

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 19, 1948.

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. |
| 1 Joseph G. Glarkson, | 13 Henry Johnson, |
| | 14 William Colder, Sr |
| | 15 William M'llvaine |
| | 16 Charles W. Fisher |
| 5 Daniel O. Hitner, | 17 Andrew G. Curtin, |
| 6 Joshua Dungan, | 18 Thos. R. Davidson |
| 7 John D. Steele, | 19 Joseph Markle, |
| | 20 Daniel Agnew, |
| 9 Joseph Schmucker, | 21 Andrew W Loomis |
| A SECTION OF A SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY OF T | 22 Richard Irwin, |
| 11 William G. Hurley, | CONTROL OF THE CONTRO |
| 12 Francis Tyler. | 24 Saml. A. Purviance |

Pennsylvania Election.

There is still some doubt as to who has been elected Governor of this State, William F. John- Delegation elected to the 31st Congress. Th ston or Morris Longstreth. The latest returns are not quite as good, for the Whig candidate, in the average as the earlier. We have elected a majority of the members to the Senate and House of Representatives, which secures a Whig U. States Senator, and have also elected a majority of the Congressmen. Below we give the returns for Governor from all the counties in the State but two-Potter and McKean, If these reports may be relied on, and if the two counties yet to he heard from give the same majorities that they did in 1844, Governor Johnston is undoubtedly elec-It is certain, however, that the contest is much closer than was at first supposed, and it is equally certain that the official majorities have varied so widely from the reported, that it is impossible to rely upon the latter, especially where the aggregates are likely so nearly to approximate.

| with the land | Johnston. | not. | Canal Con Middle'th. | mis'er. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------|
| Allegheny | | 6164 | | 6130 |
| Adams | 2321 | 1806 | 2314 | 1785 |
| Armstrong | and the second second | 17 | | 1,00 |
| Berks | 4207 | 8411 | 4113 | 8390 |
| Beaver | 394 | 100 | 51941 H | 0000 |
| Bucks | 5084 | 5245 | 5063 | 5204 |
| Bedford | . 2613 | 2739 | 2610 | 2736 |
| Blair | 868 | 2100 | 2010 | 2130 |
| Butler | 79 | | | |
| Bradford | 444 | 480 | | |
| Cambria | 国本特别 | 270 | 0000 | 0000 |
| Carbon | 768 | 996 | 746 | 1000 |
| Chester | 5895 | 5140 | 5998 | 5101 |
| Centre, | 9083 | 994 | 9330 | 0101 |
| Comberland: | de transfer | 83 | A STATE OF | |
| Columbia | 1980 | 3157 | 1000 | 3134 |
| Crawford | 1400 | 300 | 1025 | 3134 |
| Clarion | 1 1 | The second second | | |
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| Dauphin | 3249 | 532 2269 | 3203 | 0000 |
| Delaware | . P. J. Co. Good St. Aug. | THE PARTY NAMED OF THE PARTY NAMED IN | | 2287 |
| Eik | 1975 | 1500 | 1974 | 1480 |
| Erie | | 150 | | Donat |
| Favette | 1415 | 200 | 100 | and a |
| | | 537 | - | - |
| Franklin | 3758 | 2988 | 3736 | 3004 |
| Green | semidle. | 984 | 9 Street | M. J. |
| Huntingdon | 383 | Wild ! | Washington and | |
| Indiana | 2319 | 1516 | 2121 | 1299 |
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| Jefferson | mal - 1/1 - 91/1 | 150 | | - |
| Lebanon | 2637 | 1800 | 2623 | 1795 |
| Lancaster | 4213 | KAUTE | 4187 | N. P. |
| Lehigh | 2549 | 3012 | 2521 | 2966 |
| Lycoming | without went | 450 | 0.10103-1 | 0,425 |
| Duzerne | 2987 | 3785 | 2827 | 3683 |
| Monroe | 1769 | 425 | 1635 | 372 |
| | 540 | | America do | Sel. |
| | 1443 | 1591 | 1432 | 1585 |
| Montgomery | | 5218 | 4522 | 5337 |
| McKean | | | | 0000 |
| Northamptan | | 3476 | 2461 | 3476 |
| Northumberland | IN WHENE T | 598 | and see L | Stal 7 |
| Perry | transport con | 730 | True Da | 1200 |
| Philadelphia city | 8963 | 4973 | 8955 | 4974 |
| Philadelphia cou | nty 16998 | 16028 | 16994 | 16003 |
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| Potter | Det 1 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Schuylkill | 4264 | 3538 | 4181 | 3534 |
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| Susquehanna | 0000 | 850 | 0000 | 0000 |
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| Union | 2887 | 1686 | 2941 | 1580 |
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| Wegtmoreland | 8836 | 4955 | 2689 | 4003 |
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| Warren | Shine suid | 260 | - A - A - A | 100 A. |
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| Wyoming | a band is | 600 | CAN LINE | 10 953 |
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Ohio Election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 A despatch received to-day from Buffalo, ly true. concedes the election of Ford, the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, to be certain. The legislature will be Whig, but the Whige lose two Congressmen, and gain one in the Belment District.

THANKSGIVING .- Governor Johnston of Penneylvania, in a proclemation remarkable for eleday of Thank sgiring throughout the State:

test cause of her deald - Shalon Just

10th Congressional District. The vote in this District for Congress stands

| as follows: | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| | Dimmiek. | Wheeler. |
| Carbon | 1006 | 743 |
| Pike | 598 | 101 |
| Monroe | . 1515 | 372 |
| Northampton | 3410 | 2276 |
| Wayne | 1235 | 935 |
| | 7764 | 4427 |

Pike county Election Berurns.

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|-----------|----------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-----|----|-----|
| | Governor | | | ATC I | mine. | 1000 | 19 | HSW | A. | |
| В | Longstreth, | 73 | 46 | 91 | 120 | 27 | 61 | 141 | 53 | 61 |
| | | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| ì | Painter, | 75 | 45 | 91 | 122 | 26 | 53 | 138 | 48 | 59 |
| 83 | Middleswarth Congress | | 140,00 | | - | 1 | | | | |
| ı | Dimmick. | 85 | 37 | 88 | 120 | 28 | 54 | 134 | 52 | 59 |
| | Dimmick, Wheeler, Assembly | Mark | 100 | 100 | | - 18 | | | | |
| , | T W Canton | 42 | 41 | 87 | 84 | 30 | 56 | 130 | 3 | 47 |
| , | Otis Avery. | | | | | | | | | |
| , | J N Hunt, | 77 | 49 | 92 | 49 | 1 | 8 | 38 | 49 | 36: |
| N. Carlot | J R Kern, | 17 | 5 | 22 | 64 | 26 | 54 | 112 | 6 | 30 |
| , | Westbrook ! | 92 | 49 | 110 | 111 | 33 | 69 | 145 | 53 | 66 |
| 4 | Westbrook | 43 | 45 | 84 | 83 | 29 | 58 | 133 | 3 | 478 |
| | CW Dewitt | | | 30 | | | | 10 | | |

The Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress.

We annex a complete list of the Pennsylvania

| names of the Loco Focos a | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Southwark, &c. | L. C. Levin |
| 2 Philadelphia city | J. R. Chandler |
| 3 Northern Liberties | H. D. Moore |
| 4 Philadelphia county, | J. Robbins, Jr. |
| 5 Delaware, Montgomery | J. Freedley |
| 6 Bucks and Lehigh | Thomas Ross |
| 7 Chester | J. C. Dickey |
| 8 Lancaster | Thaddeus Steven |
| 9 Berks | W. Strong |
| 10 Northampton, &c. | M. M. Dimmick |
| 11 Luzerne, &c. | Chester Butler |
| 12 Susquehanna,&c. | David Wilmot |
| 13 Union, de | J. Casey |
| 14 Schuylkill, &c. | C. W. Pitman |
| 15 York and Adams | Henry Nes |
| 16 Perry, &c. | J. McLanahan |
| 17 Centre, &c. | S. Calvin |
| 18 Somerset, &c. | A. J. Ogle |
| 19 Bedford, &c. | Job Mann |
| 20 Beaver, Washington | R. B. Reed |
| 21 Allegheny | M. Hampton |
| 92 Mercer, &c. | J. W. Howe |
| 23 Erie, Potter, dc. | J. Campbell |
| 24 Butler, &c. | G. W. Smith. |
| | |

Strays.

For the satisfaction of our country friends w give below the substance of the different Acts of strays of various kinds.

It is necessary, after taking up a stary, to give notice to the Town Clerk within four days, under penalty of five dollars. If the owner appear, and the parties cannot agree about the charges for keeping the stray, the matter must be referred to a Justice of the Peace. But if the owner do no appear within the ten days from the time of of taking up, and six days from the time of giving notice to the Town Clerk, the same must be advertised in at least one paper in the county.is a paper printed in the county. After the stray is advertised, if the owner do not appear withinsixty days, application must be made to a Justice of the Peace, who will issue a warrant to the Constable to sell said stray.

A neglect to give the notice we have mentioned, will prevent the person who takes up the stray from recovering anything from the same. The thereof without any recompense, fee or reward evidence of the power of the system to do evil. whatever.

We consider the law an important one, and publish the above in order that our country friends may know what to do, and thereby keep them selves out of difficulty.

The Convicts in the State Prisons for

Cass. The National Intelligencer says, "We learn that the Convicts in the Penitentiary are actually employed in preparing and painting democratic Transparencies, for use, for electioneering purposes, not only in this city but in other quarters .-Whether this be a proper employment for these

tendant of that institution not only signs documents no v as Chairman of an Evecutive Committee of a Cass and Butler Club, but absolutely makes a hoge Cass and Butler document room of the U. S. Peniten trary! Cart-loads of documents go there to be direc, ed; but whether the convicts are taken from their or her bard labor, and made gance of language and folicitous expression, ap- to direct these Case and Butler documents, in more them, at all events."

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN. There appeared in the Monroe Democrat of the 5th int., a communication over the signature of " Criticus," to which we make the fol-

lowing reply.

The larger scholars of the Academy wish this man "Criticus" to make himself known and they will return his shilling, provided he paid one, and will also pay him for the compliments which he so bountifully bestowed on us. This may not be the only benefit which he may derive. If we consider him a proper Instructor we will engage his services to instruct us in "Pronunciation," and when we have another Exhibition on the way we will call on him to instruct us in " Gesticulation." As for the oratory being "too much of one kind" can very easily be explained. Old Rough and Ready carries the day with us, and we choose "Old Harry's speeches before any orator of our country. There were at that time in School 7 Whigs one kind."

cus" is. We will take but a small portion of 3 his "Communication." For instance-"There was too great a scarity of dialogues and dramatic pieces, which are always most pleasing to a general audience." According to the construction of the English Language he is first finding fault about there being "too great a scarcity of dialogues and dramatic pieces," and then turns round and says " a scarcity are most pleasing to to a general audience"; thus show-

" And if the Representative of Patrick Henry had less tore a passion of rage to very taiters and "o'erstepped not the modesty of nature, he would have the more resembled the great original; but we must to him nevertheless accord the merit of the most finished and graceful gesticulation." In the first place he " tore a passion of rags to very tatters and o'erstepped the modesty of nature," and in the same sentence he is deserving more than " finished and graceful gesticulation.'

Oh nonsense! "Criticus" you should first get a knowledge of the English language before you undertake to criticise, for such ignorance of the common rules of grammar, shows you nent men in the Locofoco ranks, have come out to be totally unfit for the task you have under- openly for Gen. Taylor. Well, well .- We may STUDENTS.

The New York "Courier and Enquirer" denounces the absurdaties of the Subtreasury, and depicts the mischief it does. The money market and the currency, it says, are put by it under the control of Mr. WALKER, and the power he has under it is too great for any one human being. The "Courier" says:

"The absurdity of the Subtreasury system is daily witnessed in the carting from the banks to the custom-house and back again the identical dollars and dimes which are paid out at the banks to their customers. The loss of time and the labor and expense of this extraordinary and unnecessary movement of specie fall's heav-Assembly relative to the course to be pursued with ily upon our merchants. Frequently a clerk is obliged to stand several hours in order to pay his duties, and must, when his turn is come, wait until the gold and silver is counted out piece by piece, by the Subtreasurer or one of his clerks. If perchance one or more of these pieces should not be American coin, he is sent back to replace them, and must again wait his turn ere ha can conclude his business. So, in the case of the payment of the semi-annual interest on the public debt, are the drafts on the Treasury. We have known old gentlemen who were obliged to wait at the time of the Written advertisements will not answer, when there payment of the six months' interest several hours; and we know of a case where one who was entitled to thirty-five dollars half yearly on his stock, was obliged to stand three hours before he could receive his money.

"Besides the individual injury it inflicts, it is of more serious injury to the money market. At this time the payments to the custom-house for duties are large, but the payments by the Government are slow, and the accumulation of law expressly says, that if notice is not given, the nearly three millions of dollars, most of it taken stray or strays shall be delivered up to the owner from the banks, is a very serious and alarming

> "The money market is contracted in consequence, and the stocks of the United States fall under the pressure."

> The "Courrier" then dwells upon this curious mode of locking up nearly three millions in specie, in Subtreasury vaults, when the use o it is needed for the business of the community.

CONCLUDING PASSAGE OF MR. CHOATE Speech.-"I have often thought, in looking over the three alternatives, what a very different thing the great national ship of State-Almighty God bless and prosper her-will be, that poor woman in. if she should fall into the command of one of convicts, our readers are quite as competent to Cass, she would be a buccaneer, rosming all judge as we are. We find further, in a paper called over the sea for silks and silver, cannonading the "The Battery," printed in that city, the fol- this fort, firing into that flag, and making herlowing statement which we are assured is literal- self the terror of the ocean. Under Martin Van Buren, there would be a general row and " And next we have, in the electioneering field, mutiny fore and aft, firing from the quarterdeck the United States Penitentlary! The Superin- upon the officer, and from the main deck, through the hatches, down into the hold; and, according as one or the other is in command, cruising to watch for runaway slaves, or to prevent slaves from running away, would be their vocation. Give ker to us, with Old Zack as com- serves to snow on the one hand poverty and dis- now support Butler, another slaveholder, for mander, and she will away before every tress, on the other kindness and humanity-and favoring breeze, upon her errand of philanthro- should prove to our Irish people, that our Whig Gen. Taylor that he owns slaves. The beam py, humanity and civilization; every propitions gale shall waft her on her course, and she shall note Thereday, the 23d of November, as a than has yet transpired. Somehody there directs carry a thousand merchant-men under convey. the pride and mistress of the conscious age."

Severe and True.

The Louisville Journal some time since published a little article enumerating nine things which Gen. Taylor never did. The Louisville on General Taylor, renewed at this momen Democrat replied, by alluding to Gen. Taylor's after being more than a year ago fully examine refusing to pay postage, give political pledges, &c. The Journal responds in the following paragraph, the severity of which is attributable to its truth :

We can, without the least trouble, continue the catalogue of things that Gen. Taylor never did .-He never wore the black cockade. He never attached himself, first to the Federalists, then to the Jackson men, then to the whigs, and then to the locofocos. He never at a requisition to surrender himself and his sword to an enemy, broke the un. the march of our army to the Rio Grande, Gen. conscious sword over a stump and quietly surrendered his conscious self, sleek and unbroken. He never sought to procure the disgrace and death of an old revolutionary veteran by making before a court martial an oath directly and expressly contradicted by his own written statements. He nev er fled like a base culprit from the midst of a distinguished circle at the sight of an accomplished and I Loco; this answers for "too much of lady, who for the vindication of her dead father, dispute, but the entire State of Texas. The had addressed to him a written interrogatory he it was that the movement suggested and week Let us see what kind of a critic this " Criti- dared not answer. He never signed a law to whip by General Taylor was assented to at Wash and sell poor white men and poor white women. at the discretion of a justice of the peace, for the exercise of their natural rights. He never established a distillery, and, whilst making quarterly importations of French liquors, required a set of pensioned presses to hold him up as the especial champion of total abstinence. He never drew \$100,000, from the public Treasury for alledged extra services. He never, while holding high ofing gramatical inaccuracy and contradiction in fice under government, got up a company with a to ii, conclusive proof will be found in an atcapital of nearly half a million of dollars, with ticle in the preceding page of this paper, copied himself at its head, for the monopoly of the public lands. He never had two fraudulent lives of himself published, the one for circulation among the advocates of slavery in the South. He never stood with four faces, looking towards the sections of the Union, and addressed each section in language not meant to be heard by others.

Coming out for Taylor.

We understand that the recent Locofoco candidate for Prothonotary, the Clerk of the County bility of the war, brought on by the march Commissioners, the Postmasters at Schuylkill Haven and Orwigsburg, with several other promias well all be on one side as not. But what is to become of the glorious "Democracy"-there won't be a baker's dozen left to write its epitaph. Miners' Journal.

Hon. Flavius J. Littlejohn, formerly State Senator in Michigan, and one of the ablest Democrats in the State, is about to take the stump for Van Buren. A short time ago, a hunker Meeting was called, and Mr. Littlejohn announced as one of the Speakers.

River Eagle, and a lusty call was made for a speech from Mr. Littlejohn. Mr. L. arose, and said he had renounced the Michigan Doughfacecould'nt go him-did'nt wish to disturb the harmony of the meeting, and desired to be excused .-This was a cooler. The little enthusiasm manufactured for the occasion was wrapped in a wet blanket. The plan of the meeting failed. The On the the 20th day of January, one week prefaithful labored with him nearly all night and part cisely after the date of that order, Mr. Buchof the next day, but to no avail.

Snake Bites.

The root of the yellow poplar, or American tulip tree, made into a strong decoction, applied outwardly and taken inwardly, is said to be a sure cure for the most venomous snake bite.

A Colored Legislator.

Rev. Samuel Ward, a colored man, has been nominated for the New York Assembly, by the colored men of Cortland county.

Desperate Fraud.

We learn that an individual has been arrested at Harrisburg, for distributing among laborers employed on the Central Railroad who had not been in the Country the required length of time, forged certificates of naturalization, intended to be used at the polls on Tuesday next. The fraud was detected in due season, and the perpetrator is now lodged in the Harrisburg jail, to await the punishment of his crime.

Ex-Gov. Seward-An Incident by the Way.

the coach that runs between those places. Shorty after starting, we overtook a poor Irishwoman, trudging along with a little girl by her side, a bandbox in her hand, and an infant tied in a shawl upon her back. She looked worn and weary.-The following dialogue ensued:

Gov .- Good woman get in and ride; step in. Woman .- I cannot sir; I have no money. Gov. - Never mind; come, get in.

Woman.-Sir, I have not a cent in the world, cannot pay.

Gov,-Never mind, I will pay for you. The poor woman was helped in, the Governor paid her fare, and by subsequent conversation, we learned that she had just landed, and was in search of her husband, who had come to this country some months before.

Governors, as well as the Whig party, are not their enemy, as represented by a portion of our political opponents, for political effect. - Phile.

A False Charge Disproved.

It is not always an easy matter to prove negative. But a false and absurd imputation and refuted in this paper, we have it in a power, upon the testimony of the Administra tion itself, by whose friends it is now revive utterly to demolish. We find the charge po ferred in the Albany Argus of last Saturday, the following terms :

"No candid man, of either party, who w look at the facts presented on the official , cords of the country, can fail to see that, if then be any fault resting any where on the score TAYLOR comes in for a full share of it. He i was who first advised and urged that movement and it was not sanctioned by the National Ad. ministration until after Mr. Slidell, and the prof. fers of negotiation with which he had been charged, had been spurned with contumely h he Mexican Government, and war had be actually declared on its part, not merely for it purpose of recovering the territory said to be ington-and that not as an act of aggression but as a purely defensive measure-defensing against hostile incursions, not upon territory in dispute between the two nations, but upon the en ttory of one of the States of this Unton

Of the history of the movement of the arm ipon the Rio Grande, proving it to have been peremptorily ordered by the President after Gon TAYLOR had refused to assume the responsibility ity of such a movement when merely advised from the National Intelligencer of June 2 1847. We republish that article not so mus to convince our adversaries, who have no de sire to be convinced, as to fortify those who are disposed to resist the octions imputation which is now attempted to be fixed upon Gen. TAYLO of having advised the Administration to make war upon Mexico.

Now, for the remainder of the statement of the Argus, by which it would shift from the shoulders of the Administration the responsthe Rio Grande. That movement, says the Argus, "was not sanctioned by the National Administration until after Mr Slidell, and the proffers of negotiation with which he had been charged, had been spurned with contumely by the Mexican Government, and war had been actually declared on its part." We are glad that this assertion is so distinct and specific as to make i alike impossible to misunderstand it or to explain it away. The issue, moreover, is one of fact; and all that we have got to do to demolish the charge, is to confront it with a competent witness to its falsity. Stand forth, then Mr. Secretary of State!

The Executive Document No 60 of the last session of Congress contains the correspon-"The meeting assembled," says the Grand dence between Mr. Secretary Buchanan and Mr. SLIDELL, our Minister in Mexico, and, as part of it, the instructions, by order of the President of the United States, forwarded by the Secretary to that Minister. [The order for the march to the Rio Grande, the reader must recollect, was issued on the 13th of January, 1846.] ANAN, transmitting to Mr. SLIDELL his commission, just then ratified by the Senate, instructs him as follows :

> " Should the Mexican Government, by finaly refusing to receive you, consummate the act of folly and bad faith of which they have afforded such strong indications, nothing will then remain for this Government but to take the redress of the wrongs of its citizens into its own hands "In the mean time, the President, IN ANTICI-PATION of the final refused of the Mexican Government to receive you, has ordered the army of Texas to advance and take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande; and has directed that a strong fleet shall be immediately assembled

> in the gulf of Mexico." It is thus proved, beyond the possibility of denial, that the march of the army to the Rio Grande was ordered by the President in anticipation of the refusal of the Mexican Government to receive M. SLIDELL, and without any pretence of its being provoked by hostile demonstrations on the part of Mexico.

It cannot, therefore, be true, but must be admitted to be false, that that movement was not sanctioned by the Administration until after From Norristown to Phoenixville, we rode in Mr. SLIDELL had been spurned by the Mexican Government, and war had been actually declared on its part.

If it were necessary to cumulate evidence on this point, more of it is to be found in the Document referred to. Mr. BUCHANAN, for example, in a letter of the 28th of January, to Mr. SLIDELL, uses the following language, with Governor -Coachman, stop the coach, and let other expressions, showing doubt, at least, of the part of the Executive, at that date, whet'net the Mexican Government would realy refuse to receive him:

"Should the Mexican Government, bowevet. finally refuse to receive you, the cro of for begrance will then have been exhautted. Noth ing can remain but to take the redress of the in iuries to our citizens, and the insults to ou Government, into our own hands."

National Intelligenter. Locofoco Duplicity.

The Locofocos, who voted for Polk, one The above is without varnish and whilst it the largest slaveholders in the Union, and who Vice President, make it a grave objection sticks out too far for them to see the mote the eye of the Whigs. Let them first cless their own vision before they put themselves up se censors of other men.