



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Stroudsburg, September 7, 1843.

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

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which this agency affords.

FAIR.

The Ladies of the Milford Benevolent Society will hold a Fair at the Academy in Milford, on the 20th of September next, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time will be offered for sale a great variety of fancy and useful articles. The proceeds of which will be applied towards paying for the Methodist Church. The inhabitants of Milford and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Milford, Aug. 24, 1843.

To our Subscribers.

We call the attention of our subscribers to the fact, that the September Term of our Courts will commence on Tuesday next, and that it will afford them an excellent opportunity of either bringing or sending the amounts which they owe us for subscription. We are very much in want of money, and our patrons by attending to this notice will confer an especial favor upon us.

Carter's Trial.

Two weeks have now elapsed since the commencement of this important trial, and the evidence for the prosecution has just been finished. The examination of witnesses on the part of the State, was concluded on Tuesday, when Mr. Wurts, of Flemington, opened the case, in behalf of the prisoner. What time will be occupied in presenting the testimony for the defence, it is impossible for us to say, but it is not likely that the Trial will be concluded before the beginning of next week.

The testimony against the prisoner is long, and altogether circumstantial. Parts of it produce strong, if not irresistible impressions of the prisoner's guilt. How the jury will view it, however, is difficult to conjecture. In our next we hope to be able to announce the termination of the trial, and also to give a full account of the whole case, carefully digested from the testimony of all the witnesses. Such an account, without occupying much space, will be far more interesting to our readers, we are sure, than a mere copy of the testimony taken from the notes of reporters with all their repetitions and inaccuracies.

We owe an apology to our readers, for the scarcity of *Editorial* in the present number. Unavoidable circumstances have prevented us from paying that attention to them this week, which we are in the habit of doing. We shall endeavor to make up for the present deficiency, by renewed exertions to please in the future.

General Jackson.

The rumor, last week, that Gen. Jackson was no more, proves to have been unfounded. His many friends in this county, will no doubt be glad to learn that his health is tolerably good, and that he may yet live for some years. Although old age has rendered his body feeble, his mind is as strong and vigorous as ever.

Whereabouts.

President Tyler is at the Rip Raps, Virginia, at present—John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury, is at Ballston Springs, and James M. Porter, Secretary at War, is at Easton. They will all soon repair to their posts at Washington.

[COMMUNICATION.]

The principles upon which the American Bible Society are founded, and all auxiliary to it, are of the most liberal and catholic nature. They form a broad platform upon which all the friends of the Bible may act in concert. While each denomination may preserve its own distinctive form and faith, it can freely labor with all others that hold the common charter of the Christian's hope. The great protestant principle is the bond of union—"The Bible—the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible." The Bible, without note or comment, in the hands of all the millions of the tribes of earth, is the motto of our cause.

Some have called in question the propriety of the course which the friends of the Bible cause have taken. Let the Bible, say they, find its way among the mass of mankind, according to the law of distribution which obtains in other cases—that is, let it follow the demand—whoever wants it, let them procure it. Now this objection might as well be urged against the aggressive action of the Church in the form of missionary operation, and with equal justice. If the possession of the Bible were a thing indifferent in itself, or if there were any thing else that could supply its place; if, in short, it

were not vital to the interests of the soul, it might be left to sink or swim, according to the taste or humour of mankind. But if the gospel is of value, and if it should be proclaimed to all, whether it is appreciated or not, then it follows by fair consequence, that the Bible should be tendered to all in like manner.

But, it is again objected, the Bible costs money; and where are we taught that it is our duty to make a pecuniary sacrifice to help another to a thing, when all he wants, in order to help himself, is a will. And does not the support of the gospel cost money; and is not the fitting out and support of missions, an affair of no small expense. In fact, self-denial for the good of others, and for the honor of God, can no more be separated from the religion of Christ, than light can be separated from its source. Self-denial is of the essence of Christianity; and one very prominent form of it, which the actual condition of the world demands at the present time, is that now under consideration.

It can be easily shewn why the Monroe County Bible Society should ask the aid of the friends of the Bible. In the first place; a considerable debt has been incurred to the State Society for Bibles and Testaments—about \$200. If all our books could be sold for cash at cost, which is all that is demanded, we should be able to clear our Society of debt to the parent Society. But they can not all be sold for cash. Many families are found to be destitute, whose circumstances are so straitened that they can not raise fifty cents for a Bible, without taking from the supply of their immediate and pressing wants. On such families we wish our agent to bestow the Bible "without money and without price." Destitute widows, upon whom is thrown the burden of a helpless family; or the unhappy wives of idle, vicious and improvident husbands, who are worse than widows, solicit from us the Bible to cheer them on their dark way; and can we refuse such. Some pay in part; and some promise to pay the full price, but perhaps will fail to do so. What we realize, then, from the distribution of the Bible in our county, will meet our debt to the parent Society, only in part. The deficiency must be supplied from other sources. Again, we have undertaken to explore the county, by the agency of a competent and trustworthy man. This agent, devoting his whole time to our service for a season, and being necessarily at charges, must be remunerated. He has consented to serve us for a compensation barely sufficient to cover his actual expense of time and money. Thus it will be seen that the Monroe County Bible Society has strong moral claims upon the confidence, the sympathy, and the support, of all the enlightened and well disposed citizens of Monroe county. A. B.

Death of John Ross Contradicted.

"We are kindly furnished," says the Philadelphia Gazette of last evening, "with the following note in contradiction of the statement:"

PHILADELPHIA, 8th mo. 29th, 1843.

To the Editor of Philadelphia Gazette:

Respected Friend: I have just received a letter from Fort Gibson, under date of the 30th ult. in which no mention is made of the death of John Ross, as stated in the morning papers. The letter is from a particular friend of Ross. If any such melancholy event had occurred, the writer would undoubtedly have referred to it. You will perceive my letter is fifteen days later than the one from which the morning papers copy.

I make this statement in order to relieve the minds of many of John Ross's friends in this city. Respectfully, J. R.

Election of President.

A correspondent inquires how many Electoral Votes each State is entitled to under the New Apportionment of Congress. We have stated long since, says the N. Y. Tribune, but will state it again for the benefit of those who may have forgotten.

States.	Pres. Electors.	States.	Pres. Electors.
Maine	9	Georgia	10
New Hampshire	6	Alabama	9
Massachusetts	12	Louisiana	6
Vermont	6	Mississippi	6
Rhode Island	4	Tennessee	13
Connecticut	6	Kentucky	12
New York	36	Ohio	23
New Jersey	7	Indiana	12
Pennsylvania	26	Michigan	5
Delaware	3	Illinois	9
Maryland	8	Missouri	7
Virginia	17	Arkansas	3
North Carolina	11	Total	275
South Carolina	9	Required to elect	138

To know how many Members of the House any State is entitled to, subtract two (for Senators) from its quota of Electors above, and the remainder will be the number of its Representatives.

Wheat is selling at Chicago, Ill., at 68 to 70 cents current funds.

They have had no rain in Rochester, N. Y., for five weeks. All the fields are literally parched up with the heat.

Some of the Effects of the Tariff.

The Georgia Journal of the 25th ult. gives the following notice of the practical effects of the Tariff. This plain statement of facts is worth more than a dozen columns of window speculations and day-dreams of demagogues:

At retail, in this place, very good COFFEE is selling at ten pounds for one dollar, and SUGAR eleven pounds for one dollar!

Not more than eighteen months ago, COFFEE was selling five pounds for a dollar, and SUGAR six pounds for a dollar!

In the consumption of these two articles, we ask the Loco-Focos wherein does the Whig Tariff injure the people?

LOAF SUGAR, that used to sell in this place at 25 cents a pound, can now be bought at 14 cents a pound!

Does the Tariff prove disadvantageous here? In the same proportion is the reduction of price on other necessaries. Now, when we compare the effects of the Whig Tariff with the effects of the Tariff when Van Buren was President, on which side is the result most favorable?

These are facts for the people! They all know them to be so! And one fact, with them, should outweigh an hundred assertions that cannot be proven true.

Business.

A gentleman called yesterday morning at the counting house of one of the iron merchants of this city, to purchase fifty tons of pig iron. In the course of the negotiation, the merchant was led to inquire to what purpose the iron was to be applied.

"To make weights for Yankee clocks," "Why what can you do with so many clocks?" "They are shipped to England,"

"Think of that! Fifty tons of iron for clock weights, each clock requiring, probably, less than five pounds. We saw it stated some time since in an English paper, that the clocks were being introduced in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and almost every workman was becoming the owner of them."

[U. S. Gazette.]

The Corn crop, both in Virginia and Kentucky, is said to be very promising. Gen. Shelby of Kentucky, has one hundred acres of corn which, it is estimated, will average 100 bushels to the acre.

Interesting to Lawyers.

We find the following account of an interesting land decision in an exchange paper:

AMENDMENT OF A MORTGAGE DEED.—The Supreme court of Indiana, in Chancery, has decided that where in a mortgage executed in favor of a complainant to secure a debt, a tract of land intended to have been inserted by the parties in the mortgage, was omitted by mistake, and afterwards and before the bill was filed, judgments were obtained against the mortgagor—he being insolvent, and the whole property, including that omitted, not sufficient to satisfy the debt intended to be secured, the Court had power to correct the mistake, and free the land omitted from the lien of the judgments.

A new Invention.

The following article is from a paper communicated to the August number of the Northern Light, and is of interest to our iron makers.

A New mode of making Malleable Iron direct from the Ore at one process.—This is claimed as the invention of a person named Clay, and is said to have been successfully adopted in one of the Scotch Iron Works.—A mixture of dry hematite, or other rich iron ore, is ground up fine with about four-tenths of its weight of small coal: this mixture is allowed to pass gradually through a hopper to an oven adjoining, and forming part of a species of puddling furnace, into which a given quantity is drawn at stated times, when thoroughly and uniformly heated. The charge is then puddled in the usual manner, but with less labor than when working plate iron, and about an hour and a half the iron is produced in a malleable state, fit for shingling and rolling iron bars. After another process of filling and rolling again, malleable iron bars are produced, of a quality (as was stated by competent authority,) superior to the sable bolts or best iron usually made by the long and expensive process of calcining the ore, smelting in the blast-furnace, and refining the pig iron—and the saving of fuel is necessarily very great. The iron was stated also to be capable of being converted into steel of superior quality, and when worked by Mr. Heath's plan of uniting manganese in the process, cast steel was produced which possessed the property of welding or uniting to iron; and in consequence, all the cutlery which was formerly made of sheet steel is now made of cast steel.

Should this discovery be fully confirmed in all particulars, England, in consequence of her immense beds of unopened hematite, would be rendered independent of Sweden.

The Rolling Mill at Wilkesbarre, recently purchased by Mr. P. T. Payne, is soon to be put in operation. The Wyoming Iron Works are again to be put in operation. Other establishments of the kind in different parts of the State, which the dull times had brought to a stand still, are again to be put in motion. We look to a thorough revival of iron manufactures generally, unless some mischievous legislation in Congress should check the present progress of the business.

The books for subscription to the stock of the North Branch Canal Company, are now open at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and "are filling up slowly."

The Bank of England.

We availed ourselves this morning of the permission obtained by Mr. Wiggins, to visit the Bank of England. An official (Macer or Usher) with laced dress coat and three-cornered hat, escorted us leisurely through an institution that is so potent in controlling and regulating the money pulsations of Europe. It is situated on Thread-needle street, but fronts upon half a dozen others, and occupies an irregular area of eight acres. There are no windows through the exterior of the building, light being supplied by sky-lights and open courts within. There is a clock, by which bank time is kept, with dials indicating the time in sixteen different offices. The bank with its various offices, are open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. The bank has its printing office, book bindery, engraving office, &c. Checks, blank books, &c., are all printed within the bank, as are the bank notes. In the room where the circulating notes are printed, there are eight presses, all constantly employed, and which throw off about 8000 impressions daily.

We saw two presses rolling off five pound notes, and others upon the various denominations up to a 1000 L. which is the largest note the bank issues.—The dates and numbers of the notes are supplied by smaller presses in another room. The paper is delivered to the presses counted, (an hundred sheets at a time,) and when worked and returned, another hundred sheets are given. Pressmen work five hours, and earn from two to three guineas a week. In the office where redeemed notes are examined, cancelled, &c., 136 clerks are constantly employed.—When we entered this room, our attendant was sharply reprimanded for bringing strangers there, but on being informed that it was "the Governor's order," we were allowed to pass. Forty thousand different notes are frequently sent to this office, to be cancelled, in a day.

The bank, you know, never re-issues a note. When returned to the counter for payment, a note is cancelled, filed away, to be burnt at the expiration of ten years. The armory of the Bank consists of a hundred stand of muskets, with pistols, cutlasses, hand grenades, &c., and has a night guard 38 strong. In the office where the bank notes are counted into parcels, tied with twine and placed in pigeon-holes, we found five staid, methodical, matter-of-fact looking clerks, whom you would trust for their faces.—One of these old chaps, with the precision of "OLD OWEN," and the good nature of "Tim Linkenwater," took his keys and unlocked the depositories of wealth. The "rags" of each denomination were in separate parcels. When we came to the "high number," he placed four packages in my hand, and remarked, "you now hold £4,000,000 sterling in your hand, sir." Yes, I was actually in possession of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—a sum much larger than the whole estate of John Jacob Astor! But it all returned to its pigeon-hole, and left me a far happier man than those who are encumbered with overgrown fortunes.

Another of the old clerks opened the gold dormitories, where repose an endless number of bags, each containing eight hundred sovereigns. We were next and finally conveyed to a subterranean region, enriched by gold and silver bullion. Here bars of the precious metals were as plentifully heaped as those of iron and steel are in the stores of our friends Benedict, Townsend and Corning. The silver we did not meddle with, but we handled bars of gold, each weighing eight thousand pounds sterling, that were piled in barrow loads of seventy thousand pounds sterling each. Much of this bullion was recently received from China, as an instalment upon the sum John Bull makes the Celestials pay for their obstinate refusal to "take opium." The Bank of England has now, in paper and specie, nearly thirty-eight millions of pounds sterling. There are eight hundred persons, in its various departments, constantly employed within its walls. —[Wood's Letters.]

Highway Robbery.

Mr. Edward Colahan, of Port Carbon, was riding home from Pottsville, on the night of Saturday week between 11 and 12 o'clock, and had arrived at the turn in the road immediately beyond the Blue Tavern, and not a mile from Pottsville, when his horse was stopped and he was dragged from the saddle by two men, who held pistols at his head, swearing that they would "blow his d—d brains out if he said a word." Mr. C. finding resistance useless, submitted, and was robbed of about twenty-five dollars. He was then allowed to proceed without farther molestation.

Prosperity of Cincinnati.

Some idea of the rapid rise of property in Cincinnati, may be formed from the following fact stated in the Enquirer. Forty years ago the First Presbyterian Society of that city purchased an entire block situated on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, for sixteen dollars. A few days since a twenty second part of the original block, composing a lot of ninety-nine feet, was rented for eight hundred and forty-one dollars per annum, which at 6 per cent. interest is equal to a value of \$14,025.

If the entire block is calculated at the same rate—and this 99 feet is not more than the average of the property—if now in market and divested of the improvements made upon it, it would not be worth less than \$314,550, or almost 20,000,000 times its original cost.

At a camp meeting at Eastham lately, one hundred and fifty-four ministers and church members signed the anti-tobacco pledge.

Missouri chewing-tobacco, says the Cincinnati Gazette, is pronounced, by connoisseurs, to be superior to the best Virginia.

Election in Rhode Island.

The election in Rhode Island on Thursday a week, resulted in favor of the "Law and Order party," by a greater maj. than in April last. Messrs. Cranson and Potter, the Whig or "Law and Order" candidates, are elected to Congress by large majorities.

The Pittsburg Post, which supports Buchanan for President and Judge Wilkins for Congress, says the ticket unites all the requisites to success over the federal forces. Modest again, Post! Are Buchanan and Wilkins no longer federalists? [Forum.]

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, who states that he has ever been an ardent friend of Mr. Van Buren and voted for him for President in 1840, thinks it would be unwise to nominate him again for President: he says—"I entertain no unkind feelings towards my brother Democrats, who may differ with me in their first choice—for, if I did I could not be a Democrat; but I do fear, that if Mr. Van Buren's friends do hold on to him so fast as they do at present, and he should, through the partiality of the delegates, get the nomination in Convention ANOTHER DEFEAT AWAITS US, MORE APPALLING THAN THE LAST, in 1844. May Heaven forbid it! Yet I cannot but think, that with Carolina's noble son, we are bound to come off victorious—inasmuch as no man, at the present day, holds the Democratic creed in greater purity than John C. Calhoun."

Congressional Elections to take place.

There are seven States yet to elect, and vacancies to be filled by two others, as follows:

No. of Memb.	Date of Election.
Maine	September 11
Georgia, vac's,	October 2
Maryland,	" 4
Ohio,	" 10
Pennsylvania,	" 10
New Jersey,	" 10 & 11
Michigan,	November 6
Mississippi,	" 6 & 7
Mass, vac's,	" 13
	83
Elected now,	141
Total mem.	223—last Congress 242

Occupations in Cincinnati.

The occupations of professional men and tradesmen, in Cincinnati, Ohio, are thus enumerated: Clergymen, 72; Lawyers, 96; Physicians, 94; Judges, Teachers, Editors, Authors, Artists, &c. &c. The above class, although weak in numbers; principally influence society. With few exceptions, they are educated and intelligent persons. There are dealers in goods of every description; from books to lumber, 781; Clerks and Book-keepers, 945; River men, 570. These results give Professional men, 492; Tradesmen, 2,296. Total, 2,789. All these, however, are only about one-fifth part of the active men in Cincinnati. The residue are engaged in the Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, as Laborers, &c. &c.

Cucumbers are a very favorite vegetable among the Persians. An individual will devour a peck at a sitting—eating leisurely for hours, until he consume all before him. They often carry a cucumber in their hands as a nosegay.

A Monster-Dreadful.

An English paper states, that as a gentleman was travelling along the road near Coldbrook, he had his attention attracted to the screams of a child in the care of a tramping woman, who had two other children (totally blind) also with her. The cries of the child were so distressing, that he insisted on knowing the cause—but not getting a satisfactory answer; he forcibly removed a bandage from its eyes, when, horrid to relate, he found them encased with two small perforated shells, in which were two live black beetles, for the purpose of destroying the sight. The woman was instantly seized and given into custody, and, at the magistrate's meeting at Eton, committed for trial. What was the motive of this monster in human form for destroying the sight of these poor children is not stated—but it was doubtless for the purpose of working upon the sympathy of the public, to induce the unwary to bestow alms.

THE COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal shipped from the Schuylkill region this season, up to Thursday last, is 401,747 tons.

A HONEY MOON.—A clergyman at New Haven was lately married, and, on the day on which he conveyed to his domicile his blushing bride, a swarm of bees took possession of the chimney—indicating, it is to be hoped, a happy "honey moon."

A CASE OF MESMERISM.—It is said that Dr. Edwards, postmaster, at Alton, Ill., a few days since, threw a young lady into the mesmeric sleep, and during the sleep extracted a vein from her temple without pain to the subject.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—The Lowell Courier says that the Merrimack Print Works, in that city, manufacture rising 1000 pieces of Calico per day. The Merrimack prints are celebrated all over the country for their beauty and durability.

BITTER ALMOND OIL.—The volatile oil of bitter almonds is four times more potent than the prussic acid generally kept in the chemist's shops, and yet is extensively used by cooks and confectioners.