



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, January 4, 1842.

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

The Next Governor.

Mr. Rafferty, in his paper of the 22d ult. had a long communication, prefaced with some nice and patriotic editorial remarks, upon the subject of "who shall be our next Governor." The writer of the Communication goes in strong for the Hon. Thomas S. Bell, President of the 15th Judicial District, and after urging him upon the democracy of the State with considerable plausibility, sums up his claims and qualifications, for the Governorship, in terms of the highest eulogy. Mr. Rafferty, more cautious than his correspondent, and unwilling to commit himself, admits the claims of Judge Bell, but creeps off from his support, by expressing his determination to adhere to the regular nominee of the party.

We commend the caution of our neighbour, and hope he will ever keep a sharp look out to windward, whilst traversing the slippery paths of loco focoisim. There is no reason at all, that we can see, for his going in blind to the support of Judge Bell, or any body else. He will no doubt wait until he can ascertain, with a probable degree of certainty, who will be the successful candidate before the Convention, and then run up his name at the head of the "Democrat," and support his pretensions with his accustomed ability. This at least is the practice of many of his brethren of the loco foco press, and as all the men who will be proposed for the distinguished station of Governor, will of course be "good and true," why should he not do the same?

But in this same business of Governor making, our neighbour exposes an amazing deal of ignorance. How comes it that his party friends have kept him so long in the dark, or why has his own clear foresight into matters not told him that which nearly every third rate politician in the State has known for months, viz: "that Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Berks county, will be the next loco foco candidate for Governor?" We can account for it only, by supposing that he has been so busily engaged in noticing other important matters, which have been presented to him lately for his consideration, that he was compelled to overlook State affairs. If that is the true state of the case, he will no doubt feel himself very much indebted to us for setting him on the "right track," especially as he knows we can have no personal interest in the matter. Henry A. Muhlenberg will be the next loco foco candidate for Governor. That is as immovably settled as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The Grand Schemers of the party have decreed it, and nothing will prevent it except the death of Mr. Muhlenberg. It is folly therefore for our neighbour, or any body else, to waste time or thought about the matter.

The Mutiny.

As we stated in our last, the Board of Inquiry, into the alleged mutiny on board the Brig of War Somers, met on Wednesday last in the State room of the U. S. Ship of the line, North Carolina, now lying at Brooklyn, New York. The case will undergo a full investigation, and then all the particulars will be made known. At our latest accounts, Capt. McKenzie had submitted his statements of the facts of the mutiny, which we have already published the substance of.

A Judicial Decision.

At an adjourned Court for Berks County, held at Reading on the 20th of December last, in a case (instituted under an act of Assembly, passed the 12th of March, 1842) against the Farmers' Bank of Reading, for not redeeming its notes in gold and silver, Judge Banks decided,

1st. That a Bank is not bound to pay gold and silver for its notes to an individual who is indebted to it. It having a right of set-off as well as individuals.

2d. That a Bank who accepted of the provisions of the Relief Act of 1841, and issued notes under it, is not liable to have its charter forfeited for not paying gold and silver for its liabilities.

The Lady's Book.

Mr. Godey is already in the field with his Lady's Book for January 1843, and a beautiful specimen it is of the Fine Arts as they now exist in the United States. The embellishments consist of a beautiful mezzotinto, and a highly finished steel engraving; a plate of Natural History, containing three specimens of American Birds, and a full plate of the latest fashions. The reading contents are made up entirely of contributions from the pens of our native female writers, and are rich in the display of intellect and fancy. This number begins a new volume, and affords an excellent opportunity for subscribing. The terms are only \$3 a year. All persons wishing to subscribe can do so by leaving their names at this office.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1842.

SENATE.—The bill for the occupation of the Oregon Territory was laid before the Senate. The several amendments recommended by the Committee were adopted without opposition, when Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, moved to strike out the Preamble.

Mr. Linn opposed the motion. The Bill was informally passed by. The motion to strike out is the pending motion.

The Bill having been disposed of, Mr. Crittenden presented a memorial from New York, asking for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Bill (some time since referred to the Committee) to make payment for slaves lost on board the Comet and Emporium, at Nassau, N. P. The bill took its place upon the calendar.

The bills yesterday ordered to a third reading were finally passed and sent to the House.

Mr. Linn moved that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on Tuesday. The motion prevailed. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Sprigg, of Ky., rose to a privileged question. It was, that the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury had thought proper to make comments on some remarks delivered by him a few days ago on the subject of the Light House System of the United States, and send them to the House in an official form.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the letter be stricken from the journal, and that the original copy be returned to Mr. Pleasants, the Fifth Auditor. This was due to the character of the House.

The motion of Mr. Hopkins was then assented to.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing a dry dock at Pensacola, in Florida, for the fitting out and repair of vessels of war.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.

A resolution from the Committee on Indian Affairs was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States to inform the House when the information heretofore asked for relative to Indian frauds, might be expected by the House. Mr. Campbell, of S. C., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to vote for a bill to refund General Jackson's fine.

The Bill from the Senate to allow drawbacks on foreign merchandise, exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make arrangements with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout for the settlement of his accounts was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A motion was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. But the motion did not prevail—yeas 112, noes 60.

The bill for the relief of John McColgan was taken up—the question being on reconsidering the vote by which it was passed several days since.

It appeared from the debate that the American brig Phenix was seized in Ireland, for some cause, under a law of the British Government, in 1823-4. The majority of the sailors were alleged to be foreigners, and the Americans were cast into prison. Mr. McColgan furnished them with board during their confinement; and for so doing asks remuneration at the hands of the Government, and this bill is to grant the appropriation solicited.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., ably sustained the claim, and others participated in the debate.

The question was taken and the House refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed—yeas 70, noes 96. And the House adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1842.

THE SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE.—The House took up several private bills, which, being in order, were disposed of. A bill to regulate the tonnage of vessels in the United States was debated at some length, and its consideration postponed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of our relations and commerce with China; and also in relation to opening a negotiation with the Sandwich Island, with a view to advance our commercial interests. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Several bills of no public interest were passed. The House adjourned over to Tuesday.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1842.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Transactions this week have been extremely limited. In the early part of the week sales were made at \$4.25—later at \$4.18; holders are now asking \$4.25, but have in some cases submitted to a fraction less. Rye Flour \$2.87 a \$3. Indian Meal, Penna. \$2.12 1-2 in bbls, and \$11.25 in hds.

GRAIN.—Penna. Red 83 a 90 cts., and 88 for white, demand limited, stock light. Corn—yellow, 42 a 43 cts., white, 40 cents. Oats, Southern, firm at 23 cents.

PROVISIONS.—There is a steady retail demand at our last quotations.

CATTLE MARKET.—478 Beeves in market, viz: 28 Kentucky cattle fed by Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, and destined for the New

York market, two of which gave out, and were sold to a Philadelphia butcher at 6 1-2 cts. per lb., owing to their superior quality. 450 Penna. cattle sold for 4 a 5 cents, and some extra were sold at 6 cts. 233 Cows and Calves, sales from \$17 to 23, extra \$30; Springers, \$9 a \$14; Dry Cows, \$5 a \$11; 400 Hogs in market, sales from \$4 to \$4.25—67 left over. 1110 Sheep in market, sales from \$1 a \$1.25—extra \$2.—Sat. Cour.

NOTICE.

A Petition for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been filed the 29th December 1842, by

John Eyllenberger, Tobaccoist, Monroe co. Which Petition will be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 3d day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted, and the said Petitioner declared Bankrupt.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1842.—3t.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the account of James H. Stroud, Assignee of Samuel Snyder, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, in and for the county of Monroe, and will be presented for confirmation at the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to be held at the Court-house in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. STROUD, Provy.

January 3, 1843.

STRAYED

From the enclosure of the subscriber on the 1st instant, a

White Boar,

with a piece off the right, and a slit in the left ear, supposed to be about six months old. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be obtained, shall receive a full and ample compensation for their trouble and expense in so doing.

WILLIAM SERGENT.

Stroud tsp., January 4, 1842.



AS USUAL—No sooner does one of Dr. Leidy's preparations become popular, in consequence of its success and efficacy, than it is counterfeited or imitated.

To prevent imposition, Dr. Leidy has now procured moulded bottles for his celebrated Tetter and Itch Ointment, with the words "Dr. Leidy's Tetter and Itch Ointment" blown in the glass, besides containing his written signature on a yellow label outside.

DR. LEIDY'S Tetter and Itch Ointment.

has proved more efficacious than any other preparation for Tetter, Itch, Dry and Watery Pimples or Pustules, and diseases of the skin generally.

It has been employed in schools, factories and on board vessels carrying passengers, where children, as well as grown persons, contract diseases of the skin from their contagious nature, with the most unexampled success; certificates and recommendations have been heretofore published from them, and numerous others might be obtained for publication, but for the objection most persons have, to having their names published in connection with so disagreeable and loathsome affections.

In no single instance has it ever been known to fail.

It has been used upon infants and by persons of all ages. It is perfectly safe, contains no mercury in its composition, and may be used under all circumstances. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Prepared only, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at N. B. Leidy's Health Emporium, No 191 N. Second street, below Vine, (sign of the Golden Eagle and Serpents) Philadelphia.

Also, sold at Wm. Eastburn's store, Stroudsburg. Jan. 4, 1843.

WORMS! WORMS!!

If parents knew the value and efficacy of Dr. Leidy's Patent Vegetable Worm Tea, they never would be without it in their families, as children are subject at all times to Worms.

Dr. Leidy's Worm Tea is composed of vegetables altogether, and may be given to children of all ages. Directions accompany each paper or package.

Children suffer much, of times, from so many things being given them for worms, without any effect. Much medicine, given to children, has a tendency to destroy their general health, and they are more or less delicate ever after.

To avoid the necessity of giving medicine unnecessarily when you are certain your children have worms give them at first Dr. Leidy's Worm Tea. It is all that is necessary.

Reference might be made to several hundred parents in Philadelphia city and county, of the efficacy of Dr. Leidy's Worm Tea. Try it and you will be convinced.

Price 12 1-2 cents a small, and 25 cents a large package. Prepared only, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, No. 191 North Second street, below Vine, (sign of the Golden Eagle and Serpents.) Philadelphia.

Also, sold at Wm. Eastburn's store, Stroudsburg. Jan. 4, 1842.

BLANK MORTGAGES

For sale at this office.



VICTORY!

WHO DOES NOT KNOW OF MR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS? a component part of which is SASSAPARILLA.

The reputation of Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills is so well known, that comment upon their virtues is almost unnecessary. Suffice it to say they possess all the

PURGATIVE AND PURIFYING properties that can be combined in the form of Pills.

NEWSPAPER PUFFING

is unnecessary to their success. Their efficacy, in one case, is a sure introduction and passport of them to a thousand.

FIVE YEARS

Employment of them throughout the United States, have made them as they deserve to be

VICTORIOUS!

Whilst the Proprietors and Manufacturers of other Pills, have been endeavoring to humbug the people in various ways to introduce their Pills, publishing columns of matter and bolstering them up by

MADE, FALSE, LYING CERTIFICATE, and attributing to their Pills the powers of effecting every thing, barely excepting the

RESTORATION OF THE DEAD TO LIFE.

Dr. LEIDY has allowed his Blood Pills to become known by their effects; thus establishing them a character that can never be taken from them, and which is proof incontrovertible of their qualities.

Most other Pills have gone out of use since their introduction; many have fallen into disrepute, and some are now altogether unknown; still a few hangers-on endeavor to gull the ignorant by plausible (though false) reasoning of the extraordinary powers their Pills possess; but the public are fully sensible of such imposition.

DR. N. B. LEIDY

is a regular Physician and Druggist, attested by Doctors Physic, Chapman, Jackson, De-wees, Horner, Gibson, Cox, Hare, Parrish, James, Robert, Adrain, L. L. D.; T. L. Biddle, esq., Rev. W. H. Dalancy, &c. &c. and well knows the nature of the ingredients contained in his BLOOD PILLS, and knows too their adaptation in all cases where a purgative is required, or for purifying the Blood.

THERE IS NO RISK OR DANGER in employing them, they contain no Mercury—they do not produce inflammation of the Bowels—they do not produce disorganization of, nor do they injure the digestive functions—they do not produce the Piles—they do not produce irregularity of the Bowels, or costiveness, as do other pills; on the contrary, they will be found to obviate all the foregoing, besides being efficacious in all cases where a purgative may be necessary, and for purifying the Blood and Animal Fluids.

So many recommendations of them having been published from time to time, certificates from the North, South, East and West, editorial comments on their character, &c. &c. that it is deemed useless to say much more of them.

Ample directions, together with recommendations from Physicians and others, accompany each box of pills.

Price 25 cents per box.

They are prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at DR. LEIDY'S HEALTH EMPORIUM, No. 191 North Second Street, below Vine st. (sign the Golden Eagle and Serpents.)

Also, sold at F. Kleit, corner of 2d and Callowhill street.

I. Gilbert & Co. 3d above Vine street.

J. Smith & Co. 2d street next the Red Lion.

Also, sold at Wm. Eastburn's store, Stroudsburg. Jan. 4, 1843.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled demands against the estate of HUGH ROSS, will present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to call and settle the same at their earliest convenience.

JOHN H. BRODHEAD, Administrator.

Milford, Dec. 23, 1842.

NOTICE

A Petition for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been filed the 16th Dec. 1842, by John H. Brodhead, Farmer, late Merchant, and late partner in the firms of Mott & Brodhead, and of the firm of Stoll & Brodhead, Pike county.

Which Petitions will be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 13th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted, and the said Petitioner declared Bankrupt.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1842.—3t.

Clocks.

Brass 30 hour Clocks, Wood 30 do do For sale cheap, by,

C. W. DEWITT.

Milford, Dec. 3, 1842.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. WILLIAM JESUP, President Judge of the 11th Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, Monroe and Pike, and Joseph Keller and John T. Bell, Esqs. Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said county of Monroe, have issued their precept to me, commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the said county of Monroe, to be holden at Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 7th day of February next, to continue one week.

NOTICE

Is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizance to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offenses, to be then and there to prosecute or testify

OLIS B. GORDON, Sheriff.

(God save the Commonwealth.)

Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, Jan. 4, 1842.

New and Extraordinary Invention!!!

FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER.—By this wonderful invention a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation with more ease and greater facility than a single letter with an ordinary pen and ink.

To the mercantile, professional and travelling part of the community this truly great invention is of infinite value as it is a great saving of time, trouble and expense. The principal advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

The following is from the Chairman of the Committee on Chemicals, appointed by the managers of the American Institute at their late Fair:

"The judges appointed by the Managers of the Fair of the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1841, report, that we have examined into the merits of Francis's Manifold Writer, and find it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, by which two or more letters, or other documents, may be written at once. The ink used is not in a liquid state, but consists of a composition applied to sheets of paper. The nature of this composition is such that it is not liable to change color by exposure to the air or moisture; nor is it easily removed from paper by chemical agents.

"The principal advantage to be derived from a use of the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without the necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. It is stated that a copy-right is secured. We consider Mr. Francis deserving a reward from the Institute.

(Signed) "JAS. R. CHITON, M. D. Ch'n."

Consequently a medal was awarded. Francis's Manifold Writer has now been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not liable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents. Consequently a medal was awarded by the Institute.

The proprietor has lately made great improvements in this article. The paper is of the best quality manufactured in the United States, being made for the Manifold writer expressly by his order. The ruling of them, which has for some time been thought impossible, has at length been brought to perfection, for which a copyright has been secured. The copying books are bound in a variety of forms and sizes, varying in price from 50 cents upwards.

Stationers and Country Merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country copying the above entire without alteration or abridgement (including this notice) and give it twelve inside insertions shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William street, corner Maiden Lane, New-York.

September 14, 1842.

WILLIAM C. SALMON,

Attorney at Law,

Milford, Pike county, Pa.

(OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.)

September 11, 1842.