



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, September 18, 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 this agency affords.

Mexico and the United States.

The uncertain relations lately existing between Mexico and this country, still continue. At the latest dates, the Mexican Congress had adjourned without declaring war against us,—but had authorized a large loan for the purpose of raising money wherewith to carry on hostilities against Texas, for the purpose of again subduing that province to its allegiance. Should this be attempted, it may end in a rupture with the United States.

The Warren Murders.

We have prepared a reply to an article in last week's *Belvidere Apollo*, on the subject of the Warren Murders, which is deferred until next week.

The Proposed Rail Road.

We have lately given place in our columns to several able communications on the subject of the proposed Rail Road from Philadelphia to Carpenter's Point, along the Delaware, to intersect, at the latter place, the New York and Erie Rail Road. The subject, we are glad to learn, is beginning to attract much attention in Philadelphia and New York, as well as at different points along the proposed route. It is an important proposition and deserves the careful investigation of men in both cities.

Lafayette College.

A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Lafayette College, for 1844-5, has been politely furnished us by a friend. By it we perceive that this "home institution" is gradually, but surely, working its way into public estimation and favor. The numbers of the different classes are larger, and the institution generally in a more flourishing condition than at any previous period.

Canal Commissioner.

The last Harrisburg *Intelligencer* says that arrangements have been made by the Whig State Committee to bring out a candidate for Canal Commissioner, at the earliest day. Next week, probably, we will be able to announce his name.

A Nominee.

The locos of Carbon county have nominated Col. William Lilly, of Parryville, as their candidate for Assembly. The Colonel is no great "shakes," and will not cause the Capitol at Harrisburg to tumble about the ears of his associates, either by his eloquence or wisdom.

Easton Items.

The Address before the Literary Societies of Lafayette College, was delivered on Tuesday afternoon last, by J. Pringle Jones, Esq., of Reading. A friend writing to us says it was a very superior production.

The beautiful Steeple of the German Reformed Church has just been re-painted. The Whig says it looks better than ever.

The locos will hold their Delegate Election on Saturday afternoon, in the several wards of the Borough.

Death of Judge Story.

The eminent jurist is no more! The brightest ornament of the legal profession has been taken from us. Joseph Story, L. L. D., one of the Justices of the U. States Supreme Court, and Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, expired at his residence, in Cambridge last Wednesday evening, at a quarter before nine o'clock. His pulse ceased to beat, and his hands were cold, before eight, P. M. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation, the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Legare in Boston in 1843. The *Boston Courier* says:—"Judge Story was 65 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the Judgeship of the United States Court by President Madison in 1811. He has filled a high office in the judicial service of his country, and a higher station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not be easily filled."

The Coffee Trade.

According to a writer in the *Merchants' Magazine*, the quantity of coffee shipped from the different places of its production is at present estimated as being 459,000,000 lbs.; of which Brazil furnishes 170,000,000, Cuba 45,000,000, Hayti 40,000,000, and Java and Sumatra 140,000,000. The import of coffee into the United States was, in 1821, 21,273,659 lbs.; in 1844, 158,332,111 lbs. The consumption in 1821, 11,886,063 lbs.; in 1844, 149,711,820 lbs. In 1821, the consumption per head in the United States was 1 lb. 4 oz.; in 1830, it was 3 lbs. per head; and in 1842, 6 lbs. per head. Coffee is now imported into the United States free of duty. In England the duty on foreign coffee is 16 cents per pound, and the consumption per head is less one-fourth of what it is in the United States.

Terrific Hailstorm.

A most frightful storm of hail and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this village on Thursday of last week, doing immense damage to the crops, fruit, &c.—It is estimated that in this village and vicinity, upwards of 20,000 panes of glass were broken by the hail. One of Judge Whitney's barns were unroofed; fowls and birds were pelted to death by the hail; carriages upset by the wind; horses broke their fastenings and ran furiously through the streets; corn was greatly damaged, fields of buckwheat wholly destroyed; and miles and miles of fences prostrated. In one field of beans, belonging to Capt. Thorp, 200 bushels it is supposed were shelled by the hail. Altogether, it was a frightful scene, and our only wonder is that our citizens escaped without personal injury. One instance of heroism on the part of a little deaf and dumb boy, some six or seven years old, a son of Mr. Gabriel Armstrong, is worthy of notice. He in company with a little girl were absent on an errand, some distance from any house when the storm came on. The girl fainted, from fright, and fell to the ground. The little fellow sat down by her side and with his bare neck and thin clad body, endeavored to screen his charge from the effects of the storm. In this situation he remained during the continuance of the storm, and until they were discovered and relieved by the neighbor. His neck was considerably cut by the hail stones, but happily he escaped serious injury.—[*Broome Republican*.]

Specie at New Orleans.

At New Orleans the imports of specie for three years, from 1st September to 31st August:—

1844-45,	\$2,249,139
1843-44,	7,748,723
1842-43,	10,415,531

The receipts of the Paterson Railroad for August last were about \$10,000

The Growth of New York City.

Sixteen hundred and ninety-six is the date of the first census:

1696	4,302	
1731	8,622	4,230
1756	10,381	1,759
1773	21,876	11,495
1786	24,614	2,738
1790	33,131	9,517
1800	60,489	27,358
1810	96,372	35,884
1820	123,706	27,333
1825	166,086	42,380
1830	202,589	36,503
1840	313,790	111,201

Counterfeiters.

The *Lexington*, (Ky.) *Observer* gives an account of a counterfeiting establishment which has just been broken up within forty miles of Lexington. G. V. Robinson was arrested some time since in Columbus, Ga. While sick in prison he made confessions which led to the detection of his accomplices in Kentucky.—Robinson got his money from John and William Banton, who lived on a Kentucky farm. At the Banton farm was found the most complete and extensive establishment for counterfeiting that is to be found, perhaps, in the United States—presses, one which will weigh five thousand pounds—stamps, dyes, crucibles, with a large quantity of metals, and, in fact, everything necessary for the business. The Bantons were taken to Stanford for trial.

A War Missile.

A mechanic in Cincinnati has just invented a terrific war missile in the nature of a cannon ball, in reference to which the "*Commercial*" asserts with perfect confidence that one war vessel loaded with these balls, and two or three cannons to fire them, could sink an opposing fleet of ten sail in as many minutes! The Paixhan guns are nothing by the side of this invention. It is asserted the inventor has sailed for Europe to secure a patent there of his invention. What in the world is it?

The Case of Mr. Gough.

The *New York Express* of Saturday says: "We are truly glad to announce that Mr. Gough has been found and restored to his friends:—As there will probably be garbled statements abroad in relation to this matter, we give the accompanying account, drawn up for publication by the gentleman (Mr. Hurlbut) to whose house, in Brooklyn, Mr. Gough was taken as soon as found, by Mr. G. F. Hays.

"MR. GOUGH FOUND.—Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, officer G. F. Hays discovered Mr. Gough at a house in Walker street, where he had been since Friday night last. His own account of himself is that, after leaving the Croton Hotel, he met with an old shop-mate, with whom he drank, as he supposed, a glass of soda water, and from that time till he was found he has but little knowledge of what transpired. "He is now with his friends, and under the care of a physician, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

"It was not at a soda fountain in Broadway that Mr. Gough and his companion drank, but at a shop in some street leading out of, or crossing Broadway. Mr. Gough, as has been previously stated, left the Croton Hotel, and went to the store of Messrs. Saxton & Miles, where he transacted some business and left; passing Coleman's, he stopped to look at some prints in the window, when he was accosted by an old acquaintance and shop mate (a book binder) who accosted him, and asked him what he was doing now.

"I am lecturing on temperance," replied Mr. Gough.

"Is not that rather a poor work?" asked his friend.

"Why, no; I think it a good work," answered the lecturer.

"Well," said the other, "I suppose you have got to be so pious now that you would not drink a glass of soda water!"

"O, no! I do not refuse to drink soda water; and here is a fountain; suppose we go in and have a glass."

They were, at this time, passing Thompson & Weller's in Broadway; but, stopping at the door, they saw a large number of persons waiting round the fountain, when Mr. G.'s acquaintance said—"Come with me, I can soon take you where you can get a better glass of soda than you can get there," and, so saying, led him round a corner to a small shop, where he called for soda, something passing between the keeper of the place and the person in whose company Mr. G. had fallen. The soda water being prepared, he drank it, and that is the last that Mr. G. recollects till this morning, when he recollects to have heard it said that there was a reward offered for Mr. Gough, the Temperance lecturer.

Mr. Gough's friends make no charges, as yet; they are rejoiced at having their friend, and the friend of temperance restored to them; and they thank Heaven that he has been preserved. But what course will the public authorities pursue? Will not every person, who has been engaged in this fiendish transaction, be called to account? We sincerely hope so. Some strong narcotic drug, probably opium, was undoubtedly administered to Mr. Gough in no small quantity. His watch, ring, gold pencil, and chain, were all safe, and he had about \$70 in money about him. [It will be recollected that he had \$230 when he left the Croton Hotel.]

There are yet many things to be called up; amongst others, the fact that, although this gentleman had been missing a week, no tidings were had of him until a reward was offered for his restoration. But we are in hopes that when the effect of the drugs with which he has been dosed, are worked off, that Mr. G. himself will be able to give some information which will throw more light upon the whole transaction. At present he is quite delirious.

"At a late hour last night Mr. Gough remained in a very critical situation. He has, no doubt, eaten a very large quantity of opium; so much that his system is prostrated by it, and is almost beyond the action of medicine. No one but his medical attendants are allowed to see him, nor has he his reason sufficient to allow him to make any explanation further than what we have given, and which he made known yesterday forenoon.

"Mr. Gough was found at a house in Walker st., and his friends, it is said, refuse to disclose the place; but the refusal cannot stand when the city authorities take action in the premises, which they must do speedily.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD PICKED UP IN THE STREET.—On Friday, in Boston, Mr. J. L. Riddle picked up, in Congress street, opposite his store, a plain pine box, which upon examination, proved to be five bags of sovereigns. It has been claimed by a Mr. Dorr, who says it dropped from his carriage.

A Warning—Who will heed it?

The *Baltimore American* presents in the following paragraph some very lamentable truths: "The overthrow of the Tariff and the re-establishment of the Sub-Treasury would bring back upon us the scenes of 1837, with bank suspensions, a disordered currency, a bankrupt treasury and paralyzed business. It may be said that it is useless to speak of these things; that a positive knowledge that the results here spoken of would inevitably follow the measures in question would have no effect with some—no influence whatever to draw them away from the onward party movement. Such is the disheartening consideration which besets the minds of thinking men when they look at the political contest of these days. Nevertheless there is but one course for those who would do their duty to the country. Under all circumstances the cause which they believe to be the right one must be sustained with whatever efforts a resolute purpose and an ardent zeal can summon to the struggle. We are all on board the same ship. We must keep her from the breakers as long as we can—for if she strikes we must all go down together."

The "Malleable Glass" Invention.

A paper on the continent mentions the rediscovery of malleable glass, in Saint Etienne.—It is the production of a sort of glass as malleable when cold, as while hot. The *Montieur des Arts*, says:—"This new metal which ere long will be more valuable than gold, and which the inventor has called Siliceon, is of a white color, very sonorous, and as brilliant and transparent as crystal. It can be obtained with equal ease opaque or colored; combines with various substances, and some of these combinations produce shades of extraordinary beauty. It is without smell, very ductile, very malleable, and neither air nor acids affect it. It can be blown like glass, melted or stretched out into long threads of perfect regularity. It is very hard, very rough, and possesses the qualities of molten steel, in the very highest degree, without requiring to be tempered. A variety of objects have been made of this Siliceon, which are about to be exhibited to the public.

A new kind of Light.

A new mode of procuring light has been communicated to the French Academy of Science, which is to obtain and use the spirit resulting from the distillation of wood. Four parts of this spirit are to be mixed with one part of essence of turpentine.

Death from a Pin.

Mrs. Mary Eaton, of Farmingham, came to her death in the following manner:

"About three weeks since, being engaged in doing her usual work, she stuck a pin into her thumb, and then put her hands in cold water, which produced inflammation, that was followed by mortification, causing her death in about 22 days from the time of the accident."

Death from the Bite of a Snake.

Mr. George W. Frederick, died at Greensborough, Alabama, on the 9th ult., from the effects of a snake bite received sixteen hours previous. He was in the water fishing when he was bitten.

Death Warrant.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his warrant for the execution of Jabez Boyd, convicted of murder in Chester county, to be carried into effect on Friday, 21st of November next.

An Execution.

Henry G. Green, who was lately convicted of murdering his wife, by poison, at Troy N. Y., was hung on the 10th inst. He confessed his crime, and acknowledged the justness of his sentence.

Something Singular.

Several persons of the Jewish persuasion in Cincinnati were fined \$3 each for violating the laws of Moses in keeping open their stores on the Seventh day. This is the first time that the christian magistracy ever enforced obedience to the laws of Moses, by those professing themselves to be governed by those laws.

A Rich Town.

New Bedford contains 12,000 inhabitants, and its valuation is \$12,000,000, being 1,000 to each man, woman and child.

A Great Turner.

Macfarland, one of General Welch's Circus performers, threw sixty-eight consecutive somersets, at Syracuse, last week! This has never been equaled by any person not a politician, and by but few politicians.

A discovery, it is said, has been made at Florence, which will be good news to the afflicted. It is that the calculi of the human bladder can be dissolved by an electro-chemical process.

Swapping Wives.

The *Angelica* (N. Y.) Reporter gives an account of two young fellows who mutually became discontented with their wives, and therefore made an exchange of their better halves, thinking, no doubt, this a much better and less expensive manner of settling their family affairs than troubling the Chancellor. They are represented as being of irreproachable characters, and very respectably connected.

A NEW THING.—A new hame or horse collar has been invented in England.

Among the patents recently extended for fourteen years was one for a child's whistle.

The manufacturers of Ohio are said already to exceed \$20,000,000.

Manners.

Travellers must make up their minds in this as in other countries, to fall in now and then, with free and easy people. I am bound, however, to say that in two most glaring instances of vulgar familiarity which we have experienced here, we found out that both the offenders had crossed the Atlantic only ten years before, and had risen rapidly from a humble station. Whatever good breeding exists here in the middle classes is certainly not of foreign importation; and John Bull in particular, when out of humor with the manners of the Americans, is often unconsciously beholding his own image in the mirror, or comparing one class of society in the United States with another in his own country, which ought, from superior affluence and leisure, to exhibit a higher standard of refinement and intelligence.

WHAT THE "SUGAR COATED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," ARE DOING IN BOSTON.

Boston, January 3d, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—You have no idea of the amount of good done here by the "INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," (Sugar Coated.) Yesterday a respectable Druggist came in from Lowell, and purchased 6 dozen, and stated "he could recommend them beyond any other medicine he ever had, as HIS WIFE HAD BEEN PERFECTLY CURED OF RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, by using them." Several bad cases of the Influenza have also been cured by them.

Yours truly,

I. P. CLARK, 2 Water street.

To G. Ben'jn Smith, M. D., N. Y.
P. S. For the truth of the above, I refer to Hon. Charles Wells, President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Boston.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich street, New York, and sold by

Agents in Monroe Co.
Schoch & Sperring, Stroudsburg.
R. Huston & Co. do.
Jno. Marsh & Co. Fennersville.

CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's signature is on every box. Price 25 cents. Aug. 14, 1845.

MARRIED.

In North Mansfield, Connecticut, on Wednesday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Livermore, Mr. HENRY DE WITT, of Milford, Pike county, Pa., and Miss ELIZABETH J. GRIGGS, of the former place.

NEW FALL GOODS WELLES & EARL,

No. 65 Barclay Street, N. Y.
Are receiving an entire new Stock of Seasonable DRY GOODS, to which the attention of families and persons about commencing house-keeping, is respectfully invited.
They have now on hand, new styles Fall Prints, American, English and French Ginghams.
Rich Plaid and Shaded Muslin de Laines Super Black and Mode colored Alpaccas, silk warp.
New styles of clouded Alpacca, for ladies' riding habits.
Black and cold Silks, Bombazines.
Irish Linens, Lawns, wide Sheet and Table Linen.
Damask Napkins, all sizes.
Cotton Table Cloths, Worsted do.
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes.
Cotton Shirtings and Sheet, Corded Skirts.
Cambrie Jaconet and Book Muslins, plain and figured.
Jaconet and Swiss Muslin, Inserting and Edgings.
Men's and Women's Cotton, Lambs-wool shirts and drawers.
Linen Cambrie Hdks's, Hosiery of every description.
Superfine Flannels—and a general assortment of goods for children's wear.
September 18, 1845.
N. B.—J. W. STRADER, formerly of Stroudsburg and Shawnee, Monroe county, would be happy to see his old friends, and the Merchants of Monroe and Pike counties, at the above Store, where they can be supplied with all descriptions of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, on reasonable terms, for cash or a limited credit, as at any other establishment in the City.