



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, March 8, 1843.

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End of the Volume.

The present number of our paper concludes the third volume of the Jeffersonian Republican. It also brings to a close the second year of our connection with it as Editor and Publisher. It is customary, in almost every business, at the end of the year, to overhaul the books, settle up accounts, pay off old scores and begin the new year on a new scale. Of all businesses, that of printing more particularly requires that the old rule should be adhered to. There is no trade or occupation which requires more outlay upon the capital invested, whilst there is none in which there is one third so much credit given or required. Where another business man has one account outstanding, the publisher of a newspaper has at least three or four. What is more, every thing he buys, types, presses, paper, ink, &c. &c. must be paid for in cash, or what is equivalent, and no trust. Instead of squaring up with us at the end of the year, however, upon looking over our books, we see that two years have gone by and that a great many of our subscribers have not yet paid a cent on their accounts. Most of the others owe us for eighteen months, or a year—very few having paid up the full amount of their subscriptions. To them, individually, the amounts are small, but to us collectively, they are large. In consequence of the irregularity of payment by our subscribers, we have often been put to great inconvenience during the last eighteen months. We hope our subscribers will see the propriety of complying with this appeal, and at once put an end to our cause of complaint. In fact it is absolutely necessary that all our claims should be settled. We are making arrangements which positively demand it. With our next number we intend to open a new set of books—and once more we say we must have our old ones settled up.

To the Patrons of the Jeffersonian Republican.

Dear Patrons, two years have now glided by since I first made my bow to you as Editor. During that period (with but one or two exceptions) we have held weekly converse together. We have discussed the affairs of State, speculated upon the prospects of the country, read the news of the day, and looked anxiously forward to the future. Nothing has occurred during all this time to mar the good feelings which have uniformly existed between us. It is true that on more occasions than one, pecuniary pressures have been felt by me in consequence of some of you forgetting that the Printer is worthy of his hire, but I have always attributed your neglect in that respect to any thing but bad hearts. My duty as Editor has consequently been a pleasant task—a task which can never be forgot.

Hereafter that duty will no longer devolve upon me alone. I have made arrangements to associate with me in business, Mr. THOMAS L. KOLLOCK, and his connexion with this paper will begin with the next number. Mr. K. is a son of the Rev. S. K. Kollock, of Burlington, N. J. and is a young man of good education and fine talents. He served his apprenticeship at the office of the Northampton Whig, under the superintendence of Mr. Josiah P. Hetrich, the able and gentlemanly Editor of that paper, and is a thorough printer. He is a Whig in principle.

By this new arrangement, the political complexion of the paper will undergo no change. It will, as heretofore, advocate firmly and fearlessly, but at the same time in a mild and conciliatory manner, the cause of correct principles. The literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous departments of the paper, will be well attended, and every effort made to render the Jeffersonian Republican an interesting and instructive family visitor. By strict attention to business, and with our united energies devoted to the improvement of its columns, I trust we shall be able not only to retain the former patronage of the paper, but also greatly to increase it.

THEODORE SCHOCH.

Stroudsburg, March 8th, 1843.

End of the World.

The "Midnight Cry," a Millerite paper published in the city of New York, notices an article published in the Jeffersonian a few weeks since, in which we repeated the common assertion that "father Miller had prophesied that the end of the world would happen on the 23d of April 1843." The "Midnight Cry" says that the assertion is a lie. That Mr. Miller never fixed upon the 23d of April, as the time. That he has always believed that the day was not revealed,—but that it would happen during the present Jewish year, which began the first new moon after the vernal equinox.

We cheerfully make the above correction, and are sorry that we were led into the error of making Father Miller fix upon any day certain for the destruction of the world. But in our opinion, he is just as much in error in placing it within the Jewish year which corresponds with Anno Domini 1843. We are no Millerites about here, according to either interpretation of the prophecies.

Adjournment of Congress.

The labors of the 27th Congress were brought to an end, at an early hour on Saturday morning last. Both Houses met 10 o'clock on Friday morning, and remained in session all that day and night, transacting a large amount of business. Many Bills were finally disposed of, but a great many more were lost for want of time to act upon them.

All the Appropriation Bills were got through both Houses, and received the signature of the President. They encountered severe opposition, in consequence of several objectionable items, and their fate for some time was considered very doubtful. Committees of Conference, however, adjusted all the difficulties. Bills were also passed for the Protection of Commerce on the Western Shore of Lake Michigan. For Experiments in Electro Magnetic Telegraphs. To Protect live Oak timber in Michigan. And to Provide Means for Future Intercourse with China.

Among those which failed for want of time, was, first, the Bill for retrenching the pay and mileage of Members of Congress, and the salaries of public officers who receive over \$1000 each. This Bill had passed the House by more than three to one, and would have passed the Senate by an equally large majority if it had been brought to a vote. The Postage Reduction Bill which cut down all our present heavy rates of postage to 5 and 10 cents had also passed the House. The Senate were fearful that the reduction was too great, and would not therefore act upon it. The Post Office Monopoly Bill (as it was called) which forbid the conveyance of Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. otherwise than through the Mail, had passed the Senate, but was left asleep upon the table of the House.

On the last night of the Session, the Senate were engaged mostly in acting upon Executive nominations. Captain Tyler had nominated Henry A. Wise, as Minister to France, Caleb Cushing, as Secretary of the Treasury, and William W. Irving, as Charge d'Affairs to Denmark. Those three gentlemen belonged to what was termed the "Captain's Guard," in Congress, and formed just one half of that important body. They had deserted the Whig ranks, and rested their hopes of advancement on the fortunes of John Tyler, who thus tried to pay them for their treachery to their party. But they found a Constitutional barrier standing between them and the wages of their apostasy. The Senate rejected the first two by decided majorities, and confirmed the latter out of mere pity. Wise was rejected by 24 to 12, and Cushing by 27 to 19. As soon as their rejection was communicated to the President, he immediately re-nominated them to the Senate, urging their eminent fitness, and hoping the Senators would re-consider their decision. They were however again rejected by a vote of 30 to 10, and the fact communicated to the President. In a few minutes he re-nominated them again in a very crabbed manner, and this time they were again rejected by 40 to 2! This was a clincher, and he knocked under.

John C. Spencer, the Secretary at War, was then nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, and Washington Irving, our Minister to England, was nominated and confirmed as Minister to China.

Thomas S. Smith, who superseded Jonathan Roberts as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was also rejected, and afterwards the Hon. Calvin Blythe was nominated and confirmed for the same office. Mr. Blythe was collector, under Van Buren, and was turned out of office by Capt. Tyler, whilst he was yet a Whig. But now since he has become a loco foco, he is taking to his embrace and councils, all the old train bands of the little Magician.

No appointments were made to fill the vacant Missions to England and France, and the office of Secretary at War. The 4th of March having arrived, Congress therefore adjourned. We shall take another opportunity of speaking upon the character and proceedings of the late Congress. Of the principles, which they were elected, in conjunction with the President, to carry out. And of the cause of their failure to fulfil public expectations.

The Bankrupt Act is Repealed.

The President signed the Bill to Repeal the Bankrupt Law, on Friday night last. All applications made before that time, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, are good, and the individuals making them can proceed and be declared Bankrupts.

Division of the County.

The Bill to form a new County out of parts of Northampton and Monroe, has passed second reading in the Senate. It passed the House some weeks ago. This looks very much as if it would become a law.

Election Districts.

The Legislature is busy in trying to divide the State into Election Districts, for various purposes. Each House has passed a Bill to apportion it for the Election of Members of Congress,—both of which have been given in to the hands of a Committee of Conference for settlement.

Bills have also been introduced to apportion the State for electing State Senators and Representatives. Monroe, Wayne, Pike and Luzerne are to be joined and elect one Senator; and Monroe and Pike are to form a District and elect one Representative.

Mr. Kidder of the Senate, has our thanks for numerous public documents.

Appointment.

By the Philadelphia papers of yesterday we learn that James M. Porter has been appointed Secretary at War, in the place of John C. Spencer, resigned, and that he has already gone to Washington to enter upon the duties of his office.

We can all therefore set down quietly and take no heed for the welfare of the country. Jimmy is at the head of the War Department, and in his hands of course every thing is safe!

Sad Casualty!

This morning, about 1 o'clock the house of Peter Brell, of Pocono township, in this County, was burned, with four of its inmates—a married woman, aged 23—daughter of Mr. Brell, a young man aged 20, and two children, one aged 10 years, and the other 8 months. The wife of Mr. B. was very badly burned, so that her life is in imminent danger. There were four sleeping on the second floor, all of whom perished; and four slept below, who escaped without any of their clothing except what they had upon them. The fire, it is supposed, originated from the stove pipe. The survivors are left, it is said, in a very destitute condition.

New Post Office.

We learn that a post-office has been established in this County, called Spruce Grove, and John M. Meyers has been appointed Postmaster.

Great Fire and Loss of Life.

We are indebted to the Cincinnati Daily Times for a slip, dated Sunday morning, containing the following particulars of a sad catastrophe which occurred in that city on Saturday morning.

Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, p. m., the extensive Pork Packing establishment of Messrs. Pugh & Alvord, corner of Walnut and Canal streets, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen repaired to the spot with their usual alacrity, and while engaged in combating the destructive element, many were on the roof of a smaller building connected with the main one, when a dreadful explosion took place, occasioned, it is conjectured, by the combustion of gas, generated by the fire inside the buildings, which was very close.

The roof of the small house was blown off, and the walls of the other thrown outward, burying many of the firemen and spectators under the ruins, while some of those on the roof sunk into the house, or were precipitated to the ground, some few without material injury. At this moment, the flames for the first time burst out. The concussion of the air was so great, that persons on the opposite side of Walnut street, who were standing on some tiers of barrels of pork, were thrown down, and part of the upper tier of barrels were thrown upon one or two, whose limbs were broken by them.

Such was the consternation created by the shock of the explosion—which was heard and felt in distant parts of the city—that several minutes elapsed before the spectators recovered from the panic.—Assistance was then given to the sufferers, some of whom were dead—some so dreadfully mutilated and wounded that they can scarcely be recognized, many of whom died in a short time, and some may possibly recover.

A deep, appalling and mournful feeling pervades the city; those rescued from the ruins are amongst our most respectable, intelligent and enterprising citizens, in the prime of life, with families, and noted for their public spirit and social qualities. So many conflicting statements are afloat in relation to this great calamity, that at this time it is impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy either of the extent or effects of this afflicting dispensation.

The general appearance of the ruins shows that an immense force was operated. The upper part of the building down to the first story was thrown into the street, covering Walnut st. and Canal st. with bricks and heavy timbers, kegs of lard, &c.

No such heart-rending and tragical event has ever occurred in our city, if we except the explosion on board the steamboat Moselle, some years since.

Those who were killed and soon died of their wounds—H. S. Edmonds, Joseph Bonsall; Caleb W. Taylor, of the firm of Woodnut & Co., Mr. Collins, a Catholic Priest, C. Rice, John Blakemore, Chamberlin.

Geo. Shillito, badly injured. The following persons, members of the Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company, are ascertained to have been hurt. Abraham Oppenheimer, slightly hurt. Joseph Trett, right arm broke, and injured in the hip. Jas. Wilson, ankle mashed. Joseph Thornton, badly hurt. Alex. Guthrie, slightly do. P. Powell, blown into the canal, slightly hurt.

We have also received a slip from the Morning Message, which states that the number killed is between 20 and 30, and those wounded from 50 to 100, many mortally.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette, for a long time a staunch defender of Locofoco doctrines, has run up the flag of Henry Clay, and hereafter will fight under it.

OHIO.—The Legislature of this State have passed a law abolishing imprisonment for debt.

HARRISBURG NEWS.

Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle.

Harrisburg, March 2, 1843.

House.—Much time was occupied as usual, on petition day, in the presentation and reference of memorials, &c. from the people.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR.—Mr. Elwell, from the Select Committee, appointed to examine and report upon certain memorials presented to the present Legislature, asking that articles of impeachment might be preferred against David R. Porter, Governor of this Commonwealth, for alleged crimes and misdemeanors of which they (the memorialists) believed him to be guilty, made report, exonerating the Governor from every imputation of the kind. This report comes from the majority of the Committee, to wit—Messrs. Elwell, Kerr, of Mercer, and McCarlin, who are all political friends of the Executive, in full communion.—No testimony was taken by the committee, and the whole report is based upon the celebrated "lumber investigation" of last session. The committee conclude by asking to be discharged from the fuller consideration of the subject; which request was postponed for the present.

Mr. Parke, of the minority of the same committee, made a report on behalf of himself and Mr. Robinson, the other members of the committee, canvassing the testimony taken before the investigating committee of last session, in a very able manner, and arriving at the conclusion that, in justice to the memorialists, in justice to their constituents, out of regard to the honor of Republican institutions, and in justice to David R. Porter himself, he ought to be put upon his trial at the bar of the Senate. Wherefore they offer the following resolution, to wit:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against David R. Porter, Governor of this Commonwealth, for bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors," which resolution was postponed for the present.

The reports are both of considerable length. After they had been read, Mr. Morris moved that 1000 copies of each be printed for the use of the House, and that both be stitched together for distribution. This motion was opposed by Mr. Lowry, who is the organ of the Executive on the floor of the House, on the ground that it would be an unnecessary expense, and that the report of the minority was a mere repetition of the testimony taken at the last session, mixed up with newspaper slang, and party whang. The motion to print was debated until the hour of adjournment, involving the merits of the case.

SENATE.—Nearly the whole day was occupied in discussing the propriety of granting the privilege of constructing an out let lock at Black's Eddy, in the Delaware canal. It bids fair to consume considerably more time yet, as it is advocated with great pertinacity. Several remonstrances were received against it.

The Senate concurred in an amendment introduced by Mr. Hinchman, in the House, to a local bill, extending the privilege of auctioneers in the city of Philadelphia, or rather repealing certain restrictions upon the extent of their authority, as to the place of selling goods.

An associate Judge in Green county, and one in Washington were confirmed.

A bill of election districts passed to a third reading.

No afternoon session was held in either House to-day.

Yours, &c.

March 6, 12 o'clock, M.

The House was engaged more than an hour and a half in the presentation and reference of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, principally on subjects heretofore noticed, or pertaining to local matters.

A remonstrance was received from Logan Fisher, of Germantown, against stopping Canal Boats on the Sabbath day. He says Sunday don't begin at the same time on every man's calendar, and it is a great hardship to keep boat captains away from their families.

A number of petitions were received from Philadelphia, asking that the tolls may be reduced on the main line of Improvements.

The Speaker presented the proceedings of a meeting of the "Democratic Union Association" of Philadelphia, approving of the bill which passed the House, relative to the election of Canal Commissioners—protesting against the issuing of small notes by the banks, and appointing a committee to come here and bore against the measure—approving of the democracy of the county members, and especially the fearless character of Sen. Penniman.

Mr. Kerr, of Mercer, did not like the doctrines, and moved that the memorialists have leave to withdraw their communication; after which, when he had expressed his sentiments, he withdrew his motion.

The House concurred in the disputed amendments to the bill incorporating the Erie Canal Company, and the bill has passed in both Houses finally, and will go to the Governor.

A bill for the sale of the stocks owned by the Commonwealth, and for the payment of domestic creditors, was described a short time on second reading, and then postponed.

In Senate, but little was done. A few bills were reported, amongst which was one by Mr. Penniman, relating to the county of Philadelphia. It requires the Sheriff to make monthly returns of his account current to the Treasurer, makes provision for the payment of expenses of county ballots in contested election, for the payment of a claim for work done on Broad street, and provides for the dismissal of deputy sheriffs where they take illegal fees.

Mr. Kline introduced a bill, changing the mode of assessing damages on opening public roads.

The bill for the sale of the Delaware Canal is now under consideration on second reading. Yours, &c.

Public Expenditures.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts into the Treasury from all sources, for the current year, are estimated at \$23,422,400 inclusive of \$2,480,081 in the Treasury on the first of January last. The Secretary makes the following estimate of expenditure for the same time.

Civil & miscellaneous	\$4,445,122
Military service, &c.	9,286,428
Naval service	7,881,223
Interest on Loans and Treasury Notes	1,320,000
	22,932,733 00

Estimated balance on 1st Jan. 1844, \$593,627 00

Female Courage.

We find the subjoined account of presence of mind in a female, in the last Crawford (Pa.) Democrat:—"During the early part of last week, a couple of men came through Meadville in search of a fellow by the name of Blanchard, who had stolen a horse somewhere in Ohio. Failing to catch Blanchard here, they passed on towards Erie, leaving information, however, respecting the rogue and his crime. On Wednesday last, a man stepped into the Jail in this place, and inquired of Mrs. Throop, the Jail-ress, for one of her sons. Mrs. T. recognized him at once as an old boarder, who had been sent to the Penitentiary some three years ago for horse-stealing, and who was no other than the thief Blanchard. Without expressing her knowledge of his recent offence, she entered into conversation with him, and soon after asked him if he 'wouldn't like to see his old quarters?' He replied in the affirmative, and Mrs. T. immediately ushered him into his former place of lodging. No sooner, however, had he entered the room to gratify his curiosity, than Mrs. Throop quickly closed the door, and turning the key, informed the out-witted thief that he was her prisoner!"

Fire.

A very destructive fire occurred at Goshen, N. Y., on the 24th ult., consuming property to the amount of about \$12,000. Among others, the building in which the post office was located, was burned, and all the papers, accounts, &c., belonging to the office.

Age of the European Sovereigns.

On the first of January, 1843.—The King of Sweden, 79 years; the Pope, 77; King of the French, 69; the King of Wurtemberg, 61; the King of Bavaria, 56; the King of Denmark, 56; the King of Sardinia, 54; the King of the Belgians, 53; the King of Prussia, 49; the Emperor of Russia, 56; the King of Saxony, 45; the King of the two Sicilies, 33; the King of the Greeks, 27; the Queen of Portugal, 24; the Queen of England, 23; the Sultan, 19; and lastly, Isabella of Spain, 12 years.

Speaking of politics—an old lady of our acquaintance said "she liked the idea of a Home League so much, she hoped her husband would join it; for the Lord knows," said she, "he has not been at home three nights in a week for nine years."

Hollow Shot.

From recent experiments made at Albany, N. Y., in presence of Gen. Wool and Major Baker, of the U. S. Army, the hollow shot and shells invented by Scott and Bardick, of that city, were found to be terrible missiles, and fully answered the expectations of the inventors and the gentlemen present. The shells are loaded with a composition designed to explode them at the instant of striking any object at which they are aimed, and the effect of a single shot upon a large ship would be to sink her almost instantaneously, and exploding in or near a body of troops, it would prove awfully destructive.—Chronicle.

South Carolina Congressional Election.

The Charleston Courier of the 27th ult. states that the Hon. R. B. Rhett, is doubtless re-elected to Congress. All the returns are not in, but enough to render certain the success of that gentleman.—The Hon. John Campbell has been re-elected to Congress from the Georgetown and Pee Dee District, without opposition.

Emigration.

The following is the comparative number of passengers who have arrived at the port of New York since 1835—the number for the last year, it will be seen, is much larger than for any previous year.

In the year 1835 the number of passengers was 35,303; in 1836, 60,541; in 1837, 57,975; in 1838, 25,581; in 1839, 48,153; in 1840, 62,797; in 1841, 57,337; in 1842, 71,949, making a total, in eight years, of 422,636, for the port of New York alone.

Land Sales.

The Chicago (Ill.) Express, of the 16th ult. says, that land to the amount in value of \$85,215 36, was sold at the recent land sale in that city. The tracts were situated in the counties of Kane, De Kalb, Kendall, Du Page and Cook, and they comprise some of the finest land in the Union. Of course much had been previously entered by pre-emption. About 600,000 acres were offered at the Land Sale, but 70,000 only sold. This result is to be attributed mainly to the extreme scarcity of money. Fine, well improved farms remain unpurchased, but no one will have the hardihood, we suspect, to interfere with the rights of claimants.

Manufactories in New England are making chintzes, equal to the best French, which are sold at 12 1-2 cents per yard, the French being 37 1-2 cents.