

Jeffersonian Republican.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

VOL. 7.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1846.

No. 16.

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THE ISSUE IN OCTOBER NEXT:

James M. Power | Wm. B. Foster
AND THE | AND THE
Whig Tariff of '42 | British Tariff of '46.

People of Pennsylvania, here is the issue fairly stated. The election of JAS. M. POWER, will be regarded all over the Union as evidence not to be misunderstood, that PENNSYLVANIA is not to be PROSTRATED IN THE DUST, or her honest voters CHEATED AND HUMBLED with impunity—while every vote polled for WM. B. FOSTER will be deemed an expression in favor of FREE TRADE and the BRITISH TARIFF of 1846.

The Parting of Summer.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,
Glad summer; fare-thee-well!
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies
In every wood and dell;
But in the golden sunset
Of thy latest lingering day,
Oh! tell me, o'er this chequered earth
How hast thou past away?
Brightly, sweet summer! brightly
Thine hours have floated by
To the joyous birds of the woodland boughs—
The rangers of the sky:
And brightly in the forests,
To the wild deer bounding free;
And brightly midst the garden flowers,
To the happy, murmuring bee.
But how to human bosoms,
With all their hopes and fears;
And thoughts that make them eagle wings
To pierce the unborn years?
Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown in burning dromes
Of the woods, with all their hopes and leaves,
And the blue rejoicing streams;
To the wasted and the weary,
On the bed of sickness bound;
In sweet delicious fantasies,
That changed with every sound;
To the sailor on the billows,
In longings wild and vain
For the gushing fountains and breezy hills,
And the homes of earth again.
And unto me, glad Summer!
How hast thou flown to me?
My chainless footsteps naught have kept
From haunts of song and glee.
Thou hast flown with wayward visions,
In memories of the Dead—
In shadows from a troubled heart,
O'er a sunny pathway shed;
In brief and sudden strivings
To fight a weight aside;
Midst these, thy melodies have ceased,
And all thy roses died!
But oh! thou gentle Summer!
If I greet thy flowers once more,
Bring me again thy buoyancy,
Wherewith my soul should soar;
Give me to hail thy sunshine
With song and spirit free;
Or in a purer land than this
May our next meeting be!

The editor of the Columbus Enquirer chronicles the receipt of three white rats, (not mice.) He says they were caught in Harris county, where we understand a number of others of the same kind have been taken. There is said to be one almost as red as scarlet. They are a curious variety, and no mistake.

This line gets us out of a scrape.

The following remarks of JAMES MADISON, on the constitutional power of Congress to the various branches of industry of our country, are worthy of the most attentive perusal and close study. In 1827, constitutional scruples, for the first time, began to be expressed, and Mr. Madison was appealed to and his opinion asked upon the point, and he gave it in a letter to Joseph C. Cabell, esq., on the 18th of September, 1828, to be found in Niles' Register. The distinguished philosopher and statesman, who took notes of everything that was said and done during the formation of the constitution, who took part in all the discussions in regard to it, who was a member of the first Congress under it, who was subsequently President of the United States, after arguing the question at length, sums up his opinions in eight general propositions. He says:

"It is a simple question under the constitution of the United States, whether 'the power to regulate trade with foreign nations,' as a distinct and substantive item in the enumerated powers, embraces the object of encouraging, by duties, restrictions, and prohibitions, the manufactures and products of the country? And the affirmation must be inferred from the following considerations:

"1. The meaning of the phrase 'to regulate trade' must be sought in the general use of it; in other words, in the objects to which the power was generally understood to be applicable when the phrase was inserted in the constitution.

"2. The power has been understood and used by all commercial and manufacturing nations as embracing the object of encouraging manufactures. It is believed that not a single exception can be named.

"3. This had been particularly the case with Great Britain, whose commercial vocabulary is the parent of ours. A primary object of her commercial regulation is well known to have been the protection and encouragement of her manufactures.

"4. Such was understood to be the proper use of the power by the States most prepared for manufacturing industry whilst retaining the power over their foreign trade.

"5. Such a use of power by Congress accords with the intention and expectation of the States in transferring the power over trade from themselves to the government of the United States. This was emphatically the case in the eastern, the more manufacturing, members of the confederacy. [Here he cites the opinions of several distinguished men who aided in the formation of the constitution.]

"6. If Congress has not the power, it is annihilated for the nation, a policy without example in any other nation, and not within the reason of the solitary one in our own. The example alluded to is the prohibition of a tax on exports which resulted from the apparent impossibility of raising, in that mode, a revenue from the States proportioned to the ability to pay it—the ability of some being derived, in a great measure, not from their exports, but from their fisheries, from their freights, and from their commerce at large, in some of its branches altogether external to the United States; the profits from all of which, being invisible and intangible, would escape a tax on exports. A tax on imports, on the other hand, being a tax on consumption, which is in proportion to the ability of the consumers, whencesoever derived, was free from that inequality.

"7. If revenue be the sole object of a legitimate impost, and the encouragement of domestic articles be not within the power to regulate trade, it would follow that no monopolizing or unequal regulations of foreign nations could be counteracted; that neither the staples of subsistence, nor the essential implements for the public safety, could, under any circumstances, be injured or fostered at home by regulations of commerce, the usual and most convenient mode of providing for both; and that the American navigation, though the source of naval defence, of a cheapening competition in carrying our valuable and bulky articles to market, and of an independent carriage of them during foreign wars, when a foreign navigation might be withdrawn, must be at once abandoned or speedily destroyed; it being evident that a tonnage duty in foreign ports against our vessels, and an exemption of such a duty in our ports in favor of

foreign vessels, must have the inevitable effect of banishing ours from the ocean.

"8. That the encouragement of manufactures was an object to regulate trade, is proved by the use made of that power for that object in the first session of the first Congress under the constitution, when among the members present were so many who had been members of the federal convention which framed the constitution, and of the State conventions which ratified it; each of these classes consisting of members who had espoused the constitution in its actual form. It does not appear from the printed proceedings of Congress on that occasion that the power was denied by any of them. And it may be remarked, that the members from Virginia in particular, as well of the anti-federal as the federal party, the names then distinguishing those who had opposed and those who approved the constitution, did not hesitate to propose duties, and to suggest even prohibitions in favor of several articles of her production. By one, a duty was proposed on mineral coal in favor of Virginia coal pits; by another, a duty on hemp was proposed to encourage the growth of that article; and by a third, a prohibition of even foreign beef was suggested as a measure of sound policy. [See Lloyd's Debates.]

Pleasures of Soldiering.

Major Forsyth, the editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Times, has written several letters which rank high for graphic power and spirited details. From a recent letter the Richmond Enquirer extracts a few passages, showing how rich a field Mexico presents for a lover of Entomology and Natural History:

"This country is distinguished, above all other particulars, by its myriads of crawling, flying, stinging, and biting things. Every thing you touch has a spider on it. We are killing them all day in our tents. We never dare draw on a boot or put on a hat or garment without a close search for some poisonous reptile or insect crouching in their folds or corners. It is wonderful that we are not stung twenty times a day. Yesterday morning, while standing up at breakfast, (we never sit at meals for the want of the wherewith to make a seat,) I felt some strange thing crawling up my leg about the knee. It did not take me long to seize it with my hand and to disrobe. Looking into the leg of my off-drawn drawer, I beheld a villainous looking creature, of black and yellow, with a long bony tail. I called my mess to look at it, when Dr. Hoxey, who has been before in this reptile country, pronounced it a Mexican scorpion, and told me for my comfort that it was as poisonous as a rattlesnake. His sting was out, and no doubt when I clenched him in my hand he stuck out at my clothes, instead of in at my flesh. 'Thinks I to myself' there's an escape. Besides these we have spiders, centipedes, hordes of flies, and every thing else that crawls, flies, bites, and makes a noise. A gang of locusts have domiciled themselves in our camp, and keep up a sleepless cater all night. To this is joined the music of frogs and the barking of prairie dogs. A few nights since a panther came smelling up to the lines of sentries. All these small nuisances are universally pronounced in camp as death to one's patriotic emotions, and a right hard fight with the enemy, to be followed by a riddance of his pestilent country, would be hailed by the whole regiment as a consummation of too much happiness. But here we are to stay, fighting his insects and vermin, with no present prospect of finding their masters, (our enemy,) for whose special use and appropriate comfort they seem to have been formed by Nature. The air here, near the seacoast, is certainly fine, and one is at a loss to account for the sickness; but aside, from that, I would willingly forego the possession of all the rich acres I have seen to get back from this land of half-bred Indians and full-bred bugs."

A MONSTROUS WOMAN.—The Ohio State Journal says that there is a woman in Pickaway county, in that State, who weighs 464 pounds! She cannot dispose of herself in less than two chairs, and would fill three pretty well. She usually sleeps in a large chair that she had made for that purpose—not being able to sleep in bed.

The Iron Interests of Pennsylvania.

It might be thought impossible that any citizen of Pennsylvania should be insensible to the State pride and ambition which a knowledge of the natural superiority of the old Keystone is calculated to inspire, or that he should sanction the war upon her interests which renders her advantages of so little avail. Every great natural avenue of commerce is open to her;—the Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Ohio, the Atlantic, all contribute to enrich the country. In her iron and coal she is rendered the empire State of production. Those interests fostered and developed, would render her the wealthiest community of the Western world. One would think that such advantages would unite all her citizens in support of the measures necessary for their development. Instead of this, we find her people supporting, in the mal-administration of her own government, and the oppression of that of the nation, the obstacles that retard her onward career. Her own vote on the Presidential question has revealed the Tariff of '42, under which her prosperity has been so extraordinary; and now, when the wrong has been consummated, we find her journals and many of her people applauding the blow that smites her best interests to the earth.

It is strange that any Pennsylvanian should be careless in relation to the maintenance of such interests as those of iron and coal. They affect, in their relative operation, every other interest cherished by our people. The demand for iron must ever be universal and imperative; and whether in peace or war, it is necessary that the country should be independent of foreign nations for its supply. No patriot can be willing to see our land drained of its wealth to purchase an article of the most absolute necessity which a few years of protection would enable us to supply from our abundant mines.—That under the British Tariff our iron trade must be crippled, if not crushed, is now apparent. The manufacture of iron is in a transition—between the use of charcoal and anthracite, and the protection has not been enjoyed for a time sufficient to establish in full vigor the latter improvement. We doubt not that some of the furnaces, enjoying peculiar advantages, may struggle on; but already some are closed and others are preparing to close. The interest is an infant one and it needed all the protection of the Tariff of '42. Its gains have not yet cleared the losses sustained in it. It is vain to say that these measures are intended for effect. What effect? Are the iron masters such mad-men as to sacrifice their business and themselves to produce a political result—a result, by the way, which many of them oppose, and which such measures cannot aid in promoting. This absurd allegation has been so often made, that many have given it a careless credence. Let the public mind be disabused, and let the party lay not the flattering unction to its soul that it is not the British Tariff, but a Whig panic that is producing the results which all Pennsylvania must lament.

The consequences of the depression of the iron trade must be calamitous to the entire country. Had Southern envy spared Pennsylvania, instead of piling upon her the heaviest and most destructive penalties of the British Tariff, a few years would have seen our country supplied with iron and the manufactures in iron, more cheaply than we will procure them from England. A vast interest would have been raised up and matured, giving unbounded wealth to Pennsylvania and diffusing the advantages throughout the whole land. Our State debt would have been rapidly and easily lifted from our shoulder—our farms cleared from that universal mortgage, and our labor disencumbered from its present heavy taxation. Our State could have entered anew, with a light heart and heavy purse upon her career of improvement.

Agriculture and commerce would have shared largely in the general prosperity, and our State would soon have been the garden and the workshop of the Union. Since the passage of the Tariff of '42 the population and wealth of Pennsylvania have increased more rapidly than ever before. How will it be with us now? And what should be thought of those of our citizens, who from a lust for office, or a slavish subserviency to party, unite with the enemies of Pennsylvania to crush and impoverish her—to drive

her back to repudiation, despondence, and wretchedness?

It is to be regretted that those immediately connected with this great interest have not adopted measures to unite and organize their efforts in its behalf—to lay before the people of the State the facts and statistics that bear upon it, and to dispel the errors which prevail upon the subject. Such a course would effectually suppress the misrepresentations by which the people are deceived and misled. The people should be regularly and fully supplied with information upon a subject so important to the State; and it is only by combined and organized effort among those engaged in the business that this can be effected. The columns of the North American will be gladly opened for the admission of such statements and views as may be calculated to enlighten the popular mind and sustain an interest so eminently Pennsylvanian.

"That's What Done it."

We have frequently had the pleasure of witnessing sturdy old democrats torn from their dearly cherished political predilections, as some truth of a startling character would break upon their mind and awaken them to an investigation of the principles which they have held for years, without being able to give a reason for their faith. It is a noble sight to see a man bursting the shackles of preconceived and ill-digested opinion, however rugged and homely may be the language in which he embodies his reasons for so long doing. In such cases we always have found it best to say nothing; as men of this class are generally prompted to action by motives and feelings which no one else can multiply or diminish: they will have their own way of working out their own political salvation. We acted on this plan a few days ago, when a plain, blunt looking farmer entered our sanctum, and said:

"I wish to subscribe for your paper."
"Yes Sir," said we; the subscription book was taken down, and the name entered in a trice. We are generally expeditious in such matters. When this was done, the old gentleman (whom we had never seen before) peered over the top of a newspaper at us, and remarked:

"I voted for Polk!"
"What in the world made you do that?"
"Annexation—that's what done it! Now we've got our annexation, and, it strikes me we're paid for it, which goes down rayther hard, see in' Clay told us aforehand. I believe that man's a prophet."
We nodded, as much as to say, "them's the points." He added:

"Praps you think I'm not a Whig now; but ef I aint, the new Tariff bill's not a stinger!—Yes Sir, I holler enough; give me a copy of the Kane letter for a neighbor of mine."

So saying the old gentleman departed, leaving us in the comfortable belief that he will be in the right place next time.—Vicksburg Whig.

A Cincinnati paper says that dragging for dead bodies is sometimes unsuccessful, but a curious discovery has been lately made in that place. A child of six years was drowned in the canal, and a long time was lost in dragging for the body without success. A young woman recommended them to get a loaf of bread and put some quicksilver in it, averring that it would float to the body. The bread thus prepared floated to a distance, remained stationary after turning round several times, and beneath the spot occupied by the loaf the child was found.

The Mormons have a species of gun they manufacture themselves, which they call sixteen shooters, and which will discharge sixteen times without re-loading. At a short distance they are very effective, and give the Mormons a great advantage over their enemies.

Double Headed Child.

A very wonderful natural curiosity is now being exhibited at the Coliseum Hall, New-York. It is a child born alive on the Island of Nantucket, with two heads and necks, a beautifully formed body, two hearts, four lungs, and one stomach.

"It's a poor rule that wont work both ways," as the scholar said when he sent it back against the master's head.