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THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Penn'a, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the public house of Abraham Gish, in Danosburg, on

Thursday the 22d day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: All those two certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate in Smithfield township, in the county of Monroe, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: One of them beginning at a stone on the bank of the River Delaware at the corner of land of Edward Lowery, thence by the same north sixty-eight degrees, west forty perches to a stone, south sixty-one degrees, west forty-four perches to a stone, south forty-five degrees, west one hundred and nine perches to a white oak, a corner of Ulrich Houser's land, thence north eight degrees, west one hundred and sixty perches to a black oak, a corner of Aaron Depp's land, thence by the same north forty-six perches to a white oak, thence north sixty degrees, east fifty-eight perches to a stone, south four degrees, east fourteen perches to a stone on the south side of Cherry creek, thence south sixty-one degrees and a quarter, east one hundred fifty-four perches and a half to a black walnut on the bank of the River Delaware, thence down the same River the several courses thereof to the beginning. And the other adjoining the above described tract, beginning at an Elm tree, a corner of William Allen's old tract standing on the side of the said Cherry Creek, and from thence along the south bank of the said Creek the several courses thereof to the mouth of the said Creek to a corner of the said William Allen's land, and land of John Smith, and thence along the said William Allen's land to the Elm tree, aforesaid, the place of beginning, which said two described tracts are estimated to contain

TWO HUNDRED ACRES

more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

The improvements thereon are a two story **Frame Dwelling House**, 18 feet by 22 feet; a **Frame Barn** 30 by 40 feet with stone stabling underneath; a **Frame Stable** 14 feet by 16; a **Wagon House** and an **old Frame Dwelling House** one and half stories high, 14 feet by 27 feet. About 100 acres of the above is tillable land.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ferdinand Dutot and terre tenants, and to be sold by me.

PETER KEMMERER,

Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, } Sheriff.
January 25, 1849. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Penn'a to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the public house of Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on

Thursday the 22d day of February at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described property, to wit: A certain message, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Ross, in the county of Monroe, containing

240 Acres of Land,

more or less, bounded by lands of David Heimlich, Henry Christman and others; about one hundred acres of said land is cleared, three acres of the same is good meadow, the remainder is good timberland. The improvements thereon are one **LOG BARN** and **WAGON HOUSE** attached thereto; one

Stone House

two stories high, Spring house and Lime kiln, and a large Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Christman, and to be sold by me.

PETER KEMMERER,

Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, } Sheriff.
February 1, 1849. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Penn'a, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the public house of Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on

Thursday the 22d day of February at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described property to wit: A certain tract or piece of land situate in Coolbaugh township, Monroe county, Pa., containing about

Forty-Eight Acres,

be the same more or less, about four acres of which are cleared land, two of which are good meadow; and bounded by lands of Abraham Yeter and others. The improvements on which are two

Log Dwelling Houses,

one Stable, and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Bush and John Gearhart, and to be sold by me.

PETER KEMMERER,

Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, } Sheriff.
February 1, 1849. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Penn'a, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the public house of Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on

Thursday the 22d day of February at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described property, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, containing

145 ACRES,

more or less, 75 acres of which is cleared land, and fifteen acres of the same meadow, adjoining lands of John Hoffman, James Place Jacob Fenickal and others. The improvements thereon are

one **Log House**, one **Log Barn** and an Orchard.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Noach, and to be sold by me.

PETER KEMMERER,

Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, } Sheriff.
February 1, 1849. }

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. LUTHER KIDDER, President Judge of the 21st Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe, and Moses W. Coolbaugh and John Merwine, Esq's., Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, and Court of General quarter Sessions in and for the said county of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery and Orphans' Court, for the said County of Monroe, to be held at Stroudsburg, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, to continue two weeks if necessary.

NOTICE

Is therefore, hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said County of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said County of Monroe, or against the persons who stand charged with the commission of offences, to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just.

PETER KEMMERER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Stroudsburg, January 25, 1849. }

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees and other persons interested in the estate of the respective decedents and minors, that the administration accounts of the following estates have been filed in the office of the Register of Monroe county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Stroudsburg, in and for the aforesaid county, on Monday the 26th day of February next, 10 o'clock A. M.

The final account of George Buskirk, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Conrad Fisher, late of Stroud township, deceased.

The first and final account of John Huston and Peter Snyder, Executors of the last will and testament of Eunice Partridge, late of Hamilton township, deceased.

The account of Jacob H. Berger and George Nagle, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Berger, late of Ross township, deceased.

The account of Andrew Storm, Administrator of the estate of Peter Serfass, late of Chesnut Hill township, deceased.

SAMUEL REES, Jr., Register.

Register's Office, Stroudsburg, }
January 25, 1849. }

From the New York Tribune.

Wages and Profits in Manufactures—Social Anarchy.

The fact that many, if not most Manufacturing Establishments throughout the country have recently reduced the Rates of Wages paid to their Workers is attracting, as it should attract, general attention. Let us consider it.

That the prices of our Domestic Manufactures generally are lower and the difficulty of selling them greater than formerly, certainly needs no demonstration. The Price Currents, the official statements of importations, furnish abundant proof of the fact. That iron-masters, for example, cannot afford to pay wages when their product is dull at \$40 per ton which they could very well afford when the same article was quick at \$60, surely needs no intrinsic proof. And if former prices were somehow maintained as quotations, yet the home made fabrics were elowed and jostled in our markets by rival Foreign products, so as to render sales slow and difficult which formerly were prompt and easy, that would operate as disadvantageously as a reduction of prices. A man employing a capital of \$100,000 in making Cotton Sheetings, for instance, and able to sell every yard at a net profit of one mill as soon as it reaches the market, can live and often thrive, when by selling the same goods at five times that profit but being obliged to wait a year for a market, he would be ruined. An eager market, small profits and quick returns are the elements of a healthy and prosperous business.

But our markets are now glutted with foreign fabrics; sales are slowly and with difficulty effected; our warehouses are docked with unsold products; many factories are slacking off their work; some have stopped entirely, and a few are already in the keeping of the Sheriff. All the manufacturing establishments in the country could to-day be bought for cost, and, but for the hope of a National policy affecting them, could be bought for a great deal less. In this state of things—with heavy stocks of their products on hand and unsaleable, with scanty or no dividends on the last year's business, their books often showing heavy losses instead, many of them have resorted to the expedient of reducing the Wages of Labor.

This is in precise accordance with the theories of Political Economy which for some years have prevailed in this country. All along it has been proclaimed (see Buchanan's speech in 1840) that the great obstacle to Manufacturing success and stability here was the inflation of our Currency and Prices—that the one way to protect and maintain our Manufactures was by reducing the money cost of the elements of Production, so that they might compete with their European rivals in all the open markets of the world. Thus (says Mr. Buchanan) if a piece of German cloth costs \$50, while a like piece of American costs but \$100, the only way to give the American maker a fair chance is to reduce the cost of making the article here to \$50, and then he may defy competition. Of course, the partisans of this theory seldom say, in so many words, "You must reduce the Wages of Labor," but they can't mean anything else. To reduce the cost of a piece of American cloth from \$100 to \$50 you must reduce the cost of the Wool, the Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, &c. There is no other way. Shutting out foreign competition will often reduce prices by securing to our producers an ample and quick market instead of a partial and dull one; but to this the free traders are averse. They could not have failed to see throughout that the adoption of their theories involved a serious reduction of the Wages of Labor.

But the moment that reduction becomes imperative and begins to be effected, they set up a general howl at the iniquity and rapacity of those on whom is imposed the necessity of effecting it!—They feign indignation at those on whom they have cast the burthen of carrying this feature, this essential result, of their policy into effect. Reading their journals or listening to their speeches, you would suppose that they had always opposed and resisted the policy which renders this reduction inevitable.

To make this necessity manifest, only the simplest exercise of honesty and common sense is requisite. Over in England, separated from us but by a ferry of eleven or twelve days, there are thousands engaged in making cloths, which riper experience, larger capitals, lower rates of interest, more extensive and therefore more economical establishments, and in the average superior machinery to those at the command of our manufacturers. The cost of whisking over fabrics is scarcely worth mentioning. Now abolish, as nearly as may be, the duties—and our thirty, twenty-five and twenty per cent. drawbacks, comes very near this—especially in view of the thirty per cent. duty on Hemp and the coarse Foreign Wool from which a large portion of our coarser fabrics are manufactured—and how is it possible that American Wages should remain as they have been, from forty to one hundred per cent. higher than

those paid for similar services in England! We cannot see how any candid man can fail to perceive that our Duties must go up or our Wages come down.

We speak here of the general result, not assuming to decide whether any particular reduction at any given time was or was not imperative. We see what must be without presuming to decide when or just how far it must be. But there is fundamental assumption underlying all this discussion of the Reduction of Wages, especially by those who would use it to make capital for Loco-Focoism, which we wish now to consider.

A company have subscribed capital, erected a factory, stocked it and set down to work, and have perhaps done middling well for years. At length they are not doing well, and decide they must get their work done cheaper or stop going. Now we recognize fully the right of the Hired workers to combine and resolve, "We will have so much for our labor or we won't give it." It is their right to do so, and so long as they don't interfere with the right of others to work or not as they please, any ten, hundred, thousand or million, have a right to make such a compact and live up to it. But the employers also have rights, and among them that of saying how much they can pay and where they must stop. (We speak here to Employing Classes; we do not admit the moral right of one or of a few to screw down wages below the general rates paid all around them.)

But we see newspapers which must know better, arguing in this fashion:—The manufacturers have made money at some time; therefore they ought to pay as high wages as they have done, even though they run their works at a loss. All this, by the way is in its best aspect, directly in the teeth of the Free Trade theory, which assumes that whenever money cannot be made by employing men in a given way, it is proved that they can be more advantageously employed at something else, and to be dismissed to seek such employment. We cannot realize that any more obligation rests on proprietors to run their works at a loss, even though they have formerly made good dividends.

But do the gentlemen who are voluble in barrooms and eloquent in journals on the right and wrongs of labor in factories even begin to practice on the principles they present to others!—Suppose one of them has realized \$10,000 by printing a newspaper, (and the same in any other department of enterprise) how long will he continue that paper after it has become a hopelessly losing concern, in order to insure good wages to the printers employed thereon?

Follow the man who has just declaimed so eloquently on the oppression of Factory Workers home to his dwelling, and see if he hires labor, domestic or other, on any better principles than that of paying the market price for it; what it will fetch. Where is the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, who pays fifteen dollars a month for labor that he could hire for twelve? Are not the very teachers of our children, male and female, in non-manufacturing sections of the country, paid less for that most responsible service than the average earnings of those employed in the Factories? Who are there, outside of the Factories, who make abstract Justice and Fitness, instead of Interest and Necessity, the rule of their bargaining! Now if there be a movement in favor of a radical reform in the principles of buying and selling, of hiring and paying—a movement to supplant Necessity by Justice in the government of these important relations—we say amen to it, most heartily; but we protest against applying a rule to a single class which nobody else is governed by. You, Mr. Orator at the laborers' indignation meeting, when you look out to buy a dress of Merrimac or Fall River Prints, never think of asking or paying what the goods cost the makers or merchant—you ascertain what they can be bought for—and, though that be ten per cent below the cost of production you do not think of paying any more. Nay—though the maker were to tell you that he had supplied you cheaper for years than you could have bought but for his making, you will still say—"What is that to me? Trade is governed by the law of supply and demand—you sell for all you can get, while I buy as cheap as I can." We do believe a higher and better law will yet be accepted; but, so long as this is the law for every body else, with what justice shall we seek to force another upon manufacturing companies alone?

METHOD OF PREVENTING COLD FEET AT BED-TIME.—Draw off your stockings just before undressing, and rub your ankles and feet with your hand, as hard as you can bear the pressure, for five or ten minutes, and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with cloth or flannel, is very useful.

Sullivan and Hyer.

The great prize fight which was to have taken place, on Wednesday, 7th inst., near Baltimore, between Yankee Sullivan and Tom Hyer, for a purse of \$10,000, has caused, notwithstanding its barbarity, a wonderful excitement in the public mind, and as we write, [at 10 o'clock.] the streets are filled with an anxious, eager crowd, awaiting the announcement of the result, while many rumors are afloat in relation to the matter, some announcing the arrest of Hyer, and others that the parties had fought, and that Hyer had been proclaimed victor, after a contest of 40 minutes. The result will probably be known before this meets the eye of the reader, yet a brief account of the origin of the quarrel may not be unacceptable:—

Yankee Sullivan is an Irishman, known in New York as the keeper of a small porter-house in Catham street. He has been long famous as a pugilist, and was the second to Lilly, in the famous prize fight between Lilly and McCoy, which terminated in the death of the latter. In England he fought with the celebrated Champion of the Ring, as it is called, Hammer Lane, and obtained the victory; since which time his name has been "up" as the champion prize fighter of all Christendom.—Hyer is a stouter and stronger man than his antagonist, but is said not to possess his science and skill. He is an American—a native of New York; and this circumstance, coupled with the fact of Sullivan being an Irishman, tended not a little to foment the bitterness and increase the excitement of this affair. Hyer weighs over 210 lbs., stands 6 feet high in his stockings, and is a fine, strong, well-proportioned man. This gives him a decided advantage over Sullivan, who is a man of ordinary size, and not so remarkable for strength and stamina.

This fight originated in the following manner. It seems that Tom Hyer had got it into his head that Sullivan was not quite so great a man as his friends believed him to be, and felt confident that he, himself, deserved the title of champion, more than Sullivan. A little jealousy between the two was thus created, and in this state of feeling they accidentally met one day, at a porter house in Broadway. Taunts and jeers between the two naturally arose, till Hyer, exasperated, and burning to try his powers, threw off his coat, and dared Sullivan, then and there to battle. Sullivan, instantly "peeled," and they had a regular "set-to." Hyer caught Sullivan by the head, held him by the neck firmly under his arm, and there kept him, thrashing him at his leisure, till Sullivan was obliged to cry, "hold, enough." From this time, it was open war and hostility between the two, and Sullivan and his friends burned with desire for revenge, and to vindicate the honor of their fallen champion. In this irritated state of feeling, they met again by accident, in one of the flash houses with which New York abounds, and another "set-to" instantly followed—an immense row was kicked up, and Tom Hyer again gave Sullivan a licking, precisely in the same way as before, getting his head under his arm, and then battering the poor champion at his leisure. After this, several beligerent cards were published by the parties, a bitter warfare of words was carried on in the public papers, until the present fight, for a stake of ten thousand dollars, was arranged between them by their several friends.

Hyer, the Pugilist.

This person for some days previous to the fight which was to have taken place, on Wednesday, 7th inst., near Baltimore, had been in "training" near Goranstown, Md. He commenced by walking ten miles per day, with weights, which he regularly increased one mile each day, so that on the day before the fight, he was to walk twenty-three miles. He also practised daily by striking at a suspended bag of sand, weighing 160 lbs., which he caused to throw a somersault by one blow from his powerful fist. He also used some black chemical substance to harden the flesh on his hands, so that they are as rough and hard as a nutmeg grater. He also had two negroes to daily bathe him from head to foot in whiskey, and rub him with coarse brushes. He was daily provided with a large number of raw eggs, and in short underwent the training of the ring in all its varieties.

Parson Murray.

The first Universalist preacher in Boston, and perhaps in the United States, was the Rev. John Murray; and he was at first regarded with a kind of horror, as if he were scarcely human. One day passing along the street, he encountered a woman procuring a pitcher of water at the street pump, and feeling thirsty, he solicited the favor of a draught. This was readily accorded; and on handing him the pitcher the woman perceived who the gentleman was. "You are Mr. Murray, sir, I believe." "Yes, madam." "Pray sir, give me leave to ask you one question. 'Certainly, with all my heart.'" "Do you really and sincerely believe, Mr. Murray, that every body will be saved?" Applying the pitcher to his lips, and thoroughly quenched his thirst, he politely returned it, and then slowly and deliberately replied—"Madam,—if God is willing,—and you have no objection—I think they will."—Post.