



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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Congress.

During the past week nothing scarcely of interest or importance, transpired in either House of Congress. The members spent their time principally in observing the Christmas Holidays, and forming acquaintances among each other. It is supposed that they will now set themselves to work in earnest, do the necessary work of the session, and adjourn at an early day. Nobody, we believe, looks for the enactment by them, of any good or wise measure; such as would redound to their own credit, and produce prosperity throughout the country.—The three branches of the government are antagonistical to each other, and they will most likely each pursue their own course. The sooner they adjourn, therefore, the better for the country and the Treasury.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Legislature of the Key Stone State assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday of this week, when, most likely, both branches were duly organized. The Governor's Message was no doubt read on Wednesday. If we receive a copy in time, we shall endeavor to lay it before our readers in the *Jeffersonian* of next week. It will no doubt be an interesting document.

Maryland.

The Legislature of Maryland met at Annapolis, on the 25th ultimo, and organized by electing Whig officers in both Houses. On the following day they met in joint meeting, and elected the Hon. James A. Pierce, U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March 1843. Mr. Pierce is a good Whig, an excellent man, and will do honor to his State in the Council of the nation.

The following shows the state of balloting:

Whole number of votes cast,	96
Of which J. A. Pierce received	59
Blanks,	36
Scattering,	1

The Fruits of the Tariff.

A sheet iron manufactory is now in operation at Boonton, New Jersey, which is now employing a large number of hands, and paying them wages amounting to \$20,000 a year.—This is one of the many good effects of our protective tariff. The iron is sold cheaper, we learn, than that of a similar quality, which is imported!

At Cincinnati there is a cotton manufactory which employs fifty-five girls and forty-five men, whose wages average six dollars per week.

New Work.

The first number of a new monthly magazine entitled "THE COLUMBIAN LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE," has just been issued from the press in the City of New York. It is edited by John Inman, Esq. formerly an Attorney at Law in said city—since a writer in some of the best periodicals of the day and a gentleman of acknowledged talents and ability. This work is intended to be exclusively American, and a very large number of our most able and popular writers have been engaged as contributors.

Each number will contain two engravings, besides a plate of Fashions and also two pages of Music, original or judiciously selected.—The terms are \$3, per annum in advance, or two copies for \$5.

We cordially recommend this work to our readers and do not hesitate to predict for it a high rank among the periodicals of the day.

The prospectus will be inserted in next week's paper.

Counterfeit Relief Notes.

An individual was apprehended at Reading, a few days since, in whose possession \$694 counterfeit two dollar relief notes on the Mechanics Bank at Brownsville, were found. After an examination, he was committed for trial.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29, 1843. SENATE.

Mr. Crittenden presented the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature relative to the culture and manufacture of hemp for the use of the United States.

Mr. Benton presented the memorial of 76 steamboat Captains, praying that a canal may be constructed on the Indiana side of the Ohio, below Louisville.

A communication from the War Department was received on the subject of the leasing of the lead mines.

Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution that the Committee on pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the pension agents; adopted.

Mr. Allen presented several memorials for the occupation of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Atchison gave notice of a Bill to extend the operation of the Pre-emption Law.

The Senate held a brief Executive session, and adjourned over until Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Notice was given of an intention to bring in a Bill to continue the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Bidlack desired to call the attention of the House to a notice in the *New York Herald*. Words had been put into his mouth which he had never uttered, and language had been attributed to him which he had never spoken.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll called upon Mr. Hale, of N. H., and Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, for explanations. They were satisfactory to the member demanding them.

The Petition of Wm. Jones confined in prison in the District Jail, and liable to be sold to pay the costs of imprisonment, came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C., took ground against the Petitioner.

Mr. Giddings said that seventeen years since John Randolph had moved a similar petition, and Mr. Minor, of Penn., had long ago done the same thing. He had but followed the movement of the distinguished gentlemen in moving a select Committee to act upon the Petition he had presented.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., said it was the business of the person of color to prove his freedom.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y., spoke generally upon the subject of Slavery. He said he was no Abolitionist.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C., with some excitement, rose in his seat and said, "it is not so,—it is not so." "The gentleman himself is an Abolitionist!"

Mr. Saunders was called to order by the Speaker and members.

Mr. Davis resumed, and said there was no general sentiment in favor of Abolition in the North; he said he believed that Slavery would be abolished in the District and in the Territories in time. He believed the law referred to in the debate should be repealed, and that public sentiment demanded it. Mr. Davis was called to order for saying this, and soon took his seat.

Mr. Haralson, of Geo., intimated that if gentlemen supposed that the South were quiet upon this subject, they were mistaken.

Mr. Stephens, (a new member from Georgia, and a very eloquent one,) continued the discussion. He was for the reference of the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report what the law now in force is, and whether amendments ought not to be made to the law.

Mr. Adams said he could not help comparing this incident with one that occurred here in the 27th Congress. Mr. White, of La., then introduced a bill regulating arrest on mesne process in this city. The bill was read a first and second time, and the rules of the House were suspended to act upon it. An effort was made to defeat the bill, but it was rejected and the bill passed 135 to 35. The bill was passed in half an hour after it had been introduced. The occasion of this precipitation gentlemen would remember. Under the laws of this District a citizen of Louisiana was in jail here, and the House were inflamed by the fact. The citizen imprisoned was a freeman. He was a white man, it is true, and that was the only difference in the case.

Mr. Adams said his mind had been painfully called to the scene in the House at that time. A freeman had now sent his petition here stating that he had been imprisoned for two months, and that he was now advertised to be sold for jail fees. This man was a citizen of Virginia, and yet there was to be no interest in his rights or his freedom. Members were told that they had no power to act upon this subject, that it was a judicial question, that it could not be considered. No such argument was heard during the 27th Congress. A white citizen of Louisiana was imprisoned then. A colored citizen of Va., was imprisoned now.

Mr. Adams ardently hoped that after this exhibition of the action of a former Congress and House that this House would receive this petition, refer to a Select Committee and repeal a law by which a freeman had been imprisoned. If there were objections to a Select Committee he had confidence in the love of justice and of freedom on the part of the Judiciary Committee to believe they would repeal the law.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Beardsley and Stetson, of New York. The last gentleman caused his colleague to appear in explanation of his former views when he said there were more Abolitionists at the South than at the North, and that the North were more fearful of Abolition than the South, for the reason that immediate emancipation would inundate the North with the free blacks. Mr. S. nevertheless expressed himself in favor of moderate Abolition.

The memorial under consideration was then disposed of by the previous question, and sent

to the committee on the Judiciary.

After an ineffectual effort to adjourn, and to adjourn until Tuesday next, the House went into Committee of the Whole with the view of taking up the bill to refund the fine imposed upon General Jackson.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, was called to the Chair, and

Mr. Slidell moved to take up the bill refunding the fine of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Barnard rose to a point of order, and said that the unfinished business was first in order.

The unfinished business was suspended, and the committee took up the bill refunding the fine of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, offered a substitute, which was rejected.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said he would not consume the time of the House, but he would inform the honorable gentleman from Georgia, that the bill drawn up by him did not cast censure upon the judge who imposed the fine upon Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Stephens spoke warmly against the bill. After he had concluded his remarks,

Mr. Slidell gave an historical sketch of the whole affair as it occurred, vindicating the character of Gen. Jackson, in a most happy and satisfactory manner.

The Committee then rose, and the Chairman, Mr. J. W. Davis, reported progress to the House, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Weller then moved that when the House adjourns it would adjourn until Tuesday.

From the Daily Forum.

Southern Chivalry leaving a back door open for Retreat. A Probable Coalition to destroy the Tariff.

There is a deal of Quixotism in the chivalry of the South. The Charleston Mercury, the Calhoun organ of the South, has repeatedly asserted that it would have nothing to do with the Baltimore Convention, composed as it probably will be of delegates not elected by the district system. Right valiantly the Mercury couched lance against the old hunkers and the dangers of a packed Convention. But a change seems to have come over the spirit of its dreams—the chivalry have lowered their spear-points, become as docile as lambs, and are willing to enter into terms of compromise! The Mercury now says, "with the nominee of such a Convention, we may have something to do—and it is this contingent problem that we look for the present Congress to solve."

The wind has shifted—Calhounism has turned another flip-flop; and we should not be surprised to see the Cataline of the Globe's christening, bow cap in hand, before the footstool of the Lindenwood Magician. Ritchie chuckles over their doughfacedness, and says that they do not slam the door altogether in Van's face, but keep it a little open, on the jar to await the chapter of accidents, all sorts of ways! Soon we shall see him throw the door wide open, when the "contingent problem" is solved—that is when the Northern locos cut down the Tariff, a thing they would as soon do as cut down their fingers to the stumps!

Happen what will however, the friends of Northern industry, will know in what light to view any future coalition of the Van Buren and Calhoun forces, for the ultimatum seems to be that the North with all her manufactures, agriculture, commerce and factories, must succumb unconditionally to the South—tie the free laborers of the North hand and foot, and subject them to the grinding exactions of foreign monopolies and the cotton growing interest, or else the South cannot support the Northern man with Southern principles. We say the North will be prepared and know the terms of any such compact as is involved in the solution of the "contingent problem" of the Mercury. Let Northern locofocoism deceive the people by an alliance with the visionary free trader of the South if they dare! Let the men who have tried to steal from the Whigs the paternity of the present Tariff, and who have proclaimed before the elections that they would support that Tariff—let the Representatives from the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, attempt to deceive their constituents and a political retribution will be visited upon them, which will warn all future aspirants that the people can protect their own interests, when their stewards are unfaithful!

We have no particular fears of a union between the Van Buren and Calhoun forces—we can beat the whole grand army in one pitched battle, as easily as we can the different divisions one after another. As long as the "Constitution" is the flag we fight under, experience has shown, in our Naval annals that two enemy's vessels can be whipped as effectually as one! We therefore do not refer to a probable union, from any fears of the result of such a coalition, but simply to let the people be prepared to view it, should it happen, understandingly. To let them see that their interests are huckstered about by these trading politicians with as little remorse as a grazer sells his cattle. To let the North know that the South will not support Van Buren unless his friends consent to destroy the Tariff, in the present Congress, and to prepare the public mind for some grand concerted scheme, which may be attempted to dupe them into the support of one, who has heretofore received so severe a rebuke from their votes, that he must think little of their stability and less of their honesty, to trust himself again upon them for their suffrages!

A LITTLE ARGUS.—A child was lately born in Toronto, with three eyes, having two half an inch apart, on the right side of the face.

The citizens of Ulster, N. Y., have been agreeably surprised by the discovery of an anthracite coal mine in the midst of its numerous manufactories.

It is worthy of remark that those very papers which are now so vehemently denouncing Mr. Clay as a duellist, cheerfully and ardently supported Gen. Jackson, although he had slain one opponent, challenged others, and been concerned in at least one murderous affray, in which pistol shots were as thick as blackberries, and where he received a severe wound from the effects of which he has scarcely yet recovered. We have no pleasure in recalling at this time, when the brave veteran is hastening to the grave, the blemishes which have disfigured his career; but the reckless libellers who slandered the gallant Harrison into the grave, and would fain destroy another illustrious patriot in the same way, must once in a while be reminded of their unblushing inconsistency and hypocrisy.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

If a Whig paper should make the following calculation, the *Loco Foco* would call it a game of brag; but as it comes from the *Harrisburg Argus*, a loco loco paper, they must receive it as Orthodox, and no "bluffing."

Mr. Clay can certainly carry the following States against Mr. Van Buren—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan! This will give the Whig candidate one hundred and thirty-two votes. Add to this number the vote of Pennsylvania, which is twenty-six and Clay has twenty more than are required to make him President.

Pennsylvania is just as certain for Mr. Clay, with Mr. Van Buren as our candidate, as Kentucky. The party cannot be rallied for Mr. Van Buren. We do not express this opinion in condemnation of Mr. Van Buren or of his administration. We admired and supported both the man and his acts. But it is worse than madness to attempt to disguise the fact, that Pennsylvania will be a Whig State next fall, if Van Buren is the democratic candidate.

MR. BUCHANAN has addressed a letter to the "Democrats" of Pennsylvania, withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency. The reasons he assigns for this step are, firstly, that there is not the faintest probability of his securing the nomination of the National Convention, and, secondly, that his withdrawal will tend in a measure to banish discord from the party. Well, there is one old Federalist the less among the candidates of the Democracy, and Mr. Van Buren stands precisely as good a chance of an election as he did before.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

General Jackson.

There is a rumor from Nashville that Gen. Jackson is extremely low. I heard an anecdote yesterday, which strongly exemplifies the indomitable will and iron constitution of the ex-President. It is said he is now suffering from the effects of a wound received in his celebrated duel with Dr. Dickerson. It will be remembered that after the Doctor had fired, the General reserved his shot and took deliberate aim at his antagonist. The Doctor exclaimed, "Ah! General, now you have me!" Jackson fired, and the doctor fell. The Doctor's previous shot had however taken effect, hitting the General under the heart and breaking two of his ribs; notwithstanding the pain, the wound was concealed at the time, until recently it became painful, and it is said the frequent hemorrhage to which the General is subject, are the results of this injury. It will be remembered that the ball lodged in his arm by Benton, during their savage rencontre, was extracted during his Presidency.—*Correspondence of the Daily Forum.*

That Stuff and them Coons.

The staff cut by the Hon. Henry Clay, (intended to bear the whig prize banner at the Convention in Baltimore, in May next,) accompanied by two live coons, presented by the Whigs of Alleghany county to their friends in Baltimore, arrived in that city Tuesday evening, and were received by a number of the whigs, who proceeded to the Patriot office, where several addresses were delivered. The *Clipper* says, we have heard so many reports of the death of "that same old coon" that we were somewhat surprised to find him still alive and active. We have seen him repeatedly on the flat of his back, with his heels flying in the air, apparently in the agonies of death; but it seems that he still survives, and is preparing for a race during the next summer.

Children.

A popular writer contends that one-fifth of all the children born, die before they attain one year old, and significantly asks if a farmer was to lose one-fifth of his cattle, would he not ascertain the cause and apply the remedy? Children are overfed, overclothed, take too little exercise, in the air, and these are the causes of mortality among them. We agree with the writer, who recommends mothers to study Combe and Brigham instead of Bulwer and Boz.

A Duel.

A duel was fought near Washington on Sunday morning between De Veaux Powell, son of Col. John Hare Powell, and a Mr. William Norris, of Baltimore. Cause of quarrel—refusal of young Powell to take Mr. Norris's hand! Weapons—rifles,—distance—eighty yards,—result—two young boobies escaped unhurt, perfectly satisfied.

The Large Cities.

The population of the five largest cities in the Union in 1840, according to the census of that year, was as follows:—

New York,	312,710
Philadelphia,	205,580
Baltimore,	102,313
New Orleans,	102,193
Boston,	93,383

POTATOES, of the first quality, are selling in New York, for 75 cents a bushel! being higher than either Indian corn or rye. One reason is, the injury which the crop has suffered in various places from a disease which induces premature decay.

Is Red Flannel Poisonous?

The Maine Farmer says that the coloring matter in common English red flannel is of a poisonous nature, and that it should be thoroughly washed before it is worn.

For the information of the farmer and others who may be misled by this statement, we will state that there is nothing in the red coloring matter which will poison one person in a thousand; but, on the contrary, it is considered a partial remedy for chronic diseases. We have knowledge of some instances where persons were affected when first attempting to wear red flannels, and have seen like effects caused by white flannel. The coloring matter is a compound of acids, tin, Lac, or Cochineal, Tartar, and sometimes a little bark, all of which, in their diluted state, are perfectly harmless and may be applied to the flesh of most persons, in the compound form, without producing irritation. Red flannels are from necessity thoroughly washed when taken from the dye kettle. Those who are affected by wearing them at first should use cotton or linen next to the skin for a time and they will afterwards suffer no inconvenience.—*Sat. Cour.*

The Berks County Bank.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph* of the 20th ult. says:—"The rumor which we mentioned in our last paper, that there had been an over issue of the Relief Notes of this Bank, turns out to be correct. The over-issue is said to be about \$10,000. They are refused by the State authorities, the County Treasurers, and business men generally. It is possible that there may be no loss upon them to individual holders, as the officers of the bank, who are liable civilly, if not criminally, are said to be men of property, and abundantly able to pay. We should like to know whether the people are to be totally swindled out of their property in this manner, without redress.

There are many who contend that the Commonwealth is bound to redeem every dollar of these over-issues—on the principle that she is liable for the acts of her agent—the banks.

Destructive Fire at Wilkesbarre.

A fire broke out on Saturday a week in the public square at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Several large buildings occupied as stores were consumed, with all their contents. The loss is estimated at about \$14,000, of which only about \$5,000 is insured. Among the sufferers are Messrs. Shoemaker, Russell, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Drake, J. A. Gordon, S. How, Johnson & Lathrop, C. Atherton, M. Long, and J. J. Shum.

"Black or green tea, sir!" said a waiter at a public table, to a live Yankee.

"Any color!" was the reply—"steel-mixed or indigo!"

MARRIED, at Barnstable, Mass., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Gates, Mr. John Post, to Miss Sophia Falls. If this match don't make a fence, we do not know what "stuff" will.

Wood is said to be so hardened now as to answer the purpose of iron in railways. This, it is said, is done by exhausting the air from the wood by an air pump and then saturating it with iron and lime in solution. Wood submitted to this process has been used for some time on railways in England, and found so firm as to have been scarcely marked by the wheels of the cars.

The TALIAQUOTIAN operation—that is, making a new nose—was performed last week very successfully, by Prof. Baxley, at the Washington University. The gentleman upon whom the operation was performed, had lost his nose by a cancer, and the deformity was so great as to render him an object of disgust. The flesh of which the new nose was made was cut down from the forehead, and the sides of it were united to the raw edges of the flesh of the face by stitches.

Judge Finch.

We regret to learn from the *Goshen* (N. Y.) Whig, that Judge Finch, well known in New York State, and particularly so in his own county, not only died of Typhus, but nearly all his family of the same disease. On the 3d ult., Mrs. Sarah Finch, wife of James Finch, Esq. aged about 72 years. On the same day, Sarah Finch, daughter of the same, aged 24 years. On the 7th ult., James Finch, Esq. aged 76 years. On the 10th ult. John Finch, another member of the family. A son and niece of Mr. Finch died but a short time previous, making in all six persons, who have been carried to their graves within a few weeks, and all by the same malignant disease. We understand that two daughters of the same family are now very low with the same complaint, and their recovery doubtful.

Lime spots on woollen clothes, may be completely removed by strong vinegar. The vinegar effectually neutralizes the lime, but does not generally affect the color of the cloth.—Dark cloth, the color of which has been completely destroyed in spots six inches square, has thus had its original color completely restored.