



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 1, 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. 13, 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.

HENRY D. MAXWELL, Esq.

We are happy to announce to the people of this District, that Henry D. Maxwell, Esq., of Easton, is an Independent Candidate for Congress at the approaching election. In doing so, we feel great pleasure in being able to present to the electors, a Candidate, worthy in every respect of their favorable consideration and support. Mr. Maxwell is well known to his fellow-citizens as a man of unblemished reputation, and who possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications necessary to fit him for a seat in our National Legislature. The voters of the District, are also familiar with his principles, and it is only necessary for us to say, that he is a friend of American Industry, and a warm advocate of its protection by the fostering care of the government. He has many attached and ardent friends, who will use every exertion to secure his success.

The Legislature.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Peter Snyder, of Monroe county, Joseph Weaver, of Lower Saucon, and Peter Bellis, of Easton, offer themselves respectively, as Independent Candidates for Assembly, at the election on the second Tuesday in October.

We are well acquainted with each of these gentlemen, and are proud in being able to recommend them to the support of the free and untrammelled voters of Northampton and Monroe. Mr. Snyder is one of the most popular men in the District, and was elected, last year, over his competitor on the Delegate Ticket. His majority from all we can hear will be larger this fall.

Mr. Weaver was formerly Register of Northampton, while Monroe yet formed a part of it, and is personally known to a large portion of the citizens. The promptness and ability with which he discharged his official duties then, have left a favorable impression upon the public mind. The people will not be long in determining to support him in preference to his competitor on the Delegate Ticket and elect him.

Mr. Bellis is an excellent candidate—he is a young man—is well known throughout the district, and will rally a host of ardent friends to the support of himself and the rest of the Volunteers. He is particularly acceptable to the young and enthusiastic portion of our citizens, those who are always the most active in a political campaign. They will make their efforts tell. These gentlemen are all friends of protection to American Industry. Their election will be an honour to the district.

The Volunteers.

By reading the advertisements, &c. in to-days paper, it will be seen that there is a full team of Volunteers in the field again this fall. The favor with which this system is now regarded, induces nearly all the best men, who feel disposed to run for office, to lay quiet and let the Delegate Elections go by default, and afterwards present themselves to the independent voters for their suffrages. Very few, except defeated and broken down politicians, are any longer anxious to be placed on the Delegate Ticket. The people are tired of being "dictated" to by a few interested men; and where the qualifications are equal, invariably vote for a Volunteer, in preference to a Delegate system Candidate.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.—The Bangor Whig says that at the recent election in Dover, Maine, "every Whig voter who was in town, and could vote, deposited his ballot."

If the Whigs of Pennsylvania every where in October would do this, the result, it might very safely be predicted, would be a brilliant Whig victory.

Are You Assessed?

WHIGS, remember that all who desire to vote must be assessed at least TEN DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION! Examine the Assessment list, and if your name is not on it, call on the Assessor and have it placed there. This must be done on or before SATURDAY, the 3d of October.

DON'T NEGLECT IT—every Whig vote counts one for the REPEAL of the BRITISH TARIFF!

The Hon. Robert T. Conrad, the very able editor of the Philadelphia North American, has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

The New York State Whig Convention met at Syracuse on Wednesday, and nominated JOHN YOUNG, of Livingston, for Governor, and Hamilton Fish, of New York city, for Lieut. Governor.

MAINE.—The second trial, on Monday, for Representatives resulted, as far as heard from, as follows: Whigs—Buxton 1, gain, Brunswick 1, Bowdoinham 1, Richmond 1, Belfast 1, Thomaston 2, gain, Windsor 1, Litchfield 1.—2. Loco Focus—Standish 1, Camden 1.—2. No choice—Scarboro' 1, Windham 1, Belgrade 1.—3. There are now about 40 Whigs, 28 Locos and 1 Liberty man returned. Nothing farther from the Senatorial or Congressional Districts.

Canal Commissioner.

A letter from a friend, who has travelled through this State, and spent some time in every village between Philadelphia and Erie, says that James M. Power will assuredly be elected Canal Commissioner; and if the eastern part of the State should do its duty, his majority will be very large.

The eastern part of the State will do its duty. It is generally known that Mr. Power, with all the properties of an honest, industrious man, has the further qualification of intimate acquaintance with the construction of railroads and canals. We ought not, then, to doubt, that he will receive a majority of votes.

But in addition to all this, it will be borne in mind, that the office of Canal Commissioner is the only one to be filled this fall, by the vote of the people at large; and the opportunity is now presented for the people of Pennsylvania, to make a demonstration of their opinion upon the subject of the Tariff of '42, and that of '46. It is distinctly understood that Mr. Foster is for the bill of abominations that was passed this year, while Mr. Power, the Whig candidate, is for the Tariff of 1842. The people of Pennsylvania will accept the issue and act accordingly.—*United States Gazette.*

Reduce the Taxes.

This is the cry with which the Locos make the welkin ring, before election, and Mr. Polk has given us the evidence of what they mean by it. There has been appropriated, for the expenses of the National government the present year upwards of fifty-one millions of dollars. This is more than two dollars and a half a year for every man, woman and child in the United States; or for a man with a wife and four children, fifteen dollars! We have one question to propose. If a man, situated thus, has his wages reduced two shillings a day, on account of the ruinous measures of a Locofoco Congress, and has to pay fifteen dollars a year, by means of taxes, or duties, on his clothing, medicine and food, how much will he have gained during the four years of Polk's administration by having the taxes reduced—in this manner?—*Paterson Intelligencer.*

A GOOD ANSWER.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas tells the following anecdote of Gen. Joseph Chandler, of Augusta, Maine, who presided at a meeting of the Independent Democrats in that town a few days ago.

"A Locofoco, who had more impudence than brains (a very usual occurrence) asked Gen. Chandler if he was going over to the Federalists? He said, in reply, that, 'In olden times, the test of Democracy was the disposition to encourage home industry, the wearing of home made apparel, the protection of home labor, and those were called Tories who were for procuring articles of clothing and manufactures from British workshops.'"

The Mechanics in our mills have ascertained, by their reduced wages, that Polk and Dallas have arrived in town—the other candidate, "the tariff of 1842," it is said, has been swamped in a Southern quagmire. From the short acquaintance of our operatives with the distinguished gentlemen, they are enabled to answer the famous question—"Who is James K. Polk?"—*Paterson Intelligencer.*

The New York Odd Fellows, who number 11,000, are about to build a splendid Hall.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Sickness and Death among the Troops—General Taylor on the March.—Gen. Patterson on duty.

From the New Orleans Tropic of Sept. 19. The United States steamer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, left Brazos Santiago on the 12th, and arrived here yesterday via Port Lavacca and Galveston, which last place she left on the 16th.—The Telegraph brought to this city 365 sick and disabled Volunteers, and 45 officers, and landed at Lavacca 72 Texan Gunmen, and a part of a company, numbering 20 men, at Galveston.

The schr. Edward Tilletson, bound to this port from the Brazos, with 68 discharged soldiers, was blown ashore near the Sabine. Six had died previous to this disaster.

On the evening of the 16th, a volunteer named James Hoffman, from Nashville, Tennessee, jumped overboard and was drowned; and another died a few hours afterwards, named Benj. Hartwell.

We learn from a passenger direct from Camargo, which place he left on the 7th, that an express arrived there as he was about to leave bringing intelligence that Col. Harney had been arrested on a charge of disobeying orders, when four days on his march from San Antonio towards Monterey. Generals Taylor and Wool sent after him, and had him and his men bro't back to San Antonio, where they remain under arrest.

Gen. Taylor crossed the San Juan on the 6th, and took up the line of march on the 7th for Serolva, where the forces under Worth had halted. Hay's regiment would leave China and take up the line of march for the same place, so as to reach there about the same time with Taylor.

In the advance of Gen. Taylor in the interior, he seemed determined to be prepared for any emergency, either in advance or retreat, for he would not suffer either officers or men to take more baggage than they could pack upon their backs. In consequence of this, a number of steamers had reached Matamoras freighted down with "extra baggage," the quartel of the sappers was literally crammed with it. All the supplies so far have been sent off by pack mules, and the General expects to have thirty days' provisions for 12,000 men at Serolva when he reaches it, where it is generally believed he would remain for some length of time, and many think, until further advices are received from Washington.

Gen. Taylor believes, notwithstanding the news he has received of the advance of a Mexican force between San Louis Potosi and Saltillo—that he can go into Monterey, and even to Saltillo without meeting any opposition.

The troops on the road now between Camargo and Monterey will number near 12,000, and none were suffered to go who could not stand a long march and were not perfectly willing.—In consequence of this, the volunteer regiments that left were much reduced, very few of them exceeding five hundred men, and some less.

There were 600 sick volunteers in the Hospital at Camargo, and they were dying very fast. So many were sick, that it required near a whole regiment to attend them. Those whom the Tennesseans left behind, seemed to be particularly unfortunate, for they had to call on the Alabamians to attend the living and bury the dead. As fast as these men get able to leave the Hospital, they are discharged and sent home. In fact Gen. Taylor has a disposition to discharge all volunteers who are discontented and wish to return home. Though the number of patients in the Hospital at Matamoras is larger than at Camargo, the mortality is greater in the latter place—near three to one. Those who are accustomed to a Southern climate, when once prostrated by the fever, seldom regain their former strength on the Rio Grande, without a change of atmosphere. They die off quickly, else become so enfeebled that they are unable to help themselves. A person who has visited the Hospitals at the different posts has said that if one-half of the Northern and Western volunteers who went to the Rio Grande are effective men on the 15th October it is more than he looks for.

Gen. Patterson has been left in command of all the country from Camargo to the mouth of the river, and he has been instructed by Gen. Taylor to issue an order prohibiting the entrance of strangers into the river and at Camargo. This order was brought down to Capt. Ogden by the officers of the Whiteville. Therefore every gentleman who has not already an established business in the country will find it difficult to land there—at least, such is the opinion now.

Amputia has issued another extraordinary "proclama," warning the citizens on pain of death, not to barter with the Americans, and the Alcalde of Camargo had also put forth a "cando," prohibiting the Mexicans from work-

ing on our steamboats. Some of the deck hands accordingly ceased their labor, but on an intimation from their employers that the functionary's neck might be brought into close proximity with a lasso, he relented and the men returned to their labors.

Highly Important from Nauvoo.

THE CITY DELIVERED INTO THE HANDS OF THE ANTI-MORMONS.

From the officers and passengers of the Alvarado, we gather the following particulars: Steamboat Alvarado arrived at the landing this morning from Keokuck. She brings down a large number of Mormons, who have abandoned the Holy City after all the troubles and difficulties.

After much skirmishing and several persons being killed during Sunday, and the three days following, on Thursday the Anti-Mormons entered the city in a very large body, and all completely armed.

A parley was held, which resulted in a demand that the Mormons and all in the city engaged in the troubles, should leave Nauvoo within five days, and at once deliver their persons, arms, ammunition, and the city itself, into the hands of the Anti-Mormons.

This was at last complied with, but whether from fear, inclination, or a mere desire to avoid bloodshed, we have not yet learned. The Anti-Mormons then took possession of every thing, and, of course, in contradiction of the late orders of the Governor of Illinois, and contrary to law. Immediately the Mormons began to leave the city. A large number started on the Alvarado, and many on the Potosi.

On the opposite shore we understand that the people, or authorities of Iowa had interfered to prevent those leaving from entering that Territory. They must consequently come to this city, and from here scatter abroad.

We also learn that the Temple will be allowed to remain unharmed, but we much doubt this, and should not be surprised if the next arrival brought news of the destruction of this beautiful building, as well as the dwelling of Emma Smith.

It is but right to state, however, that thus far no violence has been done either to the people or to the building or property; and we sincerely trust that we may not be compelled to chronicle any news to the contrary.—*St. Louis Organ Extra, Sept. 19th.*

The Tariff upon Iron.

A warm discussion is now going on between the Richmond, Va., papers as to the effect of the tariff upon their iron works. In the course of the argument, some facts have been elicited that we would commend to the attention of the iron workers of Pennsylvania. The Richmond Times argues that the iron interest of Virginia will be protected better than that of the other States, from the fact that,

"The greater cheapness of slave labor, which is used in Virginia, enables the furnaces to turn out the best charcoal iron, at as low a price as the Pennsylvania furnaces can turn out their anthracite iron, which is worth from three to five dollars per ton less than the former."

Thus the white Pennsylvania laborer sees that in order to keep his work, he must come down to the slave labor and slave pay of Virginia, and be content with his peck of corn a week and bacon, with no cup of tea at night, nor molasses in his water. A black ironworker is maintained at a cost of \$120 per year, in Virginia, while the white laborer of Pennsylvania earns from the iron master, \$300 a year. Now slave labor is not going to rise, but to save the business, white Pennsylvania labor must come down. The iron maker of Pennsylvania must live on the coarse bread of the Swedes, and the cheap and scanty food of European iron makers, if they would keep the trade; and unless they do this, the slave iron makers, alone, will be able to keep the field.

Two competitors now meet the white Pennsylvanian; the southern negro, and the European serf. We wish him joy, if he voted for Polk and Dallas.—*N. Y. Express.*

Wonderful Discovery.

A large whale caught and towed into Rockport, Mass., recently, is supposed to be the one that swallowed Jonah, from the fact that a pair of boots bearing that gentleman's name were found in his stomach. The leather is much shrivelled from the action of the gastric juice, but enough of them remain to satisfy any one of their antiquity. They are to be deposited with the Massachusetts Antiquarian Society.

Volcanic Phenomena.

Ceefield, a village between Portsmouth and Concord, has experienced during the last week some twenty reports or explosions in the ground, apparently of a volcanic or gaseous nature, so severe as to throw down stone walls, jar the buildings, and alarm the people.

The locofocos have a way of talking both sides of the question, so that they can occupy either side to suit themselves. One day we hear them boasting that the price of every thing would be less than it ever was known before, and the poorest among us could afford to dress in the richest cloths produced in the east—the next they will tell the mechanics that their work never was protected till now, and after the new tariff goes into operation their wages will be increased four fold. We never knew how the reducing the price of goods below cost was to make it so profitable to the manufacturer as to enable him to raise the wages of his workmen. It is all made perfectly plain now, however, and if some of our colliers and bloomeries do not ride in their coaches before twelve month, it will not be the fault of the "democracy."—*Jerseyman.*

James G. Birney has written a letter urging the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency other than himself, assigning ill health as a reason for the change.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A recent extraordinary tide in the sound and meadows at Cape Island, drove the mud hen, (a bird something like a spring chicken,) in such numbers from their retreats in the village, that the inhabitants killed and captured with brooms, canes, whips, &c., about a thousand of them.

A MONSTER.—The Ohio Statesman of Columbus, says that Gen. M. S. Wade, of Cincinnati, has raised from a young tree, a pippin apple one foot and a quarter in circumference, and in weight twenty ounces.

Messrs. Arnold, Jackson & Co. Calico Printers of the Union Works in North Adams, Mass. have found themselves compelled by the change in the policy of the Government to reduce the wages of labor in their establishment.

To the Independent Voters of NORTHAMPTON & MONROE.

Having received a majority of the popular vote of this District at the last fall's election, for a seat in the

State Legislature,

and not being aware that I have done any thing to betray the confidence, reposed in me by my constituents, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages for the same office at the approaching election.

PETER SNYDER

Hamilton tp., Monroe co., Oct. 1, 1846.

To the Free and Independent Electors of NORTHAMPTON & MONROE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitations of a large number of Friends in both the counties of this District, the undersigned respectfully offers himself as the coming Election as an Independent Volunteer Candidate for

ASSEMBLY,

and pledges himself, if elected, faithfully to represent the wishes and interests of his constituents.

PETER BELLIS.

Easton, Oct. 1, 1846.

To the Free and Untrammelled Voters of NORTHAMPTON & MONROE.

The Delegate System having been marked by the decided disapprobation of this Representative District, and believing that the people prefer to cast their votes for men who offer themselves independent of party dictation, I present myself before you as a candidate for the

ASSEMBLY

at the ensuing election. If elected, I shall endeavor to represent you faithfully and carry out the views of my constituents.

JOSEPH WEAVER.

Lower Saucon, Oct. 1, 1846.

To the Voters of Monroe county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Induced by numerous friends in various parts of the County, I take the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

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

Your fellow citizen,

PETER HUFSMITH.

Chesnut Hill township, Oct. 1, 1846.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Pike county, to distribute the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Holbert, Jr., that he will attend to the duties of his appointments at his office in Milford, on Saturday the 31st day of October next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

E. RICHARDS, Auditor.

Milford, Oct. 1, 1846.

Country Produce.

Butter, Eggs, &c. taken in exchange for any goods in my line of business.

JOHN H. MELICK.

Stroudsburg, Feb. 12, 1846.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.