



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 3, 1849.

Temperance Lecture.

Doct. J. SILVARI, of White Haven, Luzerne county, Pa., will deliver a lecture upon the above subject, at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., to commence at 7 o'clock.

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Virginia Election.

The returns, though very incomplete, show enough to satisfy the Locofocals that it will do to grow. No changes in the Congressional delegation are certain, except in the Richmond district, where Butts is defeated by an independent Whig candidate running.

The New Revenue Bill.

The Harrisburg "Keystone," gives the following brief synopsis of an act passed at the last session, entitled "An act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the public debt."

It appropriates, and sets apart, all the revenue from the collateral inheritance tax, and the per centage on bank, railroad, mining and improvement company charters, together with the revenues derived from the other new objects of taxation embraced in the bill, as a sinking fund to be applied, by the commissioners of that fund, to the purchase of the State debt at its market price.

It imposes a specific tax, or rather requires certain sums to be paid for licenses for distilleries, breweries, billiard rooms, bowling saloons, ten pin alleys, theatrical and menagerie exhibitions. It increases the taxes on brokers, and extends the laws relative to brokers to those of real estate and merchandise. It also imposes a tax, or requires a license fee from the keepers of all bear houses, eating houses, restaurants, and oyster sellers, who sell above five hundred dollars, ranging from five dollars to two hundred dollars. The mercantile appraisers are to classify and fix the rate of payment.

It also imposes a tax, or requires a license fee from all manufacturers, venders, agents or other persons, (except regular apothecaries, for the sale of simple medicines, the prescriptions of physicians, and the compounds of the pharmacopoeia, and the several dispensatories of the United States,) engaged in the manufacture or sale of any nostrum, medical compounds, or patent medicines, whether pills, powders, mixtures, or in any other form whatsoever, ranging from five to fifty dollars, and those who make sales to an amount over two thousand dollars, to pay a certain percentage on the excess over that sum.

The Tragedy of Nations.

There is War in almost every quarter of Europe. In ITALY the Austrians have destroyed Brescia, the blood of her inhabitants staining the ruins of her churches and her homes. GENOA has been bombarded for twenty-four hours by the Piedmontese troops for revolt and Republicanism. In SPAIN the old quarrel has resulted in a new battle, with its horrors of dead and wounded, and no great principle to shed lustre on the gloom.—DENMARK is defeated by GERMANY, and defeated where she has hitherto been the victor—on the sea. In HUNGARY the Austrians are more decidedly losers than ever. Thirteen hundred of their dead strew a single field; Puchner has fled to Russian protection in Wallachia, and Bem is master of Transylvania. The King of Prussia refuses the German Crown, and all there is uncertainty. France still plays the part of a spectator, her Government making her false abroad, while by attempts to suppress Thought, shackle the Press and gag Speech at home, they make ready the new Revolution.

Thus in doubt, struggle, suffering unspeakable, dies the Old Order that the New may rise from its ashes. Terrible, incomprehensible is the process, but let us believe that the result will be worth the pain.—Tribune.

Mr. J. H. Leith, a miller in Rochester N. Y. ground in 24 hours by one run of stones, 200 barrels of flour.

Speaking out in Church.

A young lady of this city, who is engaged and will shortly be united to a gallant son of Neptune, visited the Mariner's Church on Sunday last.—During the sermon, the pastor discoursed eloquently and with much earnestness of manner on the trials, dangers and temptations of the profession of a sailor: he concluded by asking the following question: "Is there one who thinks anything of him who wears a tarpaulin hat, a blue jacket, or a pair of trousers made of duck—in short, is there any one who cares ought for the poor sailor?" A little girl, a sister of this young lady, who was sitting by her, immediately jumped up, and looking archly at her sister, said, in a tone loud enough for every one to hear: "Yes, Sir, 'Beck' does!" The audience were convulsed with laughter; the minister bit his lips, and concluded the services by requesting the congregation to unite with him in prayer.—Daily Tribune.

General Taylor's Pledge.

Fairly interpreted, says the National Intelligencer, what does the pledge "not to be the President of a party" mean? It means simply that one will not be what General JACKSON was vengefully, violently, tyrannically; what Mr. VAN BUREN was more mildly, but not less decidedly; what Mr. POLK was, with a singular mixture of cruelty to one side and perfidy to the other: it means that one will not, as the Executive Chief of the Nation, direct the public powers—often for that purpose stretched to the utmost lengths of usurpation—towards measures having for their end not the general good, but the advantage of party and of persons alone; and, as the administrative trusts or emoluments, confer them with a systematic view, not to merit, competency, and the public service; but as the reward and the instigation of unscrupulous partisans. In the most liberal sense that can be given to it, the pledge of Gen TAYLOR means a patriotic, not a party policy, and, as to offices and other personal benefits, something like fairness in their distribution. It does not mean, therefore, a *status quo*, unless a *status quo ante bellum*; for certainly there would be no fairness, as between parties, in leaving things as they stand, and thus perpetuating the almost exclusive possession of public employments by the "Spoils" men. Mere equal justice for the moment would require that the Whigs should be relieved from their long proscription, and the Democrats curtailed of their long and almost exclusive possession of all the places and profits in the gift of the Federal Government. Nor, indeed, would it, as to mere justice, as unfit that the past should be considered as well as the future, and by way of starting fair again, that nearly all the offices of the country should be given for twenty years to the Whigs, as during the last twenty years to Prescriptionists. We are not arguing for any such vindictive justice, of course; for none can be more averse than we are to meting out to the wrong-doers their own wicked measures: but rigid justice, stern and high, would nevertheless warrant such dealing, and warrant it even on the part of a Chief Magistrate pledged to weigh out even-handed right to both sides alike. It would, in fact, be only proscribing proscription.

The "pledges of Gen. TAYLOR," then, are in no manner violated by any thing which his Administration has done, or is likely to do, in regard to removals. But that is not all: not only was (as every body knows) no such sense as that now pretended attached by the people to Gen. TAYLOR's declarations, but both they who voted for him and those who voted against him looked for the same thing but the conduct which the Democratic press now affects to have expected at his hands. His supporters certainly hoped in him, and his opponents as certainly dreaded, a man whose integrity, patriotism, and unwavering fidelity to public duty would bring about a large civil reform in this Government; which reform, it was well known, must include not only a more elevated, beneficent conservative policy, but the correction of many great abuses, and of course, important changes as to the persons conducting the public business.—Many of these were considered as thoroughly affiliated with the bad, corrupt, destructive system and organization of Locofocism, with which the good people of the land, the staid, quieter sort, that love sober law and honest, respectable, God-fearing rulers, were entirely disgusted. In meaning to shake it off, they knew well enough that they must shake off with it a large body of its devoted agents, instruments and minions of power, its habitual and determined confederates, as much bent on perverting all the subordinate functions of the Government as their masters on mis-employing the superior ones. This is a plain state of facts, known to every body, and which it is idle—quite a waste of time, words, and character—to deny. The people of the United States had, during the last four years, got a hearty surfeit of Mr. POLK and Locofocism—of such a man as their President, and of those who brought him in—of such measures and of the unscrupulous faction that supported them; and, being thus bent on having done with the matters, the country had, of course, little idea of keeping the worse of the men. Nor, indeed, did these themselves cherish any such expectation: they knew perfectly well that General TAYLOR would not want such people as they were, nor the peculiar, sort of services for which alone they were fit; and hence they did their utmost, every mother's son of them, to ward off his election.

The Hollow Horn.

We find in an exchange paper the following cure for this disease:

Indigo made fine, and put in the hollow of the head, close behind the horns, by cutting a small place through the skin, say half an inch long, and causing it to mix with the blood, is said to be a certain cure. Poke root washed and rolled in salt, given to the cow to eat three or four times a week, is another cure. Two pieces of the root about two inches each in length at a time will do. If the cow will not eat it, which is sometimes the case, boil it down to get the strength, and give it in slop well salted.

PURE SENTIMENT.—The maiden wept, and I said, "why weepst thou maiden?" She answered not, neither did she speak, but sobbed exceedingly; and again I said, "maiden why weepst thou?" Still she continued weeping; and a third time I raised my voice and said, "maiden why weepst thou?" and she answered and said, "what's that to you!—mind your own business!"

The New Militia Law.

The law passed at the late session of the Legislature, makes it the duty of every citizen heretofore subject to be enrolled, to provide himself with a uniform and become a member of a Volunteer Company. Three Companies of not less than thirty, rank and file, shall form a Battalion.

The Companies shall meet for training and discipline at least twice a year, and the Battalions and Regiments at least once. The enrollment duties are thrown upon the Assessors, who are to enroll all persons between the ages of twenty-one and forty five years, and all who are not enrolled and unformed as aforesaid shall be subject to a tax of fifty cents per year, to be entered by the County Commissioners on the Duplicate, and collected as other taxes are collected. All citizens who were enlisted or volunteers in the late war with Mexico, are exempt from militia duty, except in time of actual war.

The amount of fines received by the County Commissioners shall form a Militia Fund. Out of this fund the County Commissioners shall pay annually fifty dollars to the Treasurer of each Volunteer Company of not less than thirty, rank and file, formed under this act, and seventy-five dollars when the number of the Company is not less than fifty, which money shall be appropriated to the payment of current expenses of the Company. The expenses of the Brigade Inspectors are also to be paid by the Commissioners out of this fund, and the balance, if any, is to be transmitted to the State Treasurer, to be appropriated to the payment of the State debt, after deducting from it the pay of the Adjutant General and expenses of those Brigades in which the amount of fines collected is insufficient for that purpose.

Company officers shall be elected every five years, on the third Monday of August. The Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector shall be elected every five years on the first Monday in June.

A service of five years in any Volunteer Company exempts from further military duty, except in time of war, &c.

Each County forms a separate Brigade, except the City and County of Philadelphia, which shall form three Brigades.

The Divisions are as follows:—

- SECTION 18. That the first division—city and county, of Philadelphia.
- Second—Bucks and Lancaster.
- Fourth—York and Adams.
- Fifth—Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks.
- Sixth—Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe.
- Seventh—Northampton Pike and Lehigh.
- Eighth—Northumberland and Union.
- Ninth—Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.
- Tenth—Susquehanna and Wayne.
- Eleventh—Sullivan, Bradford and Tioga.
- Fourteenth—Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Clearfield.
- Fifteenth—Cumberland, Perry and Franklin.
- Sixteenth—Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Blair.
- Seventeenth—Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Green.
- Eighteenth—Alleghany, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.
- Nineteenth—Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence.
- Twentieth—Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren.

People of a Moderate Fortune.

If you are about to furnish a house, do not spend all your money, be it much or little. Do not let the beauty of this thing, and the cheapness of that tempt you to buy unnecessary articles. Dr. Franklin's maxim was a wise one—"Nothing is cheap which you do not want."

Buy merely what is absolutely necessary, and let experience of your wants and your means dictate what shall be afterwards obtained. If you spend all at first, you will find you have bought many things you do not want, and omitted many you do want. Begin cautiously. As riches increase, increase in hospitality and splendor.

After all, these things are viewed in their proper light by the judicious and respectable. Neatness, tastefulness and good sense, may be shown in the management of a small household, and the arrangement of a little furniture, as well as upon a large scale. The consideration gained by living beyond one's income is not actually worth the trouble it costs. The glare there is about such false, wicked parade, is deceptive; it does not, in fact, procure valuable friends or extensive influence. More than that, it is wrong, morally wrong, so far as the individual is concerned: and injurious beyond calculation to the interest of our country. To what are the increasing beggary and discouraged exertions of the present day owing?—A multitude of causes no doubt tend to increase the evils, but the root of the whole matter is the extravagance of all classes of people!

We never shall be prosperous till we have sufficient moral courage to make pride and vanity yield to the dictates of honesty and prudence.—We never shall be free from embarrassment till we cease to be ashamed of industry and economy. Let women aid the reformation. Let their husbands and fathers, see them happy without finery; and if their friends have, as is often the case, a foolish pride in seeing them decorated, let them silently and gradually check this feeling, by showing that they have better means of commanding respect: Let the exercise of ingenuity, economy, and neatness, prove that good taste and gentility are attainable without great expense.—Mrs. L. M. Child.

Lackawanna Coal and Ligett's Gap Railroad.

The N. Y. Tribune says: Among the many branches running into the New York and Erie Railroad, none are likely to be more important than that known as the Ligett's Gap Railroad, extending from the great Coal Basin of the Lackawanna to the New York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend, a distance of about forty miles. The Charter for this Road was obtained from the State of Pennsylvania, about the same time that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company obtained theirs; but could not be made available until the Erie Road was completed to Binghamton, as in reaching that place the Road passes into Pennsylvania at the Great Bend, and approaches nearer the coal field than at any other point on the route.

The route is, beyond-doubt, the best that can be obtained. The grades are remarkably favorable for the transportation of Coal, the summit being reached in five to six miles from the valley of the Lackawanna, at about 45 feet to the mile.—From thence to the Great Bend there is no ascending grade over 18 feet, while 20 to 30 miles will be descending about 25 feet to the mile.

This enterprise has been taken hold of by some of our most wealthy and enterprising citizens, with a view of supplying the great demand for Coal in the interior of our State. The salt-works at Selina alone will require at least 50,000 tons a year.

The Company have secured 1,000 acres of the finest coal lands in the Lackawanna Valley, on which the Coal is now handsomely opened, ready for a commencement; and those at all acquainted with the different Anthracite Coal deposits of Pennsylvania, are well aware that Coal can be mined and delivered into cars in the Lackawanna Valley at a less cost than in any other Coal deposit.

It is understood that the proprietors of the Lackawanna iron Works have offered to furnish the iron and chains for the entire road, and receive a large portion of the stock in payment thereof; and other parties have offered to furnish all the cars required for transporting coal and take one-half pay in stock.

Every one at all conversant with the wants and requirements of the State of New York, the great Lakes and the Canadas, for this indispensable article of fuel, cannot fail to see at a glance the importance of at once opening this avenue for the outlet of Anthracite Coal.

With this road made and connected with the New York and Erie Railroad, coal can be distributed over the whole of Western New York and the Canadas; the road would be without a rival, because it is the most feasible, and forms the most direct and natural connection with railroads and Canals in New York; and a market at fair prices would be found for all the coal that can be transported on the road.

A Family Travelling in Wheelbarrows.

A strange scene was exhibited in Cincinnati a few days ago, being nothing less than a family consisting of father and mother and six children. The Chronicle states that they had traveled all the way from Laporte county, Ia., in three wheelbarrows, intending to reach Pennsylvania, from which State they had emigrated three years ago. Their blankets, wearing apparel, and some few utensils used in preparing and distributing food among the family, were in one barrow, and the younger children were stowed away in the others, the father and the elder boys taking turns in wheeling them along.

Interesting Decision.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, a few days since, quite an interesting question was decided by Judge Lewis. The case was that of John Axer vs. the Franklin Beneficial Society, the plaintiff having been deprived of membership in consequence of having served in the late war with Mexico, one of the by-laws providing that no member should enlist as a soldier. The plaintiff being expelled under this provision, brought suit against the society. The Court held that the by-law which deprived of membership "any member who should enlist as a soldier," did not extend to a member who united himself with a volunteer company organized under a State law, although that company, upon the call of the President for volunteers, under the act of Congress of 13th May, 1846, voluntarily entered the service of the United States, and served for the period of twelve months in the war with Mexico. There was a material difference in the estimation of military men, in common parlance, and in the acts of Congress, between soldiers, and volunteers—between enlisting in the regular army and entering the service as part of the volunteer force of a State without such enlistment. The Court therefore awarded a peremptory mandamus to restore the relator to his rights.

A clergyman, on a hot, drowsy, summer day, found, on concluding a long discourse, that half his congregation were just waking from sleep, quietly said:—"My friends, this sermon cost me a good deal of labor; you don't seem to have paid much attention to it; I think I will go over it again." And go over it he did, from text to exhortation.

The Crops.

The Hanover (Pa.) Spectator says: It gives us pleasure to state that the crops in the beautiful country around us are in excellent condition, and that prospects are very encouraging of a fine and plentiful harvest this year again. Accounts from other parts are equally pleasant. The Rockville (Md.) Journal says: The weather is fine. Wheat looks splendid.—Farmers are busy getting their oats in, and preparing for corn. We anticipate plenty to eat and some to spare this year.

The snow in the Catskill mountains, on the 19th was two feet deep.

A wag purchased a very fine horse. Returning from a ride a few days afterwards, he said he had discovered a quality in his animal which added fifty dollars to his value.—"He shied at a constable!"

Highly Important from Canada.

The Revolution Commenced—Burning of the Parliament House—Arrest for High Treason.

We have startling intelligence from Canada. Affairs have reached a crisis much sooner than we had anticipated. The cloud that has been gathering blackness and terror, has burst with vengeance at last. The tocsin has been sounded; the fury of the populace has broken loose, and the sword and the faggot must now do their work. It appears that the Governor, Lord Elgin, at a late hour on Wednesday last, went down to the Legislative Council and gave his sanction to a large number of bills, and among others, to the bill indemnifying the rebels for losses sustained in 1847. Upon this being made known to the mob outside, the Governor on entering his carriage was pelted with stones, rotten eggs, dirt, &c. amidst a shower of which, the Vice Royal Cortage drove off. In a few hours the excitement in the city became uncontrollable, and by seven o'clock printed notices of a mass meeting to be immediately held in the Camp de Mars were issued. Persons were commissioned to alarm the people by driving through the streets in calashes with large bills. The fire bells were also brought into execution. At 8 o'clock, a crowd of 4000 persons or more assembled, and after strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised "to the Parliament buildings!" The enraged multitude immediately rushed at a run through the streets, and by 9 o'clock the first stone was thrown through a window into the midst of the Legislature Assembly, at the time in full session. A constant shower was kept up into the windows till every thing was smashed. In the meantime the members assembled in the lobby, when a band of twenty-five of the leaders of the mob rushed into the chambers, and one having placed himself in the Speaker's Chair, announced, "Gentleman, the French Parliament is dissolved." They then bolted with the mace to present it to Sir Allan McNab, at Donnegana's Hotel. The cry of fire was now raised, and it was soon found that the Parliament House was in flames in a hundred places. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour the buildings were one sheet of flame. The mob had now augmented to at least 7,000 persons, and the burning buildings were surveyed with the most stoical indifference on the part of the spectators. At first the firemen refused to play, and only attempted to save the buildings close by. Everything has been lost—all the archives and records of the Colonies for several hundred years. Not \$100 worth of property has been saved. The military were called out and were received with loud cheers on the part of the mob, which finally dispersed, but so threatening was the aspect of affairs, that during the night military guards were placed in all the houses of the ministers. Sir Allan McNab, the Hon. W. Badgely, and G. B. Turner, Esq., one of the editors of the Montreal Courier, were cut off of the Parliament House with axes, while the fire was raging. Soon after the outbreak a message was sent to Monkland, the Governor's residence, a mile or two from the city, and the Governor and family immediately came into the town. A council was held during the night, and one hundred and forty-eight warrants for arrest issued, among whom it is mentioned are the names of Messrs. Montgomery, Mack, Heward, and F. Smith.

The excitement on Thursday was, if any thing, greater than on the previous night.—Meetings were held, and the population of all classes determined to stand by the acts of the night. The St. Andrew's Society met in the morning, and expelled Lord Elgin as patron of the society. The military and a largely increased police force strove in vain to disperse the throngs of people in various parts of the city, and despite their efforts, when it was known that Montgomery, Mack, Heward, Ferris, and other leading conservatives were arrested, and ordered to be committed after a short examination, a multitude of some three or four thousand accompanied them to prison, amidst continued deafening cheers, escorted as they were by a strong military guard. The whole military force of the city was under arms, and a memorial had been got up, to Sir Benj. Dabbar praying to order the troops to remain in quarter, and to leave the people to settle their own affairs. During the day the rioters resolved on another meeting in the Camp de Mars at 6 o'clock on Friday, and Hon. Geo. Moffat, was selected as chairman, which becoming known he was immediately arrested on the charge of high treason, and confined in the jail, which was feared would be burned that night. The French citizens were enrolling themselves as a body guard to protect Lord Elgin, and despatches had been sent by telegraph to the Upper Provinces, for such military force as could be spared. Thus matters stood up to Thursday night.

To us, this result, or this beginning of a result, though startling and sudden, is not surprising, and it is moreover an earnest of the future, which proud and haughty as she England cannot overlook. But as matters stand at present upon the Continent of Europe, and in Asia, it is not easy to foretell what the result of these things will be. With all her vast possessions, England at this moment trembles for the future. The catch words of "Liberty" resounded by almost every tongue upon the globe, and republics are rising here and there from the ruins of dilapidated thrones and crumbling kingdoms, as if by magic. Ireland is ready to strike whenever the iron grasp of her adversary is released.—India is struggling against the myriads of British power, France stands eager to revenge herself on the jump into the breach as soon as it shall open.—Canada is too well aware of all this, and foregoes the opportunity, so long sought, which is now presented. The ice of the 19th