



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Thursday, November 23, 1848.

The Taylor men of the Borough of Easton held a meeting on Saturday evening last, at which a Committee were appointed to make arrangements for a grand jubilee, in honor of the recent glorious victory achieved by the friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnson.

Interesting Decision to the Bar.

In a case before Judges Sharwood, Findlay and Stroud, Saturday, November 11, 1848, it was decided that a prosecution of a criminal character is not ended and determined by a discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, and the Court will not, under such circumstances, hold to bail in a civil suit for a malicious prosecution.

Philadelphia Beating New York.

Although Philadelphia has been considered second to New York in population, the former at the late election cast more votes, in the aggregate, than did the latter.

Business of the Electoral Colleges.

In order to fulfil the decree of the American People, as expressed through the ballot-boxes on Tuesday 7th instant, it will devolve on the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States to meet at the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday of December, and there discharge their duty according to certain forms of law. These forms, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, are, that the Electors, when so assembled, shall vote for President and Vice President by ballot—naming in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President. This having been done, they are then to make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes given for each; which lists they are to sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. It is usual, we believe, for the certificates to state that "the Electors voted by ballot for President and for Vice President, naming in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President." These lists are usually transmitted to the seat of Government by a special messenger.

The President of the Senate is required to open the certificates and count the votes in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the persons having a majority of all the electoral votes are declared to be the President and Vice President elect. This ceremony, in pursuance of the act of March 1, 1792, takes place on the second Wednesday of February.

The Society of Friends.

We should like to know by what right the Locofoco newspapers continue to revile the Society of Friends, because of the manner in which they voted at the late election. Have not the members of that Society the common right of American citizens to vote as they choose, without being questioned for it, much less publicly reviled for it? Are they under the guardianship of Locofoco editors and polit committees? Are they bound to vote as these men wish? And if they do not—if they vote as they choose—are they to be punished for it? Are they subject to this odious tyranny? These outrages, committed so often by Locofocoism upon the rights of the members of this society, are too gross to be borne in silence. We denounce them as most flagrant violations of every right of the Friends, and of every sentiment of republicanism. We denounce those who commit them as tyrants at heart, who are utterly destitute of the principles of freedom, and fit only to be to slaves themselves. American citizens, who endeavor to destroy the liberty of opinion of so unobtrusive and retiring a set of men, as the Friends, deserve to forfeit their own liberties.

Wide and Venerable Old Age.—A Mr. CLEARY, of Germantown Ohio, who has reached the advanced age of 105 voted on the 7th for Taylor, probably his last vote.

"Old Whiter."

Gen. Taylor has been offered \$1,000 for his favorite war horse, but of course has refused it. He says the old fellow is worth nothing, but he can't think of parting with him. The old horse is quite stiff, but fat, and looking very well indeed.

Prince John's Last.

A morning paper, in giving an account of John Van Buren's speech at Mansfield, Ohio, relates the following:
"When twitted in regard to the impropriety of going around electioneering for his daddy, he replied 'that he was but a shepherd's boy, for his father was the owner of a large flock of sheep, and that an old ass had broke into the fold and let a lot of them away, and that he was in Ohio, endeavoring to hunt them up.'"

If there is a religious society in Chicago, who have a priest or deacon. Any one speaks that please, and utters such doctrines as come uppermost.

Vote of the Principal Cities.

The following is the vote for President in the four principal cities of the Union:

| | Taylor. | Cass. | Van Buren. |
|--------------|---------|--------|------------|
| Baltimore | 10,744 | 10,905 | 73 |
| Philadelphia | 31,830 | 21,540 | 677 |
| New York | 28,863 | 19,062 | 5,099 |
| Boston | 8,437 | 9,997 | 1,909 |

New York.

The Albany Evening Journal gives the entire vote for President and Vice President in all the counties of that State except five. The result is 204,781 for Taylor, 108,563 for Cass, 108,065 for Van Buren. Thus van Buren runs behind Cass. Taylor's majority over Cass 96,219, and over Van Buren 96,716.

In the five counties to hear from Van Buren's vote will exceed that of Cass about 5,600, and Van Buren's aggregate vote will not be far from 120,000. Conceding to Taylor something less than the full Whig vote in the five counties to hear from, his aggregate vote will run up to about 215,000, and Cass's to about 115,000. This will leave Taylor's majority over Van Buren, his highest opponent, 95,000.

The official vote for Governor, in 39 counties, stands: for Fish, Whig, 159,498; Walworth, Dem., 90,184; Dix, Free Soil, 84,670.

The Banner County, in North Carolina, is Stanley, where Gen. Taylor received 800 votes for President—and Gen. Cass 20. That can't well be beat in the country, unless the ancient town of Hull, in Massachusetts, should set up a claim.

The President Elect.

Moderation in victory is the best proof that the victory was achieved by those who deserved it. Gen. TAYLOR as the representative of a cause, has neither partisans nor political enemies in the intolerant sense of those terms. Men of both parties are his fellow-citizens, and they may all expect to share in the blessings of good government under his administration.

We do not mean to intimate the opinion that Gen. Taylor will not be decided in his course of policy, or that he will indulge in the weakness of that political philanthropy which would entrust the enforcement of his administrative purposes to unfriendly hands. But we express the hope and entertain the belief that the fatal doctrine of the "spoils," with its proscription ferocity, and its relentless spirit of extermination, will receive at Gen. Taylor's hands a wholesome correction, and that the whole country will be made to perceive and with joy to acknowledge that it is once more governed by the true spirit of the constitution.

A very able English journal, the *London Examiner*, has taken an intelligent view of American politics, and particularly of Gen. Taylor's position, from which it infers the most auspicious results to this country. It says:

"The nomination of Gen. Taylor, and the course of his relations with the party of which he is now the declared representative, indicate better prospects in the republican horizon than have been visible for many years. It is yet possible that we may see discretion, moderation, and integrity prevail in the choice of the Chief Magistrate of America. Gen. Taylor is not a trading politician. The qualities he lately displayed in the field, and the judgment with which he kept himself aloof from the extreme party that had obtained his services as a soldier concentrated public attention and esteem upon him. He is the only man, we believe, since the greater race of American Presidents, who has at once united many parties. By Democrats and Whigs, in primary assemblies, in separate and mixed meetings, he seems to have been nominated. These nominations he appears to have accepted, one after the other, without concealing or suppressing the fact that he held the opinions of the Whigs, and now that the Whigs as a body, have named him their candidate, he frankly tells them that he will not be a party President. We have here the promise of a brave and honorable man uncontaminated with party madness."

The moral force of Gen. Taylor's position as President derives its chief element from the fact that he goes into office unpledged, uncommitted, and free to consult the best interests of the country, with a calm reliance upon the good sense and patriotism of the people that they will sustain him in his sincere course of duty. Let party animosities die away in a measure, and then we may indeed hope that his Administration, judged without prejudice, may make an effective appeal to the patriotism and intelligent sense of the country.—There are important domestic questions with which, in fact, the existing relations of parties as Whig and Democratic have nothing to do. And probably no man could have been called to the chair of the Chief Magistracy so admirably adapted as Gen. Taylor, from character, position, and previous services, to meet these questions and to settle them judiciously. The very fact that a man has been elected to the Presidency in the face of his refusal to express any specific opinion, one way or the other, concerning the Wilmet Proviso, carries in itself a strong confirmation of the deep and abiding confidence which the people of all sections of the country have in his good sense, his moderation, firmness, and patriotism: Without knowing precisely what he will do, they are persuaded that he will do what is right and reasonable in the circumstances under which he may be called to act.—*Baltimore American.*

The keeper of the Almshouse of Washington county, Mr. Warfield Shaly, raised this season on 3 1/4 acres of ground, 450 bushels of corn, and 80 bushels of tennep.

Pennsylvania Presidential Election Returns.

The following returns are all official, excepting Elk, Greene, McKean and Sullivan counties.

| | Taylor. | Cass. | Van Buren. |
|----------------------|---------|-------|------------|
| Adams | 2578 | 1763 | 25 |
| Allegheny | 10112 | 6591 | 779 |
| Armstrong | 2030 | 2128 | 141 |
| Beaver | 2655 | 2330 | 530 |
| Bedford | 3273 | 1869 | 1779 |
| Berks | 5082 | 9484 | 51 |
| Bedford | 2838 | 2816 | 1 |
| Bucks | 5140 | 5364 | 163 |
| Butler | 2505 | 2947 | 173 |
| Blair | 2478 | 1435 | 4 |
| Cambria | 1233 | 1386 | 12 |
| Carbon | 889 | 1181 | 1 |
| Centre | 1856 | 2611 | 1 |
| Chester | 5949 | 5370 | 507 |
| Clarion | 1373 | 2305 | 73 |
| Clearfield | 761 | 1108 | 23 |
| Clinton | 911 | 967 | 1 |
| Columbia | 2263 | 3396 | 29 |
| Crawford | 2204 | 2748 | 163 |
| Cumberland | 3243 | 3178 | 25 |
| Dauphin | 3705 | 2251 | 34 |
| Delaware | 2194 | 1547 | 84 |
| Elk | 000 | 000 | 00 |
| Erie | 3418 | 2023 | 357 |
| Fayette | 3045 | 3441 | 73 |
| Franklin | 4006 | 3199 | 4 |
| Green | 868 | 868 | 1 |
| Huntingdon | 2590 | 1922 | 25 |
| Indiana | 2410 | 1544 | 204 |
| Jefferson | 887 | 973 | 19 |
| Junata | 850 | 856 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 11390 | 6080 | 163 |
| Lebanon | 2896 | 1892 | 2 |
| Lehigh | 2978 | 3199 | 3 |
| Luzerne | 3516 | 3991 | 176 |
| Lycoming | 1992 | 2244 | 1 |
| McKean | 000 | 41 | 00 |
| Mercer | 2977 | 3094 | 1080 |
| Mifflin | 1543 | 1586 | 26 |
| Monroe | 518 | 1830 | 3 |
| Montgomery | 5040 | 5627 | 251 |
| Northampton | 3191 | 4203 | 38 |
| Northumberland | 1785 | 2258 | 8 |
| Perry | 1562 | 2295 | 877 |
| Phila. city & county | 31229 | 21508 | 577 |
| Pike | 916 | 799 | 3 |
| Potter | 226 | 468 | 248 |
| Schuylkill | 4939 | 3700 | 35 |
| Somerset | 3018 | 1127 | 21 |
| Susquehanna | 1853 | 2563 | 301 |
| Sullivan | 000 | 146 | 00 |
| Tioga | 1264 | 1344 | 1039 |
| Union | 3129 | 1656 | 25 |
| Yanango | 1061 | 1538 | 164 |
| Warren | 000 | 153 | 00 |
| Washington | 3898 | 3820 | 468 |
| Wayne | 997 | 1642 | 202 |
| Westmoreland | 3142 | 5197 | 127 |
| Wyoming | 861 | 892 | 32 |
| York | 4838 | 5151 | 4 |

Massachusetts State Election.

The latest account from Massachusetts is, that Gov. BAGGOT is short some five hundred votes of an election by the people. He will, however, be elected by the Legislature, which is Whig by an increased majority.

Mr. Winthrop, the present popular Speaker of the House of Representatives, is re-elected to Congress by a very large majority. We hear also of the election to Congress of James Duncan, George Ashmun, Julius Rockwell, Horace Mann, and Joseph Grinnell. In four districts there is no choice.

A Petrified Turnip.

The Cincinnati Nonpareil mentions the following curious fact: "We have in our Office a Petrified Turnip! Don't start reader. We say a Petrified Turnip! All who doubt it can call on us, and we shall be glad to show it to them. Mr. Pettit bought some Turnips about a year since for family use, and they were thrown upon the floor until he went to dinner. The one in our possession was left kicking around for some time, and was finally kicked under the wash trough in this office, where it has remained ever since till yesterday, receiving the drippings of the trough, Printer's ink, pearlash water, in other words, lye, and perhaps a dozen other materials. This Turnip is now a petrification, resembling bone. Who of our scientific men will explain how Pearlash water and Printer's ink affects vegetable matter? We are ignorant, and wish information on the subject."

Old Zack is Elected.

We give it up. If any one knows of a chance up Salt River, we desire to secure it. We think of breathing the air of that saline region for a spell. The Whigs who have resided there for some time come down so fat and jolly, that it must be a healthy place.—*Eastern Argus.*
[The Hartford Times thus Soliloquizes:— "Salt River is pretty comfortable, after, all especially since this unusual snow storm: Salt don't freeze, you know, and when one aint entirely frozen up, he can talk of men and measures with his neighbor."

Counterfeits.—Notes of the denomination of \$5 are being put in circulation, in Kensington and other parts of the county, purporting to have been issued by the Union Bank of Delaware. They are easily detected by the Cashier's name in the spurious given as J. B. Hookins; while the genuine is W. B. Brobson.—Vignette, view of a city, with vassals at wharves. Look out for them.

Flannel is becoming so popular for under dresses, in Southern as well as Northern climates that the production of it is increasing very rapidly. The English physicians have recommended its constant use for under dresses, as one of the best preservations of uniform good health.

The Quakers are rapidly on the increase in Indiana. At the late yearly meeting, held at Richmond, there were 2500 present. They were of the Orthodox party.

Schuylkill County Election.

As the Locofoco Federalists have made a great noise about the causes which produced the late revolution in Schuylkill county, we copy the following paragraphs from the *Miner's Journal*, exposing the reckless and outrageous means used by the Cassites to carry that county:

Political Slavery.

"Taylor's majority would have exceeded sixteen hundred in Schuylkill county, if the voters had been permitted to follow their inclinations—but we must confess that we never witnessed such abject slavery in our lives, as was presented on Tuesday last,—it was humiliating to American citizens! At least two hundred honest Irish adopted citizens in the towns in the Coal Region expressed a desire to vote the Taylor ticket—they had felt the pressure of the times, knew the remedy, and were anxious to bring about a change. But they were tracked by men who have set themselves up as their leaders in these towns, and who, like bloodhounds, hunted them down and even threatened them with their lives if they dared vote for Taylor. In some instances the tickets were snatched from them and torn up before their faces, and others placed in their hands, and then pushed up to the polls and the tickets hurried into the windows—their prejudices were appealed to—their religion held up at the political shambles, and their votes baited to secure paltry offices to their leaders from a corrupt and dishonest party. We have heard of the oppression of the English Government in Ireland—we have heard of Russian serfdom, but we question whether either is to be compared with the political vassalage, to which a large portion of our Irish adopted citizens are reduced in this region—a native born American, and our adopted citizens from all other countries go to the polls as freemen—it is their right, and no threats intimidate them, they have no fear they are freemen, in every sense of the word, and act as freemen. But these men are to be pitied, not condemned—we know that many are well-disposed and orderly citizens—but they know the malignity of their leaders,—they know that they are liable to be waylaid and beaten almost to death for so doing—but we rejoice that there is a prospect that this political thralldom will soon cease. A number of their countrymen have thrown off the shackles,—they defy their malignity—and they assure us that they will have every person promptly arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law, who dare threaten them hereafter with regard to their votes—they are determined to disenfranchise them—and when this is done, the frequent scenes of riot and bloodshed which have disgraced this region, will cease in our community. We sincerely hope that every friend of the law, order and freedom in the region will extend their aid in this praiseworthy undertaking."

Locofoco Investigating Committee.

"We hope the Locofoco State Central Committee will now appoint their Committee to investigate the frauds committed in Schuylkill county. The boys are ready for them. The declaration that Gov. Johnston should not take his seat as Governor of Pennsylvania, does not amount to much.—'The Alms-house Guard,' as the minions of Locofocoism, who prate democracy, have termed our honest and hard-working Miners and Laborers, in derision, 'was about' on Tuesday last, and the way they routed these paid slanderers of Polk's rotten, plundering Administration, is sufficient to make them weep over their departing salaries.—'This 'Alms-house Guard' will prove a terror to Locofocoism in this County hereafter,—it will haunt them day and night."

General Taylor's Hat.

The New Orleans Delta gives the following account of an amorphous "tile" under which Gen. Taylor shades his knowledge box:—

The distinguished candidate of the Whigs takes matters quite easily, at his pleasant residence in the barracks at Baton Rouge. We saw him walking about town, chatting very familiarly with the citizens, and that same old immense boat-shaped hat sent him by some friends in Tennessee. By the way we are puzzled to divine what motive could have prompted the Tennesseans to bestow such a gift upon the old general, who certainly, however, people may differ upon his political qualifications, has deserved better treatment than to be condemned to wear this misshapen, heavy, uncomfortable and ungrateful chapeau. Had this hat been sent to Gen. Taylor after the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, he would never have had reason to complain of the absence of his pontoon train—for he might have converted this wonderful production of Tennessee skill into a boat of sufficient dimensions to transport a whole regiment at once across the Rio Grande. We are amused at the dry reponse of a citizen of Baton Rouge, of whom we made enquiry where the general was to be found. "You see that big white thing looming out down there on the levee?" "Yes." "Well, that's old Zachariah's hat, and you'll find the old chap somewhere in the neighborhood."

Singular town.—In the list of 917 voters in the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, there are only 239 different names. There are 56 Herseys, 42 Cushings, 38 Spragues, 36 Lincolns, 36 Gardners, 35 Stodders, 21 Whitons, and so on. The said people of that godly town catch mackerel in summer, and make buckets in winter, pursuing the even tenor of their way without perplexity or care.

Printers in Congress.—Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, is elected to the vacant seat in the 6th Congressional District of New York, by 2,000 majority. James Brooks, of the Express, for the long term, has about the same majority.

The Indians.—The number of Indian tribes whose existence and claim are recognized by the General Government is sixty-five, and this is exclusive of the tribes residing in the newly-acquired territories of California, Oregon, and New Mexico. Of the many groups in which these tribes have been divided, the four most extensive ones, lying East of the Rocky Mountains, are known by the name of Algonquian, Dacotah, Appalachian, and Shoshoness, (Shawonee.)

The Great Robbery.

The following is a list of the property stolen on the night of the 8th inst., from the National Gallery in the Patent Office at Washington city:

- Gold snuff-box, set with diamonds.
- Gold scabbard, belonging to the sword presented to Com. Biddle.
- Gold medal, struck by order of the Senate of Hamburg at their continental commemoration of the establishment of their constitution.
- Silver medal, duplicate of the same.
- Gold medal, commemorative of the delivery from assassination of General Bolivar.
- Gold medal struck in Peru in 1821.
- Do. do. do. do. 1828.
- Gold medal of Napoleon.
- Silver do. do.
- Silver medal of Rio de la Plata, 1813.
- Roman gold coins.
- Pink boules of amber of roses.
- Pearl necklace.
- Two extra pearls in the gold snuff-box which was taken.
- Twenty-one medals, of copper and silver, of Gen. Wayne, Green and other Generals.

How it Works.

The imports of iron at the port of New York alone, during 3 days, were as follows:—Pig iron, 836 tons; Railway and other bars, 16,203; iron in bundles, 7,473—and yet we are told the present free trade law is a "better tariff" than that of '42.

EXTENT OF OREGON TERRITORY.—Few readers are probably aware of the immensity of our possessions on the west of the Rocky Mountains. To say nothing of the east territories of California and New Mexico, of which we have recently come into possession, Oregon itself is large enough for a separate republic. It appears by official documents, that on the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains; on the South, 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains; on the west, 700 along the Pacific Ocean; on the north, 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This area, or immense valley, contains 350,000 square miles—capable, undoubtedly, of forming seven States as large as New York, or forty States of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the Islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a State by themselves. These are situated north of the parallel of 48 Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's, or Washington Island, 160 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4000 square miles. On both of these immense Islands, that lie between the high parallels of 40 and 50 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coals of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.—*Newark Daily.*

Another Mystery.

A young lady, about 18 years of age, named Marietta Smith, the daughter of respectable parents, and a teacher of good standing in one of our public schools, had suddenly disappeared under most extraordinary circumstances. The facts are these: One day last week, Mrs. Smith, the mother of the lost girl, who resides at 100 Green street, received a letter through the local post, apparently written by a female, informing her that a conspiracy had been formed to abduct and ruin her daughter, and stating that the utmost vigilance would be necessary to prevent its consummation. The letter was shown to Marietta, and several friends of the family, most of whom considered it a hoax.—The young lady herself declared that she had not the remotest idea of the source from whence it came. But the prophecy was soon to be fulfilled: On Saturday the 4th inst., Miss Smith left her home for the Normal School in Grand street. Subsequently she called at the house of a friend in Elizabeth street, and at an early hour in the afternoon left the latter place, in a happy and cheerful mood, on her return home. From that time to the present she has not been seen or heard of by her friends, and her fate remains a painful mystery. The city magistrates, the police, the school society, and the friends of the family, have been unwearied in their exertions to discover her whereabouts, but no clue whatever has yet been obtained.—If the unfortunate girl had sunk into the earth, every trace of her could not have been more completely liberated. Letters and telegraphic messages have been dispatched to all the principal cities—north, south, east, and west—without any satisfactory result.

When we first saw the account of this affair in the morning papers, we doubted its truth, but we have verified the story by direct application to one the parties interested, and by inquiries at the public office. Some of the officers seem inclined to think that it is an elopement, not an abduction; but we can discover nothing in the facts of the case to warrant such an inference, except it be the seeming impossibility of forcible seizing and carrying off a young lady in broad daylight, in the midst of a large city. But Miss Smith may have been decoyed into some vile den, on her way from Elizabeth to Green street, (and there are many on the route that look like respectable houses) and there villainously misused. The houses of ill fame should be strictly searched. Who knows but the poor girl may now be a prisoner in one of them? We find in the Tribune the following description of Miss Smith's personal appearance: "She is 17 years of age, a native of this city, tall, and slender, with a long wavy hair, round face, fair complexion, and is slightly freckled. Her carriage is easy and graceful."—(Sunday Times.)