



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 20, 1845.

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, Phila., and No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings), N. Y., 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 his agency affords.

### To all Concerned.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers, and especially certain Post Masters, to the following reasonable, and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, to the patrons of newspapers.

#### THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the officers to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

### An Obstreperous Correspondent.

Several weeks ago we noticed the reception of a communication, without the name of the writer accompanying it, and refused to publish it in consequence, according to our prescribed rule. This has made the writer terribly wroth; and the way in which he vents his indignation upon us, through another private communication, without his name, is really alarming. He talks as if he held our destiny, and the destiny of our paper in his hands, and would deprive us of the means of subsistence if we do not at once show signs of repentance, and yield to his very modest demands.

It is a pity that some folks will continually be making jacks of themselves, and expose their ignorance, stupidity and narrow-mindedness on all occasions. We respectfully said that we published no communication without knowing who the author was. This was not enough for our hero, and he must needs fall to abusing us, because we refused to make the columns of our paper the medium for heaping the abuse of an anonymous scribbler upon the citizens of Stroudsburg. But we have borne it all and are still alive.

He threatens that if we do not at once publish his communication, with a suitable apology for the delay, he will have it published in the other paper, if Rafferty will do it for him. He is at liberty to do so. If he still refuses to send us his name, and can get Rafferty to publish his article, we have no objections. But even Rafferty will think twice, before he allows such a production to go into his Democrat, without knowing who is the father of it. Rafferty don't like libel suits better than his neighbors.

We would once more inform this furious fellow, that our object in wishing to know his name, is not to lay it before the public, or to reveal it to any clique he may imagine we are connected with. We keep the names of all correspondents profoundly secret—and what we desire to know them for, is our own safety. We have a little curiosity, however, in the present case. There was a Phrenologist in town a short time ago, who would have given a trifle for just such a head as our correspondent must have. In conclusion, we may add, that we cannot be driven into the publication of anything whatever. We have our rules, and cannot depart from them, to please "subscribers" or others.

### The Warren Murders.

Peter W. Parke and Joseph Carter, Jr. have not been sentenced. Their cases have been held over until the May Term of the Supreme Court of N. J., in consequence of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the Court of Pardons, established by the new Constitution, not yet being organized. As soon as the former Court is organized, it is understood a Writ of Error will be applied for in each case. It will, therefore, take some time yet before the fate of these men will be determined.

### Election of United States Senator.

#### A TARIFF VICTORY.

The Legislature of this State held a joint meeting on Thursday last, to elect a U. S. Senator, for the unexpired term of James Buchanan, who has been transferred to President Polk's Cabinet. Five ballots were had, when Gen. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, was chosen.—The Hon. George W. Woodward, of Luzerne county, a Free Trade man, was nominated in caucus, and supported by a majority of the Locos in joint meeting. The Whigs made no nomination of their own, deeming it better not to do so, as there was no probability of electing him. On the first ballot, therefore, they voted for several of our own men, and on the second and subsequent ballots, went for Gen. Cameron until, with the aid of a majority of the Naives, and sixteen Tariff locos, they finally succeeded in electing him. The vote stood, Cameron 67, Woodward 55. Gen. C. is pledged to support the Tariff of 1842, without any change, and to oppose the annexation of Texas.

#### Appointments.

The Hon. George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, has been confirmed by the Senate, as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Polk's Cabinet is now complete, and their whole attention seems to be given to removing the poor dependents of Captain Tyler from their snug, fat berths. Upwards of one hundred nominations have already been made by Mr. Polk; some of them to the most lucrative situations under government.—The appointees are all radical loco focos. This is the way in which Mr. Polk observes the pledge he made in his Inaugural Address, to be the President of the United States, and not the President of the party.

#### Mexico and the United States.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has demanded and received his passports, and will sail for Vera Cruz, in a few days. He has protested against the Annexation of Texas to the Union, and said that his country would regard the consummation of the act, as a declaration of war on the part of the United States.

#### New Hampshire.

The annual election in this State, for Governor and Members of the Legislature, took place one day last week, and as usual, resulted in a majority for the loco focos. Four loco Congressmen were also chosen.

#### The Voice of Ohio.

The course of Senators Allen and Tappan in disregarding the will of the People of Ohio on the question of Texas is exciting much feeling in that State. The Ohio State Journal states that the question of calling a State Convention of the Sons of Freedom, without distinction of party, is agitated. It says:—

"The voice of Ohio should be heard on the momentous questions now pressing upon us.—The action of the PEOPLE is called for. Their Representatives have sold them out—have abandoned their duty as Watchmen and Sentinels of Liberty, and submitted to be driven before the Slave Power like cattle. They have permitted the Nullifiers of the South—the enemies of the UNION—the advocates of a Southern Confederacy, to mould their views anew, and convert them into Doughfaces. Will the people of Ohio ratify the bargain? We believe not. Then let a voice be heard from centre to circumference which shall make the Slave of Power, the truckling Demagogue, tremble in his shoes!"

We observe that several Locofoco papers are lauding Mr. Polk for having refused to receive the Empire Club—as a Club—at the White House. Since these papers uttered their fervid praises of the President's manly and independent course in this matter, it turns out, unfortunately for the zealous panegyrist of the powers that be, that he never made any such refusal as has been attributed to him, and that this respectable Club, with music playing, banners flying and Captain Rynders at their head, marched into the President's mansion one evening at 8 o'clock, and "were greeted with a cordial welcome from the President and other distinguished gentlemen who were present."—Such is the purport of a card published in the National Intelligencer by Captain Rynders himself. The Locofoco editors who have fallen into this sad mistake, have no recourse but to wheel short about, and swear lustily that Mr. Polk is the most affable, accessible, and truly democratic of all possible Presidents!—After all, since bands of Creeks, Cherokees, Pawnees, Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes have heretofore been received at the White House, we see no good reason why a tribe of New York savages should be turned away, because they happen to be a little less honest, civilized and gentlemanly than their aboriginal brethren.

[Belvidere Apollo.]

### Polk in Uniontown.

The Uniontown Democrat gave the following account of the advent of President Polk, as he passed through that place on his way to Washington City, previous to his Inauguration:

"Mr. Polk's appearance disappointed almost every body. From the portraits and pictures of him published during the campaign, the idea had been conveyed, that he was a large, big-headed, raw-boned, and rather young looking Tennesseean. Instead of this, we beheld a small man, with a gray head, hollow eyes, and sunken cheeks, and a countenance on which was stamped but little of the expression of genius or Statesmanship. While here he did his "politest," and seemed determined to make himself agreeable to every one. He departed from town, with our sincere wish at least, that he would so administer the Government as to please more by his measures than by his bows.

While Mr. Polk was standing on the steps of the National House going through the ceremony of shaking hands, some jody handed out his hat to the assembled Locofocos standing below, saying to them in a suppressed and cautious voice, "Here—don't you want to try on the President's hat?" No sooner said than done. The hat passed from hand to hand, and from head to head, until all who wanted to, had each taken the measure of his head and ascertained how near it was to the true Presidential standard. We have no doubt several of them consider themselves quite as competent to fill the Presidential Chair as Mr. Polk—and perhaps they are. By the way, we trust that no ill consequences followed to Mr. Polk from such a use of his beaver!

The Buzzards Roost near the Court House was a nice place on Tuesday night last—very! Some of the fellows about it, who had earlier in the afternoon tried Polk's hat on, by nine o'clock P. M., had heads big enough to fill two hats of a much larger calibre than Polk's. The exercises of the evening were also agreeably variegated by fights between brother Locos—all owing to their "high spirits," at seeing their party's President. There was trouble too about the "going home time." One poor fellow had just put one foot in the stirrup, and was trying to throw himself over his horse, when up he went, down he tumbled and over he rolled, a perfect John Tyler summer set. Gathering himself up again, he managed finally to mount and start. How many others were in a like predicament, it won't do to tell.

### Now for the Tariff.

The Richmond Inquirer is in ecstasies at the Annexation of Texas and the Inauguration of Polk. Huzza! he shouts, "Texas, with her five other States in embryo," [every one secured to Slavery] is "annexed to the Union!" It announces, semi-officially, that Maj. Donelson has sounded the Texans on the subject, and that they will readily accept and come in under the original House Resolutions, rejecting Mr. Walker's Bentonian alternative. [So this scheme, which could not by itself have been forced through the Senate, is carried by an empty juggle, and is to be fastened upon us at once.] And now, Ritchie exclaims,

"The agitating question of Texas now settled, we have only one other great difficulty in our way. Of course, we mean the Tariff—and upon that great question the South will never 'forbear'—never flinch—never desert the duty she owes to herself and to her country. Upon that question, we hope Mr. Polk will be true to the pledges, under which he was elected—pledges, as solemnly made at the Baltimore Convention, as they were made in regard to Texas. On this subject we renew now, at this most important and accepted time, the pledge, and in the same spirit which was breathed in the 6th resolution of the Legislative Convention, 'to raise the consecrated banner, and baffle under it until we succeed.'"

Do you hear this, Pennsylvania? and you, New-England? Did you ever hear before of the pledges made at the Baltimore Convention that Polk would destroy the Tariff? We have heard a good deal from the Annexationists of the great market Texas would afford for the Manufactures of the Free States, but not a whisper of its aid to put down the Protection of Free Labor and let in a deluge of European fabrics upon us. Now the cloven foot begins to stick out. Are you awake? Remember, CONNECTICUT! that the next Congress is to preserve or destroy the Tariff!—Tribune.

PETRIFICATION.—The body of a woman in Iowa, after having been buried five years, is found to have changed to stone, so as to be broken like marble. Birds, insects and many other things are found to have petrified in the same region.

MISERY.—A fashionable pair of boots on your gouty extremities.

### Important to Magistrates.

A statement was made to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, on Thursday last, in reference to the case of a magistrate binding a defendant over to keep the peace and compelling him to pay the costs. The Judge said that no magistrate had a right to do anything of the kind; that he had no final judgment in any criminal case; and in no civil case only where the amount was under five dollars and thirty-three cents. The magistrate had not power to bind a man to keep the peace only till his appearance at Court, and no defendant need pay the costs till the matter is decided by the Court. It is exceedingly important that every man should know these facts, for numerous impositions have without doubt been practised.

### Lowell.

This town is acquiring great character and celebrity. It was commenced in 1822, and contains over 25,000 inhabitants, has 35 mills mostly manufacturing cotton cloth, runs 204,000 spindles, over 6000 looms, employing near 7000 females, 2500 males, making 1,500,000 yards cloth per week, consuming 1175 bales cotton per week, and employing a capital of \$11,000,000. The average wages of females \$1.75 per week, clear of board. Amount of wages per month 138,000 dollars. Besides the factories belonging to the manufacturing corporations, there are manufactories of Powder, Flannel, Blankets, Bating, Paper, Cards and Whips, &c. employing about 550 hands and a capital of 600,000 dollars.—N. Y. Sun.

### The Best Medicine—Frequent Bathing.

Frequent bathing, not once or twice a month, but every day, if you please, in warm or cold water, is one of the grandest medicines in the world. It will make one heartier, freer from disease, than a ton of "medicine could." Read what the editor of the Boston Social Reformer says about it:

"From one to five pounds of decayed animal matter passes off daily by insensible perspiration from a human body. The white dust which collects on the skin, sometimes called goose flesh, is refuse matter of the system.—Viewed with a solar microscope, it looks like a butcher's cart of putrid meat. If the pores of the skin are closed, and imperceptible perspiration is stopped, this corrupt matter is thrown upon the lungs, liver, or intestines, causing colds, consumption, fevers, &c. &c. The remedy is found in the specific that will restore the system to its proper balance, upon the natural avenues for the discharge of poisonous accretions, and relieve the internal organs from burdensome clogs that are thrown upon them. Cold water has been proved to be this remedy in a pre-eminent degree. It is nature's own remedy. And nothing but its simplicity, its commonness, and the almost universal hydrophobia which prevails, could have kept its virtues so long concealed."

### The Texas Debt.

A good deal of speculation is afloat as to the probability of the assumption of the debt of Texas by the United States. The want of correct information as to its actual amount, and the general belief that it exceeds \$25,000,000, with the imperfect knowledge possessed in this country of the value and extent of the unsold Public Lands of Texas, renders it extremely difficult to arrive at any conclusion on the subject. A private letter from Washington expresses the belief that the Federal Government will not assume the debt of Texas, but will throw the burthen of its payment upon the new State, leaving to it all its public lands as the means of liquidation. In confirmation of this, the writer refers to the annexation joint resolution of Congress, which expressly disclaims any intention of assumption. It would be difficult no doubt to pass an act for the assumption of the debt of the State of Texas without having tacked to it propositions for the assumption of the debts of Pennsylvania and other States.

It is also questioned whether Texas will consent to enter the Union, unless the United States will shoulder its debt. But one step has yet been made to annexation, and that not a very flattering one for Texas, at least as far as the payment of its debt is concerned.

"Oliver Oldschool's" Washington letter of the 8th instant, gives the following un lucky reminiscence:—"Mrs. Polk complains much of the miserable furniture and cheerless condition of the White House. She should recollect that no one ever more strenuously opposed all appropriations for furnishing the President's mansion than her husband. He at least would have no right to complain if he were compelled to live in it as it is the whole four years, or furnish it at his own expense." A striking case of righteous retribution.

### Nicely Caught.

A respectable negro family in Georgetown, D. C., recently lost a child by some disease and had it carefully wrapped in a nice white cloth and deposited in a wagon which stood at the door to convey it to the house of a friend. A thief watched the wagon, and as the driver stopped to water his horse, stole the child wrapped up in the cloth, supposing it to be a pig, which he subsequently offered for sale to a customer, who on desiring to see it, discovered to his amazement the dead child! The fellow was arrested.

A STRANGE TRANSFORMATION.—The Episcopal Church in West Troy, New York, has been purchased, says the Troy Whig, by Mr. Dunham, and will be converted into a hotel with a race-ground attached. It is also said that a cock-pit, will form a part of the new establishment.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—A patent has been taken out in Virginia for grinding together the corn, cob, and shuck, so as to tender it the very best food for stock. The improvement consists in altering the stones of an ordinary grist mill, and this, it is said, will last as long as the stones.

### Interesting to Widows.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania a decision of importance has been made. The application was on the part of a widow, who has married again, to compel from the executor of her late husband the payment of an annuity of two hundred dollars, left her until her son should be of age, "provided however that she remained his widow until that time; otherwise the annuity to cease." The Court ordered the payment of the annuity, notwithstanding the remarriage. It was held that a provision for the payment of an annuity, so long as the widow should continue unmarried would be good, the provision operating only as a limitation upon the devise; but in the case before the Court there was a limitation already provided, to wit, the coming of age of the son, and the other clause, directing the annuity to cease on the marriage of the widow, could be regarded only as a condition subsequent, and a restriction upon marriage, which the law disfavors as opposed to the first law of our nature and to the interests of society.

"Harry," said we a few days since, to a bachelor acquaintance, "why is it that you have never married?"

"I never saw," he replied, "but one woman that I fancied sufficiently to marry. I had every reason to think that an offer of my hand would have been accepted, and should have ventured it,—but I accidentally caught the lady in what appeared to me a deliberate falsehood. It turned the whole current of my affections, by destroying what I had always esteemed most highly in a female character—TRUTH."

Ladies, do keep TRUTH on your side; the men can lie fast enough—(printers excepted).

A DANDY observed that he had put a plate of brass on his boots to keep him upright. "Well balanced, by jing," said a Dutchman, "brass at both ends."

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—Although Sherman's Medicated Lozenges have not been some five years before the public, their reputation for curing the diseases for which they are recommended has extended from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. The Rev. Mr. Streeter, of Boston, avers that, having been long troubled with a violent asthma and cough, he tried the Doctor's Cough Lozenges, and found them to give him instant relief. Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, attributes his recovery from the verge of the grave to Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, Rev. Mr. De Forest, of the Western part of the State, Rev. Mr. Eastmond, and a great multitude of persons, have given in their testimony concerning the success of this wonderful Cough Medicine. And the Remedy for Worms is equally good. Sherman's Worm Lozenges are far before every preparation which has ever been discovered for destroying and bringing away Worms; and his Camphor Lozenges, so universally resorted to for headaches and nervous affections, are the most convenient article in the world to carry in the pocket, so that they may be at hand in case of sudden attacks of faintness, vertigo, or depression of spirits. Sherman's Plaster Man's Plaster should not be forgotten, for it has cured more weak backs and cases of rheumatism, and given greater relief in affections of the chest than any other preparation of the kind in the world. A fresh supply of the above valuable medicines just received, and for sale at the Republican Office.

### NOTICE.

The J. O. of Hectorians, No. 28, will meet at their Camp, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of the P. H. Stroudsburg, March 20, 1845.