



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 9, 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.

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the Hon. Henry Clay had made arrangements to leave Philadelphia on the 7th inst., for New York.

A funeral procession in honor to the memory of the late venerable John Quincy Adams, took place in Easton on Monday last. A. E. Brown, Esq., delivered a most beautiful, touching and eloquent eulogium.

Escape of a Murderer.—Patrick Moran, under sentence of death in Schuylkill county, broke jail with four other prisoners, on the 24th ult., and made his escape. A reward of \$200 has been offered for his apprehension.

Locofoco State Convention.

This body assembled at Harrisburg on Saturday last. Charles Frailey, of Schuylkill county, was chosen president of the Convention. Israel Painter, of Westmoreland, was, on the third ballot chosen for Canal Commissioner. A ballot was taken to determine the choice of the Convention for the Presidency, which resulted as follows:—James Buchanan received 84 votes, George M. Dallas 34, Lewis Cass 10, Martin Van Buren 5.

According to most of the accounts, there was quite a stormy time in the Convention. The point in dispute was in relation to the mode of electing Delegates to the National Convention, some being in favor of a General Ticket, others by Congressional Districts. The Hon. David Wilmot was present, and spoke in favor of the latter plan.—The excitement was intense for a time, and both branches of the Legislature adjourned early, for the purpose of enjoying the scene.

Messrs. Bigler and Wagner were elected Senatorial Electors.

Gov. Shunk again ill.

A letter from Harrisburg says:—"I hear that Governor Shunk is quite sick. He is said to be sinking, and his relations have been sent for.—From what I hear, I do not believe he will live long. Perhaps not through the session."

Reported Revolt among our Troops in Mexico.

"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, states that there is a rumor afloat in Washington, that there has been a revolt among our forces in Mexico, and adds that Mr. Freaner, or "Mustang," recently from Mexico, gives it as his opinion that a revolt has taken place. If there has been an *emoute* in the army, it has most likely grown out of the arrest of Gen. Scott. The General will very likely return to the United States soon.

Immigration.—During the month of February, just expired, there arrived at New York, 3517 emigrants from various parts of Europe; and henceforward there will be a steady increase weekly in the amount of arrivals.

A towel dipped in hot water, and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles, called the cramp.

Boot and Shoe Business.—The boot and shoe business is supposed to be the largest manufacturing business in the United States, producing commodities to the estimated amount of fifty millions of dollars annually, and employing over 100,000 persons—male and female.

OUR PUBLIC WORKS.—The Canal Commissioners give notice that all the public works of the State will be open for navigation by the 15th inst.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—When the cholera was in England, sixteen years ago, there was not a single thunder-storm during the whole visitation, although it was a hot summer.

THE METHODISTS, in New Orleans, have finished a church edifice at a cost of 62,000 dollars.

The Whigs of North Carolina have nominated Charles Manley Esq., as their candidate for Governor.

A Taylor mass meeting for Dutchess county, N. Y., was called to assemble in Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, the 22d ult., being the anniversary of Washington's birth. The meeting was duly organized, and after deliberation and consultation, resulted in the nomination of HENRY CLAY.

The Bill to remove the seat of justice of Schuylkill county from Orwigsburg to Pottsville, has finally passed the Legislature.

THE LEGISLATURE has despatched a select Committee to Philadelphia, to inquire into alleged abuses in the Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia. Even the Judiciary branch of our government, under the reign of Locofocoism, has become corrupt!

The Canal.

The Harrisburg Union of Saturday says:—"We learn by letter that the canal from Hollidaysburg to the Dam, was ready for navigation on Saturday last, and passed a boat. This is accomplished through the indefatigable exertions of James S. Law, Esq., who had charge of that portion of the repairs."

THE PHILADELPHIA WHIG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE have issued an address to the Whigs of the Union, by way of response to the call for holding the Whig National Convention at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th of June—from which we copy the concluding portion:

"While such a response as this is due to the distinguished Whigs composing the meeting at Washington, by whom the time and place of the National Convention of 1848 were fixed, and for which favor the thanks of the Whigs of Philadelphia are hereby respectfully tendered to them—it is also proper to add that the Whigs of Philadelphia will be prepared to extend a true, full, and hearty welcome to their brethren of the Convention for Nomination, as well as to those of the Great Mass Convention which will of course be held in this city on the eighth day of June, the day following the sitting of the Nominating Convention. In the discharge of that duty, in order that the act of welcome may accompany the word, the Democratic Whig Executive Committee of Philadelphia will share the honors and happiness with the delegates of other bodies of their Whig co-laborers in Philadelphia city and districts, one and all of whom will find a pleasure, as they will discharge a duty, in seeking to make members of both Conventions, at home in the city of Brotherly Love."

We have seen it stated in the New York and other papers, as if from some authority, that Mr. CLAY had positively declined consenting to the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and would, in a few days, under his own hand, announce the fact. We believe that these rumors are unfounded, and that, while he has a strong disinclination to the use of his name for such a purpose, he has remained entirely passive, without having formed absolutely any determination one way or the other. We have no doubt that, if Mr. CLAY should adopt the resolution attributed to him, he will, under his own signature announce it. In the mean time, the public would do well to discredit all rumors not possessing such authority.

National Intelligencer.

Easton Bank.

The following is the report of the Auditor General relative to the state of the Easton Bank. The statement is dated November 4, 1847.

DR.	
Capital Stock,	\$400,000.00
Bank notes in circulation,	561,055.00
Due to other banks,	3,826.00
Due to depositors,	204,887.35
Dividends unpaid,	26,663.67
Profit and loss,	49,799.35
Discounts and interest,	384.50
Suspense account,	7,191.05
	\$1,253,806.92
CR.	
Notes discounted,	\$667,431.31
Bonds and mortgages,	107,869.47
Gold and silver,	120,654.16
Notes of other banks,	17,155.00
Due from other banks,	118,060.36
Pennsylvania State loan,	68,877.68
United States 5 per cent. loan,	103,275.00
Kentucky bonds,	10,075.00
Real estate,	18,261.04
Expense account,	27.90
Stock of the Easton Bank,	17,465.00
Sundry other stocks,	4,965.00
	\$1,253,806.92

A Very Old Book.

A gentleman in New Orleans has in possession a manuscript copy of an old Roman missal, written in Latin, on vellum, by a monk, about the year A. D. 300. The book is, consequently, one thousand five hundred and forty-seven years old, at least.

Pretty Good.

One John Davidson, in Illinois, ran away with the wife of a corn speculator. The speculator heard of the fugitives at Natchez, and, fearing that Davidson would run short of money, he sent him a fifty dollar note in a letter, and told him if he did not clear out down East with the woman, he would gouge out both his eyes, and thrash him within an inch of his life. It is supposed that the happy pair "sloped," as they have not been since heard of by their Illinois friends.

The Iron Interest—Intended Convention.

Perhaps the deluded politicians who, until within the last three months, pointed with such exultation to the prosperity of the iron trade of Pennsylvania, under the Tariff of 1846, attributing it to the actual operation of that magnificent device of Locofoco patriotism, will be able to explain the meaning of the call for a Convention of the Iron Manufacturers and Miners of Pennsylvania, which appeared in our paper on Wednesday—having arrived at so late an hour, unfortunately, the previous night as to prevent its receiving the editorial notice its importance suggests,—and which will appear again. The call it will be perceived, is signed by no less than forty-two firms, largely engaged in these interests in Pennsylvania; and the deluded politicians, as above, and especially the Washington Union, which recently rejoiced with so mighty a spirit of rejoicing, over the annual statistical returns of the past prosperity, will be astonished to learn that the cause assigned for the movement, as stated in the call, is "a great revulsion which has come upon those interests within a very short period."—They will be astonished to learn that the advertisers complain of "ruinous prices; of many mills that have suspended their operations from necessity, and thousands of laborers who are deprived of employment;—of the cessation of orders for American iron, and the transference of orders to England "for \$5,000,000 worth of rails from the Eastern States alone;—of "evil and injustice bearing so onerously on these highly important branches of domestic industry;" but, above all, they will be amazed to find that this calamitous state of things is attributed, by the advertisers, to the direct operation of that Tariff of '46, which, with its deadly character written so plainly upon its face, its advocates have been so desirous to represent as the beneficent friend and protector of the great Pennsylvania interests.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact," say the gentlemen of the forty-two firms, who invite their brother manufacturers of Pennsylvania to consult with them at Harrisburg, on the 22d of March, inst., on the common suffering and danger, "that a great revulsion has come upon these interests within a very short period;—that English iron is now pouring in upon us at prices ruinous to the American manufacturers."—and that "the dependence of this country upon the fluctuations of English prices for iron, of necessity involves the existence of this branch of American and pre-eminently Pennsylvania industry." They who feel the calamity can trace the cause in the absurd workings of an *ad valorem* tariff, which lavishes protection where it is not wanted, and denies it when actually needed. Thus, as the advertisers justly say,—the duty being 30 per cent., every rise in price of \$10 per ton heaps an additional duty of \$3 per ton; and every \$10 fall in price reduces the duty \$3. And hence, when the home market of the British manufacturers fails, and their iron becomes a drug, they can introduce it into the United States at mere nominal duties, to crush, in a minute, the competition of American iron and the American labor that produces it.

The Roman Sylla believed so much in luck that he made it his god;—it seems to have been the good genius of our friends of the new school of free-trade Locofocoism, who passed the tariff of 1846. No better law could have been contrived to injure American industrial interests, especially those involved in agriculture and manufactures. Its natural operation is to depress the latter by introducing excessive foreign competition—just as the Pennsylvania iron interests are depressed; and to hurt the former by diminishing the numbers and means of the consumers of bread-stuffs in our own American mills and workshops. This natural operation of the tariff of '46, as every man of sense knows, was for a time, entirely suspended, as it regarded our farming and iron interests, by particular events which no human wit could have foreseen. The general failure of crops in Europe, in 1846, leading to actual famine in some countries, nearly doubled the price of grain and made a temporary market for American farmers, which is now lost, or nearly so. At the same time, the prodigious rail road mania in England created such a demand for iron as to raise its prices unusually high; and the American iron market was thus left exclusively to the possession of our own iron-makers. But the railroad mania is over: British iron has sunk low; and it is now "pouring in upon us" at prices before which American competition sinks,—profits are swept away,—mills are closed,—workmen are robbed of employment,—and capitalists, who enjoyed a few moments of artificial sunshine, meet together in convention for the purpose of finding some remedy against evils which are overwhelming employers and employed in a common calamity.

There can be no true remedy ever found except in a return by the national government to the true principle of the protective policy, and a total abjuration of the destructive absurdities of British free-trade. The national government will never return to these principles until it is changed, and men whose heads and hearts both are right, are substituted in power for the Southern abstractionists and the Northern renegades, who scheme in nothing so fiercely and zealously as against the interests of American free while labor. When Pennsylvania breaks up her alliance with—or shakes off her servitude to—these, her free-trade taskmasters and destroyers, who never yet have omitted an opportunity to reward her infatuation by a heart-stab at her dearest interests, the day of free-trade will be over; protection will be heard of again, in the land; and we shall have no more of ironworks shut up, and workmen wanting employment, and employers meeting in convention to seek a remedy against the entire ruin of their business.

The habits of Mr. Adams.

Says the Salem Register, were pure, simple and unostentatious even to awkwardness. He always arose before day, and when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercises, and was peculiarly fond of bathing and swimming. No one ever was more industrious, or sacrificed less of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age. His journal, which he kept from early life, and which embodies all his conversations with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is no doubt, the most valuable document in being, and a richer legacy to his children than the ample fortune he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a niggardly economy, (for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income,) but of two successful speculations, and a great rise in value of his patrimonial estates. Mr Adams leaves, a copy of every letter he wrote, and among his voluminous productions are most able eulogies on Madison, Monroe, and Lafayette.

Chloroform.

Chloroform is composed of two atoms of carbon, one atom of hydrogen and three atoms of chlorine. It is a heavy, sweet fluid, having a sp. gr. of 1.486 at 60 F. (according to some experiments,) or 1.480, as given in books. It boils at 141 F, and is very volatile having a fragrant odor. It is not combustible when flame is applied to it, nor is its mixture with the air explosive, and has a very sweet taste.

In administering it no apparatus is needed beyond a simple piece of cloth of open texture, a small conical sponge, or a linen cambric handkerchief. Take the cork from the phial of chloroform and apply the cloth to its mouth, and shake the bottle, so as to wet a spot on the handkerchief (just as people commonly scent a handkerchief with cologne water) cover the mouth and nose with it lightly, and then let the air be drawn partly through the cloth—five or six inspirations generally suffice to produce momentary insensibility, and a few more bring on a sound snoring sleep, in which no pain can be felt, even when the knife or cautery is applied.

Oyster Trade in New York.

The extent of trade in this delicious bivalve, for consumption in our city alone, can hardly be estimated. We suppose there are at least one hundred refectories where the average consumption, day and night, will amount to full twenty dollars each. This would give a sum of \$730,000 a year. The consumption in hotels, private families, and small oyster houses, will probably double, if not treble, this. We doubt not that \$3,000,000 are yearly spent in New York for oysters. At Sherwood's, Florence's and some other noted places, one hundred dollars are sometimes taken of a night over the counters alone. When we consider that the trade gives employment and prosperity to hundreds and hundreds of hard-working men, there should be no grumbling about the luxury of eating oysters. Although the original York Bay natives are extinct, and have been for years, the planted East River and Bergen Point oysters are very fine. Common as oysters are to us in America, their natural history is very little known. Men who have been in the habit of opening and selling them for years, cannot tell with accuracy the male from the female. The male is supposed to be smaller in shell and size of the meat than the female. A skillful opener can dissect an oyster so as to show you the *vertebra*, and an apparent backbone and ribs. Oysters should never be eaten until they have been a few days out of the water. They then fatten on their own liquor, and become solid. To invalids they are of great value. When the stomach can retain seemingly nothing, oyster broth, not too highly seasoned, is highly nutritive and beneficial.—The English oysters are small and coppery. What are called Colchesters, are considered the best in London.—N. Y. Dispatch

The Wealth of Russia.

Russia is so rich that she does not know what to do with her money. Her gold and silver mines are vastly productive, and a taxation on more than sixty millions of people, together with an expenditure of moderate amount, and the peace in Europe, has made the income of that empire treble its annual outlay, and they are loaning in every direction. The treasure now in the vaults of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul amounts to 115,674,959 roubles, each rouble of the value of 75 cents. No doubt, if we require a loan of twenty millions of dollars at par, we can have it by applying to the Russian government at an interest of six per cent.

We notice that Col. R. M. Johnson is generally spoken of as the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

The New York Sun says: "Our Washington correspondent, "Paul Pry," informs us that there are in the House of Representatives forty-six members who are ready to move for an impeachment of the President, if he concludes this war of his commencement with "results injurious and disgraceful to the nation." This Paul Pry learns by his method of "not intruding" upon private caucuses, and adds that Mr. Polk and the Democratic party are on the verge of a precipice, and nothing but a firm step and resolute nerves can save them from ruin.

"Ma, what is revenge?" "It's when your dady scolds me, and I hit him with a broom stick."

A Child Attacked by a Rat.

On Tuesday evening last, while the other members of the family were in an adjoining room, an infant daughter of Mr. J. A. Schermerhorn, of Lambertville, N. J., who was lying in her cradle, was heard to cry violently, and upon searching for the cause, it was ascertained that a large Rat had entered the apartment and attacked the child, who was found covered with blood. The voracious animal had bitten one hand entirely through in two places, which is much swollen and inflamed.

Resistance to Fire.

With strong wollen clothing steeped in a solution of alum, and a mask and head-dress made of asbestos, a person may walk uninjured through fire, and breathe amidst flames. By having a ball of tow, burning at its centre, rolled up in the mouth, a conjurer can at pleasure blow sparks of fire, and even flames from the mouth without inconvenience. The holding of red-hot iron in the hands without being burned, as in the ancient trial by ordeal, is believed to have been a result of previously covering the parts with a thin calcareous paste, a bad conductor of heat. After frequent trials, some persons can remain for fifteen or twenty minutes in an oven heated to 240 degrees, a temperature which will cook a beefsteak. All these things seem magical.

A Delicious Mouthful.

The following curious anecdote of a pious Indian, at Varmouth, is related in Barber's Historical Collections in Massachusetts:—"Being alone in the woods he was attacked by a number of black snakes, who, according to their custom, commenced winding themselves around his legs, body, and arms, until they had completely pinioned him. One of them at length made a tight fold around his neck, and was endeavoring to produce strangulation, and cause him to open his mouth. The Indian had been taught their custom, and was sufficiently sensible of the game his wily adversaries was playing. He, therefore, opened his mouth with great self-possession, and as soon as the snake had inserted his black head within his jaws, he very wisely bit it off, and spit it out. The rest of the snakes seeing the flowing blood, and beholding their dead comrade, speedily untwisted their folds, and betook themselves to flight."

The Belvidere Rail Road bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of New-Jersey, and we are informed it has received the signature of the Governor.

The claims of the Californians against the United States, amount to upwards of \$500,000. Among the items are between 3,000 and 4,000 horses, at \$30 each; 3,000 head of cattle at \$10 each; 400 rifles, 1,000 saddles—with provisions, supplies, &c.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Mecaskey Mr. Samuel Kemmerer and Miss Elizabeth Gish, both of Hamilton township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Nicholas Schoonover, of Port Jervis, and Miss Elizabeth Houston, of Stroud township.

ASTHMA, or difficulty of breathing, is caused by a collection of morbid humors in the air-cells of the lungs, which prevent them from being duly expanded—hence difficulty and laborious breathing, cough, great oppression of the breast, pain in the head, palpitation of the heart, and many other distressing complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to give relief in Asthma, because they purge from the body those humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man. From four to six of said Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time carry off the most violent fit of Asthma, and if used occasionally afterwards, will keep the system in sound health.

Beware of Sugar Coated Counterfeits.—Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

For sale by George H. Miller, who is the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg; see advertisement for other agencies in another column. Office and general depot, 169 Race st. Phil'a.

NOTICE.

The account of Joseph J. Kemmerer, assignee of Conrad Kemmerer, is filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Monroe county, and will be presented to the Court for confirmation on the tenth day of April next; all persons interested will take notice.

J. H. STROUD, Prothonotary. Stroudsburg, March 9, 1848.