



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

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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.

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**Democratic Whig Candidate.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
JAMES M. POWER,  
OF MERCER COUNTY.**

**The Whig Candidate.**

The Democratic Whig State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 11th instant, was well attended, by delegates from nearly every Representative and Senatorial district. The Hon. George Darsie, of Allegheny, presided. The names of several gentlemen were presented to the Convention for the office of Canal Commissioner, and on the third ballot JAMES M. POWER, Esq., of Mercer county, had a majority of the votes, and was afterwards declared unanimously nominated. The proceedings throughout were characterized by harmony, and the very best spirit prevailed. Mr. Power, (of whom we shall take occasion to speak more particularly hereafter,) is a gentleman of extensive practical experience, and scientific knowledge, which would eminently qualify him for the important station of a member of the Canal Board. He is also a staunch Whig. We this day place his name at the head of our editorial column, there to remain until the 2nd Tuesday of October next; after which we hope we will be able to announce that he is the choice of the people of Pennsylvania, as he is now the choice of the delegates of the Whig Party. The resolutions, which are ably drawn, and breathe the right spirit, will be found in another column.

**New Hampshire Revolutionized.**

Astonishing as the announcement may appear, Loco Focoism has been overthrown in New Hampshire. The party has been routed, horse, foot and dragoons. Nothing is left but a miserable minority to tell of its former glory, and the successful hold it had in the Granite State. Governor, U. S. Senator, State Senate, House of Representatives, Counsellors to the Governor, &c. &c., are all gone with one fell swoop of an indignant people, aroused by the wrongs which the leaders of the so-long dominant party had practised upon them.

This great revolution has been achieved by a powerful effort on the part of the Whigs and Independent Democrats, who have thrown off the collar which had been placed about their necks. The returns are not yet complete, but enough is known to insure the defeat of Williams, the locofoco candidate for Governor, by a majority of between 1000 and 1500. He will lack at least that much of an election by the people. The duty of a choice will therefore devolve upon the Legislature, who will probably select Berry, the Independent candidate. If so, a Whig will be elected to the U. S. Senate, in the place of that friend of Gag Laws, Atherton. As far as heard from 116 Whigs, and 27 Independents, have been elected to the House, making together 143, and only 97 locos. The districts to be heard from, will not probably vary this result, half a dozen votes. In the Senate the Whigs and Independents will have a majority of from 6 to 10.

All hail, regenerated New Hampshire.—Thanks to the unceasing efforts of the gallant Whigs, and the independence of the fearless and honest democrats. They have fought the fight and nobly triumphed. Now since locofocoism has been overthrown in New Hampshire, what part of the country need despair. Let the result there be an incentive to the Whigs and independent portion of the Democracy in Monroe and Pike. We need but put forth our energies, make a determined effort, and the would-be dictators here, will be shorn of their pretensions as completely as their cotemporaries have been in the Granite State.—Three cheers for New Hampshire.

**The Tribune Publications.**

We have received the Farmer's Library for March, and Lardner's Lectures, No. 12. They are both excellent.

**Congress.**

The Oregon question is still the exciting topic at Washington. On Monday Mr. Calhoun had the floor. His speech is looked for with considerable anxiety. The whole matter has assumed such an aspect that no one can tell what the issue will be. A few weeks will determine. In the meantime we may be permitted to say, that in our humble opinion, the President and a portion of the locofoco members are pursuing a course, which is not very creditable to any of them, or to the country.—We trust, however, that the majority will act well their part, so that the country will eventually suffer nothing, either by the bragadocio or double dealing of those from whom better things were looked for.

**Great Freshet.**

The heavy rain on Friday and Saturday last, together with the melting of the snow swelled the streams in this vicinity to an enormous height. Several buildings located near the water in various parts of the county, have been materially injured and in some cases entirely swept away. The destruction of lumber upon the Delaware and other streams is said to have been unusually great. It is rumored, that several bridges upon the Delaware have been carried away. The Pennsylvania canal, we understand, has been seriously damaged.—*Monroe Democrat.*

*Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.*  
**Tremendous Flood in the Susquehanna—Both Bridges at Harrisburg—The Clarke's Ferry, and the Mouth of Juniata Bridge, all gone!—River higher than for the last fifty years!**

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1846.

Dear Sir—I suppose your heart is already sick of hearing of the devastations of the recent flood, as it has, in all probability, not been confined to this section alone, but must extend to every stream which has its sources where an accumulation of snow had furnished the materials for sending it forth. Expecting that you will receive this by the Reading route, (the communication by Lancaster being suspended,) I shall endeavor to give you some of the effects of the flood along our river.

The Susquehanna rose gradually and fearfully all last night, bearing upon each succeeding surge additional evidences of the devastation it had committed, which furnished at the same time additional weapons for further destruction. Tremendous cakes of ice and huge masses of timber rushed by, upon its foaming surface.—About four o'clock this morning, two spans of the old Bridge, between this shore and the island, fell with a tremendous crash into the river, the dust from the floor rising up in a cloud which had been made. About five o'clock another fell, carrying with it two spans of the Railroad Bridge, thus leaving but one span of the Old Bridge, and two of the new one, standing, next this shore. About 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M. two spans of the Clarke's Ferry Bridge came floating down among the other wrecks, which being nearly whole, struck against the remaining span of the Old Bridge, but passed under the arch, after being considerably crushed, without moving it. But the remaining portions of the Railroad Bridge were carried with it, and both moved off together.

The floating ice and timber gradually undermined the pier which supported the end of the last span of the old bridge, until it was evident it must give way, and a crowd of people watched it all day upon the bank, until about half-past 2 o'clock P. M., when the upper half of the pier being entirely undermined and crumbled away, the span tottered for a moment—cracked,—leaned up stream—broke—fell and was carried away.

Much sympathy is felt for the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company, who having sustained the entire loss of their former beautiful fabric by fire, had mustered their resources and directed their energies to the reconstruction of the same—upon a more permanent plan, have now witnessed the destruction of their renewed labors by flood. It seems as if the element had combined against them.

The Magnetic Telegraph is demolished between this and Lancaster. The river is now falling, and its surface is nearly clear of ice and floating lumber. I write at 10 o'clock P. M.

A span of a bridge is lodged against the upper end of the Island opposite here, which is supposed to be a portion of the bridge over the mouth of the Juniata, at Duncan's Island.—Amid the masses of floating ice were to be seen fragments of bridges, mills, boats, fences, rafts, haystacks and almost every thing imaginable.

The lower end of our town, in the vicinity of the canal is totally inundated, and canoes were plying from door to door. The river was at its highest point about noon, being then about 21 feet above low water mark—five feet higher than the highest mark of the oldest inhabitant.

The team of the Reading mail coach in coming in this afternoon, was obliged to swim on the pike in order to get upon the Paxton creek bridge, the whole valley around the creek being inundated by the back water from the river. The Railroad between this and Middletown is used for boats instead of cars. Our town has been in a wonderful state of excitement during the whole day.

Harrisburg, March 16, 1846.

11 o'clock.

I have the pleasure of stating that the damage to the public works is not so great as was feared. But two spans of the Clarke's Ferry Bridge are gone, and the Juniata Division is said to be comparatively safe, and that \$10,000 will repair the damage between this and Duncan's Island—the worst part.

A resolution was adopted in each House, calling on the Canal Commissioners for information as to the extent of the damage.

The waters are still subsiding.

**Whig State Convention.**

The proceedings of the Whig State Convention which assembled in our borough yesterday, will be found in our columns. The delegation was numerous, nearly all the counties in the State being represented, and embraced an amount of substantial integrity, worth and intelligence, perhaps never surpassed by any previous Convention of the Whig party of Pennsylvania. The large number of Delegates present, and the spirit that prevailed amongst them, is an indication that the Whigs throughout the State are determined to bestir themselves for the approaching canvass. By no means discouraged by the defeat of last year, the Whigs of Pennsylvania are again in the fight with their flag nailed at the mast-head, firmly resolved to continue the contest with activity and vigor, until they are crowned with victory.

It will be seen that the Convention nominated, and *unanimously* resolved to give a warm and cordial support to JAMES M. POWER, of Mercer county, as their candidate for Canal Commissioner. This nomination, we have reason to believe, will receive a hearty response from the Whigs throughout the State. Mr. Power is well known as a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity and distinguished abilities. He is admirably qualified, by practical knowledge and experience, for the office of Canal Commissioner, and if elected, as we doubt not he will be, will fill the distinguished post to the entire satisfaction of the People. Every true-hearted Pennsylvanian—every man who properly understands his own interests—and every voter who has at heart the interests of the State—should give him a hearty support.

We cannot speak in terms of praise too strong of the noble and manly course pursued by Captain KARNS and KONIGMACHER, who were competitors for the nomination. Capt. Karns especially had strong claims upon the Convention, and many warm and devoted friends, but after the nomination of Mr. Power was made, he sent in a letter to the Convention pledging himself to his ardent support. This was acting in the true Whig spirit, and this high minded conduct will not be forgotten. We are proud of the candidate of our choice.

The proceedings of the Convention last evening were of the most spirited and interesting character. Able and eloquent speeches were made by Mr. BRADY, COWAN, CONRAD, McMICAL and CHANDLER, and new vigor was instilled into the hearts of the delegates. The speeches were frequently interrupted by bursts of enthusiastic applause, and the entire proceedings of the evening afforded the most lively satisfaction. Stronger determinations to activity and exertion we have never witnessed in any convention ever held in this borough, and those determinations we trust, and have good reason to believe, will be maintained, until victory is found perched upon the Whig banner.

[Harrisburg Intelligencer.]

The President has nominated for consul at Alexandria (Egypt) H. R. Humphreys, of Boston.

Francis R. Stryker, Esq. has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn.

**New York Market.**

March 11.

FLOUR.—Wheat Flour is selling at \$5 50 a \$5 25 according to quality. Rye Flour is \$3 75 a \$4, with a fair demand. Corn Meal \$3 37 a \$3 50 per bbl. Buckwheat \$4, in barrels, \$2 in bags, and the market nearly bare.

GRAIN.—Wheat 120 per bushel. Corn 65 a 66 cts.; Barley 65 cents. Oats are 44 a 45 for Northern, 40 for Jersey, and 38 for Southern.

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Scribner, BARNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Esq., senior editor of the Monroe Democrat, and Miss HESTER A. BROWN, all of Stroudsburg.

**WHIG STATE CONVENTION.**

Mr. BRADY, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

WHEREAS, It has never been the policy of the Democratic Whigs of Pennsylvania to disguise the principles they profess, or disown the measures they espouse and advocate, but rather to embrace every proper occasion to proclaim them to the world, and court the scrutiny of enlightened public opinion, persuaded that the more they are scrutinized and weighed, the stronger will be their hold upon public confidence and acceptance: AND WHEREAS, The Convention of the party assuming to be the exclusive Democracy of the country, which assembled in this place on the 4th inst. did, by laying on the table a resolution reported by the committee on resolutions in that body, with an amendment offered thereto, sustaining the Tariff of 1842, and refusing again to take it up for final action, decline and shrink from avowing and proclaiming their position as a party, on this question of such vital interest and momentous concern to the people of Pennsylvania, in contravention of that spirit of openness and candor professed so emphatically in the preamble and resolutions adopted, and so signally falsified by their action: AND WHEREAS, It is the desire of this Convention that the views and position of that portion of the community which it represents on this as well as on all other subjects, should be known and proclaimed, without disguise, reservation or concealment: AND WHEREAS, The assembling of this Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner presents a convenient and suitable occasion to re-affirm them with the frankness and openness becoming freemen, proud of their principles, and not afraid to proclaim them in the face of the world; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in again unfurling the Whig banner, we inscribe upon its folds, the same mottoes which emblazoned it when we marched beneath it to victory and triumph in the glorious days of 1840, and when we rallied around in the no less memorable struggle of 1844.—Though pierced and torn in many a stubborn conflict, that "old flag" has never been lowered or surrendered, and shall wave over our heads to the latest moment of our political existence.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania solemnly re-iterate the expression of their unwavering devotion to the Tariff of 1842!—a Whig measure—the result of Whig policy—passed by a Whig Congress—and which has covered the country with blessings and benefits; and we most earnestly invite and adjure every true hearted Pennsylvanian, of whatever party name, to unite with us in endeavoring to rescue it from the disastrous overthrow with which it is now menaced by the National administration.

Resolved, That we denounce the anti-protection and free-trade doctrines proclaimed by the President of the United States in his annual message to Congress; re-affirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his Treasury report; embodied in the Bill to reduce the Revenue submitted under the favoring auspices of the President, to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the United States; and endorsed as good by the deliberate sanction of the Loco-foco party, through its delegates in Convention on the 4th of March instant; as false in theory, unfounded in principle, repudiated by experience, and as fatally subversive of every vital and cherished interest of Pennsylvania: which will paralyze the arm of industry, arrest enterprize midway in its career, close the shop of the artisan and mechanic, cause the products of agriculture to rot in the fields, and open a golden harvest to the shavers and speculators, and corrupt and venal tools of power, enriched by speculation and rioting in the "spoils" of office.

Resolved, That in view of the doctrines and policy of the dominant party as at present developed, as contrasted with their feigned professions in favor of protection and the Tariff of 1842, during the late Presidential contest, we ask the people of Pennsylvania whether they can still resist the conviction that they were then most grossly and wickedly deceived and deluded; and we kindly, respectfully, but earnestly appeal to them to be deceived no longer, nor any further to confide in the selfish and corrupt leaders, who have lured them on to the verge of ruin.

Resolved, That the unqualified praise and unconditional approval of the course of policy pursued by the President and the Governor of this Commonwealth, expressed by the Democratic Convention in their resolutions, as published to the world, whilst the first is striving energetically to destroy the protective system, and the second cordially second the endeavor, replaces that party in the position it always occupied before it was found necessary to deceive Pennsylvania into the support of JAS. K. POLK

—that of the bitter, determined, and unrelenting enemies of the protection of American labor against foreign pauper competition.

Resolved, That the members of the Convention do most solemnly protest, and warn their fellow-citizens against the destructive policy of the National Administration, by which it is proposed that the immense mineral wealth, and the millions of investments in the manufactures of the country, shall be sacrificed to a modification of the Corn Laws of Great Britain, when it is known that Great Britain must have provisions from abroad, or her people must starve at home—and that the Government of that country will be compelled to take provisions from the United States, without any conditions of a reduction of the Tariff of 1842. This attempt to beguile the people with a pretended reciprocity of trade, is of the same character with the deceptive course that proclaimed the successful Presidential candidate (during the late canvass,) a "better friend of the Tariff" than his illustrious opponent. The success that was built on falsehood, is to be sustained by deception.

Resolved, That in the name of the people of Pennsylvania, burthened as they are with taxes that will scarcely admit of any further augmentation, and bowed down beneath the load of an enormous debt, contracted in the construction of works of National utility, we claim our just share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the Public Lands, held in trust for the several States by the United States; and that is one of the doctrines of the Whig party, now reaffirmed as earnestly as it is denied by our opponents, that such distribution, on the Federal or some other fair and just ratio, should be made without delay: Therefore,

Resolved, That we accept the issue made by our opponents, of hopeless, indefinite, remediless TAXATION, with a still further increase of the burthen, on the one part, or DISTRIBUTION, with an immediate reduction and eventual removal of the burthen entirely, and espousing the last, will fearlessly and confidently await the decision of the people.

Resolved, That if we are to judge of the future from the past, the Public Works of Pennsylvania, if left as they have been, in the uncontrolled power and management of the dominant party, will remain as they always have been, a source and instrument of corruption, venality, speculation and fraud, absorbing unnecessarily a large portion of their revenue, in ministering to the cupidity and enriching the pockets of those intrusted with their management, and their train of useless, and often irresponsible hangers-on and followers.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the debt contracted in the construction of our Public Improvement rests alike upon all our citizens, and that all are equally taxed to defray the interest and charges of management, it is eminently just that the Whig party should have a voice in regulating and controlling the expenditures upon them.

Resolved, That the retrenchment of the expenses of the National and State Governments, by cutting off all unnecessary expenditures, and introducing a rigid system of accountability and economy, is one of the measures to which the Whigs look for the relief of the people, and that they pledge themselves to the attainment of this object, so desirable to all, by endeavoring to secure the election or appointment of men to office, who will labor faithfully to accomplish it.

Resolved, That we hold the principles of the Whig party adequate to all the wants and exigencies of the Government, and the rights and comforts of the people, and that they are adapted to the political government of men of all creeds, allowing equality of privileges, social and political, to all who look to our glorious Constitution for protection to themselves, and as a guaranty of political, social and religious liberty to their children.

Resolved, That this Convention, profoundly impressed with a sense of the importance and truth of the doctrines hereinbefore set forth and expressed, present to the People of Pennsylvania, of all parties; who are penetrated with a like conviction, the name of JAMES M. POWER, as a candidate to fill the office of Canal Commissioner, at the ensuing General Election, as a gentleman every way qualified to carry them out into successful action, well deserving all their confidence, and eminently fitted to fill the station usefully and honorably; and who, if elected, will do all in his power to redeem the pledges and fulfil the promises made in his behalf.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion,

The thanks of Convention were voted to the Commissioners of Dauphin County for the use of the Court House; and to the officers for their faithful discharge of their duties.

It was then resolved that the proceedings