



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, December 21, 1842.

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Christmas.

Before another week goes round, this joyous period will have passed, and we therefore, in advance, wish our readers "a right merry Christmas,"—a real old fashioned one, with a table well loaded with turkeys, mince pies, and other choice dainties, and kind friends with cheerful hearts to partake of them.

Another Previous Pardon.

Governor Porter, not satisfied with the deep condemnation which the Previous Pardon of Edwin W. Hutter and J. J. C. Cantine, called forth in every part of the Commonwealth, has granted Previous Pardons to Christian Couts, William B. Leas, and Samuel McVitty, for a combination to influence votes, at the General Election in Huntington county, in 1811, by means of gifts, rewards and promises.

More Pardons.

Gov. Porter lately pardoned an old offender who had just been convicted in the Court of Westmoreland county, for Larceny, and sentenced to two years confinement in the Western Penitentiary.

Alexander's Trial.

The trial of Milton J. Alexander, for the murder of Noah Lougee, has been concluded, and the jury returned a Verdict of "Manlaughter." From a careful perusal of the evidence in the case, we think there has seldom been a case of "murder in the first degree," more clearly made out than this.

A beautiful Present.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of the "New World Annual for 1843." Any person wishing a handsome and interesting Holiday Present, cannot do better than to send their order to the publisher, Mr. J. Winchester, New York, and for the sum of \$1, they will receive five copies.

A New Sheriff.

The Governor has appointed his son, William A. Porter, a young lad, not yet 22 years old, High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, in the place of Henry Morris, Esq. deceased.

Congress.

Congress has been pretty busy during the past week, but has not yet acted upon any thing definitely, except to retain the Rules which prevent members from speaking more than one hour, and prevent the reception of Abolition Petitions. A Resolution was also passed by the House to exclude rum-sellers and eating house keepers from the Capitol.

Melancholy.

We are sorry to learn that on Tuesday afternoon a week, a son of Mr. McEvers Forman, of Easton, aged 5 years, was so badly burned that he died on Thursday morning. The young lad had just returned home from school and went into the parlor when his clothes came in contact with the stove and took fire.

Matiny on board a U. S. Brig of War.

We learn from the New York Tribune, that the U. S. Brig of War Somers, Capt. McKenzie, which arrived in that port on Wednesday last, from the Coast of Africa, had liked to have fallen a prey to a plot on board, to murder the Captain, the higher officers, and all others who would not join them—to seize the vessel and convert her into a pirate ship. The plot was revealed to the Captain by one who was originally concerned in it, but who repented and betrayed their murderous designs.

Washington News.

Washington, Dec. 16, 1842.

The Senate was not in session to-day. House of Representatives.—The proceedings in the House this morning commenced in an effort to get various miscellaneous matters before the House. Several resolutions were proposed, and among them the following:

That the use of the Hall of the House be granted to the National Institute to hear an address from the Hon. Levi Woodbury on Saturday evening.

Mr. Bronson, of Maine, renewed the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling for information in relation to the fees, &c. paid under the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Toland, of Penn., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to the removal of Jonathan Roberts, late Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. The resolution calls for correspondence, letter of dismissal, reasons, the persons holding subordinate stations who were removed, &c.

The resolution having been read, several of the opposition members objected to its consideration.

Mr. Toland moved a suspension of the rules. Mr. Wise suggested that the call be made to the President of the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury was in no way responsible for the removal.

Mr. Toland gave some reason for non-compliance with the suggestion of Mr. Wise.

The yeas and nays being taken on the motion to suspend, the vote was 96 in the affirmative to 81 in the negative, (not two-thirds.)

The house, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Briggs was called to the Chair, and the House entered upon the consideration of the Bill making provision for the Civil & Diplomatic expenses of the Government.

[The Bill now under consideration in the House proposes a six months payment of salaries, &c., from January to July. The Bill assumes the present form in consequence of the passage of a Bill at the last session proposing the changing of the fiscal year from January to July.]

The Bill was read to the items making provision for the survey of the United States.

Mr. Ayerigg, of N. J., moved to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. Mallory also favored the motion, and commenced at once an attack upon Mr. Hassler, the Mathematician. He spoke of himself as being the member of a committee, three of whom had come to the conclusion that Hassler was mentally and physically incompetent for the station he held. The remark and the motion at once gave rise to an extended debate.

Mr. Wise jumped to the rescue of Professor Hassler, and made an earnest defence.

Mr. Ayerigg replied, and pointed out a good many errors in the works which had been published, and these upon the confession of Mr. Hassler. In a work of 200 pages there was a confession of 400 errors.

Mr. Wise said the confession of the errors was the best proof of the accuracy of the man. Mr. Mallory said that Mr. Hassler had been examined by the Committee, and had convinced the members in the Committee room of his incompetency.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. who had been a member of the Select Committee chosen to investigate the subject, thought the motion mere child's play and its consideration no way creditable to the House.

Mr. Cushing, another member of the Committee, continued the debate.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Penn., next got the floor and a general cry being made that the Committee rise, the motion was submitted and carried.

The Chairman rose and reported progress. A motion was submitted, that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on Monday. It met with no favor, and the House adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1842.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

House.—Mr. Dixon H. Lewis and Mr. Shields of Alabama, and Mr. Gwin of Mississippi, this morning took their seats. Mr. Proffitt, also, has arrived in the city, but in such a state of ill health as to confine him to his room.

The business of the day commenced with the reception of petitions.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, relative to French spoliation prior to 1800, which he briefly explained and urged the necessity of acting at an early day on the bill now on the calendar of the House on that subject. The memorial was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Fillmore said the chairman of the Committee on Claims had appealed to him to allow this day to be devoted to private bills; but he, nevertheless, felt bound to move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the half calendar year ending the 30th day of June, 1843. The motion was carried and Mr. Briggs took the chair.

When the committee rose yesterday, the pending question was on the motion of Mr. Ayerigg, to strike out the item of \$50,000 for the coast survey; and the debate on the question was resumed and continued at great length. Finally the appropriation was reduced to \$20,000, and the debate closed by the committee rising and reporting progress.

Several resolutions were offered, and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll inquired of the Chair when resolutions would be in order?

The Speaker answered, Monday next, which will be resolution day.

The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Fillmore.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was laid before Congress on Thursday. In the National Intelligencer we find the following synopsis of it:—

The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the present year, with the estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, from every source, (including loans and Treasury notes,) amount to thirty-four millions five hundred and two thousand dollars, besides the balance of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the Treasury on the first of January last.

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year, with the estimated expenditure for the remaining quarter, amount (including \$7,856,100 for redemption of Treasury notes) to thirty-four millions five hundred and three thousand dollars.

The receipts for the half year ending 1st July next, are estimated (including Treasury notes and loan to amount of \$5,538,000) at \$14,588,113; and the expenditures for the same period (including interest on debt and Treasury notes to amount of \$605,000) at \$10,381,186. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1844, (under the new arrangement effected by the act of the last session) are estimated, the receipts from customs and public lands (and \$150,000 from miscellaneous sources) at \$18,550, and the expenditures (including interest and Treasury notes) at \$20,934,498.

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1843, is estimated, will amount to \$3,731,369, and on the 30th June, 1844, to \$1,635,871.

Since the estimates were prepared at the several departments, it has been ascertained that the expenditures for the fourth quarter of the present year will fall considerably short of the amount estimated; so that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January next will be considerably larger than estimated; but as the difference will become a charge on the Treasury in the next year, it has not been deemed necessary to alter the amount as first estimated.

The recommendations of the report are confined to that of a further provision for revenue and the support of public credit, by taxation on untaxed or lightly taxed articles of import, to produce an addition to the present revenue of three millions of dollars a year; an authority to allow interest on all outstanding Treasury notes, as under the last issue thereof, and the establishment of a warehousing system.

Birth of Remarkable Twins.

We have received a note this morning from an intelligent correspondent at Hanover, (Morris County,) in this State, giving some account of a very remarkable birth in that vicinity, and the death of the mother, (the wife of Mr. Sylvester Lyon, of Hanover Neck,) on the 27th ult. Mrs. L. was 44 years of age, and is spoken of as a worthy woman and the mother of several children. We quote from the note of our correspondent.

"She left, a week before her own departure, a pair of twins, which are a great natural curiosity. They are daughters; each one entirely perfect in its form, except that both are connected together. Not like the Siamese twins by a single umbilical ligament; but by a much broader attachment. From the centre of the breast to the bottom of the abdomen they are united together into one, the whole breadth of the body; the two faces lying side by side together in close contact; and the arm of each crossing the other on either side, as if in very affectionate embrace. From the distance at which they are protruded from each other by their abdominal breadth, it seems most likely that their respective intestinal organizations are distinct, and their pectoral organizations likewise; yet externally there is no visible line of demarcation, except below the abdomen, and above the middle of the chest.

They survived their birth but a short time; but still are preserved by their father free from putrefaction, and we should rejoice if the remarkable curiosity might in some way be rendered available to the benefit of a man to whom aid in present circumstances would be very acceptable."

Land from the Indians.

Uncle Sam has purchased from the Indians 12,000,000 acres of land, situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The price paid is about eight cents per acre; but as these lands lie in what was once part of Louisiana, this makes the second time the United States have bought them.

Cheap Living.

In the provision market of Columbus, Ohio, lately, the finest turkeys were selling at twenty-five cents each; geese at eighteen cents, and chickens at 75 cents a dozen—sixpence a piece. Beef at two cents per pound, and other eatables in proportion.

An Advertiser Sued.

The man who recently advertised for a wife at Baltimore had five applications in one day from Lowell. The applicants were a widow lady and her four children!

SCARLET FEVER is very prevalent in Philadelphia. An old practitioner in medicine gives the following receipt for preventing the drowsy turn which the disease often takes:—

Immediately at the first attack of Scarlet Fever to an adult he gave in one dose 15 grains Calomel, and 10 g. powdered ipecac. After the operation of this medicine he administered four grains of powdered Gallicum every four or six hours as required; and if much heat, a fever mixture; should there be too much, purging a few drops of laudanum!

A Curious Case of Deception.

One of those strange and almost unaccountable cases of deception which we hear of once or twice in an age, was developed at the police office on Saturday afternoon.

A person who has for the last four years followed the business of a tinker and teamster alternately in this city, and who is known to many of our citizens, was brought up before Justice Osborn, charged with hanging out false signals—being not exactly what outward appearances would lead honest and unsuspecting men to believe sailing under false colors.

About two weeks since this person was married to a very respectable and hard working girl, who had by her industry laid up a considerable sum of money. The poor girl found out in a few days that all is not gold that glitters—that appearances are deceitful—in short, that her dear husband was a woman! This fact being fully established to the satisfaction of all parties, the faithless swain—or rather deceitful jade, was arrested, examined at the police, and sent to the jail. A crowd of the curious followed her ladyship to her new lodgings, making many original and spirited remarks, called out by the novelty of the case.

No other reason can be assigned for this strange marriage alliance, except the desire on the part of the husband to possess himself of the money which the object of his affections had saved from her hard earnings and unwaried industry.—Albany Citizen.

The Bankrupt Law.

The Journal of Commerce contains the following paragraph concerning the fate of the existing Bankrupt Law. What ground they have for it we are unable to say.

"The fate of the Bankrupt Act is sealed. It is to be repealed, condemned, repudiated, in a violent and vindictive manner. The instructions to the Vermont Senators have settled the question. No regular course of legislation is to be tolerated in regard to this ill-fated law. It is not to be regularly annulled, but it is to be Lynched. It is to be tried by Lynch law and expunged. The plan is to present a petition for its repeal—to move a reference of that petition in the House to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions forthwith to bring in a bill repealing the act, and then this bill is to be passed at once through all the stages of legislation, under the decision made by the Speaker at the last Session. Some say that the President will veto this repealing law. Many express an ardent hope that he will do so. Some of the ultra Whigs say that if he will, they will take this veto as a set-off against the Bank and Distribution vetoes."

Fur and Feathers.

Married, in Booneville, Tenn., on the 28th ult., Mr. R. H. Tarr, to Jane Feathers. This is the latest case of tarring and feathering that we have heard of.

Women that love to be at the window, are like bunches of grapes on the highway.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1842. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The stock on hand is near 22,000 bbls. In consequence of the unfavorable state of our wharves, but few sales have taken place—\$4.37 is asked for superfine. Sales of 500 bbls. very superior brand, at \$1.50. Rye, \$3 a \$3 12. Corn Meal, \$2, 12 1/2 per bbl, and \$12 a \$12.50 in hhds.

GRAIN.—Penna. Red 83 a 90 etc., and 83 cts. for white. Corn—several cargoes have arrived this week. We quote Southern yellow at 42 a 43; White 40 a 41. Oats, Southern, 23 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There is a steady retail demand for Mess Pork, at \$7.50 a \$8, and Primo at \$5.75 a \$6.25. Mess Beef No. 1, \$7 a \$7.50; Prime \$6.25 a \$6.50. Lard, Western, 7 a 7 3/4; Jersey, at 8 cts. Butter, 6 a 8. Stock on hand light. Hams, Western 6 a 7 1/2; City, 8 a 9; Shoulders, Western, 4; Dried Beef, 7 a 7 1/2; Beef Tongues, 40 a 44 cts. Cheese, sales of New York at 7 a 7 3/4. Pilot Bread, 2 3/4 a 3 1/4. Crackers, 4 1/2 a 5 cts.

CATTLE MARKET.—600 in market; sales from 3 to 4c.; a part of the above were from Virginia and Ohio; 325 Cows and Calves, sales from \$17 to 24, extra 32. Springers \$11 a \$16; Dry Cows, \$5 a \$10. Hogs, 420—sales 3 1/2 to 4. Sheep, 1,000—sales from 90 cts. to \$1.37 1/2—extra \$2.62 1/2.—Sat. Cour.