



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Stroudsburg, July 27, 1842.

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

Daguerreotype.

"Paint me as I am," said Oliver Cromwell—while sitting to young Lily. "If you leave out the scars and wrinkles, I will not pay you a shilling." Now if the old soldier had been sitting before the Daguerreotype for his likeness, we are of opinion he would have had no reason to complain for want of faithfulness. Whoever wishes to transmit his physiognomy to posterity, just as it is, lacks not the means in these days of invention. There is no mistake about the Daguerreotype.—It tells the truth. We have tried it, and have seen it tried. If any one wishes to satisfy himself in this matter, let him call on Mr. Foot, now at the Stroudsburg House, who will be happy to attend to all requests of this nature. Now is your time.

The Presidency.

Mr. Van Buren has returned to Kinderhook, after his visit to the Southern and Western States, with a full confidence that he will receive the nomination of his party for the office of President of the United States, in 1844. During his stay in Tennessee, it was arranged, through the influence of Gen. Jackson, that Gov. James K. Polk, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, should be the candidate for Vice President, and Mr. Polk has already repaired to New York, to put things in a proper train for successful operation. Mr. Calhoun and James Buchanan, it is said, stand no possible chance for success, and at the proper time will be withdrawn to give the little Magician a fair field. Late events clearly demonstrate that the mass of the loco foco party, will have nothing to do with Captain Tyler, and the opinion daily gains ground that by the time the Election approaches, Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren will be the only candidates on the course. For our own part we have not the least doubt that if the Whigs succeed in carrying a majority of the Members of Congress of a majority of the States (which they can easily do if they are active and vigilant) the contest will be narrowed down to these two candidates. But if they remain supine and inactive, and permit their opponents to carry the majority of Congress, things may turn out very differently. The locos know very well that their chance of success in a fair poll, is extremely feeble, and if they can elect their Congressmen, will scarcely trust their hopes to it. In that event they would run all their men, with the hope of throwing the election of President into the House of Representatives, and leave that body choose between Van Buren and Calhoun. The Whigs, by manfully sustaining their principles and men, can prevent such a result, and we have no doubt they will.

The District Bill.

The Committee of Conference, on the Bill to district the State for Members of Congress, of which we made mention last week, have been unable to agree upon a Report, and are discharged from further duty. Several other Bills for the same object, have been before the two Houses during the past week, neither of which could receive the sanction of both bodies. On Thursday last, the Senate passed a Bill which gave the locos 14 members, and the Whigs 10, yet the loco focus in the House would not agree to it. Another committee of conference was then appointed, in whose hands the matter rested at our latest accounts.

North Eastern Boundary.

We have news from Washington that Lord Ashburton, the English Minister, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and the Commissioners of Massachusetts have agreed upon an adjustment of the North Eastern Boundary question. The consent of the Commissioners of Maine, are only required now to complete it, so as to transmit it to the Queen of England and the Senate of the United States for confirmation. We are gratified at the prospect of an early settlement of this perplexing national question.

The Good News Confirmed. LOUISIANA STILL WHIG!

The good news from Louisiana is confirmed. The State is still Whig, and will present an unbroken phalanx in the next Presidential contest. We have a majority of one in the State Senate already with the prospect of two more, and a majority of 6 in the House of Representatives. This secures us the election of a United States Senator. Mr. Mouton, the loco foco Governor, is elected by 300 majority. He is a creole, and therefore ran far ahead of the party vote. The Congressmen elected are of the same politics as two years ago, 2 Whigs and 1 loco. Well done Louisiana.

Stay Law.

A law has been just passed, which provides that where real or personal property does not bring two-thirds of its appraised value, execution shall be stayed for one year.

A just Rebuke.

A short time since the Senate of the United States rejected the nomination of Mr. J. Caldwell, as director of the Mint at New Orleans, on the ground of incompetency. John Tyler, however set up his superior wisdom, in opposition to that of the Senate; declared that Caldwell was the very man for the office, and re-nominated him to the Senate for confirmation. On Thursday last the Senate acted upon the re-nomination, and unanimously rejected him, the members of both parties voting against him. The Captain will not, we opine, undertake to dictate to Congress again in a hurry.

Foreign News.

We call the attention of our readers to the foreign news inserted in another column. It possesses uncommon interest, and will be read with profit. Great Britain is at this time in an awful state of ferment, and unless vigorous measures are taken by the government to suppress all attempts at popular outbreak, we know not what it may lead to. Ireland is in a sad condition, and England in one not much better.

Imprisonment for Debt.

We published the new law for the abolition of imprisonment of debt, entire in our last weeks paper. Since then a supplement has passed the Legislature, and been approved of by the Governor, repealing the proviso in the first section of the original bill which required a residence of twenty days in the State to all persons who wished to avail themselves of its benefits.

The Legislature.

Nothing has yet been done by the Legislature to relieve the wants of the State or to improve the condition of its finances. The Bill to defray the ordinary expenses of government was lost by a tie vote in the Senate, in consequence of its appropriating the income from the public works (which is already pledged to pay the interest on our debt) to pay the salaries of office holders. All attempts to pass a tax bill have failed.

The Tariff.

We announced the passage of the Tariff Bill through the lower House of Congress, in our last. Since that time it has been reported to the Senate with a few amendments, and unless the debate is prolonged by the opposition members, it will pass that body in a very few days, with the distribution clause retained. The House will immediately concur in the amendments of the Senate, and by the 1st of August it will be submitted to Mr. Tyler, for his approbation. Whether he will give it or not, is uncertain; but the general opinion is that he will veto it. If he does, it is not known what course Congress will then pursue.

Governor Dorr.

This traitor, in whose fate our neighbour of the Democrat took such a deep interest, has sailed for Europe. He considered the territory of the United States too confined for the free exercise of his breathing powers, and the vision of Jack Ketch disturbed the quiet of his rest.

Stay Law.

AN ACT TO STAY EXECUTIONS.

The following is the act to stay executions, which passed both houses of the Legislature of this Commonwealth:

Section 1. That in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditaments have been, or hereafter shall be levied on, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias or other writ of execution, and an inquest of twelve men summoned by the sheriff or coroner of any of the cities or counties, agreeably to the existing laws of the commonwealth, shall find that the rents, issues, and profits of such property, are not sufficient beyond all reprises, within the space of seven years, to satisfy the damages and costs, or the debt, interest, and costs of such writ mentioned, it shall be the duty of the same inquest to value and appraise the said property, and in all cases where the defendant or defendants shall consent to a condemnation agreeably to an act entitled "an act relating to executions," passed 16th June, 1836, and in any case where an inquisition and condemnation of such estate as aforesaid, shall not be deemed necessary in law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the proper county, to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick who shall be under oath or affirmation, and shall receive the same pay as jurors are entitled to in similar cases, to value and appraise the same, and the sheriff or coroner shall make return of such valuation or appraisement with the writ aforesaid, to the court from which the same issued, and which valuation or appraisement shall be conclusive in any future execution which may be levied on the same property; and in case any writ of venditioni exponas or other writ, shall issue for the sale of said lands, tenements or hereditaments, and the same cannot be sold at public vendue or outcry for two-thirds or more of such valuation or appraisement, that then, and in such case, the sheriff or coroner shall not make sale of the premises, but shall make return of the same accordingly to the court from which the execution issued, and that thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of such lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be stayed for one year, from and after the return day of the venditioni exponas, or other writ for the sale of the premises. Provided, That the sheriff or coroner shall not be entitled to poundage, unless in those cases where a sale of the property shall take place.

Section 2. That in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditaments have been heretofore levied on and condemned, or extended, or that hereafter may be extended, in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, and in all cases where any lands, tenements or hereditaments have been, or shall hereafter be seized on or levied on by virtue of any writ of fieri facias, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before he shall proceed to advertise and sell the premises aforesaid, to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who, being first duly sworn or affirmed, shall make a true valuation and appraisement of the same, and if such life estate, or for term of years as aforesaid, after being advertised and offered for sale by public vendue or outcry, according to the laws of this commonwealth, cannot be sold for two-thirds or more of the amount of the valuation and appraisement to be made as aforesaid, the sheriff or coroner shall make return accordingly, and thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of the said premises shall be stayed for one year, from the return day of the said writ of execution.

Section 3. That in all cases where estate for life or for a term of years, in any lands, tenements or hereditaments have been or shall be seized and levied on by virtue of any writ or execution, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before he shall proceed to advertise and sell the premises aforesaid, to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who, being first duly sworn or affirmed, shall make a true valuation and appraisement of the same, and if such life estate, or for term of years as aforesaid, after being advertised and offered for sale by public vendue or outcry, according to the laws of this commonwealth, cannot be sold for two-thirds or more of the amount of the valuation and appraisement to be made as aforesaid, the sheriff or coroner shall make return accordingly, and thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of the said premises shall be stayed for one year, from the return day of the said writ of execution.

Section 4. That in all cases where personal property shall be taken in execution by virtue of any writ of fieri facias issued out of any court of common pleas of this Commonwealth, or by virtue of any execution issued by a justice of the peace, it shall be the duty of the officers to whom such writ shall be directed respectively, when it shall be requested by the debtor, to summon three respectable freeholders or citizens of the vicinage, who, being first duly sworn or affirmed by the said officer, shall value and appraise the personal property aforesaid, which valuation or appraisement, signed by the appraisers, together with a schedule of the property taken in execution, shall be annexed to the return on said writ; and in case said personal property or any part thereof cannot be sold for two-thirds of the amount of said valuation or appraisement, at a public vendue of the same; of which notice shall be given to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her, or their agent or attorney, agreeably to the direction of the first section of this act, that then the sale of such property shall be stayed for the term of 12 months from that date: Provided, That the said defendant or defendants shall execute and deliver to the sheriff, coroner, or constable, as the case may be, a bond with one or more sufficient sureties, in a penalty of double the amount of the said valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the faithful forthcoming and delivery of all and every part of the said personal property upon the expiration of the said stay of execution to the proper sheriff, coroner, or constable, or his successor in office, in like good order and condition, reasonable wear and tear being allowed, as when the same was so as aforesaid offered for sale, or other personal property equal in value and in like good order to be ascertained in the manner aforesaid, or in default thereof for payment of the amount of the appraisement or valuation with interest and costs, or the amount of the debt, interest and cost for which the levy was made, and upon the execution and delivery of such bond, the said personal property shall be returned and re-delivered into the possession of the said defendant or defendants: Provided also, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to prevent any judgment creditor or creditors from having the property of any debtor or debtors exposed to sale at any time and as often as he, she or they may think proper after it may have once been exposed to sale as aforesaid, by paying all the costs which may accrue in consequence thereof, except the time at which a sale may be effected, according to the provisions of this act, which cost shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, as in other cases.

Section 5. That before any person shall be entitled to a stay of execution on real estate levied upon, he shall pay the interest due on the debt, and the interest due upon prior liens thereon, and discharge all ground rents and municipal charges due on the property, subject to the judgment, and shall pay semi-annually during the continuation of the stay of execution, all the accruing interest on the judgment, and the accruing ground rent.

The Hon. Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, has notified his constituents of his intention to withdraw from Congress. As the districts in South Carolina are not yet arranged, and as that State must lose two members, it is difficult to say who will be the candidate to succeed Mr. P.

Rhode Island.

We learn from Providence, that an attempt was made last Thursday night to take possession of the guns of the Pawtucket Artillery. One of the guns was taken out and thrown over an embankment, and an iron chest was broken open and thrown down. An alarm was then given, when the marauders fled. The Rhode Island troubles are like the Florida war—they have no end.—Daily Chron.

A great number of emigrants are going back to Europe, being unable to obtain employment. Three hundred went out in the ship Hortinger, from New York, on Thursday last.

Mr. Jacob Forker, a respectable citizen of Mercer, Pa., aged fifty-six years, died suddenly at that place on the 19th instant. He had been in the creek to bathe, came out, and walked to where his clothes lay, fell across them and expired. It is supposed he went into the water while very warm, which produced apoplexy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Fifteen Days Later.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Kyrle, arrived at Boston, on Wednesday night last, at half-past eleven o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 5th of July.

The British Parliament were engaged in a discussion on the distress throughout the country. The Chartists were moving in various quarters; the shoemakers had held meetings at several places to consider the prevailing distress, and the Anti-Corn Law Associations were agitating as usual.

Parliament.

On a recent occasion, Mr. Wallace moved, as an amendment to the order of the day for going into a committee of supply, a series of resolutions to the effect that Parliament should not be prorogued without an inquiry being instituted as to the extent of the distress and the best means calculated to afford relief. This has reopened the question of the corn laws and the trading and financial policy of the late and existing governments, and there is no knowing when the debate will terminate. Mr. Bannerman has a notice of motion on the books for empowering the crown to open the ports of Britain to a free importation of foreign corn, in case of necessity, before the re-assembling of Parliament. The bill incorporating the tariff has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and as it will probably not be delayed in its passage through the House of Lords, it will soon take its place among the statute laws of the land, along with the Income Tax Act.

The Reprieve of Francis, and a new Attempt to Kill the Queen.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does not exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known, when the public were alarmed by a report that an other and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too farcical for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James, a deformed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth, who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policemen in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended in the course of the day, when it was discovered that he had recently and repeatedly been heard to say that he admired the conduct of Francis, and regretted that he had not succeeded in his attempt; that Francis was a brave fellow, and he wished he had been in Francis's place, for he would do for the Queen; that he had a prime air gun and pistol, and he would use them in the same cause. The pistol had an old flint, lock with screw and rifle barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the screw having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, there were found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco-pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

Ireland.

The troubles in Ireland still continue, without any prospect of remedial justice or satisfaction. Even the prospect of an abundant harvest does not appear to allay the murmurs of discontent.

China.

The accounts from China are interesting.—On the 18th of March the Chinese, 10,000 or 13,000 strong, tried to retake Ningpoo, while another force attacked Chinghae. In both instances they were repulsed with considerable loss. The details have been received. The mail is despatched from Bombay on the 23d of May, ten days earlier than usual, in order to avoid the monsoon. The Chinese were allowed to enter Ningpoo without opposition, but upon reaching the market place were attacked on all sides by the British troops and instantly routed.—When they got within 100 yards of the British guns, a terrific fire of grape and canister was poured down upon them. They fled in confusion, leaving about 250 dead. The 49th regiment was then sent in pursuit, but up to the last accounts had not yet returned. A simultaneous attack had been made upon Chinghae. The enemy were again routed. The British did not suffer a single casualty at either place. This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the time fire boats were launched against the ships.

The Mandarins also contemplated an attempt upon Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the Island of Tassam. Their intentions were, however, frustrated, by the Nemesis having been sent to reconnoitre, and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat having been dispatched from this vessel, was fired on by the Chinese, when pulling into a creek. The steamer's crew were immediately landed. They succeeded, after killing many of the enemy, in capturing 30 junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan.

By a notification from the plenipotentiary, it appears that the Chinese will be suffered to use their own discretion in fortifying the banks of the river between Whampoa and Canton; but if they venture to erect new works below the former place, hostilities will be immediately resumed.

The state of trade at Canton had improved many sales having been effected during the latter part of March. Opium was sold at low rates.

The destruction of the garrison of Gluzza, confirmed. Col. Palmer left the citadel on the 26th of March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There, as in the case of Cabul, the Ghazees, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader of the insurgents, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living prisoners in the citadel. About 100 only of the sepoys are supposed to have escaped.

Great Britain and Texas.

The ratifications of the long-pending treaty between Great Britain and Texas were exchanged at 2 o'clock on Tuesday the 25th June, by the Earl of Aberdeen, plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas.

Great Britain and the United States.
Extract of a letter dated

London, July 4, 1842.

Throughout England, we rejoice to say, there is an increasing disposition to maintain the friendly relationship with the United States, America, and no further evidence of this need be needed than a recent manifestation on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Association of Science now assembled at Manchester. This society numbers all the leading characters of the country in its list of members; and instance the cordial exhibition of good feelings towards America, so strongly marked in its reception of Mr. Everett, as the highest compliment that could possibly have been paid. As seemed to vie with each other in rendering honour to the American Ambassador.

Mr. Everett in acknowledging the kindness of his reception, very properly alluded to all the points now under settlement, and remarked on steam navigation, and the blessings which it has continued to confer since its first establishment. Such expression from a man so highly respected as Mr. Everett must convey a forcible conviction in favor of any enterprise, and we hope to see that its effects will not be less, but that the steamers now so regularly keeping up the line of communication will be zealously supported, and placed in a position of even greater usefulness than they at present occupy.

Bituminous coal has been discovered at Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y.

A young and beautiful girl is shortly to be tried at Westmoreland county, Pa., for burning a barn belonging to her faithless lover.

The election in Alabama for Legislative and local officers will take place on Monday next the 1st of August.

Sentenced.

James Low, the murderer, of Wians, was sentenced on Wednesday last, at Newark, N. J. He is to hang on the 14th of September next.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1842.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Penn. superfine Flour has been in fair request, and sales to a moderate extent have been made for shipment at \$5.50 per bbl., with some fresh ground at \$5.56, \$5.62, and Western at \$5.37 per bbl. Sales of Penn. for city use at \$5.50 a \$5.60, and Western at \$5.37 per bbl. Rye Flour scarce and rather higher—sales at \$3.75 per bbl. Corn Meal has been selling in bbls. at \$2.56; hhd. are held at \$13.25, sales of Bran-dywine hhd. at \$13.50.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been inquired for, but the receipts have been quite small. Sales of only fair to prime Penn. at \$1.25 to \$1.31 per bushel in small lots, which is an advance. A small parcel of new crop Southern, the first received this year, was sold early in the week at \$1.15. It was light and hardly dry. Rye—We quote Penn. at 67 a 68 cents. Corn—Demand less active, and prices have declined. Sales of round yellow at 60 a 61 cents, and the 55 a 57 cents, closing at the latter rates. Oats 51 cents is offered for White to day. Oats—Sales of Southern at 32 a 33 cents, and since at 30 a 31 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of several hundred bbls. Pork at \$7.25 a \$7.50 for Mess, and \$5.25 a \$5.50 for Prime, per bbl. Bacon continues to sell freely at 5 to 5 1-2 cents per lb. for hams; sides 3 1-2, and shoulders at 3 a 3 1-2 cents. Lard—several hundred kegs good of prime Western sold at 6 to 7 cts per lb.

Sat. Courier.

DAGUERRETYPE MINIATURES.

Mr. E. FOOT, would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at S. J. Hollister's Hotel, for a few days, for the purpose of taking likenesses, and would invite all to call and view his specimens.

Those who have never had an opportunity of seeing them can hardly form an adequate idea of the beauty and perfection of a Daguerreotype picture. The likeness cannot fail in being correct, and occupies but few moments in the execution.

How often have we heard persons exclaim, when the cold clouds of the valley covered the remains of a valued friend, 'What would I not give for an exact likeness of those once loved features.' Now, ladies and gentlemen, you have it at your own doors, at a moderate price. Whole families taken on moderate terms.

Instructions given.
Stroudsburg, July 27, 1842