



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, March 30, 1842.

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

**The County Expenses.**

We would suggest to the Editors of the "Wilkes-Barre Advocate" and "Wilkes-Barre Farmer," that they had better mind their own business, and then if they had any spare time left, to devise a plan for bettering the finances of Luzerne, instead of busying themselves with the expenditures of this County. The people of Monroe, we apprehend are fully competent to manage their own affairs, and even if they required the assistance of some persons, we opine they would not call upon the Editors in question, who have shown so little skill in conducting transactions at home. There is at present no County in the Commonwealth whose finances are in so deplorable a condition as those of Luzerne. Many of their Tax Collectors have not settled their duplicates for years, and so impossible is it to get any money out of the Treasury, that persons having claims against it are obliged to sell their orders at a ruinous discount to make them at all available.

Our hard-working Tax Payers are not at all desirous to see such a state of things prevailing here, and have a notion that by prudence, economy, and a careful husbanding of their resources, they can avert it. We have not examined the charges for printing in that County, but judging from the tone of their papers, have no doubt that they are extravagant enough. We have, however, made a fair estimate of the printing done for this County, and find that James Rafferty has charged upwards of 50 per cent. more for it than it was worth. We charged \$25 for publishing the Annual Statement, this year, and are ready to submit it to any *uninterested printer*, to say if that is not quite as much, as the composition in it would warrant. We are satisfied of it ourselves, and therefore could not, with a clear conscience, have charged one penny more.

But even if it were otherwise, we cannot see what business our Wilkes-Barre contemporaries have to meddle at all in the matter. The controversy here affects no body but the Tax Payers of Monroe, James Rafferty, and ourself—and if we had even agreed to do the work for less than it was worth, we would have been the losers by the operation, not they—and as we are in no way connected with or dependent upon our Luzerne brethren, their conduct has been, to speak of it in the mildest terms, officious and unwarrantable. We once heard of a man who got rich by *mindling his own business*, and we recommend to Mr. Sisty and his neighbour, to follow that man's example. It will keep them out of many difficulties, and be decidedly more profitable to them than mixing themselves up with the pecuniary affairs of this County.

But after all there may be some hidden motive in this interference which we have overlooked. Perhaps this brace of Editors are playing the same game of *grab*, at home, that Jimmy Rafferty has been baffled in here, and are afraid that our independence may open the eyes of even the Tax ridden Luzernians, and be the means of cutting one of their sources of plunder. If that is the place in which the shoe pinches, they need look for no countenance or sympathy from us. The prices charged by us for County printing are just and liberal. We are satisfied with them, and shall not endeavour to increase them—and if they expect to frighten or bully us from our resolve, they will find themselves disappointed, and only incur the indignation of an injured community for their pains.

**An Extra Session.**

The old, Loco Foco plan for squandering the peoples' money by means of an Extra Session of the Legislature, is to be revived; our Solons at Harrisburg having resolved to adjourn on Tuesday next, to meet again on the 9th of June. By this operation the State will be made to suffer to the tune of about \$50,000, at least, without any benefit whatever to the People. The reason alleged for holding this Extra Session, is the districts of the State for Members of Congress; which is but a pretext, as the election of those officers might be postponed until after the next regular Session. They are about to adjourn too, without making any provision to pay the domestic creditors of the Commonwealth, who have already been kept out of their earnings so long that many of them are suffering severely in consequence. The interest on the State Debt falling due on the first of August, also remains unprovided for, and unless the Bill, before the House, which provides for raising it by Taxation, be passed forthwith (of which there is no probability) there will be no money in the Treasury to pay it. The Legislature has been in Session now almost three months, yet literally nothing has been done to sustain our injured credit at home or abroad, or to relieve the State from her embarrassments. The present Members, it will be recollected, were elected with a view to economy and reform, but the prodigal son himself was not more extravagant than they have been—and now to cap the whole, (not being able to squander enough at one sitting) they must needs have

an Extra Session to drain the last farthing from the public purse. This is the promised Loco Foco retrenchment and reform. When will the people have their eyes opened to the truth, and support honest men for office, instead of party hacks and politicians.

**The Banks and Money.**

The Banks in Philadelphia, mentioned in our last as having resumed, continue to pay specie for all their liabilities. The run on them has ceased, and they go on doing business again, just as if no suspension had ever taken place. The Moyamensing, and the Mechanics' Banks, who were obliged to close their doors at the time of general resumption, are making efforts, it is said to re-open shortly and pay specie. The Relief notes, and the notes of the broken and suspended Banks, still remain at a heavy discount. The Easton Bank pays gold and silver for all her notes, and goes on swimmingly. She was the first one in the State to resume, and is sound to the backbone. The Allentown Bank is still under suspension, and its notes are at a discount of from 10 to 15 per cent.

We learn from the United States Gazette, that the case of *Postens against Postens*, which was tried here last May, and removed to the Supreme Court by a Writ of Error, was argued at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. The opinion of the Court, we suppose, will be delivered shortly. The case of *Bonnell vs. Brozman*, was also argued.

**FROM TEXAS.**

**Invasion of the Country.**

Dates from Galveston of the 12th inst., give some interesting information in regard to the present state of affairs in that region. A Mexican army computed at 14,000 men, headed by Arista, has crossed the Rio Grande. San Antonio, Goliad and Victoria, have been taken without opposition. No attempt, at the latest advices, had been made on Austin. General Burleson had collected a force of 1,200 men to defend it, having first buried the government archives. It is thought that the first battle will be fought on the Colorado. The country is in arms—some 4000 people, it is estimated, are on the march for the scene of action. The most intense excitement and enthusiasm prevails among all classes of the community. The people were assembling day and night, to devise means to repel the enemy. A letter writer says:

"At a public meeting held on Thursday night, it was, among other defensive measures determined upon, resolved to fit out the government armed brig Wharton, the steamer Lafitte, and two small vessels or tenders, to proceed along the coast west, to intercept transports with supplies for the enemy, supposed to be now on their way to be landed at Corpus Christi, or some other point not far from there. To accomplish this it was necessary to raise means to the amount of about \$3,000, and it was raised on the spot. A considerable amount was paid in cash, and the balance in provisions, munitions, and other available property. Those who had neither money nor supplies, tendered property of every description—Houses, lots, horses, cows, and calves, Durham bulls, negroes, rifles, wood, pictures, coal, head-rights, and almost every thing else in the catalogue of the world's goods, which were put up at auction by the chairman of the meeting, and sold to the highest bidder. I mention this to give you some idea of the feeling which prevails here."

Another writer says—

"The people are awake. Thousands of dollars are pouring in for arms and munitions of war. The man that has two rifles gives one and carries the other. Overwhelming meetings are held nightly at the Exchange, and it generally requires two persons to record the names and donations from the multitude. If any article is given not immediately available of itself, it is sold at auction, and the proceeds applied. The steamer Lafitte, mounting five guns and fully equipped for a month's cruise, will leave this evening or in the morning, with the Coast Guards under Captain Wade, about sixty men, with two tenders, the schooner Santa Anna and sloop Washington. Capt. Wade has a commission for himself, the officers and vessels, and will proceed to Copano, and thence according to direction. We shall also have a company of volunteers from this city to go down with us, consisting of about eighty men, and they will be landed there, if necessary.

Arista's proclamation to the people of Texas is published in the Texan papers. It is a long and crafty document, full of all sorts of fine promises. Of course it excites nothing but ridicule.

The following Proclamation has been issued by President Houston:

**Proclamation to the Citizens of Texas.**

My Countrymen—Rumors have been brought from the south-western frontier of invasion—Particulars have not been furnished to the Executive. The facts are sufficient to justify immediate preparation for defensive war. All who are subject to military duty are commanded to be in readiness to repair equipped to the scene of action, at the call of the authorities of the country. It is ordered that the Colonel of each county, for the present, lay off the county into Company Bays, and direct the election of Captains and Subalterns, and arrange the members of each company in three classes, agreeably to the class in which they draw.—When drafts may take place, the Colonels of the different counties shall have authority and power to accept efficient substitutes into service.

Each man will be required, in the event of a call by the President, to report himself furnished with good arms, eight days' provision, one hundred rounds of ammunition, and prepared for three months' service from the time when they may report at the Head Quarters of the army.

In the event of a formidable invasion, it is needless to appeal to the patriotism and valor

of the Texans. They have won Liberty and Independence by their undaunted heroism—they have enjoyed the blessings of freedom—they are proud of their national character!

If invasion should press upon us, we are required by every sacred obligation to family, friends and country, to repel our invaders with discomfiture and dismay. If war should come upon us, we will make it our business. We will be authorized to meet and pursue our enemies with vengeance. They have forgotten the generosity with which they were treated when they were placed at the footstool of Texas' mercy! They were saved when even humanity would have justified retributive vengeance! Should Mexico again disregard the exalted principles of civilized and honorable warfare, they shall feel that avenging arm that shall take of them full recompense for oppression and cruelty! Texans can and will be free!—they would prefer death to degradation, or the loss of their independence.

SAM. HOUSTON.

Galveston, 10th March, 1842.

**WASHINGTON NEWS.**

Washington, March 23, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of Ala., took the Chair at twelve o'clock. He remarked to the Senate that he did so at the request of the presiding officer, who sent him a note to that effect.

The morning business then proceeded in the usual way.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to give additional protection to the Iron interests of the country.

Among the General Orders was a Bill declaring the assent of Congress to the State of Illinois to impose a tax upon all lands heretofore sold by the United States in that State, from and after the time of such sale. The Bill was debated very briefly, favored by Messrs. Young, Roberts, Benton and Buchanan; and opposed by Mr. White, of Indiana, upon the ground that it would prove more detrimental to the interests of Illinois than serviceable. The Bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 23 to 15—the yeas and nays being called.

The presiding officer then called for the special order of the day, being the Resolutions of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay said he was not able to proceed in the argument, which he had laid out for himself, but being able to hobble on in his argument, he felt it to be better that he should do so than to ask farther indulgence. He was much relieved in this labor from the able aid which he had received from his friends who had preceded him, and particularly the very able and comprehensive speech of the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Evans,) the Chairman of the Committee of Finance. That Senator had argued the question with all the skill and wisdom which he was sure he could bring to the consideration of any subject.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to the argument, and occupied the floor from one until after four o'clock on the resolutions submitted by him some days since. In the course of his remarks he replied in detail to the arguments of the opponents of the measure, touching incidentally on retrenchment, revenue, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and concluded by a powerful and eloquent appeal to the Senators to throw aside all party prejudices and party bias, and unite in one great effort to restore a bleeding country to its wonted prosperity.

The galleries were crowded to excess, and every avenue to the Senate literally blocked.

HOUSE.—Mr. Everett, when the Journal was read, demanded the yeas and nays upon the various votes connected with the case of Mr. Giddings.

The first hour of the session was consumed in reading the Journal, and the second in propositions to amend it after it was read. Various members took part in the proposition, and the yeas and nays were taken at various times.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, as a member of the twenty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Adams moved that the Speaker make the Governor of Ohio acquainted with the resignation of Mr. Giddings, with the view to a new election.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Loan Bill. The committee had sustained the Chair in his opinion that the pending amendment (introduced by Mr. Everett) was not in order.

Mr. Wise followed with a more important amendment, which the chairman (Mr. Ward of New York) decided to be in order.

The committee rose, and on motion to adjourn, the yeas were 21, nays 110.

Mr. Morgan asked leave to offer a resolution for the purpose of publishing the names of the absentees when there should be a call of the House—the Clerk to give the names to the printers, and to state the hour of absence.

Another member proposed that the per diem should be deducted in the case of absence unless a good excuse should be given.

These propositions were not in order, and objections were made to them, the end of which was that the House were compelled to adjourn soon after 3 o'clock.

**Making Bread.**

Every one imagines they know how to make bread, and almost every one can wet up flour and bake it, but it by no means follows they know how to make bread. To make good bread, good flour, good yeast, and good management are required. One of the simplest processes of making good bread is as follows:—To eight quarts of flour add three ounces of salt, half a pint of yeast, (or good sweet emplings) and three quarts of water, of moderate temperature, and the whole being well mixed and kneaded, and set by in a proper temperature, will rise in about an hour or, perhaps, a little more. It will rise better and more equally if the mass is covered. It must undergo a second kneading before it is formed into loaves for the oven. The more bread is kneaded, the better it will be. Be careful not to allow your bread to become sour in rising—milk is by some used instead of water in mixing their bread.—Milk will make white bread but it will not be sweet, and dries quicker than bread made with water. If loaves are slightly gashed with a knife around the edges, before they are put into the oven, cracking will be avoided in baking. From an hour to an hour and half is required to bake bread fully.

**TYPHUS FEVER.**—It cannot be too widely known that nitrous acid gas possesses the property of destroying the contagion of the typhus fever, and certainly of preventing its spread. By the following simple method the gas may be produced at a very trifling expense;—Place a little powdered salt petre in a saucer, and pour on it as much oil of vitriol as will cover it; a copious discharge of acid gas will instantly take place, the quantity of which may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of the materials.

**Filling up the Sea.**

A Ship having sprung a leak, an Irish sailor was employed at the pump, but first looked over the railing to see how high the water was on the side of the vessel. After pumping an hour he again took a peep over the side, and finding the vessel was four inches deeper than when he began, he exclaimed, 'Arrah now, Captain dear: I shall soon pump the sea full at this rate, for I have raised four inches already.'

I thirst for the spirit,' said a wag to a lazy companion, while hoeing corn one hot summer day. Well replied the other, I am glad to see you perform your duty so well, for the Bible says, 'hoe! every one that thirsteth.' 'I guess then,' said the first, that you are not very dry.'

WE'RE GOING THERE.—Young Temperance ladies at the north, now kiss young gentleman's lips, to see whether they have been tasting toddy. They do this of course from the very purest of motives.

**Cure for the diseases in Peach-Trees.**

As I have understood from a source that cannot be doubted that there are persons employed in this state and Pennsylvania, curing peach trees and charging for doing so; and as information has been received directly or indirectly through me, without cost to them, I feel it a duty I owe my fellow agriculturists to make it public.

The application to the trees consists of salt and saltpetre combined; to eight parts of salt, one half pound of this mixture to a tree seven years old and upward, to be applied upon the surface of the ground and in immediate contact with the trunk of the tree; this will destroy the worm, but to more effectually preserve the tree, I also sow this mixture over my orchard at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The size of the fruit is increased, and the flavor very greatly improved, the worm destroyed and the yellows prevented.

I hope that other papers will place this matter before their readers so as to prevent the public from being imposed upon.

With high respect, I am yours, &c.  
LITTLETON PHYSIC.  
Aarar Farm, Cecil Co., Md.

**Farmer's Memoranda.**

The farmers who wish to be well prepared for the spring, must improve the time in making the following preparations, viz:

Repair all your tools.—Rakes, for horse and hand, should have broken teeth supplied; hoes should be good, sharp, and have good handles; forks in the same condition; ploughs, the wood should be sound, and the shares good; harrows, cultivators, rollers, should all be put in good condition; carts and wagons prepared for use; harness well repaired and oiled, and horses kept in good order to wear it when the time comes, by good, regular, and careful feeding.

Seeds of all kinds should now be obtained, clover, barley, corn, oats, &c., and of root crops, as beets, carrots, turnips; and don't forget the garden seeds.

Grafts of fine fruit may be procured; every man should endeavor to add something each year to his stock, if he only spends half a day for the purpose in each year.

Grafting plasters may now be made—use 8 parts rosin, 4 of beeswax, and 3 of tallow, melted and spread on old cotton, or paper, to be warmed over a kettle of coals before applied.

Trim apple trees—old bearing trees—that have thick branches; and prune hardy grape vines; so that they may not grow so dense, and have fine fruit.

Repair fences, where practicable, especially where the boards have been loosened from the posts; and observe the same toward gates.  
[Genevise Farmer.]

**Decision.**

The Baltimore County Court have given a decision in relation to the effect of the Bankrupt Law of the United States upon the present Insolvent Law of Maryland. A person applied for the benefit of the State law, and obtained a personal discharge. He was subsequently confined for debt in Baltimore County jail, the warden thereof refusing to recognize the discharge, and applied to the Judges of Baltimore County Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted. The case was argued at length, and every argument, pro and con, brought to bear on the subject. The Court held that the personal discharge granted by the commissioners was valid, and protected the party from arrest and imprisonment, and accordingly ordered him to be discharged from custody. The amount of this decision would seem to be that the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, so far, at least, as the person of the debtor is concerned, are still in force, and not repealed by the passage of the bankrupt law by Congress, and that a personal discharge granted by the commissioners of insolvent debtors, exempts the person of the applicant from arrest and imprisonment.—*Daily Chronicle.*

CURIOUS.—D. E. B. T., are the initial letters of "Dun Every Body Twice." C. R. E. D. I. T., are the initial letters of "Call Regularly Every Day—I'll Trust."

TO RESUME.—The banks of North Carolina are to resume on the 1st of November ensuing.

**Cornstalk Sugar.**

Experiments made at Wilmington N. C., prove that one thousand pounds of sugar can be obtained from an acre of corn stalks, the saccharine matter being three times greater than that in beets, and fully equal to the cane. Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of Patents, says that should the manufacture of sugar from the corn stalk prove as successful as it now promises, enough might soon be produced to supply our entire home consumption, towards which, as has been mentioned, at least 120,000,000 pounds of foreign sugars are annually imported, and a surplus might be had for exportation.  
*Daily Chronicle.*

**Effects of Resumption.**

The following is published by the N. York Journal of Commerce:—"Our neighbors have brought us in debt to them by their resumption. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that in Philadelphia, yesterday, New York funds were at a discount, and in Wall street, today, Philadelphia funds are at a premium; at any rate they cannot be had at par. The Philadelphians insisted that their suspension would break us, but it did not; and if now their resumption should break us, they would hold up both hands with amazement. The merchants of Philadelphia, and of other places who had funds which naturally centered there, have during the time of suspension forced those funds to New York for safety, but now that cash payments are resumed in Philadelphia, confidence goes back to that city, and the funds follow instantly to resume their natural position."

BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?—There is a society of young ladies in Hartford, who pledge themselves not to receive the addresses of any young man who has not signed the tea-total pledge. At a temperance meeting, not long since, a fair one offered the pledge to her friend saying, "John, will you sign that?" He hesitated, and finally declined. "Then," said she, "you will understand, I shall not be at home next Sunday evening."

A COMPLIMENT TO THE LADIES.—A minister a short time ago held forth to his female auditors in manner following:

"Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection, for it was only done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner."

A man took off his coat to show a terrible wound he had received on his arm. Not being able to find it, said he recollected—'twas Etother Bill's arm.

**A Cure for Love.**

Take a grain of sense, half a grain of patience, one drachm of understanding, one ounce of disdain, a pound of resolution and a handful of dislike, mix them together, fold them up in the lambech of your brain, twenty-four hours, set them on a slow fire of hatred, strain it clean from the dross of melancholy, stop it down, with the cork of sound judgment, and let it stand nine days in water of cold affection; this, rightly made, and freely applied, is the most effectual cure in the known world. You may get it at the house of understanding, in Content street, going up the hill of Difficulty, in the county of Forgetfulness.

**Advice to Young Ladies.**

Never marry a man because he is handsome; he will think too much of his own beauty to take pride in yours.

Never marry a man because he has wealth; for riches take to themselves wings and fly away.

Never marry a man for his parentage, for 'a good cow will often have a bad calf.'

Marry a man for his good sense, amiable temper, his sound morals, his habits of industry and economy, and you will have a good husband, and your children will have a good father.

**Anecdote of the first President Adams.**

—This patriot of the Revolution was dining one day with a Tory Judge, who gave as a toast "THE KING." Mr. Adams and other Whigs present drank the toast, but with no small reluctance; and when his turn came, he reciprocated the civility by saying: Let us drink to the health of THE DEVIL. This was so startling and offensive, that it would have produced unpleasant consequences, had not the Judge's lady, with the admirable tact of her sex, diverted the tide of wrath into another channel, by observing: 'Pray do not scruple to drink the toast; Mr. Adams has drank to the health of our friend, and you ought not to hesitate in drinking to the health of his!' This was pouring oil upon the waves, and it restored the good humor of the hour. The name of the Judge, if my memory be correct, was Paine.—It was probably the same gentleman who asked a black servant if he had heard the news. "No sir, what is it?" The Devil is dead. "Ah! didn't know he was dead, though I have heard that he has been a long time in PAIN." [Amos.]

CROSS-EXAMINATION.—A witness examined in one of the Courts of Illinois, upon trial concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant, how the plaintiff generally rode? Witness—He generally rides a straddle, sir. Counsel—How does he ride in company? Witness—If he has a good horse he always keeps up. Counsel—How does he ride alone? Witness—Really, sir, I cannot say, for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself. Counsel—You may stand aside, sir.

A young woman, named Sophia Frick, hung herself at Blossburg, Pa., on the 18th.