

The removal of Solomon Van Rensselaer from the Albany Post Office and the appointment of a full blooded Loco Foco in his place, is calling out some severe comments from the Press.

"And now," says the Courier, "John Tyler, walking in the footsteps of Mr. Van Buren, has dared to insult and outrage the feelings of the country by removing him! Should not the People speak in relation to this last and greatest outrage of the treacherous Executive?"

The "TRIBUNE" says: "Gen. Jackson always refused to have this gallant old patriot turned out, throughout his whole eight years. Van Buren, after considerable hesitation, removed him and appointed A. C. Flagg, now Comptroller of the State Finances. Gen. Harrison restored Gen. Van Rensselaer, and now John Tyler has turned him out.—Gen. V. was dependent on the office for his livelihood, and carefully abstained from all political action.—And yet such men as Caleb Cushing can stand up in the face of innumerable facts like these and wonder what the Whigs find to condemn in John Tyler!"

The "COMMERCIAL" thus notices the removal: "What an outrage is this! Solomon Van Rensselaer, the hero of the Miami, under that old fire-eater, General Wayne, and the companion in that battle of William Henry Harrison, of whom, till his death, he was the bosom friend;—Solomon Van Rensselaer, who was shot through the body at the Miami, yet kept his horse fighting till the blood spouted from his nostrils;—Solomon Van Rensselaer, who was riddled like a sieve by the bullets of the enemy in storming the heights of Queenstown; this same Solomon Van Rensselaer turned out of the Albany post office by—John Tyler! We blush for the deed while we record the fact.—Why should a man love his country, or shed his blood for it, when that country treats its scarred and true hearted soldiers thus?"

The Somers Affair in England.

As the opinions of the United Service Gazette (not the United Service Journal,) and the London Standard have been extensively published in this country, we make from a late letter from a gentleman abroad the following extract, giving what we have other authority for asserting is the universal opinion among naval men in England.—N. Y. American.

"As you all in America take great interest in the Somers affair, you doubtless would like to know what is thought of it by naval men in England. C informs me that a friend of his, a Post Captain, Royal Navy, lately from Portsmouth, told him it created great excitement there, but that he heard but one opinion expressed from an Admiral down, and that opinion was a perfect justification of Mackenzie's measures. There was a savage article in the United Service Gazette against Mackenzie, which, however, does not speak the sentiments of naval men, and was written by a person of no authority."

Snow Storm.

The snow storm of the 16th instant was much more severe than we have had for several years, so late in the season, and more snow fell in this city, than in any one storm for two years. Say from 8 to 10 inches.

About the middle of March 1725, snow fell to the depth of two feet in one night.

On the 18th and 19th of April 1741, snow fell to the depth of three feet.

In 1750 much snow fell during the Spring months, and as late as the middle of May, snow lay on the earth.

On the 28th of March 1765, snow fell to the depth of two feet.

Much snow fell in March and April 1789.

On the 14th of March 1799, snow fell from 20 to 24 inches deep.

Much snow fell in March 1808.

The winter of 1815, was very cold and fuel very scarce and high.—Oak wood sold for 14 and livery for 16 dollars a cord. In 1822 it was the same.

The winters of 1821-2, and 1831-2, and 1833-4, were excessively cold, and a great deal of snow fell.

The winter of 1837-8 was very mild until the 30th January, after which it became intensely cold, and the Delaware opposite the city was frozen from shore to shore on the morning of the first February. The cold continued into March, and on the 17th and 18th, much snow and rain fell.—U. S. Gazette.

Execution.

Bishop, who murdered his wife at Chesterfield, last fall, was executed at Elizabeth-town, agreeable to sentence, on Friday last. He made a full confession upon the gallows, and assigned as the reason for his desperate deed, that three of his neighbors were in the habit of visiting his wife in his absence. He was perfectly cool and collected, and gave the signal for the drop. The rope having swollen by the sun, the knot did not render, and the poor wretch suffered a world of agony—struggling with convulsive effort for more than five minutes. Our informant made a journey of fifty miles to witness the scene; and, says he, "I have had enough. Sleeping or waking, I am haunted with it, and would give all I possess could I shake off the horrid recollection."

[Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

The amount of specie entered at the Boston Custom House, per steamer Columbia, was \$812,929.

The Death and Burial of the young Indian Squaw in New-York, is thus described by the correspondent of the National Intelligencer:

The immediate cause of her death was a violent cold, taken in coming home a night or two before from a ball at the Tivoli. The omnibus in which they were returning broke down in Hudson street, and they were obliged to walk a mile through a light snow falling at the time. Their thin moccasins were no protection, and four or five of the Indians were ill the next morning, the bride worst of all. She died in dreadful agony of congestion of the blood on the third day, spite of the best medical attendance and every care on the part of the ladies of the neighborhood. The Indians were all standing around her, and, on being told that she was dead, they tore the rings from their ears, and stood for some minutes in silence, with the blood streaming upon their cheeks. Their grief afterwards became quite uncontrollable. They washed off all the paint with which they have been so gaily bedecked while here, and painted the dead bride very gaudily for burial. She was interred in the Greenwood cemetery. The most passionate affection existed between her and her husband. He is a magnificent fellow, the handsomest Indian we have ever had in the cities, and a happier marriage who never celebrated. She followed close at his heels wherever he went, and had scarce been separated from him five minutes at a time since her marriage. The poor fellow is an object of great commiseration now, for he seems completely inconsolable. His wife was the idle of the party. They are very impatient to be away since this melancholy event, and will start westward as soon as the sick recover.

Excitement in the Arrostook Territory.

The Bangor Whig states that a person named Daniel Savage, was arrested by a British officer on the 13th instant, in the Plantation of Hancock, on the South side of St. John River, and consequently within the limits of Maine, as defined by the late treaty. It appears that the event produced great excitement, and that the citizens, assisted by Captain Webster, commanding the U. S. troops at Fort Kent, turned out to the rescue of the captive. A public meeting was held, and resolutions passed complaining of the inroad upon the State, and a representation of the case has been sent to the State Legislature.

New Catholic Church.

The Philadelphia Sentinel says that the Roman Catholics of that city have negotiated for, and are about commencing to build, one of the handsomest churches in the United States, at the corner of Franklin and Fifth-streets. The building, it is said, will cost upwards of one hundred thousand dollars when finished.

Drowned.

Littleton Hunt, an old soldier of the Revolution, who served five years, and who was in the battles of Gulfport and Eutaw Springs, was drowned on the night of the 12th instant. He lived in Gwinnett County, Georgia, and was found dead in the Apalache river. It was supposed the horse on which he rode got into deep water and occasioned the accident. Mr. Hunt was about one hundred and seven years old.

Bread Stuff in 1842.

The whole amount of bread stuffs raised in the United States in the year 1842, including corn and potatoes, was 716,147,950 bushels. This allows for the whole estimated population, nearly thirty-nine bushels for each man, woman, and child in the country.

Patent Rights.

During the year 1842, five hundred and seventeen patents were issued at Washington, including thirteen re-issues, and additional improvements. During the same period three hundred and fifty-two patents expired. The applications for patents were seven hundred and sixty-one, and the number of patents filed, two hundred and ninety. \$35,790 96 were received at the office during the year. After paying all the expenses of the Patent Office for 1842, a net balance remained of \$5,264 20, which has been placed to the credit of the patent fund. The whole number of patents issued by the United States, previous to January, 1843, was twelve thousand, nine hundred and ninety two.

The New Orleans Picayune gives an account of a horrid event, if true. It is this:—That a man named Stewart, residing at Cypress Bend, Ark., was some time since robbed of a negro. Suspecting the theft was committed by some wood-chopper of the vicinity, he swore that his dogs should eat the next wood-chopper that ever entered upon his grounds. This awful threat Stewart put into execution upon a poor wood-chopper who visited his premises a few days after.

This is the account as given in the Picayune, but it is too horrible for belief.

Later news from the Haytian Revolution states that on the 25th of February, a battle was fought one league from Jeremie, and the insurgents were completely successful. The insurgents are 15,000 strong. A letter thus concludes:—"In short, the revolution now is established in the four quarters of the Island of Hayti. The fall of the tyrant is inevitable."

The Medical Society of Virginia offers a Gold Medal for the best Essay on "the value of Opium in the treatment of febrile diseases." It is required that the Essays be sent in by the 1st October, 1844, and be addressed (just paid) to the Corresponding Secretary.

NOTICE.

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by Samuel Case, Butcher, Monroe county. And Saturday the 29th day of April next at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1843.—10w.

NOTICE

Petitions for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, have been filed 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.

And Saturday the 29th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioners, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1843.—10.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Prices Reduced. 100,000 feet White Pine Boards c\$10 00 and \$11 25 per thousand. 50,000 feet White Pine Siding c\$10 00, \$11 25 and \$12 50 per thousand. 30,000 feet Yellow Pine Heart Boards \$13 00 20,000 " " Sap " c\$9 00 per thousand. 40,000 feet Hemlock Boards c\$8 00 per m. 40,000 Pine Shingles from \$6 50 to \$10 00 per thousand. 4,000 feet Panel Boards 1-3 inch, 1 inch and 1 1-2.

PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for the above, at the highest market price, and good money would not be refused. We respectfully solicit all persons in want of

LUMBER,

before purchasing elsewhere, to call on C. W. DeWITT & BROTHER. Milford, March 2, 1843.

Clocks.

Brass 30 hour Clocks, Wood 30 do do For sale cheap, by C. W. DeWITT. Milford, Dec. 8, 1842.



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. STODDELL STOKES, Agent. Stroudsburg, Monroe co., Dec. 15, 1841.

BLANK BEEDS

For sale at this office.

BANK NOTE LIST.

corrected weekly for the Jeffersonian Republican.

The notes of those banks on which quotations are omitted and a dash(—)substituted, are not purchased by the brokers.

Table listing various banks and their locations, including Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. Columns include bank names and their respective locations.

STROUDSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Autumn Term of this Institution commenced on the seventh day of November, under the superintendance of Miss A. M. Stokes, and is now open for the reception of pupils.

The branches taught in this Seminary are Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting, the Greek, Latin, German Languages, &c.

The Seminary being endowed by the State, instruction is afforded at two dollars per quarter, inclusive of all the above branches.

Board can be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms.

The Trustees with full confidence commend the Stroudsburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public.

JOHN HUSTON, President of the Board of Trustees.

December 14, 1842.—1f.

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 1-8 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, 1843.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. Wholesale and Retail TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, At Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has opened a shop on Elizabeth street, nearly opposite William Eastburn's store, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all articles in his line of business, such as

TIN-WARE in all its variety, Stove Pipes and Drums of all sizes, Spouts for Dwelling Houses and other Buildings.

Also,—very superior Russian and American Sheet Iron,

Which he will manufacture into every shape to suit purchasers, &c. &c.

As the subscriber is a mechanic himself, and employs none but first-rate workmen, the public may rest assured that his work is done in the best and most workmanlike manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Come and see for yourselves, before you purchase elsewhere.

PEWTER and LEAD, taken in exchange for work, and all kinds of REPAIRING in the Copper, Tin, and sheet Iron Business done at the shortest notice.

WANDEL BREIMER.

May 4, 1842.—1f.

NOTICE.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, Cough Lozenges, and Peters' Pills; For sale at this office.

LADIES' COMPANION!

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE. Published Monthly in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN.

NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS IN EACH NUMBER. The exalted reputation of this popular magazine has been so long and so widely established that it may perhaps be deemed by some supererogatory on the part of the proprietor to offer a direct exposition of its merits and its claims. The Ladies' Companion needs no laudatory puff to force it into a precarious existence: it has, for a number of years, spoken for itself, and in a voice which has found a most satisfactory response in the literary taste of the age. Conforming, however, to custom, which seems to demand a few words occasionally from the proprietor to his patrons and the public, we will simply and succinctly enumerate the chief titles which this standard national magazine has to the enormous patronage which it has for so many years enjoyed, and to that regular and uninterrupted advance in the favor of the circle of the literary and the refined, which has ever been peculiar to itself, characterized the progress of the work.

On the merits of the Ladies' Companion,—the mechanical execution, paper, typography, etc., it is needless to dwell. It has ever been the object of the proprietor to place his magazine, even in these points, beyond competition; but in doing so, he has had no disposition to sacrifice the more important and substantial qualities which ought to distinguish a national and standard periodical. It is its preeminence in the literary department, upon which is based the principal claims of the Ladies' Companion. To its pages the proprietor boldly refers for proof of the assertion that by none of its numerous rivals and imitators, has the Companion ever been equalled or even approached in its

Literary Character.

If further proof were needed, the proprietor would point with emotions of pleasure and pride, to the following list of distinguished names, embracing the principal regular contributors, whose able pens have exerted so much influence through the pages of this magazine upon the literary taste of the day.

PROMINENT CONTRIBUTORS.

Emma C Embury, author of "Pictures of Early Life," the "Blind Girl," etc.; Lydia H Sigourney; Frances S Osgood; Mrs. Seba Smith; Mrs. E. F. Elliot, author of "Character of Schiller," etc.; Ann S Stephens; Hannah F Gould; Mrs. E. R. Steele; Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan; Miss A. D. Woodbridge; Mrs. Emeline S Smith; F. W Thomas, author of "Clinton Bradshaw," etc.; Caroline Orne, of Woburn, N. H.; Miss Mary Ann Browne, England, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Pennsylvania; Professor J. H. Ingraham; Lucius Fitzgerald Tasistro; Nathaniel P. Willis; Theodore S Fay; Edgar A. Poe; George P. Morris, author of "Brier Cliff," and the "National Melodies,"—together with a large number of prominent writers, whose names we have not room here to insert.

This list, embracing some of the most profound original and vigorous intellects of the male sex, and the most brilliant, graceful and witty of the fair, cannot easily be paralleled by any other magazine in the country. It affords the surest guarantee of the determination and the ability of the proprietor to make the literary character of his work commensurate with its immense and increasing circulation. From the variety of talent every diversity of taste may expect to be gratified, and every kind of elegant literature receive a proper attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays, embodying the brilliant conceptions, the graceful imaginings, the original inventions, and the witty or profound thoughts of the able writers we have enumerated, have and will continue to administer, each in proportion, to the amusement and instruction of the readers of the Companion.

EDITORS' TABLE

In this department is embraced short notices of those occurrences which are deemed of sufficient interest to demand attention—critical remarks upon new books, and upon the productions of the stage. It will be an object of the proprietor to preserve the reputation, which this department has acquired for sound and unprejudiced decisions.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

It may be safely asserted that in this interesting and striking feature, the Ladies' Companion is yet unrivalled. It is not merely in the beauty and perfection of the engravings that it excels, but also in the character of the subjects which are invariably selected with the greatest care and reflection, and with reference to their utility and artistic merit, not to the facility and consequent cheapness with which they yield themselves to the burin of the engraver. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! Scriptural engravings are also occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS.

make another, and the proprietor thinks, valuable department. Attention is paid as well to the excellence and finish of the plate, as to correctness of costume. To the ladies, it furnishes a faithful and beautiful record of the mutations in dress.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

offers an opportunity to the display of taste in the selection of pieces, which it may be safely affirmed, has been always taken advantage of. Most of the popular and valuable songs published under the immediate supervision of a distinguished musical professor, have been given to the world in the pages of this magazine. Continued attention will be paid to this department.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Ladies' Companion is published at THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies, or two years, for five dollars—if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commenced with the May and November numbers.

CLUBBING.

Price of Subscription is \$3 per annum. Two Copies, or two years, for 5 " Five Copies for 15 " Eight Copies for 15 " Eleven Copies for 20 "

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office. Address WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN, 109 Fulton Street, New-York.

JOB WORK

Neatly executed at this Office.