



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Stroudsburg, April 27, 1842.

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

**Another Editor Rewarded.**

James Rafferty, Esq., Editor of the Monroe Democrat, published at Stroudsburg, Pa., has been appointed to carry the Mail, once a week, between Stroudsburg and the Wind Gap, in the place of Charles Mush, resigned.

We wish our brother typographical success in his new undertaking.

**Henry Clay.**

This great Statesman left Washington, on Thursday, for his home at Ashland, Kentucky. He had been in the service of the public during a period of more than thirty-six years;—and in every situation proved himself to be the firm, steadfast and unwavering advocate of what he believed to be the best interests of his country. In his retirement the nation has lost a faithful servant, and the cause of humanity and equal rights an able champion and defender.

**Terrible Massacre.**

By the arrival of the Steam Ship Britannia, at Boston, from Liverpool, information has been received which confirms the account of the dreadful massacre of 10,000 British troops, at Cabool, in Afghanistan, India. Five native Regiments have been cut to pieces; and one English (the 4th) entirely swept from the army list. This 4th, is the same Regiment which was engaged, under Gen. Packingham, at the battle of New Orleans. In consequence of some dereliction of duty there, it was disgraced, and had its colors taken from it; and was afterwards sent to India for the purpose of giving it an opportunity of regaining them. Its men and officers have now all perished. Although the forces in this case were not so great as Napoleon's army at Moscow, yet the overthrow of the British is quite as complete as was that of the French on that ever memorable occasion. England had never before met with so signal a defeat. It was brought about by means of treachery on the part of the natives, who promised the British troops protection on condition of their evacuating several forts and strong holds. But no sooner had they left their entrenchments, than the natives, regardless of their treaty, fell upon them in a narrow mountain pass and murdered them.

**Bankrupts, &c.**

We were mistaken when we supposed that the "Democrat" had been selected by Judge Randall, for the Bankrupts of Monroe county to advertise in. It now turns out that that honor has been conferred upon himself; and the "Jeffersonian Republican" made the official paper of the District Court. Let all then who wish to avail themselves of the Bankrupt Law come on, and we will do their advertising for them in our usual neat and punctual manner. We shall strive to bear this "blushing honor" with all possible meekness and humility; and hope that our neighbour of the "Democrat," although he has missed it, will show himself good natured and express his approbation of our appointment, as we did ours, when we supposed it had been conferred upon him. Come, neighbour, don't be backward, but do the fair thing.

**Rhode Island.**

This little State, although possessing not one twentieth part as much territory and population as some of her Sisters, has, what none of the others can boast, two Governors, and two complete sets of Legislators and other Government officers.—The New Constitution, or free suffrage party, as they style themselves, held their election on Monday of last week, and the old, or regularly constituted government party, theirs on Wednesday. Although in principles sympathising with those whom an aristocratic charter and policy have heretofore deprived of the invaluable right of freedom, still we cannot suppress an expression of joy that they, as disorganizers, have been outnumbered, and that the constituted government has proved victorious. At the election on Monday, when every one over 21 years of age had a right to vote, few more than 6000 votes were given; whilst on Wednesday the friends of good order turned out in their strength, and polled over 7000 votes for their ticket. This clearly proves that the disorganizers are in a minority in the State. They should therefore pause and consider before they carry their revolutionary doctrines any further, or attempt to instal their candidates in office. They have every thing to gain by abandoning their present ground and returning to their allegiance; and nothing to hope for but defeat and ruin by persevering in their unlawful designs. Their brethren have been and are still willing to extend them the right of suffrage, free and untrammelled by restriction, as soon as they express their intention legally to accept of it.

**The New Apportionment.**

It is likely that the Bill for apportioning the Members of Congress under the late Census, will shortly be taken up in the House of Representatives, and without delay passed into a law, so that the several Legislatures which are to hold Extra Sessions in June and July, may District their

States according to its provisions. Reports have already been made to the House and the Senate, in which the Committees have fixed the rate of representation at one member for every 68,000 souls, which will give in all 226 members, or 16 less than the number which compose the present House. If this number should be adopted as the basis of representation, Pennsylvania will lose three members, and some of the other Northern, Eastern, and Southern States still more,—whilst a few of the New States, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, will each get several in addition to their present quota.

The question, whether it is best for the country to have a large or a limited number of representatives, has engaged the attention of the newspaper press, more or less, for several years past, and each side has found many advocates who have ably and spiritedly contended for their respective theories. The "North American," a paper printed in the City of Philadelphia, has gone a step beyond our other editorial brethren, and besides wishing the number to be increased to five hundred and nineteen, or one member for every 30,000 souls, also asks the per diem allowance of \$8 to be abolished, and the situation, like that in the British House of Commons, to be made one of honor.

What will ultimately be done by Congress, we cannot pretend to say; but it is likely that in order to reconcile every section of the country, it will be necessary to increase the number. We do not approve of the suggestion to do away with the pay of members, because such a proceeding would be highly unjust and aristocratic, and effectually exclude every poor man from a seat in Congress; as none but the rich could aspire to the honor, or afford the expense. At the same time, however, we think the pay should not be permitted to remain at \$8 per day, but instead of it a fixed compensation of \$1000 a year, or any other reasonable sum, should be allowed. Such a change would no doubt be productive of the most salutary and desired reforms. Members would find it to be to their interest to make the Sessions short, and not remain at Washington, interminably, as at present. Bills would be promptly acted on; fewer long speeches made; and the interests of the Nation, in every respect, better taken care of.

**Our "Inky Neighbour."**

The rise and fall of nations have engaged the attention of the historian, statesman, and soldier. The rise and fall of stocks have troubled the nightly dreams and visions of the jobber and money changer—and the rise and fall of the Delaware have more than once overthrown the calculations of our thrifty raft and lumbermen. Every thing and every body in the world are changing, and have their rise and fall. Some persons, however, have such remarkable recuperative energies that no sooner are they frustrated or overthrown in one business, than they take to another with all the ambition of their natures. Of this latter class is our "inky neighbour," Mr. Rafferty, and his fall and rise it is which, in the continuation of this article, will engage our attention. Having missed being appointed publisher under the Bankrupt Law, and having the Treasury of Monroe county closed against his enormous and most unconscionable drafts, he found Printing, after the system upon which he carried it on, to be a losing business, and not able to afford him a living. Alas how were the mighty fallen!!! But our "inky neighbour" has a spirit which is not to be kept down. He rises like some Titan power, superior to every difficulty. As soon as he found Printing, by itself, to be unprofitable, he turned government contractor;—and now besides acting editor, carries the mail weekly between Stroudsburg and the Wind Gap. Jimmy Rafferty is truly an astonishing man.

**Supreme Court.**

On Monday of last week Judge Kennedy delivered the opinion of the Court in the important Ejectment case of *Postens v. Postens*, a Writ of Error to this County, affirming the Judgment of the Court here, which was given in May last.—Each of the parties now have had a verdict for the property in dispute, the next verdict therefore must finally settle the matter.

**Defining a Position.**

A Connecticut editor defines his position to be the same as that of an animal which was carried through the country in a menagerie.—"Ladies and gentlemen," said the polite keeper to the company.—"Ladies and gentlemen, this creature as you see here, between the lion and the jackass, is *ambiguus*. He can't live in the water, and he dies on the land!"

**Great Walking Feat.**

George Washington Dixon concluded on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Baltimore, the extraordinary feat of walking sixty successive hours without taking rest or sleep.

Mr. Ellis.—The New Orleans Bee of 11th inst. contains a letter from Brantz Mayer, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Mexico, which states that our late Minister, (Mr. Ellis,) used his utmost exertions, for, and effected the liberty of young Coombs, one of the Santa Fe prisoners.

*Daily Chronicle.*

CASE OF JOHN C. COLT.—The arguments of counsel in the case of this individual to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, has been postponed until the May term of the Oyer and Terminer.

The Postmaster General has sent a communication to Congress, urging immediate interference to prevent the transportation of letters and passengers coastwise by the British line of West India steamers.

**WASHINGTON NEWS.**

Washington, April 20, 1842.

SENATE.—The journal read, memorials were received.

Mr. Buchanan presented twenty-three memorials from Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. B. also presented ten memorials from individuals engaged in various employments in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Crittenden presented memorials from the State of Pennsylvania in behalf of protection. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, asked for the consideration of the following Resolution offered on Monday. It was read and presented and an amendment proposed.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate all information in his possession, or which has been communicated to him, either verbally or in writing, whether from the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, or from persons purporting to act under his appointment, or by his authority or request, or under the authority or request of either of the present authorities of that State, civil or military, or purporting to act under the authority, or by the appointment, or at the request of a convention of delegates of the people of that State, or of a committee of any such convention, or purporting to act as the immediate agent or representative of any meeting or assemblage of citizens of that State, relative to proceedings which have taken place, or are in contemplation in that State, with a view to the establishment of a constitutional republican form of government for the people thereof, in the place of the Land Company charter granted by King Charles II. of England, and under which the State has hitherto been governed; and that he also communicate to the Senate, with that information, all correspondence, proclamations, orders, and proceedings of any character and description whatsoever, which have been taken on the part of the Executive Government of the United States, touching that matter.

Mr. Allen moved to strike out "verbally" and insert the word "printed" in the fourth line instead of the same.

Mr. Preston asked whether the Resolution was now before the Senate.

The Chair responded affirmatively, and the Resolution came up as a matter of course.

Mr. Preston said he should be glad to hear what the Senators from Rhode Island had to say upon this subject. It appeared to him that there was no necessity for adopting the Resolution.

Mr. Simmonds said that he would prefer that the Resolution lie upon the table until tomorrow. He wished time to examine it.

Mr. Allen said he had no objections to postpone action, if the Senator would then call it up.

Mr. Simmonds said that would depend upon the pleasure of the Senate, and the subject, without further remark, was passed over for the day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of miscellaneous business.

Mr. Merrick presented a memorial from Cumberland, Alleghany County, Maryland, asking Congress to give to the State of Maryland the stock owned by the General Government in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Mr. Merrick pressed the propriety of the prayer of the petitioners upon the attention of the Senate, and particularly commended it to the consideration of the Committee on Roads and Canals, who for some time past, have had the subject under consideration. The memorial was referred to the Committee upon Roads and Canals.

The general orders were taken up, and the first Bill was to incorporate the Washington Manual Labor School and Orphan Asylum of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Merrick defended the Bill, and gave good reasons to the Senate why the Bill should pass, and why it should not be amended.

The Bill was then reported back to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would require the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill providing that one term of the Circuit Court of the United States shall be held at Columbus, and the other at Cincinnati, Ohio, instead of both terms being held annually at the first named city, as heretofore, was read a third time and passed—yeas 100, nays 47.

On the motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Allen, of Maine, in the Chair.)

Mr. Fillmore urged the necessity for taking up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army and the military academy at West Point for the year 1842; and made a motion to this effect,—but it did not prevail—ays 72, nays 78.

Mr. Cushing moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to establish a board of the Exchequer; but the effort was ineffectual, and the House then took up the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Stuart, of Illinois, moved to strike out 68,000, which was proposed as the representative ratio. The motion was agreed to and 58,000 was inserted in lieu thereof. Should this bill become a law, as thus amended, the number of Representatives, we believe, will be two hundred and sixty-one.

The Committee rose and the Speaker, having resumed the Chair, laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, inviting the members to visit the steamships Mississippi and Missouri.

On the motion of Mr. Wise, it was ordered that the house will adjourn at 12 o'clock on Saturday for that purpose.

The House then adjourned.

Washington, April 21, 1842.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and commenced the morning business with the reception of memorials: but few were presented.

Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of 30 tailors of Philadelphia, stating that their business has been materially injured by the reduction of duty on foreign clothing imported into the United States.

Another memorial presented by Mr. Buchanan came from what he called an association, the name and existence of which he had never before heard of, and called the "American Free Produce Association."

Mr. Sturgeon, of Penn., presented eleven memorials from the city and county of Philadelphia, which asks Congress to protect domestic industry, and especially the iron interests of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was received from the House of Representatives by the Clerk. Also, Messages of an Executive character from the President, by his Private Secretary, John Tyler, Jr.

The Bill under consideration yesterday evening, for the incorporation of the Washington Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum, was passed by yeas and nays, 31 to 9.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of a Bill for the revival of the commission for the settlement of claims under the Dancing Rabbit Creek treaty. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Moorehead addressed the House upon the merits of the Bill until an Executive Session was moved. The Senate remained a long time in Executive session.

HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Everett, of Vermont, Submitted a Resolution that the Apportionment Bill for fixing the ratio of representation under the sixth census should be taken from Committee of the Whole, on Monday next at twelve o'clock.

The Maryland Memorial was presented in the House this morning signed by nine thousand and ninety-four citizens of Baltimore, without distinction of party. The petitioners ask for the protection of domestic manufactures and countervailing duties in our intercourse with foreign nations.

Mr. Everett moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon the subject of the Apportionment Bill. No objections were made and Mr. Allen, of Maine, was called to the chair.

The ratio of 58,000, adopted last evening, was stricken out, and by general consent the bill was left blank, so as to be filled up as the committee might hereafter determine. A great number of amendments, proposing various ratios, were then offered.

The next number in order was 60,500; and on this Mr. Clifford asked that the question be taken by tellers, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Medill and Mathiot, who were appointed, reported 84 yeas, and 66 noes.

So the blank was filled with 60,500, which will make the House of Representatives consist of 250 members.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

**Mormonism.**

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Hyde at Jaffa, is published in the Nauvoo Times and Seasons of the 18th: "On my passage from Beyroote to this place (Jaffa) night before last, at one o'clock, as I was meditating on the deck of the vessel as she was beating down against a sultry wind, a very bright glittering sword appeared in the Heavens, about six feet in length, with a beautiful hilt, as plain and complete as any cut you ever saw. And what is still more remarkable, an arm with a perfect hand stretched itself out, and took hold of the hilt of the sword. The appearance made my hair rise, and the flesh as it were, crawl on my bones. The Arabs made a wonderful outcry at the sight. Oh, Allah! Allah! Allah! was their exclamation all over the vessel. I mention this because you know there is a commandment of God for me, which says, "Unto you it shall be given to know the signs of the times, and the sign of the coming of the Son of Man." Yours in Christ, ORSON HYDE.

YEAST.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour; let it afterwards stand until it becomes milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this will make eighteen pounds of bread.—Lady's Annual Reg.

**Morris Canal.**

We learn that the Receivers have leased the Morris Canal to Lewis S. Coryell, Esq., who is now busily engaged in completing the repairs, and expects to have it ready for navigation by the first of next month. This canal runs from Easton to Jersey City, through the immense iron region of New Jersey. It cost above four millions of dollars. The company became insolvent, and the property went into the hands of the Receivers, by order of the Chancellor of New Jersey. The notes issued by the company are not receivable for tolls on the Canal.—U. S. Gazette.

BILL OF EXPENSES.—Port wine and oysters are items in the bill of expenses charged to government by the Engineer Department, "for removing obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi." Their own mouths cost almost as much as the mouth of the Mississippi.

**Hydrophobia.**

A number of cattle in Frederick, Md., have recently gone mad and been killed, in consequence of being bitten by mad dogs. The Pottsville Emporium mentions a case of a rabid cat in that borough, which did considerable mischief, by biting the children of a family, and finally, having been confined in a wire coal screen, died biting itself.

**Economy—Charcoal and Lime.** In the exposition now being made of the expenditures under Mr. Van Buren's administration, are the following items:

[PAGE 48.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Missouri, }  
May 12th, 1837. }

Captain Thomas Swords, Assistant Qr. Master, with W. L. Watkins.

Lime.—For furnishing and delivering at Fort Leavenworth, by the 31st of July next, five thousand bushels of good slacked Lime, for the sum of \$23 73 per bushel. Bond in \$600.

[PAGE 50.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Missouri, }  
July 29th, 1837. }

Captain Thomas Swords, Assistant Qr. Master, with J. D. Wills.

Charcoal.—For furnishing and delivering at Fort Leavenworth, by the 30th of September next, three thousand bushels of Charcoal, for the sum of \$15 98 per bushel. Bond in \$250.

Hear that, ye economical Democrats of Montgomery county—twenty-three dollars and seventy-three cents a bushel for lime!

And what say you of the "Broad Seal" on the other side of the Delaware, to getting fifteen dollars and ninety-eight cents for a bushel of charcoal? That is rather better than retailing it for twenty-five cents a barrel in Philadelphia, ringing the bell all day, and toting the coal down cellar.—U. S. Gazette.

**Information Wanted.**

A widowed mother, in circumstances of affliction, residing in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. is extremely anxious to obtain information concerning her son SAMUEL CLARK, (colored man) who, she thinks, is living somewhere in this State (Pa.) and to acquaint him with her condition. She earnestly solicits the kind offices of any one who knows said Clark, and who may see this notice, to inform him of it, and of her request to see him without delay.

Editors throughout this and the neighboring States will confer a kindness by giving this one insertion in their respective papers.

We learn from the Miner's Free Press that the case of James R. Vineyard, who lately killed Mr. Arndt in a personal rencontre in the Council Chamber in Wisconsin, has been argued at great length before Judge Dunn, the Chief Justice of the Territory, upon application for a writ of *habeas corpus*; which resulted in the issuing of the writ and holding the prisoner to bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars—that is himself in the sum of ten thousand as principal, and his sureties in ten thousand more.—Nat. Intel.

ELECTION.—Gov. Corwin of Ohio has issued his warrant for an election in Mr. Giddings's district on the 26th inst.; it does not appear that there is any opposition to the re-election of Mr. Giddings.

DEATH BY LAUDANUM.—An infant child was killed in New York on Monday, in consequence of its nurse administering eight drops of laudanum to keep it quiet.

**Important Invention.**

The melancholy steamboat disaster at Baltimore reminds us, says the Newark Daily Advertiser, of an important discovery, claimed by an ingenious citizen of Newark, N. J., which, in the judgment of scientific and practical judges, is likely to effect the most beneficial results. He has made a series of experiments, and registered observations, which go to show that the generation of electricity constantly attends the generation of steam, and that it is the presence of this agent which produces explosion in a majority of instances. The application of this discovery to the protection of boilers is, of course, perfectly simple: all that is necessary being a conductor to carry off the superabundant electricity. His experiments, we understand, are of a curious and interesting kind, in a scientific as well as in a practical and beneficial light.

A London paper gives an account of a new invention by Mr. Jenkins. It was brought out by a 'skating club.' A large room was tastefully fitted up, to represent a frozen pond, lying in a nook of a picturesque landscape. It is declared that to all intents and purposes the substance laid down may be regarded as ice, for rather more than 60 per cent. of it is water, held by chemical agency in a state of congelation. It is not more than an inch in thickness, and yet its durability, it is calculated, is such as to be able to resist the efforts of from one to two years' incessant skating! It is also said that it is renewable with the greatest facility. If there is no humbug in this, the patentee may laugh at ice-houses and non-freezing winters.

**Visitation of American Vessels.**

We learn that Capt. Conway, of the brig Mermaid, which arrived yesterday at this port, last from Rio Grande, was boarded twice on the Coast of Africa, from H. B. M. brig Brisk. He was treated, on both occasions, with great civility by the boarding officer, and no attempt was made to search his vessel. The officer would not even enter the cabin without a particular invitation. Captain C. was informed by British officers, at St. Helena, that their government had given precise orders to abstain from proceedings of an offensive nature, such as the removal of hatches, and similar proceedings which have been complained of heretofore. Even in the British colony of St. Helena, public opinion was strongly expressed against the former seizure of the barque Jones, of this port. [Salem Gazette.]

LOCAL MATTERS.—Times—hard, harder, hardest.—Money—scarce, scarcer, scarcer.—Creditors—mad, madder, maddest.—Debtors—sad, sadder, saddest.—Duns—plenty, more plenty, most plenty.—Pockets—empty, maff, empty, most empty.—Highland Messenger.