

showing the astonished Frenchman his closed hands.

"I am very sorry to inform you that you have lost," and a smile of peculiar meaning played around his mouth.

"Ah! sacre! me shall never no understand von such game, Generale!"

"Must understand it, by Jupiter!" thundered the General, once more placing his hands behind him.

The Frenchman guessed again, and lost, of course. This was repeated several times, until Monsieur declared he could no longer play.

"Produce a substitute, then!" cried the General "by thunder! this must be played!"

Monsieur then referred him to his worthy friend, the Yankee—who, being called upon, proposed that he should be, alternately, entitled to the privilege of secreting his hands. But the general soon gave him to understand that this game could only be played one way—at the same time telling the landlord he might as well station himself on shore with his rifle, as he intended there should be very little equivocation in his gaming transactions.

The Yankee finding that he was determined not to give him a fair chance, proposed that the other should bet two to his one. The General laughed at his simple proposition, and readily consented, provided the Yankee would agree to let him name the amount, which was also conceded.

To a northern traveler this scene would have been highly interesting. About thirty yards from the boat, perched upon a stump, with a long rifle in his hands, was their worthy host, ready to obey the slightest command of the General. At the stern of the boat stood Monsieur, with a pale cheek, and feelings that can better be imagined than described, as he thought of the termination of a game, which would in all probability end, by leaving him and his heirs several thousand dollars minus. A little distance in front of him stood the General and the Yankee—the former cool and collected—the latter exhibiting much uneasiness, which was particularly perceptible in his bloodless, quivering lips; and he seemed half inclined to "back out." A few oaths, however, from his derisive antagonist, finally nerved him to the "sticking point," which was made manifest by his saying, "I guess I am just about as ready as I ever will be, General—so, how much do you think I ought to bet? Don't be git in, it 'ew high, now, cause you see, General, you'll have to bet me the tew to one."

"O, that matters not, my dear fellow," said the other, "we Arkansas generals only play for amusement; and so, merely to make the game interesting, my larkey, I will try you with two thousand dollars."

"Wal, General, seein' its you, and for amusement, tew, just lay down them are four thousand of yours, and I'll try and raise the half on 'em."

The General accordingly laid down his four thousand on the boat, while the Yankee placed his two thousand in companionship.

"Now, mister General," said Jonathan, "jest hide them are hands of yours, and speak it all right out, plain—so I shan't make no mistake."

The General cast his eye towards the landlord—winked—placed his hands behind him, and then in a low, distinct voice, said, "open, or shut?"

The Yankee looked at him steadily for some moments, without moving a muscle of his face, as though, by some intuition, he was about to define the certain position of his hands—when, with a motion, quick as lightning, he drove his brawny fist full between the eyes of the other; which had no sooner taken effect, than he was lying prostrate upon the deck.

"Open! by gosh," cried the Yankee, as he saw the other's hands flying through the air— at the same time snatching the money, cramping it into his pocket, and hustling the straightened body of the General on to the shore; then giving the boat a sudden shove by means of a pole, he and his French companion—to the great discomfiture of their enemies—were soon gliding down the stream.

"Fire!" roared out the General, at the top of his lungs, as soon as he could regain his feet and turn to his host—"fire!" "I tell you; you stupid fool! blaze away! blow out that infernal Yankee's brains; he's not fit for dog meat!"

The frightened host endeavored to obey, but it was no go; the more he tried to shoot, the more he could not; while, to complete their chagrin and add to their vexation, the voice of the Yankee—in the real nasal twang—was heard calling out—

"I say General, this ere's fully considerable kind of a slick game of amusement, ain't it? Tell that ere chap on the stump, to blaze away; keep tellin' him so—horn gun flints are real slick things to shoot with, ain't they, General?"

"I give it up," said the General, with an oath; "that cussed, Yankee has beat my game, 'dead open and shut,' by loading my gun with wooden nutmegs, and putting a horn gun-flint into the trigger."

"I say, General," called out the Yankee again, with a hearty laugh—placing his thumb to his nose and giving his fingers a few extra flourishes, "I say, General, just give my respects to that ere nigger of yours, and don't get to playin' none of your 'dead open and shut' with a Yankee again; and he added to the flourish of his fingers by giving his other arm the motion of turning a crank, and keeping time—by moving his right foot up and down as long as he was in sight.

Until the day of the General's death, no greater chastisement could have been inflicted upon him, than to simply say—"horn gun-flints"—"wooden nutmegs"—"big Yankee"—"French gentleman," or, "dead open and shut."

A WISE REMARK.—Some men are wise, and some are otherwise.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, April 12, 1849.

There was no paper issued from this office last week in consequence of our not having received a supply of paper which we sent for.

Associate Judge.

On Friday last, Governor Johnston sent to the Senate the name of Stoddell Stokes, as an Associate Judge of Monroe county. The Senate immediately went into Executive Session and unanimously confirmed the nomination.

It affords us great pleasure in being able to make the above announcement. Stoddell Stokes is well and favorably known to every man in Monroe county, and his qualifications are such, as to insure to the public a good officer.

The Easton Whig, of yesterday, in noticing the nomination, says:

In the selection of S. Stokes for the Bench in Monroe county, the Governor has made a good choice. Mr. Stokes takes the place of Judge Merwine, whose commission has expired. This appointment will no doubt be received with satisfaction by the people of Monroe. The new Judge well deserves this mark of distinction.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Senate on Saturday rescinded the joint resolution for an adjournment on the 10th inst., and fixed upon the 14th to adjourn sine die.

The Grain Fields of this and adjoining counties, present a handsome appearance, and promise a full return for the labors of the farmer.

The Easton Whig of last week recommends the nomination of HENRY M. FULLER, Esq., of Luzerne county, for Canal Commissioner.

Monroe Division, S. of T., No. 271.

The following are the officers elected for the quarter commencing April 2d.

Samuel Melick, W. P.; John Ruxton, W. A.; Daniel Staples, R. S.; Wm. Clements, A. R. S.; Charles U. Warnick, F. S.; S. B. Coolbaugh, T.; Richard Wilson, C.; James Murry, A. C.; George Azer, I. S.; John Keener, O. S.

Bowen's North American Farmer of Saturday last says the Philadelphia Money Market is quite contracted. The out-door rate for the best paper is about nine per cent. For paper of a less questionable character the rates are higher and may be said to range from 1 1/4 to 2 per cent. a month.—Boston and New York paper is quite abundant in the Philadelphia market, and has tended very materially to enhance the value of money.

Thirty-first Congress.

Including the members from Connecticut and New Hampshire, there have been elected to the new Congress 85 Whigs and 61 Locofocos. If the remaining 85 members should be politically the same as before, there would be a Whig majority in the House of 17. In the Senate there will be a Locofoco majority of 8 or 10.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey.

The Harrisburg Union in referring to the appointment of the Hon. Alex. Ramsey as Governor of Minnesota, says he "has risen from the ranks of the people to the position he now occupies, and we are always gratified at the promotion of such men. Although an ultra Whig he has so conducted himself in all the conflicts of party, as to retain the confidence and esteem of our citizens, and he will bear with him to his new home in the wilderness, the best wishes of our people for his health, happiness and prosperity."

Death of Mr. Bidlack.

The papers from Havana, received in New York by the Crescent City, confirm the report of the death of the Hon. B. A. Bidlack, the American Charge de Affaires at Bogota; The date of the occurrence is not mentioned. The item is taken from La Prensa, published at Bogota.—This confirms accounts previously received here of Mr. B.'s death, which however, has been supposed to be incorrect. The latest date from Bogota is the 15th February.

Newspaper Postage.

In pursuance of the provision of an act of Congress of 3rd March, 1849, the Post Master General has issued a circular to Post Masters, in which is contained the following paragraph in relation to transient newspapers:

Transient newspapers (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication,) will hereafter be subject, in virtue of the act aforesaid, to the general newspaper postage rate only that is one cent for any distance in the same State, and one-and-a-half cents for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State into another. But postage on such newspaper is in all cases, to be pre-paid, as heretofore.

A LUSKS NATURE.—The Augusta Chronicle states that Col. O. H. Perry, of Pleasant Ridge, Perry county, Ala., writes that he has recently seen at Mr. Henly's plantation, "a heifer whose fore legs are united, and form a solid substance from the breast to the hoofs. It has two heads, and two necks, which are equally proportioned.—It has four legs, supporting two bodies."

Appointments by the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, for 1849.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, closed its session for 1849 on Friday last, and adjourned to meet at the same place in Philadelphia, [the Union Church.] in April, 1850. The following are the appointments for this District.

Reading District.—Rev. E. Miller, P. E. Ebenezer Church, Reading, Rev. G. Oram; St Peter's Reading, J. Y. Ashton; First Church, Pottsville, R. Gerry; Second do., Pottsville, T. S. Johnson; Port Carbon, H. E. Gifroy; Schuylkill Valley, William Watson; Tamaqua, G. D. Brown; Schuylkill Haven, J. H. Turner; Minersville, P. Hollowell; Tremont, E. G. Asay; Mauch Chunk, H. Sutton; Easton, W. Barnes; Allentown, D. R. Thomas; Richmond, P. J. Cox; Stroudsburg, M. H. Sisy; Stoddardsville, S. G. Hare; Halifax, D. Gray; Dauphin, G. R. Crooks; Harrisburg, F. Hodgson; Lebanon, G. Quigley and J. Walsh; Pottstown, J. C. Thomas and J. E. Meredith; Norristown, T. C. Murphy; Phoenixville, H. R. Callaway; Bethel and Evanburg, J. Hand.

President Judges in Pennsylvania.

The following is a statement of the Judicial districts in Pennsylvania, and the several presiding Judges, as they now stand under the recent appointments by Gov. Johnston. There may, however, be some inaccuracy in one or two instances, but the table is in the main correct. The new appointments by Gov. Johnston are highly commended, and the gentlemen so appointed are all distinguished for their legal ability:—

1. Philadelphia—Edward King*
2. Lancaster—Ellis Lewis†
3. Northampton and Lehigh—J. Pringle Jones.*
4. Centre, Clinton and Clearfield—George W. Woodward†
5. Allegheny—Benjamin Patton†
6. Erie and Crawford—Gaylord Church.*
7. Bucks and Montgomery—David Krause†
8. Northumberland, Lycoming and Columbia—Jos. B. Anthony†
9. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata—Frederick Watts†
10. Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong—John C. Knox.*
11. Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming—William Jessup†
12. Dauphin and Lebanon—John J. Pearson†
13. Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean—Horace Williston†
14. Washington, Fayette and Green—Samuel A. Gilmore.*
15. Chester and Delaware—Henry Chapman.*
16. Franklin, Bedford and Sumerset—Jeremiah A. Black†
17. Beaver, Butler and Mercer—Jno Bredin*
18. Venango, Jefferson, Warren and Elk—Joseph Buffington†
19. York and Adams—Daniel Durkee †
20. Mifflin and Union—Abm. S. Wilson†
21. Schuylkill—Luther Kidder.†
22. Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Carbon—Nathl. B. Eldred†
23. Berks—David F. Gordon.†
24. Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria—Geo. Taylor.†

*Appointed by Gov. Shunk; †by Gov. Porter; ‡by Gov. Johnston.

Election of Judges.

A resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to make the Judiciary elective, has passed both Branches of the Legislature of this State. If approved by the next Legislature, it will then be engrafed upon the Constitution.—Public opinion and the press, are warmly in favor of this measure, and we see no good reason why Pennsylvania should be behind any of her sister states in matters of reform. We do not participate in the fears expressed by many, that it will throw wide the door to political mountebanks and demagogues, and be the means of foisting upon the Bench, men of no other qualifications than those of a partizan caste. If we understand the matter aright, it is to provide a remedy for this state of things, that calls for the proposed amendment, and we have full confidence in the integrity of the people to preserve, (if their votes will do it,) the dignity and purity of the Bench. We believe that the capacity and moral worth, will weigh more in the scale, than a mere adherence to partizan politics or religious intolerance.—*Lackawanna Journal.*

The Government Jewels.

Henry B. Jones and Philander T. Jones were on Thursday afternoon arrested in New York, charged with the robbery of the Government jewels. One hundred and twenty diamonds, and one hundred and forty-three pearls, together with \$300 in gold bars, supposed to have been the scabbard of the sword presented to Com. Biddle by the Emperor of Russia; the gold snuff box, the pint bottle of otto of roses, were found buried in the cellar of the house occupied by Jones. The prisoners have been sent to Washington.

PROFIC.—The Honesdale Democrat says:—The wife of Mr. Richard Matthews, who lives in Texas township (near Farnham's mill.) in that county, was safely delivered one day last week of three children—two girls and a boy. The mother and children are doing well.

Major General Worth, Major Deas, Major Pemberton, and Capt. Wood, of the U. S. Army, arrived at New Orleans from Galveston on the 27th ult.

The Labors of State.

The annexed paragraph from the New York Express, will convey some idea of the labours, which the cabinet officers have to undergo. Of course this will not continue always. For a month or two, they may be confined all day and half the night at their offices;—but when the press of business is over, we trust they will be able to take some relaxation, without prejudice to the public interest.

The Secretary of State has been compelled to shut out every body from the Department, except Foreign Ministers upon official business, for the next three days, and has so noted in writing to visitors. The reason given is great pressure in the Foreign correspondence of the Department. From motives of obvious propriety, Mr. Buchanan left all the correspondence of the Department of State for the month past to his successor. All this labour, therefore, with all of the present and pressing business of the Department rests upon Mr. Clayton. The people who believe the cares of State a bed of roses, would come to a different conclusion if they could see the Secretary now; he rises betimes, breakfasts early, leaves for his office, and does not return till 10 and 11 P. M. One meal a day and labor all the time, is the price of personal glory and official greatness now.

A novel scene occurred in the House of Representatives of Ohio, a few days ago, in which Locofocoism suffered considerably at the hands of one of its adherents. Some question had risen, and during the discussion Mr. Morton, a Locofoco moved for the reading of the Whig platform, with which request Mr. Coe immediately complied, by commencing the recitation of the "Constitution of the United States. Indignant astonishment immediately pervaded the Locofoco side of the House and a motion to stop the unwelcome information was immediately thundered out by several, and it would have been enforced at once had not a Locofoco member suddenly rose in his place and insisted that Mr. Coe should go on. He said the document appeared to him to be of interest, and he had never before heard it read. He had sought for it in vain in his own town, and he wanted to know what it was about. In his opinion it would be new to most of them, and of the truth of the assertion he had no sort of doubt. It is probable he would have uttered more unpalatable truths, but that party discipline was invoked to silence him, which was done quickly and most effectually. *North American.*

Courting with one Ear.

A singular circumstance that happened quite recently in this vicinity, has been related to us, and as our informant placed us under no injunction of secrecy, we presume we are at liberty to tell it. A young man had been in the habit, for some time, of paying his addresses to the daughter of a wealthy though rather illiberal Farmer, contrary to the desire of the latter, but much to the satisfaction of the girl. Although repeatedly requested to "keep his distance" he went there last Sunday, and after being in the room a short time, the Father entered with a gun, which he pointed at the lover and told him he could now take his choice, either to lose his life or one of his ears!—The poor fellow was half frightened to death by such an unexpected salutation, and of course replied that he would prefer parting with one of his ears; when the old gentleman deliberately pulled a razor out of his pocket, and in an instant one of his hearing organs was severed from his head.—As might have been expected, this only increased the attachment of the faithful girl to her lover, who declared that "she would have him any how, whether he had one ear or two." The unlucky swain will have the matter adjusted in our Court of Justice, when the old fellow will probably learn that, cutting off ears, besides being unlawful, is a poor way to put an end to courtship.—*Easton Argus.*

The Rumored Cabinet Difficulty.

"We are often amused and not seldom instructed," says the *National Intelligencer* of Saturday, "by a portion of the correspondence carried on from this city by gentlemen who reside here for the purpose of communicating to distant journals whatever they think worthy of note at the seat of Government. Naturally eager to give interest to their letters, some yield a more ready credence to rumor than others, and are in constant danger of substituting fancy for fact, and giving to 'airy nothing' the importance of sober reality. In general these things are not worthy of serious notice. If they excite a momentary interest or a transient belief, they soon sink into forgetfulness, without any formal contradiction. Occasionally statements are made which, however unfounded, the distant public have no means of detecting, and are of too grave a character to let pass. Such is one which we observe circulating in regard to alleged divisions and discounts in the Cabinet of the new Administration. This, we beg leave to say, in the classic phrase of our neighbor the *Union*, is a 'mare's nest.' We can undertake to say that there is not, and has never at any moment been, the slightest foundation for any such statement. On the contrary, we are confident that there has never existed in this Government a more harmonious Cabinet. The gentlemen who compose it are personal friends, with an entire agreement on all the great points of political faith; and it will require deeper intrigue and much more party rancor than their opponents are believed capable of to alienate them from each other, or to estrange one man among them from the right-minded, brave and honest chief under whose direction it is their pleasure and their pride to serve their country."

Connecticut Election.

We have returns, nearly complete, of the recent election in Connecticut for Governor, members of Congress, and State Legislature. There are several towns, however, yet to hear from, but the result will not be materially varied.—There is no choice for Governor by the people, and the election of State Officers will therefore have to be made by the Legislature, where the Whigs have majorities in both branches. In the Senate our majority will be 7 or 9, and in the House from 3 to 5.

The Scarcity of Money.

The present unwonted stringency in the money markets of this country has naturally excited anxious enquiries as to its cause and probable duration. That there are many minor causes combining to produce the result which inspires so much uneasiness among business men, we have no doubt. The renewal of the business season operates, and the increased prices of merchandize, demanding more capital for trade, has probably had its effect. The demand of money for railroad and other improvements has also its influence; and we see stated that, in addition to the large amount already absorbed, ten millions will be demanded within a twelvemonth for this object. These and other causes contribute to produce the present embarrassed state of the money market; but the real, the true, the great cause is, we have no doubt, the excessive importations consequent upon the Tariff of 1846.

Every evidence of prosperity, every addition to our trade or increase in the price of our staples which has been recorded since the enactment of the British bill, has, by the free trade journals, been ascribed to its influence. The opening of the British ports, under the change in the laws, was attributed to the tariff act of '46 though that act was posterior to the change; and even the demand for bread stuff consequent upon European famine, was claimed as the result of the treacherous triumph in Congress of the foes of American industry. Here, however, is presented one of the real and legitimate consequences of that rash and ill-considered policy. When the bill was passed, it was predicted that it would flood the country with foreign goods, and that the season of repayment would be one of perturbation and distress. The excessive importations which did follow proved the soundness of the views of the friends of protection; but the journals supporting Mr. Polk's policy, instead of regarding the result in its true light, raised shouts of exultation over the increase of the revenue. Still the flood of importation poured on, and will, with the weekly steamers be renewed. The Sub-Treasury contributed, and still contributes, its share. The consequences, at length, are to some extent realized, and the predictions of the friends of American industry, which were the objects of such general ridicule by the Loco Focos, are now remembered, —but without the disposition or spirit to retract the ridicule.

A writer in the *N. Y. Tribune* gives the following as some of the results of the free trade policy in this country:—

First: an unsettled Money Market for a longer period than is recorded in the history of our commercial operations.

During the four years that the Tariff of '42 was in existence, there was little variation in the price of money. It was attainable at an interest of from 5 to 7 per cent. For the last eighteen months, money has maintained a high value—50 a day has intervened in that time that an individual with the money in his pocket could not step into Wall-st, and lay his hands on choice securities at a discount of from ten to 18 per cent. per annum.

From October '47 to December '48, a period of fifteen months, there occurred in our city (I speak only of the Dry Goods interest and do not include retailers) thirty-two failures—five more than happened in the four years commencing with '42 and terminating with '46. In Boston the proportion is still larger; in Philadelphia about the same as here; in Baltimore less; in Richmond, as numerous as in '37; in Charleston, more in number with less liabilities than in '37; in New Orleans less. In the same time more money has been lost by our merchants who deal with the Country than in five years previous.

The failure of the crop throughout Europe in 1846, saved us from general bankruptcy in '47 and '8.

The deficient crop in Great Britain last year, together with the steady transmission of American stocks to the other side, now enables our Banks to hold on to what little specie they have.

The time has arrived, when the rash and reckless experiment of Mr. Walker upon the prosperity of the country, must be judged by its fruits.—We of Pennsylvania have felt its withering effects with peculiar force; but there is reason to apprehend that the worst is not known—that the end is not yet. Fortunately, the place of the flighty and fallacious dreamer appointed by Mr. Polk to control the financial destinies of the country, is now filled by a statesman, whose profound, ponderous and practical intellect is adequate to the great duty before him. The friends of American industry have much to do—but they have also much to hope.

The body a man, says the *Intelligencer*, genteely dressed, was found in the River Delaware, at Aten's ferry, five miles above Belvidere. The deceased had about his person a number of papers but which were so obliterated by the water as to afford no clue to his name or whereabouts.—He is supposed to have fallen through the ice, and evidently had been in the river for a length of time.

The Cholera at the West.

We continue to receive accounts of the prevalence of the cholera at the West, and passengers arriving at Louisville from New Orleans, report the cholera prevailing there to a considerable extent, although no mention is made of it in the papers. It prevails also along the river towns of the Lower Mississippi. From the 20th to the 25th ult., 51 cases of cholera occurred at Clarksville, Tenn., of which 15 were white persons, and 36 blacks. Eight of this number, 4 whites and 4 blacks had resulted fatally, 7 were doubtful, and 36 convalescent. The Nashville papers of the 28th says there have been no more deaths from the cholera since that of Mr. Carson, the week before. The weather continued favorable for its future disappearance. Several deaths had occurred at Mueckfort, Ind. The steamer Grand Turk, at St. Louis, 26th ult., from New Orleans, had nine cases on board, two of which terminated fatally; six others died of cholera on board the Mameluke, and three on board the Sarah. Almost every steamer arriving at Louisville reports one or more deaths on board from this dreadful disease.