



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 3, 1849.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance, \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

L. BARNES, at Milford, is duly authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, orders for job-work, and payments for the same.

Leni Lenapee Institute.

On Friday (to-morrow) evening, the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, this society will meet at the Court House in Stroudsburg. J. L. RINGWAT will deliver a lecture upon "The Age we live in," and Dr. J. V. MARTINSON will continue his lectures upon Geology. After which, questions of a scientific or literary nature will be proposed and considered. The public generally are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

Special Election.

Gov. Shunk has issued his writ to the Sheriffs of Bucks and Lehigh counties, directing them to hold a special election in said Counties, on Wednesday the 23d inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. W. HORNBECK, late member of the Thirtieth Congress from the Sixth Congressional District.

The North American makes this appeal to the Whigs of the District. "Has the waste of money been decreased—the flow of blood arrested—or have the measures of the administration been less rash, insane and unconstitutional, than when you triumphed over your political opponents at the last Congressional election. If not, you have a solemn duty to perform, and must elect a successor to Mr. HORNBECK, pledged to redeem the honor of the country, by averting the tide of executive encroachment, which has deluged the old landmarks of the constitution. You can do it, and you will do it, if you perform your duty to your State and country.

A Taylor meeting was held at Easton on the 24th ult. The "Sentinel" says, "We doubt whether that man is now living who ever witnessed a larger or more enthusiastic meeting, than the one held in the Court House on Monday night last, to give expression to the feelings of the Democracy of Northampton, relative to the elevation of Gen. Zachary Taylor, to the Presidency.

The President's Wars.

The Louisville Journal is afraid that the Administration is getting more wars upon its hands than it can manage with any sort of convenience, and enumerates its war upon Mexico, its war upon Gen. Taylor and his friends, its war upon the Constitution, its war upon the currency, its war upon the rivers and harbors, and its war upon the people's coffee-pots and tea-kettles.

Somnambulism.

The Easton Whig of the 2d instant, says:—A remarkable case of walking, or rather "running in sleep," occurred in this place about 11 o'clock on Monday evening last. A young man, 16 years of age, and generally enjoying excellent health, and who was affected with soreness of the throat and other symptoms of disease arising from a violent cold, for which early in the afternoon he had been bled and otherwise medically treated by one of our ablest physicians, under the delusion that two of those sleeping in the same room with him had been already murdered, and that his own life was in imminent danger, sprang from his bed, hurried down stairs, opening three doors, overturning some benches, and without hat, coat or shoes, and in the pelting rain, running the whole length of Ferner street from the Bushkill to the Lehigh, carefully avoiding the persons whom he met in the street; thence passing to the Lehigh bridge, and from there, still running most furiously, up Pomfret street almost to the Court House, and again returning by the same street, as far as the hotel of Mr. Bellis, where seeing a light, he entered, was fortunately recognized and when addressed by name, his delusion vanished and his strength failed. He was kindly clothed by some gentlemen of the hotel, and in his weakness led back to his friends, who, though overwhelmed with amazement, hastened to divest him of his wet clothing, and wrapping him in warmed flannels, again put him to bed, where he slept soundly until morning, and awoke with his health apparently benefited by the strange operation.

A Taylor Meeting was held at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday a week.

Judge McLean and the War

In the "Cincinnati Gazette" of a late date, we find the following letter from Judge McLean, by which it will be seen that that eminent jurist regards the war as "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced;" and that in regard to its further prosecution he recommends measures which would open the eyes of the people to the burthens they are having heaped upon them by this Administration:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1848

Dear Sir—To all human appearance the termination of this miserable war with Mexico, is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgement it was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced, by marching our army into disputed territory in the possession of Mexico. And, I think, that Congress, who unquestionably have the power, should put an end to the war on just and honorable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should call upon the Executive by resolution to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis; and during the negotiation hostilities should be suspended. If the president shall refuse to do this, in the military appropriation bills the army should be required to take such positions as shall carry out the views of Congress.—These bills the President could not veto, and he would be bound by their requirements. This may be done by the House.

I hope that Congress will refuse to issue any more treasury notes. The notes demanded, in addition to those already in circulation, would flood the country with that description of paper. Such an emission would constitute a government bank, controlled and managed by a party Administration. We have now fifteen millions of treasury notes in circulation, and authority to issue five millions more. I would not increase this circulation a dollar, but reduce it as rapidly as possible. Such a system would be incomparably more dangerous to the public morals and the public liberty, than any other system of banking that could be devised.

To meet any deficiency of the revenue to pay the current expenses of the war, I would authorize loans at par, paying not more than six per cent interest, and if loans cannot be made at this rate, let the administration resort to a system of taxation which shall cause the people to feel the expense of the war. All wars should be accompanied by a system of direct and internal taxation. Nothing short of this can show, in addition to the sacrifice of life, what we pay for military glory. This was the policy in the better days of the republic.

The late war with England was nobly sustained by the people, not only in the field but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows that the war should be put an end to. This may be done by Congress in ninety days, and I pray God that they may do it. Truly yours, JOHN McLEAN.

The National Intelligencer contains an able letter from Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT, of South Carolina, to Mr. Senator Butler, in which he takes strong and decided ground against the policy of the administration, connected with the affairs of Mexico. He says with emphasis, that "it will lead to still further useless expenditure of blood and treasure, and will finally have to be abandoned!"

Mr. Poinsett was the United States Minister at Mexico for several years.

State Finances.

Judge BANKS' annual report gives a flattering picture of the condition of the State finances. He estimates the receipts of the present fiscal year, as follows.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Receipts from all sources, \$3,921,900 00; Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1847, exclusive of the unavailable deposit in the United States Bank, 680,896 85; Total amount, 4,602,796 85; Estimated expenditures, 3,576,390 00.

Estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1848, 1,026,400 85

The total funded debt of the Commonwealth is \$39,220,325. "Relief" notes in circulation \$881,664. Outstanding interest certificates, \$353,956. Domestic creditors' scrip, \$96,095. Judge Banks is decidedly in favor of the immediate withdrawal of all the outstanding "Relief" Issues.

There is a man in Pennsylvania who is so forgetful of countenances that his wife is obliged to keep a wafer stuck to the end of her nose in order that he may distinguish her from other ladies. Even then, he occasionally makes a mistake, and associates himself with some other woman.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

A word or so in Season.

We are not presumptuous enough to fancy that a hasty written note like this, thrown off from the press and read by a few, will be the means of reforming the world, or staying the progress of vice and immorality in our midst.—But, when men, in direct opposition to the intention of the law—if not contrary to its letter—and without respect to the good of community, or the rights of others—proceed to establish places of resort, not to be visited merely for the purpose of "innocent amusement," but for gaming (as we believe,) it is at least the duty of those in authority to look to the matter.

It is to this, and we have ventured to call the attention of the more moral and influential of our place. We presume none will deny us this privilege, nor charge us of being in advance of the evil, when the purpose for which the building is being erected is openly avowed by the builders themselves. And unless shown that this is to be unlike all other houses of the kind, and conducted upon different principles, we can not help arriving at the conclusion that it will be evil in its tendency. And it does not appear reasonable to us, that a few individuals have the right thus to endanger the morals of the young, who will throng around this centre of attraction to learn their first lessons in vice. And though the law may be avoided by quibbling, common respect for virtue and the better interests of society would say remove it.

We throw out these timely hints from pure motives, and hope if the erection of the Alley results in evil, it will not be winked at.

MILFORDITE.

Gen. Taylor's views on the War.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 17th, presents a report of the proceedings at a complimentary dinner given to the Hero of Buena Vista, at Lafayette, (La.) including the remarks of the General in reply to a toast in his honor.—The dinner seems to have been an interesting and splendid affair; but the most interesting and splendid feature of the whole scene was undoubtedly exhibited in the General's speech,—in the grand and patriotic stand which he then took—or, rather, strongly reassured, for he has always taken it—on the subject of the Mexican war. Hear how the brave old patriot, fresh from the fields of victory which have intoxicated so many minds, but has not intoxicated his,—covered with laurels which have neither inflamed his ambition nor awakened his passions,—refusing the rapine and lamenting the blood,—still brave, and wise, and virtuous, and true to his country and to himself,—hear how he discourses of the war, in the same tone of patriotism with Henry Clay and other great men of the land, who, in these times of excitement and the lust of empire, hold fast to their integrity and the good name of the republic.

"The gallant General, in acknowledging the toast, said that he found it difficult to express the feelings of gratitude that were excited in his bosom by this manifestation of regard on the part of his countrymen. He was sure he had done no more than his duty, and no more than would have been done by any patriot who might be placed in similar circumstances. The valor of our troops, said the gallant General, had, under the favor of Providence, crowned his efforts with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart had been to bring the war to a speedy termination—to restore peace and amity between two neighboring republics, who had every motive to cultivate mutual good-will, and whom he would much prefer to see riving with each other in the arts of peace, than contending on the field of battle. He had always hoped and believed that by that spirit of forbearance and magnanimity which a great and powerful nation should always practice towards a feeble and prostrate enemy, peace might be restored on terms consistent with the honor, the rights, and the interests of both nations. In this, however he had been disappointed. He regretted that circumstances, to which he would not then advert, had deprived him of an opportunity of contributing more towards the accomplishment of this desirable result. This was not an occasion to utter complaints; he had submitted, and would submit, without much complaining; perhaps he had already said more than was prudent."

How grandly does not all this contrast with the ferocious war-cries, the slogans of plunder and slaughter, with which the ban-dogs of universal conquest would urge on the American people to the subjugation of Mexico! Is it not a glory greater even than the glory of Buena Vista? Does not all this utterance of a great, but merciful,—a heroic, yet just, honorable, patriotic and Christian spirit, sound like angelic music, from such a quarter? Not a whisper is here heard of wrongs and outrages, of indemnity and security,—not a word of gold-mines and Indian palaces,—not a word of territory,—of annexation,—of civil and religious liberty,—of destiny. Nothing is heard but peace—peace, amity, and good will—they were the words of angels once, when they heralded the birth of the Saviour—peace, amity, good will forbearance and mag-

namity!

Honor and fame forever to the brave old General who, in these times, thinks and says such things to the American people. North American.

Gen. Scott Superceded.

The National Intelligencer, after mentioning the fact of Gen. SCOTT's suspension, as announced by Mr. CASS in the U. S. Senate, remarks:

A glorious reward (is not this?) for the successful enterprises, skilful strategy, and bloody victories of the brave and veteran General-in-Chief of the army, whose achievements, unsurpassed in the annals of any nation, have given undying renown to the arms of his country, and who, if report be true, has even conquered a peace.

To make this grateful act complete, the Court should be held at Cerro Gordo or Chapultepec, and not at Perote.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

ARREST OF GEN. SCOTT.—We live in strange times, or rather in times of strange events.—General Scott, the commander-in-chief of the American armies, has been arrested and ordered for trial, but for what offence is unknown to the public, and we suspect to all but the power which has ordered his arrest. It has been brought as a charge against republics, that they are ungrateful; and the treatment which Gen. Scott has received will not discredit the accusation. With an inferior force he has conducted our army through well fought and bloody battles in triumph to Mexico—he has dispersed the Mexican army and subdued all opposition—and as reward for his distinguished services, he is arrested and brought before a Court Martial for trial. The President will have to justify this harsh measure before the people—or failing, it will be attributed to political prejudice, or a worse motive. The arbitrary sacrifice of such a man as General Scott, will not be silently acquiesced in by the people.

Modern Democracy.

We extract the following paragraphs from a late number of the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," one of the ablest independent Journals in the country. Its editors, Messrs. ALEX. CUMMINGS and JAS. PEACOCK, are gentlemen of acknowledged abilities and high standing, and have for years occupied prominent positions in the ranks of the Democratic party. Their opinions are therefore entitled to the respect and impartial consideration of all parties. In the subjoined paragraphs they have presented a perfect daguerotype likeness of Mr. Polk and the Democracy of the present day:

"In the name of Heaven we protest against applying the name of Democrat to those selfish and hypocritical politicians—those base pretenders to a holy cause—those whited sepulchres of humanity—who advocate under the name of democracy, measures which increase the burdens of the people, load the public affairs with corruption, and make the name of the republic 'a hissing among nations.' Beware of such wolves in sheep's clothing, who, to fill their pockets, will plunge the nation in debt."

Jefferson went into power as the apostle of toleration; Polk has grown as bigoted and relentless as any inquisitor. Yet the one claims to sit in the seat and expound the doctrines of the other. Fatal delusion to himself and followers! Jefferson was a man ahead of his age; Polk is a man thirty years behind it. By this assertion we do not mean to be personal to the President; we speak of him as the representative of his party—and we say, without fear of contradiction, that it is time that his party as at present organized, was broken up. It is no longer the party of freemen, but of drilled Janissaries—no longer the exponent of the untrammelled will of the people, but of the wire-pullers who call themselves the party, and who, like false priests of Isis profane the holy mysteries of democracy with their juggling tricks."

A gentleman meeting one of his friends who was insolvent, expressed great concern for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken my dear sir," was the reply, "tis not I, it is my creditors who are embarrassed."

News from Vera Cruz to the 8th ult., has been received, to the effect that Captain Ruff's company, under command of Lieutenant Walker, escorting a train from Vera Cruz, was attacked by about four hundred guerrillas, near the little town of Santa Fe, and lost in the engagement about ten men, a large number of pack mules, and about \$100,000 worth of property. The loss of the enemy was about twenty men.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—The bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the payment of the February and August interest, on the funded debt of the State, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Elopement Extraordinary.

Last night, just before dark, we were told of a "skylark whose name although famous will never be stainless; for by his own nonsense and a guilty conscience, in trying to double has got into trouble, himself and illustrious daddy-in-law.

A man named O'Connor, "no greatshakes" in honor, went out with Miss Brady a nice little lady, and treated to brandy and sponge-cake and candy, and more things so dainty and kisses so plenty, at a house far off kept by Peter D. Shaw.

But at length the sad fellow grew awfully mellow, and as he was walking and kissing and talking, a purse full of rhino, (I wish it was mine, oh!) he snatched from her pocket and cleared like a rocket; but soon he was taken while tracks he was makin'. They were about to assign him where justice might find him, but the maid in her horror, came forward in sorrow, her little heart heaving and her eyes grieving, begged the officers honor would pity poor Connor—to which he consented as said Connor repented. When off went the couple with limbs very supple, and left us presuming that maiden so blooming, herself to a life of much trouble was dooming. For Connor the blockhead, who picked the maids pocket, when married we are thinking will beat her like winking.

The old man's heart was broken at this terrible token, for he had raised up his daughter just as he had oughter, and when his house would not hold her and a young rascal stold her, he raved like a demon, making more noise than three men. But as the young folks were married and together had tarried, at first not entering the old man's shelter—he dispelled the delusion and on hasty conclusion, put rocks in the pocket of his son-in-law thief! —[Cin. Signal.

LORD BYRON AND THE PRESS.—The following remarks were made by Lord Byron in speaking of some comments made by the newspapers regarding his poem—"Hours of idleness."

"There is no man, however thick-headed or thoughtless, who would not smart under a knowledge that he was held up in fifty copies of newspapers; there is, however, no one but a very thin-skinned fool who would, as the phrase goes stop a paper because it did not chime in with all his notions, or because it attacked him. Whatever foible I may have, I am not guilty of this miserable foolery."

STRONG WOMEN.—Henry Colman says the most remarkable instance of strength and endurance is perhaps to be found in the fish-women of Edinburgh, who attend market from a distance of more than two miles, on foot. Their loads of fish, in baskets slung upon their backs, often weigh two hundred pounds. They stop to rest but once on the road, and after their arrival are found crying their fish in all parts of the town. "How many," asks Colman, "of the Chesnut street, or Washington street, or Broadway belles, would it require even to lift one of these loads from the ground?" He says these women are in appearance, of fair complexion, and not by any means ill-looking.

When the celebrated engineer Brunel, who accomplished the desperate experiment of tunnelling the Thames river, was brought before a committee of the British Parliament, he was asked if a speed of eighty miles per hour on a certain railroad would be much more dangerous to the travellers upon it than a speed of forty?

"It would be just the same" said he. "And a speed of ninety?" "Just the same!" "And a speed of a hundred?" "Just the same!" "For," added he, "if the cars should run off the track at the rate of forty miles per hour, the passengers would all go to the d—l, and at one hundred miles per hour they could not conveniently go any farther!"

DID THEY ALL FIGHT!—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News, says: Gen. Quitman, a day or two ago, in conversation with a friend, related an anecdote. I have not yet seen it in print, and will, therefore, relate it in nearly his own words. "General, did they all fight?" "Fight!" he exclaimed, and his eye kindled with enthusiasm, "I'll tell you. Within a mile of the city of Mexico, where you know we had hard fighting, I was standing talking to General Shields as to the mode of action. Before us the Mexican cannon were belching forth fire and smoke, and the musketeers were not idle. Gen. Shields left me. I took out my pocket glass to reconnoitre, to see where we could make the most effective attack; and while I had it to my eye, I heard something fall heavily at my feet; I looked down and beheld it was one of my men. A ball had struck him in the knee, and he was bleeding profusely. His wound was tied up with a handkerchief, and he was removed about five feet from me. I was interested for the man. He was unable to sit even. He had twisted himself around, and was feeling for his musket, which he finally caught by the bayonet, and drew it to him. Occasionally I glanced in the direction of the soldier. While I had been attending to other matters, he had turned on his side, and had actually his gun in a shooting position. He fired at the enemy! I approached, and remarked to him, "My good fellow, haven't you had enough of fighting yet?" He looked at me, and in a tone which seemed to ask forgiveness, replied, "Why General—I couldn't—help—it." "This is the spirit," continued Gen. Quitman, "which animates our army; all creation can't whip them. We are invincible."

MARRIED.

In the month of January 1848, by the Rev. Mr. Harpel, Mr. CHARLES W. DAVIS, of Bustletown, Philadelphia county, to Miss LUCINDA STRUNK, of Monroe county.

Married by the Rev. Mr. Heilig, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1, 1848—Mr. CHARLES D. BRODHEAD, to Miss RACHEL D. KELLER.