



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 3, 1847.

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

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Sale of Real Estate.

Our readers will perceive by referring to our advertising columns, that Thomas McElrath, Esq. will offer at public sale on Saturday the 12th inst. a number of very valuable lots in the Borough of Stroudsburg. An excellent opportunity will then be offered to all who may be desirous of owning real estate in this beautiful and flourishing place.

Odd-Fellows Hall.

The Corner Stone of the new Odd-Fellows Hall, (now in progress of erection in Easton,) will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. An address will be delivered upon the occasion explanatory of the principles and objects of the Order; and a procession in full regalia will take place at one o'clock.

A Strike.

The journeymen bricklayers, of the Borough of Easton, struck for higher wages on Monday last, and stood out nearly all day in the rain. They have received, heretofore, \$1 37 1-2 per day,—they now ask an advance of 12 1-2 cts. Their wishes have not yet been complied with.

Who brought about the War?

This question the Loco papers now try to answer by quoting the language of General Scott's Proclamation of the 11th of April last:

"Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies but the enemies for a time of the men who, a year ago, misgoverned you, and brought about this unnatural war between two great republics."

They do not inform their readers that the Proclamation from which this extract is taken was prepared at the War Department at Washington and sent down to Gen. Scott to be published.

It is but a short time since they were daily quoting "Gen. Taylor's Proclamation" to prove the same thing; and were silenced by having thrust in their face Secretary Marcy's order to Gen. Taylor to distribute the document from which they had been quoting.

Cornered at Last!

The Washington Union denies that the copy of the Pass of Santa Anna, published by us a few weeks since, is a correct copy. It says that Mr. Polk furnished no pass at all, but admits that an order to let Santa Anna into Mexico was issued by Mr. Marcy to the Squadron in the Gulf! So it seems after a year's wriggings and twistings and every endeavor to creep out of the matter, that Mr. Polk is endeavoring to place that disgraceful and disreputable transaction upon the shoulders of Mr. Marcy! But did not Mr. Marcy act by the authority of the President? However, it makes no difference who issued the Order or Pass, it is now admitted by the Official Organ of the President that Santa Anna was permitted by our Government to pass the Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, return to his own country, place himself at the head of a powerful army, and march against our own citizens and butcher them! A similar diabolical act was never before committed by any country in any age. It has remained for the President of the United States to furnish an enemy, then at war with this country, with a powerful General to lead its forces against his own fellow-citizens! What has he not to answer!—*LANCASTER UNION.*

New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Rail Road.

The capital stock of this Company has been duly subscribed, and it is now prepared to organize under favorable auspices. A respectable association of gentlemen, comprising citizens of Sussex and Essex counties, with enterprising capitalists from New York, have subscribed for the stock, and the charter is now in hands which affords a guarantee that its liberal provisions will be employed in advancing the interests and welfare of the districts of New Jersey on the Delaware River, by a judicious appropriation of capital. Pennsylvania, especially the part bordering on the vicinity of the Delaware, with her great mineral and agricultural resources, is deeply interested in the construction of a Rail Road avenue to the great commercial emporium, and New York by increasing her supplies of fuel and bread-stuffs from the country will greatly promote her own growth and the wealth of her citizens, and at the same time add to her commerce. Indeed we can see no good reason why a Rail Road from the Hudson to the Delaware will not be a main link in a westward communication extending through Pennsylvania to the great West.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Gen. Irvin and his Calumniators.

The Loco Focos, panic-stricken at the certain indications of the election of Gen. Irvin by an overwhelming majority, resort, in their despair, to falsehoods which insult the intelligence of the people and increase the disgust with which the citizens of the Keystone regard the present corrupt administration, and the contracted clique which upholds it. For, Mr. Shunk never had the hearty support of the whole Democratic party. His known feebleness of intellect and imbecility of character, his inveterate prejudice against the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg and his corrupt subserviency to influences adverse to the interests of the State, have incurred the honest opposition and open contempt of tens of thousands of the Democracy. The *One Term principle*, now an accepted article of the true Democratic creed, has heightened his feeling of opposition to his continuance in an office, for which he is acknowledged by all the sincere of his friends to be unqualified; and the fact that he has passed his life in office, and received some fifty thousand dollars of the public money, grown rich at the people's expense, satisfied even those who pity his feebleness, that he has long enough been a State pensioner.

From all sections of the Commonwealth evidences of the existence and growth of these sentiments crowd upon the executive clique; and it becomes necessary, in their opinion, to resort to means the most desperate and despicable, to arrest the torrent that sets thus irresistibly against them. They desire to commence an offensive war upon Gen. Irvin; but where, in a character so lofty, and a career so illustrious and unspotted, can they find material? If it cannot be found it must—such is the strait of this wretched faction of a great party—be made. In this reckless and unprincipled spirit they have charged, and still continue to charge against Gen. Irvin, that he voted for the tax upon tea and coffee, although they know that such a tax is the darling measure of the administration which they support; and although they know, also, that Gen. Irvin voted, spoke, and worked against that tax, and secured its defeat. Now people of Pennsylvania, these are plain truths sustained by our Congressional records; and what think you of those who thus insult you, by conscious falsehoods, and wrong one of your most cherished citizens by deliberate and malignant calumnies?

Another and equally sordid and unworthy accusation is, that Gen. Irvin is rich. This is true, in fact, for he is rich in the industry that secures independence; he is rich in virtue, in reputation, and in the lofty consciousness of worth and talent; but it is false in the meaning intended to be conveyed, for, in this world's goods, Gen. Irvin though independent, is not affluent. We have every reason to believe that his long life of honest and sagacious industry has not accumulated so large a sum as Francis R. Shunk has received from the public treasury. He is rich in benevolence, not in gold. There are in Pennsylvania thousands of farmers wealthier than Gen. Irvin. But let it not be supposed that we regard the wealth earned by a farmer like Gen. Irvin, to be a crime. Those who allege it to be so are themselves guilty of a fault deeply censurable. Are our people to be divided into political classes of rich and poor; and is every farmer or mechanic whose industry, economy and virtue have won, as they always must win, an independence, to be disfranchised and ostracised? We have indeed fallen upon evil times if such is the accepted rule; and hereafter indolence alone is to be considered honorable, and the farmer whose fireside has been rendered happy, and whose granary full, by long years of honest toil, must be content to regard himself as disgraced and branded—unworthy office or honor, which belongs only to the politician, the pensioner and lacquey of parties, whose hand has never been hardened, or whose brow, bronzed by a single day of honest labor in the field. We allege that the friends of Mr. Shunk, in making this charge against Mr. Irvin, seek to establish a war against honest industry and its well-earned gains and to disfranchise and disgrace every farmer in the State who can call his plantation, his homestead and his well-filled barn his own. Upon this issue alone we would be willing to meet the Loco-focos in this contest.

Another charge, and here the full quiver of Loco-foco malice is spent, is that General Irvin voted in favor of the Bankrupt Bill. So he did. And who voted with him? Henry Clay, and with a very few exceptions, every distinguished member of the Whig party. The entire Whig party was in favor of the bill. But these are far from all the facts upon the subject.—The bill was carried by Democratic votes, and the man who, more than any other, labored to effect that result, by his speeches, influence and vote was Robert J. Walker, the present Secretary of the Treasury. To have sustained that bill has never been urged as an objection to any man by either party. The country demanded it, and all parties united in its support. Will the Pennsylvanian denounce Secretary Walker on that account? Will the Whigs complain of their own illustrious and honored champion, those whom they have ever delighted to honor? If not, let us hear no more of this as an objection to General Irvin.

But why is this objection urged by the Loco Focos? Because they hate the poor man and hate the law that was passed for his relief. Is this their democracy? What, after all, was the Bankrupt Law? It provided that the poor debtor who gave up all to his creditors, and walked forth into the world naked of the world's wealth as when he first breathed its air, and almost as helpless, that this poor beggared wretch should sleep upon his pallet, and walk forth in his raggedness, without a fear of the jail. That he should be enabled to labor for his family without an apprehension that a wealthy tyrant, should by a heartless attorney, levy

upon the flour or potatoes that were to feed his children in the extremity of winter. It was a question between the tyranny of wealth and the helplessness of poverty. It was a question between the freedom and slavery of the poor—for what man is more a slave than the unfortunate who dreads a jail or the grasp of a constable. It was a question between despair and hope to the wretched—for what despair is so profound as that of the pale debtor who, without the means of feeding his children, knows that if he earns those means, they must be levied upon. The law protected no dishonest man; it required the surrender of all; and having secured that, it manumitted the slave of poverty, it took off his chains, removed his curse, and bade him go forth, to hope, to virtue and to labor. And who were and who are opposed to this blessed enactment? The nabobs, the barons, the wealthy tyrants who would hold a rod of iron over the poor—and now in addition, the Loco Focos who support Shunk. Again, we are willing to meet them. We will trust to the honest hearts of Pennsylvania upon this issue; and let them determine whether it was a crime, in that season of almost universal bankruptcy and distress, when hundreds of thousands of our people were groaning under the extremest destitution, to give a vote for the relief of the poor. Upon this question, R. J. Walker was, for once right; and the effort of the Loco Focos to denounce him and Gen. Irvin will scarcely avail them in Pennsylvania.

The truth is that no ingenuity can invent an objection against Gen. Irvin that will not recoil upon the inventors. He is known to the people of Pennsylvania; and his eminent abilities as a statesman, his ardent defence of Pennsylvania interests, his plain and disinterested republicanism, his modesty and his virtues have endeared him to the good and the honest of all parties. From present appearances, his election is placed beyond a doubt; and we predict with confidence that his administration will, by its liberality, lofty integrity, moderation and ability, win the admiration of every man who cherishes the welfare and honor of the Old Keystone.—*North American.*

Whig Statements—Wages of Labor.

We understand that a number of the laborers who voted for Polk and Free Trade, are beginning to realize the truth of the Whig statements, that without Protection to industry, a famine abroad or a failure of crops at home, will always enhance the price of bread stuffs, without a corresponding advance in the wages of labor. Such will always be the effect under Free Trade. Protection creates and stimulates labor, consequently when a rise in the price of Provisions takes place from any cause, a corresponding advance in the price of wages always follows. It is admitted that some branches of business will flourish under the free trade system when there is an increased foreign demand for our bread stuffs, or for any other important article of domestic production, which causes an influx of money into the country, but it rarely, if ever happens that an increased price of wages follows from such causes. The creating stimulus afforded by protection alone can produce that result.—*Miners' Journal.*

Another Wife Wanted.

A Mr. Thomas Jefferson Cade, of Woodbury, N. J. comes out in the Ledger with the craziest advertisement we have seen for a long time, signifying his desire to take a wife, who, if we understand Mr. C. rightly, must possess the following qualifications: She must be a beautiful young Virgin, with a capital of twenty-six millions, "if convenient," clothed in the sun or electro-magnetic gilding and "attended with thunder and lightning, artillery and musketry and smart engagements of grape and canister, with appropriate music of hornpipes, reels, antheims, organ, tamborines, &c." Any lady possessed of these moderate requisites is invited to address Mr. Cade confidentially and an immediate response may be expected; provided, we guess, Mr. C. should not, in the interim, be confined in some lunatic asylum and debarred from the privilege of entering into an amatory correspondence.—*Scott's Weekly Paper.*

Buffaloes in Texas.

Immense herds of buffaloes have recently congregated on the frontiers of Texas, between the Brazos and the Colorado. Several small herds have been seen below Bastrop, in places that have not been visited by these animals for many years. Their presence in such large numbers on the frontiers is attributed to the great severity of the winter on the northern prairies. The new settlers are slaying great numbers and drying their meat for summer use.

More Greens.

The Democratic Courier, a locofoco newspaper published at Johnstown, in Cambria county, says, "It is impossible for Gov. Shunk to get the support of the old Muhlenberg men!"

Amalgamation.

Gen. Canalizo, who was next in command to Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, is said to be a negro, "black as the ace of spades." His letter to the Mexican government, written the day after the battle, shows him to be a person of fine abilities and finished education.

A few days since, 1,900 emigrants landed at New York.

FARTHER NEWS FROM MEXICO!

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday thus sums up the news then just received from Vera Cruz:—

No new movement of importance had taken place. Gen. Patterson had reached New Orleans, probably in consequence of ill health. Several regiments of volunteers whose period of service had expired, were at Vera Cruz on their route homeward. Gen. Worth was expected to enter Puebla on the 17th without opposition. Gen. Scott would not be able to march to the city of Mexico, with a larger force than 6000 men. Santa Anna's whereabouts had not been fully ascertained, although he was reported to be at Orizaba, raising troops. The guerrillas were not as troublesome as at first apprehended. Two deaths by vomit were announced at Vera Cruz on the 11th one a French lady, and the other Mr. Smith, a sutler of the Pennsylvania regiment. A train of 400 wagons was to leave Vera Cruz on the 8th. A Yankee was arrested in Mexico on the 26th, who was anxious to make terms of peace with the President on his own hook. The Mexican papers are warlike in their tone. The owners of the mine La Luz had loaned the Government \$55,000 for the war. An American officer is reported to have insulted a respectable female on the Plaza at Vera Cruz on the 9th. Disgraceful! Mr. Kendall writes that Gen. Scott was expected to leave Jalapa with Gen. Twiggs, in the course of a few days, and that his next movement would depend upon circumstances.

The Inquirer of Saturday gives the following summary of news by a later arrival:—Major Gaines and his companions, including Midshipman Rogers, were at the last accounts at liberty in the city of Mexico. A party of 200 Mexicans had been prowling about Vera Cruz, when Captain Walker, and his riflemen went in pursuit, and killed several of them. Every thing was reported to be in confusion at the Capitol. Anaya was still President PRO TEM, but was without influence. The Guerrillas were at work between Puebla and the city. The British proposition to mediate has been rejected by the Mexican Congress—the motion even to consider being lost by a vote of 44 to 33.—Santa Anna claimed a victory on the 17th at Cerro Gordo, but admits that the United States troops had the advantage on the 18th. He reports his force to be 7,000, and rapidly increasing, and he asks for money to carry on his operations. A powerful party in favor of peace is believed to exist at the Capitol; but the measure was nevertheless unpopular. On the approach of our troops, Congress and the archives of the Republic will be moved to the city of Morelia.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 30.

By the propeller Trumbull, arrived at New Orleans, Brazos dates of the 10th instant have been received. The Picayune publishes a letter dated Walnut Springs, 3d inst. which gives a report that Col. Doniphan's force had been attacked at a pass called Sierra Gordon, about half way between Saltillo and Chihuahua, by a Mexican force from Durango under Gen. Riezo. The battle resulted in the defeat of Col. Doniphan with a severe loss, and all his artillery captured. An English gentleman, who arrived at Saltillo on the 3d inst. says that Col. Doniphan started from Chihuahua on the 1st of April via San Jose del Parral. The Saltillo paper expresses the opinion that his command must be within a few days march of that place. Gen. Cadwallader and staff, Col. Ramsey, Major Morgan, Captains Syberg, Butler, Bernard, Biddle and others were at Palo Alto.

Cadwallader was to proceed with his command, except the Dragoons, forthwith to Vera Cruz, to reinforce Gen. Scott.

The Famine at Madeira.

The New Bedford Mercury learns by authentic advices from Madeira, received by Rev. Mr. Howe, pastor of the Seamen's Bethel in that city, that many hundreds of the inhabitants of Madeira have already perished by starvation. Flour has sold as high as \$27 a barrel, but most of the inhabitants were unable to purchase at any price.—The Mercury gives the following extract:

"We have had no potatoes for two years, on account of the potato rot. For God's sake send us some Indian Corn, or we must all perish. A little rice will be thankfully received. Oh that we might have a portion of that which the highly favored Americans throw to their animals to keep us from the grave."

A young woman aged 18 years, was convicted at New Castle, Delaware, last week, of stealing some wearing apparel from her employer, and sentenced to be whipped with 21 lashes on her bare back.

An editor out West heads his list of marriages with "noose items,"—another calls them "feats of the ring."

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that two thousand able bodied laborers are wanted along the line of the Erie Railroad.

More Copper.—The Philadelphia Sun says that J. H. Schenk, the manufacturer of the famed Pulmonic Syrup, has discovered copper on his farm, near Flemington, N. J.

A Wise Priest.—A German priest was walking in procession at the head of his parishioners over cultivated fields, in order to procure a blessing upon the crops; when he came to one of unpromising appearance, he would pass on saying:—"Here prayers and singing will avail nothing; this must have manure."

From the Philada. Daily Chronicle.

The Flour Speculation.

There are few matters of more practical importance to every body, than the excitement which prevails in the grain and flour market. Upon it depends the size of every man's loaf. There are many, to be sure, to whom that is of comparatively small importance; but there are thousands also, whose circumstances in life render it otherwise, and they feel most deeply interested in the fluctuations of the market.—We have heretofore shown that those fluctuations have been, in several instances, the result of sheer speculation, and that to this cause we are largely indebted for the high prices of flour. Upon the arrival of each of the steamers from England, the state of the markets abroad have been telegraphed from city to city, and the public quotations of prices have been each time accompanied with pretended private advices a few hours later, announcing further rises in prices, and additional briskness in demands. This is the scheme of the speculators in flour, to run up prices here, which they have each time succeeded in accomplishing.

For instance, the public accounts by the steamer Caledonia, in the beginning of the present month, reported flour at 38 to 40 shillings per barrel. This was an improvement on previous prices, and therefore flour took a considerable rise on all our markets. It was afterwards said, however, on the authority of private advices, that on Monday the 19th of April, the day on which the steamer sailed, prices in Liverpool had risen to 42 shillings. This gave to our markets another upward progress. A few days afterwards another speculative letter was published in some of the newspapers, dated at Liverpool, on the 16th of April, expressing an opinion by the writer, that by June or July, the scarcity would be so great in Liverpool as to run the price there up to 60 shillings or more. This of course produced a farther rise in our markets.

The Britannia arrived at Boston, on the 16th ult., with two weeks later intelligence. The commercial news brought by her represents that after the sailing of the Cambria, flour had declined to 38 shillings, but had again rallied. But we hear nothing about the prices having been 40 to 42 shillings as stated in the private advices. It is announced, however, that another rise had taken place, and up went the markets again, higher than before! A day or two elapsed, and then appeared another edition of private advices, dated at Liverpool, on the day the Britannia sailed, professedly from the most reliable sources. These announce a new excitement in the London market, on the day previous; that purchasers had appeared from the continent, and that flour had gone up to 45 shillings; and that the best household, in sacks, had risen to equal 52 shillings per barrel. The same private advices predict, also, higher prices before harvest! Flour was jerked up a dollar a barrel, in consequence, and the speculators came off, of course, "right side up."

Such are the stratagems to which this odious speculation has given play, and to which the people are no doubt indebted for the last rise of one dollar per barrel, in the market price of flour. A few days more will prove whether or not we are right in this conjecture; and the people may then satisfy themselves, by the next arrival of English news, how far the private advices to which we have referred, are borne out by facts, and how far they have been manufactured for the purposes of those interested in the flour trade. It is worth while to observe and test this point.

Doubtless from the same sources have emanated most of the croakings about the forthcoming crops, on this side of the Atlantic. This is, to be sure, an annual business—to some extent, and one, therefore which is better understood than the other. This season, however, has witnessed a decided improvement in the croakings of former ones, and the cries of "scarcity" and "poor prospect" are likely to increase in proportion as they may serve to drive flour up, in the market. Flour speculation is just now one of the mania's of the day.

Indian Corn in Europe.

Many suppose because so much has been said lately of Indian corn, that it is an article of food just introduced into Europe, and that we shall have the entire monopoly of the trade to supply the demand in that quarter. That we shall secure a large portion of the trade we have no doubt.—But the United States is not the only corn-growing country in the world, if McCulloch can be relied upon. By referring to his work it will be seen that Indian corn has been grown in Ireland for a number of years, and quantities of it have been annually exported to England. As far back as 1827 no less than 1,795 quarters were received from Ireland into the port of Liverpool, and in 1834 the quantity had increased to 3,037 quarters.

Some of our commercial writers are of opinion that we shall have a permanent market for corn in France, but by referring to the same authority we find that it is grown extensively in some of the provinces, and forms a leading article of food among certain classes of the population. The surplus is exported to England, as will be seen by the following statement, which shows that France in ordinary times is ahead of us:

	Bushels.
France in 1831 exported	141,144
United States	179,560
Russia	102,508
The Azores	13,192
Spain	12,784

This is merely the quantity exported to England. How much greater the aggregate productions is than the exports we leave for the reader to judge. Indian corn is grown extensively in Spain, Italy, and Mexico, and various portions of Asia and Africa.—*Rochester Democrat.*