



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, April 6, 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.

E. W. Carr, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Jeffersonian Republican." Office, Sun Buildings, corner Third and Dock streets, opposite the Merchant's Exchange; and 440 North Fourth street.

**FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER  
NER MIDDLESWARTH,  
OF UNION COUNTY.**

**SENATORIAL ELECTORS.**

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington,  
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

**DISTRICT ELECTORS.**

- 1 Joseph G. Glarkson, 13 Henry Johnson,
- 2 John P. Wetherill, 14 William Colder, Sr.
- 3 James M. Davis, 15 (not filled)
- 4 Thos. W. Duffield, 16 Charles W. Fisher,
- 5 Daniel O. Hinder, 17 Andrew G. Curtin,
- 6 Joshua Dungan, 18 Thos. R. Davidson,
- 7 John D. Steele, 19 Joseph Markle,
- 8 John Landis, 20 Daniel Agnew,
- 9 Joseph K. Smucker, 21 Andrew W. Loomis,
- 10 Charles Snyder, 22 Richard Irvin,
- 11 William G. Hurley, 23 Thomas H. Sill,
- 12 Francis Tyler, 24 Saml. A. Porviance.

**Ten Hour Bill Passed.**

The ten hour bill, as it came from the Senate, passed the House on the 27th ult., by a large majority. As friends of the rights of labor, we are gratified at the passage of this bill. It provides that ten hours shall constitute a day's work in cotton, woollen, silk, paper, bagging and flax factories; that if any employer or owner of such factories employ a minor more than ten hours a day, he shall pay \$50 fine, one half to the party employed; and that after the fourth of July next, no minor shall be admitted into such factories under twelve years of age.

The provisions of the bill are wholesome, and will tend greatly to ameliorate the condition of the minors who are employed as factory operatives.

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press says:—The iron establishments in our own county have been 'lying on their oars' for some time past. Their hands are in effect tied. They cannot begin to afford to manufacture such iron as is sold in Baltimore for \$25 per ton, at less than \$35.

Two of the smallest dwarfs in the world—little women—petite and beautiful as fairies, are said to be on their way to America.

During last month, 4396 emigrants arrived at New York.

**Death of Mr. Astor.**

John Jacob Astor, the wealthiest man on the American continent, died at his residence in New York on Wednesday last in the 85th year of his age. Great curiosity was evinced to know what disposition he had made of his immense estates; but at our last dates from the city his will had not been opened.

**New Counterfeits.**

Chautauque County Bank, Jamestown, N. Y. 2's letter A. Vignette, female with one arm resting on a shield. Impression pale and execution miserable.

Erie Bank, Erie, Pa.—1's. Purport to be notes payable on demand.

2's. This bank has never issued notes under 5's, except Relief notes.—Bick. Rep.

**Benefits of Advertising.**

John Derby, of Ware, Mass., advertised for a wife, and received seventy-five applications. Some of these applicants pressed their claims with such vigor that poor John, to get out of the scrape, placed a rope round his neck and hung himself.

The population of Louisiana is now estimated at 427,755; of which number 211,483 are slaves.

**Perils of the Whale Fisheries.**

A letter received at Honesdale, Pa., announces the death of Jonathan Salmon, second mate of the ship Arabella, of Sag Harbor, who was killed by a whale, off the Southwest coast of South America, on the 8th of December last. He was in the act of lancing a whale, when the boat was struck by a sudden blow, with such force as to throw him into the water. He, however, regained the boat, and was in the act of getting into it when the whale struck him again and instantly killed him. The accident happened on the day the deceased was twenty-eight years old.

**France and Freedom.**

The glorious tidings by the Caledonia of the complete and orderly establishment of Democracy in France is received by our citizens with general and lively gratification. Among the reasons for the universal joy, the following are prominent:

I. The new Revolution was effected with very little bloodshed. A monarchy combining in a high degree all the physical elements of power, including Four Hundred Thousand of the finest troops in Europe, One Hundred Thousand of them stationed in and around Paris, with its immense Fortifications, with all the cannon, carriages, and nearly all the swords and fire-arms of any kind within reach, has been overthrown in its own capital by the day-laborers of that capital, unarmed, unskilled, undirected. On one side were able generals, the prestige of authority, and all the costly and powerful machinery of scientific warfare; on the other, an unorganized, undisciplined multitude, fired by love of liberty and indignation at the perfidy of Louis Philippe. This multitude struggled on, scarcely knowing each other's resolution, entirely in the dark as to the result of their efforts, until the National Guards and even the troops of the Line were won over to their side, and from soldiers ashamed at the thought of discharging murderous volleys into an unarmed rabble, were transformed into citizens warmly sympathizing with that rabble, and with them at all hazards the downfall of despotism. Then melted into vapor the Throne of the Barricades before the fiercely indignant gaze of the men of the Barricades, and the new era of Freedom for Europe stood revealed to an astonished world.

II. There is no longer room to doubt the completeness of the Revolution. From no corner of France do we hear of a murmur of opposition to the Republic or to the Provisional Government, of necessity so irregularly constituted until the People can elect new and true Representatives of their wishes to establish a legitimate Government. On the contrary, the Republic is proclaimed as fast and as far as the tidings of its establishment at Paris are conveyed by telegraph or otherwise, and all classes—Peers, Deputies, Generals, Admirals, Statesmen of all shades of opinion—unite with the common people in hailing the new day-spring of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Beyond the late Royal Family and Ministry, we can hear of scarcely a fugitive from France on account of the late Revolution; not one open contemner of it.

III. The Revolution has been eminently humane. The whole number killed and wounded during the eventful three days, in all Paris, in consequence of the Revolution is said to be less than five hundred—the killed being less than one hundred. Who ever heard of a great victory of Royalty over Liberty, in an open and doubtful conflict, achieved with so small an effusion of blood? We cannot hear that one individual has been harmed or endangered since the victory, because of his prior opposition, however deadly, to the popular cause; nor can we learn that one act of vengeance or of cruelty has stained the laurels of the victors. On the contrary, the proclamation of a universal amnesty for Political offences and the utter abolition of Capital Punishment for such offences, mark the ascendancy of a spirit of gentleness and humanity which Monarchy may vainly retrace its bloody annals to parallel.

IV. The new Revolution is eminently practical in its aims and tendencies. Universal Suffrage—absolute Liberty of the Press—Abolition of all titular Nobility—Abolition of Slavery—Abolition of Stamp Duties—establishment of Banks of Discount in aid of the National Industry—the National Guard to be composed of the whole people—Reduction of the Hours of Hired Labor—Abolition of Capital Punishments—sale of the Royal Palaces for the benefit of disturbed or depressed Industry, and the conversion of the Tuileries into a hospital for Working Men—these are among the first fruits of the People's Victory. Who does not hope and trust that the noonday of French Liberty will fully justify the promise of its glorious morning?

V. The effect of the Revolution on that great majority of Europe which is still in fetters remains to be seen. Thus far, it would seem to have been most salutary. In Bavaria a Constitution has been extorted, apparently without bloodshed, from the King by the People of Munich; Italy, Prussia, Ireland, and even Austria are convulsed by the astounding proclamation of the French Republic. Italy and Germany will very soon be two great Federal Republics, in substance if not in name. There have been turbulent gatherings in England and Scotland, but with no clearly defined purpose and in no formidable force. From Poland, we have as yet no advices; but we trust her independence and that of Ireland are among the necessary consequences of that of France. Yet we do not hope nor desire to hear that an insurrection has broken out in either. Ireland must be free whenever her Millions really will it; she cannot be while her people are divided into miserable factions impelled by the most deadly hatred of each other. She has but to be ready and speak, and her chains must be shivered. Until she is ready, insurrectionary outbreaks would be a wanton and culpable provocation to slaughter. When the time shall have arrived, the Liberty of Ireland will cost little bloodshed.

A single cloud obscures the horizon of Republican France. We do not fear a coalition of despots against her so long as she preserves her freedom unimpaired; if their dear-bought experience did not suffice to warn them off this rock, the poverty of their Finances, the peril of Revolutions at home, will deter them effectually. There may be wars, or rather hostile collisions, growing out of premature attempts at revolution, but any serious, concerted effort to

overthrow Liberty in France is too palpably chimerical to be undertaken, since Pitt and Castlereagh are in their graves and Meternich a wretch and a shadow. The day for governing Europe by Holy Alliances is past.

But the Finances are the present difficulty and the derangement of Business the real danger of the French Republic. For several years the Receipts into the French Treasury have fallen far below the Expenditures; now comes a season of uncertainty and apprehension, which must diminish the income while tending to increase the demands upon it. It will be fortunate for France if the falling off in 1848 as compared with 1847 is not fully ten per cent. Many odious taxes have been already abolished modified, while none can be safely imposed; and the Funds have so fallen that a new loan is virtually impossible. What shall be done? If regenerated France has but the courage and foresight gradually to disband her Standing Army, trusting to her Five Millions of National Guards for Protection, and to abolish so much of her Police as is occupied mainly with espionage into Political movements and opinions, her initial difficulty may soon be obviated. As of that which threatens her on the side of Business and Industry—but we leave that for a separate article.—N. Y. Tribune.

**Embezzlement, Forgery, and Fraud.**

A case of embezzlement of very considerable magnitude has just come to light in the city of New York. MARVIN McNULTY, the confidential clerk of Messrs. Vyse & Sons, silk merchants of that city, has absconded, after having embezzled from and defrauded his employers to a very large extent—so much, according to some reports, as \$75,000 or \$100,000, while Messrs. Vyse themselves say they have discovered to the extent of \$28,000. The modus operandi was sending goods to auction and pocketing the proceeds without the knowledge of Messrs. Vyse; receiving the sums due upon acceptances and not accounting for them; in one case altering a check; and borrowing sums of money from every one who would lend—as many persons, since his departure, have come to inquire for \$300, \$500, \$600, &c. which he had borrowed from them.

The first suspicion Messrs. Vyse had that all was not right was on Friday last, when they questioned Mr. McNulty with regard to some transactions. The next morning he did not present himself at the store, but a note arrived stating that he would consult with his friends, and see Mr. Vyse again on Monday. Soon after a messenger arrived from his residence, stating that he had not been at home all night, and his family were afraid he had met with some accident. It turns out that he had sailed on Saturday for Matanzas, under an assumed name. The fugitive is a widower, and left four children behind him.

**Practical Joking.**

A wag in a country bar-room, where each man was relating the wonderful tricks they had seen performed by Sig. Blitz, and the rest of the conjuring family, expressed his contempt for the whole tribe, declaring that he could perform any of their tricks, especially the one of breaking a watch in pieces and restoring it whole. At once several watches were produced for the experiment. He selected the best, put it into a mortar and pounded away—"There are the pieces!" "Yes!" all exclaimed; "now let's see the watch." He used various mysterious words, shook up the fragments, and at length threw down the contents of the mortar, observing, "Well, I thought I could do it, but by George I can't!" The loser of the watch betraying a desire to 'pound' him, he very soon departed.

**A Heavy Estate.**

The Lebanon Courier says the real estate of Thomas R. Coleman, deceased, has been appraised at four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. It comprises Cornwall and Colebrook Furnace, with the invaluable Ore Bank of Cornwall; Castle Fin, Speedwell, Hopewell and Spring Forges, with about thirty thousand acres of land, situated in the counties of Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Adams, Dauphin and Berks. The personal property of this estate is, we understand, equal in value to the real.

A Washington letter in the N. York Tribune has this passage:

And now look at the Loco Foco party as they stand. They have rung the changes on the dangers of foreign interference on this Continent, on the enormity of having foreign capitalists hold stock in our banks, &c. &c., till echo has grown hoarse with the repetition. Now they receive and ratify a treaty dictated by British influence, and they rejoice that the Rothschilds have taken our loans. So, the "honorable Peace" we have gained is consummated by paying Mexico \$20,000,000 for a Province that was independent before we went to war—and England lends us money to pay for the hard bargain which she has dictated to us.

A bill has past the Senate of this State, abolishing Militia trainings, and imposing a tax of 25 cents on each individual subject to military duty, to be applied to the encouragement of volunteer companies.

**Daniel Webster.**

On the 23d ult. made a speech in the Senate, on the loan bill. It was one of his mightiest efforts—and in comparison with his great productions the speeches of all other public men in the country seem weak and little work. In his efforts there is, so to speak, an omnipotent power of talk which no other orator approaches.

Two declarations made in this speech will attract general notice. The first is that he would not vote to ratify any treaty whereby territory would be acquired; and the second is, that while there is reason to believe, as now, that a treaty of peace will soon be concluded he will not vote to increase the military force.

**Prayer in Public Bodies.**

The daily meetings of the General Assembly, during the present session, have been opened by prayer, the resident clergymen at Harrisburg officiating alternately. At no former session, have the meetings of the Legislature been commenced with religious observances.

At a review of 160,000 troops, lately, in Russia, the Emperor said, "This is not mere theory. In two years, I will lead these troops to glorious conquest. I am not pleased with my neighbors."

**The French Throne.**

A gilded chair, covered with velvet, and the letters "L. P." (Louis Philippe) on the back, surmounted by a golden crown, constituted the throne of France, which the people destroyed in front of the palace on the 24th of February.

**Escape of Louis Philippe.**

Louis Philippe in his flight from Paris had so little time for preparation that he departed with only one five franc piece in his pocket.

A Paris correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says—

The King during his flight was disguised in such a manner that even his most intimate friends could scarcely recognize him. He wore the dress of a common laborer, and having his whiskers removed and his face grimed, presented a sorry figure for a king. As soon as he stepped on shore in England, he expressed his gratification in exclaiming, "Thank God I am on British soil! I am safe now!—I know I am safe now!"

The National says:—"The flight of Louis Philippe was marked by an incident which does too much honor to the spirit of our population for us not to be desirous to mention it. At the moment at which the ex-King escaped from the Tuileries, by the gate of the Pont Tournant, to reach the little carriage which was waiting for him, he was surrounded by the people, who had precipitated themselves on his passage. The second regiment of Cuirassiers, which was stationed in the Place de la Concorde, hastened to protect his person; but in the situation of things it was powerless to remove him from the vengeance of the people.—However, this brave regiment, which did not, and would not make use of its arms, endeavored to facilitate the passage to him. An officer, seeing the peril, cried, "Gentlemen, spare the King!" to which a Stentorian voice in the crowd answered, "we are not assassins—let him go!" "Yes! Yes! let him go!" became the general cry. The people had been too brave during the combat not to be generous after the victory."

**Escape of the Ministers.**

The Mode says: "M. Guizot escaped on the evening of February 23, from his hotel by a back door and set out in a cabinet-courier calèche for Calais, where he has, it is supposed, embarked for London, the same evening. M. Delessert left the Prefecture of Police in disguise. About 10 o'clock the same night, M. Hebert quitted the Chancery by the door of the Rue Neuve du Luxembourg. He sent several times to the Etat-Major and to the Chateau to demand a reinforcement of troops. He complained both in his own name and in that of M. Duchatel and Guizot, of having been so gravely led into error by the Minister of War and Gen. Sebastiani as to the feeling of the army. The Ministry loudly attributed to Louis Philippe the responsibility of all the measures of rigor which had been adopted."

**A Revolution Matron Gone.**

Died in New Prospect, Bergen county, N. J. on the 24th ult., Mrs. CHARITY BERRY, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and ten years! She was married during the Revolutionary War, and was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom still survive! Her husband was Captain of a Militia Company in active service, and who aided in driving the British troops from Hoppertown. Generals Washington and Lafayette together dined with her one day under the shade of a stately elm tree near her door, a circumstance she was fond of relating. Her eyesight never failed in the least until her death; and she was able to go about until about five years back, since which she had lain bed the greater part of the time, though entirely free from disease. She was remarkable for one thing—which may account in a remarkable measure for her prolonged life—she was noted for her opposition to tight lacing.

A shipment of apples has been made from the United States to China, to which country that fruit had never before been transported.

Strawberries are said to be abundant in Savannah.

**WET FEET.**—It should be remembered that colds, coughs, consumptions, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and many other fatal disorders, are often the result of catching cold, in consequence of wet feet, damp clothes, &c.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are undoubtedly the best medicine in the world for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the system those morbid humors which, when lodged in various parts of the body, give rise to every malady incident to man. A few of these Pills taken every night on going to bed, always afford relief, and, if their use be persevered in, a radical cure will be the result.

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. Phila.

**STROUDSBURG ACADEMY.**

The Spring Session of the Stroudsburg Academy will open on Monday the 17th inst., when READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC will be taught for \$2 per quarter of 12 weeks. GRAMMAR and GEOGRAPHY, with the use of the globes and maps, \$2.50 ALGEBRA, ASTROLOGY, BOTANY, MENSURATION, BOOK-KEEPING, PHILOSOPHY, &c. \$3. Beginners in LATIN and GREEK for \$3.50.

All pupils charged from the time they enter until the end of the quarter, except in cases of sickness.

The principal hopes by properly and seasonably imparting instruction to the young, patient endurance in moral training, and unwearied diligence in the various branches of his profession, to merit and obtain that patronage and support which the arduous duties of an instructor demand.

THOMAS HARRIS, Principal.  
Stroudsburg, April 6, 1848.

**AGENTS WANTED**

To canvass for some New and Popular Works, in every County throughout the United States. To Agents, the most liberal encouragement is offered—with a small capital of from \$25 to \$100. A chance is offered, whereby an Agent can make from \$10 to \$25 per week. For further particulars, address (post paid.)

WM. A. LEARY,  
No. 158 North Second Street, Philadelphia.  
April 6, 1848—3m.

**F. H. SMITH, Pocket Book and Morocco Case Manufacturer.**

Has succeeded B. P. SISTY, at the Old Stand, 52 1-2 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases and Portfolios of every description, Port Mannare, Ivory Tablets, Card Cases, Dressing Cases, Segar do., Writing do., Backgammon Boards and Chessmen, Gold Pens, Snyder's, Chapman's and Saunders' Razor Straps; Fenny's Tally ho Razors, Roger's, Wade & Butcher's, Jackson, Chinese and Egyptian Razors, Pen Knives and Scissors, of every description, Bowie and Dirk Knives; also, a large assortment of Fancy Stationery, at the lowest rates. Jobbing done with neatness and despatch. April 6, 1848.—3m.

**NOTICE TO Merchants, Shopkeepers and Landlords.**

**CRACKER BAKERY & GROCERY.** The subscriber having purchased the Bakery recently started by L. Vanderbeck, in Stroudsburg, Pa., second door west of Stoddell Stokes & Son's Store, has on hand at all times a full assortment of

Soda Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Boston Biscuit and Pilot and Graham Bread,

made of the very best materials. All those who deal in the articles will do well to purchase of this establishment, as he intends to sell as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Also:

**GROCERIES**

of all kinds, at the lowest market prices. Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. Please call and examine the articles, and you will be satisfied that it will be to your interest to purchase. A liberal deduction will be made to those who buy by the quantity. JOHN J. TITUS.

April 6, 1848.—3m.

**CHARLES U. WARNICK, PAPER HANGER, and House and Sign Painter.**

Monroe Street, (near the Methodist Church,) Stroudsburg, Pa.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Abner Gordon, on Monroe street, near the Methodist Church, where he will be in readiness to fulfil such orders in his line of business, as he may be honored with. Being thoroughly acquainted with his business, and having had considerable experience, he is prepared to warrant all work done by him. March 30, 1848—1y.