



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. January 15, 1841.

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

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN BANKS,

Subject to the decision of the State Convention.

The Ladies Companion.

The January No. of this excellent magazine has been received—embellished with a beautiful engraving, and filled as usual, with the choicest productions of the most accomplished and able writers of the day. We always hail with pleasure the appearance of this periodical, and recommend it to the attention of our readers. The publisher is William W. Snowden, 109 Fulton st. N. Y. Terms—\$3 per annum, in advance.

More of the Freshet.

In addition to the details furnished in our last paper, we have received further accounts of the recent terrible and destructive flood, which swept over this part of the country. The Clover Mill of Messrs. Bell & Brothers, was carried off and one corner of their stone Merchant Mill torn away, by the force of the waters. Their barn containing nine tons of hay, was also swept away. The two bridges across the Smithfield creek, known as Bells bridge, and the Smithfield bridge, were destroyed. Eight or nine county bridges, together with a number of township bridges, have been carried off. The Monroe Tannery in Pocono township, belonging to R. T. Downing & Co. has been considerably injured. John Dietrich living in the same township has also sustained considerable loss and an individual in his employ, while endeavouring to save some of his property, lost his life. The saw mill of Samuel Shick, and Joseph Heckman, on the Pocono creek, and that of Michael Ransberry, on Brodheads creek, were destroyed. Other property has been more or less injured. It is impossible for us, at present, to form any thing like an accurate estimate of the loss sustained by the public, and by individuals in this county. We have also to add, that the Analomink Iron Works were very much injured. The creeks in this vicinity were six or eight feet higher than they were ever before known to be.

From the Easton Whig.

FRESHET—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AND BRIDGES ON THE LEHIGH AND DELAWARE RIVERS, AND INUNDATION OF PART OF OUR BOROUGH.

As chroniclers of passing events it becomes our painful duty to record a scene of destruction and devastation such as was never before witnessed in this section of country. The late excessive rain carrying with it the snow which covered the ground, caused our streams to raise beyond all precedent. They came careering down with awful rapidity on the morning of the 8th inst., producing waste and ruin on every side, bearing on their angry waters every kind of property—houses, barns, store houses, fences, stacks of grain, and furniture of all description.

The Lehigh river, one of the most unruly and turbulent of streams, has caused the greatest damage. As far as heard from not a bridge is left upon it. Those at Stoddartsville, Lehigh, Siegfrieds, Bierys, Allentown, Bethlehem, Freeman's, and Easton are all swept away. The beautiful bridge at our Borough, went about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 8th. It breasted the flood most gallantly for hours but at last was obliged to yield, and gracefully parting floated off upon the angry waters that destroyed it.

The flat below South Easton, between the river and canal, containing the Collector's office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and a small village was so covered that the buildings were not visible—all but the stone houses were carried off. The lower part of Williamsport is almost destroyed. The Canal Basin apparently demolished—the Collector's office of the Delaware Division moved off its foundation—the way lock strip of its covering and both sides of the river here presents but one scene of ruin.

The dwellings in the section of our Borough adjacent to the Lehigh as far up as Lehigh street, were inundated in the lower stories destroying the furniture &c. the occupants having only sufficient time to save themselves. Some of the dwellings were injured considerably by the drift wood, the end of one being torn out and otherwise damaged, and leaving all in an almost untenable condition. We saw a saw-log deposited on a porch about 50 yards from the river.

The houses all along Water street were overflowed, leaving them in a most wretched condition.

The Delaware, usually so remarkable for its mildness as to be called "the silvery Delaware" also took to itself a new character, and though not as destructive above the Lehigh as that river, did great damage. It is estimated that it was 35 feet above low water mark, 6 feet higher than has ever been heard of before. The destruction of the bridge across it was looked for during the whole of the 8th, but it withstood the flood though much injured and torn. Report states that every other bridge upon that river below this has gone.

As yet we know of no loss of life hereabout. Mr. Lowry and son from Coleman's Dam were both swept away. The father jumped upon a log and while passing just above here, before day was seen, when one of our citizens, John Beam, at the risk of his own life, pushed out in his boat & brought him safe to shore. This act of intrepidity to save a fellow being, deserves and has secured to the actor unqualified praise. The son, it is said, was taken up about 12 miles below, still alive. The damage done to individuals is impossible to

estimate. The coal and wood yards next to the river have suffered considerably. The Lehigh Transportation Company have lost six or seven of their deck boats. The loss of the Mauch Chunk Company must be very considerable. We understand that 150 of their scows were counted as they passed down the river.

In addition to the bridges along the Lehigh the destruction of property was very great. The large stone house, at the north abutment of Coleman's Dam, was undermined, and fell in. The Lock tender's house at the same place met a similar fate. The locks and sluices on the south side of the dam, are all carried away, the Lehigh having forced a channel around the dam.

The State works along the Delaware and the Lehigh Companies improvements on the Lehigh, are damaged to a great extent. At many places not a trace of the Canal is left, the current sweeping them away to low-water mark for a great distance, and all along the line they are more or less injured.

WANTED.

12 or 15 wood choppers wanted at the Analomink Iron Works, to whom liberal wages will be paid, by
EVANS, SCRANTON & Co.
January 15, 1841.

BAR IRON.

A general assortment of Bar Iron constantly on hand and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by
EVANS, SCRANTON & Co.
Analomink Iron Works,
January 15, 1841.

WANTED.

A carter wanted by the Subscribers, one with a small family would be preferred.
EVANS, SCRANTON & Co.
Analomink Iron Works,
January 15, 1841.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE undersigned having applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, the said Court have appointed
Tuesday the 2d day of February next,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the borough of Stroudsburg, for my hearing and discharge. Notice is therefore given to all my creditors, that they may then and there attend if they think proper.
CHRISTOPHER D. FELKER.
January 8, 1841.

NOTICE.

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Stroudsburg, January 1, 1841.

John Adams, William Nealy,
Thomas Bush, Daniel W. Newton,
William Drake, Catharine Ransbury,
Eliza Drake, Stroud Rees,
Rev. John H. Carle, Michael Ransbury,
George Felker, Philip Shaffer,
Samuel Gulick, Susan Smily, Widow,
John Groner, James H. Stroud,
John Hefford, Frederic Smith,
Samuel Moore, William Steaples,
Thomas Moore, John Ward,
Christopher Musselman, James M. Cann.
S. STOKES, P. M.
Stroudsburg, January 8, 1841.

STONE COAL.

A few tons of Stone Coal, just received and for sale, by
WILLIAM EASTBURN.
Stroudsburg, January 8, 1841.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber some weeks since, a
Pale Red Steer,
coming two years old. The owner or owners thereof, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.
EDWARD BROWN.
Stroud tsp., Monroe county,
Dec. 18, 1840.—3t.

SAW MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.

That valuable property situated at the junction of Stony Run and Brodheads Creek, consisting of
550 Acres of Land,
about forty acres cleared, ten acres of natural Meadow, one
Frame House,
one Log House, Saw Mill and Stable. Situated in Price township, Monroe county, Pa. 12 miles from Stroudsburg, the county seat; 16 miles from the Delaware Water Gap, 85 miles from New-York and about the same distance from Philadelphia, to where rafts of lumber can be run direct from the Saw Mill. The water power is sufficient for any machinery. Pine, Oak, Maple, Poplar and Hemlock, find a ready sale at the mill.

The title is indisputable, being derived from the State. For terms, which will be made moderate and payments easy, apply to the owner on the premises.
JOHN L. TARGEES.
December 18, 1840.

STOVES! STOVES!!

Stoves for sale by
WILLIAM EASTBURN.
Stroudsburg, Oct. 2, 1840.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber not willing to be behind the times, has just received at his Store in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a large and very superior assortment of
Fresh Fall and Winter Goods.
BROAD CLOTHS,
Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and other choice colours, being an assortment in which every one may find his choice, both as regards price and quality. Single and double milled Cassimers, Merino Cassimers, summer Cloths, Silk Satin and Marseilles Vestings, Linen Drillings of various styles, &c. &c.

ALSO:

Chally, Mouslin d'Lains of various patterns, some of which are as low as 30 cts. per yard. A very elegant assortment of Chintzes, Lawns, Dress Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Parasols, &c. &c.

The above goods are fresh from Philadelphia, and were selected to suit the taste and please the fancy of those who may wish to buy at cheap prices, goods of a superior quality.

The subscriber invites his customers and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves, when he will be happy to accommodate them at low prices for cash, or for country produce.

WILLIAM EASTBURN.

Stroudsburg, Nov. 20, 1840.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

AT STRODSBURG.
THE spring term of the above named institution commenced on Monday, the 4th day of May; and is conducted by Miss **Mary H. Thomas**, late of Troy Female Seminary, an experienced and well qualified teacher.

The branches taught at this Seminary, are
Reading, Drawing,
Writing, Chemistry,
Arithmetic, Botany,
Geography, Logic,
Grammar, Geometry,
Composition, Algebra,
History, French, Latin,
Natural Philosophy, Spanish & Italian
Rhetoric, Music.

The Seminary being endowed by the State, instruction is afforded at the reduced rate of two dollars per quarter, inclusive of all branches.

Having rented the spacious stone building, formerly occupied as the male Academy, the Trustees are now prepared to receive any number of young ladies that may apply, from all parts of the county.

Board, in respectable families, can be obtained on reasonable terms.

The Trustees, with the fullest confidence, commend the Stroudsburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public.

JOHN HUSTON, Pres't.

(Attest) WM. P. VAIL, Sec'y.
Stroudsburg, May 15, 1840.

EASTON

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber grateful for past favors, would thank his friends and the public generally, for their kind encouragement, and would beg leave to inform them that he is now manufacturing a large assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols which he offers for sale at Philadelphia and New York prices.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing in the cities.

He would state that his frames are made by himself, or under his immediate inspection, and that he has secured the services of an experienced young lady, to superintend the covering department.

N. B.—As the subscriber keeps everything prepared for covering and repairing, persons from the country can have their Umbrellas and Parasols repaired and covered at an hour's notice.
CHARLES KING.

401-2 Northampton Street next door to R.S. Chidseys Tin ware manufacturing Establishment.

CURING PRACTICE.

The principle of purifying the body by purging with vegetable physic is becoming more and more understood as the only sensible method by which sound health can be established. Hundreds of individuals have become convinced of this doctrine, and are daily acknowledging the practice to be the best ever discovered. Now is the unhealthy season when our bodies are liable to be affected with disease; and now is the time the state of the stomach and bowels should be attended to, because on the healthy state of those organs depends the healthy state of the general system; and every one will see at once, if the general health be bad while that remains, local disease cannot be cured.

All the medicine that is requisite to restore the body to a state of health is *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*, which have performed cures upon thousands of helpless and hopeless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians have consoled them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these Pills as anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use them recommend them, their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician. Remember, none are genuine sold by druggists.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Office in Philadelphia for the sale of his Pills, is No. 8, North Eighth street.

Agents for Monroe and Pike Counties are at the following places.

At Milford JOHN H. BRODHEAD.
" Stroudsburg, RICHARD S. STAPLES.
" Duttsburg, LUKE BRODHEAD.
" New Marketville TROXELL & SCHOCH.

TO AVOID DISEASE AND ATTAIN HEALTH IS NOW IN THE POWER OF EVERY ONE.—DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills.

Introduced into the United States, May 18, 1835. There has never been an instance of these celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills not giving relief, and perseverance in old, obstinate cases, is sure making a cure, provided nature is not entirely exhausted. They have cured since their introduction into this country at least 20,000—twenty thousand persons—of diseases heretofore always considered incurable. It is only five years since I opened the first office for the exclusive sale of this medicine in New York; yet, in that time I have sold over twelve millions of boxes, and have now eighteen offices for their exclusive sale, at least one in every principal city in the Union, at an expense of near forty thousand dollars per year. And with the expenses of advertising, and other incidentals, the sum was a little over One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars for the year 1839; some idea may be formed how the medicine is appreciated from these facts; they are indeed the greatest blessing that ever yet has been bestowed on man.

I have often found persons desirous to know how soon this medicine will cure them. It is impossible to say—it altogether depends upon the state of the blood and humors. One thing may be relied upon—that if the pills are persevered in according to the printed direction which accompanies each box, the cure will be effected much sooner than the patient could have expected. The many lingering chronic diseases we daily see, are owing either to mercury or bleeding, or to not having been properly purged in fevers, inflammations, cold, measles, small pox or lying in. It is utterly impossible for us to attain or keep health without sound purging. We may fasten up the disorder by barks and tonics, but if it be in the body, it must come out before health is enjoyed, and sooner or later it will break out of itself, worse than ever, if this method of purifying the body is delayed too long. No danger can arise from purging with Brandreth's Pills. It has been proved, beyond doubt, that these celebrated Pills and the human body are naturally adapted one for the other. By the use of this Glorious Medicine the contents or humors of the body, can be entirely evacuated, altered, and completely regenerated; and in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

Brandreth's Pills are no less a cure than a preventive of diseases. When we feel dull, pain in the head, back, or side—weariness on the least exertion—it is then we ought to take a dose of these Pills. This will always have a good effect, because it is impossible for pain to be in the body without the presence of those humors which produce it, and it is only by their being forced out with purging that health can be restored.

All that I have been able to ascertain, either by experience or from books has confirmed me in the opinion, that pain, every feeling contrary to health, is produced when the natural outlets of the body become incapable of discharging the corrupt humors generated in the body, as fast as nature requires their expulsion. And that to secure health, we have only to purge ourselves, until health is restored. A practice which experience has established, is fully able to produce this result, without the possibility of any injurious effects. They who have adopted this simple plan have secured the best state of health their bodies were capable of enjoying. The weak have become robust. The robust have become more so. All mankind would be benefited by this practice, except physicians; and they would be bodily, though not professionally.

Let me now recommend two things, never to be omitted, and never go to a Druggist for Brandreth's Pills. The first weakens the principle of life, and long keeps the blessings of health from the body. And the last, to purchase a Pill called Brandreth's of a Druggist, is to insure the purchaser a base counterfeit, entirely incapable of producing the beneficial results of the genuine medicine. To insure this it must be purchased of the undermentioned Agents duly appointed by me, and who hold a regular certificate of agency, which is renewed yearly. There is an agent with one of these certificates in every town in the United States. Those purchasing at wholesale, must remember that all my travellers have a power of Attorney, regularly proved to be my act before the Clerk of the county of New York.

The following is a list of names of all the Agents in Monroe and Pike counties.

To purchase of any in these Counties not mentioned in this list will subject the purchaser to sure deception.

MONROE COUNTY. At Stroudsburg, RICHARD S. STAPLES. New Marketville, TROXELL & SCHOCH. Duttsburg, LUKE BRODHEAD.

PIKE COUNTY. At Milford, JOHN H. BRODHEAD. Bushkill, PETERS & LABAR. Dingsman's Ferry, A. STOLL & Co.

Observe, no pills are genuine sold under the name of Brandreth's in Monroe or Pike counties, except those sold by the above agents. Philadelphia Office, No. 8, North Eighth street. B. BRANDRETH, M.D.

December 25, 1840.—1y.

THE CONSTITUTION.

What is that we call the Constitution? The constitution is evidently that which constitutes, and that which constitutes is the blood. We, therefore, know that the blood is the constitution, and that a good or bad constitution is neither more nor less than a good or bad state of the blood. There is no person who, having lost health, does not wish to have it restored. Use then the proper means. Expel with Purgative Medicine all corrupt humors from the body, and the blessing, Health, will be the certain result: for all pains or unpleasant feelings proceed from the presence of corrupt or vitiated humors, which are the real cause of every disease, and therefore the only disease to which the human frame is subject, because they clog up the veins and arteries, and prevent the free circulation of the blood.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills cure this disease: because they remove the corrupt or vitiated humors by the stomach and bowels, leaving the good humors to give life and health to the body. It is morally impossible that they can fail to cure, provided Nature is not entirely exhausted.

Dr. Brandreth's Office for the sale of his pills in Philadelphia, is No. 8, North Eighth street. Sold in Stroudsburg, by RICHARD S. STAPLES in Milford, by J. H. BRODHEAD, and in Monroe and Pike counties, by the agents published in another part of this paper.

ditional sources of employment for the laborer, and furnish increased security against all improper combinations for the reduction of wages.

If any just cause of apprehension has existed, from the attempts in large manufacturing establishments to keep their operatives in subserviency in matters of opinion and the exercise of political rights, let the evil be corrected under adequate penalties. Let the rearing up of children in factories without education be prohibited, and the light of learning and science being diffused, as well among the operatives as their richer employers, the danger of this influence will be counteracted by shaking off the shackles of ignorance and undue dependence either upon the information or the will of others. Then, instead of having a class of human beings in a state of vassalage, we would rear up freemen capable of thought and reflection, and of putting a proper estimate on that spirit of independence which influenced our forefathers in achieving our freedom, and which ought ever to pervade the bosoms of their descendants to the latest generation.

Performing, as Pennsylvania has always done in an exemplary manner, her duties as a member of the great Federal Union, of which she has not inaply been denominated the "Key-Stone," we must never forget the duties which we, as her immediate functionaries, owe to her own interest, and the necessity of advancing and sustaining them as far as can be done, without interfering with her duties to the General Government.

On the part of the Legislature, nothing is wanting but a careful supervision of her various interests, to place this Commonwealth on a firm basis of pecuniary independence. Whatever course other states may think proper to pursue, let it be the patriotic duty of Pennsylvania to sustain and cherish every effort to develop her resources, and to advance her glory and renown. Vindicate her character for integrity—fulfill all her engagements faithfully—husband her resources with economy, but not with a false and mistaken spirit of parsimonious illiberality—and the fair fame of Pennsylvania will stand before the world without spot or blemish to tarnish it. To maintain this fame unsullied, should be the first and most unyielding duty of every citizen honored with any station, in which he becomes its official guardian. I should deem myself unworthy of the office, with which the people have clothed me, if I proved recreant to this high trust.

By a judicious system of laws, corresponding with the habits and wants of our people, fostering and encouraging enterprise and industry, and enabling our citizens to reap the full reward of their labor and perseverance, we shall fulfil the expectations of our constituents, and be the means, under Divine Providence, of perpetuating the blessings which have been so signally showered upon us by the Author of all Good.

The experience of many years fortifies me in the belief, that our greatest error in legislation, is that we legislate too much. Our Legislatures have been holding one extra session after another, and that, too, in times of profound peace, and when the calls of patriotism are imperiously made on every public functionary to diminish, as far as in him lies, the pecuniary burthen under which the state has been labouring. The consequence has been, an unparalleled increase in the legislative expenses over all other departments of the government. I can recommend no more certain and effectual retrenchment in this matter, than short sessions; still let the conduct of every department of the government be thoroughly scrutinized, and let no important interest of the people be neglected.

The baneful practice of converting the halls of legislation into an arena for the display of political gladiators, which has too long characterized the halls of our national legislature, is a lamentable departure from the course pursued by the band of patriots who composed "the first congress," and whose example, I hope, for the honour of our common country, has not yet been wholly forgotten by their successors. The pernicious tendency of this practice of the national legislature, will not, I trust, be extended to the legislature of their respective states; and I am sure, I need scarcely add, I have no apprehensions of its reaching the legislature of this Commonwealth. No public functionary who would yield to its influence need expect to retain the confidence and respect of the people of Pennsylvania.

In conclusion, I shall beg leave to refer you to the views on several subjects contained in my last annual message. That message being the first which I had the honor to communicate at the commencement of a session of the Legislature, I went more into detail on the various topics discussed in it, than I supposed would be again necessary, with a view to an expression of opinion on them, as well for that occasion, as for future reference. I therefore refer you to it for my recommendations on the subject of reform of the Banking System, &c.—the importance of connecting and completing at the earliest day practicable, the disconnected part of our disjointed and unfinished system of Internal Improvements—the making of prompt and ample provision for keeping the public improvements in repair—the necessity of preserving unimpaired, the credit of the Commonwealth, and promptly meeting all her pecuniary engagements—the necessary care and caution to be exercised in creating, renewing, and supervising corporations—the subject of education, and as connected with it, that of procuring competent teachers and school books—the subject of the increase of writs of error and appeals in the Supreme Court, and reporting the decisions of that court—the militia system, the encouragement of volunteers, and the reduction of militia trainings to one day in the year—the evasion of the laws relative to collateral inheritance tax—and the revision of the laws relative to the selecting and drawing of jurors.

It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with the Legislature, in these, and all other measures calculated to promote the common good of our beloved Commonwealth.

DAVID R. PORTER.

Executive Chamber, Jan. 6, 1841.

Mr. WOODBURY has recommended economy in the Whig administration. We shall present Blair & Kendall recommending decency to the Whig editors.