

the champion of American interests and American industry. Such is the great American Republican Party of Pennsylvania, as strong to-day in its deathless principles, and stronger to-day in the multitude of its adherents than any party that ever existed in the Commonwealth...

We thought it then a terrible calamity, but, thank Heaven for his weakness, he has proven himself to be the most efficient ally our party ever had! He has never omitted a single opportunity to increase our strength and verify our predictions, until his supporters in every section of the country are forced to exclaim in the words of the Roman orator, "How long, O Buchanan, will you continue to abuse our patience!"

But though they did not break themselves, they made sad havoc among the scrub timbers and cottonwood slabs below them. The shivered splinters are lying loose all around us in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and a few even down in Virginia!

Whilst Mr. Targat made his remarks he was very frequently applauded by the delegates. Mr. Todd moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of nine on resolutions.

Mr. Dickey moved to amend the same in such a manner that the delegates select one member from each Senatorial district, for the purpose of forming a committee to report resolutions to the Convention, which was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Hiestand moved that the Convention now proceed to make general nominations for Auditor General and Surveyor General, which was agreed to.

AUDITOR GENERAL. Mr. Hall nominated Geo. V. Lawrence. Mr. Gurnett " T. E. Cochran. Mr. Edie " F. Jordan.

On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, the nominations for Auditor General now closed. SURVEYOR GENERAL. Mr. Ramsdell nominated Richard Irwin.

The delegates then proceeded to select a committee on resolutions, and the following gentlemen were selected, viz: Messrs Thomas Howard, Russell Errett, J. M. Purviance, Samuel Calvin, James H. Webb, Jos. Fell, E. H. Rauch, Dr. E. Harvey, Isaac G. Gordon, David Mumma, John P. Vincent, N. Ewing, S. E. Duffield, John H. Filler, John Leech, O. J. Dickey, John A. Hiestand, James S. Myers, Thos. Barr, J. H. Puleston, Lemuel Todd, W. P. C. Seymour, Kennedy M'Caw, M. M. Michael, John H. Brinburg, Edwin Gratz, Jacob G. Frick, Israel Gutelius, L. P. Williston, Daniel Bower, Hy. A. Pruviance, J. M. Shearer.

The President designated Lemuel Todd as Chairman of the Committee. The Convention then adjourned till half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. The Convention met again at the above hour, and was called to order by the President. Mr. Edie moved that the roll of members be called, which was agreed to, and after the same had been completed, Mr. Mumma stated that the Committee on Resolutions had not completed its labors, but that they expected to get through very shortly, whereupon a motion was made that the Convention take a recess for half an hour, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bell moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions and inform them that the Convention is now ready to proceed to ballot for candidates, which was agreed to and Messrs. Bell, Geo. V. Pomroy and Edie were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Filler withdrew the name of Colonel S. S. Wharton.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor General, as follows:

Geo. V. Lawrence 40 42 41 40 38 33 28 25
T. E. Cochran 38 34 49 54 55 55 60 69
F. Jordan 26 26 27 26 29 29 34 33
E. S. Foster 10 9 15 12 10 13 10 5
John M. Sullivan 16 17 15 12 10 13 10 5
H. W. Snyder 11 11

Mr. Edie offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to: Resolved, That Thomas E. Cochran be and is hereby unanimously nominated by this Convention as the People's candidate for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fisher moved that the Convention do adjourn till eight o'clock; not agreed to.

BALLOT FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. Wm. H. Keim, 91 Richard Irwin, 34 F. Carter, 3 Chas. S. Close, 3

Mr. Dickey moved that the nomination for Surveyor General be made unanimous, which was agreed to.

The names of Messrs. Gray and Mann were withdrawn before a formal ballot was had.

The Convention then took a recess for the purpose of giving the Committee on Resolutions time to deliberate on the same.

At six o'clock the Convention was again called to order.

Mr. Todd, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, viz:

Resolved, 1. That the Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, Constitutionally expressed, either in the State or Territories, is a dangerous element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well in elections against the Representatives of the people, meets our decided disapprobation.

2. That we protest against the sectional and pro-slavery policy of the National Administration, as at war with the rights of the people and subversive of the principles of our Government.

3. That we denounce, and will unflinchingly oppose all attempts to enact a Congressional Code for the Territories, believing the same to be utterly at war with the true purposes of our Government, and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation; and that we affirm our continued hostility to the extension of slavery over the territories of the Union.

4. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the Government or people conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people, and that the inaction of the National Administration in bringing the slave traders to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of conniving at the practical reopening of that traffic.

5. That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry, to be one of the first duties of our Government; and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, convince us that the laboring masses of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of their labor, while the administration of the Government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe the ad valorem system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it, we are in favor of specified duties upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products wholly the growth and manufacture of the United States.

6. That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans, without any means provided for their payment, give evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the government of a free people, and unless checked will lead to a dishonor of the National credit.

7. That the passage of a joint homestead bill, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve the same would be a measure fair in principle, sound in policy, and productive of great good to the people of the nation. And that we regard the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill in the Senate of the United States, by the party in power, as a dirict blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great government. And that kindred to this was the defeat, by the same party, of the pre-emption bill which gave preference to actual settlers over land speculators.

8. That the purity and safety of the ballot box must be preserved, and that all frauds upon the naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be counteracted by wholesome and proper legislation.

9. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to the places from whence they have been shipped to our shores.

10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American Institutions, transmitted to us by our Fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

11. That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our able and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Simon Cameron, and that of our Representatives in the popular branch of Congress who have zealously supported the protective policy, the

homestead bill, the just rights of actual settlers, and have steadfastly opposed the tyrannical policy of the National Administration in their attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a fraudulent slavery constitution in opposition to the known and oft expressed sentiments of the Freemen of the Territory.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Edie advocated the passage of the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of thirty-three.

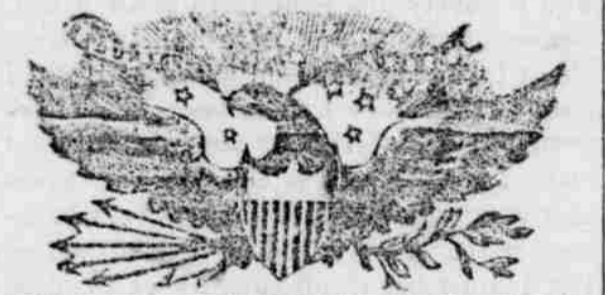
Mr. E. H. Rauch offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the President and Officers of the same for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duty.

Mr. John S. Pomroy offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inform Thomas E. Cochran and Gen. Wm. H. Keim, the candidates as this day nominated, of their nomination to the offices of Auditor and Surveyor General. John S. Pomroy, Joseph Garretson, and J. H. Seltzer, were appointed the Committee.

On motion, adjourned sine die, with three cheers.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. Thomas E. Cochran, of York Co.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. William H. Keim, of Berks Co.

All persons are hereby notified to have Express matter at the office by 11 o'clock A. M. or it must be laid over till next day.

JOHN N. STOKES.

At the head of our paper we give the names of the nominees of the People's State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 8th instant, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, the candidate for the office of Auditor General, is at present editor and publisher of the Lancaster Union, but calls York his home. He formerly represented the strong Democratic County of York in the State Senate, of which he was a worthy and distinguished member. He is a well-read and sound lawyer, and is therefore well qualified to fill the office for which he is nominated. Mr. Wright, his Leocompton competitor is in no respect his equal.

WILLIAM H. KEIM, the candidate for Surveyor General, has held the office of Mayor of Reading, and was elected member of Congress last fall, over the partner of J. Glancy Jones, by over 600 majority, in the Berks District, which gave Buchanan a majority over Fremont and Fillmore of 6,579. His democracy, therefore, must be pretty sound.

The Convention could hardly have selected two better men; and we trust they are worthy the support of all voters who desire those important offices to be filled by honest, able and upright men. They are worthy of a triumphant election, and we venture to predict that their worth will be nobly sustained next fall.

A few days since I called at Price and Drake's Saloon, and was agreeably surprised to find such a display of perfectness and neatness manifested in its every arrangement. It will really compare favorably with many saloons that are to be found in our cities.

The Ice Cream department is remarkably well fitted up, and specially adapted to the business, there being one room on the first floor exclusively for gentlemen, and a room on the second floor for ladies; and the ice cream being of the first quality renders it all that could be desired during the coming hot weather.

The Confectionary department is of the first order. Mr. Price manufactures his own candies, and they certainly are of the very best quality, which, he informed me, he sells by whole-sale as well as retail.

In the Bakery department he is again second to none. He has in his employ one of the best workmen that the country produces, which is clearly evidenced by the superior quality of their bread and cakes.

Mr. Price also informed me that they are prepared to furnish wedding, as well as all other parties with all the refreshments required on such occasions, at the shortest possible notice. Such a saloon is a desirable acquisition to the place, and Stroudsburg, and the surrounding country, have good reason to be proud of an establishment so well adapted to their wants.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

Monroe County Medical Society.

Mr. EDITOR:—During the past few days there have been posted throughout the Borough of Stroudsburg and various parts of the county, handbills, of which the following is a copy:—

Down with Imposition. All of the citizens of this County opposed to the late infamous proceedings of the "Monroe County Medical Society" in establishing a list of most exorbitant fees, will meet in Convention at the Court House, in Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of sending abroad for a Physician who will be satisfied with attending to the wants of the suffering portion of our community, for a reasonable compensation. We have understood that every Physician in the County, with two exceptions, has entered into this league, with the view of extorting the outrageous fees which are advertised under the sanction of this Society. All the citizens of the County, who are opposed to this new system of bleeding in the Medical profession, will please take notice and be present at the appointed time and place.

MANY CITIZENS. It would seem from this call, that there exists in the public mind much misapprehension respecting the objects and character of the body known as the "Monroe County Medical Society," and it is for the purpose of throwing some light upon the subject that this communication is written.

In the outset it may be well to mention, that in every county in this State where the number of physicians is sufficiently great to make it practicable, there exists a medical society. It is the same in all the other States. There is also in each State a State Medical Society, composed of delegates from each of the County Societies; and from each State Society delegates are sent who meet annually in a National Medical Convention.

The great object of all these organizations is the improvement of the Medical profession throughout the United States. This is effected by means of lectures, essays and discussions on subjects connected with the profession. Opinions are interchanged on the nature and treatment of diseases and injuries, quarantine, the public health, and kindred subjects; and in this manner the standard of Medical education, and of the Medical profession, is increased and elevated.

Such are the objects of, and the means used by every county medical society; and surely nothing could be more laudable or praiseworthy. Every person who is obliged to entrust the care of his health or that of his family in the hands of a physician, becomes directly and vitally interested in the qualifications of that physician; and any means that have a tendency to add to the skill and experience of physicians must redound to the benefit of the public at large.

Hence it is, that wherever County Medical Societies have been established, and their object understood, they have found favor at the hands of the community, the members of which have invariably encouraged them and cheered them on in their efforts to accomplish so good and so useful a work. By means of them the nature and peculiarities of diseases of particular localities are learned, the progress of epidemics noticed, and each member is enabled to possess himself of the views, the practice and the experience of all.

Of course this involves trouble, expense and the apparent loss of valuable time, but it is done for the good of suffering humanity; and although the members of such societies do not receive, and do not expect for this sacrifice of time and comfort any pecuniary reward, yet they are buoyed up by the hope that by it they may be enabled to increase the means and the sphere of their usefulness in society.

Besides using the means mentioned for their mutual improvement, it is usual for Medical Societies to adopt a code of Ethics, defining the duties of Physicians to the public, to their patients, and to each other; as also the duties of patients and the public to Physicians. The code is the same throughout the United States, being that of the American Medical Association, and adopted by every county society.

Again, in order that the compensation for their services may be charged at uniform rates, the members of each society, establish their Fee-Bill. In accordance with their universal custom, the same thing has been done by the medical society of this county, and it appears that this measure, which of all others has been denominated "outrageous," has aroused the indignation of "Many Citizens."

It is believed that "Many Citizens" would have no objections to physicians adopting any proper and legal course by which to inform themselves in their profession, for thereby "Many Citizens" are the very persons who are really to reap the benefit; but that physicians should expect to be paid for "attending to the wants of a suffering community" is not to be tolerated, and hence the call for an indignation meeting.

Now, as a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, and as one of the signers of the Fee-Bill of that society, I affirm that the rates therein published,

and which are denominated as "exorbitant" and "outrageous" are precisely the same as they have always been in Monroe County, with but two exceptions; and that it was not the design of the society to increase the rates, and that the Fee-Bill as published does not justify an assertion to the contrary.

The only cases in which there has been any increase of rates, are cases of parturition, and cases in which physicians are obliged to furnish costly medicines.

In the first instance, the charge for medical attendance has been placed at the lowest rates that are charged in any county throughout the State. With regard to the second exception, it is well known that in almost all towns where there are apothecaries, physicians are not in the habit of furnishing medicines to their patients at all. They visit a patient, and write a prescription which is taken to a druggist to be compounded, and the patient always pays for the medicine in addition to the charge of the physician for the visit, which is never less than the rates published by the medical society of this county. In the Borough of Stroudsburg, physicians, contrary to the usual practice, furnish their patients with medicines without extra charge, except in cases where costly medicines are used, in the instance of some of which, the charge for the visit (fifty cents) would scarcely be sufficient to pay for the medicine employed.

In constructing the Fee-Bill, the members of the society had as guides, those published by the Northampton County Medical Society and the Lackawanna Medical Society, copies of which may be seen by those who attend the meeting on the 18th of June, and by reference to which, it will be found that the Fee-Bill of the Monroe County Medical Society is graded at lower rates than either of the others.

The foregoing is a fair and truthful statement of the matter which has produced so much feeling in this community, and it is thought to be due to the members of the Society, to those who are in error, and misguided by a few designing persons, that this explanation should be made, and in order that those who are disposed to act in the premises may do so understandingly. It shows that a medical society, instead of being "a league" whose object is "to extort outrageous fees" is a very harmless institution, designed entirely for good and noble purposes, and that the fee-bill constitutes but a very secondary part of the organization; and further, that as far as the particular fee-bill in question is concerned, it is less than that of the societies of any of the neighboring counties.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

An meeting of the Directors named in the Charter was held at the Court House in this place, pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday, June 11th inst.

The chairman, Joseph Kerr, called the meeting to order at 3 1/2 o'clock. Upon calling the roll the following persons answered to their names, viz:

M. W. Coolbaugh, Joseph Kerr, Robt. R. Dupuy, A. Reeves Jackson, M. Shoemaker, Daniel Boys, James N. Durling, L. W. Brodhead.

C. D. Brodhead was represented by Chas. R. Andre.

On motion it was resolved that the names of the fifteen directors be written on slips of paper, the slips to be folded, placed in a hat, and drawn by the Secretary to form three classes; the first of which to consist of the first five drawn, and to serve for one year, the second class to serve two years, and the third class to serve three years.

The drawing was then proceeded with, with the following result.

First Class—Geo. B. Keller, C. D. Brodhead, M. W. Coolbaugh, M. Shoemaker, Chas. Fetherman.

Second Class—A. R. Jackson, R. R. Dupuy, Daniel Boys, Reuten Gregory, Joseph Kerr.

Third Class—Jacob Stouffer, Robt. Brown, L. W. Brodhead, James N. Durling, J. D. Labar.

On motion the Directors proceeded to ballot for officers to serve for one year from the first Tuesday of January, 1860, with the following result, viz:

PRESIDENT—Robert R. Dupuy. VICE PRESIDENT—Michael Shoemaker.

SECRETARY—Dr. A. Reeves Jackson. TREASURER—Lake W. Brodhead.

On motion, it was resolved that a Committee of three persons be appointed by the Chair to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Society.

The Chair appointed the following named persons as the Committee, viz:—James N. Durling, Robert Brown, A. R. Jackson.

On motion, it was resolved, that a Committee of three persons be appointed to open the Books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Society.

The following persons were appointed the Committee, viz:—C. D. Brodhead, Daniel Boys, M. W. Coolbaugh.

It was resolved that two dollars on each share be paid at the time of subscribing; the remainder to be paid at such times and in such instalments as may be deemed necessary by the Directors.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Saturday, July 2nd, at three o'clock P. M.

A waggish chap, whose vixen wife, by drowning lost her precious life, called out his neighbors, all around, and told 'em that his spouse was drowned; and, spite of search, could not be found. He knew, he said, the very nook where she had tumbled in the brook, and he had dragged along the shore, above the place, a mile or more. "Above the place!" the people cried, "why, what d'ye mean?" The man replied: "Of course, you don't suppose I'd go and waste the time to look below! I've known the woman quite well; alive or dead, she'd go, I swear, against the current anyhow!"

Friend SCHOCH:—As I have a few spare moments I propose having a social chat with the readers of the Jeffersonian, many of whom I have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, though brief, yet of the most endearing nature.

No sooner had the excitement of the political campaign, last fall, in Illinois, subsided when the Yellow Fever commenced its ravages and swept off thousands of the poor suckers as well as tens of thousands of others from Maine to Kansas. Such ever has, is, and perhaps ever will be the foolish credulity of poor human nature on this subject. This fact should enlarge our charity toward our present deluded friends and neighbors and give us wisdom for the future.

I spent some time yesterday in conversation with a gentleman from Fountain Co. Indian, just returning from Tight Squeak. He left Fort Kerney, the 15th inst; he stated that over one thousand teams turned eastward on that and the previous day; he stated he met scores of teams daily bound westward, not yet willing to believe that Pikes Peak is all a humbug. We are truly a peculiar people, fond of excitement. After a little financial excitement and speculation on bread stuffs, growing out the present state of European affairs, I expect the excitement of the next Presidential campaign will come on the tapis. The great question now before the great leaders of the various parties is who will be the most available candidate? The great question with the pro-slavery Democracy is, who will carry the entire South and enough of the Northern states to secure the loaves and fishes to the Democratic party for the next four years?

The great interests of slavery must be looked to. This will be the great issue. Manufacturing interests as well as the financial condition of the country may be neglected with impunity, but in order to keep up the balance of power Cuba must be purchased, no matter if it costs \$150,000,000 and in the sequel involves us in war with England or all Europe. Uncle Sam is rich and has got lots of land at the West. True he is badly in debt and it costs him about \$80,000,000 a year to keep up his extravagant family expenses. His credit is good, though his postal expenses are badly in arrears. The Democratic party expect this measure to be carried by the voters of Northern men, and the money to settle the bills to come out of their pockets, and in case of a war with Europe the men to come out of their ranks. I am almost sure that the Democracy of Illinois is prepared to do all this, yea more, if young America demands it. Pennsylvania will sustain the measure, I presume, as her favorite son (as well as the little giant, recommends it). And as her quota of the money will be paid (about \$15,000,000) by indirect taxes on goods and staples, they will not feel it much. In the last place if we have occasion for men I know that we can rely on Pennsylvania, for if we continue to buy foreign iron (and I think we shall, as it comes a little cheaper,) Pennsylvania could furnish a few thousand iron men with sinews of brass to fight our battles. I do not approve of the plan of borrowing trouble of the future, but esteem it wisdom to provide for and attend to absolute demands of the present. I cannot, however, when I carefully canvass an issue like the purchase of Cuba refrain from raising it into futurity where it naturally belongs. I look upon the whole issue as a humbug, set up for political effect, to add, if possible, a little life to a black and rotten democracy; and my private opinion, publicly expressed, is, that any man is a fool (or at least foolish) who will advocate it, whether he fills the Presidential chair, or is a mason's clerk. And these are my reasons: 1st. when our trio of ministers met at Paris for the especial object of buying Cuba no encouragement was given by Spain that it was, or ever would be for sale. And the little experience I have had in business has taught me long since that it takes two to make a bargain. 2d. If we should attempt to take it by force, (a thing which we could do I doubt not,) England and probably other European powers would object.—The act on our part would be unjust and the results ruinous to the interests of christianity and humanity in general.

I was intending to say to your readers in this letter that our spring thus far has been wet and backward, having a poor show for wheat and fruit, but such matters I must defer for future consideration.

R. W. HINCKLEY.

Richfield, Adams Co., Ill. }

May 31, 1859. }

The Presidential Tour.

Mr. Buchanan, accompanied by Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, is now on a visit in the Southern States.—He has been received with every demonstration of respect wherever he has gone; although it is his expressed wish to avoid as much as possible, everything like a public display or reception. In a speech delivered to a number of the citizens of Raleigh, N. C., he expressed himself as