



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, May 11, 1842.

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North Eastern Boundary Question.

We are glad to inform our readers that the settlement of this prolific source of discord between the United States and Great Britain, is one of the matters entrusted to Lord Ashburton, the Special Minister of Queen Victoria, to this country. Several interviews upon the subject have already taken place between his lordship and Daniel Webster, the result of which has been communicated to Governor Fairfield, of Maine, in which State the disputed territory lies. Gov. Fairfield has also issued a Proclamation for the Legislature of Maine, to convene on the 18th of May, inst., to consider and determine upon the propositions which will be made to them, and to take such other steps as the interests of the country may require.

We entertain a strong hope that this vexed question will now at length be put at rest, and settled in a manner highly honorable to the United States. It is the true policy of England to maintain peace with this country. The recent defeat of her arms in India, where near 10,000 of the flower of her army was destroyed—her war with China, which, in order to be carried on with vigor, requires a large portion of her available naval and military forces—and the great domestic difficulties of her people, are all matters which forbid the idea of her going to war with the United States. It is her interest then to settle the points at variance between us, and secure our friendship. To effect this, she will, in our opinion, be willing to do us full justice, and rather yield a little than to interpose any difficulties in the adjustment of the points in dispute.

The Apportionment Bill.

This important Bill has passed the lower House of Congress, with the ratio of representation fixed at 50,179; and a clause requiring the several States to be laid off so that no District shall elect more than one Member. It will most probably pass the Senate without amendment. Although the Constitution of the United States, had given Congress the power to specify how, and in what manner, the Members of that body should be elected, this is the first time the power has been exercised.—Heretofore, Congress merely fixed the ratio of representation, and specified how many Members each State should elect; and the consequence has been that in some States single, double, and treble representative Districts were formed, whilst in others the Members were elected by General Ticket.

To show the bearing of this loose mode of legislating upon the political complexion of Congress, we will present the case of two States, one of which elects by single Districts, and the other by General Ticket. In Pennsylvania, with two exceptions, the Districts are single, and in New Jersey the General Ticket system prevails. Now, although Pennsylvania contains nearly five times the population, and has nearly five times as large a delegation as New Jersey; yet by means of the different modes of electing Members, New Jersey, has at this moment three times the strength upon the floor of Congress (on questions of general importance) that Pennsylvania has. This must be apparent to every one, when they remember that the Locos in this State have 15 members and the Whigs 12, a difference of two; whilst New Jersey has a solid Whig Delegation of 6, who are united upon every vitally important matter that comes up for decision.

Now this is wrong in a two-fold sense. First, it has a tendency to give the small States a preponderance over the large ones;—and, Secondly, it leaves a large minority of the people without a voice in Congress. The new apportionment bill will remedy these evils; and also prevent that *gerrymandering*, as it is called, to suit party purposes, which the people of several States have had such severe cause to complain of. The effect of this ratio of 50,179, upon the several States, is as follows:—

New York	48	Pennsylvania	34
Ohio	30	Virginia	21
Tennessee	15	Massachusetts	14
Kentucky	14	Indiana	13
North Carolina	13	Georgia	11
Maine	10	Alabama	9
South Carolina	9	Illinois	9
Maryland	8	Missouri	7
New Jersey	7	Connecticut	6
New Hampshire	5	Vermont	5
Louisiana	5	Mississippi	5
Michigan	4	Rhode Island	2
Arkansas	1	Delaware	1

Making in all 306 Representatives, or 64 more than the present House contains. It is likely that in order to accommodate this additional number of members, the desks will have to be removed from the Hall; a measure which we think will be highly conducive to short sessions. For Members will then no longer be able to occupy their time in the House, in writing letters, and tending to other private matters. In order not to increase the expenses of Congress, the pay of Members should be altered, and the franking privilege modified. If this is done, we earnestly believe that the country will soon feel the good effects of the New Apportionment Bill.

Rhode Island.

Matters have come to an alarming crisis, in Rhode Island, for there are two Governors and two Legislatures in the State, claiming to be recognized as such by the people. Mr. Dorr, was inaugurated Governor by the free suffrage party, yesterday a week; and Gov. King, the late Executive, was re-installed in office last Wednesday. The State House, at Newport, has been closed, and is in possession of the Sheriff of the County. The old State authorities have removed to Providence, where Gov. King and his Legislature have been in Session during the past week. Mr. Dorr, and his Legislature, did not take possession of the State House, as they had threatened to do, but have held their sittings in an unfinished Iron Foundry, in Newport. On Thursday, a Mr. Brown, one of the Members of the free suffrage Legislature, was arrested for treason, at the instance of Gov. King, but was afterwards left to Bail by the Chief Justice in the sum of \$15,000. This will bring the claims of the two parties before a judicial tribunal, and be the means of settling which has the right to govern. Both parties, it is said, have sent to Washington for aid from the General Government; but what countenance they have received, has not yet transpired.

Important to Bankrupts.

The Petitioners for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Laws, and those of their Creditors who may be desirous of opposing their discharge, will no doubt be glad to learn that Judge Randall has ordered the examination of the Petitioner to take place before the Commissioner of the County where the Bankrupt resides. This is highly important to those interested, and will save considerable expense to both parties, who would otherwise be obliged to travel to Philadelphia where the Court holds its sittings.

Lookout for Squalls.

The New York Herald says, that Captain Tyler will shortly make about 4000 removals from office; that he will sweep both the Clay Whigs and the Loco Foco brawlers; and retain none but those who are friendly to his measures and will support his administration. In our opinion the Captain will have some difficulty in carrying his resolution into effect; for we do not believe that he can find half the contemplated number of men in the Union who are either foolish or wicked enough to join hands with him in his suicidal measures and policy. If they agree even to accept office, they will be clear of following his instructions.

Plank, Lumber, Wood, &c.

A number of our friends have expressed great surprise that Daniel M. Brodhead, had to pay as much as \$132,000, for lumber, plank, &c., during the Indian times, at Harrisburg, in 1840, when such a quantity was required to prop up rotten banking institutions. The sum is certainly enormous, and clearly demonstrates that the Loco Focos of our State held their plank at a good round price. But if we take this matter in connexion with some other of their party doings, a great portion of our surprise vanishes. The truth is, our good loco foci, under the General as well as under the State administration, have ever held plank and wood at a most exorbitant price. By reference to the expenditure of President Van Buren's Agents in the Florida Indian War, in 1838, it will be seen that they paid \$125 per hundred feet for plank, and \$50 per cord for oak wood. A monopoly of the plank trade during Indian times, we are inclined to think must be rather a desirable business for the pure and incorruptible loco foci.

The Handy Humbug.

As we predicted, George Handy, Daniel M. Brodhead, and Mr. Solms, the individuals who were arrested by order of Governor Porter on the charge of having been engaged in bribing the Members of the Legislature in 1840, and others, have been discharged. What else could have been expected, when all who were known to have participated in the crime were included in the prosecution. Why did not the Attorney General permit Mr. Handy to give evidence against the others, when he found that he could not proceed without his testimony? The Committee of Investigation, we trust, will answer that question when they report in June. The foul deeds of some of our public men, will then be exposed to the indignant gaze of a betrayed and injured people, and the good and virtuous of both parties will unite in demanding the impeachment of their faithless servants. Pennsylvania has been disgraced by some of her sworn servants permitting themselves to be bribed, and the once proud Keystone of the Arch must lang her head in disgrace till she has purged and purified herself of the plague spot which her perjured officers have fastened upon her.

Pointdexter's Report.

The Report of Mr. Pointdexter, one of the Commissioners appointed by the President to examine into the alleged abuses of the New-York Custom House, under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, has been transmitted to Congress, and ordered to be printed. It proves that for a series of years a system of wholesale plunder was carried on against the people, scarcely equalled in the annals of the world. We shall from time to time refer to this Report, so as to keep our readers advised of the march of morals and improvement among their public men.

On motion of William Davis, Esq., Mr. James H. Walton, was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the several Courts of Monroe County.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, May 4, 1842.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and proceeded at once to the morning business. Mr. Benton said he had a resolution to present growing out of the proceedings of yesterday. The President of the United States had been grossly deceived in this matter, he contended. Mr. B. then read from the inaugural of the President, opinions there expressed in regard to removals from office, and what should be done by him, and not be done in reference to the removal of public officers.

The Apportionment Bill was reported to the Senate from the House by the Clerk of the House of Representatives. It lies upon the table of the President of the Senate.

The Bill was called up at an early hour by Mr. Walker, with a view to reference.

Mr. Walker moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then referred the Bill to the proper committee, by a vote of 22 to 13.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was then taken up on motion of Mr. Evans, and the remainder of the day devoted to this subject.

After agreeing to, and striking out several amendments, the Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Hall of the House presented "a beggarly account of empty boxes" this morning, the majority of members finding more attraction, no doubt, at the race course than within the walls of the House.

The bills from the Senate which were passed yesterday and the day previous (all of them private) were brought in and referred.

The orders of the day were called for, being the unfinished business of Saturday last. This was a motion submitted by Mr. Wise to print the Reports of Messrs. Stuart, Kelley and Bradley, commissioners appointed by the President to examine into the condition of the New York Custom House.

Mr. Underwood of Ky., was entitled to the floor upon this subject, and opposed the motion to print the documents, upon the ground of the great expense which would be incurred, and for other reasons.

Mr. Profit replied, vindicating the President and the Secretary of the Treasury from the charges made upon them.

Mr. Stanley was entitled to the floor and addressed the committee in vindication of the course of the committee on public expenditures in procuring the publication of the documents which embodied the Report of Mr. Pointdexter. Mr. Wise first replied to Mr. Profit, and then to Mr. Stanley, who addressed the committee some days since.

Mr. Wise had spoken of the Committee as dogging the Secretary of the Treasury, to get the Report from him. Mr. Stanley, in reply, referred to the memorable Investigating Committee in the case of Reuben M. Whitney. The scene which took place in the Committee room was called up, where Mr. Whitney was threatened as well as dogged by one of the Committee.

Mr. Wise rose and asked if the remarks of the gentleman were intended to apply to him.

Mr. Stanley said, my remark is in reply to that of the gentleman from Virginia, that the Committee on Public Expenditures were dogging the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wise wished to know after a word or two of explanation, if the remarks of the gentleman from N. Carolina were meant for him or some other one of the Committee.

Mr. Stanley.—I mean the gentleman from Virginia personally.

Mr. Wise.—This was just such a remark as I expected from a coward!

Mr. Stanley.—The gentleman shall not escape so easily. I meant him, and knew my man. I referred to the scene which took place in the committee room, when the gentleman from Virginia threatened Reuben M. Whitney with the loss of his life if he had moved. Whether I am a coward or not, my seat here will show—(referring to the rencontre between Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanley in the Extra Session, when Mr. Wise came to the seat of Mr. S.)

Mr. Stanley repeated that he knew his man—that he had long known him. For himself he was not born yesterday. The gentleman from Virginia could find out whether he was a coward or not. He had but to try and see.

Much more was said, but nothing more personal than what I have quoted. I give but the spirit of the remarks, and do not pretend to accuracy.

Mr. Cushing continued the debate, in reply to Mr. Underwood, partly in reply to Mr. Stanley, and all to the end that the proceeding of the committee was irregular and that of the House likewise.

Mr. C. spoke at great length, and finally yielded the floor, when the House adjourned.

Washington, May 5, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Woodbury introduced a resolution, which he intended to lie on the table for the present, proposing to fix the daily hour of meeting at 11, instead of 12 o'clock, as at present.

The Senate then, without transacting any other business, adjourned over till Monday next, with the view of affording an opportunity to ventilate the hall, and to put down the matting, as is usual at this season of the year.

House.—Mr. Andrews, of Ohio, introduced the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, recently re-elected a Representative of that State, who was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the House adjourn, in accordance with the order heretofore adopted.

The question was taken on the motion to adjourn, and it was disagreed to—yeas 35—nays 76.

Mr. Browne moved a suspension of the rules,

that the vote by which the House had agreed to adjourn over to Monday might be re-considered.

Mr. Young moved that the House adjourn, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 44, nays 101.

The question now occurred on the motion to suspend the rules, when

Mr. James moved that the House adjourn, and the motion was disagreed to—yeas 53—nays 92.

A motion for a call of the House was rejected; and

The question on suspending the rules was decided in the negative—yeas 68, nays 75.

Mr. Adams called for the orders of the day.

Mr. Everett moved that the House adjourn, which motion prevailed—yeas 72, nays 51—and so the House adjourned until Monday next.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamship Caledonia.

AT BOSTON.

By the steamer Caledonia, of Cunard's Line, which vessel arrived at Boston, Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, we have English papers to the 19th April—the day of sailing. There is no news of particular or exciting interest. The Corn Bill has passed the ordeal of opposition—the income tax has been virtually carried, and the tariff has been so altered as to conciliate most of those who might have been injured by its enactment; at the same time all the leading features having been preserved. Cotton had improved—particularly American, and trade in that article was quite active. The distress in the manufacturing districts continued as painful as ever.

The Overland Mail, from India, was hourly expected, as the arrangements to reduce the time between Suez and Bombay from eighteen to twelve days, were reported at the last arrival to be nearly completed.

Troops for India, in considerable numbers, were assembling at Canterbury, Gravesend, and Tilbury Fort, and the embarkation of the men was going on with activity. Three additional regiments have been ordered to that country—the Seventy-Eighth Highlanders, the Tenth Foot, and the Ninth Lancers.

The banks of the Thames river, opposite Dartford canal, recently broke away, and the water rushing through, covered 800 acres, and destroyed vast quantities of marsh hay in stacks.

The Caledonia spoke on the 10th, at 10 15 P. M., abreast the Skerries, the Steamship Columbia, Capt. Judkins, from Halifax for Liverpool.

A rumor prevailed that Lord John Russell and his lady (Lord Minto's daughter) have joined a congregation of the Scottish Church.

At a State Ball given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, on the 15th April, the American Minister, Mrs., and Miss Everett, and the gentlemen attached to the Legation, were present.

Letters from Constantinople, state that there has been a sad mortality among the Turkish troops at Adrianople. Out of 12,000 men, upwards of 2,000 have died of the typhus fever in three months.

Another embezzlement has been detected, of the funds of the Manchester and Bolton Railway Co., by a confidential clerk. This is the second time that company has suffered in a similar way.

The preliminaries had been concluded for a matrimonial alliance between the Duke of Bordeaux and the second daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia.

The Toulouse journals state that the minister of the interior has complied with the application made to him for the removal of Madame Lafarge from the prison at Montpellier, to a lunatic asylum.

One of Lord Ellenborough's first acts, as Governor General of India, has been to order the restoration of Batta to the Madras sepoy.

Madrid papers of the 6th, mention that M. Zerman, who was regarded as an agent of Prince Metternich, had received notice to quit the Spanish capital.

IRELAND.—The trouble in Ireland, arising principally from the scarcity of provisions, the want of employment, and dissatisfaction with the government, were every day assuming a more alarming aspect. Murders, robberies, and other outrages upon the laws, were of frequent occurrence—all showing a laxity of moral restraint, and a desperate determination not to obey the behests of tory rule. The complaint was, that the government, amidst all its proposed measures, did not contemplate doing any thing for Ireland, or to lighten the burdens which weighed down its energies.

A large number of houses in the neighbourhood of Doonbeg, county Clair, Ireland, were recently carried away by a flood, and several men lost their lives in attempting to save some cattle.

The assertion recently made by Sir Robert Peel in Parliament, that the temperance reformation had not diminished the quantity of ardent spirits imported into Ireland, is stoutly contradicted by the Irish whig papers, and is considered by them as intended to keep up the old prejudices against the Irish people.

FRANCE.—Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with the debate on the right of search in the Chamber of Peers of the preceding day, and the comments to which it has given rise. With regard to this question, it is clear that certain modifications have been demanded by France; from what has transpired with regard to them, it would appear that they reduce the treaty to the limits of those of 1831 and 1833, which needed no new confirmation.

It is now affirmed that, so far from agreeing to an union on the part of the Queen of Spain with any one save a member of the house of Bourbon, the French government will not acquiesce in the marriage of her majesty exchanging with a prince of that house.

Reports were prevalent at Paris on Wednesday that intelligence from India, announcing fresh disasters to the British Army, had been received, but there is reason to believe those reports are unfounded, as the telegraphic despatches received from Marseilles and Toulon are silent on the subject.

M. Thiers has treated his country and Europe to another warlike speech, to another tune played on the cord of "national feeling." M. Thiers, in this speech, strongly insists on the immediate outlay of large sums in order to establish a great naval port at Algiers, capable of containing and protecting a fleet of 25 sail of the line.

THE EAST.—By the Levant Mail we have letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult., and Malta 5th inst. Syria was in a state of insurrection, and the confusion more confounded by the employment of Albanian troops to repress it, they being in fact little better than banditti themselves. Mehemet Ali was at Dumahour, Admiral Walker had returned the sword presented to him by the Sultan, on the ground that it was inferior in value to those presented to other officers.

SPAIN.—The Barcelona papers of the 4th announce that the captain general had given notice to the Ayuntamientos, of his having received orders from Madrid to require the delivery of the arms of three battalions of the National Guards, disbanded in that city in 1841.

An interesting debate took place on the 6th, in the Chamber of Deputies, at Madrid, relative to the probability of a commercial treaty being concluded between Great Britain and Spain.

A grand review of the National Guard of Madrid was held by the regent on the 5th.

Cornstalk Sugar.

The experiments of Mr. William Webb, of Wilmington, Delaware, prove the practicability of manufacturing sugar from the juice of the corn stalk, at a much cheaper rate than can be done from the cane. The machinery is of very simple construction and cheap. That used by Mr. Webb, is the cylinder, such as used for grinding apples, or three upright wooden rollers from twenty to forty inches in length, turned to run true and put into a strong frame will answer. The power applied to the middle roller by means of a sweep, as in a cider mill. Mr. Webb describes a better machine, made entirely of iron; three horizontal rollers erected one above and two below, the stalk passes directly through, receiving two pressures before it escapes. The lower cylinders are contained in a small cistern, which receives the juice. Mr. Webb thus describes his process of manufacturing the sugar after the juice is expressed:—

The process which has been employed in the manufacture of Maize sugar, is as follows:—The juice, after coming from from the mill, stood for a short time, to deposit some of its coarser impurities; it was then poured off, and passed through a flannel strainer, in order to get rid of such matters as could be separated in this way. Lime water, called milk of lime, was then added, in the proportion of one or two table spoonsfull to the gallon. It is said by sugar manufacturers, that knowledge on this point can only be acquired by experience; but I have never failed in making sugar from employing too much or too little of the lime. A certain portion of this substance, however, is undoubtedly necessary, and more or less than this will be injurious; but no precise directions can be given about it. The juice was then placed over the fire, and brought nearly to the boiling point, when it was carefully skimmed, taking care to complete the operation before ebullition commenced. It was then boiled down rapidly, removing the scum as it rose.—The juice was examined from time to time, and, if there was an appearance of feculent particles which would not rise to the surface, it was again passed through a flannel strainer. In judging when the syrup was sufficiently boiled, a portion was taken between the thumb and finger, and if, when moderately cool, a thread half an inch long could be drawn, it was considered to be done, and was poured into broad shallow vessels to crystallize. In some cases, crystallization commenced in twelve hours; in others, not till after several days; and in no case was this process so far completed as to allow the sugar to be drained, in less than three weeks from the time of boiling. The reason why so great a length of time was required I have not yet been able to discover. There is no doubt but that an improved process of manufacture will cause it to granulate as quickly as any other.

A Lesson for Scolding Wives.

"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said I, once. Old Newman looked down, and the wife took up the reply. "Never to signify—and if he has, I deserve it." "And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often." "Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel, "how can a wife scold her good man, who has been working for her and her little ones all the day? It may do for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crossness of the world; but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best, for own sake—for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."—Bulwer's Student.

The jail in Somerset county, N. J., is empty. The keeper "proposes to put it in good order, while there is no one in the way, so that in case there should be a deficiency of accommodations elsewhere, he may afford a secure and comfortable shelter to the houseless and forlorn."