



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 17, 1848.

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

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

On Friday (to-morrow) evening, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in this borough, Dr. J. V. MATTHEWSON, will deliver a lecture upon Geology, which will be followed by the usual exercises of the Linnæus Institute. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Stroudsburg, February 17, 1848.

JAMES H. WALTON, Esq. has been re-appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe county.

Money at Interest.

A letter from the Auditor General has been published, in which he gives it, as his opinion, that money at interest is not taxable for borough, road or poor purposes, under existing laws.

The Whigs of Pittsburg, held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the first inst., at which a resolution, nominating HENRY CLAY, for President was unanimously adopted.

We like the spirit of the Mercersburg Journal. The editor says he frequently hears persons call themselves "Scott Whigs," "Taylor Whigs," "Clay Whigs," as if they belonged to Scott, Taylor, or Clay. Now, after all, the best kind of Whigs are *Whig Whigs*—Whigs who are willing to sacrifice their private preferences for men, to secure the success of Whig principles, no matter whom a National Convention shall appoint the standard bearer of the party.

Brooks' American Musical Journal.

The above is the title of a new semi-monthly paper, the first number of which is on our table. It is exclusively devoted to the science of Music. Each number will contain several pieces of Sacred and Secular Music; Biographical sketches of eminent composers, criticisms, anecdotes, together with all the musical news of the day. Edited by "Brook's." It is published by Dr. John Deichman, Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed, post paid.

Terms—\$1 per annum.

The Whigs of Centre county, held a meeting on the 26th ult., at which resolutions complimentary to Mr. Clay, Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor and Gen. Irvin, were adopted. The Hon. Andrew Stewart was recommended as the Whig candidate for Vice President.

A Bill has been introduced in the Kentucky House of Representatives laying a specific tax on *old Bachelors*, over thirty years of age, the proceeds to be applied to the support of indigent widows and orphans, and for other purposes.

Presidential Statistics.

The New-York Herald thus classifies the politics of the members of the 30th Congress:

Taylorites,	60
Clay men,	90
Polkites,	21
Van Buren men,	41
Cass men,	22
Buchananites,	20
Abolitionists,	5
Scott men,	19
Dallas men,	3
Nondescript,	1

A vein of Stone Coal has been discovered near Nazareth, Northampton county; and another in Plainfield township, in the same county.

A Gang of Robbers Caught.

The town of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been set all agog by the perpetration of a series of robberies and the discovery of the gang. The silversmith shop of J. W. Linds, the shop of Page & Marsh, gunsmiths, and the stores of C. Geits, Myres, and J. Coons, were all broken into and robbed of a large amount of valuable goods. The perpetrators are an organized gang of thieves, among whom are four brothers, named Lee, with their father and three others, who were arrested and the goods found in their possession.

Judge McLean has contradicted the report that he wrote a letter to the President approving of the war.

Blunders of Mr. Walker.

Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, made a speech the other day, in which he exposed some of the falsehoods and inaccuracies in the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and administered a withering rebuke to that officer. Notwithstanding the assertions of that officer to the contrary, he showed that a deficiency of upwards of \$14,000,000 existed in the Treasury for the last year; that all the estimates of the expenses of government proved erroneous and insufficient, and that the present year's expenses, all things considered, will amount to at least upwards of *one hundred and fourteen millions of dollars!* That there has been gross mismanagement in the Department is obvious from the glaring and repeated errors committed. In the late annual Report, seven millions of dollars were unaccounted for, and shortly afterwards four millions more had to be entered upon the books, which had been previously neglected! Such errors as these never occurred before. Errors will and must occur sometimes—but neglect to have sums of such enormous amount promptly entered upon the books, exhibits a laziness or incompetency altogether inexcusable in a high public functionary. At this rate, there is little propriety in making reports—for no one can tell whether they are correct or not.

The Locofoco papers are still crying aloud for a "vigorous prosecution of the war." We wish they would tell us what they mean by a vigorous prosecution of the war under existing circumstances. We have serious difficulty in understanding how our troops can prosecute a war vigorously when all armed opposition to them has ceased, and they can find nobody to fight—when they meet with no more resistance in marching to and fro than a sword encounters in passing through the air. They cannot under such circumstances fight vigorously, though, to be sure, they can *march* vigorously—that is, they can march at the rate of six miles an hour over every plain and through every chapparal in Mexico, and then hurry back again at an increased speed; and they can scramble with tremendous energy up every hill and mountain in all that country, and then precipitate themselves down again like an avalanche.

If this is what the Locofocos mean by a vigorous prosecution of the war, a campaign, conducted upon their plan, will be a vastly interesting one. Our Government will be at no expense for powder and ball, though, to be sure, the consumption of shoe-leather will be tremendous. We suppose that most of the present officers of the army will be recalled and some of Mr. Polk's leg-treasures appointed in their place, as better adapted to the new plan of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Louisville Journal.

Bank of Susquehanna County.

The Susquehanna Register of the 10th inst., says: Some of the city papers and some remote country papers have persevered with the most dogged obstinacy, in reporting the Bank in this place as "broken," in spite of the fact repeatedly attested by gentlemen of the most unimpeachable integrity in this place who know, that the Bank has continued to redeem her notes at the counter without interruption ever since the panic began. The Lewisburg Chronicle, however, gives the following just remarks upon the subject:

"The Philadelphia papers have for several weeks quoted the notes of the Susquehanna County Bank, at Montrose, with a —, or as 'failed,' 'closed,' or 'broke,' or at best 50 or 75 per cent. discount. The money shavers there must have made a fine speculation out of the panic thus got up. As evidence of the soundness of the Bank, we copy from two letters received by us from good authority.

Montrose, Jan. 29.—The Bank of Susquehanna County has continued to redeem its bills in specie at its counter—dollar for dollar—and will continue to do so, notwithstanding all that has or can be said. She is sound, and has proved herself so by redeeming in two or three weeks \$65,000 out of a circulation of \$75 or \$80,000.

Tunkhannock, Jan. 26.—There were bad reports about the Susquehanna Bank, but they are paying gold and silver by the wholesale, and it is good as gold here now.

"This Bank has been managed by sagacious and prudent persons, for the accommodation of the merchants and drovers of that region, and not for speculation, and has proved its entire soundness. In addition to the Philadelphia Bankers, the Bank of Northumberland has joined in the hue and cry (by which doubtless many people have sacrificed their money) by refusing the notes of the Susquehanna Bank."

Limbs of the Law.

There are 3,500 attorneys in the State of New-York. "God save the Commonwealth!"

Blessings of Free Trade.

Every day furnishes us with additional evidence of the practical tendencies of the present locofoco tariff. Until very recently, it had not sufficient time to unfold itself—but it is now stretching out its full length over the entire land, and its poisonous breath is already blighting every description of business. Agriculture, though not exactly prostrate, will soon weaken—flour, six months hence, under ordinary circumstances, will not be worth \$5 per barrel. Commerce is weak—freights are even now low enough, and decreasing. Manufactures are sufficiently crippled that nothing remains but a reduction of wages of twenty-five per cent. or immediate suspension of operations; and the same may be said of mining. In the East especially every kind of Manufactures is prostrate—failures are daily occurring and the factories being closed; and those that still continue are making arrangements to curtail their business and reduce the wages of the operatives to save themselves from ruin. Some of the most powerful companies at Lowell have lost within the last six months, the entire profits of the previous year—and a general movement is now on foot to save themselves from a threatened wreck.

In Iron manufactures there appears to be little encouragement. One of the most intelligent gentlemen in this State, of great practical experience in that business, casually observes in a recent letter to one of the editors: "We are already feeling the 'blessed effects' of that Tariff. Railroad Iron is now offered by the Agent of the English manufacturers, deliverable at New York, at a price less than it costs us to make it, at the present wages and costs of the raw material; and unless a specific duty is laid on iron imported, high enough to protect us from the surplus product of the foreign manufacturers, our 'occupation's gone;'—for even with a reduction in the prices of the raw-material and of wages, it is doubtful whether many of the mills can continue to compete with the English and Welsh manufactures. At the rate rail-road mills have been and are being erected within the two years past, (no thanks to the Tariff of '46, but to the demand for Iron in Great Britain and the Continent, until the recent depression there) the home competition would at once and always keep prices down to a degree that only a reasonable profit would inure to our manufacturers."—*Miners' Journal.*

Treasury Notes.

The Treasury notes now in circulation, amount to the enormous sum of \$15,000,000, and it is proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to add ten millions more to it. Here is a paper currency of many millions issued by the Government for purposes, in the advantages of which, if there be any, none of the people, except merchants, brokers, &c., can participate. Why not put down the denominations from \$50 to \$10, or \$5, and make them redeemable in specie at agencies in our principal cities, so that the people generally can handle some of them?—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Weights and Measures.

All families ought to be provided with scales and weights for the purpose of weighing ingredients in general use; but as many have not, the following table from the New York Tribune, will be found useful: *Weights.*—Wheat flour, 1 lb. is one quart; Indian Meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart; butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart; loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart; white sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart; eggs, average size, 10 eggs are 1 pound. *Liquid Measure.*—Sixteen large table spoonsfull are half a pint; eight table spoonsfull are 1 gill; four large table spoonsfull are half a gill; a common sized tumbler holds half a pint; a common sized wine glass holds half a gill.

The Position of Guatemala.

The exact relation in which the States of Central America stand toward Mexico, has been but imperfectly understood, and it was apprehended not long since that they might make a common cause with her against the aggressions of the United States. The President of Honduras, in fact, expressed a strong hostility toward us, in his proclamation, and an offer of assistance was made by that State to Santa Anna, as well as a call upon the other portions of the Confederacy, urging their co-operation. Guatemala, in whom the chief power is centered, has just answered to this application, and in a manner which leaves the position of the Central American Republic no longer doubtful. She disclaims any binding mutual relations with Mexico, farther than those of commerce and navigation, declares that she is bound by a treaty of permanent friendship to the U. States, and avows her determination of remaining entirely neutral. The other States of the Confederation will be governed by this decision.

From Harrisburg.

February 9, 1848.

HOUSE—Mr. Schoonover presented two petitions relating to the right of way of the New York and Erie Rail Road Co. in this State; also, one relating to the repeal of the law authorizing the erection of dams in the river Delaware.

On motion of Mr. Long, of Bucks, the House went into committee of the whole, (Mr. Zeigler in the chair,) on bill entitled a supplement to the act authorizing the construction of an out-let lock on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, approved April 20th 1846, which was reported without amendment and coming up on 2d reading,

Mr. Bowman moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the present which was not agreed to.

Mr. Fox wanted the reasons stated for the repeal of the law.

Mr. Hill said the only question was whether the navigation of the Delaware river should be left open, or be obstructed, that was all. It was for the House to decide.

Mr. Krick said that he considered this question easily understood, it was to benefit a few at the expense of the many. He believed that the people along that river had a right to the blessings and benefits which the God of nature gave them. The question was purely whether the many honest and industrious citizens along that river should yield to the especial benefit of the few. This bill was sprung upon the people in a former session, contrary to their wishes, and he would cheerfully vote for its repeal.

Mr. Bushnell said he deemed the time of this House precious, but, situated as he was in regard to the said dam, he felt bound to cast his vote for the bill. The industrious population in North Eastern Pennsylvania were deeply interested in the free and unobstructed navigation of the Delaware river. Natural obstructions had been removed from that river at great expense; artificial obstructions had been put in, by the erection of dams and bridges, rendering the descending navigation not only difficult but extremely dangerous. The lumbermen upon, and adjacent to the river Delaware in the sections of the State which he so poorly represented, are as industrious and worthy a class of men as can be found on the globe, and he was not willing they should be compelled to submit to large annual losses in consequence of those obstructions. Neither was he willing the water should be diverted from the channel.

Mr. Long of Bucks, urged the passage of this bill and the repeal of the old law. If permitted to remain, it would destroy the fisheries on the river as well as other properties. He was opposed to having any obstructions in the river, inasmuch as none were needed.

Mr. Goff, expressed doubts as to the propriety of repealing the law. He thought all the difficulties complained of might be remedied without destroying this act of the legislature. It seemed to him that the attempt was made for the especial benefit of those who obtain living by stealing shingle timber, and floating hemlock boards on the Delaware River. He thought the legislature were about to legislate wildly.

Mr. Schoonover, replied with spirit to the charge made against the lumbermen. He pronounced them as honorable and as honest a body of men as any in the Commonwealth. He also contended that the dam at wells falls would be productive of great and serious inconvenience. The bill was read a third time and passed finally.

February 11.

On motion of Mr. Breidenthal, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on bill to prevent the hunting of Deer with dogs in Huntingdon county, and for the preservation of Pike in the Juniata river and its tributaries.—(Mr. Benedict in the Chair) The bill was amended by extending its provisions so far as the hunting of Deer or Elk is concerned, to Dauphin, Mifflin, Luzerne, Carbon and Elk counties.

Mr. Schoonover, moved to amend the bill so as to regulate fishing and protect the fish in Broadhead's and McMichael's creeks in Monroe county—which was adopted, and the bill was reported to the House, and coming up on second reading, was passed finally.

It is stated by authority that the total amount expended for building the Girard College, has been \$1,983,821 78, which is \$66,178 22 within the sum specified by Mr. Girard for the erection and endowment of the institution. The loss on the sale of stocks at the executors' valuation, was \$900,813 30. The amount expended by the trustees and directors, disconnected with the building of the College, is \$51,835 22; leaving an unexpected balance of the appropriation—[\$2,887,648 59]—of \$1,178 22.

The richest man in St. Thomas, one of the principal ports of the West Indies, is as black as ebony. He is said to be worth not less than three millions of dollars, and has acquired his wealth by trafficking in persons of his own color.

Matrimonial Hints.

The editor of the Onedia Morning Herald, having lately committed matrimony, breaks forth in the following solemn and impressive strain. "When a man gets married it behooves him to keep his boots blacked. Respect for the new estate upon which he has entered, as well as for her who shares it with him, demands that some more attention should be paid to the personal appearance than is usually bestowed on a lelohood."

A Female Aeronaut.

In noticing the intention of a female to make a balloon ascension in New Orleans, the *Delta* says:—We are told that this lady is as courageous as she is beautiful, and that, in her ascensions, she has been highly successful. It will be a rare and beautiful sight for a thousand ladies who will there be assembled, to see one of their own sex gently rising in her aerial car to the sapphire dome of heaven, and getting so near the sky that she might almost touch the stars!

Morris & Willis' Home Journal.

We are gratified to learn that the circulation of this brilliant and delightful periodical is increasing in a manner to realize the highest hopes of its able and accomplished editors.—Burke somewhere says that it is a mistake to suppose that blood-horses are not as able to cope with the toils and drudgery of the road as animals of ignobler breed; in drays and carts, they will vindicate their superiority as well as upon the race-ground; the only regret is that they should be put to such services. The intelligence which once charmed America with its "Penellings by the Way," and the sentiment which echoed through Europe upon the notes of "Woodman spare that Tree," still assert their undiminished vigor and elegance in the columns of this weekly journal; and however much for the cause of high art in prose and poetry, we may lament the direction of such powers upon objects so fugitive, we cannot the less exult in the lustre which thus wanders through regions rarely illuminated by such rays. The image and spirit of society never lived in literature with more exact and vivid interest than the tone and interests of the higher circles of the metropolis are reproduced in this HOME JOURNAL; and yet the paper has everything that can please and edify the country reader. We must call attention particularly to a feature of unusual attraction which the present volume of the HOME JOURNAL presents, "An Original American Novel." It is founded on events connected with the history of the revolutionary war, and upon occurrences which actually took place in New-York and its vicinity. It is full of interest, and is written with great elegance and spirit. A new volume of this valuable and cheap family newspaper was commenced on the first of January, and new subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers. The terms are only two dollars a year. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, New-York.—*True Sun.*

The Knickerbocker tells a story of a witness who made a very nice distinction in the shades of lying. Being questioned by a lawyer as to the general reputation of another witness for truth, the witness was asked whether the individual was a notorious liar. "Why," said he, rolling an immense quid of tobacco in his mouth, "not exactly so; but he is what I call an *intermittent liar.*"

The latest invention is a sort of mill turned by a crank, by which three school children can be licked at a time! In this way much labor is saved to the school teacher in the discharge of his arduous duties!

An Editor, summing up the virtues of a soap boiler, lately deceased, concluded his eulogy with the usual phrase of "peace be to his ashes." The remark gave great offence to his family, one of whom threatened the editor with personal violence.

Burying Lawyers.

A gentleman in the country who had just buried a rich relative, who was an attorney, was complaining to Foote, who was on a visit to him, of the very great expenses of a country funeral. "Why," says Foote, "do you bury attorneys here?"—"Yes, to be sure we do; how else?" "Oh, we never do that in London."—"Now!" said the other, much surprised, "how do you manage?" "Why, when the patient happens to die, we lay him out in a room over night by himself, lock the door, open the sash, and in the morning, he's entirely off!" "Indeed!" said the other, in amazement; "what becomes of him?" "Why, that we cannot exactly tell, not being acquainted with supernatural causes. All that we know of the matter is, that there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room the next morning!"

SUDDEN CHANGES—There is nothing more trying to the human constitution than sudden changes of weather. Heat rarifies the blood, and increases the perspiration; but when suddenly checked, those humors which should pass off by the skin, are thrown off inwardly, causing coughs, colds, consumption, difficulty of breathing, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, and many other complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold—because they expel from the body those humors which are the cause of the above complaints. Four or five said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night, going to bed will, in a few days, carry off the most obstinate cold; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kind! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The original genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery. For sale by George H. Miller, who is the authorized agent for Stroudsburg; see advertisement for other agencies in another column. Office and general depot, 169 Race st. Phila.