



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, November 2, 1849.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

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

Shinplasters.

Our opponents are busily employed in trying to make the voters of this County believe that if Gen. Taylor is elected, the country will be flooded with "worthless shinplasters." This is an electioneering trick, without a word of truth to make it pass current. Gen. Taylor is opposed to chartering a U. S. Bank—has so expressed himself in one of his letters; and the men who make the charge against the old General know it to be false.

To the Polls! To the Polls!!

Freemen of Monroe, friends of Zachary Taylor, are you ready for the battle on Tuesday next? Have you done your whole duty in this contest? If you have, still work on during the few days that are left, and leave nothing undone to help in securing a glorious victory for "Old Zach." If his friends throughout the State continue active and bring all the voters to the Polls, Pennsylvania will roll up for him a majority of at least 10,000 votes. This is no idle boast, made to influence voters, but a declaration based upon sober calculation, and made in all truth and sincerity. What a glorious prospect is before us, and what a splendid triumph within our reach. Let the result of the recent gubernatorial election, and the prospect of redeeming our beloved country from misrule inspire us to achieve it. Let no man stay back, but each one see that his own and his neighbors vote is safely deposited in the ballot-box.

Rogues Crying "Stop Thief!"

The central Committee of the Mormon Democracy have issued an address, in which there is nothing more than the usual anility and scurrility that mark all the productions of the chairman, Mr. Hutter, except the charge that the Whigs carried the late election by fraudulent voting in Schuylkill county. This is a mere ruse intended to divert the public mind from the Locofoco frauds in the Pen and Richmond districts, and from the attempted frauds along the Central railroad. The truth of the accusation may be judged by the character of the accuser who is the same man who in 1844 assured the people of Pennsylvania that he had learned from a near neighbor of Col. Polk that he was a tariff man, and particularly inclined to protect the coal and iron interest. The author of the address is a federal office holder, a secretary in the Home Bureau, with a salary of \$1400 a year. He prostituted his reputation for truth in 1844, to secure votes for his party, and he is now equally ready to utter any falsehood in order to save his party and his salary.

Small Tricks of the Enemy.

The Locofoco leaders are endeavoring to inspire their friends with courage for the November election by charging frauds on the Taylor men in Schuylkill county, by pretending that they will contest the Governor's election, and by making figures lie to show that they are not beaten: The fraud that operated in Schuylkill county was the fraud of '44 on the Tariff, and we have assurances from good authority that Schuylkill will give a larger majority for Taylor than she did for Johnston.

Their calculations are pretty affairs. In them they include the vote given to Independent candidates for Congress, and the vote of Mr. Wilnot, who was supported by a number of Free Soil Whigs. The election of their Canal Commissioner was owing to the loss of a number of votes thrown away on Mr. Humphreys, in the West—to the folly of the Whigs in some of the counties in trading votes in order to secure local officers; and to the opposition of the Factory men to Mr. Middlewarth on account of his votes on the question of Factory labor. The Locofoco presses lied so unscrupulously about this question that it is probable the Factory men would have voted against Gov. Johnston, had he not addressed them and exposed the falsehoods of his assailants.

It is well known that in many of the strong Whig counties, and in the city of Philadelphia, a large number of Whig voters did not attend the polls, because they had no hope of success.—These men are now aroused and will be up and doing on the election day. Let every Taylor man do his duty, and the State will go for him by a large majority.

Not less than Twenty-five Dollars

worth of produce is consumed in the production of a single ton of bar iron in this country.—Think of this, farmers, and then decide whether it is beneficial to your interests, to have our iron imported from Europe already manufactured.

TAYLOR ELECTORS.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania.

The following is a correct list of the Electors favorable to the Election of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency and MILLARD FILLMORE to the Vice Presidency of the United States, to be voted for by the friends of Taylor and Fillmore in Pennsylvania, on the 7th of November:

ELECTORS.

John P Sanderson
Thomas M T McKennan
Joseph G Clarkon
John P Wetherill
James M Davis
Thomas W Duffield
Daniel O Huter
Joshua Dungan
John D Steele
John Landes
Joseph Schmucker
Charles Snyder
William G Hurley
Francis Tyler
Henry Johnson
William Colder
William Mellvain
Charles W Fisher
Andrew G Curtin
Thomas R Davidson
Joseph Markle
Daniel Agnew
Andrew W Loomis
Richard Irwin
Thomas H Still
Samuel A Purviance

Frauds! Frauds!—Look out for Frauds!

We are informed that Cass Electoral Tickets are already extensively circulated through the country, headed "Taylor Ticket," for the purpose of deceiving the unwary, and cheating them into voting for Cass. Friends of Taylor, be active and see that no such frauds are allowed to cheat Gen. Taylor out of the vote of Pennsylvania. Remember that every scheme will be practiced by those in power to cheat and deceive, and be prepared to arrest and expose them. Every friend of Taylor should be vigilant from this time until the election in the discharge of his duty to himself, to his country, and to his country's true friend, Old Zach.

What is Best?

The following article from the Albany Evening Journal is so well expressed that we transfer it to our columns in preference to anything we can say upon the subject. We ask for it the consideration of those who may be in doubt as to how they shall throw their vote for the Presidency:

Whigs are called upon to repudiate General Taylor because he is a slaveholder. But those who urge this argument are careful not to say that General Butler is a slaveholder also.—Nor are we told by these cavillers, that the Vice President has a more direct influence over the question of Slavery than the President himself. Yet such is the fact. The former may be called upon to vote for or against the extension of Slavery. The latter cannot be. And, as the Senate is constituted, there is a strong probability that the presiding officer of that body will have the entire responsibility of the decision of that momentous question. There are thirty Senators representing Slave States, and thirty representing Free States. This equal geographical division may lead to a tie vote upon the very principle in the Wilmot Proviso. In the event of such a vote, who can doubt the position which Gen. Butler would assume? He is not merely a Southern man, but a professed disciple of John C. Calhoun—an ultra Southern Locofoco: A vote against Freedom would not be merely in accordance with the sentiment of those with whom he is socially connected, but in strict harmony with his political opinions. It is highly probable, therefore, that the decision which the Senate may reach in regard to the extension of Slavery, will depend upon the vote cast for its presiding officer.

More mischief, therefore, should be apprehended from the election of a slaveholding Vice President than from the election of a slaveholding President, even though their principles were the same. But General Taylor has assumed a position which justifies the fullest confidence, and precludes all apprehensions. In language equally emphatic and impressive, he denies the right of the President to seek to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy. The question of slavery is such a question. And as it is one of those questions whose constitutionality has been settled by the several departments of the government, and acquiesced in by the People, he is solemnly pledged not to veto the Wilmot Proviso, should it receive the sanction of Congress.

The position of the two men, therefore, is entirely different. Gen. Butler will do all he can to kill the principle of Free Labor upon Free Soil: and General Taylor will do all that the Constitution says he may do, to give it vitality. The one will vote against the bill, if his vote is necessary to defeat it in the Senate.—The other will sign it, if his signature is called for, to give it the solemnity and force of law.

Friends of Freedom! Can we hesitate between these two men? One or the other of them will be elected. Will you vote for Cass and Butler, and thereby place a Dough-face in the Executive chair and a Slavery Propagandist in the Senate? Or will you vote for Taylor and Fillmore, and so give us a President who will acquiesce in the Decisions of Congress, and a Vice President whose vote, if called for, will make those decisions right? Next Tuesday you must respond to these interrogatories at the Poll-box. Taylor and Fillmore will labor to extend Freedom. Cass and Butler will use their influence to promote the shame and curse of Slavery.

J. MADISON PORTER'S
OPINION OF

Gen. Zachary Taylor

The annexed letter was written in May last by Judge Porter of Easton, Pa., a well known Democratic Republican, and we only regret that his patriotic wish could not have been gratified; but trust that the election of Rough and Ready will produce the consummation desired. We have italicized certain passages, and with this exception the letter is as it was received from Dr. Chaloner, (one of the Committee) for publication.

Easton, May 6, 1848.

Gentlemen:—Your note of yesterday, inviting me to address the friends of Gen. Taylor in respect of party, at a meeting to be held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening the 9th instant, to celebrate the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was received by this evening's mail. I regret that previous engagements will prevent my complying with your polite invitation, for I should personally enjoy the opportunity of meeting many old and valued friends, who will be assembled to celebrate two of the greatest victories ever won by the arms of our country. I should be happy also to do honor to the services of that modest, able and efficient General, who has so often led our armies to victory—who is sagacious, prudent and habitually cautious, yet never fails to strike with irresistible force when the hour for decided action arrives. Who unites to courage and military skill of the highest order, that practical common sense which shows a well balanced mind. Who is able in the midst of scenes of excitement which would confuse men less gifted, always to select the best means within his reach to accomplish the ends he intends, and consequently never fails in their attainment. I cannot forbear communicating to you an incident, connected with the reception of the news of those glorious victories, which will show that the opinions here expressed have not been recently formed, although it may subject me somewhat to the charge of egotism. You may all remember that the news preceding the accounts of the battles, told that our gallant army, few in numbers, and as many supposed, deficient in experience, was likely to be attacked on the Rio Grande and overwhelmed by the Mexican troops, some fourfold their number. I was attending Court in a County not very distant from this place, when this intelligence was received by the morning's mail. There was a large number of persons about the Stage House, some of whom immediately commenced invectives at the neglect of the General Government in providing the necessary troops, and at the folly and carelessness of the Commanding Officer, in thus suffering his little band to be placed in a position where defeat and capture seemed sure to follow.

—Those who said nothing looked disheartened and sad. I heard and saw all this, and after letting the fault finders partially exhaust their excitements, asked with a smile if they knew who commanded that army? Some one replied a man named Taylor; very well said I, "then all is safe. Do you know that man? If you do not, others do, and I tell you he was selected for the command of the military district bordering on Texas, for qualities he possesses in a degree superior to most men living. Cautious prudence, prompt energy and great decision of character. He never yet got himself into any needless difficulty, or placed himself in any position that he could not fight himself out of. The next news you hear will tell of his giving the Mexicans the most severe flogging ever a set of men got!" And sure enough, forty-eight hours did not pass ere we received the news of the glorious victories which you are about to celebrate. The fault finders were silenced and those who a few hours before were saddened and disheartened at the prospect of defeat, soon made the welkin ring with joyous acclamations, and I was complimented for the spirit of prophecy contained in the foregoing remarks. The gallantry and good conduct of General Taylor have been the theme of every one's praise from that day to this. Independent of the fact of victories, the moral influence of their achievement, in the examples

they set for future actions, has been of incalculable importance to our country and to its arms. The world has never seen such a splendid succession of victories won against such fearful odds, as followed in their train, and were to a great extent effected by their example. Whilst however we attribute merit, that could not be surpassed, to the gallant veteran who achieved the victories, of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, justice requires the acknowledgement of the great ability and skill with which the scientific and accomplished Scott planned and executed the contest of Vera Cruz, and the triumphant march of the army to the city of Mexico, with the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. He seemed indeed to have every inch of the country mapped out before him, and knowing the material with which he had to execute his purposes, he proceeded with all the coolness and skill of an experienced Chess player, to execute his movements, each in succession to the other, without looking for or experiencing a mischance. Never perhaps was a campaign better planned, and certainly no one ever executed with so little deviation from the plan. Both these able and experienced Generals however, were nobly sustained by their officers and men, and Pennsylvania has a right to claim the full share which her gallant sons bore in them.

What the result of the coming Presidential Election may be, a few months will demonstrate. As yet that result is hidden from us.—There has been a strong hope entertained by many ardent Republicans that we might again have the Government administered by one who would be the President of the people, and not of a party. To accomplish this, the rules of party discipline must, to some extent, be broken up, and the people arise in their might, and set aside those who claim to be party leaders. I confess myself to be one of those who would desire to see a President elected irrespective of party, as I believe the ultra measures of any party are not those best calculated to promote our country's welfare. In this view of the subject I have looked to General Taylor as the man of all others, through whom, if at all, this grand result might be accomplished. His military career has elicited the proof of his entire capacity for every situation in which he has been placed. As to his political opinions, no man can doubt their decided Republicanism. In the language of a resolution adopted by the Democratic Republican citizens of this county—"The man whom Jefferson appointed and Madison brevetted; whom Jackson selected and Van Buren appointed to close the war in Florida, and then brevetted for so doing. Whom Tyler selected for his known prudence and courage, to guard and watch over our Southern frontier in times of difficulty and danger, and whom Polk brevetted, and afterwards, with the unanimous consent of the Senate, promoted for his gallantry and good conduct in the present war, is republican enough for us, and we ask no further certificate of his character."

Living the life of a private citizen, devoted to a profession in which I am incessantly engaged, and from which I have no wish to be withdrawn, I have no interest in the coming contest, but what should be common to all the citizens of this great and growing Country—the promotion of its lasting prosperity. If there is one wish to which above all others, I should long to have gratified, it is, that the Conventions which are to assemble in Baltimore and Philadelphia, in the present and coming month, would both consent to sacrifice their respective party feeling on the altar of their country and exhibit to the world the magnanimous spectacle of a free people, with entire unanimity selecting for their Chief Magistrate, the man that had filled the measure of his Country's Glory; ZACHARY TAYLOR.

I am very truly Yours,

J. M. PORTER.

To Messrs. Charles Sidney Cox, A. D. Chaloner, M. D., and others, Committee.

Independent Taylor Men.

An address has been published to the people of Pennsylvania, by the Independent Taylor men, which concludes with the following paragraph:

"We call upon all true friends of their country to sacrifice their party trammels and vote for the man of the people. We need not write his history; it is already written on his battle fields, and in the hearts of his countrymen. He has not changed since the first gun of Palo Alto made his name a part of our history. Politicians may have changed; numerous Democratic leaders, high in the scale of party influence, who first hailed Gen. Taylor as the second Washington, may have since forsown themselves, and abandoned the great man for the mere creation of a Convention; but Zachary Taylor is still the same unchangeable, honest man, and a frank and independent exertion of his true friends will elect him President—not of a party—but of the whole people.

Adam Diller, Patrick Brown
Calvin Blythe, J. L. Husband
John McKeon, Samuel Wright
Hugh W. Toner, Francis Cassidy
J. Sidney Jones, Joseph Hall
James O'Rourke, S. P. Vondersmith
William Wanner, Jacob Haas
Charles S. Cox, George Lippard
Isaac Wayne Olwines.

Committee appointed at a meeting of the Independent Taylor men of the city and county of Philadelphia.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

WORSE AND WORSE!!

Cass Selling White men to Negroes—
The Ball and Chain added to Whipping and Imprisonment!!

It is with humiliation that we examine our old statute books, while Lewis Cass was Governor of Michigan Territory, and find some of the most God dishonoring, oppressive, tyrannical, and outrageous laws therein recorded, that ever disgraced the statutes of a tyrannical monarch, or a blood-thirsty Nero. Without enlarging upon the humiliating fact that a man could be found on the American continent who would give countenance to such inhuman and barbarous laws, and see them executed upon his fellow beings for the sake of exercising a "little brief authority," we will give the enactments by which Lewis Cass used to govern the Territory of Michigan:

"AN ACT for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, that any Justice of the Peace, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle, or disorderly persons, stubborn servants, common drunkards, common night-walkers, pilferers, or any persons wanton or licentious in speech, indecent in behavior, common ravers or brawlers, such as neglect their calling and employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves and families, TO BE WHIPPED, not EXCEEDING 10 STRIFES, or to be DELIVERED OVER TO ANY CONSTABLE to be employed in labor not exceeding three months; by such constables to be HIRED OUT FOR THE BEST WAGES that can be procured, the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the county.

Made, adopted and published at Detroit, the 29th day of July, 1818. LEWIS CASS.

Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

There are highly respectable citizens now living within the sound of a bugle from Detroit, whose SACRED BACKS, from wounds inflicted by the cat-o-nine-tails, and this law of Lewis Cass, are living witnesses that the law was most unmercifully and barbarously executed. We ask the reader to look back and read the law again, where white men, under the approval of Lewis Cass, were actually

Horse Whipped for being Poor.

And even this, not satisfying the unsatiated gloating for an exercise of power over the people—after having his bare back dreadfully lacerated by the cat-o-nine-tails in the hands of some revengeful, or the artless half bred constable, the unfortunate man was subject to be

Sold into Slavery!!

to redeem his liberty by the sweat of his brow: and in one case, at least, under the operation of Gen. Cass's humane white slavery law.

A White Man was sold to a Negro!!!

here on the free soil of Michigan! This strange and horrible scene was described to us a day or two since by an old resident, as being one of the most heart-rending and awful that could be witnessed by human eyes. The circumstance is well remembered by the old residents here. The foregoing fact is fully corroborated by the following from Niles' Register, published at the time.

A White Man sold to a Negro.

"THE TABLES TURNED"—Under this head we notice a case that recently occurred at Detroit.—There is a law in this Territory that provides for the selling of idle and dissolute persons at public auction. At one of these sales, a negro bought a white man and ordered him to follow his master, and the order was obeyed. But the poor black took his servant to the steamboat, and paid his passage and restored him to his freedom—satisfied with sending him out of the Territory."

Every effort was made by the citizens to prevent a scene so disgusting to the moral sensibilities of freemen, but the rigor of Gen. Cass' edict forbid it. But thanks to the better feelings of the NEGRO, who had just emerged from bondage and began to know the value of liberty—being more humane than the law givers, set his bondman FREE, by sending him out of the reach of the law that sold him into servitude. But there are other features in this law of Gen. Cass' that need examination. It will be discovered by reading it again that the poor victim was

Deprived of Trial by Jury!!

a right sacred to every American citizen—a right GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION, and sealed with the blood of our revolutionary fathers.

Our readers will think that a tyrannical usurpation of power could go no further; but we are not yet through the chapter! The law which we have quoted above was made and adopted by Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, in the year 1818. As at late a date as down to 1827, we find the same monstrous law in operation—during which time, Gen. Cass had been receiving some \$21 per day, in regular and extra pay, for services not as laborious as that of his fellow citizens who had been publicly whipped and sold for being

"Stubborn Servants."

But to the end of the chapter. In the year 1827, when the broad mantle of civilization had spread over the North Western Territory, we find the old law revised and added to, by allowing the purchaser of "stubborn servants" to put

A Ball and Chain.

to their ankles, to convert them into submissive "servants." We will only add the provisions of the law as revised.