



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, March 29, 1843.

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

NOTICE.—The supporters of the gospel in the Presbyterian church of Stroudsburg, are requested to meet at the Church, on Friday the 31st inst. A full attendance is desired.

Justices of the Peace.

At the Election held on Friday the 17th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Justices of the Peace, in the several townships in this County, where vacancies had occurred.

- James Papening, Smithfield.
- John Edinger, Pocono.
- Lefard Willard, Penn Forest.
- Melchior Spragle, Coolbaugh.

We congratulate the people of Monroe, upon the choice of these men as a portion of their magistrates. We have the honor of a personal acquaintance with two, and know them all to be highly qualified for the responsible situations to which they have been advanced.

Disgraceful.

Some offender, not having the fear of evil, or the terrors of the law, before his eyes, entered our cellar one night last week, and stole therefrom a large mess of *sourkrot*, and some *potatoes*. We think the fellow must have mistaken the house, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe, that any person, knowingly, would rob a *poor printer*. If, however, it was done with malice prepense and afterthought, and the fellow will take the trouble of calling upon us, we will give him a piece of *pickled pork*, (which was presented to us by a kindhearted neighbour) to boil with the *sourkrot* and *potatoes*.

Mercer, the Murderer.

The trial of young Mercer, for the murder of his Sister's seducer, in all probability commenced yesterday, at Woodbury New Jersey. On Wednesday last, the Grand Jury found a true bill against him; to which, on the same day, he pleaded *not guilty*. He was accompanied, on his appearance in Court, by his venerable, gray haired father; who, it is said, has been with him most of the time since his imprisonment. Young Mercer, is represented to have looked pale and much worn, but evinced great firmness and spirit. The American Eagle, a paper published at Camden, opposite Philadelphia, speaks very favorably of his prospects of acquittal. It says that the public is not in possession of the most material parts of his defence, and that, in their opinion, twelve men cannot be found in Gloucester county, who would hang him for the death of Heberton.

The Northampton Bank.

After weathering the storm, for upwards of a year, and trying to resuscitate their institution in every possible way, the Directors of the Northampton Bank, at Allentown, were obliged to close its doors on Thursday last. Their "promise to pay" notes had depreciated from fifty to sixty per cent. on the dollar, and could scarcely find purchasers at that ruinous rate of discount. Numerous suits were also brought against the Bank in Lehigh county. Finding it impossible to stand up against all this, they shut up on Thursday; in the hope, however, of soon being able to open and go on smoothly. To this end, we are informed, they have sent on a committee to New York, to negotiate funds. We hope they may be successful in their mission. The Bank has many friends in Allentown, and its vicinity, who will do every thing in their power to resuscitate it.

News! News!! News!!!

We have the gratification of informing our readers that during the past week our Solons, at Harrisburg, have been perfectly pacific in all their movements. There have been no more pullings, umbrella-wars, or any thing else of the like. Really, this is remarkable! A whole week to pass by without the members of either House disgracing themselves and the State, by a brawl, is more than we could have expected. *What great event can be about to happen?*

Canal Commissioners.

The Bill to change the mode of appointing Canal Commissioners, has at length passed the Senate by a vote of 20 yeas to 10 nays. It had previously passed the House by a vote of 63 to 32, during the absence of Mr. Heckman, of Northampton, the originator of the Bill. Just two thirds in each House. The Bill, amongst other things, provides, that within ten days after its passage the Legislature shall elect three Commissioners who shall serve until after the next general election. At that Election, three Canal Commissioners are to be elected by the people, and at every succeeding general election one. The Governor has the Bill now before him. What he will do with it, is not known.

Good News.

Let us rejoice! The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on the 18th of April. We hope the Members will not repent, and extend the time.

From Washington.

By yesterday's mail, we have rumors from Washington that another break up in the Cabinet may shortly be looked for. It is reported that Mr. Spencer has succeeded in displacing Mr. Webster entirely in the favor of Captain Tyler, and that a remodeling of the Cabinet will be the consequence. Gen. Cass, is to succeed Mr. Webster, in the State Department, Col. Richard M. Johnson, James M. Porter, as Secretary of War, and A. M. Stevenson, of Virginia, Mr. Wickliffe, as Post Master General. Strange as it may appear, efforts are being made to produce these changes, and John Tyler, our consistent President, thinks favorably of them. He no doubt thinks it would be a master-stroke of policy to connect Old Teumseh and Gen. Cass, with his administration, and as they are prominent candidates for the Presidency, thus buy off their opposition, and secure their influence in favor of himself. Mr. Stevenson, has heretofore been a strong Van Buren man, he it seems therefore is to be bribed from his allegiance to Matty, to secure his powerful influence in Virginia. It is asserted, positively, that Gen. Cass, will accept the office of Secretary of State, if offered to him. Col. Johnson, it is said, has lately become much reduced by unsuccessful speculations, and would accept the control of the War Department, in order to replenish his fallen fortunes. Mr. Webster, being still somewhat Whiggish in his sentiments, will, we suppose, be dismissed, without any ceremony. James M. Porter and Charles A. Wickliffe, can be transferred to some of the vacant foreign missions. We look anxiously for further developments in relation to these matters.

Mexico, at last advised, persisted in her determination to conquer Texas. A regular invasion they say is to take place as soon as the difficulties are settled at home. Then it is very certain Texas will remain a long time without being invaded from Mexico.

The Largest Bar of Iron.

A bar of iron, the largest ever made, was rolled at the Cyfarthfa Iron Works in Wales, a few weeks since. It is a cable bolt, 25 feet in length and 6 inches in diameter, and weighs about 2,400 pounds. The pile from which it was rolled was about 7 feet long, by 12 inches square, and weighed upwards of 2,600 lbs.

Tragedy in a Steamboat.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 10th inst., gives the particulars of a horrid tragedy enacted on board of the steamboat President, lying at the Levee. Warden P. Stephenson, the pilot of the steamboat Swan, having a grudge against C. C. Rhodes, the pilot of the President, went on board of that boat to seek him. They met at the Social Hall—Rhodes drew a Bowie knife, and Stephenson fired a pistol, the load passing through Rhodes' body. Rhodes then clinched Stephenson, and continued cutting and stabbing until both fell. Rhodes died almost immediately after the fall, but Stephenson, although severely cut in the abdomen, stabbed in various parts of the body, his left arm broken, and nearly severed between the elbow and shoulder, was still alive late on the evening of the 9th.

Teaching in a Tread Mill.

A jailer in Bristol, England, has made an important improvement to the treadmill. The prisoners at every step they take call up to view a letter or word, and are thus taught the alphabet and reading while they are at work.—This is one way to *lessen* their misery.

The Haytiens, in their revolutionary movements, which are now going forward, propose to establish a Constitution similar to that in the United States.

The farmers of the United States constitute sixteen-twentieths of the whole population. There is no indication more gratifying than the increased attention that is being paid to this great branch of National industry, through the spread of agricultural associations and the increase of papers, especially devoted to the subject.

The editor of the Concordia Intelligencer relates the following incident witnessed by him at Baton Rouge, during the fair which Mr Clay attended.

A lady standing near us was introduced to Mr. C. After the usual salutations, she observed, "Well, Mr. Clay, I am a very warm friend of yours, so much so indeed, sir, that I would willingly agree to have the fever and ague six months to seat you in the presidential chair."—We thought for a moment that this overwhelming compliment would take Mr. C. aback, but bowing for an instant, and returning his thanks he replied, "my dear madam, you bring to my mind an anecdote told me by a friend from Washington, who informed me that during Lord Morpeth's visit there, he, (Lord M.) took occasion to call on a couple of young ladies, warm friends of mine: after the visit, one of them observed, well, J—, what would you take to kiss that ugly mouth of Lord Morpeth's; which, by the by (said Mr. C.) is far uglier than mine, which, I presume, none of you will pronounce handsome. 'Nothing' said Miss J—, 'on earth could induce me.' 'Would you not, if it could ensue the election of Mr. Clay?' She thought for an instant, and jumping from her seat, replied 'yes, I'd go it.'

A Cincinnati Slaughter House.

The Slaughter Houses are generally long buildings, having a stout bench running nearly the whole length, beginning at the door. At a small pen, where the door opens, three men are employed from daylight to dark, in knocking down and dragging in the hogs, just inside the door, where one man is employed in cutting their throats. Two scalders then pass them into the scalding tub, which holds four or five hogs at a time. Four scrapers then haul them out to the aforesaid bench, scrape off their hair and bristles, and pass them along to six shavers, who finish cleaning them, and give them another remove to the off-bearers, who hang them up, and resign their charge to the wash downs. The entire hog has thus reached the end of his rapid journey from the pen. Its entrails are then delivered by the gutters to the gut cleaners, who make a selection of their charge, and pass certain parts to the pluck boy and to the fat washers, who are employed in preparing the raw material for the use of the soap boiler, candle maker, and other manufacturers of unctuous articles. The Hog, in the meantime, has been washed down thoroughly, and hung up in the Dry House, where the dry-horseman turns his, (the hog's) tongue on one side, and places a cob in his mouth to extend his jaws and let the water drain off well. The Hog then hangs till called for by the wagoner, who brings him into the city to be cut, packed, salted and shipped.

In this manner, Mr. Cartweather's establishment, in that city, has given daily employment to 40 hands, who have killed nearly 30,000 hogs. Their greatest achievement was killing 827 hogs in one day of a little over eight hours; at another time they killed in three days, 2385, and at another in four days, 2809. Thus has it been repeatedly done of killing and completely dressing more than one hog in a minute through the day.

The greatest order, economy, system and neatness prevail at these establishments. Every thing is turned to account; the bristles are all sold at three cents per hog; the hair at \$1 per load, and the entrails to soapboilers at three cents per hog. The proprietors of the Slaughter House, as a general rule, kill and dress the hog for the bristles and offal. They are also at the expense of wagoning them into town, and delivering them at any pork house desired.

A Minister Shot in the Pulpit!

On Sunday evening a week the Rev. Joseph Dickey, minister of the third Presbyterian congregation of Rathfriland, had assembled his hearers in the meeting-house for evening worship, and while in the act of concluding his sermon, the report of a gun and the crashing of a window beside the pulpit were suddenly heard, and the Rev. gentleman was observed to stagger and fall. Endeavoring to rally, Mr. Dickey made a struggle to rise, but again fell, and, upon being lifted up, it was found that a number of slugs had entered both arms, passing across his breast. A rush was instantly made by the people to the outside of the house, with the view of securing the assassin; but, owing to the darkness of the night, the miscreant escaped. A part of the blazing wadding of the gun was found on the window-sill. Mr. Dickey is universally beloved, and to what cause an attempt on his life is to be attributed it is impossible to conceive. We have not heard the extent of the injury which Mr. Dickey suffered, but the intent to murder is evident. Belfast papers.

It is stated in the Quebec Gazette, that a harmless old man, seventy years of age, was recently tried before the Court of General Quarter Sessions, for shooting the vicious horse of a neighbor, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged!

A New Brunswick (N. J.) correspondent of the New York Tribune states that one or two persons whose names are given, have been engaged in the disgraceful business of defrauding the widows and orphans of revolutionary soldiers of their pay.

General Jackson completed his 76th year on the 15th inst.

MARRIED.

In Greenway township, Warren county, N. J. on Wednesday 15th inst., by the Rev. David X. Junkin, JOHN LANDER, of Smithfield, Monroe county, Pa., and MARY REILEY, daughter of John Reiley, Esq. of the former place.

On the 12th day of January last, by Charles Saylor, Esq. Lynford Coucer, to Miss Emelo Bossart both of Hamilton.

On the 21st February last, by the same, Mr. Charles Barlip to Miss Catharine Hoppel, both of Ross.

IF PAY UP! PAY UP!!

All persons indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising, job work, or otherwise; are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and save costs. Since his co-partnership with Mr. Kollock, a set of new books, for the firm, have been opened, and it is therefore necessary that the old books should be settled up. His pecuniary concerns also imperatively require him to call upon all who are in arrears to make immediate settlement.

THEODORE SCHUCH.

March 29, 1843.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Calfskins, Kips, and Upper Leather.

For sale at the POCONO TANNERY. February 1, 1843.

Review of the Markets.

Stroudsburg, March 29, 1843.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Wheat Flour, per barrel | \$4.25 |
| Rye, do do | 3.25 |
| Wheat, per bushel | 75 |
| Rye, do | 50 |
| Sole Leather per pound | 25 |
| Corn per bushel | 45 |
| Clover Seed per bushel | 3.50 |
| Timothy Seed per bushel | 2.25 |
| Oats do | 30 |
| Flax Seed do | 1.37 |
| Butter per pound | 12 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 10 |
| Hickory wood, per cord | 2.50 |
| Oak, do do | 2.00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1 | 10.00 |
| Do do 2 | 8.00 |

Philadelphia, March 25, 1843.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Apples, Green, 1-4 peck, | 10a18 |
| Dried, do | 15a20 |
| Apple Butter per quart | 8a10 |
| Beef, choice pieces, per lb. | 8a10 |
| Other | 4a6 |
| Corned | 4a7 |
| Tongues each | 35a45 |
| Dried per pound | 7a10 |
| Buckwheat meal, 28 pounds | 56a62 |
| Beans, White, per quart | 7a9 |
| Lima, " | 9a10 |
| Beets, Bunch, | 2a3 |
| Blood Pudding | 10a12 |
| Butter, superior, | 17a20 |
| inferior, | 8a10 |
| Corn, Yellow, per bushel, | 44 |
| Cheese, New Jersey, per pound | 6a10 |
| Dutch, " | 8 |
| Celery, bunch | 3a6 |
| Cherries, dried, per quart | 7a9 |
| Cabbage, per head | 2a5 |
| Cranberries, per quart | 15a20 |
| Carrots, bunch | 2a3 |
| Ducks, domestic, per pair | 37a56 |
| Red Necks, " | \$1 25 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 12a14 |
| Flour, Wheat per hundred, super. | \$2.60a\$2.80 |
| " barrel | \$3.75a\$4.00 |
| Fish, No. 1, per barrel, | \$8.25a\$8.50 |
| No. 2, " | 5.75a6.25 |
| No. 3, " | 3.57a4.50 |
| Fish, Salmon, smoked per pound | 18a20 |
| Cod, fresh | 6 |
| Rock, " | 10 |
| Shad, each | 25a50 |
| Fowls, per pair, | 31a62 |
| Grain, Wheat, per bushel for Red, | 83 |
| Rye, " | 50 |
| Guinea Fowls, per pair | 25a31 |
| Geese, each | 37a62 |
| Honey, per pound | 15a25 |
| Horseradish, root | 1a3 |
| Hams, Jersey, per pound | 9a10 |
| Pennsylvania, per pound | 7a9 |
| Indian Meal, quarter of a peck | 5a6 |
| Lard, Jersey, per pound | 9a10 |
| Butchers' | 6a7 |
| Mutton, per pound, | 6a9 |
| Nuts, Shellbark, per quart | 3a4 |
| Walnuts, quarter of a peck | 4a5 |
| Onions, | 6a9 |
| Oats, per bushel | 25a27 |
| Oysters, per hundred | 37a50 |
| Pork, Fresh, per pound | 5a9 |
| Pickled, " | 6a8 |
| Bidgeons, Wild | 12a20 |
| Potatoes, White, per bushel | 28a37 |
| Sweet, " | \$1 00 |
| Peaches, Dried, " | 2 00 |
| Rye Flour, per hundred | 2 26 |
| Seed, Clover, per bush as in quality | \$3.12a\$3.37 |
| Timothy, | \$2.00 |
| Herd Grass, | 40 |
| Flaxseed, at prices from | \$1.37a1.40 |
| Sourkrot, per plate, | 6 |
| Turkeys, each | 62a\$1 00 |
| Veal, per pound | 4a8 |

A Yankee, at Boston, has invented a button which bears all the hues of the rainbow. It is all the rage among the Boston dandies.

JOHN H. MELICK, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

STROUDSBURG, PA.

Inform the public generally, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand at all times an assortment of

Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which he is determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

The attention of the public is particularly called to his assortment of

SPECTACLES AND GLASSES

for nearsighted and old persons—PLAIN WHITE, GREEN AND BLUE GLASSES. No charge will be made for showing them, if he cannot suit, no harm done.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

Brass eight day Clocks for \$14 00
Do thirty hour do 9 50
Wood do do from \$4 to 6 00

ALSO, an assortment of

WATCHES,

all warranted good time keepers, or will be repaired gratis.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired at the shortest notice.

ALSO, an assortment of MAPS of the United States and World, varying from \$1 62 1-2 to \$2 50—large size.

Violin Strings of all sizes—best quality.—Call and see for yourselves. March 22, 1843.

STORE GOODS

At Public Auction.

On Saturday the 1st of April next, the balance of the stock of GOODS remaining on hand of the late firm of MOTT, BIDDIS & Co. consisting of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, CROCKERY, &c.

will be sold at public auction. Terms made known on the day of sale, which will be liberal. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

DIMMICK & BIDDIS

Milford, 14th March, 1843.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe county, to examine the accounts and make distribution of the assets to and among the creditors of the estate of HENRY MILLER, late of Lower Smithfield township, in said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of the appointment on Monday the 17th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the public house of John C. Bush, Craig's Meadows, then and there all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said assets.

F. STARBIRD, Auditor.

March 22, 1843.

NOTICE.

A Petition for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been filed the 27th February 1843,

by Vincent Huguiner, Pike. 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 7th day of April 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.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1843.—3t.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscribers have at their Mill situated three miles from John Fleet's Tavern, which is on the Drinker Pike, and only half a mile from Henry W. Drinker, Esq., a large and general assortment of seasoned

White Pine Lumber

of the best quality, which they offer at very low prices. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their assortment, it being from 5 to 10 miles nearer, and a much better road, than to any other Mill in this section of country, where a general assortment can be had.

PHILIP G. READING & Co.

September 21, 1842.—4m.



WAYNE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL Persons insuring in this company are members equally interested in its welfare and in the election of its officers.

In order to become a member of this company and thereby be insured, the applicant gives a premium note, the amount of which is in proportion to the amount to be insured, and its degree of hazard, thus: If \$1000 is to be insured, at 5 per cent., he gives his note for \$50. If at 10 per cent, he gives his note for \$100, and in that proportion for a greater or less sum, according to the rate of hazard, on which note he advances 6 per cent., and an additional sum of \$1 50 for survey and policy. He then becomes a member on the approval of his application and is insured for five years. The aggregate of the premium notes constitutes the cash fund, chargeable first, with the expenses, and second, with the losses of the Company; and should it prove insufficient to pay both losses and expenses the money to meet the losses, (should any occur) is borrowed agreeably to the act of incorporation, and paid. An assessment is then made to repay such loan upon the premium notes, in proportion to their respective amounts, and in no case to be made but once a year, notwithstanding several losses may happen.

At the expiration of five years the note, if any assessments have been made and paid, is given up, and the insured may renew his application.

Policies may at any time be assigned or surrendered and cancelled, and the premium notes given up, according to the by-laws of the Company. No more than three fourths of the cash value of any property will be insured, and all great hazards: such as Cotton Factories, Powder Mills, Distilleries, Machine Shops, Manufactories for Printer's Ink, and all establishments of the same class of hazards, are not insured upon any conditions whatever, and that no one risk is taken over \$5000, it is considered much more safe and less expensive than in Stock companies, where they insure large amounts and hazardous property.

STOGDELL STOKES, Agent.

Stroudsburg, Monroe co., Dec. 15, 1841.

WILLIAM G. SALMON, Attorney at Law,

Milford, Pike county, Pa. (OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.)

September 14, 1842. **JOB WORK** Neatly executed at this Office.