



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 26, 1848.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

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

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. MCKENNA, of Washington,
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Joseph G. Clarkson, | 13 Henry Johnson, |
| 2 John P. Weherill, | 14 William Colder, |
| 3 James M. Davis, | 15 William McIlvain, |
| 4 Thos. W. Duffield, | 16 Charles W. Fisher, |
| 5 Daniel O. Hutter, | 17 Andrew G. Curtin, |
| 6 Joshua Dungan, | 18 Thos. R. Davidson, |
| 7 John D. Steele, | 19 Joseph Markle, |
| 8 John Landes, | 20 Daniel Agnew, |
| 9 Joseph Schuucker, | 21 Andrew W. Loomis, |
| 10 Charles Snyder, | 22 Richard Irwin, |
| 11 William G. Hudley, | 23 Thomas H. Sill, |
| 12 Francis Tyler, | 24 Saml A. Purviance |

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Pennsylvania Redeemed!!!
Wm. F. Johnston, elected Governor.
Official Majority 351.

It is with feelings of no ordinary emotion that we make the above announcement. Late on Friday evening, the last returns were received at Harrisburg, and upon a careful investigation it was ascertained that Gov. Johnston's official majority is three hundred and fifty-one votes. This information was communicated, with lightning speed to all parts of the Union, where the Magnetic Telegraph is established, and thrilled the hearts of thousands of Whigs, whilst it carried dismay to the ranks of Locofocoism. For upwards of a week our opponents had clung to the vain hope that some news would reach them confirming their wish that Longstreth was elected—Their lying newspapers kept up their spirits by publishing false reports and unfounded rumors of majorities, until they actually believed they had escaped a Waterloo defeat by the skin of their teeth. But the official news came at last and dissipated all their fond dreams. And now their overthrow can no longer be concealed.

The triumph of the Whigs is truly glorious.—They fought the grand battle upon principle; and those principles are now victorious. Their standard bearer, travelled through the State and spoke to thousands of his fellow-citizens, charming them with his eloquence and convincing them by his unanswerable arguments. He portrayed the "Tariff fraud of 1844," in its proper light, and called upon Pennsylvanians to rebuke it. And they have done so. Immortal honor to the Keystone State, for this great result. Her voice has gone forth, and the powers at Washington tremble in their places. They see in this manifestation of the popular will, the signal of their doom—and look for a most mortifying defeat on the 7th of November. Arouse, then, friends of General Taylor, in your might, and resolve that you will do your whole duty at the Presidential Election.

The Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will stand as follows:

	Whigs	Locos
Senate	21	12
House	50	50
	71	62

Whig majority 9 on joint ballot—which secures the election of a Whig United States Senator and a Whig State Treasurer.

The Easton Whig, of yesterday, contains a call for a Taylor and Fillmore mass meeting, to be held at Centreville, Northampton county, on Saturday, the 4th day of November next, at one o'clock, P. M.

The speakers announced for the occasion are, Messrs. Maxwell and Packenthal of Easton, Shipman of New Jersey, and Davis of Monroe.

We have received the last number of "Ned Buntline's Own," a weekly newspaper, published in the city of New York. It is down on the Gamblers the rankest way—it is a good paper and deserves success—Terms \$3 per annum payable in advance—or 6 cents a number. Published by Ned Buntline.

Ohio Election.

A Telegraph dispatch has been received from a responsible source in Columbus, which says that Ford's majority will be from 2 to 500.

The annual report of the Comptroller of New York shows that the expenses of that city, for the current year, are \$2,709,492, equal to about \$2.08 on every one hundred dollars of taxable property, being about 2 1/4 cents on the \$100 over the assessment of last year.

The Chicago Democrat mentions that a vein of coal of excellent quality, free from sulphur, has been struck near Ottawa.

Gen. Taylor's Principles.

The New Brunswick Freonian triumphantly meets the allegation of the opposition that General Taylor has no principles, and, at the same time, disposes of the charge, so freely bandied by Locofoco demagogues, that General Taylor's friends "go it blind," as the phrase is—supporting their candidate solely on the ground of availability, without regard to any system of political doctrines—Is there a man, it observes, with this objection on his lips, who honestly believes his own allegation? Do the men who complain that General Taylor cannot be drawn or driven to a profession of his political faith, consider what they say! General Taylor declares that the Constitution of the United States is the platform upon which he would administer the government. Is the Constitution not a system of political principles? Or is it too obscure a system that we cannot guess how a man would act while honestly conforming to it!

True, it may be said that men interpret the Constitution differently, while equally professing to adhere to it—and, says the objector, General Taylor may interpret it after a fashion of his own, as Jackson did, or according to Locofoco fashion.—But that objection is forestalled by Gen. Taylor, for he says that he should feel bound to understand the Constitution as it has been expounded by the highest authorities and acquiesced in by the people. Still more explicitly he tells us that he embraces that view of the instrument which the early Presidents adopted. He regards it as having been faithfully and correctly understood and practised by Washington, whose views he adopts as his own. And still further he says, that of the statesmen of our own day, he considers Mr. Clay, Mr. Crittenden, &c., holding to the true Washingtonian reading of the Constitution; and more than that, he tells us that he regards the Locofocoism of the present day, a gross and dangerous departure from constitutional principles and the examples of the republican fathers. Add to this his declaration, that the people, through Congress, possess the right, with which the President may not meddle, to pass tariff and internal improvement bills as they may see fit.

Now if this is not defining his position and avowing his political faith, we do not see how General Taylor is to do it. If General Taylor has no political principles, then the Constitution has none—Washington had none—the leading statesmen, as Clay, Crittenden and others, have none. If Taylor has no principles, or holds them obscurely, then, further, the profession by an honest man that he is a Whig, means nothing, for Gen. Taylor says he is a Whig.

The fact is, General Taylor is the only candidate in the field who does make a full avowal of his principles. The platform of Gen. Cass is made up of a set of narrow Locofoco dogmas, propounded by an irresponsible, self-constituted Convention, and adroitly drawn to catch votes; but it omits altogether a multitude of subjects of the greatest importance, concerning which we have no avowal of Cass' opinions. The Buffalo candidate is on a still narrower platform—the single idea of Free Soil, and a stolen one at that. Cass, the protege and candidate of a clique is pleased to put in his mouth, subject to the explanations and additions which may be covertly given in tracts and fraudulent lives. Van Buren, the candidate of a section, sets up his standard, with its one stolen principle, which gives the lie to his whole life. General Taylor, the candidate of the Whigs and of the people, very properly and wisely refers, for the exposition of his principles, to the Constitution under which the people live—to that Constitution of which the Whigs have been the great upholders and defenders.

The great and impressive feature in the inauguration of an American President is the oath of fidelity—not to the Baltimore or Buffalo platforms—but to the Constitution of the United States.—Aware of that, and impressed with the living principles and awful sanctions of that instrument, General Taylor points to it now as his political creed, just as he expects to refer to it hereafter as the chart of his administration. If there are those who maintain that it signifies nothing to profess acceptance of it as a creed, they must also regard the oath to it as void of meaning.

A Trick upon Stage Robbers.

There have lately been numerous robberies of trunks from the stages between Erie and Westfield. A novel plan was hit upon last week by Mr. S. Clark, the agent at the latter place, for capturing the rascals who committed the depredations. The Fredonia Censor says, that on Thursday night last as the stage was about to leave Westfield for North-East, unbeknown to the driver or passengers, he was safely buckled into the hind boot among the trunks, and thus placed in ambush, started off. The stage had proceeded but about a mile, and was ascending a hill, when C. felt somebody at work upon the straps, in the act of unloosing them. This being finally accomplished, and the leather top thrown up by the robbers, Clark sprang out and seized one of them, upon which the stage passengers were alarmed, and came to the rescue. In the meantime the other freebooters took to their heels. The bird caught, whose name is Dwight Onley of Westfield, was then taken to Westfield, and on Saturday was arraigned on two charges: 1st.—Of having stolen trunks from the stage at previous times, and 2d, for the last attempt at robbery. On the latter charge he was committed for trial, and bound over in the sum of \$1,000.

All Widows of Revolutionary soldiers, married previous to 1800, are hereafter to draw pensions.

Gov. Johnston.

This distinguished patriot paid a visit to Philadelphia on Saturday last, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, met with a glorious and enthusiastic reception. The crowd is said to have been immense. "The bright eyes of fair ladies smiled upon him from many a window and their hands threw him handsome bouquets, culled for the occasion."

He was compelled to address the audience several times during the day and evening. He announced his intention of re-commencing his pilgrimage through the State, and of visiting all those counties which he had not gone through during his late tour. Success to his glorious undertaking.

Frauds in Philadelphia.

In the Fourth Congressional District, such gross frauds in the election have been discovered, that Mr. Littell the Whig candidate, is preparing to contest the right of John Robbins, Jr. to a seat in Congress. At some of the polls it appears Mr. Robbins is returned as having a majority greater than the whole number of votes polled.

To raise a just, and divert public attention, as soon as these frauds were exposed, the Locofoco leaders raised a cry that Schuylkill county had been carried for the Whigs by fraud. It is well known what caused the revolution in the coal region. The fraud and deception practiced by the Polkites in 1844, to carry this State, and the Anti-American, labor-oppressing Tariff they established in 1846, did the business; and those who for a time were indifferent, have now felt the evil, and demanded by their votes that it be remedied.—That is the matter in Schuylkill.

Another Stupendous Fraud in Embury!

We have reliable intelligence from New York, that arrangements are in progress there for the perpetration of another stupendous fraud upon the people of Pennsylvania at the coming Presidential election. In a single ward of that city, our friends have ascertained that about one hundred men have been engaged to come into this State to vote at the coming election for Cass and Butler, and we warn our friends throughout the State, therefore, to be on the look out for an extensive importation of voters, and to prepare themselves to defend their rights against these vile agents of Locofocoism.

We give this warning to our friends in time, and hope they will not permit it to pass by unheeded. New York is given up by the friends of Cass, as hopeless, and they will consequently ship as many of their voters to Pennsylvania as they can find lodgments for. Indeed it is well known, that several prominent custom-house officers, of this city, have for several days past been in New York, and it is more than probable that the object of their mission is to co-operate with the Cass leaders there in perfecting such measures as will carry Pennsylvania.

We say, therefore, to our friends, be on your guard, for these imported voters will not only be distributed in the several wards of the city and county of Philadelphia, but throughout all the counties bordering on New York and New Jersey.

Dollar Weekly News.

From the Miners' Journal.

Infamous.

A gentleman informs us that at the Middleport poll, on the afternoon of the election, a body of men with clubs took possession of the window, and a number of Whigs were knocked down and trampled upon by Locofoco bullies,—they were compelled to resort to weapons, and each Whig marched up with a ballot in one hand and a revolver in the other, and deposited his vote. About thirty of the timid Whigs did not vote. The Locofoco Constable took tickets from the hands of the Whigs and tore them up. Some of the ring-leaders have been arrested, and we hope a severe example will be made of them. The Sheriff at the request of the citizens has appointed a posse of officers to guard the polls on the 7th of November.

Other citizens who had changed were threatened by letters with assassination if they dared to go to the polls,—an Irish laborer who voted the Whig ticket in Norwegian township, was waylaid in the evening by some of his countrymen, and beaten most shamefully. Mr. Fogerty and other upright business men, of our borough who decided to go for the measures of the Whig party for a change, had most base and infamous falsehoods industriously circulated throughout the whole region, by the minions of Locofocoism, (some of whom from their position ought to be ashamed of themselves, and whose names ought to be publicly promulgated) calculated to seriously injure them, and effect their business—yet these are the persons who dare accuse the Whigs with trying to intimidate the people from voting. Oh shame! shame!

Camp-meeting—Singular.

A camp-meeting was held in the vicinity of New Lebanon in this State, on the 1st inst. During the meeting 136 members were added to the church, and 90 professed religion. On Tuesday evening a phenomenon occurred which created no little excitement. During an intermission of services, a young lady 22 years of age, who had been deaf and dumb from infancy, was sitting in a tent where some persons were singing, when she was observed to be somewhat excited. In about two minutes after this observation was made, she sprang from her seat shouting "glory!" She has spoken several times since.—Connersville (Ind.) Telegraph.

Our Victory.

The Whigs of other States are elated with the success of the friends of Taylor in Pennsylvania—the good news has spread like wild fire all over the Union, and is hailed as a prestige of the triumph victory in November. The Albany Evening Journal expresses its gratification in the following pleasant strain:

Although we have not yet heard from the last county, it appears safe to claim the Governor.—But as Whigs have enough besides upon which to base the claim of a glorious victory in that State, it may be well enough to "crow" by instalments! We have a majority of the members of Congress. That is worth three cheers. We will have the Legislature—sure. That deserves thirteen guns. We will have a Whig United States Senator!—That will justify a universal shout of exultation. Now, if it shall turn out that we have the Governor, Canal Commissioner and the whole vast patronage of the State, why the "Old Keystone" should be honored by the thunder from a whole park of artillery. Let the poet give his views of this roof of Locofocoism:

"How are the mighty fallen!
And by the People's hand! Low lie the proud,
And smitten by the weapons of the poor—
The blacksmith's hammer and the woodman's axe!
THEIR TALE IS TOLD; and, for that they were rich
And robbed the poor—and, for that they were strong
And scourged the weak—and, for that they made laws,
Which turns the sweat of labor's brow to blood—
FOR THESE THEIR SINS THE NATION CASTS THEM OUT."

Singular Case of Amalgamation.

About three weeks ago, says the N. Y. Tribune, a package containing \$3,700 was stolen from on board one of the boats plying between this City and Norwich, Conn.; and thus far no satisfactory clue has been obtained likely to lead to the recovery of the money. Yesterday a negro, well known to the public as Bob Moore, and one of New-England's fair daughters, a young woman who gave her name as Maria Hutchinson, were arrested at a house in Mulberry-st. on suspicion of having committed the robbery. On questioning the latter respecting her acquaintance with Moore, she stated that she was the daughter of a respectable and influential citizen of Vermont, and that about six weeks ago, in consequence of an altercation with her father, she ran away from home, and in Boston got acquainted with a colored sailor, named Hutchinson, whom she married, and avowed her intention of returning home with him, in order to mortify her parents as much as possible, on account of the course of conduct which they had pursued toward her. After being married to Hutchinson about a fortnight, he shipped on board a vessel at Boston rather precipitately, having previously become acquainted with Moore, and introduced him to his wife. No sooner had Hutchinson well got out of Boston Harbor, than Moore commenced making love to his friend's wife, and finally succeeded in persuading her to come to this city with him. On their arrival here they engaged apartments at a house in Mulberry-street where they have been living as man and wife. The latter appears to have received a liberal education, and converses freely respecting her situation, but refuses to give her maiden name, having, in some measure, changed her mind on the subject of disgracing her parents. At present she and her colored paramour remain in prison for farther examination.

A VERY GOOD HIT.—We like the good hit in politics or even more sacred things.

The best one we have heard lately was at the Taylor meeting on Saturday night. One of the speakers said the position of Mr. Van Buren and his supporters was like that of a negro at a camp meeting down in Tennessee. The preacher was denouncing very pathetically on the awful situation of sinners, and had worked his hearers into a high state of nervous excitement. "Bredren," said he, "here's de broad track, and dere's de narrier track; one leads to hell and de other to damnation!" At this frightful announcement, a big fellow jumped up, and with terror depicted on his countenance, exclaimed, "if dat be de case, dis nigga takes to de wood!"

Now, said the speaker, the Van Buren men have taken to the woods.—Chicago Tribune.

General Shields thus bore testimony to the character of General Taylor, in a Cass and Butler speech, at Cleveland on the 11th inst: "I know General Taylor well, he is a brave, stout-hearted, honest soldier. I would rather my right arm should be palsied than say ought else of him. I like him better than those who support him. I like him, because he has fought well for his country. I love him for what he has done."

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in this world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm fly over land, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty or encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

Farmers' Read This.

The aristocratic notions of Gen. Cass, the hero of Hull's Surrender, have been established by the most unquestionable evidence. When at the court of St. Cloud, he was the most fawning admirer of Louis Philippe, and showed his love of royalty by establishing a Court Dress for all Americans who wished to see the King. On his return he showed his contempt of the republican farmers of our own country in the manner described below; and we would call the attention of Farmers, mechanics and workmen of Pennsylvania to the following fact, established by the evidence of two respectable citizens of Wayne county, Ohio, published in the Wooster Democrat of Sept. 21.

"In the summer of 1844, I entered my name in the stage office at Strongsville, for a passage in the Stage to Wooster.

When the stage arrived, all the seats in the Coach were full, except the front seat of the coach, which was alone occupied by General Lewis Cass. When I attempted to get into the coach I was told by Gen. Cass, that I could not get inside, as all the seats were full except the seat upon which he sat, and that I could not sit upon the same seat with him—that he could do without my company. I was consequently compelled to ride on the outside, with the driver and the servant of Gen. Cass. Gen. Cass occupied the front seat of the coach alone, until we arrived at Wooster. Mr. David Fairfield of this town, was a passenger in the coach at the same time."

SAMUEL HUNTER.

Wooster, Sept. 14, 1848.

I was a passenger in the Coach at the time alluded to by Mr. Hunter, and know the statement made by him in the above, is substantially correct. DAVID FAIRFIELD.

Wooster, Sept. 14, 1848.

The Wooster (Ohio) Democrat says: The above statement may be relied on as strictly true in every particular. Both of the gentlemen who subscribed to it are well known in this community. The truth of any statement made by either of them, cannot and will not be questioned by any person acquainted with the individuals. Mr. HUNTER is a Farmer in the township, and for correct gentlemanly deportment, as well as unobscured integrity of character, will compare favorably with any other person, of whatever profession or calling, in the county of Wayne or elsewhere. Mr. FAIRFIELD is a master builder residing in this town, of equally unimpeachable character.

And what is the spectacle here presented? Gen. Cass, the bloated and purse-proud aristocrat, then just fresh from the Court of France—a Court and King in the laudation in which he had taxed his genius to the utmost, that he might obtain courtly smiles and kingly favors—springing from his presence an American Farmer, and condemning him to the society of the menial whose occupation is to brush his master's boots!—Democratic Farmers we ask you, reflect upon this act, and tell us in all seriousness what estimate should be placed upon the professions of love for the people, when proffered by one who could thus insult one of your noble calling.

Vermont.

The people of Vermont having failed to elect State officers, the Legislature of that State, met in session at Montpelier, met in Joint Ballot on Wednesday, the 18th inst. and proceeded to the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, with the following result:

FOR GOVERNOR:

Carlos Coolidge, (Whig)	122
Paul Dillingham, (Cass)	54
Oscar L. Shafter, (V. B.)	65
Scattering,	2
Carlos Coolidge having received one majority was declared elected Governor of Vermont for the ensuing year.	

The balloting for Lieut. Governor resulted in the election of Robert Pierpoint, as follows: Robert Pierpoint, Whig 124; Luke P. Poland, V. B. 65; John S. Robinson, Cass 58; Robert Pierpoint, having received a clear majority (six) over all others, was declared to be duly elected Lieutenant Governor for the term of one year.

A State Treasurer was then balloted for, as follows: George Howes, Whig 123; E. A. Stansbury, V. B. 63; Jeremiah T. Marston, Cass 58; George Howes received a clear majority five votes, and declared duly elected. Governor Coolidge was to have commended his first Annual Message on Wednesday afternoon.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. the Whigs of Vermont held a large and enthusiastic State Convention at the Capitol. Hon. Charles P. of Washington County presided. A State Central Committee (of which Henry Brady, of Burlington, was chairman) for the ensuing year, also County Committees for the several counties, were chosen.

During the afternoon and evening elaborate and eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Upham and Phelps, and Hon. Messrs. Colamer and Foot. At the adjournment, 11 P. M. three tremendous cheers were given for Zack and the Whig cause.

Watchmakers.

The English papers state that upwards of 1,500 journeymen watch and clock makers, just emigrated from the town of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, to the United States, and a greater number are making preparations to follow them. Want of work at home is the assigned cause.