



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**  
Thursday, September 27, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**HENRY M. FULLER.**

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.  
STATE SENATOR,  
**O. H. WHEELER,**  
OF CARBON

O. H. WHEELER, Esq., of Carbon county, has been nominated by the Senatorial Conference of this District, as the Whig and Protective Tariff candidate for State Senator. Mr. W. resides in Mauch Chunk; is a gentleman of fine talent; understands the wants and interest of the people of the State—and would make one of the strongest and ablest Senators in the State. The voters of the district should at once determine to send him to that body—because, unlike his competitor, he is fresh from their ranks, and has all the necessary qualifications to make him an able and faithful representative.

**Senator.**

There is quite a rumpus in Schuylkill county about the nomination of Judge Fraily for Senator. A large portion of the Locofoco party, we have been informed, are dead set against his nomination, and will do every thing in their power to defeat him. We should not be surprised, says the *Miners' Journal*, if he would be beaten in this County by two thousand majority, if the present opposition should continue to oppose him. Our naturalized citizens have not forgotten the "floating population" and the "birds of passage."

Alexander E. Brown, of Easton, we learn with pleasure, has been nominated by the Whigs of the 6th Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh, as their candidate for the State Senate. Mr. B. is an able man, and if elected, would do honor to the district. His competitor is General Shimer, the regular Locofoco nominee.

**Whigs Wake Up.**

The prospect of electing HENRY M. FULLER, Canal Commissioner, over Gamble, Locofoco, and securing a Whig majority in the next Legislature is brightening every day. From every part of the State we have the most cheering accounts.—A full Whig vote is all that is required.

**The Coming Election.**

Whigs! are you ready for the contest? Are you aware of the short time that will elapse before you will be called upon to engage in a strife, the fierceness of which you can, to some extent, realize by calling to mind the struggles which you have so recently and manfully passed through. The weapons then so successfully wielded, you are again called upon to use—the same principles are at stake as then were, and are you ready?—Have you your "armor buckled on," and "shoulder to shoulder," ready to engage in this fierce contest? Your enemies, goaded and maddened by recent defeat, will redouble their exertions, and will use every possible means to gain a victory. Their object is to secure the spoils. So long have they been living and luxuriating at the expense of the public, that to be deprived of this source of sustenance, is sure death. You have broken down and scaled the walls of the enemy—you have routed them from their strong hold.—The ground on which they so lately fancied themselves secure is now yours. You have introduced a system which, if matured and brought to maturity, will soon eradicate and remove the evils which a corrupt and designing government has brought upon the Commonwealth. Who could better fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, than Wm. F. JOHNSTON? How skillfully has he turned the course of the ship, which by imprudence and ill judgment of the Locofoco party, was near being engulfed and lost. Already do you breathe more freely, and feel your pulsations grow stronger. It takes no discerning eye to see the life and animation that is springing up around you, and filling all your borders. And now you are called upon to sustain your Executive in his earnest endeavors to regenerate and improve your sad condition. Do you ask, how can you do this? Place such men, and such only in office, as will look to the interest of the Commonwealth. You have in your candidate for Canal Commissioner, HENRY M. FULLER, a man who stands firm in the Whig cause. One who has ever advocated those measures that are consistent Whig principles, and are intended solely for the public good. It is your duty, therefore, to vote for him, you owe it to yourselves, and to the administration. The Whig force, and the exact measurement to be overcome at the polls, was determined at the last election. And in view of this fact, we call upon you as honest, faithful, fearless men, to be ready when called upon. Arm yourselves for the contest—do it as you value your own interest—do it as you value the interests and prosperity of this vast Commonwealth—do it as you value a clear conscience. You have truth and justice for your weapons, and with these press forward. Be vigilant—be active, and soon shall you emerge from the combat with the flag of triumph proudly waving over friend and foe.

**Whig Conference.**

A meeting of Conferees for the nomination of State Senator for the 8th District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike, was held in Mauch Chunk, on the 17th inst., at the Public House of George Essert, and organized by the choice of Rowland Jones Esq., of Schuylkill, President, and T. L. Foster, of Carbon, Secretary.

The conferees present presented their credentials, which were examined and found correct. The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion the meeting proceeded to nominate.—Mr. Hook nominated O. H. Wheeler, of Carbon. On motion; the nominations closed.

Resolved—That O. H. Wheeler, of Carbon County, is the unanimous choice of this conference, for the office of State Senator, to represent the 8th District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike.

Resolved—That in O. H. Wheeler, we recognize a staunch Whig, devoted to the great principles of the party, and one who, if elected, will faithfully represent the interests of the citizens of this District.

Resolved—That we would recommend him for the support of the Whigs of this District, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the Whig papers in the District.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ROWLAND JONES, Pres.  
T. L. FOSTER, Sec'y.

**New York Politics.**

The old hunkers and burnburners of the state of New York have at last patched up a union, each faction nominating a part of the ticket to be supported at the November election. At a convention, held at Syracuse the old hunkers nominated John A. Lott, for Controller; Levi S. Chatfield, for Attorney General; Frederick Follett, for Canal Commissioner, and Davis Clark, for State Prison Inspector. At a convention, held at Utica, the burnburners nominated Freeborn C. Jewett, for Judge of the Court of appeals; Henry J. Randall, for Secretary of State; Alexander Campbell for Engineer, and Benjamin Welsh, for Treasurer. These nominations complete the ticket, and, of course, it is the expectation or desire of the leaders that the mass of both factions will coalesce. In this they will, we apprehend, be quite mistaken. It is an easy matter for leaders, whose chief design is to perpetrate power in their own hands, to agree upon terms of reconciliation; but is a very different affair to bring the body of the party to confirm and sustain the agreement. Coalitions, of the sort now attempted, have never been successful, but have always ended in discomfiture.—The whigs of New York are united, and will prove irresistible in the approaching contest.

**Are You Ready?**

The election is approaching nearer and nearer, and the nearer it comes the more important it is for the Whigs to be ready! It is certain beyond a doubt, that if the Whigs will but go to the election and THERE DO THEIR DUTY, the Locofocos will fare no better than they did last November. Victory is within reach, and why not make an effort to maintain our rights. The opposition can advance nothing that will aid them; their motives are already too well understood; their cry of "Federalists" can have but little bearing on the minds of sensible men, and the old song of "Democracy" will fall to the ground if the Whigs but do their duty. It is well known that Locofocos are opposed to a Protective Tariff, they even publicly avow their opposition to it, and the Whigs are in favor of protection to Home Industry. They do not, like the Locofocos, change their ideas every election, but do always advocate the rights of the poor. Voters, for once assume the rights of freemen; do not cast your votes to gratify a candidate or a party, but consider the interests of the State and county in which you reside. And when you are sure you are right GO AHEAD. The party that opposes Protection should not, cannot, and dare not succeed, as long as a majority of the people are true republicans, and American freemen.—*York Advocate.*

The Telegraph Wires on the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre line, have already been put up from the City to Easton. There are tele stations both at Doyleston and Easton.

**Maryland Boundary.**—The Governor of Delaware has appointed George Read Riddle Esq., to be the commissioner on the part of that State, for ascertaining and fixing the boundary between the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Two Utica boys named Frank Williams and a Mr. Webster, came home from California lately with \$30,000, the product of only a few months digging. They are shortly going back.

**Cure for Cholera.**—Of all the recipes for the cure of cholera, we have seen none better than the following published by the Boston Post:

Take two ounces of hen's milk, put in a hog's horn, and stir it up with a cat's feather, then divide the mass into pills as big as a piece of chalk, about as long as a stick, and swallow them crosswise—frequently.

A meeting of some of the friends of Homoeopathic practice of medicine, was recently held in Cincinnati, for the purpose of devising measures by which a more general knowledge of Homoeopathy may be promoted, its blessings more generally diffused, and the practice raised to the public mind.

**Cider.**—Here is a recipe worth to farmers the price of our paper for a year: "Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it into a small bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment—never contain any intoxicating quality, and the longer it is kept the more palatable it becomes."

The ship Henry Clay, which was recently burned, has been emptied of the water and a large portion of her cargo, consisting of flour, rosin and tobacco, recovered.

**Apportionment of the State for the Election of Senators and Representatives.**

Under the present Constitution, the State is to be apportioned every seven years, into Senatorial and Representative districts, the basis being the number of taxable inhabitants in each county, the limit being 33 Senatorial and 100 Representative districts. The present apportionment was made in 1843, and based upon a ratio of 3,876 taxables for each Representative, and 11,682 for each Senator—the whole number of taxables in the State, at that time, being estimated at 387,600. It will be the duty of the Legislature to be chosen in October next, to make a new apportionment, upon the basis of the taxables returned at said election. The following table constructed from the returns of 1848, and which we copy from the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, though not entirely accurate, is nevertheless sufficiently so for all practical purposes, and will enable the reader to form a pretty correct estimate of the number of taxables in each district at the present time. This return shows the number of taxables in the whole State to be 460,936, making a Representative ratio of 4,609, and a Senatorial ratio of 14,827. The districts in the following table, are arranged according to the apportionment of 1843,—the number of taxables, and the taxes paid, are according to the returns of 1848:—

| Counties.                  | Represent's in 1843. | Taxables in 1848. | Taxes pd. in 1848. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Adams                      | 1                    | 5,967             | \$13,719.63        |
| Allegheny                  | 5                    | 23,111            | 73,027.18          |
| Armstrong                  | 1                    | 6,442             | 6,555.75           |
| Beaver (part Lawrence)     | 2                    | 7,308             | 13,179.90          |
| Bedford                    | 2                    | 6,655             | 7,977.11           |
| Berks                      | 4                    | 16,645            | 66,656.57          |
| Blair                      | 1                    | 4,799             | 12,831.94          |
| Bradford                   | 2                    | 8,339             | 10,089.63          |
| Bucks                      | 2                    | 12,675            | 50,491.03          |
| Butler                     | 1                    | 6,792             | 7,605.26           |
| Cambria                    | 1                    | 3,408             | 2,720.08           |
| Carbon                     | 2                    | 3,197             | 5,149.59           |
| Clearfield                 | 2                    | 6,861             | 25,761.18          |
| Centre                     | 2                    | 5,046             | 15,876.87          |
| Chester                    | 3                    | 2,571             | 2,882.23           |
| Clarton                    | 3                    | 13,505            | 65,278.12          |
| Columbia                   | 1                    | 4,609             | 5,000.00           |
| Concord                    | 2                    | 2,308             | 2,864.92           |
| Crawford                   | 2                    | 685               | 1,056.36           |
| Cumberland                 | 2                    | 3,914             | 3,974.77           |
| Dauphin                    | 2                    | 2,300             | 5,820.69           |
| Delaware                   | 2                    | 5,627             | 10,883.53          |
| Franklin                   | 2                    | 839               | 798.85             |
| Fayette                    | 1                    | 1,172             | 1,931.83           |
| Greene                     | 1                    | 6,731             | 14,357.59          |
| Huntingdon                 | 2                    | 7,954             | 8,826.71           |
| Indiana                    | 2                    | 8,063             | 30,112.14          |
| Jefferson                  | 2                    | 6,291             | 26,328.00          |
| Lancaster                  | 1                    | 4,981             | 24,319.27          |
| Lebanon                    | 2                    | 7,853             | 10,605.96          |
| Lehigh                     | 2                    | 7,373             | 14,961.94          |
| Luzerne                    | 2                    | 8,948             | 35,169.24          |
| Mackean                    | 1                    | 4,314             | 7,289.90           |
| Monroe                     | 1                    | 5,384             | 16,571.07          |
| Montgomery                 | 1                    | 5,785             | 7,774.16           |
| Northampton                | 2                    | 5,850             | 8,940.74           |
| Northumberland             | 2                    | 3,298             | 12,916.19          |
| Perry                      | 2                    | 6,185             | 10,098.55          |
| Philadelphia city, in 1849 | 5                    | 20,534            | 88,153.66          |
| Philadelphia county, "     | 8                    | 1,690             | 22,797.78          |
| Pike                       | 2                    | 10,936            | 15,069.57          |
| Schuylkill                 | 2                    | 1,169             | 1,850.65           |
| Somerset                   | 1                    | 2,943             | 3,607.65           |
| Susquehanna                | 2                    | 9,420             | 12,943.16          |
| Union                      | 2                    | 13,013            | 48,619.77          |
| Warren                     | 2                    | 8,538             | 38,960.45          |
| Washington                 | 3                    | 2,765             | 4,824.15           |
| Westmoreland               | 1                    | 4,458             | 13,165.12          |
| York                       | 1                    | 5,141             | 9,324.76           |
| Totals                     | 100                  | 460,926           | 1,440,106.24       |

**SENATORIAL DIVISION.**

| Districts at present                           | 1843. | 1848.  |
|--|-------|--------|
| I. Philadelphia city,                          | 3     | 19,284 |
| II. Philadelphia county,                       | 3     | 45,096 |
| III. Montgomery,                               | 1     | 18,043 |
| IV. Chester and Delaware,                      | 1     | 18,486 |
| V. Berks,                                      | 1     | 16,645 |
| VI. Bucks,                                     | 1     | 12,675 |
| VII. Lancaster and Lebanon                     | 2     | 27,324 |
| VIII. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike      | 1     | 19,831 |
| IX. North'n and Lehigh                         | 1     | 14,399 |
| X. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming              | 1     | 11,687 |
| XI. Bradford and Tioga                         | 1     | 13,259 |
| XII. Lycoming, Clinton, Centre and Sullivan    | 1     | 13,812 |
| XIII. Luzerne and Columbia                     | 1     | 17,667 |
| XIV. Dauphin and North'd.                      | 1     | 10,749 |
| XV. Union, Mifflin and Juniata                 | 1     | 12,333 |
| XVI. Cumberland and Perry                      | 1     | 13,209 |
| XVII. Franklin and Adams                       | 1     | 14,910 |
| XVIII. York                                    | 1     | 14,083 |
| XIX. Bedford, Blair, and Huntingdon            | 1     | 16,338 |
| XX. Armstrong, Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana | 1     | 18,306 |
| XXI. Westmoreland and Somerset                 | 1     | 15,843 |
| XXII. Fayette and Green                        | 1     | 11,687 |
| XXIII. Allegheny and Butler                    | 2     | 29,903 |
| XXIV. Washington                               | 1     | 9,532  |
| XXV. Beaver and Mercer (with Lawrence)         | 1     | 16,738 |
| XXVI. Crawford and Venango                     | 1     | 11,860 |
| XXVII. Warren, Jefferson, Elk                  | 1     | 12,867 |
| XXVIII. Erie, Potter, Mckean and Clarton       | 1     | 7,853  |

Our Whig friends will see, therefore, how important it is to have a Whig majority in the next Legislature. The apportionment of the Legislature is a matter of the utmost importance; for it will determine, in a great measure, the political complexion of the Legislature for seven years to come. Should our opponents have a majority in the next Legislature, all past experience teaches us that neither justice, decency, or self respect,

will prevent them from dividing the State so as to secure a majority of Locofoco districts, in the face of a clear Whig majority in the State of more than thirteen thousand votes. Let every Whig, then, rally to the support of our candidates, at the coming election, with more than ordinary zeal in the good cause, and more than ordinary determination to achieve a glorious and triumphant victory.

**Spalding and Rogers' Circus.**

This famed Equestrian corps gave two performances in this place on the 17th inst., to overflowing houses. We seldom find it appropriate to notice particularly exhibitions in this line, but the gentlemanly bearing of the proprietors and men composing the company—the admirable manner in which the performances are conducted, and the gratifying interest and amusement they impart to the admirers of the feats of the arena, induce us to express our approbation of the commendable reforms and improvements which S. & R. have introduced into the management of equestrian exhibitions. We believe we speak the unanimous sentiment of the immense throng who visited the performances of this company here, when we pronounce it the best ever seen in Bath. From the Grand Entree of 15 horses to the finale all was unexceptionable; the music of the Apollonion is admirably adapted to the performance, the Horsemanship we never saw equalled; the Clowns are inimitable, and wisely exclude all vulgarity. The scenes from the revolutionary war, are exceedingly interesting and worth double the price of admission. Old Put and the Yankee girls brought down cheers from the audience. At the conclusion, Gen. Washington, mounted on a beautiful dappled grey horse, full sixteen hands high, was carried around the arena on the shoulders of twelve continental soldiers. This latter feat we never heard of being accomplished by any other company—in short this is the only company we ever knew to fulfil the promises made in their bills. Wherever they go, we bespeak for them a good reception.—*Bath, (N. Y.) Farmer.*

This company, as will be seen by our advertising columns, will exhibit in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday October 9th. It is said to be one of the most extensive and most entertaining corps now exhibiting in the United States. The Apollonion drawn by forty horses, on their entrance into town, will be a novel and interesting sight.

**"Look upon this Picture and then on this!"**

Voters of Pennsylvania! your attention is called to the following resolution passed at the Pittsburg Locofoco Convention, which placed JOHN A. GAMBLE in nomination for Canal Commissioner:

Resolved, that the practical workings of the present Revenue Laws clearly demonstrate their superiority over those which immediately preceded them, thus proving that, that which was logical in argument, is sound in principle, and practical in its effects. All systems which give bounties to particular interests to the detriment of the great industrial classes of the country— which seek to aggrandize a few at the expense of the many—are a clear violation of those principles of Democracy which proclaims to all equality of rights.

Now to read the subjoined, adopted at the Whig State Convention, which nominated Henry M. Fuller for the same office:

Resolved, That protection to the industry of the people is one of the first duties of government; that the true interests of the State and Nation are best promoted by placing the manufacturer, mechanic, and laborer, side by side with the agriculturist—the days of the greatest prosperity for the country have been those when domestic labor has been protected, unnecessary and excessive importation of foreign fabrics prevented by a proper tariff of duties, and, in our opinion, such results have not followed the tariff of 1846, and can never be promoted by its continuance.

Resolved, that as Pennsylvanians we cannot submit to see our iron manufactures thrown idle, our mines of coal rendered valueless, our laborers and citizens unemployed, our capital destroyed and business paralyzed, to try any further experiments on the locofoco theories of Free Trade, when we are taught by all past experience that poverty and want must be the consequence of importing from other countries those articles which we can better manufacture within our own borders.

Here the issue is distinctly made. The contest on the election of Canal Commissioner is the perpetuation of the British Free Trade policy, and a further endorsement of the chimerical dogmas of Polk, Dallas & co., on the one hand, and Protection to the interests of the producing classes of our state on the other.—The advocates of Free Trade will vote for JOHN A. GAMBLE—the friends of Protection to Free Labor, for HENRY M. FULLER. Pennsylvanians! READ, PAUSE, REFLECT! and then vote.

There are but seven females in the Eastern Penitentiary at the present time, four of whom are colored, and three white. The male number over 160. Not a case of cholera has occurred in the prison since the appearance of the epidemic.

In 1815, the price of a steamboat passage between Cincinnati and New Orleans was \$130—now it is \$15. The time to New Orleans was twenty-eight running days, now oftentimes less than six.

A wag recently defined moustaches to be the upper lip in mourning for the brains. The New Orleans papers contain the names of 167 candidates for election to the office of coroner of that city.

**Trouble with the French Minister.**

A good deal of excitement was caused through the City by the report that Mr. Poussin, the Envoy from France to our Government, had received his passports without having asked for them, and stocks fell in consequence.

The facts, as we have them on good authority, are as follows; some weeks since Mr. Poussin made upon the Government at Washington a demand of indemnity for a French ship damaged or captured at Vera Cruz in the Mexican War. Several letters were exchanged between the Envoy and Mr. Clayton on the subject, in the course of which the former indulged in remarks which were deemed positively insulting to our Government. In consequence of this the correspondence with him was suspended, and a copy of the offensive letter was transmitted directly to Paris, with the expressed wish that he should be recalled without delay. We are informed that Mr. De Tocqueville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, maintaining the same ground as had been taken by Mr. Poussin, and declining to recall him. It is, however, reported, on the other hand, that no answer has been received from Paris, but that, having waited sufficient time in vain, the dismissal of the Envoy has taken place; but we have reasons for supposing the version we have given above to be more authentic. It was, no doubt, this very matter which carried the President so suddenly back to Washington from his Northern tour. We are told that the question of Mr. Rives' reception at Paris was not involved in the affair. It has been said that Mr. Poussin received his dismissal some days since, but we understand that such was not the case. He has been staying in this City recently, and left for Washington yesterday.

The frigate Portsmouth, under orders for the Mediterranean, was yesterday countermanded by telegraphic despatch from Washington.—This is supposed to have some connection with the difficulty.

At a recent meeting of the Cabinet it was decided that the position taken in reference to the question out of which this affair has grown could not be receded from. We presume this is as it should be, and though it may seem to render the issue more grave, it is not too much to say that there is no danger of a serious rupture between the two countries. At this time of day the United States and France are not going to war about such a matter. We have no fear for the national honor in the hands of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, nor is our confidence in this respect any the less because we believe this question will be settled by peaceful negotiation, without serious harm to anybody except the frightened sellers of stocks, and the losses of that sort we cannot feel any very deep sympathy. There will be peace, and an honorable peace; of that let everybody be assured.—*Tribune, Sept. 19.*

A Telegraphic despatch from Washington, later than the above, says that the following is a true state of the affair between our Government and the French Minister: During a correspondence which was not in relation to Mr. Rives' reception in France some highly offensive remarks were made by M. Poussin to Mr. Clayton, which the latter inclosed in a letter to Louis Napoleon, demanding the recall of M. Poussin. The necessary time having transpired, and no answer being received from France, M. Poussin was notified on Monday that his passports were at his service, and that the President would no longer receive him.

A Washington letter alleges that—"France, as a 'Republic' has, from the first, evinced her dislike of the United States. The feeling has not had the flimsy veil of diplomatic courtesy thrown over it. It has stood out plainly, palpably, openly. Upon what occasion, since France has had a President, has the United States been mentioned as we had a right to expect? Was it in the President's address, where, in referring to the nation which had recognized her independence, our country, the first to acknowledge her, was not even alluded to?"

**Railroad Fares.**

Mr. Bodine, who it will be remembered brought a suit against the Philadelphia and Trenton R. R. for ejecting him from the cars upon his refusal to pay excessive fare, was cast at the trial at Doylestown. The court ruled that the Company had a right to fix whatever charges they please and enforce their payment.

NOT THE LAST OF IT.—The suit in Bucks Co., to test the right of the Philadelphia and Trenton R. Company to make a difference in the rates of fare between a way and through passenger, is not the only one of the kind.—We understand that our own Court is about to try one, in which the damages are laid at \$50,000 for ejecting a passenger. The suit may go to the Supreme Court at last for final decision. The principal is an important one, and should be definitely settled, to prevent unpleasant collisions between passengers and the company.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Gov. French, of Illinois, has published a proclamation convening the Legislature of the State on the 23d of October next, for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator.

**WASHINGTON GREYS.**

You will meet for parade at the house of C. D. Brodhead, on Saturday, the 6th of October next, precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M., fully equipped, and prepared with 6 rounds blank cartridge.

The Tannerville Brass Band will be in attendance. By order of the Captain. C. D. BRODHEAD, O. S. September 27, 1849.