



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, November 12, 1846.

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V. B. PALMER, Esq. is the Agent for this paper at his office of real estate and Country Newspaper agency in Philadelphia, North-West corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Tribune buildings, Nassau st., N. Y.; South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 12, State street, Boston. Mr. Palmer will receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Jeffersonian Republican.

Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, at 38 William street, New York, are also our authorized Agents, to receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the Republican.

The New Line Again.

We wish to keep it before the public mind, that Mr. Ward's four horse coach, running between Stroudsburg and New York city, is actually on the road, and making her time about as regular as a clock. This we look upon as a great accommodation to Stroudsburg, in a good many ways. Last week we pointed out a few advantages resulting from this new line. To-day we resume the subject. We want our citizens to wake up. They are wide awake all along the line through Warren county. So should we be. It would be the height of folly in us to suppose that the enterprising proprietor is incurring expense and trouble for our sole benefit. He looks for some benefit in return—and this he has a right to do. Mutual advantage is one of the great springs of human activity, the world over.

By the new line we are brought within 12 hours of New York city—and as that city talks by lightning with several of the most important points in our wide extended country, we need not lag far behind in regard to domestic or foreign news. The result of the New York State election was in Stroudsburg the same day that it reached New York city. Formerly our news reached us after laying by a day or two on the road. Mr. Ward puts us on pretty nearly the same footing with Easton. Now this is helping us considerably—and we are of opinion that it will reflect no great credit, either on our intelligence or public spirit, should we fail to appreciate so signal an advantage, or should we forfeit it by unpardonable negligence.

Mr. Ward has kindly supplied us with the Daily Tribune and other papers, for which we tender him our thanks. We understand he has supplied the other offices in like manner.

We really hope our good citizens will look at this matter as they should. What we have always needed is now provided for us. Let us give substantial proof that we are not insensible of the favor that Mr. Ward is conferring on our place, by putting us in direct communication with one of the most important points in our country. Thus much for the present.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

Don't be alarmed gentle reader, at the sight of these appalling and horrid exclamations.—Our object is to give our readers a few hints, which if properly regarded, may prevent the display of these terror inspiring words in our columns, at some future time. Stroudsburg has enjoyed a rare exemption from fire, for which she should be thankful to the great disposer of events—for it will not be denied, we presume, that we are exceedingly ill prepared for a fire, should one occur. It is easy to conceive a combination of circumstances, which would sweep off two-thirds of our town in one hour. Since then, we are so unable to contend against actual fire, let us attend to its prevention, if possible. Nearly all fires originate from carelessness, in a greater or less degree.

We would suggest—First, Look well that your stove-pipes are in proper order. It is generally dangerous to pass them through windows and roofs. Second, Have a care how you expose your matches. These articles, though they must be considered dangerous, yet, on account of their convenience, have come to be regarded as almost necessary, if not quite. They should always be kept in a tin safe for two reasons—they cannot then be ignited by the nibbling of mice—and should they take fire by other means, they would not communicate. But third, The great precaution is—never cast your ashes into any receptacle of which wood forms a part. No doubt nineteen-twentieths of all our fires result from non-observance of this simple rule. The most of people provide a barrel or a box, and place it in a cellar, and sometimes in a wood-house, wherein to place their ashes! Remonstrate against such imprudence, we had almost said, criminal recklessness, and they plead in justification that their

ashes is not deposited in its wooden reservoir, until it becomes quite cold. If, indeed, that should be the case, it might perhaps be safe,—but the great risk is that it contains some ignited charcoal. The worst of it is, however, it is customary to empty vessels of hot ashes into barrels and boxes, &c., with the supposed sufficient precaution, of scooping a hollow for it in the middle of the mass. Now this is all wrong. It has been ascertained by observation and experiment, that a small quantity of hot wood ashes, in the above circumstances, will heat the whole mass, and at length set on fire the containing box or barrel. This is a property of ashes, not generally known—but which should be known universally.

If these few hints should be the means of preventing the dire yell of fire! fire! in our pleasant little town, only in one instance, we shall feel ourselves as repaid a thousand fold.

We must not omit, before we close, to caution our merchants against the very common practice of leaving their friction matches exposed to the mice, in boxes put together with paste! How very imprudent. No doubt many of our large and desolating fires, have arisen from this great carelessness. Remember, trifles occasion fire, but a fire is no trifle.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Death of Lieut. Graham.—Two mails captured by the Enemy.—Mexicans murdered by outlaws.—A Mexican Officer shot in Monterey.—Naval expedition against Alvarado.

Washington, Nov. 10—10 P. M.

We have New Orleans dates to the 3d inst. and Monterey to the 16th Oct. Lieut. Graham, of the 4th Infantry, died on the 11th universally lamented. The wounded generally were doing well. Accounts in the Picayune from troops on the Rio Grande are truly distressing. Taylor's chaste order, tendering the officers and soldiers of his command the expression of his thanks and admiration, dated Sept. 28th, was published on the 5th October. The army was settling down inactively, waiting for farther orders. A number of Mexicans had been murdered in the outskirts of Monterey by outlaws. On the 4th the Mexican officers called on Gen. Worth to take leave of him. As they were riding away through the Plaza, a volunteer shot one of them through the heart. He was arrested. He is in prison, and will be hung undoubtedly. A sentiment seems prevalent in the army that to conquer peace, a more decisive blow must be struck at Tampico and Vera Cruz. Lieut. Armsted arrived at Monterey on the 12th with dispatches from Washington for Gen. Taylor. A mail sent from Camargo 21st Sept. for the army was taken by the enemy, and delivered to Ampudia for the private correspondence in it. This mail has been forwarded to Santa Anna. About 2000 mules had been hired at Monterey for the use of the U. S. Army, and 1500 had arrived from Camargo. Another mail for the army, which left Camargo the 5th Oct. was captured by the enemy. Santa Anna is at San Luis Potosi, but doing nothing. He sustains Ampudia in what he did at Monterey. The fever and ague is spreading rapidly through the army at Monterey.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The Steam-ship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday last from England. She brings 16 days later news, but it is mainly of a commercial character.

Flour, Cotton and Grain have advanced in Liverpool, and in all parts of Europe, wheat was steadily advancing in price, but the high prices somewhat checked sales.

The price of pig iron has declined. The deplorable condition of the people of Ireland engrosses public attention in the British Islands. Famine and general distress appear to spread over that unfortunate country.

The marriage of the Queen of Spain and her sister have been consummated, without producing any thing more serious than protests from England and some other European nations. France joins Spain with a view to the re-conquest of the Spanish American Provinces.

Mr. Bancroft, the newly appointed Minister from the United States, in the room of Mr. McLane, arrived in London from New York.

Loco-Foco Pipe-Laying.

Alderman Benson of the Third Ward and Justice Merritt, accompanied by a Police officer, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, (4th inst.) arrested at No 7 Howard-st 13 convicts from Blackwell's Island, who according to their own confession, had been brought over to the city with instructions to vote in as many districts as possible during the day. They were accompanied by Francis McLaughlin, one of the keepers of the Penitentiary, who was also arrested.

Tribune.

It is reported that the war with Mexico will be continued for two years longer.

Monroe County Court.

Court convened on Tuesday of last week, all the Judges being present. Much difficulty and delay was caused by the absence of various witnesses and Jurors who had been subpoenaed. The Court found it necessary to issue attachments for about thirty witnesses, all of which, through the activity of Sheriff Storm, were executed. Some of the witnesses were sentenced to pay the cost of the attachment, together with a fine. The Court has been under the necessity of laying down very strict rules, with regard to Jurors and witnesses who do not obey the first summons inasmuch as great delay and expense have been incurred by their absence, heretofore. We would therefore advise persons subpoenaed as Witnesses or Jurors, in future, to allow no slight cause to detain them at home, or they will pay dearly for their absence.

The last case tried, Greensweig v. Hawks was not submitted to the Jury, until about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, and their verdict was not decided upon, until about one o'clock on Sunday morning. The disagreeable necessity which obliged the Court to submit the case to the Jury at that time, was owing to the causes of which we have spoken above.

We append an abstract of the cases that were disposed of.

Peter B. Setzer } Replevin for a brindle bull. The plaintiff proved that in January 1843 his father, Abraham Setzer, was the owner of three head of young cattle, including a bull in question, and sold the same to plaintiff for \$10. The cattle were not taken off the premises of the father but suffered to remain there, to be fed and stabled in the same manner as before the sale. In August following the Constable with two executions against the old man Abraham Setzer, went to the premises and there seized the bull and other cattle, sold them, and the defendant became the purchaser at Constable's sale. The Court charged the Jury that the first sale was not valid against creditors of Abraham Setzer and that in point of Law the plaintiff could not recover. Verdict for defendant. Shaw & Davis for plaintiff, Morris & Dimnick for defendant.

Peter B. Setzer } Replevin for a steer.—The facts in this case were very similar to those in the above case. The defendant having purchased the steer in question at Constable's sale, and was one of the three head of young cattle bought by plaintiff of his father and sold at Constable's sale. The plaintiff suffered a nonsuit. Shaw & Davis for plaintiff, Dimnick & Morris for defendant.

Benjamin Depue, } This case was (to the use of Moses Depue,) an appeal from the judgment of Justice Gun-

William Place, } saules, and was founded on a promissory note for \$80, alleged to have been given by defendant to Benjamin Depue, which had been subsequently assigned to Moses Depue. The defence set up was that the note was forged. Several witnesses were called on the part of the plaintiff who swore that in their opinion the signature was the genuine signature of the defendant, and almost as many were called on the part of the defendant who swore that in their opinion the signature was not that of the defendant. There was much conflicting testimony in this case, and the truth of the matter seemed involved in considerable doubt. The jury found a verdict for the defendant. Davis & Reeder for plaintiff, Dimnick & Porter for defendant.

Greensweig } Ejectment for about 300 acres of land in Ross town-

Hawks } ship. The facts presented in this case were about as follows. The plaintiff was the owner of the land in question,—was old and without any children, and had some 12 or 15 years ago, married a neat buxom widow by the name of Hawk, who had a family of three sons and three daughters. After this marriage, the old man took the widow, with her children, to his home.—Things went on very smoothly for some five or six years, when the old man was induced to enter into a contract for the sale of this land to the sons of Mrs. Hawk. They were to have the land and all the stock and farming utensils. The boys were to pay \$300 to each of the sisters, and were to give Old Godfrey one-third of all the produce raised on the farm, and old Godfrey and his wife, were to have the privilege of living in the house during their lives. Shortly after this contract was made, and the defendants took possession of the land, difficulties began to arise between the old man and the boys and the old man formally left the place, and then brought this ejectment. This case was tried before arbitrators, afterwards before Court, the verdict being for the plaintiff,—a new trial was granted, and it was again tried in Court and again a verdict given for the plaintiff. The case was then removed by the defendants to the Supreme Court, judgment reversed and sent back for another trial. The case was last week tried for the third time in this Court, and a conditional verdict for the plaintiff rendered. The defendants were ordered to pay into Court \$607 within a given time, as well as the costs of suit, and the plaintiff is not to receive the money until he files a deed conveying the premises to the defendants in fee simple, and the defendants are to give a mortgage on the premises to secure to Greensweig the performance of the stipulations contained in the articles of agreement for the value of the land. The costs already incurred in this suit amount to very nearly the value of the land. Dimnick, Porter & Ihrie for plaintiff, Davis & Reeder for defendants.

Monroe Democrat.



Massachusetts Forever!

Massachusetts held her State election on Monday last. Gov. Briggs is re-elected by the people, by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. He has in Boston 2987 over all others. Winthrop is re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2621. In the 9th Congressional District, Hon. Artemas Hale is elected by a majority of 800 to 1000. This District has hitherto been unrepresented, owing to the impossibility of making a choice. The whole Congressional Delegation will, without doubt, be Whig.

We have probably elected 40 Whig Senators—being the full number in the State. To the House of Representatives, are elected, so far as heard from, 80 Whigs, 6 Locos, and 2 Liberty men. No doubt of a large Whig majority.

Florida.

The Jacksonville News, Loco, gives returns for Congress from the whole State, except the Counties of Dade and St. Lucie, and makes Cabell's (Whig) majority 97. The two Counties lacking, do not give as many votes as Mr. C.'s majority now is. The Locos have probably majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

Another Whig State—Room for Iowa

The first election in the new State of Iowa was held on Monday, October 26, for Governor, other State Officers, two members of Congress and the Legislature. From the complexion of the returns it is rendered almost certain that the Whigs have elected their Governor, one, if not both, Members of Congress, and majorities to both branches of the Legislature, securing two Whig United States Senators.

Des Moines Co. gives McKnight, Whig, for Governor 24 majority; Hedrick and Mitchell, Whigs, for Congress about the same, and large majorities for the Whig Senators and Representatives.

Muscatine gives McKnight 17 maj. Louisa—McKnight 63 maj. Menry—McKnight 214 maj.

Washington—McKnight 60 maj. and elects a Whig Senator and Representative with Louisa. The result is as follows for the Legislature.

WHIGS ELECTED.	SENATE	HOUSE.
Des Moines	2	4
Lee	1	3
Henry	1	3
Louisa and Washington	1	2
Muscatine		1
Scott and Clinton	1	1
Cedar		1
Wapello		1
Monroe		1
Keokuk		1
Malhaska	1	1
Van Buren	1	1
	8	20

Twenty is a majority of the House of Representatives, and 10 is a majority of the Senate. McKnight is undoubtedly elected Governor....

P. S.—We have returns of the election of Cook, Whig, to the Senate in the Cedar and Linn district. We are sure of a majority in joint ballot.

We shall have two good Whig Senators in the United States Senate from this State.

"Peace, too, hath its victories."—Richmond Enquirer.

Yes, peace hath its victories, responds the Wheeling Times.

There is the Whig victory in Ohio. The Whig victory in Pennsylvania. The Whig victory in Georgia. The Whig victory in Maryland. The Whig victory in Maine. The Whig victory in New Hampshire. The Whig victory in Florida. The Whig victory in Iowa. Yes, peace, too, hath its victories.

ALL LOST.—The Carlisle Volunteer, says in the last election the Loco-focos "lost all but honor." Upon which the Carlisle Herald hints that the honor was lost before the election, when the Kane letter was promulgated, and banners were waved for the tariff of 1842.

The Mercer County Whig, says:—Pigeons, are said to be quite plenty in this county, though few are observed in this vicinity. A gentleman in Greenville, one day last week, shot 92, and another 27. This is doing a large business in that line.

A Bachelor in Norfolk, Va., proposes himself as a prize in a lottery, to be called "The Old Dominion Marriage Lottery" The price of tickets is to vary according to the age of the purchaser,—widows and old maids being charged considerably more than young ladies. When \$50,000 are raised, the lottery is to be drawn, and if the winner be disinclined to take the man, with the money, the sum is to be divided between them.

The population of the Territory of Wisconsin, an abstract of which is published by the Secretary, is now 155,277.

It is said that the number of children born in the United States in a year is 450,000. It is calculated that only one-half live to be 21 years old.

In Delaware county, N. Y., last week, the mountains were covered with snow, the thermometer down to 20, and ice half an inch thick on the ponds.

The Washington Union says,—“We were yesterday presented with a bunch of cherries, second crop, half ripe, which grew in Washington.”

There have been built or commenced (and in progress) since the 1st April last, 180 buildings of various kinds, in the city of Newark, New-Jersey.

Some farmers have become quite confident that shell lime is a cure or preventive of the potato disease—they have tried and found it successful.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Wm. L. Gray, Mr. SAMUEL REES, Jr., of Stroudsburg, and Miss CHRISTIANNA WALLACE, of Richmond, Northampton county.

Orphans' Court Notice.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Daniel E. Labar, late of the town of Delaware, in the county of Walworth, in Wisconsin Territory, deceased.

You are hereby notified that by virtue of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of the county of Monroe, in the State of Pennsylvania, an inquest will be held upon the premises, on the

Tenth day of December next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land situate in Smithfield township, in said county of Monroe, bounded by lands of George Walter, Michael Walter, lands late of George Ace, deceased, and land of Henry Strunk and others, and containing about

One Hundred and Fifty Acres.

be the same more or less, late the estate of Daniel E. Labar, deceased, to and among his children and representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law—at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

ANDREW STORM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Penna., Nov. 10, 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Pike, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-house in Milford, on

Saturday the 5th day of December, 1846.

at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day a certain tract of land situate in the townships of Palmyra and Lackawaxen, in said county, bounded on the east by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Simeon Lord, on the north by lands in the warrantee name of Mahlon Wigton and William Wigton, on the west by lands in the warrantee names of Isaac Jones and James Barton, and on the south by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Abraham D. Friese, containing

275 ACRES,

more or less, commonly known as the Lemuel Spooner tract, and about six acres of which is improved land. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Spooner, and will be sold for cash only.

LEWIS ROCKWELL, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Milford, Nov. 3, 1846.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candies,

12 1-2 Cents per pound, Wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 43 Market street, Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very SUPERIOR STEAM REFINED CANDY at the low price of \$12.50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionary and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. J. J. RICHARDSON. August 27, 1846.