



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 29, 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*.

A New Monthly.

We have been favored with the first No. of the re-print of "Blackwood's Ladies Magazine," one of the best London monthlies. It is published in England, at \$6 a year; and is re-published in this country by Louis A. Godey, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the low rate of One Dollar per annum. Any person wishing to possess a first rate London Literary Magazine, can do so by subscribing for this re-print, which is unquestionably the cheapest of its kind ever offered to the public.

Mr. Godey also contemplates re-publishing "The London Ladies World of Fashion," another English monthly, which he will furnish at the same low price—and to those who subscribe for both, he will send them for one dollar and fifty cents. Who won't subscribe?

The Official Vote.

The official returns from every county in the State have been received at Harrisburg. They show that Mr. Power, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, has been elected over his Locofoco opponent, Mr. Foster, by the handsome little majority of Eight Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Two votes. The Whigs have elected 16 Congressmen, 18 State Senators and 56 members of the House. We hope to be able next week to publish a table of the Canal Commissioners vote, and a corrected list of the elected Congressmen, and members of the State Legislature.

New York.

The election in the Empire State will be held on Tuesday next. A Governor and Lieutenant Governor, are to be chosen this year.—Both parties are warmly engaged in canvassing the State, and hope for victory. Which of them will secure it, we are unable to say—but we need hardly say, we trust it will be the Whigs. A few days will tell.

Vote for Senator—Official.

	Pitman.	Overfield.
Schuylkill,	2554	2141
Carbon,	350	414
Monroe,	231	576
Pike,	168	245
	3303	3376
		3303
Overfield's majority,		73

Maine.

As far as heard from the Whigs have elected 56 members of Assembly, and the Loco Focos 52. There are yet 44 vacancies to be filled.

Maryland Election.

SENATE.—The Senate consists of twenty-one members, one-third of whom are elected every second year. There were nine Senators elected this year—seven for terms that had expired, and two vacancies. Of those elected, four are Whigs, five Democrats; holding over nine Whigs, three Democrats; total thirteen Whigs, eight Democrats.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The House of Delegates consists of eighty-two members. The following is the result in the whole State: Whigs fifty-three; Democrats twenty-five; Independent four; Whig majority twenty-four, which is twenty more than last year.

Florida.

Another Whig Congressman elected. The Florida papers give returns of the election which leaves little doubt of the election of Mr. Cabell (Whig) to Congress. It now remains to be seen whether a subservient party can legislate him out of his seat again.

Honor to Ohio.

The Ohio election results in a tie in the Senate. The Whigs have a majority of 10 in the House of Representatives. For Congress there are 11 Whigs, 9 Locofocos, and 1 Independent, (Adam) who is said to be a Whig. The majority for Governor is 2,000.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

It will be seen by the annexed official proclamation of the State Executive, that Thursday the 29th day of November next, is designated as a day to be publicly dedicated throughout the Commonwealth, to the duties of prayer, thanksgiving and praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By Francis E. Shunk,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

[L. S.] WHEREAS, the public and grateful acknowledgment of the goodness of God,—the confession of our sins, and the supplication of his continued favor, is a duty, not more imposed by the obligations of religion, than sanctioned by the dictates of reason: AND WHEREAS, by the general observance of a day devoted to these sacred duties, we may hope to avert merited judgments, secure the blessings HIS goodness has promised, and bind ourselves together as a community in our allegiance to HIM, who is rightful sovereign:

THEREFORE, in accordance with my own sense of propriety, and the solicitations of a large number of respectable citizens, I appoint and recommend,

Thursday the 26th day of November next, to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD, for his goodness vouchsafed to us during the past year—in continuing to us the blessings of civil and religious liberty—in preserving us from the ravages of malignant disease—in loading us with the fruits of his bounty—in furnishing so abundantly the means of individual, domestic and social improvement and enjoyment; and in continuing among us the institutions and ordinances of our holy religion, in all their purifying and elevating influences; and while thus with grateful hearts we thank him for his goodness, let us acknowledge our sins, invoke his forgiveness, and supplicate his continued favor to our beloved country. Let us humble ourselves before HIM, that in his holy providence we have been involved in war with a neighboring Republic. In our thanksgivings for the victories HE has caused our arms to achieve, let us commend to HIS compassion the hearts that have been made desolate by the ravages of the sword; and earnestly pray that a peace, alike honorable to both nations, may be restored; and that the whole family of man, united in the bonds of fraternal affection, may go forward in the cultivation of every peaceful and useful art and science, in the advancement of civil liberty, and the universal diffusion of a pure and undefiled religion, correcting whatever is wrong in the condition of human society, to the achievement of that high and holy destiny contemplated in the purpose of infinite benevolence.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Commonwealth the seventy first.

By the Governor, J. MILLER,

Sec. of the Commonwealth.

Santa Anna's Passport.

The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing on the 1st inst., says that he has been informed that Gen. Santa Anna did not have a passport from the government of the United States, but a letter of recommendation from President Polk to the Commodore of the blockading squadron.

We are somewhat curious to know what "recommendation" President Polk could have sent to Com. Connor in favor of Santa Anna; an enemy to the country, and one of the most implacable of our foes. This is very strange intimacy for our chief Executive. Can the Union explain its nature?—*North American*.

A NUT FOR THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—The Alexandria Gazette says:—"The greatest farce of the day is the attempt on the part of the administration journals to account for their defeat in Pennsylvania at the recent election, by the state of the weather! It is the first time that we have heard of the "unterrified democracy" being afraid of a shower!

The Washington Union, alluding to the capture of Santa Fe, says:—"The provisional and temporary government of the territory in a state of war is one thing; its ultimate destination at the conclusion of peace is another. No military power and no executive power can permanently annex new territory to the Union. That act must depend upon the other constitutional authorities of our country, in connexion with the executive power."

It is stated that Capt. Taylor has contracted with U. States Government to take the Princeton steamer and another vessel over the bar at Tampico, by means of marine canals.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

The Steamship Caledonia, from Liverpool afternoon of 4th inst., arrived at Boston at half past 11 o'clock, Tuesday night. She had rather a rough passage, having encountered a series of westerly winds. She brings one hundred and ten passengers.

The most important news is the loss of the steamer Great Britain on the coast of Ireland on the night of Sept. 22d. A full account of the disaster from Willmer & Smith's European Times will be found below. Passengers and crew all saved.

The state of trade at Manchester had improved. A belief was prevalent that the American cotton crop would prove an average crop. In the manufacturing districts, trade was still dull, and there was but little alteration.

The prices of Cotton, and of Corn and Flour, had improved—the latter articles materially.

The rate of discount in the London money market remained unchanged, but the demand for money had improved, and the funds were dull and neglected. The state of Ireland, and the relations of Europe, arising out of the Spanish marriage, had had an extensive effect upon the market.

Ireland was in a state of famine, and great exertions were making for the relief of the people.

The steamship Britannia, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th ult., in thirteen and a half days. She encountered severe weather, which protracted her passage.

The papers announce the death of Thomas Clarkson, the well known philanthropist.

Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, was to preach in the Scotch Church, Liverpool, 4th October, on the providential escape of the passengers of the Great Britain.

The first number of Dickens's new "Serial," called *Dealings with the firm of Dombey and Son*, was published on the 1st inst. and copies of it were undoubtedly received by the steamer.

The following letter of a passenger, gives a brief account of the loss of the Great Britain:

We left Liverpool shortly after eleven o'clock with a fair wind. The day was fine; we were in good spirits, and all were expecting a pleasant and expeditious voyage. At 12 o'clock we went down to lunch, and at four o'clock to dinner—at seven o'clock we sat down to tea, both before and after which we were delighted by the performances of some of the ladies on the piano, accompanied by singing. I remained in the cabin till near nine o'clock, when after taking a turn on deck, I retired to bed; and I should say that not more than half an hour could have elapsed before I was alarmed by hearing much confusion on deck, and the men calling to 'stop her.' Immediately after, she took the ground at which time the wind was blowing very fresh, and occasional showers were falling. The night was dark, but not so much so that we could not clearly see a light on shore, but could not tell what part of the coast we were on. The tide was flowing at the time, and, of course, it tended to drive us faster toward the main land. In company with one or two other passengers I remained on deck during the next four hours, when the wind having moderated, and all danger as regarded life being at an end, the life-boats were put in readiness for immediate service if required, but, thank God, it continued comparatively calm, and at low water in the morning we were so near the shore that carts and cars could approach within a short distance of us, and the passengers with their luggage were in a short time landed. The vessel is now lying between the Coast Guard House and the Cow and Calf rocks. Had she struck on any of the numerous rocks in the neighborhood, she must have been knocked to pieces, and in all probability, many lives would have been lost; as it is, much will depend on the weather whether she will or will not be got off. She was, when I left, totally unmanageable. Captain Hosken is acknowledged on all hands to be an able and experienced seaman, and he will be able, no doubt more fully to account for this accident.

The reported call on Pennsylvania and other States for volunteers to reinforce the army of Gen. TAYLOR is contradicted by the official paper. That paper says: "Whether or when the Government will call for some volunteers, we know not, and it is possible they have not yet decided; but no such call has been made."

The *Union* also gives a qualified contradiction to a rumor circulating in the papers on the imputed authority of Lieut. BERRYMAN, of the navy, that the Government had ordered an attack on Vera Cruz.

A letter to the Tribune states the number of our troops, on the sick list, at Matamoras, at about one thousand.

We commend the following article, from a French paper of the highest grade, to the attention of those folks who believe that the increased value of grain in this country is occasioned by the new tariff.

From *La Presse*.

The European Harvest.

We are about to enter on one of those calamitous years in which the ordinary resources are not sufficient for the food of the people.—The crop of 1845 is entirely exhausted, and that of 1846 has produced less than a fair average. The rye harvest has so completely failed throughout France, that it will scarcely produce sufficient for seed for the ensuing year. Some farmers have not threshed their crop, as they found it would not pay the expense.—Wheat is in general of good quality, but, contrary to the sanguine expectations of the farmers, the produce is less than that of the year 1845. The oats have been scorched by the sun in several departments. They are inferior in quality and quantity everywhere, but particularly in the department where they serve for the food of the inhabitants. Dry vegetables, such as peas, beans and lentils, will not produce a sufficient supply for the ensuing winter. Cabbages and carrots are exceedingly scarce. Potatoes have been attacked with the prevailing disease in twelve departs, and cause serious apprehensions for the future. So much for France. Let us now examine the prospect in foreign countries. In Belgium there are no complaints of the harvest, but it will not produce any overplus for exportation. In Holland no decline in the price of provisions is expected. It is further said that on the opening of the states general the government will demand an extension of the bill passed last year to encourage the importation of foreign grain. Portugal is menaced with an approaching famine, and Spain is too poor to assist her neighbors. Switzerland will be compelled to seek provisions from abroad. Among the countries which commonly export corn, Pomerania has no wheat to spare, Mayence cannot suffice for the demand of Switzerland and Alsace. Alexandria and Odessa have no wheat in their stores and the prices were generally rising even before the failure of the potato crop in Ireland was known. It may therefore be asserted as a general proposition, that Europe is placed in a difficult position with respect to the supply of her population.

France, particularly, has reason to be seriously uneasy. Let us suppose in fact that the present harvest is merely bad, and that even if we do not take into account the loss of potatoes and other vegetables, we should require according to the calculations of M. de Montevran, a supply of corn for fifteen days. But to this deficiency of fifteen days, we must add at least fifteen days more taken by anticipation from the crop of 1845. France must therefore find a month's supply from abroad. We must consequently import during the course of the year about 6,000,000 hectolitres of grain. But all Europe has never collected in her stores more than 14,000,000 hectolitres for sale—merely a trifle more than double the quantity of which France has need to complete her stock of corn. But let us admit that foreign countries can supply us with the grain necessary until the next harvest, and let us see whether our merchants are capable of fulfilling the duties of a national purveyor. We can refer to one year in which the imports approached to the amount required at present. In 1832 we imported food for twenty-one days, amounting to 4,767,793 hectolitres of corn, weighing 32,563,000 metrical quintals. There were 3575 ships, of at least 100 tons each employed to convey this grain. This year we must employ one-third more, and we may add that this immense enterprise will require a capital of 120,000,000f., and that the consumers must support a surplus of expense to the amount of 30,000,000f. Had we wished to penetrate into the details of the corn trade—had we taken into calculation the influence of the deficient mode of communication, of the poverty of the small customers, and of the rapacity of speculators—the picture would appear overcharged, and we should defeat our object; but it is sufficient for us to have demonstrated that the situation of the country is grave, and merits the anxious attention of the government. A firm and provident activity will be sufficient to overcome all difficulties, and to carry us to the next harvest.

Alabama—Another Victory.

An election was held on the 13th for a Member of Congress in the 11th District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William L. Yancey. In the four counties heard from Beman, (Whig,) has 140 majority. Beman gains about 1,700 thus far on last year's vote when the Loco majority was only 1,300. Beman is no doubt elected, as the remaining Counties usually are about even.

A Dirge from the Palace Harper.

"We greatly apprehend that the eclipse of the Pennsylvania Democracy, on Tuesday, has been nearly total, and that nearly all parts of the State have shared alike in the interesting phenomenon. Whiggery has contrived not only to carry the Canal Commissioner, but also a majority of the Congressmen, and we fear of both branches of the State Legislature. It would be an idle affectation on our part to disguise that we feel not only disappointed but deeply mortified at this result. It has taken place in the face of the previous information we had received; and let the National Intelligencer now twit us as it may—let it bring up, if it pleases, the sanguine predictions which were made in the "Union", yet we frankly and conscientiously assure it, we participated in the mistake with some of our political friends who have been long and particularly conversant with the politics of Pennsylvania; and that we would not have dared to express such sentiments about a State with whose localities we were not acquainted, unless we had relied upon gentlemen of acknowledged integrity and information. One of these has emphatically informed us, to-day, that he never was more disappointed in his life."—*The Union*, 16th inst.

This comes of trusting exclusively to tide-waiters to make a Tariff, and then relying on their judgment as to how the People will take it. Won't the organist know better next time?—*Tribune*.

The North American asks the following pertinent questions:

IS IT FREE TRADE?—Flour has declined to Five Dollars; a few weeks since it was Five dollars and a half. Is this owing to the British Bill of '46, the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the rain of the 13th inst., or the potato rot? Will the Pennsylvania elucidate this knotty point and enlighten the farmers?

Another Exciting Rumor.

The Mobile Advertiser, in noticing the rumored attack on Gen. Taylor by the Mexicans, from the New Orleans Delta, says:—

"We have also had a rumor here, brought from Matamoras in the McKim, by a passenger direct to this city, that the Mexicans of that city had accounts that their countrymen had been reinforced—had attacked the American army and obtained great advantages. Both rumors are probably derived from the same source, the prevalence of a report among the Mexicans of Matamoras. There is no sufficient ground for giving credit to either version. We may, however, calculate on any amount of faithfulness among officers and men of that treacherous race. These rumors give painful interest to the daily expectation of news from the army. We look for the Galveston shortly with another week's later advices.

More Rejoicing.

We stated yesterday that the Locos in Pennsylvania had one matter to rejoice over: 30 Whigs had to cross a river to vote, but "couldn't get across." We find they have another. They carried a county, and thereupon one of them writes as follows to the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian:

EDENSBURG, October 16, 1846.

The returns of the election in this county are all in, and I am happy to say that the victory is complete. We have carried the whole democratic ticket, and left the Whigs without hope for the future. As a party, the Whigs are completely disbanded and cut up, so that to effect an organization hereafter is impossible.

Who held this man while he wrote this letter? He had surely to be held down then.—When he got the news of the State he must have started off at a gallop that has by this time taken him to the very source of Salt river.

[*Balt. Patriot*].

Executors' Notice.

Letters testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of Henry C. Middaugh, late of Westfall township, Pike county, deceased, having been issued by the Register of said county to the subscribers, all persons having claims or demands against said Estate are requested to present them to the subscribers for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN T. QUICK,

LEVI T. QUICK,

Westfall, Oct. 26, 1846. Executors.

NOTICE.

The Monroe County Bible Society will meet on Tuesday evening, the 3d of November, at the Presbyterian Church in Stroudsburg, for the purpose of electing officers, and for other important business. As it will be during Court week, a convenient opportunity will be afforded for the attendance of persons from remote parts of the county, which it is earnestly hoped they will embrace. WM. P. VAIL, Sec. Stroudsburg, Oct. 22, 1846.

JOB WORK

Neatly executed at this Office.