



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, September 10, 1846.

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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.

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

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

On Tuesday evening last, we had the pleasure, in common with a few of our citizens, of listening to the vocal and instrumental performances of Mr. Brooks, and we confess we were much gratified. Mr. B. presents the fairest credentials of musical education, but his best recommendation after all is his own performance. As the evening was very unfavorable, he proposes visiting Stroudsburg, on Tuesday of next week, (the 15th inst.) when all who feel an interest in music—sacred music especially—are invited to attend, in order to judge of Mr. B.'s ability. We understand he is willing to take charge of a class for three months, on reasonable terms; and he will undertake on his part, to ground his pupils in the rudiments of music, not only of the diatonic, but the chromatic scale also, combining practice with theory. We should judge the present to be a very favorable opportunity for those who wish to acquire a knowledge of music in the first instance, and also for those who may desire to refresh their actual knowledge, and extend their researches into this most delightful art.

We suppose a compliance with the apostolic injunction, to sing not only with the spirit, but with the understanding also, requires a study of the principles of music, as the necessary basis of an intelligent and pleasant performance. Now, if we may be so bold, we would gently commend this consideration to choirs and congregations in this place, and in all other places.

Vermont Election.

The returns, so far as received, indicate that there has probably again been no choice of Governor by the people, although there has been a considerable increase of the Whig vote, and the probable election of Messrs. Henry, Collamer and Marsh in three congressional districts, and no choice in the fourth. The vote in the eighty three towns is for Eaton, (Whig,) 10,502; Smith, (Democrat,) 7173; all others, 2726. There are fifty-two Whig Representatives elected, thirty democrats and four Liberty.

TO BE AGAIN DECEIVED.—The British loco-foco organs in this State, are endeavoring to persuade the people that the President will recommend to Congress at its next session more ample protection to its great staples, Coal and Iron. If the people of Pennsylvania are fools enough to be gulled again, they deserve to suffer.

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.—The three political parties of Philadelphia have nominated their candidates for Mayor—the Whigs, Col. John Swift; the democrats, Recorder Richard Vaux; and the natives, Col. Peter A. Browne.

Death of Judge Kennedy.

Hon. JOHN KENNEDY, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Wednesday night, 26th ult., after a long illness, aged 72 years.

More of the Fruits.

The following extract of a letter, shows the painful operation of the Tariff of 1846, and we fear that the evil will be extensive.—Phila. U. S. Gazette.

"POTTSVILLE, (Pa.) Aug. 24, 1846.

Bart and Hellner have both stopped operations entirely, and this has thrown five hundred and forty hands out of employ. All the operatives on Silver Creek have stopped—some others have stopped a week ago."

THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT SOLD.—A few days since, a man in the town of Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, sold out his entire "stock in trade," consisting of his wife, a daughter two years old, household furniture and other appurtenances, for the sum of twenty-five cents! The purchaser had a bargain.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Britannia. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

The British Mail Steamer Britannia, arrived at Boston at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday after a passage of fifteen days, having left Liverpool on the evening of the 19th ult.

The Hon. Louis McLane, our late Minister to England, has returned to this country.

The Sugar Duties Bill which formed the test of the strength of the Russell Ministry, has passed the House of Lords, and will, of course, become a law.

The election in France has resulted in a strong majority for Mr. Guizot's administration.

The subject of the existing destitution in Ireland, has been before the House of Commons, and money has been appropriated for the employment of the poor of that country.

The news received from this country, had given an impetus to trade.

There have been great storms and floods in England.

The effect of the passage of the Tariff Bill in Congress, was already felt in England. The Iron and Woolen trades had experienced a decided improvement. The price of Iron had advanced.

The Cotton market has been in a quiescent state. The sales on the 18th, at Liverpool, were estimated at 6000 bales.

The money market is easy, and for business cash can be had very readily.

The produce markets are tolerably active, both as regards the home and the export trade.

SANATORY REGULATIONS.—A public meeting has lately been held in the British metropolis for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the spread of disease, although some contended that a few cases of the Asiatic Cholera had appeared, the general feeling of the meeting was opposed to this conclusion.

Indian Corn has risen to 32s. per qr

The accounts of the potato crop continue to be disastrous.

The New Papal Tariff makes great reductions on Woolen manufacturers, Cotton goods, Sugar and Coffee.

The steamer Cambria arrived out in 10 days and 16 hours.

The popularity of the New Pope is unbounded.

American Hams are selling at 35s to 43s.

Lard in kegs sells at 38s40s; barrelled 35s to 38s. There is a good demand for Beef and Pork, and late prices are fully supported.—

Cheese of good quality is very scarce at Liverpool; parcels of an indifferent quality have been sold at 35s a 42s per cwt.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—No change to report in our Cloth market since this day week. The favorable commercial news from the United States has made the market what may be called firm. In Printing Cloths of good quality there is an advance, though a small one.

The Mormon Troubles.

Exciting accounts continue to reach us from the West, in relation to apprehended conflict and bloodshed between the Mormons and their opponents. The difficulty seems to be, that although the greater portion of the Mormons have sold their property at a considerable sacrifice and removed still further west, some have thus far been unable or unwilling to do so.— This fragment of the sect is charged with all sorts of outrages, falsely no doubt, in many cases. An excitement is thus produced, and threats of extermination are made. The St. Louis New Era of the 28th says:

"From Capt. Throckmorton we learn that he left Keokuk, Tuesday evening, and that during the day he saw and conversed with Higby, a strong anti-Mormon, who informed him that an engagement was inevitable; his business at Keokuk was to purchase lead, and he did buy eleven pigs, to be taken to Carthage and there run into balls. Higby stated that there were near 1000 men gathered at Carthage, for the purpose of attacking the Mormons; and that it was their determination to drive them, new citizens and all, from the State. The attack was contemplated on Wednesday, and unless they get frightened, as before, we may expect to hear of a fight or a foot race.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Warsaw Signal of the 25th says: We learned last evening from Carthage, that the Posse Comitatus was assembling at Carthage and La Harpe. At the former place there were about 600 armed men, and at the latter about 400, and reinforcements are hourly arriving. The posse will probably march to Nauvoo to-morrow morning, under the command of Maj. Brockman, of Brown county.

The Belvidere Apollo of the 8th inst., says: At a camp-meeting held at Richmond, Pa., a few miles distant from this town, Mrs. Racely, an elderly woman, suffered an attack of palsy, on Friday, which caused her death in about three hours.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

We are indebted to the New Orleans papers for Extras containing late advices from the army. The dates from Brasos Santiago are to the 24th August:

Captain Duncan, with a small party of Texan Rangers, had recently returned to Camargo, after having scoured the country on the other side the San Juan as far as Seralvo, a pleasant town half way to Monterey. On the second day Capt. McCulloch was sent into Mier very much indisposed. The night before, he shot a Mexican, who was caught on an American horse and who attempted to escape by running. The fellow broke through the chapparl, and made a good race for his life; but McC. was too fast for him. On the second night, after a forced march of great length, Capt. Duncan threw his men at different points around the town of Punta Aguda, having learned that a Mexican officer named Ramirer was in the place with a detachment of recruits for Canales. So complete was the surprise that Capt. D. was enabled to reach a ball room in the centre of the town, where a grand fandango was then in full blast, without a soul suspecting his approach. His object was to take any Mexican officers prisoners, that might be there stationed in the place, and supposing that they might be at the fandango, he ordered all within the room not to move, after telling them, in the first place, that every avenue to the town was guarded by the Rangers. Notwithstanding this order, some of those inside the room went covertly out, and endeavored to leave the town; but one of them was shot dead in the attempt, and another had his arm shattered by a rifle ball from one of the Texans. The latter was brought back to the fandango room, where his wound was dressed in one corner, the dance going on the while at the request of Capt. D., although with not as much spirit as it might. Finding that he could get hold of no prisoners of importance, the commander of the party continued his march to Seralvo, arrived there without hindrance or molestation, and after an examination of the place, returned in safety by way of Agna Legnes and Mier.

Another correspondent, speaking of the warm weather at Camargo, says that on the 14th, the atmosphere, the earth and the limestone walls seemed to be on fire. The troops nevertheless were in tolerable health. There are now 11,000 volunteers and 3,000 regulars on the Rio Grande. The camp just below Camargo, was over a mile long, the line of tents averaging about twelve deep. The marching hereafter will be principally done at night. It was reported at Camargo that a large body of Mexican troops had already assembled at Monterey; but this we doubt. It was thought that the army would move towards that place by two separate routs.

One Lie Exposed.

A story has been going the rounds of the British Free Trade papers, that Mr. Cooper, an Iron Manufacturer at Trenton had raised the wages of his hands in the Trenton Iron works, which the Free Trade organs pointed to as evidence that the new Tariff bill was not destructive to the manufacturing interest. Mr. Cooper however strangles this lie in the bud. In a letter to the Ledger he contradicts the statement and says:—"It must be apparent that the reduction in the tariff will and has already reduced the price of iron and that the loss which will accrue must fall alike on capital and on labor; and wages so far from being advanced must, as a matter of absolute necessity, be very considerably reduced between this and the 1st of December next, so as to meet a falling market and after that still more considerably, unless Congress, at its next session shall make the requisite modifications in the tariff to enable labor to receive its just reward."—Hun. Gaz.

Churches in New York.

Table with 2 columns: Church Name, Number of Churches. Rows include Baptists (782), Episcopalians (262), Presbyterians (669), Congregationalists (271), Dutch Reform (260), Methodists (1,123), Roman Catholics (104), Universalists (112), Unitarians (65), Friends (163), Jews (15), Total (3,622).

GEN. GAINES IN COMMAND OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.—This distinguished officer has received through the Adjutant General's office, at Washington, his orders from the proper Department to take command of the Eastern Division, fixing his head-quarters, either at New York, Philadelphia or Troy. He has selected New York as the most important point.

Southern Locofoco Insolence.

What a pitiable, humiliating spectacle, says the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, does the democracy of Pennsylvania present to their party friends in the Southern and Western States.—Cheated and betrayed into the support of a man pledged to the destruction of their interests, they are now ridiculed and abused for the confidence they reposed in their leaders. The very editors who gave countenance to the great swindle that was perpetrated against the whole North, are now the most malicious in their abuse of those who were so wickedly deceived. The following article which we cut from the "Hickory Herald," published in Jonesborough, Tennessee, will show what the neighbors of Jimmy Polk think of us:

"Much has been said about Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians in connection with the Tariff. From the beginning of the Presidential canvass to the present hour the whig press has asserted that Col. Polk practised a fraud upon the people of that State on the subject of protection. Now in the face of Mr. Polk's speeches, votes and acts against the Protective system throughout a long and brilliant Congressional career—in the teeth of his letter to Kane, advocating the revenue principle—of his Inaugural, and finally of his Message to Congress—the men or set of men, the State or part of a State, who could still be so ignorant of his views as to think him a friend of a Protective and not a Revenue Tariff, are so grossly stupid—so destitute of common sense, so perfectly full of all the qualities of an ASS, that they are incapable of self-government."

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, an out and out Locofoco Free Trade paper, has the same exalted opinion of the 'Democracy' of Pennsylvania. The Mercury says:

"It is indeed a notable pretension to set up that because Pennsylvanians were too IGNORANT AND STUPID to know what were the ISSUES INVOLVED in the Presidential election, it is therefore DISHONEST AND TREACHEROUS for Congress to adopt any measures but such as their IGNORANCE or STUPIDITY may dictate or approve."

And again, in the same paper of a later date the following paragraph appears:

"It is stated that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania really did believe that the surest way to preserve the Tariff of '42 was to vote for the Democratic candidates. The thing is almost incredible; but when we see the confidence with which the press of that State relies on the STUPIDITY OF ITS READERS, we can believe almost any thing in that way."

The Philadelphia Times, which was one of the dupes, comments on the above as follows: "Alas! poor, despised, betrayed, down-trodden and insulted Pennsylvania! What! even South Carolina making game of us? And has it been for this that she has labored so long and successfully in the ranks of Democracy? What! taunted by South Carolina!—the land of Buzzards and Bowie Knives—nullification and ignorance—the abode of cotton lords and slaves—where white men are sold for debt and slaves hung for defending themselves against the unprovoked and deadly assaults of their masters? Must we submit any longer to the dictation of such monsters? As freemen—as Americans—as producers and not drones upon society, we say no! no!! We are able to govern ourselves, and we shall for the future do it. We will not allow the Southern lord with Bowie knife in hand and dagger drawn, to first injure and then insult us. Forbearance any longer will cease to be a virtue, and for the future we shall so act as to be able to protect ourselves from aggression and injury, no matter from what source it may come."

Mr. Foster's Prospects.

We give a few evidences of the flattering prospects of Mr. Foster's election. On every hand he is getting most direct, and cutting thrusts from his own party; such as fore-doom him to defeat beyond a doubt. Among the many evidences of the determination to floor him, we may notice the fact that the Huntingdon county Locofoco Convention passed a resolution approving the ONE TERM principle, and said not a word about Mr. Foster! The Mifflin county Convention did the same thing, only more so; for it gives His Excellency, Gov. Shunk, a hint also, in this wise: "Resolved, That we declare it (one term) the settled principle of Mifflin county in relation to all future elective officers from Governor to Auditor inclusive."

And again: the "Democratic Convention" of Warren county, has adopted the following, which is also to the point:

"Resolved, That rotation in office is a democratic doctrine; and that the democratic party of this county believe in the policy of the "ONE TERM" principle, so far as relates to all offices where patronage can be dispensed by the incumbent!"

At a Locofoco meeting in Chester county, a leading Loco made some remarks to the following effect. We copy from the Village Record:

"A motion being made to adopt the resolutions as reported, James Monaghan, Esq., declared that he could not vote for the one which says that "Wm. B. Foster," the candidate for Canal Commissioner, was "in every respect worthy of the confidence of the people." Mr. M. said he could not support that resolution. He did not believe that Mr. Foster was worthy of confidence. He said he had been nominated by management; that he had withheld appointments upon the public improvements in order to secure his nomination; and that he had used his office to effect that object; and that to this day, he had not made certain appointments to fill offices which were now held by men who had given not one cent of security to the State. He could not approve such conduct. Besides, that Mr. Foster, when a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore had voted for the two-thirds rule, by which the Democracy of Pennsylvania were betrayed, and the majority defeated. And an effort was made to sanction his conduct and his democracy.—Such democracy as that of Mr. Foster's, he did not believe in—"away with it," said Mr. M. "I want nothing to do with such democracy!" Mr. Monaghan went on in this strain; but we have not room to follow him. We hope the democrats of Chester county will think for themselves, as Mr. Monaghan has, and we have no doubt many of them will agree with him in disapproving of the nomination of Foster."

A Remarkable Coincidence.

Mr. Foster, the Locofoco nominee for Canal Commissioner, is at Erie; and the Erie Observer issued the same day of the last Democratic Union of this place, which proclaims Mr. Foster as the friend of the Tariff of 1842, defines his position on this subject, and says that he "is the friend of the Democratic Tariff of 1846!" Here is a remarkable coincidence, almost as much so as the scheme which was carried out in 1844 of making Polk a Free Trader at the South, and a friend of the Tariff of 1842, at the North. The agency of "Polk's near neighbor" which so enlightened the Union in 1844, can readily be seen in the Foster scheme. It will next declare all said about Foster's opposition to a protective Tariff as "vile Whig falsehoods."—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Wheat is selling in Ohio at 52 cts. per bushel, and in Iowa at 34 cents.

Business in New York is not as active as it usually is at this period. The fact is attributed to the changes recently made in our commercial system. The importations under the warehousing system are large, and when they come to be taken out after the first of December, it is expected that there will be a very material reduction in the prices of cotton and woolen manufacturers, in consequence of an over supply. Buyers of course hold back to get the benefit of the cheap prices, and business is thus retarded and delayed for a longer period than usual.

MARRIED.

In Stroudsburg, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cox, Mr. Simon Lee, of Salem, and Miss Miriam Colbert, of Stroudsburg.

In Stroudsburg, on Saturday last, by the Rev. Wm. Scribner, Mr. Nathan Frantz, of Snyder'sville, and Miss Emily Kunkle, of Hamilton.

CALL AND SEE.

GEORGE H. MILLER.

Has just received at his Store, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, opposite the public house of Jacob Knecht, a general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting in part of Black, Blue Black, and Blue Cloths; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres; Sateenets, Cashmeres, Mouseline de Laine Robes, and Piece Goods; Merinos, Alpaccas, Faramatta cloths; Shawls and Handkerchiefs of various kinds, together with a great variety of

CALICOES.

and all kinds of articles generally kept in a Country store. ALSO—a first rate stock of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery-ware, &c.

Boots, Shoes, and Caps, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

September 10, 1846.

To the People of Monroe county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Encouraged by numerous friends in various parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner.

at the approaching fall election, and therefore respectfully solicit your votes and support.—Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality.

Your fellow-citizen, HENRY WEISS. Chestnuthill tsp., July 23, 1846.