



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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To our Subscribers.

No paper was issued from this office last week. The neglect was occasioned in consequence of indisposition, which confined us to our bed, and prevented us from giving our labor and attention to the paper. We hope this will be received as a sufficient apology for our delinquency. Our health is so far restored that we are enabled to superintend the affairs of the office once more.

Pennsylvania.

The result of the recent election in this State, is a cheering indication, that the people are fast awakening to a consciousness of the importance of sustaining domestic industry. Wherever the subject of a Protective Tariff was agitated, the voters have triumphantly sustained the candidates who acknowledged themselves its friends and supporters. Counties which have heretofore invariably gone strongly in favor of our opponents, have this year given handsome Whig majorities—solely, as we believe, on the ground that the Whig Party is pledged in favor of the protection of American labor.

The Whig Tariff, which has now been in operation only about twelve months, has already effected wonders. Hundreds of manufactories which were hushed and quiet, are again in operation, affording employment to thousands of workmen. The scores of vessels which lay at our wharves, are again manned and in use, and their sails whiten every sea. The mechanic is also once more employed, and the farmer is beginning to find a better market for his produce.

The people are silent, but not inactive observers of all these things. They have long tried and suffered from the visionary doctrine of free trade, and will have no more of it. They will not therefore, we are convinced, abandon the ground they have just assumed. It is their true interest to support their own labor and industry; and as their attention has been fully aroused to the subject, we should not be surprised, if next year, Pennsylvania gave an overwhelming majority in favor of the Tariff candidates for President, Congress, and State Legislature.

The Late Election.

Under all the discouraging circumstances which surrounded them, the Whigs achieved, what we consider a glorious triumph, in this State, at the late Election. We have succeeded in electing a majority of the Congressmen, notwithstanding the shameful manner in which the State was gerrymandered by the last Legislature. In the State Senate, the majority against us is large, the Locos having 22 to 11. To the House, although we lost all the members from Allegheny, and part of the delegations from Dauphin, Washington, and one or two other Whig counties, in consequence of local difficulties, we have still succeeded in electing 42 Whigs to 58 locos; showing plainly that we might have carried the popular branch of the Legislature if we had only known our strength. Our Canal Commissioners are defeated by about 13,000 votes; and this when there were no tickets for them in a number of our northern counties. This result, so unexpected to our friends, and which so cheering, is but the harbinger of a glorious triumph next fall. The following Congressmen it is ascertained are elected, from their respective Districts.

WHIGS.	LOCOS.
1. Edward Joy Morris.	3. John T. Smith,
2. Joseph R. Ingersoll,	4. Charles J. Ingersoll,
6. M. H. Jenks,	5. Jacob S. Yost,
7. A. R. McIlvaine,	9. John Ritter,
8. Jeremiah Brown,	10. Richard Brodhead, jr.
12. Henry Prock,	11. Benjamin A. Bidlack,
14. Alexander Ramsey,	12. Almond H. Reed,
17. James Irvine,	16. James Black,
18. Andrew Stewart,	19. Henry D. Foster,
20. John Dickey,	21. William Wilkins,
23. D. Reed,	22. Samuel Hays,
24. Joseph Baffington.	

to Dr. Henry Nes. (Tariff Volunteer)

TENNESSEE U. S. SENATORS.—The Legislature of Tennessee were to elect two United States Senators on the 17th inst.

Our Senator.

Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill, has been elected State Senator from this District, by a majority rising 2700 votes, over his competitor, Moses W. Coolbaugh, of this County. The following is the vote in the several Counties.

	Hughes.	Coolbaugh.
Schuylkill,	3909	149
Carbon,	228	633
Montroe,	344	702
Pike,	115	314
	4596	1798
Hughes' maj.	2798	

Old Northampton.

In Old Northampton the Regularly nominated ticket has received another powerful blow. Anthony A. Transue, and Edward J. Seip, the Volunteer candidates for County Commissioner and Treasurer, have been elected by majorities of between 3 and 500. There was no opposition for Assembly, and therefore Hugh B. Hineine, George Bachman, and Rudolphus Smith, are elected. For Senator the run was close, and Heckman, the regular ticket man is elected by Whig votes, over his Volunteer opponent, John H. Keller. The following is the official vote of the District.

	Heckman.	Keller.
Northampton,	2115	1670
Lehigh,	1645	1564
	3760	3234
	3234	
maj.	526	

Georgia and Maryland.

These two States have again joined the Whig ranks. Georgia which has gone loco, ever since 1840, now elects a Whig Governor, a Whig Legislature, and the two Whig Congressmen, by upwards of 3000 majority. Maryland, has also gone right. The Whigs will have a majority of seventeen, on joint ballot in the Legislature. This is glorious, as it secures us a U. S. Senator.

New Jersey.

Whilst the other States have done so nobly, New Jersey has faltered, and elected a loco loco Legislature, and four out of the five loco Congressmen. The patronage of the Tyler administration, together with some local causes, produced this effect. Next year, little Jersey will be all right again.

Ohio Election.

The result of the late election in Ohio, is as gratifying as it was unexpected. The Whigs have succeeded in electing a majority, on joint ballot, of the Legislature;—Ten out of twenty-one Congressmen,—and have a handsome majority of the popular vote! Well done, brave Whigs of the Buckeye State.

Glorious Whig Triumph in Baltimore.

The annual election for Mayor of the City of Baltimore, took place on Monday of last week. The contest was very animated, and the vote larger than any which was ever polled before in the City. As the Whigs had succeeded in carrying the City by 97 majority, at the election for Delegates to the Legislature, on the 4th inst., the locos strained every nerve to reclaim it—but in spite of all their efforts the Whigs elected their candidate, Mr. J. O. Law, by a majority of 335. In 1840, Van Buren had a majority of 31, over Gen. Harrison. Now the Whigs have carried Baltimore; and next year it will give Henry Clay 500 majority.

The Potatoe Crop.

We continue to hear, almost daily, complaints, from our farmers, and others, that their potatoe crops have been greatly, and in some instances almost entirely destroyed. In some places they were nearly all rotten in the ground; and in others, where they looked good when they were dug, many have spoiled since they were put away. In this County, one half, or probably two thirds, of the whole crop have been spoiled;—and in other Counties, as far as we have been able to learn, they have also sustained great injury. In Northampton, we are informed, wherever they were planted in low, damp ground, they have turned out the same as here, but that those on high, dry ground, are as good and sound as they were in any previous year.

A Curiosity.

On Tuesday the 10th instant, Mr. Abraham Stevenson, of this place, whilst out on a gunning expedition shot a noble Crane in McMichael's Creek, which measured six feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other, and five feet five inches, from the extremity of the bill to the claws of the feet. It was quite a curiosity, and regarded as such by all our citizens.

Foreign News.

The Steamer Hibernia, arrived at Boston on the 18th inst., after a passage of fourteen days from Liverpool, with 96 passengers. The following is a short synopsis of her news.

The sales of Cotton were large, and on the day before the sailing of the Hibernia, had advanced a farthing per pound. On that day 20,000 bales were sold.

The Royal Mail Steamer, Memnon, with the India mail on board, was lost on the coast of Africa, near Arden in the Red Sea, on the 1st of August. The crew, passengers, and treasure, were saved; but the mails and baggage lost.

In Ireland, the Repeal agitation still rages with unabated fervor. O'Connell seems more determined and energetic than ever. Fears were entertained that the peace of the country could not be preserved until the meeting of the British Parliament. The meetings are larger and more tumultuous than heretofore,—and it is hinted that the Government is about to put a stop to them. To attempt that, would be a dangerous experiment.

Daniel Webster.

This great statesman has accepted an invitation to address a mass meeting of the Whigs, at Salem, Massachusetts, sometime during this month. He has also written a long letter, in which he avows himself in favor of the Whig candidate for Governor, of Mass., and opposed to locofocoism.

Col. Richard M. Johnson.

This distinguished soldier and patriot is at present on a visit to the Eastern States. He is everywhere received with the warmest manifestations of esteem and respect. He is expected to arrive in Philadelphia, one day this week, when there will be a grand turn out of the military and citizens.

American Fairs.

The Fair of the American Institute, in New York, and that of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, are both open, and visited daily by thousands of spectators. The displays are represented as being highly creditable to our American Mechanics.

Snow Storm.

The city of Utica, N. Y., was visited with a Snow storm, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 17th inst., which lasted from 15 to 20 minutes. It also snowed there on the evening of the same day.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever still prevails in New Orleans, and some of the South Western towns and cities. It has been less fatal this season, however, than for a number of years past.

The Next Congress.

The Senate now stands 26 Whigs, including Mr. Rives, of Va., and 21 Locofocos. There are two vacancies in Tennessee, one in Maryland, one in Missouri, and one in Illinois; the three first will undoubtedly be filled by Whigs, and the two last by Locofocos, making the Senate stand, when full, Whigs 29, Locofocos 25; the whole number being 52.

The House, under the new apportionment, will consist of 223 members, of which 200 are already been elected. Of these, 137 are Locofocos, and 63 whigs, being a majority of 74 for the former, leaving 23 members yet to be chosen, viz: Maryland 6; Michigan 3; Mississippi 4; vacancies in Massachusetts 4; do. Maine 4; do. Vermont 1; do. Georgia 1.

Death of a M. C.

The Hon. John Millan, member elect from the State of Georgia, in the next Congress of the United States, died at his residence, near Savannah, on Sunday the 15th inst.

Vermont.

We learn from the Caledonian of the 17th, that the Hon. John Mattocks has been elected Governor of Vermont by the Legislature, and Horace Eaton, Lieutenant Governor, for the year ensuing.

Important Decision.

The Cumberland (Md.) Alleghanian says, in the case of Keim vs. Engle, which was an appeal from the judgment of Justice Layman, the court decided, upon agreement and examination of the act of assembly of 1791, that the judgment by the justice of the peace in this case was null and void, because there was no warrant issued to bring the defendant before him. This is an important decision, and ought to be known by every justice of the peace and every citizen of the country. The court in giving their opinion, expressly declared that any judgment rendered in any case by a justice of the peace, where there is no warrant issued and the defendant comes before him by agreement or consent, is void in law. This opinion of the court overrules the opinion given in Latrobe's Justice, in chapter 221, that the parties may appear amicably before him, and that his judgment will be as binding as if a warrant had been issued in the first instance.

George H. Carey, of Hanover township, Susquehanna county, Pa., recently committed suicide, by cutting his throat.

Who Passed the Tariff?

The unblushing impudence and total disregard of truth of the Madisonian in attempting to rob the Whigs of the credit of having passed the Tariff act and claiming the honor of that great and salutary measure for the Locofocos, is so admirably shown up by the editor of the N. Y. Tribune in the following article, that we cannot refrain from republishing it, with an assertion that every word of it is true; true as gospel. There was no measure brought forward during the long session of the 27th Congress, upon which party lines more clearly separated its friends and enemies than this; and to claim the credit for the Locofocos of having passed it, when they made the most strenuous exertions to defeat it, is exhibiting a degree of assurance at which we must confess we are astonished! We should think John Jones was joking did we not know that he never intentionally uttered a joke in his life;—that he is always serious, even when lauding Mr. Tyler as a man too pure and honest to use the patronage of the Government to promote his own views! No: John always means what he says, be it ever so absurd, ridiculous, or untrue, and his assertions, therefore, uttered with the seriousness and simplicity of a novice, become the most laughable jokes of the day.—Forum.

THE WHIG TARIFF.

In the Madisonian of Tuesday we find the following paragraph:

"Admiring (which of course we do not) that the Tariff is the sole cause of our prosperity, we think it is no little impudence which can induce a Clay Whig Editor to claim the credit of its adoption for the Clay Whig party."

"Messrs. Adams, Speaker White, Davis, Batts, in short, all of Mr. Clay's 'peculiar friends,' voted against the Tariff Bill in the House. It was the votes of some twenty Democrats that passed it in the House."

"In the Senate, Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Graham, Clayton, Mangum, Merrick, Preston, &c., Whigs, voted against it; while Messrs. Buchanan, Wright, Sturgeon, Williams, Democrats, voted for it. It passed in the House by a majority of two—in the Senate by a majority of one."

Falsehoods asserted 'by authority' must of course surpass, in brazen impudence, those promulgated on private responsibility; and the inventions of John Tyler's official may, therefore, be expected to cap the climax of insolent presumption on the popular ignorance. The paragraph quoted above must fully meet all expectations of this sort that can possibly be entertained by the most sanguine friends of our hopeful Administration. Though it can scarcely be necessary, it may be proper, to expose the barefaced untruths which it contains. "Messrs. Adams, Speaker White, Davis and Batts voted against the Tariff," says the official. The assertion has the shadow of truth; but the writer intended to tell a falsehood. The four gentlemen named voted first for the Tariff, and then against the excision from it of the Land Distribution clause. That each one of them did all he could to procure the passage of the Tariff, the writer of the paragraph, no matter how ignorant he may be on other subjects, knew perfectly well; and in attempting to convey the opposite impression, he attempted to state what was absolutely false. "Though he did not quite succeed in this first effort, he had 'better luck next time.'" In short," says he, "ALL OF MR. CLAY'S 'peculiar friends' voted against the Tariff." This is a plump, round, unequivocal lie. On the first vote, 113 'Clay Whigs' voted for the Tariff in the House; and even after the Distribution clause had been struck out, on its final passage, 82 "of Mr. Clay's peculiar friends" voted in its favor; while 65 Loco-Focos on this vote, and 96 on the former voted against it. All the Whigs who voted against it, except four or five from the South, did so out of their reluctance to surrender the Public Land Distribution at the beck of the Madisonian's master; and the Loco-Focos who voted for it, (10 from New York, 9 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Massachusetts,) did so in reluctant obedience to the will of their constituents. Which of the two parties passed the Tariff in the House?

In speaking of the vote in the Senate the Madisonian falsifies the record in a more wholesale manner than in the other case; but it denounces it with less boldness by cowardly insinuation. "Messrs. Archer, Berrien, &c., Whigs voted against it," says the Madisonian, intending to convey the impression that the Whigs voted against it; "while Buchanan, Wright, Sturgeon, Williams, &c., Democrats voted for it." It enumerates all the Locofocos who voted for it and then adds '&c.,' thus insinuating, what it dared not affirm, that all the Locofocos voted for it—in solid phalanx against the Whigs! Twenty Whigs and four Locos voted for it; and the Whigs who voted against it did so, not because they were unfriendly to it, but because they detested the tyrannical, traitorous veto of John Tyler.

This attempt of the Madisonian, in behalf of the Locofocos, to claim the merit of an act which they both fought against with all their power, is about the basest use to which this base tool of traitors and demagogues has yet been put.

Advertisement Extraordinary.

We will give "Mary Ann Smith" the benefit of our columns in giving additional publicity to the following unique advertisement, which appears in the Sydney Herald: "To all whom it may concern—my husband, John Smith, absconded from me more than seven years ago, and left me without protection, or the means of support, and as no tidings have since been heard of him, I intend to join in wedlock, with another man at the first convenient opportunity, unless he, John Smith, sends me word that he is still living. Mary Ann Smith."

"Harry of the West."

It has been asked, "who first gave the great statesman and patriot of the age, Henry Clay, the above designation?" We reply, JOHN P. KENNEDY, the late eloquent representative in Congress, from Baltimore. A meeting of congratulation, it will be remembered, was held in New York, in 1840, and a dinner given in commemoration of the great victory gained by the Whigs. On that occasion, Mr. Kennedy was present, and closed a most thrilling speech with the following beautiful exordium and sentiment, to which every Whig in the Union will heartily respond:—Forum.

"In the gratulation of this triumph, as well as in the stir and tumult of the contest, we have names to be remembered, which, indeed, our country can never forget:—I will pledge one that lives fresh in the heart of every Whig—a name to rally upon when Freedom requires a Champion;—to boast of when we are asked for a Patriot;—to love when our affections would seek a generous warm-hearted Friend; a name which has a spell in it to gather millions whose free hearts and strong hands are to be summoned in defence of our country's honor; I give you

HARRY OF THE WEST.

"Our liveliest pledge Of hope in fears and dangers, heard so oft In worst extremes, and on the perilous edge Of battle when it raged; in all assaults, Our surest signal."

Joe Smith's Politics.

In a letter written from Nauvoo, we find the politics of the great Mormon Prophet, thus defined by himself:

I am a Whig and I am a Clay man. I am made of Clay, and I am tending to Clay, and I am going to vote for HENRY CLAY; that's the way I feel. But I won't interfere with my people, religiously to affect their votes, though I might elect Clay, for he ought to be President. I have sworn by the eternal gods—no harm to swear by the gods, because there is none; if there is only one god, there can't be gods, and no harm to swear by nothing,—I have sworn by the eternal gods that I never will vote for a "democrat" again; and I intend to swear my children, putting their hands under their thigh, as Abraham swore Isaac, that they will never vote a Democratic ticket in all their generations. It is the meanest, lowest party in all creation. There is five-sixths of my people so led away by the epithets "democrat," that they will vote the Democratic ticket. I am a democrat myself. I am a Washington democrat, a Jefferson democrat, a Jackson democrat, and I voted for Harrison, and I am going to vote for Clay. The locofocos are no democrats, but the meanest, lowest and most tyrannical people in the world.

FASHION AND BLUE DICK.—The great race run on Friday last, over the Canton Course, a Baltimore, between Fashion and Blue Dick, was won by the former. But one heat was run; time 7m. 35 1-2s. Fashion came out ahead, and Blue Dick would not run a second heat.—Daily Chronicle.

COAL.—Five hundred and fifty thousand, three hundred and sixty-one tons of coal have been shipped from the Schuylkill region this season, up to Thursday evening last.—ib.

More Repealers!

The lady of Wm. Bradley, (Irish) in our town, was yesterday safely "seized and possessed" of four children at a birth! Dr. Rafferty informs us that three are now living and doing well.—Carbondale Gazette.

Moles and Weasels.

A very curious scene was witnessed on Kennon Hill, by a person taking a stroll in the wood, on Saturday evening, between a colony of moles and a weasel. The weasel had fallen upon a mole, whose life blood it was fast draining, when the cries of the victim brought a colony, amounting in all to fifteen, of its own tribe, to its assistance, from a ridge of mole hills immediately behind the spot where the struggle was going on. They one and all rushed upon the weasel, which was in a few minutes sacrificed to their fury. The most curious part of the incident, however, is, that the moles, after their enemy was dead, proceeded to devour the body, the effect of which was, that three of them, in a short time died, and all the others were so affected, as to be unable to crawl. The individual who witnessed the circumstances did not think that any of them would live.—Perry's Courier.

Marriage is a chowder pot in which fish of various sorts are boiled. Happy is he whose mess is well seasoned.

Between Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., the snow lies to the depth of from 1 to 1-2 feet. At Buffalo it fell to the depth of two feet!

Governor Cleveland, of Connecticut, has set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in that State.

Profitable Farming.

An acquaintance of our informant (says the *Union Gazette*), purchased 625 acres of land in Wisconsin, at two dollars per acre, making \$1240. He paid for breaking it up and sowing \$2 an acre, and for fencing \$2000 more, so that the whole expense was about \$4,500. From this he realizes the first year thirty-five bushels to the acre, average, which is 21,700 bushels, worth at least 50 cents above the expense of harvesting. This will amount to \$10,850, or in other words, he will pay for getting it under and enclosing and all expenses, and have rising of \$6000 nett profits.