



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 22, 1846.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. is the Agent for this paper at his office of real estate and Country Newspaper Agency in Philadelphia, North-West corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Tribune buildings, Nassau st., N. Y.; South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 12, State street, Boston. Mr. Palmer will receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Jeffersonian Republican.

Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, at 38 William street, New York, are also our authorized Agents, to receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Republican.

We invite attention to the article on our outside front, under the caption of "Supernatural Darkness at the Crucifixion." It was published at the request of one of our subscribers, and contains matter of the very highest interest, to every mind possessed of an enlightened spirit of enquiry.

In consequence of several errors having occurred in the following article, we re-publish it, with the necessary corrections.

I. O. of O. F.

A lodge of this Order, entitled the FORT PENN LODGE, No. 134, was organized in Stroudsburg on Tuesday evening last. A large delegation from the Borough of Easton were in attendance. The following persons were appointed officers, viz.

- SAMUEL HAYDEN, N. G.
- B. S. SCHOONOVER, Esq., V. G.
- M. G. GRATTAN, T.
- HENRY M. LABAR, S.
- J. J. POSTENS, A. S.

The rumor gathers strength that our Administration is engaged in some secret negotiation at London with that of Great Britain, by which our Protective Policy is to be sold out to England for certain desired concessions in regard to Oregon. We are consoled by the reflection that no such Treaty can receive the Constitutional approval of the Senate, to which a two-thirds vote is requisite. Every consideration of principle, sound policy and National dignity combine to dissuade from such a Treaty. The Oregon Question can never be wisely or properly blended with matters so utterly foreign from it as the adjustment of the respective Tariffs of the two Nations. We ought not to buy deserts of rock and snow in Northern Oregon by the sale of the Industry and Prosperity of our People at home. What belongs to us on the Pacific, let us claim and stand for, until negotiation or arbitration shall extinguish all antagonist pretensions. We shall surely obtain our own there, if we rely on the proper means of securing it; and what do we want more?—Great Britain can repeal her Corn Laws if she sees fit; Mr. Polk and his supporters have full power to overthrow our Protective Tariff.—Why, then, should this Tariff question be dragged into a Boundary Treaty, and the Country thus precluded from returning to our present system, should fresh Experience prove its overthrow as disastrous as like changes have hitherto been? Let every lover of National Independence stand fast for the right to make our own laws, and to alter them when we see fit without asking permission of a Foreign Power. This is a matter of vital import, on which there should not be two opinions among American Freemen.—Tribune.

State of Texas.

We see it stated that Texas is divided into 35 counties. Galveston is the largest city, and Houston the next; Austin, the seat of government, has a population of 1500, and Washington about the same number. Saint Antonio is the oldest town in the State, with a population of about 1500.

Great Chess Match Over.

The New Orleans Picaune, of Dec. 17th, says:—The great chess match was finally closed yesterday, Mr. Stanley winning it by beating the last two games. It may be recollected that the match was for \$500, the person who beat the first fifteen games to be declared winner.—At the closing yesterday the score stood Stanley, 15; Rousseau, 8; drawn, 8. We do not learn that much money, besides the original stakes, was bet upon the match.

IRON.—There were sent from Philadelphia to New York, through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, during the past year, upwards of 9,592 tons of Pennsylvania Iron, and by the Railroad, 500 tons, making the total quantity 10,092 tons.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1846.

The Speaker presented a statement of the accounts of the Pottsville and Danville Railroad Convention; also a letter from J. H. Moorehead, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of one of the Railroad Conventions held in this place.

Several petitions were presented in favor of granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and for the incorporation of a railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

Mr. Heckman presented a petition for the incorporation of a new Bank at Allentown, in Lehigh county. Mr. Smith one from citizens of Lancaster, for the exemption of the Seventh day Baptists from the fines imposed by the act of 1794, for the non-observance of the Sabbath day. One by Mr. Gibbons from the Society of Friends relative to the crime of kidnapping.

Bills were reported from the appropriate committees, supplementary to the act of incorporating the Schuylkill Railroad Company; to require Banks and other corporations to give notice of unclaimed dividends.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, the Committee on Internal Improvements was directed to inquire into the expediency of extending the charter of the Erie and Sunbury Railroad Company.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Dimmick, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any increase in the rates of postage.

A motion by Mr. Sanderson to proceed to the discussion of the Tariff resolutions, was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 12. The resolutions were then taken up, and passed through the committee of the whole. A motion to refer the resolutions to the select committee on the Tariff was lost—yeas 11, nays 19. The further consideration of the resolutions were then postponed until to-morrow.

The Oregon Resolutions are now under debate.

Two Days later from Europe—Repeal of the Corn Laws.

The packet ship Oxford, which arrived at New York on Wednesday night, brings news of vast importance. It had been announced in the London Times of Dec. 4th, that the British Cabinet had decided that Parliament was to be summoned the first week in January, for the purpose of repealing the Corn Laws! There was some dispute as to the precise situation in which the question was left after the Cabinet Council on the 3d, but all agreed that the fate of the Corn Laws was sealed. One version is, that it was left to the Premier to determine whether the total and immediate, or the total and not altogether immediate repeal should be recommended. The Cabinet are said to have been unanimous, or nearly so, including the Duke of Wellington.

The announcement (says the Chronicle) has produced the most intense excitement—the most astounding sensation ever caused by a newspaper article, and the effect of which will be visible in every nook of the civilized world!

The London Standard, understood to be the Ministerial Organ, flatly contradicts the statements of the Times, which journal, however, strongly insists on their correctness. The *Hibernia*, which was to have sailed on the 4th will settle the point.

The cotton market remained about the same, and the apprehensions of famine were ascertained to have been almost wholly without foundation.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

The packet ship Iowa, which arrived at N. York on Thursday night, leaves the news by the Oxford respecting the Corn Laws, as follows:

The Standard and the Herald (which assume to be government organs,) renew their contradiction from day to day; but the Globe says it is "confirmed and confident in its impression that Sir Robert Peel has really overcome the *vis inertia* of his Cabinet, resisting further changes in the Corn Laws."

A commercial treaty between the U. States and England, founded upon a settlement of boundaries, is alluded to favorably by the English journals, and is thought to be in progress with Mr. McLane.—Belvidere Apollo.

An Insinuation.

A printer's money, says the *Alton Democrat*, may commonly be found securely stowed away in his subscribers' pockets.

Religious Fevers.

At a camp meeting lately held in Connecticut a preacher delivered himself of the following: "I would that the gospel were a wedge and I a beetle, I would whack it into every sinner's heart among you."

On the 25th ult., wheat was worth 70 to 71 cents per bushel at Quincy, Ill. A decline.

To the Whig Party of the State of Pennsylvania. CALL FOR A WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We issue an extra, for the purpose of publishing at the earliest period the call for a WHIG STATE CONVENTION, to nominate a Candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, made by the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The reasons for this movement are clearly laid down in the subjoined Address. The members of the State Central Committee regard their labors as having ceased, and the present movement is, therefore, indispensably necessary, in order to preserve the State organization of the Whig party. We feel certain that it will be cordially responded to in every part of the State, and hope to witness the assembling of a Convention on the 11th of March, which shall be distinguished alike for numbers, intelligence and patriotic feeling.—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, held in Harrisburg, Jan. 13th, 1846, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a call for a Whig State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, on the 11th day of March, 1846, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and that said call be published, with the names of the Whig members of the Legislature appended.

J. P. SANDERSON, Pres't.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, } Secretaries.
JOHN R. EDIE, }

In accordance with the foregoing, the committee intrusted with that duty, respectfully submit the following address:

The Whig members of the General Assembly, now in session at Harrisburg, on consulting together in relation to matters important to the interests of the Commonwealth, find that no provision has been made for nominating a Whig candidate for the office of CANAL COMMISSIONER, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election in October. The office is one of high responsibility and importance—its patronage is extensive, and its influence upon the finances of our State, immense. The present crisis of affairs in Pennsylvania, imperatively demands that the office should be filled by a man of integrity and sound principles—honest and capable—not to be corrupted by grasping selfishness, nor diverted from the straight-forward course of duty, by party fear or political favor. The wasteful extravagance of the dominant party has involved our State in an enormous debt of OVER FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—OUR TAXES ARE ENORMOUS—the honest farmer and the hard-working mechanic have been deluded and deceived by incorrect financial statements, made for party purposes—and hungry office-holders have fattened on the public resources, while the Commonwealth has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. All these evils are justly chargeable upon the party in power, and we believe the time has come for the Whigs of the State to arouse to energetic action, and endeavor to put a stop to the continuance of such monstrous abuses. The first step in the accomplishment of this great end, is an earnest effort to secure the election of a sound Whig, as Canal Commissioner. Let a candidate be selected of known integrity, of competent talents, of practical ability, thoroughly acquainted with the State, and possessing a perfect knowledge of the public works—let him receive the cordial support of the Whig party of the State, and the probabilities are strong that his election will be secured, and a check at once be placed on the irregular, excessive and ruinous policy of those in power.

Another subject of deep interest to the whole people of the State, is the evident intention on the part of the State Administration, to abandon the Protective Policy. The recent annual message of the Governor, leads irresistibly to this belief. Pending the late Presidential election, the "Tariff of '42" was inscribed on the banners of the Locofoco party. Now these banners are no longer visible, and the message of the Executive advocates, clearly and decidedly, a "Revenue Tariff, with incidental protection;" and the same ruinous sentiments have been openly avowed by leading Democrats on the floor of the House of Representatives. For the first time in the history of our State, has this doctrine been avowed among us, by any Administration—for the first time has a Governor of Pennsylvania dared to desert the true interests of the State, and prove recreant to that policy which protects alike the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer, and promotes the prosperity of all. Shall not the rebuke be speedy and effectual? Will not every man, whether Whig or Democrat, who regards his own interests, who loves his State, and would

see it free from the embarrassment of debt, and its people thriving, successful and happy, repel this monstrous aggression upon the protective policy?

In this emergency it behooves the Whig party to act promptly, and with vigor. The State Administration has truckled to the free-trade policy of a Southern President, and a strong reproof from the Whig party, and from all who regard the substantial interests of the State, more than adhesion to party, should be given without delay. We trust that the voters of Pennsylvania will be no longer deceived by the false professions of political leaders—we trust that every man who reads and thinks, will examine and see for himself, this political treachery—we trust that the intelligent voters of every county, township and ward, will rally as one man, denounce the shameful derelictions of Locofoco leaders, and unitedly sustain, with a cordial action, the Whig policy of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF—a policy essentially necessary to develop the resources, and secure the prosperity of the State, and properly to reward the industry and enterprise of the people.

In view of this position of affairs, the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives, believe it to be their duty to suggest that the Whigs of the State meet in State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER—of deliberating upon subjects essential to the welfare of the State, and of making arrangements for a strong, decided, and overwhelming expression of opinion at the ballot-boxes in October. They accordingly recommend, that the usual number of delegates be immediately chosen in the several counties of the Commonwealth, and that the State Convention assemble in Harrisburg, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

Senators.

- Thomas Carson,
- William A. Crabb,
- Robert Darragh,
- George Darsie,
- James D. Dunlap,
- Charles Gibbons,
- Benjamin Jordan,
- John Morrison,
- Joseph F. Quay,
- John P. Sanderson,
- A. Herr Smith,
- C. C. Sullivan,
- J. Wagneller,
- Wm. Williamson.

Members of the House of Representatives.

- John Brough,
- Benj. Bartholomew,
- Thomas J. Bigham,
- H. M. Brackenridge,
- John Bassler,
- Christian Benz,
- Thomas G. Connor,
- Theo. D. Cechran,
- John R. Edie,
- Alex. Hitlands,
- William W. Haly,
- John B. Johnson,
- Thomas B. Jacobs,
- John C. Kunkel,
- John Larkin, Jr.,
- George Ladley,
- George Morrison,
- Benjamin Mathias,
- M. Dan Magehan,
- John M'Crum,
- Jacob M'Curley,
- John M'Farland,
- Daniel M'Curdy,
- Thomas Nicholson,
- John M. Pomeroy,
- Thomas Pomroy,
- William Price,
- Lyman Robinson,
- Reuben Strouss,
- Jacob G. Shuman,
- John Stewart,
- Thomas C. Steel,
- Philip D. Thomas,
- Charles B. Trego.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

The most important incident of the week is the defeat in the Senate of a pugnacious Joint Resolution brought forward by Mr. Allen, respecting the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of Governments on this Continent. The motion for leave was laid on the table 28 to 23. Messrs. Calhoun, Chalmers, Haywood, McDuffie and Westcott voting with the majority. The debate on the Oregon question has occupied much time of the House. Powerful speeches against giving the "notice" have been made by Messrs. Hunter and Bedinger of Virginia. A large majority of the Virginia members appear to be in favor of peaceful measures.

From the Wayne County Herald, of the 14th inst. **Distressing Accident!—Shocking Catastrophe!**

FIFTEEN PERSONS, EITHER BURIED ALIVE OR CRUSHED TO DEATH!!!

It becomes our painful duty as faithful chroniclers of the times, to record one of the most distressing and heart-rending accidents that ever has occurred in this country within the period of our recollection. We have taken some pains to get the true particulars, as near as may be, under the immense excitement which the accident has occasioned. We gather them from a gentleman who arrived here from Carbondale last evening.

On Monday an immense mass of slate, about seven acres in extent, fell from the roof of one of the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Carbondale, upon the workmen below. The spot where the slate fell was nearly a mile from the mouth of the mine.—Three persons were taken out seriously injured, one of whom, a boy, died soon after the accident, the others, hopes are entertained of their recovery. The boy who died, was riding a horse at the time of the accident, and is supposed to have been killed by the force of the air rushing towards the mouth of the mine; the horse was also killed. The other two persons

who were taken out were also injured by the rushing of the air. About one hundred and fifty men who were at work mining, some distance from the place of the accident, escaped, but horrible to relate, FIFTEEN PERSONS, who were at work propping up the mines, were either crushed instantly, or are wallied in without any hope of being rescued, as it will take weeks to remove the immense mass of slate which has fallen in; and if yet alive, will be compelled to die one of the most horrible of all deaths, that of starvation! We have been furnished with the names of the missing persons—fourteen of whom have families—they are as follows:

- Anthony Welsh, Mark Brennan, William Clines, Patrick Mitchell, Patrick Leonard, Henry More, James McGabh, Michael Fain, Henry Derney, John Farrell, Patrick Walker, Peter Crawley, John Hosey, Benj. Williams, and a Son of Widow Brennan.

We are informed upon good authority, that this accident will not retard the operations of the Company.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. John Hosey, has made his way out, having by his own exertions dug his way through the fallen slate with his hands only, after having been incarcerated about 48 hours.

Two Doctors had a fight in Baltimore, on Friday night last. One lost his spectacles in the melee, and the other his hat. Nothing else.

POISON!!!

We think a man who will make and palm upon an unsuspecting person, a "Sugar Coated Pill," not having on the box, Dr. G. Benj'n Smith's signature, would not hesitate to sell poison, regardless of all consequences. No "SUGAR COATED PILLS" can be relied upon, unless Dr. Smith's signature is on the box, and all others are either imitation or counterfeit, and of course dangerous to use.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich street, New York, and sold by

Agents in Monroe Co.

- Schoch & Sperry, Stroudsburg.
- R. Huston & Co. do.
- Jno. Marsh & Co. Fennersville.

CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's signature is on every box. Price 25 cents. Aug. 14, 1845.

MARRIED.

In the Presbyterian Church, in Milford, on Sunday evening the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pelobet, Mr. OSCAR H. MOTT, and Miss THEODOCIA A. CLARK, both of Milford.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, the Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe county, to make distribution of the remaining assets, to and among the creditors of George Ruth, late of the township of Hamilton, in said county, deceased, will discharge the duties of his appointment on Monday the 16th day of February, 1846, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in the Borough of Stroudsburg, where and when, the creditors, and all persons interested may attend.

MORRIS D. ROBESON.

January 22, 1846. Auditor.

A Friend to all Nations. WAR OR NO WAR!



NEW LINE.

The accommodation line of Stages between Stroudsburg and Easton, will leave the house of Edward Postens, (Washington Hotel,) in Stroudsburg, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of every week, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Easton at 2 o'clock, P. M., in time for dinner; returning on the following day, leaving D. Connor's American Hotel, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Stroudsburg at 2 o'clock, same day.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has purchased the above line of stages from Messrs. Connor, Postens & Co., the former proprietors, and that he is now able to carry passengers in as comfortable and convenient a style, as any other route in the county. Fare through \$1 25.

ROBERT C. SLEATH.

Sole Proprietor and Driver. Stroudsburg, Jan. 22, 1846.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of ROYS & HELLER, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement, and all Notes and Book accounts, &c., due said firm, will be settled by either of the subscribers.

HARVEY ROYS.

JOHN M. HELLER. Milford, January 15, 1846.

NOTICE.

The Carriage and Wagon Making business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, the old stand, who tenders his grateful acknowledgments for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN M. HELLER.

Milford, January 15, 1846.—51.