



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 25, 1847.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,

**PETER S. MICHLER,**

OF NORTHAMPTON.

Subject to the decision of the 9th of March Convention.

### Whig State Convention.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the city of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,  
SAMUEL D. KARNES,  
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,  
MORTON McMICHAEL,  
GEORGE ERETY,  
H. JONES BROOKE,  
THEO. D. COCHRAN,  
JAMES FOX,  
JAMES MARTIN,  
WILLIAM BUTLER,  
J. J. SLOCUM,  
JOHN R. EDIE,  
EDGAR COWAN,  
JOHN B. JOHNSON,  
WM. J. HOWARD,  
*Whig State Committee.*

We call attention to the proceedings of the Whig County Meeting, held at the Court House in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday evening last. They breathe the proper spirit, and show that the right feeling is abroad amongst our people. The meeting was large, and well attended, and every thing passed off in a pleasant and agreeable manner.

The Locofocos of Monroe county held their annual meeting at the Court House in Stroudsburg, on Monday evening last. We were present, and witnessed one of the most disorderly meetings we ever attended. We will, in our next paper, endeavor to give a full description of this affair.

### Kentucky U. S. Senator.

J. R. Underwood, on the twenty-ninth vote, was, on the 12th inst., elected to represent the State of Kentucky in the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. The two Houses adopted a rule to drop the lowest candidate on each successive trial. The last vote stood, for Underwood, (Whig) 84; Metcalfe, (Whig) 15; McAfee, (Dem.) 39.

### The Wilmot Proviso.

This celebrated proviso, attached to the three millions bill, reads thus:

Provided further, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appointment, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; Provided, always, that every person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed out of said territory to the power claiming his or her labor or service.

### The Lehigh Bank.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg, passed a bill unanimously to repeal the charter of the Lehigh County Bank, at Allentown. The recent action of the New Jersey Legislature in reference to the Plainfield bank, has no doubt stimulated the House to this movement. The unanimity with which the bill passed the House is ominous of its fate in the Senate.

### Somerville and Easton Railroad.

The committee on corporations, in the Senate, to which the petitions for this road was referred yesterday reported in favor of the project. The bill provides for the formation of a new company to be called the Somerville and Easton Railroad Company, with power to construct a Railroad in the most direct line, from Somerville to Belvidere and Easton, on the Delaware, and also from Somerville to New Brunswick, and to purchase the Old Somerville Railroad. The road will pass through a rich, productive country, and no doubt will be well sustained.—*Fredonian.*

### Whig County Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Whigs of Monroe county, assembled at the Court House in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23d. The meeting was organized by appointing

HENRY SMITH, Esq., *President.*

PETTIT B. PRIMROSE, }  
JOHN J. PRICE, } *Vice President.*

Joseph Fenner, }  
Charles G. Nebe, } *Secretaries.*  
Samuel Deahl, }

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, on motion a committee of twelve was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to select a suitable person as delegate to the 9th of March Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, viz: Alexander Fowler, Matthias Brakely, Michael Ransberry, Jeremiah Weaver, William Clements, Benjamin Strohe, James Staples, Elijah Dech, Philip Franz, John R. Price, Sydenham Walton and George Flyte.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Stephen Balliet, of Carbon county, was introduced to the meeting, and made some excellent remarks upon the subject of the Protective system.

The committee having returned, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are, as we have always professed to be, in favour of protecting the interests and labor of our own citizens against the competition of the workshops and manufactories of Europe. That in the political campaign of 1844 we advocated the Tariff of 1842, claiming it as a Whig measure, and that (unlike our opponents, who for the sake of political capital claimed it as a measure of their own, and proclaimed by their speeches and banners that they were its particular friends, but have since in obedience to executive dictation abandoned it) we still adhere to the Tariff of 1842, satisfied as we are, that the various branches of domestic industry were fostered and encouraged by it, and believing, as we do, that the free trade tendencies of the Tariff of 1846 cannot but prove injurious to the interests of all the producing classes.

Resolved, That the present unexampled rise in the price of bread-stuffs and provisions, furnishes no argument against the Tariff of 1842, or proof of the superiority of the act of 1846, knowing as all who reflect upon the subject must know, that to the inscrutable decrees of Providence, and not to the wisdom and foresight of President Polk or Secretary Walker, is owing the failure of the crops and the famine in various parts of Europe.

Resolved, therefore, That the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, or its equivalent, should be the motto inscribed upon the Whig standard.

Resolved, That the attempt by the present administration to raise additional revenue by a tax upon tea and coffee, is entitled to no favor, and that it comes with an ill grace from those who recommended a reduction of duties for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, and a speedy adjustment of our difficulties with that country.

Resolved, That the Hero of three Wars—the conqueror at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, is deserving of the lasting honor and gratitude of the whole country—and that the attacks of such men as Ficklin and Thompson, and the jealousy of President Polk, can no more detract from his well-earned reputation, than did the attempt of the conspirators who sought to sacrifice General Washington, detract from his.

Resolved, That William Davis, Esq., be, and he is hereby appointed the Representative delegate, to represent the county of Monroe in the Whig State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 9th of March next.

Resolved, That we concur in the appointment of O. H. Wheeler, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, as the Senatorial delegate to said Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Senatorial and Representative delegates to vote in said Convention for Peter S. Michler, as the Whig candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That we recommend Paul S. Preston, of Wayne county, as a suitable person for Canal Commissioner, and would recommend to our delegate from this district to nominate him for that office.

On motion, the following named persons were appointed a Standing Committee for the ensuing year:—Benjamin Price, Price; Sydenham Walton, Stroud; Jeremiah Weaver, Coolbaugh; Philip Abbot, Tobyhanna; Chas. G. Nebe, Pocono; Daniel Brown, Chesnut Hill; John T. Bell, Smithfield; Joseph Fenner, Hamilton; Peter Albert, Middle Smithfield; Lawrence Serfoss, Polk; Michael Bunz, Jackson, and George Flyte, Ross.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby given to Stephen Balliet, for his able remarks this evening.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic Whig papers of the District.

(Signed by the Officers.)

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

15 DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

### DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF GRAIN, &c.

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday last.

The great feature of the news by this arrival, is a decided decline in the prices of Grain, Flour, &c. in the chief British markets. The decline is not extensive, but universally conceded, and, being based upon immense receipts and stocks as well as an increased stringency in the Money Market, is pretty certain to hold, and quite likely to be carried farther. The fact that there are now 500,000 barrels of Flour in Liverpool alone, and that the recent importations of Indian Corn, &c. have been commensurate with those of Flour, combine to assure us that these articles have touched their highest point, and that any change henceforth must be in favor of those who have yet to buy their bread.

There was a prevailing opinion that the British corn growers had large stocks, which, with the temporary suspension of navigation laws, and repeal of the impost duty, tended to check speculation, and would, it was assumed, produce a re-action both in prices and also in the extent of future operations. This action was felt in London on Monday, the 1st inst., when wheat declined from four shillings to five shillings per quarter. At Liverpool, on the following day, prices were four shillings on flour, two shillings per load on wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on the 29th.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have been full of interest. The measures proposed by the Ministry in view of the existing dearth and dearness of food throughout the United Kingdoms are, 1. An entire remission of Duties on the Importation of Grain which are now very low; 2. A suspension of the Navigation Laws, so as to allow the importation of Foreign Grain in any vessels, while it has hitherto been confined to British and those of the Country wherein this Grain was grown; and, 3. A remission of the Sugar Duties. The two former will pretty certainly be adopted.

There appears to be no mitigation of the accounts of suffering by the famine in Ireland.—The amounts being raised by subscription and otherwise, for the relief of the sufferers, were however, very liberal; and will, when applied, do much to alleviate their sufferings.

### Later from Mexico.

New Orleans papers to the 13th inst., have been received, containing the information that there had been three arrivals at that port from Tampico, with dates to the 1st of February.

The advices received are of no particular interest.

There had been no arrival of troops at Tampico since the entrance of General Patterson's brigade.

The news of the skirmish between Colonel May's dragoons and some of the marauding rancheros, had reached the city of Mexico, and the papers teemed with the particulars of which they termed "a great fight."

According to the Mexican versions of the affair thirty of the Americans were killed, and eleven were taken prisoners.

On the reception of the intelligence, an extra session of the Chamber of Deputies was convened, and that body passed a vote of thanks to the rancheros, and tendered to them the freedom of the city.

There was a rumor at Tampico that General Taylor's rear guard had been attacked near Linards, by which circumstance a number of wagons and mules were lost. This report, however, was not believed.

Gen. Worth, with the fourth and eighth infantry, was said to be on the road to Tampico.

### A Spirited Lady.

The following is given as the letter of a lady of Kentucky, whose husband was engaged to fight a duel, but was taken sick before the time of fighting occurred. The opposite party made some remarks that seemed to imply that the sickness was feint. She at once addressed a note to the second of the adverse side, couched in these words:

"SIR—My husband is sick. If he is unable to be on the ground to-morrow, I will take his place.

Yours, respectfully, Margaret L.—"

### More "Treason."

The President it will be recollected deliberately charged treason upon all who condemn the present development of the Texan plot. As hanging is the punishment of treason, let us see who His Excellency will string up.

First, JOHN C. CALHOUN, who said on the floor of the U. S. Senate—

"Sooner than vote for a war against Mexico with the knowledge that I have before me, or declare that war existed by the act of Mexico, I would plunge a dagger into my bosom. I will not make war upon the Constitution through the Republic of Mexico."

SILAS WRIGHT declared—

"The treaty ceded Texas by name, without an effort to describe a boundary. The Congress of Texas had passed an act declaring, by metes and bounds, what was Texas within their powers and jurisdiction. It appeared to me then, if Mexico should tell us, 'We don't want you—we have no treaty to make with you'—and we were left to take possession by force, we must take the country as Texas ceded it to us—and in doing that or forfeiting our own honor, we must do injustice to Mexico, and take a large portion of New Mexico, the people of which have never been under the jurisdiction of Texas. This, to me, was an insurmountable barrier. I could not place the country in that position."

Col. Tho's H. BENTON said—

"I wash my hands of all attempts to dismember the Mexican Republic by seizing her dominions in New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. The treaty, in all that relates to the boundary of the Rio Grande, is an act of unparalleled outrage on Mexico it is the seizure of two thousand miles of her territory, without a word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a treaty with Texas to which she is no party. Our Secretary of State, in his letter to the United States Charge in Mexico, and seven days after the treaty was signed, and after the Mexican Minister had withdrawn from our seat of Government, shows full well that he was conscious of the enormity of this outrage; knew it was war; and proffered volunteer apologies to avert the consequences which he knew he had provoked."

—There are "more of the same sort," but let Polk first hang up these three on the gallows which he threatens to free-born Americans for exercising the liberty of speech.—Yet before he commences hanging, let the President read the account of Haman and Mordecai!—*Tunkhannock Record.*

Loco Foco leaders seem to have an especial spite against old Generals who have done the country good service. HARRISON, they said, "died a felon's death." VAN RENSSALAER they turned out of the Post-Office at Albany in his old age. GAINES they court-martialed for his zealous efforts in aid of our army of invasion at a critical period, but had to acquit him. SCOTT they combined to crush for telling them the truth relative to the prosecution of the war—but now have to invoke his personal service in the distant, dangerous field. Lastly they have commenced upon TAYLOR who with an illy prepared force, has performed deeds of heroism that have excited the admiration of Europe and America. Locofocoism in all this shows its poisonous rancor to true-hearted Americans who have risked life and shed their blood under the banner of the country.—*ib.*

### Effect of the Foreign News on the Philadelphia Markets.

The following paragraph appeared in Bicknell's Reporter, dated Monday noon:

The announcement, on Saturday afternoon, by Telegraph, of the arrival of the Steamer Cambria, at Boston, caused an immediate suspension in operations in grain. Speculators and dealers awaited with anxiety the details of her despatches, which were promulgated this morning. Her news has completely thrown our market into confusion, and both bidders and purchasers feel unwilling to enter the market, preferring to wait the arrival of their private letters. Flour and grain will undoubtedly experience a decline in price, probably equal to the fall in Europe, say 2s. per barrel flour, and 2s. per quarter corn.

### Tunnelling the Delaware.

R. W. Crossett, of Port Richmond, has in contemplation the novel idea of tunnelling and bridging the river Delaware, opposite the city. He proposes to construct an iron tunnel to reach from the wharves to the island; there erect a bridge upon the improved lattice plan, terminating upon the Jersey shore, and to be elevated in the centre high enough to admit vessels to pass. The tunnel is to be built with two carriage and two foot-ways, having wings to contain ballast sufficient to sink the whole fabric to the bottom of the river.—Over the tunnel and appendages, the projector assumes there will be thirty-five feet of water—ample for the passage of vessels navigating our river. He estimates that \$600,000 would complete the whole, making the passages to the tunnel, lighting with gas, &c.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

### Another Loco Defeat in Iowa.

The St. Louis Republican says; It gives us great satisfaction to be able to announce, that the election in Lee county, Iowa, to supply the place of Conlee, who died a few weeks since, has resulted in the decided defeat of the Locofocos. Baker, "possum Democrat," supported by the Whigs, beat the Locofoco candidate about 150 votes!

### Dry Goods.

The Spring has opened with large sales.—The auctioneers are doing a great business, and although prices are not much higher than they were a year ago, yet, as the goods were bought cheaper on the other side, both the English and French importers are getting fair profits. Some of the jobbers are selling largely, but in general they are large buyers, and not yet large sellers. [Journal of Commerce.

So it seems that while our importers are buying their goods cheaper in Europe than formerly, they are selling them to their customers here "not much higher," than they were a year ago. That is encouraging, certainly.—The Eighteen Millions of consumers in this country, who have been told that the Reduction of the Tariff was to operate to their benefit, will be glad to hear that, by reason of diminished cost and increased prices, "the English and French importers are getting fair profits." It strikes us that "this is not the entertainment to which we were invited."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Best Remedy for Burns.

Pound and sift wood soot, and mix it with sweet lard, and apply it, spread on linen rags. It will ease a burn quicker than anything. If the skin is off, the great thing is to keep it covered close from the air. If the burns are large and bad, give salts, or cream of tartar as a cathartic.

**BAD Breath, a Disagreeable Taste in the mouth,** and many other unpleasant symptoms, are always the result of indigestion. When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrid, a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated in the stomach, which, mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is certain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tartar, and decayed teeth. **Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills** not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

**Beware of Counterfeits.**—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, which in order to deceive are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

For sale by **George H. Miller**, Stroudsburg, who is the only authorized agent for that place; see advertisement for other agencies in another column. Office and general depot, 169 Race st., Phil'a.

### 200 MEN WANTED.

Wanted at the Monroe and Pocono Tanneries, 200 good axe men for chopping timber and peeling bark, to commence about the 15th or 20th of April, (or sooner if the season will admit of it,) and to continue throughout the bark peeling season. Wages 75 cents per day and board found. Each man must come provided with an axe.

R. T. DOWNING & Co.

Tannersville, Feb. 25, 1847.  
Belvidere Apollo and Honesdale Democrat will please insert the above until the 25th of May, and send bills to this office for payment.

### Lumber! Lumber!!

The subscribers have on hand at their mill in Drinker Beach, a large lot of **Seasoned Pine Lumber**, of good quality, for sale on reasonable terms. They will pay the highest market price for FLOUR and FEED. Those wishing lumber are requested to call soon.

P. G. READING & Co.

February 25, 1847.—3t.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend in Stroudsburg, at the house of S. J. Hollinshead, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of March next, for the adjustment of unsettled accounts. Should he be prevented from attending on those days, he will be there on the 24th and 25th of the week following.

WM. P. VAIL.

February 18, 1847.  
Office of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Mauch Chunk, February 8th, 1847.

## WANTED,

**300 Good steady Men** can find constant employment at Boating Coal during the coming season, at liberal prices. Apply at this Office.

E. A. DOUGLAS,

Supt. & Engineer.

In the matter of the Estate of Francis A. Smith, late of Milford township, Pike county, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given; that letters testamentary upon the above mentioned Estate, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them, duly authenticated, to John B. LaForge, at his office in Milford, Pike county.

HANNAH S. WELLS, Executrix.

J. B. LaFORGE, Executor.

January 18, 1847.