



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, October 30, 1851.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By **William F. Johnston,**
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE promise that "seed time and harvest shall not cease" has again been fulfilled: A God of infinite goodness has watched over and cared for us, as a People, during another year:—Peace has presided over our councils, and Health and Happiness have been universally enjoyed:—Civil and religious liberty has been more widely spread and the foundations of those Institutions which our Fathers laid, have been deepened and strengthened by the Providences thus vouchsafed to us.

To that gracious Giver, to whom belong "the Earth and the fullness thereof" for these manifold evidences of his beneficence, the Citizens of this Commonwealth owe public demonstration of their humble dependence and adoration, and of their heartfelt gratitude and thanksgiving.

Deeply impressed with the propriety of the duty, and in accordance with venerated custom, I, William F. Johnston, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby appoint and designate

Thursday, the 27th day of November, next, as a day of general THANKSGIVING throughout the State, and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good People of this Commonwealth to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-sixth.

By the Governor, **A. L. RUSSELL,**
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Albert Phillips is the first Whig Sheriff elected in Bucks county, in more than twenty years, and has received the largest majority (57) of any Sheriff within that period, with a single exception. This is a little remarkable, to say the least.

Gen. Winfield Scott.

There is but one opinion entertained among the Whigs of this quarter, says the *Hollidaysburg Register*, in regard to the next Presidency, and that is, that with no other man than Gen. Scott, can they have any expectation of carrying the State; whilst with him as their leader they are as certain of victory as if the battle were already won. And indeed so strong does the feeling run in favor of the Old Hero that many avow their determination to support him regardless of party conventions, or any thing of the kind. For our own part, we are for Scott and Victory, and for just such a course as will secure his election. We have been for him "from the start," and from the hour that Polk, Marcy, Pillow & Co. villainously robbed him of his command, and disgraced him on the field of his glory and in the face of his gallant army, our heart and our hand have been set for his promotion to the Presidency. Scott and Victory is now our watchword.

City Mortality.

The deaths in the four great Atlantic cities for the week ending October 18th, may be computed as follows:

City	Deaths	Population	Ratio of Deaths
Philadelphia	144	409,000	1 to 2840
New York	324	515,000	1 to 1589
Baltimore	75	170,000	1 to 2266
Boston	54	138,000	1 to 1555

Taylor Murphy was executed at Campbellsville, Ky. on the 8th inst. He was convicted of the murder of his wife some time since—of having knocked her down and afterwards burned her remains upon the hearth of his own house, for which he paid the death penalty. He wrote out a full confession before his death, in which he confessed the murder of his wife; also to have murdered seven of his own infant children.

A HOUSE DESTROYED BY A METEOR.—The English papers received by the steamer America, state that a house in Westminster street, London, belonging to a carver and gilder, was set on fire and nearly destroyed by a meteor, which descended upon the roof in the shape of a ball of fire.

A VALEDICTORY.—The Daily American having been discontinued, Mr. Edward McPherson, the Editor, published the following pungent valedictory: The Editor of the American during the recent canvass retires from his post this day. He has endeavored to do his full duty. He returns his thanks to the Whig press for the kind manner in which they have received the American, and to the Locofoco press for the foul manner in which they have abused it.

The paper has been conducted with distinguished ability during the campaign. The Editor proved himself able to grapple with any of his opponents. The Weekly American is to be continued by Mr. McCurdy.

The drought is so severe on the road between Pittsburg and Washington, that travelers have not been able to procure water for their horses at one dollar per bucket.

A man in Menon, Mass., who is upwards of 75 years of age, has a third set of front teeth growing.

President Judges.

The Whigs have carried their entire Judicial ticket in Philadelphia city and county. George Sharswood, George M. Stroud, and J. I. Clark Hare, are elected Judges of the District Court. Oswald Thompson is elected President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Wm. D. Kelley, Joseph Allison, Associates.

In the Bucks and Montgomery district, Daniel M. Smyser, Esq., Whig of Gettysburg, is elected. In Bucks county, Henry Chapman was supported by the Locos and in Montgomery Joseph Fornance, while nearly the entire Whig vote of the district was given to Mr. Smyser. We congratulate the people of the district on the choice. Mr. Smyser is an able lawyer, and possesses extensive literary acquirements—and is a gentleman.

In Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, Judge Watts is defeated by about 500 votes it is said, and James A. Graham elected. Mr. Watts was one of the very best Judges in the State, and Mr. Graham is an able lawyer.

In York and Adams, Robert J. Fisher, Loco, beats Judge Durkee; Lancaster, Henry G. Long, Whig, had no opposition; in Chester and Delaware, Townsend Haines, Whig, beats Judge Bell; John J. Pearson, Whig, in Dauphin and Lebanon; no opposition; Francis M. Kimmel, Whig, in Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset; Samuel A. Gilmore, Loco, in Washington, Fayette and Greene; Wm. B. McClure, Whig, in Allegheny; David Agnew, Whig, in Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence; Jeremiah M. Burrell, Loco, in Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong; R. G. White, Loco, in Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk and Clearfield; Washington M'Cartney, Loco, in Northampton and Lehigh; Alexander Jordan, Loco, in Northumberland, Lycoming, Centre and Clinton; John N. Conyngham, Loco, in Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour and Columbia, (no opposition); David Wilmot, Loco, in Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan; Charles W. Hegins, Loco, Schuylkill; N. B. Eldred, Loco, in Wayne, Monroe, Pike and Carbon; J. Glancy Jones, Loco, in Berks; and George Taylor, Whig, in Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria.

Erie, Warren and Crawford, Galbraith, Loco, is elected. In Mifflin and Union district, A. S. Wilson Loco, elected.

Another European Convulsion at Hand!

Mr. Walsh, long a resident of Paris, writes from that city under date of September 16th, to the Journal of Commerce, as follows: "That great events are just before us, is certain. That crisis of which I have often spoken to you is drawing very near. Between the 16th day of September and the middle or end of next May, the destinies of Europe for probably half a century—which in these days is a very long time—will be decided. A fierce struggle—it may be a most desperate and bloody struggle—between liberty, civil and religious, on the one hand, and hoary despotism in politics and the religion on the other. What will be the issue, God alone knows!"

"I find that there is a wonderful activity here in the political world. The foreign ambassadors, especially those of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have frequent conferences, and are constantly sending and receiving despatches. Nor the Ministers resident of the smaller Powers, such as Sardinia, Naples, Spain, the States of the Church, Belgium and Holland, idle. Those of England and the United States are wide awake, and the former has not a little to do to look after these Continental States, and the movements of their rulers."

Latest from California.

By the steamer Illinois, which arrived at New York on Saturday, we have San Francisco dates to the 15th of September. The Illinois brings nearly \$2,000,000 in Gold Dust.

The election returns for Governor are still uncertain, though the probability is still in favor of the Whig candidate. The Legislature will have a majority of the Opposition, insuring the election of the Opposition candidate to the United States Senate, in place of Col. Fremont.

The City of Marysville has been visited with another serious fire, and Spanishtown, on the Calaveras River, has suffered from an extensive conflagration, which consumed 150 dwellings, the whole loss amounting to \$250,000.

Our accounts from the mining districts continue to be of the most encouraging character. Measures are on foot for the construction of a railroad between San Francisco and San Jose, with a capital of \$1,500,000, of which the amount of \$150,000 has been subscribed.

The news from the whaling expedition in the Northern Pacific is most distressing.—The whole fleet is all but a complete wreck, and the enterprise, as far as it has gone, is an utter failure. In consequence of this intelligence the holders of oil and bone in New York refused to name any price for those articles.

It appears that the whole whaling fleet had wintered in the Gulf of Anadir in the northern part of the sea of Kamtschatka, in Russia, in Asia, and, on coming on of spring had set sail for Bherings Straits; but in attempting to pass through the Arctic Ocean the fleet was enveloped by ice, and a large number of vessels were wrecked.

The crews of the destroyed vessels are reported to have reached the main land in safety; but it is said that in some disturbances afterwards with the natives, eleven of the whalemen lost their lives.

A disease has broken out among the Chinese of California, resembling cholera. The dysentery is also very prevalent.

The Great specie train of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was robbed after leaving Panama seven miles on the way, but the robbers were overtaken and the booty recovered.

An Irishman dropped a letter into the post-office the other day, with the following written on its corner: "Please hasten the delay of this letter."

Pennsylvania Legislature—Session 1852.

SENATE.

1. Philadelphia city—*Benjamin Matthias, Wm. A. Crabb.**
2. Philadelphia county—*Thos. S. Fernon, Thomas H. Forsyth, SAMUEL G. HAMILTON.*
3. Montgomery—*J. Y. Jones.*
4. Chester and Delaware—*H. S. Evans.**
5. Berks—*Henry A. Muhlenberg.*
6. Bucks—*Benjamin Malone.*
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—*E. C. Darlington,* E. Kintzer.**
8. Northumberland and Dauphin—*John C. Kunkel.*
9. Northampton and Lehigh—*Conrad Shimer.*
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—*E. W. Hamlin.**
11. Adams and Franklin—*Thos. Carson.*
12. York—*Henry Fulton.*
13. Cumberland and Perry—*Jos. Baily.*
14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—*Wm. F. Packer.*
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—*R. A. M'Murtrie.*
16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—*C. R. Buckalew.*
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—*Gen. Sanderson.*
18. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson—*John W. Gurnsey.*
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—*John Hoge.*
20. Erie and Crawford—*John H. Walker.*
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—*Wm. Haclitt, A. Robertson.*
22. Allegheny—*James Carothers.*
23. Washington and Greene—*Maxwell M'Caslin.*
24. Bedford, Fulton and Somerset—*Hamilton B. Barnes.**
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—*Chas. Meyers.*
26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—*Eli Stifer.**
27. Westmoreland and Fayette—*John M'Farland.**
28. Schuylkill—*Charles Frailey.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adams—*David Mellinger.*
Allegheny—*John M'Cluskey, James Fiffe, G. F. Appleton, T. Penney, J. Miller.*
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—*J. S. Rley, Reynolds Laughlin, W. W. Wise.*
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—*Thomas Dungan, Samuel Hamilton, J. R. Harris.*
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—*William P. Schell, John Keen.*
Berks—*George Dangler, Isaac Yost, J. C. Evans, Jacob Reifnyder.*
Blair and Huntingdon—*Seth R. M'Cune, Wm. B. Smith.*
Bradford—*Addison M'Kean, Henry Gibbs.*
Bucks—*Noah Shull, Jonathan Ely, Edward Thomas.*
Carbon and Lehigh—*David Laury, Wm. Lilly, Jr.*
Centre—*W. H. Blair.*
Chester—*Johs Acker, William Chandler, Jesse James.*
Clearfield, M'Kean and Elk—*Jas. L. Gillis, Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—J. B. Torbitt, J. M. Kilborn.*
Columbia and Montour—*M. E. Jackson.*
Crawford—*G. Merriman, Ransom Kingsley.*
Cumberland—*J. Ellis Bonham, T. M. Henderson.**
Dauphin—*James Freeland, Jacob Landis.*
Delaware—*John M. Broomall.*
Erie—*C. W. Kelsa, A. W. Blaine.*
Fayette and Westmoreland—*Joseph Guffey, L. L. Bigelow, P. W. Hook, A. M. Hill, Franklin—David Macley, G. A. Madira.*
Greene—*Fletcher Brook.*
Indiana—*Alexander M'Connell.*
Lancaster—*Moses Pownall, C. L. Hunsecker, J. C. Walton, B. F. Martin, B. A. Shaffer.*
Lebanon—*John C. Seltzer.*
Luzerne—*S. S. Benedict, J. W. Rhoads.*
Mercer, Venango and Warren—*J. W. Shugart, L. N. M'Gramahan, J. Y. James.*
Mifflin—*John Ross.*
Monroe and Pike—*Henry S. Mott.*
Montgomery—*C. W. Gabe, O. P. Fretz, Henry Beyer.*
Northampton—*Michael Meyers, A. Miller.*
Northumberland—*Wm. Folmer.*
Perry—*David Steward.*
Philadelphia city—*C. O'Neil, J. L. Gosler, G. H. Hart, J. R. Flanigan.*
Philadelphia county—*Solomon Demers, D. Rubien, Isaac Leech, Jr, Wm H. Souder, Henry Huplet, Wm. Goodwin, Thos. I. Givford, ISRAEL R. SPRINGER, FREDERICK REEL, JOSEPH WAGNER, BENJ. R. MILLER.*
Schuylkill—*Stephen Ringer, Bernard Reiley.*
Somerset—*George Mowry.*
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—*Isaac Reckhow, Michael Mylert.*
Tioga—*Jeremiah Black.*
Union and Juniata—*Wm. Sharon.*
Washington—*Hugh Craig, John Meloy Wayne—Thomas J. Hubbell.*
York—*George Kraft, James M. Anderson, Ezekiel R. Herbert.*

Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italy.

Natives in SMALL CAPS—new members marked thus (*)

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Whig.	Native.
Senate,	16	16	1
House,	56	39	5
	72	55	6

Democratic majority on joint ballot 11.

New Bank.—The Morris Banner states that a number of enterprising mechanics of Morristown, are about taking the initiative steps to get up a new banking institution to be located there, under the State Free Banking Law.

Pennsylvania Election Returns.

OFFICIAL.

Counties	JOHNSTON	Bigler.
Adams	2472	1945
Allegheny	8797	5953
Armstrong	2151	2472
Beaver	1908	1996
Bradford	3650	3658
Berks	4721	9486
Bedford	2239	2202
Bucks	5258	5488
Butler	2782	2536
Blair	2295	1704
Cambridge	1230	1675
Carbon	787	1374
Centre	1883	2974
Chester	6350	5350
Clarion	1351	2658
Clearfield	962	1698
Clinton	981	1266
Columbia	1024	2011
Crawford	2933	3192
Cumberland	2659	3141
Dauphin	2999	2690
Delaware	2147	1595
Elk	154	465
Erie	3610	2106
Fayette	2626	3179
Franklin	3782	3236
Fulton	706	810
Greene	1272	2250
Huntingdon	2435	2024
Indiana	2540	1752
Jefferson	1002	1240
Juniata	1143	1337
Lancaster	11066	6226
Lawrence	2187	1079
Lebanon	2925	1949
Lehigh	3015	3392
Lycoming	2027	2675
Luzerne	3471	4909
M'Kean	409	468
Mercer	2673	2760
Mifflin	1113	1673
Monroe	423	2107
Montgomery	4941	5742
Montour	876	1394
Northampton	2637	4150
Northumberland	1638	2549
Perry	1930	9237
Phil'a City & County	24760	22001
Pike	169	836
Potter	631	574
Schuylkill	4069	4713
Somerset	2739	1069
Susquehanna	2134	2815
Sullivan	237	458
Tioga	1463	2636
Union	2887	1949
Venango	1142	1698
Warren	1137	1242
Washington	4042	3915
Wayne	1042	2182
Westmoreland	3195	5140
Wyoming	931	1136
York	4727	5738
	178,070	186,507

Letter from General Scott.

The New York Times states that some few months since, a gentleman of Pennsylvania, at the request of eight members of the State Senate, wrote a letter to Gen. Winfield Scott, addressing him as the undoubted Whig candidate for the next Presidency, and requesting his opinions upon the various political questions which have agitated the country. To that letter Gen. Scott wrote the following reply, in which, it will be seen, he refers to his past life and his character for his opinions:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1851.

Sir: I have received your letter, marked 'confidential,' in which, after committing the error of supposing me fully before the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, you proceed to interrogate me on many points of grave public interest.

Permit me to say that, considering we shall probably only have a Whig candidate for the Presidency through a national Convention, and that I cannot be its nominee except by the force of the unsolicited partiality of large masses of my countryman:

Considering, also, that if my character or principles be not already known, it would now be idle to attempt to supply the deficient information by mere paper professions of wisdom and virtue, made for the occasion:

And considering that if I answer your queries, I must go on and answer others already before me, as well as the long series that would inevitably follow, to the disgust of the public—

I will beg permission to close this acknowledgement of your letter, by subscribing myself, With great respect,

Your obedient servant
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Esq., Harrisburg Pa.
P. S.—I must add, that I write and say nothing on public subjects, which I am unwilling to see published. W. S.

Odd Fellows Statistics.

At the late meeting of the Grand Lodge of the U. States, reports from all the State Grand Lodges were received, except Delaware, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Texas, North Carolina, and Florida. As compared with year this table shows the following results:

	1850	1851
Lodges,	2,355	2,633
Members,	174,637	189,379
Initiations,	81,232	30,923
Revenue,	\$1,217,417	\$1,209,670
Relief,	483,404	491,896

The proposition to confer an honorary degree upon the wives of members of the Scarlet Degree, was adopted by a vote of 47 to 37. The badge is to be green and scarlet, and those receiving it are to be styled "Daughters of Rebecca." The ladies (says a contemporary) will be eager for initiation no doubt, as the mysteries of Odd Fellowship have long tantalized female curiosity.

The Fredericksburgh (Md.) Herald has an article in which it eulogizes a new kind of goose—from all accounts a very great goose.

This new kind of goose, says the Herald, was originally imported from Hong Kong which place is celebrated for its geese. The goose in question has a "bag" along the neck, a topknot just above the bill, with a body strongly resembling the ordinary goose.—The goose on the farm of Mr. Henry Fitzhugh, is represented to weigh thirty pounds when full grown, and each goose will yield four pickings during the year affording four pounds of feathers per annum.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The Plague in the Canary Islands.

Our Havana Correspondent, under date of the 2d inst., says: "I send you a statement of a terrific epidemic, the plague, at the Canary Islands. They got it fishing on the coast of Africa, where the fishermen report that the dead bodies were as numerous as the sand of the sea." It is feared that the negro traders will bring it to Havana. The following is our translation of the statement referred to:

The year 1851 opened under the most favorable auspices for the Canary Islands, their increase in commerce and population being well known. The fine arts also flourished. But the destiny which for a moment seemed to rest from the persecution of these islands, which had dated from the time when they took the name of "the Unfortunate," again fell upon them with more fury than ever.—Before its terrible anathema, commerce was paralyzed, the theatres were closed, consternation seized every mind, the inhabitants hid themselves or retired to the country, and soon stupor, sadness, and almost despair, replaced the hours of felicity of those once happy people.

On the 6th June, 1851, the official journal of the province contained the following:—"The Board of Health of the District of Las Palmas, in the Canaries, has informed the Superior of the Province, under date of the 5th inst., that in the *barrio* of San Jose, in the city of the same name, some cases of epidemic cholera morbus have appeared." In consequence of this, precautionary measures were ordered to be taken.

For some months this infirmity has been prevailing in the city of Las Palmas, displaying itself in isolated cases. The faculty, through ignorance or malice, classed it as malignant quincy. But the authorities, ascertaining that many persons were dying, that the sick survived but a short time, and that the corpses showed black spots and were horribly disfigured, ordered the Board of Health of the Island, under the strictest responsibility, to declare the nature of the epidemic.—Then, with general terror, the announcement we have alluded to was received.

History does not record anything so sad as the spectacle which the Island of Grand Canary has presented, and still presents.—The best directed pen attempts in vain to relate such misfortunes and horrors, and words would not be sufficient to depict their intensity.

The epidemic now raged with such fury that the inhabitants, in consternation, abandoned the town, without caring for anything but their persons, to such an extent that they even forgot the ties of blood. Death surprised them in the midst of their flight, so that roads were covered with corpses, over which not a tear of friendship, or of filial or fraternal love was shed, because terror had smothered every sentiment except that of self-preservation. As was to be expected, the fugitives, carrying with them the fatal germ, infected the country, which became the theater of the most horrible scenes.

The beasts, abandoned in the city, perished for want of food, and the decomposition of their bodies, together with that of the human corpses which remained unburied in the streets, vitiated the atmosphere to such an extent that any unfortunate person who might return to the city fell dead almost as soon as he entered a house. However, this new *concretempsis* was stopped as soon as possible by the energetic measures taken by the worthy Military Governor, and by the humanity of the second alcade of the Corregidor, and various young men, many of whom fell victims to their heroism.

At last the supposition was confirmed that the epidemic was not the cholera, but the terrible plague of the Moors, it having been ascertained that it was introduced into the Island of Grand Canary by the fishing vessels which frequent the western coasts of Africa. The persons in the Island devoted to this traffic, numbering about 1,800, have almost all perished, as there remain only enough to man a single vessel. According to the declaration of the masters of the said vessels, on all the western shores of Africa there reigns a deadly pest which carries off the inhabitants, the mortality being so great that the corpses are strewn upon the earth in incredible numbers, and their decomposition augments the influence of the corrupted atmosphere.

As soon as the Commandant General of the Province learned the abandonment of the City of Las Palmas, he sent a portion of the garrison of the capital to bury the dead, but the greater portion of the soldiers were attacked by the epidemic and died. In short, in order to give an idea of the ravages of the pest, it is only necessary to state that in two months 6,000 persons died in the City of Las Palmas, and 16,000 in the whole island. Up to the last dates the plague had spared the towns of Agate and Fejeda.

The Bishop is one of the persons in Grand Canary who have contributed most to the alleviation of suffering humanity. This holy prelate and worthy pastor with a resignation truly evangelical, displayed the utmost charity, zeal and interest in behalf of the unhappy people. He was, and still is, untiring in traversing the streets, opening his purse, giving spiritual consolation, establishing a hospital in his own palace, and in ministering to the unhappy victims with his own hands. The Brothers of Charity and the youths or the *hospicio*, imitating this hero, who has acquired eternal glory, and who appears a messenger of the Most High, lent all their efforts to assist the afflicted.

At the last dates, August 12, the epidemic abated considerably in the city, though it still raged in the country.

A LITTLE GIRL ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.—On the 21st inst., in the Criminal Court at Providence, R. I., Almira Bearzely was arraigned upon an indictment for the murder of her brother, John Edwin, by poison. The defendant is but 14 years of age, of a mild and composed manner, and listened to the reading of the indictment without emotion. The principal witness is her step-mother. It is supposed the trouble consequent upon the care of the child, was the cause of the deed. The case excites great interest.

Upwards of twenty thousand of the best citizens of the kingdom of Naples are now in chains and dungeons, suffering the most atrocious punishment for the crime of thinking, or of being suspected of thinking differently from their rulers on political subjects. If any Republican Government or Democratic rabble should be guilty of such outrages we should never hear the end of the blessings of order and the horrors of free institutions, from the tory press of Europe.

Proclamation of the President in regard to the Expeditions against Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1851.

The following has been issued by the President:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace,—and whereas, there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country regardless of their duties as good citizens are concerned in, or may be seduced to take part in the same.

AND WHEREAS, such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law, now, therefore, I have issued this, my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligation of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offenders; that if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I therefore expect all well-disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of the country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent and any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting, for trial and punishment, every such offender.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Proclamation is issued on information received that some Texans had organized and crossed the frontier.