1-4 cents. An apology might be made for not having the exhibition free, but it is deemed unnecessary.

The Whig State Convention of New York has nominated the Hon. HAMILTON FISH, now the Lieutenant Governor of that State, as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Vermont.

The result of the elections in Vermont, for Governor, Members of Congress, &c. turns out glorious for the Whigs. The Locofoco vote for the state has gone down to a "mere anatomy."

Good News from Maine.

Returns from 159 election districts in Maine, show a plurality against Dana, the Cass and Butler candidate for Governor, of 4,483 votes! Locofoco loss since last year about 4,000! It looks very much as if "Old Zack" would carry Maine!

The New York & Erie Railroad Company is now laying down the iron upon various sections between Port Jervis and Binghamton. Several miles of road is now ready for the iron, and the 1st of January, 1849, will see the track to Binghamton ready for operation. The best friend of the road, or of the interests of the community, could not wish for more energy and business talent than is shown by the managers of this Road.

It is estimated that the harvest of the United States this season is sufficient to feed half the people on the globe, abundantly.

A freight depot is now being constructed at Albany, N. Y., which will require 1,300,000 brick to complete it, and will cost one hundred thousand dollars. It will be completed in November, and will be the largest building in America.

Editors Nominated.

The Wilkesbarr Advocate has the following notice of the nomination of his editorial neighbors for office:

R. M. Frick, Esq., of the Miltonian, has been nominated for State Senator—a good selection.

James W. Chapman, Esq., of the Montrose Register, has been nominated for Register and Recorder. Another capital selection.

If we had a right to visit the ballot boxes of those counties, we could vote for both with great pleasure.

Questions for working Men.

Will you buy a British coat or an American coat? Will you clothe yourselves with the proceeds of British labor or of American labor?—What is to become of your own made cloths, cassimeres, muslins, prints? Are they not made to supply your own market as well as to be sent abroad! England keeps her market to herself, and is deceiving you out of yours. This is Locofoco doctrine, avowed at the Harriaburg Locofoco Convention. If it is advocated by our working-men, it will but make little odds to them where cloths or cottons for their clothing is made, whether in England or Belgium, for they will have no money to buy them.

"Too Rich."

Last fall, when General Irvin was the Whig candidate for Governor, the Locofoco papers from one end of the State to the other, rang the charges on Gen. Irving's great wealth. They said he was "too rich" to receive the votes of poor men, and called upon this class to come out and oppose him. Now, however their views of rich men, appear to have undergone a great change. They are supporting a candidate for President, who is worth about HALF A MILLION of dollars, and who is notoriously one of the most high strung ARISTOCRATS in the country. Not satisfied with this, they have nominated for Governor a retired CITY MERCHANT, who possesses more than TREBLE the wealth of General Irvin, and who, previous to his election to the office of Canal Commissioner, was living in luxurious ease at his PRINCELY COUNTRY SEAT, in the county of Montgomery. "Consistency," thou art indeed "a jewel!" Lewis Cass and Morris Longstreth, the candidates of the pure Democracy! O, Moses!

[Huntingdon Journal.]

It is laughable to hear the locofocos who have heretofore been northern doughfaces, talk about the great question of keeping slavery within its present limits. They appear to be in such a state of exaltation, because they now profess what we have always acted out, that they really believe they are 'more holy' than their neighbors—and ask us to desert all our other good principles and follow them, merely because they have, at this late day, adopted one of ours. The present impudence of these fellows, is equal to their former ignorance.

Patterson Intelligencer.

The Foreign Coal Trade.

Beauties of Free Trade!

A gentleman from the East, states that upwards of two hundred vessels, laden with Foreign Coal, have arrived at Boston and vicinity within a short time! The extensive Iron establishment near Boston, the machinery of which was manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, in this borough, now uses English Coal. If any person should doubt this statement, we refer him to Mr. Geo. W. Snyder, of this Borough, who recently visited the above works, and which, we may add, were erected to use the Pennsylvania Anthracite, but the proprietors state that they can procure the Foreign article cheaper, under their present Tariff law, even at the present low rates of our staple, which is purchased this year on cheaper terms in Boston than it ever was before! The other mills in operation, also use Foreign Coals.

Our impression is clear that, notwithstanding the unparalleled depression of our domestic trade, the importations of Foreign Coal for the current year, will exceed the quantity imported in any previous year, since the foundation of our Government!

People of Pennsylvania! what think ye of this? Shall this ruinous system continue!—*Minors' Journal.*

All for Taylor.

The Wayne Guards of Blair county, it appears returned from Mexico, unanimously in favor of Old Rough and Ready. Capt. McKamey stated in a speech the other day that he did not know of a single member of the Company which he had commanded, who would not cast his vote for "Old Rough and Ready." Does this look like "the volunteers going for Cass?"

From the Blair County Whig.

The Voice of Freemen!

Mr. Editor,—We the undersigned, formerly belonged to what is called the Democratic party, feel called upon to state that we voted for Polk and Dallas in 1844, upon the assurance of the papers and leaders of the party, (particularly in Hollidaysburg,) that they were the friends of the Tariff of 1842. We are now fully satisfied that we were wilfully and knowingly deceived, not only from the fact that that very Tariff bill being repealed, but from finding those who published in their papers, proclaimed on the stump, and carried on their banners—"Polk, Dallas, Shunk and the Tariff of 1842"—are now denouncing it, and advocating the British Tariff of 1846. We are free to acknowledge that by deception they induced us once to vote in favor of English interests; that was their fault—if they do so again it will be ours.

TERENCE BRADY,
THOMAS OBRINE,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
PETER BOYLE,
JOSEPH GILL.

Hollidaysburg, Sept. 1st, 1845.

From the Penn'a. Intelligencer.

Relief Notes.

We have rarely seen even in the columns of that paper an editorial more replete with corrupt denunciation and vulgar assertion, than the leading article of the 'Pennsylvanian' of the 19th inst. on the subject of Relief Notes. It asserts that the present Federal candidate for Governor has secured for himself an infamous immortality, by the relief law of 1841. It asserts that 'it was a scheme of financial villainy,' and 'the only one who flourished upon it was the broker.' It asserts that 'it was a base invention,' and that the 'farmer and mechanic' were plundered by the law of near 'nine millions of dollars.' These are grave charges, and should be made only on the clearest proof. An editor, cautious of his character, and unwilling to deceive the public, would accompany these assertions with direct, incontrovertible evidence of the facts stated. He would not rely on assertions merely; particularly so, when his own credibility was doubtful, and carried with it a suspicion, that would prevent him from testifying in a Court of Justice. The author of these assertions is well aware that the General Government is his employer, and pays according to the faithfulness of the calumniator. We speak not of the man, but of the editor and politician.

A plain statement of facts will give to the public the reasons for the passage of the law—what were its uses and benefits, and by what party it has been fostered and sustained.

Prior to the passage of the Relief Law of 1841, the Tariff act of 1833, commonly called the compromise law, passed by Congress to allay the excitement of the South, had done its work. The manufacturers of our country, unable to stand up against the influx of British goods, had stopped their works. The British manufacturers had the market to themselves, and while their goods flooded the country, the gold and silver necessary to the business wants of the community, were exported to Europe. The Banks of this Commonwealth feeling the general pressure, found themselves under the necessity of stopping their discounts, or suspending specie payments. Knowing the ruin that must fall on thousands, were they to call in their notes, they chose the latter alternative, and suspended. WE WERE WITHOUT A CIRCULATING MEDIUM. Who does not remember the state of things existing immediately prior to May, 1841? Who forgets the irresponsible paper with which the country was flooded? Commissioners' notes—Borough notes—individual shin plasters, were the miserable substitute for a currency. By a resolution of the Legislature, approved April 3rd, 1840, the Banks of the State were required to resume specie payments on or before the 15th day of January, 1841, or their charters were to be forfeited. This was requiring of them an impossibility; and by the same act it was provided that if the said Banks should loan to the Commonwealth the sum of three millions of dollars at an interest of five per cent., 'the said Banks shall be authorized to issue their own notes, and make and declare new loans and dividends, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as if the said Banks, during the same period, continued to pay their notes, &c., in gold and silver.' The 15th January, 1841, came and the Banks failed to resume specie payments or to loan to the Commonwealth the sum required. What was to be done? The State was bankrupt, and could not borrow a dollar; the public creditors were knocking at the door of the Treasury, and desiring the payment of their acknowledged dues; the interests due to widows and orphans was unpaid, and these helpless people implored the State in vain to save them from destitution.—The Banks were without the means to take the loan even on the terms offered, and the people were suffering all the evils of the worst kind of depreciated currency. It was to remedy these evils that the Relief Bill of May, 1841, was passed.

Where was the Editor of the 'Pennsylvanian' then? What prevented his voice from being heard against this now odious bill, at the time of its passage? Why does he not now proclaim the 'infamous immortality' of William Hopkins, W. T. Rogers and David R. Porter, who signed the resolution of April, 1840, upon which the act of May, 1841, was founded? It requires a large share of sturdy hardihood for the editor to assume his present position.

A moment's attention to the resolution of April, 1840, may not be thrown away. It required, as before stated, the Banks to resume specie payments before the 15th January, 1841;—it pointed out a convenient and effectual mode by which the charters should be declared forfeited, in case of non-resumption; and it then legalized the suspension of specie payments until the 15th day of January, on condition of a pro rata loan to the Commonwealth of \$3,000,000. It provided that when the loan should be made, 'certificates of stock shall be issued, in such sums as the lenders thereof may require, and be transferable in such manner as the Governor may direct, reimbursable at such time, not exceeding twenty-five years from the date thereof, as may be agreed upon between the Governor and the Banks taking such loan.' Here is the origin of the act of May, 1841, passed by a Democratic House, a Democratic Senate, and approved by a Democratic Governor. The real difference between this Democratic act and the act of May, 1841, is, that the former could not be carried into effect, while the latter was effectual in giving relief to the State and the people.

That it had its uses, and was at the time beneficial to all concerned, may well be remembered by every class of our citizens. The first great effect was to relieve the State from its manifold embarrassments, and to enable it to meet its engagements with the public creditors. It enabled it to appropriate, and it did appropriate, as follows:

To Common School purposes,	\$330,000
Colleges, Academies and Female Seminaries,	45,000
Pensions and Gratuities,	60,000
Repairs of Railroads and Canals,	400,000
Debts due for repairs prior to 1840,	268,003
Prison Asylum and House of Refuge,	7,000
To expenses of Government,	350,000
Lock keepers, collectors, weigh-masters and other persons necessarily employed on the public works,	60,000

These, beside a number of others we have not room to mention, were the payments made by virtue of the bill, and which would not have been made had the bill passed.

Its second use was in driving that flood of irresponsible paper money by which we were inundated, out of circulation, and giving to the people a better, safer and more responsible currency. Such was its undoubted effect. It also gave to the Banks the opportunity and time to relieve themselves from the pressure which was upon them; to draw in their discount lines without injury to the community; and, finally to resume specie payments on a basis secure to themselves and satisfactory to the people. No suspension of specie payments has occurred since the passage of that bill.

Will the Lock-keepers, collectors and others necessarily employed on the public works, respond to the assertion of the 'Pennsylvanian,' that it was a scheme of 'financial villainy,' a measure giving to its author an 'infamous immortality' to enable the State to pay to them the wages of their toil? Was it 'financial villainy' to secure for the use of common schools, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars? Will the old soldiers of the wars of the revolution, and of 1812, and the bereaved widows of those who died in the service of their country, be found aiding the editor of the 'Pennsylvanian,' in his abuse of the man, whose efforts secured to them the small allowance which the State furnishes as pensions and gratuities? Let these answer to the charge.

It would doubtless be considered a sufficient answer to this charge against Governor Johnston, were we to stop here, and leave to the people the duty of deciding on the propriety of the measures. A few observations on the course pursued by the party, of which the 'Pennsylvanian' is the organ, will close our present remarks. This abused law, which is to bring 'infamy' on its author, was passed on the first day of May, 1841. The notes authorized to be issued, were by the terms of the act, to be redeemed by the State at the end of five years.—They might have been redeemed earlier, 'at the pleasure of the Legislature,' but it was peremptorily required that their redemption should take place at the end of five years. The period allowed by the act expired on the first day of May 1846. Did the State at that time; did the Democratic party, having the same holy horror with the editor of the Pennsylvanian, of the original issue, redeem and cancel these notes? In 1846, if we remember rightly, the Democratic party was in the ascendant in the State, had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a Democratic Executive officer. Can any man believe, after reading the editorial of the Pennsylvanian, that the Democratic party suffered their Relief notes to remain uncanceled, thereby 'plundering the farmer and mechanic,' and infringing upon the Constitution? Gentle reader, be not surprised when informed that on the first day of December 1847, not a year ago, there were relief issues in circulation to the amount of NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR DOLLARS! Where is the evidence of indignation in the editor, at the Legislature and the Executive, for continuing in circulation a currency so detrimental to the public interests? "The process of this plundering system," says the editor, "was curious, but simple." "The heavy manufacturer bought up the depreciated paper, to pay his hands at the end of each week, at the value on the face of each note, and his poor workmen in buying the necessities of life, were shaved the full amount of the discount upon every dollar." This is his homily.

A Democratic legislature has suffered this system to continue for two whole years, without even an attempt to cancel the issue, and relieve the people. Do they not thereby make the act complained of their own? At any time during the period of the five years mentioned in the law, the legislature had the authority to redeem these notes:—why, we would ask, if they were so oppressive to the poor, to the farmer and mechanic, were they not cancelled? PUBLICUS.

The Locos are chuckling over the movements of a few fanatical Whigs in New York, who nominated Mr. Clay for President. They will derive but little consolation from this, as the effect of it will be rather beneficial than injurious to Gen. Taylor. Even the Tribune itself, the head and front of the opposition to Old Zack, doubts the policy of the movement, and advises against it! Despite of all the Whig fanatics of New York, and the vindictive Locofocos of the whole Union, Gen. Taylor will walk in triumph over the course, to the White house in Washington.

In our visit to the southern section of this county, the past few weeks, we were well pleased with the symptoms of Taylorism, in that section. The best feeling prevails throughout, so far as we could see and hear. We did not see nor hear of the first Whig who will not vote for Old Zack; and we could say farther if we wished.—*Monmouth Inquirer.*

Quite an extensive fire occurred in Brooklyn, on Saturday night a week, about 11 o'clock, and destroyed about two hundred houses, and about one million of dollars worth of property. So says report. Three churches were burned. The fire spread more rapidly on account of the dry whather.

The copper ore from Cliff Mine, Lake Superior, is being smelted at Pittsburg, Pa. It yields from eighty to ninety per cent. pure copper, in addition to a small quantity of silver.

The Rockville (Md.) Journal says that a merchant of that town sold last year \$1500 worth of Sumac. The Journal advises the farmers of the county to gather it.

Twelve Reasons for Supporting Gen. Taylor.

Governor Johnston attended the great Whig meeting at Lancaster, on the 5th ult., and delivered an able address, in the course of which he laid down the following reasons for voting for Zachary Taylor for President:—

1. He will be bound by the Constitution—and by the Constitution, as it is expounded and explained by the Judiciary of the U. States.
2. He will be bound to take for his guide, in his administration of the National Government, the rules and doctrines established and held by our first Presidents.
3. He will enter his office without pledges—that he may be free to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives.
4. He will not attempt to influence the action of Congress by foreshadowing his own peculiar notions on mooted questions of doubtful policy, further than required by the Constitution—nor will he permit his cabinet to do so.
5. He will not embarrass the action of the people's representatives or defeat their will by the exercise of the Veto Power other than in cases of extreme hasty legislation, or clear violation of the Constitution.
6. He will carry out the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives on the subject of the Tariff—and if the Whigs succeed in giving to the country the principles of the Tariff act of 1842, by the repeal of the Tariff act of 1846, he will sanction their legislation.
7. He will not Veto nor prevent the passage of laws passed by Congress in reference to Slavery, or the improvement of rivers and harbors, or any other matter that constitutionally belongs to them to settle.
8. He will prevent and overthrow all the schemes and plans for the conquest of other countries, or for annexing the lands of other nations to these States.
9. He will prevent, war because having truly toiled through its desolating walks, and witnessed its sad havoc of the fireside and heart-stone of his fellow man, he feels that it is an evil constantly to be avoided, unless necessity requires its existence.
10. He will administer the government faithfully and fearlessly according to the Constitution. During his long life of arduous and trying service, he never failed to perform all his duties well and faithfully.
11. He will proscribe no man for a conscientious difference of opinion; being a lover of liberty of thought himself, he can afford to tolerate it in others.
12. He will, through his great popularity, be enabled to govern our country without the aid of "organs" or irresponsible cabals; but being the President of the people, to them alone responsible for his actions, without a cringing subserviency to platforms, erected to misguide instead of informing the public mind.

Correspondence of the North American and U. S. Gazette. MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA, July 2d, 1848.

Messrs Editors:—The mineral wealth of California is being daily developed. Mines of silver, quicksilver, copper, zinc and lead have been found in our mountains. From one quicksilver mine alone they extract daily three hundred pounds of mercury—and this with the most rude machinery. With a good apparatus they might easily extract a thousand pounds a day, and from that to five thousand. Coal has also been found, but the bed not of sufficient depth to work to advantage.

But a recent gold discovery has thrown all others into the shade. The sands which border Feather River and the American Fork abound in particles of gold—resembling in shape snow-flakes. These are separated from the sand by stirring them in water in a basin or bowl. A person will collect by this simple process from one to two ounces of gold a day—some have gone as high as six and eight ounces. I have just been conversing with a man who, in six days, gathered five hundred dollars worth. He has one piece which weighs an ounce. There are probably now not less than five thousand persons, whites and Indians, gathering this gold. San Francisco, Sonoma, Santa Cruz and San Jose, are liberally deserted by their inhabitants; all have gone to the gold regions. The farmers have thrown aside their ploughs, the lawyers their briefs, the doctors their pills, the priests their prayer books, and all are now digging gold. The diamond-broached gentleman and the cloaked Indian work side by side, lovingly, as if they had been rocked in the same cradle. Tin pans, to wash the sparkling sand in have sold as high as eight dollars a-piece,—shovels for ten—and wooden bowls for five! A trough scooped from a hollow tree, ten feet long, and with a willow sieve attached, sell for a hundred and twenty-five dollars. Boards are five hundred dollars for a thousand feet.

A very large company left Monterey to-day for the gold scene—some on horses, some in wagons, some in carts, some on foot, and some on crutches. The tract of land where the gold is found covers a hundred miles, in one direction and fifty in another. It is said that ten thousand men in ten years could not exhaust it. As soon as the news reaches Oregon we shall have a large emigration from that quarter. Nobody thinks of fighting here any longer—the natives have gone for gold, the sailors have run from the ships, and the soldiers from their camps, for the same purpose. The last vessel that left the coast was obliged to ship an entire new crew, and pay each fifty dollars a month. No one can be hired to dig gold short of sixteen or twenty dollars a day—he prefers working on his own hook—he may make less than that, but he has a chance of making much more.