



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 22, 1850.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSHUA DUNGAN, OF BUCKS COUNTY. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HENRY W. SNYDER, OF UNION COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOSEPH G. HENDERSON, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Carbon County Gazette, of the 15th inst., says that twenty-five or thirty Bricklayers can get employment for a few months, at good wages, at Mauch Chunk.

The census for the Borough of Stroudsburg has just been taken, from which it appears that the population is 811.

The Excitement in Texas

The people of Texas are much excited about the Santa Fe affair, and seem determined to take armed possession at once. Gov. Bell has issued commissions for the raising of troops to persons in almost every county. The following from a letter of Col. Thomas M. Likens to Gov. Henderson is a specimen:

I shall, by virtue of a commission which I hold from Gov. Bell, enroll and organize a company of one hundred men for the Santa Fe expedition on the 27th inst. Should ten or twelve clever fellows, well mounted on mules, from your country, meet me on that day, they shall not be disappointed in getting situations—please let me know.

The force was to march for Santa Fe on the 1st of September, and in several of the counties companies had already been filled up, preparatory to receiving their equipments.

Adjournment of Congress.

The adjournment of Congress begins to be talked of as an event that may possibly take place about the 1st of October next.

The Inquirer says Philadelphia is increasing more rapidly perhaps in all the true elements of prosperity than any other great city of the Union.

Mr. CLAY visited the Rhode Island Legislature, now in session at Newport, on Friday week. The Houses were in grand committee as he entered the Hall, and as soon as he was discovered at the door, the Governor and all the members spontaneously arose and received him in the most respectful manner. A recess was taken for an hour, and the members were introduced to him.

BERKS COUNTY.—There is a fierce war waging among the "democracy" of Old Berks in reference to a candidate for Congress, and the Berks County Press, has upwards of three columns of a very peppery attack upon J. Glancy Jones, Esq., who seems to be the prominent candidate.

The Novelty Iron works, of New York, employ more than one thousand men, whose weekly wages amount to about \$9,000.

The quantity of iron melted in a month is not far from three hundred tons. The yearly business transaction amount to about a million of dollars.

Gen. Tom Thumb weighs two pounds less than he did a year ago.

We are rejoiced that a Cabinet has been formed for once that does not contain a Virginian. A state which ever since the times of '98 has been crooked as a ram's horn, and about as reliable as sunshine in April—which never votes right when she is wanted, and has done more to bedevil the politics of the country than any other State—has yet always had more of the honors and emoluments of the government than any other half dozen States combined. We are glad Mr. Fillmore has decided to give her a breathing spell.

P. S.—We will wager a hat that some one of the Cabinet was born in Virginia, after all.—Rahway Advocate.

Southern Ultimatum.

The Southern members of Congress—or a portion of them—met in secret caucus one night last week, and adopted the following resolutions:

- 1. Resolved, That no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except by the judgment of his peers, and the laws of the land; and that the common law, as it existed in the American Colonies on the 4th July, 1776, and the Constitution and laws of the United States, applicable to our territories, shall be the fundamental law of said territory. 2. Resolved, That in the event that the non-slaveholding States object thus to put the life, liberty, and property of American citizens under American laws, we will insist upon a division of the country on the line of 36 deg. 30 min. with a distinct recognition and protection of property in slaves. 3. Resolved, That we will not vote for the admission of California unless the southern boundary be restricted to the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude. 4. Resolved, That we will not agree to any boundary between Texas and New Mexico which proposes to cede to New Mexico any portion of the territory south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and west of the Rio Grande, prior to the adjustment of the territorial questions. 5. Resolved, That the representatives of the slaveholding States will resist, by all usual legislative and constitutional means, the admission of the State of California and the adjustment of the Texas boundary, until a settlement of the territorial questions. 6. Be it further resolved, That the powers and duties of the Committee of fifteen be continued until the further action of the committee, and that the chairman of that committee, by the concurrence of any three members thereof, may at any time call a meeting of the representatives of the slaveholding States.

From Texas.

The Western Texian brings more accounts of Indian depredations. On the afternoon of the 22d ult., a party of fifteen or twenty Indians were seen on the Cibola, about twenty-five miles from San Antonio, on their way up, having a drove of horses and mules in their possession. On the same night, they stole some sixty head of mules from the rancho of Mr. J. S. McLellan, about eighteen miles distant from that place. So soon as information was received by Gen. Brooke, a scout of fifteen or twenty men were despatched, under the command of Lieut. Street, in pursuit.

The last mail from Laredo brought a report from Capt. Ford of an attack made on his camp, at San Antonio Viejo, by about two hundred Indians.—Lieut. Highsmith reports that on the morning of the 26th ult. he suddenly found himself surrounded by at least two hundred Indians; they having approached within one hundred and fifty yards of the camp under cover of the timber. On account of the want of forage, the horses had been staked out, about one hundred yards from the camp and before the men could get to them, the Indians had cut them loose, and were taking them off. They recovered two, however, and killed two. One Indian only was killed, as far as it was possible to ascertain positively, but Lieut. Highsmith was of opinion that there were several more who were carried off by the Indians. None of the Rangers were either killed or wounded. After annoying them for a few days, the Indians went below, whence they were followed by Capt. Ford, with fifty men, who says he will follow their trail, lead where it may, until he overtakes them.

Lieut. Col. Hardee, with a force of three hundred and thirty men, in eleven separate bodies, is now moving back and forth over the country in different directions, above Laredo, and it is scarcely possible for these Indians to go up the country, without being intercepted by some of these bodies.

The Western Texian learns from the Laredo mail rider that the Indians proceeded from the camp of Capt. Ford to Davis's rancho, and attacked a party of men with a train of mules loaded with salt. The men escaped, but the mules were taken. A report had been received at Davis's rancho that all the people at the Salt Lake had been killed, except one German, who was in search of water. Since then they had attacked a party of twenty-five mustangs near the corral of Leon Blanco, and killed seven and wounded nine men. Others have not yet been heard from. The mail rider says he crossed several Indian trains on his way to San Antonio. From these reports it is evident that the whole of the west of Texas is infested with the savages. The whole country is being laid waste, and rapine and murder seem to be the order of the day. The farmers are forced to leave their crops, and they go to waste and ruin. The stock is neglected, and either killed or driven off.

The Western Texian says, speaking of Wild Cat, the Seminole Chief:

We learn from reliable authority that this celebrated chief has moved, with six or seven hundred of his people, to the other side of the Rio Grande, about forty or fifty miles above Eagle Pass and there formed a colony. While the train for El Paso was encamped at Las Moras, they were alarmed by a sentinel rushing in and informing Maj. Sprague, who was in command, that there were Indians in the vicinity. About the same time a white flag was displayed by about seventy Indians, and upon examination it was found to be Wild Cat, with seventy of his warriors, who said he "wanted to talk" with the commanding officer of the train. On learning this, Maj. Sprague, who is an old acquaintance of Wild Cat, having, the last time they met, knocked off the chains in which he was to be taken to Arkansas from Florida, went out to see who it was and what he wanted. As may be supposed, Wild Cat was very glad to meet him. He informed Major Sprague that he wished to go to Eagle Pass, and the Major gave him a pass. On the arrival there, he told the commanding officer that he wished to go over to the other side of the river and settle there with his tribe.—The officer refused to give his permission; notwithstanding which he crossed over, and soon after returned and stated that he had been over, seen the Mexican authorities and got permission from them to come over and settle on a piece of land forty miles above Eagle Pass, on condition that he would protect the Mexicans from the Camanches, which he agreed to do. He has since been on the other side of the river with the whole of his tribe, and is very peaceable.

Things to be Remembered.

Remember, says the Chambersburg Whig, that the last Legislature cost the State nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more than any session of the Legislature should or ordinarily do. Remember that this Legislature voted to its members EXTRA PAY, over and above what the law authorized them, for their criminal waste of time. Remember that this Legislature RAISED THE SALARIES of all the heads of Departments, except the Governor. Remember that this Legislature perpetrated this piece of dishonest and extravagant PARTIALITY because all the heads of Departments WERE LOCO-FOCOS AND THE GOVERNOR WHIG. Remember that this Legislature RAISED THE PAY of the Locofoco Canal Commissioner from THREE TO FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY, when it is well known that these officers are not engaged in the business of their office more than one-fourth of their time, or three hours per day. Above all things, remember that this Legislature was a LOCOFOCO BODY, and that when the Whigs are in power such EXTRAVAGANCE and DISHONESTY are never heard of. Remember, also, that two of the nominees on the Locofoco State Ticket, Messrs. Morrison and Brawley, were members of this corrupt extra-pay Legislature, and supported the above measures. Let them be remembered on the second Tuesday of October!

The Relief Committee have received contributions to the amount of \$32,076.97 in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Philadelphia.

The Aspect of Affairs.

The aspect of affairs at Washington, is gradually becoming more pacific and hopeful. The Senate, devoting itself with a patriotic purpose, which will every where be hailed with feelings of joy, to the measures of pacification before it, have successfully passed the Texas boundary bill, and the bill for the admission of California into the Union, and had yesterday under consideration the bill to establish a territorial government in the territory of New Mexico, of the prompt passage of which we entertain no possible doubt, if indeed, it has not already passed that body. We have thus all the measures embraced in the recent compromise bill, in a state of happy forwardness; and the gratification of a vexed and wearied people would break forth in exultation, even at the accomplishment of so much, were there not in the other branch of our national legislature, signs of bitter and unrelenting hostility to these measures, and a disposition to prolong and keep alive the excitement they have occasioned. In our gratification, therefore, at the success of the patriotic efforts of the Senate, we turn with some little concern to the House. These measures will undoubtedly encounter difficulty there, and all possible efforts to produce delay; but we have strong confidence in the patriotism of the majority of that body. They will be called upon to act unitedly, promptly and determinedly. In referring to the difficulty which these bills are evidently to encounter in the House of Representatives, the Republic of yesterday says:

The difficulty lies in the determination of the ultras of the South, as declared in one of the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of Southern members of the House of Representatives, to "resist by all usual legislative and constitutional means the admission of the Texas boundary, until a settlement of the territorial questions"—a settlement, they mean, that shall be satisfactory to them. Now, the establishment by Congress of territorial governments, for New Mexico and Utah is an exceedingly small—it is a totally insignificant matter, when compared with the adjustment of the Texas boundary and the admission of California. The demand, therefore, by a small minority of the House that the consideration of the latter should be postponed until the former is settled to their satisfaction, is inadmissible, and should be promptly met and resisted by the majority. We know the minority have their rights, and so have the majority. The people of the United States have their rights, also, and they will hold to rigid accountability both the majority and the minority, for the manner in which they shall discharge the high trust which they have confided to them.—Not upon the latter, however factious their course, will rest all the responsibility of further unnecessary and unreasonable delay, much less of a defeat of either of the two important measures in question.

We hope therefore, continues the Republic, a hope in which all well-wishers for the peace and prosperity of the country will heartily join—that the moderate, conservative, patriotic members of both parties will come to an understanding among themselves, and take up the Texas Boundary Bill, as being the measure of the most pressing importance upon which they will be called on to act, with an inflexible determination not to cease the use of all "legislative and constitutional means" until the boundary is adjusted. That done, let them adopt the same course in regard to the California bill, and all other measures which the public interests require the adoption of during the present session. By adopting and pursuing without faltering a course of this kind, the majority of the House of Representatives may justly entitle themselves to the lasting gratitude of the country. Daily News.

NEW JERSEY PEACHES.—It has been said that the peach crop of N. J. was greatly injured by the storm of the 18th July, but we are glad to learn that such is not the fact. A fair average crop may be expected, and of a better quality than if the wind had not reduced the number on the trees. As an evidence of the abundance of the fruit, the Newark Advertiser says that a gentleman in Burlington county, on Tuesday, bought eight hundred baskets on the trees at ten cents a basket of three pecks each.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.

In the course of his last great speech in the Senate Mr. CLAY took occasion to pay the following tribute to the memory of Gen. TAYLOR, and to his Administration, which will be read with deep interest:

"Allow me to take this occasion, the only suitable one in my opinion, to express my deep regret and my profound sympathy with the family of the deceased. I had known him, perhaps, longer than any other man in Washington. I knew his father before him—a most estimable and distinguished citizen of Kentucky. I knew the late President of the United States from the time he entered the army until his death, although not seeing him often, in consequence of our operations in different spheres of public duty in our country. He was an honest man. He was a brave man. He had covered his own head with laurels, and had added fame and renown to his country. Without expressing any opinion upon what might have been the just appreciation of his administration of the domestic and civil affairs of the country, if Providence had permitted him to serve out his term, I take pleasure in the opportunity of saying in reference to the foreign affairs of the country, that in all the instances in which any knowledge has been obtained by me of the mode in which they had been conducted by the late administration, they have met with my hearty and cordial concurrence. During the residue of the remarks which I shall address to you, if I shall have occasion to say anything upon the plan proposed by the late President, it will be with the most perfect respect for his memory; without a single feeling of unkindness abiding in my breast. Peace be to his ashes! and may he be at this moment enjoying those blessings in another and a better world, which we are all desirous sooner or later, to attain.

The cholera has disappeared from Frankfurt, Ky.

The Locofoco State Tickets.

We believe it is conceded that two of the candidates nominated by the Williamsport convention, are respectable men; but only one of them possessed of any qualifications for the place to which he aspires. Mr. BANKS is by far the best of the lot. In relation to Mr. MORRISON, we copy the following from the Norristown Herald, published in the county where Mr. M. has always lived, and we presume no one having any regard for truth will gainsay it:

The nomination of WILLIAM T. MORRISON, of this County, for Canal Commissioner, has excited more than ordinary surprise in the community—particularly in that part where he is best known. Possessing nothing but the most ordinary abilities, every one is at a loss to ascertain the causes which led to his nomination, and if an investigation is made into his Legislative career, the difficulty is not in the least relieved. Nominated for that place, without any regard to his fitness or capacity for the station, you may look in vain through two sessions in which he has represented Montgomery county, for the development of a single trait of character which should qualify him for the nomination which he had received. While in the Legislature he was regarded as a merely amiable gentleman, who from the force of circumstances contented himself with earning the reputation of a party man by invariably voting for the most radical measures of Locofocoism. Under the instructions of the pro-slavery leaders in the House, he voted for the indefinite postponement of the resolutions instructing our Senators to vote against the extension of slavery, and thus clearly identified himself with those who would debase the glorious old Keystone. He voted against printing Governor Johnston's message, in which our State was vindicated from the insolent charges and foul calumnies heaped upon her by the Governors of Georgia and Virginia, and in addition, he voted for the Apportionment Bill vetoed by Gov. Johnston, in which an outrage was attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of this State, unexampled in the history of our Legislation. Subsequently, when the bill was before the House, in every instance, he is found voting to disfranchise a large portion of the people of the State, for no other crime than that they are Whigs, and if the question had been left to him to determine, the principle of free representation would have been destroyed, for the advancement of party purposes.

While these are solid grounds of objection to him, and while they should deter the people of this State from casting their suffrages for him, we may look in vain for any recommendation in his favor. Even Locofocoism, with all its audacity and hardihood will fail to conjure up any good reason for his support, and we challenge them one and all, to point out a single qualification he possesses for the station.

Of Mr. J. PORTER BRAWLEY, the nominee for Surveyor General, the Huntingdon Journal, whose editor knows him well says:—"If we were to truthfully speak of this man's depravity, we would doubtless be charged with falsifying; for the people generally would hardly believe that such a walking mass of corruption could receive a nomination for State office. He is one of the most debased and corrupt creatures that ever held a seat in the Pa. Legislature. For the last three years he has been a member of the State Senate, and it is notorious that he very frequently appeared in his seat in a state of intoxication.—His other moral delinquencies are equally notorious, but of them we will not speak at this time.—During the last memorable session, he was considered the most corrupt among the many corrupt men who disgraced our State Capitol. He voted to increase the pay of the members after the expiration of the one hundred days, and to INCREASE THE SALARY OF THE OFFICE FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN NOMINATED. How he received the nomination is an enigma to us. His own county instructed against him; and previous to the meeting of the state Convention, the Eastern Argus, the Locofoco organ of Northampton county, thus spoke of him:—"J. Porter Brawley, of Crawford county, is named by one or two newspaper correspondents for Auditor General. He would do very well for WHISKEY INSPECTOR. If the Democratic party wishes to prosper, it must nominate SOBER and HONEST men—men of good character, personally and politically."

The Jackson Democrat, a Locofoco paper published at Bedford says:—"That's the talk! Besides Brawley has been repudiated by the Democracy of his own county, and is connected with the ROTTEN FACTION headed by J. E. McFarland, of Crawford county, sufficient TO SINK ANY HONEST MAN!—Both are exceedingly fishy politicians."

The Locofoco County Meeting.

On Monday afternoon last, the annual meeting of the Democracy was held in the court-house.—The meeting was organized by the appointment of Peter Steckel, Esq. as President—a half dozen or more Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries, when business began. A committee of two from each township and ward was appointed to draft resolutions, and while they were out, the Hon. James M. Porter was called upon for a speech.—He arose with his usual dignity, and delivered himself of a flaming tirade against the Whigs—dwelt with peculiar force upon his favorite topic of the cohesive power of public plunder, and ended with a panegyric upon the democratic candidates, and a feeling exhortation to the Democracy to ally their little differences and march with unbroken front to the redemption of the Old Keystone from the dominion of the Whigs.

The committee soon after reported a series of resolutions filled with the usual bombast about tyranny, despotism, universal liberty, and progressive Democracy. One of the resolutions, condemning the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, led to a passage of arms between the two champions of the party, A. H. Reeder Esq. and the Hon. Richard Brodhead. The latter gentleman expressed himself against the resolution, and said he was decidedly of opinion that the people are fully competent to elect their own Judges.—He did not care much, however, whether the resolutions were adopted by the meeting or not. He knew whatever might be the action of the people of this county, the Amendment to the Constitution would be adopted by the people of the State. The resolution was adopted, and the Amendment condemned. The meeting then adjourned, having occupied the greater part of the afternoon. All would have been harmony, had there been no discord—and all would have been well pleased had not some been defeated in their purposes. Don't give it up so, gentlemen.—Eastern Whig

Foreign News.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday with three days later intelligence from Liverpool, viz. to the 3d inst.

Jenny Lind is come over in the American steamer Atlantic, which will start on the 21st inst. Every berth in the steamer was already taken up.

In England the exciting topic was whether Baron Rothschild should take his seat in the House of Commons, without taking an oath in violation of the Jewish faith. It was not decided.

The British Admiralty have given notice of the arrival on Thursday of intelligence from Capt. Austin and the English and American squadrons sent in search of Sir John Franklin, while Captain Austin, on board the Eugenia, transported, left Whale Fish Island on the 23d of June, all well—perfect in every equipment; the steamers with six weeks' coal on board. The day after Captain Austin sailed, the American expedition, consisting of two schooners, arrived at Whale Fish Island, and sailed to the northward on the 29th, all well. The season for exploration is considered fairly opened, but no intelligence has been obtained of the missing vessel.

The celebrated Liebig is about to visit the United States for the purpose of lecturing on chemistry.

The weather continues favorable for the growing crops. The accounts from Ireland relative to the potatoe blight are extremely conflicting, but the general tone of the Irish papers is favorable.

FRANCE.—The Minister of the Marine has bestowed a gold medal upon Capt. Dennison, of the schooner J. W. Rayson, for having saved 6 seamen, who separated from the French whaler Gen. Jost.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Danish Ambassador has had several lengthy interviews with the President of the Republic. It is said that the French Government are, in conjunction with England and Prussia, pressing negotiations in order to terminate the differences between Denmark and the Duchies, by treaty in the Assembly.

Denmark and the Duchies.—It appears from the latest intelligence from the seat of war that the retreat of the Schleswig Holstein army at the battle of Idstedt, was more owing to a want of ammunition than as the result of a hard fought field, and no doubt exists but that the retreat was perfectly orderly, and that the army will be speedily ready for action as at first.

GERMANY.—The news of the battle in the Duchies has excited a fury throughout Northern Germany, and in Hanover a meeting was held, at which four thousand persons were present, to petition the King that the Hanoverian army might be sent to the aid of Schleswig Holstein.

Several other popular meetings have also been held at different places to the same effect.

LIVERPOOL, August 3, 1850.—Cotton.—The market has been active and buoyant throughout the week, and prices have advanced 1-8 of a penny per pound over quotations by the Pacific, fair Orleans being now quoted at 8 1-2.

Breadstuffs.—Flour and Wheat are quiet, without any change in value. Corn has further declined 3d. per quarter.

Plenty of Law.

The laws of the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature, which will soon be published, occupy a volume of twelve hundred pages—three hundred and twenty pages more than those of any former year. When will Pennsylvania get enough of Legislation!

The Reports of the impaired fortune of General Taylor are contradicted. His agents in New Orleans, employed in his business transactions for twenty or thirty years, state that he was worth in bank stock and other property \$200,000, that he never gave a note in his life, and died without owing a dollar.

A Bentonite Procession was got up in St. Louis some days ago, in which was carried a transparency representing Mr. Clay prostrate with Mr. Benton's foot on his neck. It created considerable excitement, which terminated in some fighting, and the utter demolition of the transparency.

New Counterfeits.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, which no one who handles money should be without, gives the following list of new Counterfeits: 50s and 100s on the Delaware City Bank, Delaware; 10s, on the Farm & Mech Bank, Md.; 5s, on the Bank of Germantown, Pa.; 10s, on the Commercial Bank, Bristol, R. I.; 5s, on the Pawtucket Bank, Mass.; 20s on the Doyles-town Bank, Pa.; 3s, on the Punam Valley Bank, N. Y. There are also new Counterfeits 5s, on the York Bank, Pa.

School Exhibitions.

The Pupils of the Stroudsburg Seminars intend holding an exhibition on Thursday evening, August 29th, and on Friday afternoon and evening, August 30th. The performances will consist of Dialogues, and Single Pieces, Music by the Stroudsburg Brass Band. To pay expenses 12 1-2 cents admittance to each entertainment. Programmes containing particulars, Tickets, &c. to be obtained of any of the Scholars.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees and other persons interested in the estate of the respective decedents and minors, that the administration accounts of the following estates have been filed in the office of the Register of Monroe county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Stroudsburg, in and for the aforesaid county, on Monday, the 23d of day September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The final account of John E. Ziegenfuss, administrator and Sarah Ohlweine, administrators of the estate of George Ohlweine, late of Chesnut Hill township, Monroe county, deceased. The final account of James B. Morgan, administrator of the estate of James Morgan, late of Stroud township, Monroe county, deceased. The final account of Bernard Flyte, administrator of the estate of Bernard Frantz, late of Ross township, Monroe county, deceased. SAMUEL REES, Jr. Register. Register's Office, Stroudsburg, August 22, 1850.