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

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Zinc and Copper Mining in New Jersey.

The Sussex Zinc and Copper Mining and Manufacturing Company have obtained a charter and a grant of about two hundred and forty acres of land in the county of Sussex, New Jersey, about fifteen miles from the Morris Canal, near the town of Monroe, for mining purposes; their grant covers the most valuable and productive mines in this county, and the only one in the world where the red oxide of zinc is procured in sufficient quantities for practical purposes. The locality has been known for many years. It was opened by Lord Stirling, who first opened the iron mines in Orange county, and constructed the first furnace there. He worked it probably for the copper it contained, so long ago that now there are forest trees a foot in diameter growing on the debris thrown out then. As zinc was an article not much known at that time, and not in demand, the copper must have been the object.

About ten years ago the United States Government, under advice, worked these mines to obtain zinc to use in the composition of brass for the construction of the standard weights and measures of the country. The zinc was known to be of such an excellent quality that it was procured without regard to expense for the purpose above mentioned.

The present company, however, under the management and direction of the most skillful chemists and mineralogists, have at length succeeded in bringing their plans to perfection, and in obtaining all the valuable economic minerals that the locality affords.

The mineral "crops out" at the summit of a ridge, that is precipitous on either side, and about three-eighths of a mile in height. The removal of a very slight covering material lays open the ores. With this red oxide of zinc is found the mineral called Frankinite, mingling chemically and mechanically. This Frankinite is a species of iron ore, which, as found here, yields iron of the finest quality, and fully equal in tenacity and fineness to the Swedish, from which the English manufacture their best steel. It is in veins from 8 to 25 feet wide, and lies between two veins of secondary limestone, the average depth of which is reckoned by geologists at about 2,000 feet.

Taking the average amount of ore, the zinc and the iron are nearly equal in quantity. In some veins the zinc predominates, and in other veins the iron.

Besides these valuable productions, the white oxide of zinc is manufactured also directly from the ore, in quality superior to any ever made, and white as the whitest snow. This forms one of the best paints known, being entirely free from all poisonous qualities, and remaining for years as pure as when first put on. The French have made use of this oxide as a pigment; but they have been obliged to first manufacture the ore, and reduce that to the white oxide at much greater expense and without obtaining so pure an article. The sulphate of zinc, for medical purposes has been produced by Dr. Chilton from this ore.

The company constructed a great variety of furnaces before they succeeded in a form that was most advantageous. They now heat the ore to a moderate red heat, when the red oxide becomes of the consistency of paste, and the metal is passed through a sieve and the zinc separated from the iron. The iron, even in the condition in which it is left at that stage is capable of being used, but by passing another process is rendered fit for the rolling mill.

Some of the iron that was used when heat could not crack or fracture, showing its great tenacity and ductility.

The zinc has been manufactured by the company into spoons, forks, covers &c. It has been rolled as thin as foil, and still presents as smooth and unbroken a surface as platinum. It has also been drawn into very fine wire, ductile as copper.

A young man aged 17, and a young girl aged 13, belonging to Providence, Pa. were married last week.

Napoleon Bonaparte's Poverty in Early Life.

M. Theirs, in his History of the Consulate, relates, some very strange and previously unknown particulars respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte. It appears that, after he had obtained a subaltern's commission in the French service, and after he had done the State good service by his skill and daring at Toulon, he lived for some time in Paris in obscure lodgings and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten sous (five pence) for his dinner, and frequently went without any meal at all. He was under the necessity of borrowing sums, and even wornout clothes, from his acquaintances. He, and his brother Louis, afterwards King of Holland, had at one time only one coat between them, so the brothers could only go out alternately, time and time about. At this crisis the chief benefactor of the future emperor and conqueror, "at whose mighty name the world grew pale," was the actor Talma, who often gave him food and money. Napoleon's face afterwards famed for its classical mould, was, during this period of starvation, harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek-bones. His meagre fare brought on an unpleasant unsightly cutaneous disease, of a type so virulent and malignant that it took all the skill and assiduity of his accomplished physician, Corvisart, to expel it after a duration of more than ten years. The squalid beggar then, the splendid emperor afterwards, the threadbare habitments, the imperial mantle, the hovel and the palace, the meagre food and the gorgeous banquet, the friendship of a poor actor, the homage and terror of the world, an exile and a prisoner, such are the ups and downs of this great and mighty.—Troy Whig.

Fall of a Mass of Ice.

A curious phenomenon is stated to have occurred in Rosshire, Scotland, during a recent thunder storm. Immediately after one of the loudest peals of thunder ever heard there, says the report, "a large and irregular shaped mass of ice, reckoned to be nearly twenty feet in circumference, and of a proportionate thickness, fell near a farm-house. It had a beautiful crystalline appearance, being nearly all quite transparent, excepting a small portion of it, which consisted of hailstones of uncommon size, fixed together. It was principally composed of small squares, diamond-shaped, of from one to three inches in size, all firmly congealed together. The weight of this large piece of ice could not be ascertained. No appearance whatever of hail or snow was discernible in the surrounding districts at the time."

Relationship.

A Persian merchant complaining heavily of some unjust sentence of the lower court, was told by the judge to go to the cadi. "But the cadi is your uncle," urged the plaintiff. "Then you can go to the grand vizier." But his secretary is your cousin. "Then you may go to the sultan." "But his favorite sultana is your niece." "Well, then, go to the d—l." "Ah, that is a still closer family connection," said the merchant, as he left the court in despair.

The Patent Deceptive Hen's Nest.

This is one of the most ingenious contrivances of the age, and is the invention of a down east Yankee. The design is to deceive poultry into the speedy and liberal laying of eggs, which is accomplished by the peculiar construction of the machine. At the bottom of the nest there is a trap door, which works on a hinge, being supported by a spring. The moment an egg is placed on this, the trap opens, and lets it fall through into a cushioned apartment prepared for its reception. The consequence is that the bird, just as she is preparing to cackle, glances at the nest, and seeing nothing in it, actually reasons herself into the belief that she has not laid at all, and resumes her position on the nest, in hopes of making a more successful effort.

On the first trial of this curious contrivance before the Commissioner of patents, to test its virtues, a singular result was effected. A large imported Russian hen was located on the nest, and left to her meditations. On account of pressing business, the hen was forgotten until the next day, when, to the utter astonishment of the Commissioner, and even of the inventor himself, on examining the nest, they found nothing in it, but a pair of claws, bill, and a bunch of feathers; the mystery was explained, however, upon examining the chamber beneath, in which they found half a bushel of eggs.

Price of Slaves Advancing.

Upward of ten thousand slaves are reported to have died of cholera in the southern cities and on plantations. The supply of the deficiency will be, as usual, principally from Maryland and Virginia, creating an increased temporary demand. The Baltimore Sun says that slaves are already said to be held at a higher value.

To the Democratic Whig Young Men of the Commonwealth.

At its last session, our Legislature passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution, so as to make the Judiciary elective by the people. Without intending to regard the measure as of a partisan character, we would announce our acquiescence in it, and our disposition to unite with others in its accomplishment. It may be apprehended that, to make our judges the creatures of popular election, will destroy their independence and expose their integrity—that it will tend to admit political bias in the execution of the laws, and disturb with party spirit the impartiality of the forum. But we consider this as an objection more plausible than real—especially as the experiment in other States has raised the character of the Bench, and purified the administration of justice. It is natural, indeed, that any serious innovation in government, particularly in so critical a matter as the constitution of the Judiciary, should encounter the considerate hesitation of all prudent and deliberate minds. But this is not necessarily an argument against the expediency of a reform, since the fears of the judicious have always attended alterations in vital articles of constitutional law, from the first to the latest stages of progress in political improvement. As regards the proposed change in the law of this State, however, we think that the most timid or circumspect need entertain no such scruples—for in any event, the experiment cannot result in greater evils than the present mode of selecting our judicial officers has already produced. Public experience testifies that our Executives have been, in a gross degree, the servitors of party, and that even in the appointment of our judges, party motives have so far operated, that the men selected to administer the laws have been, in a majority of instances, not only incapable, but, with few exceptions, have used their official patronage in promoting political favorites and party interests.

The only evils, therefore, which an elective judiciary would seem to threaten, are conspicuously incident to a judiciary dependent upon Executive appointment; and as the plan pursued now is extremely bad, we may conclude that almost any change would take a direction to wards reform. But we are the more ready to adopt the change suggested, because it will transfer to the people the choice of their judicial servants; for we believe that the people, whenever they understand their interests, will always be more faithful to them in choosing those who are chargeable with their administration, than any one or more persons to whom they may delegate the right of election. In this connection we may appropriately submit a few reflections upon the grave nature of the elective franchise as a popular right. Extended, as it already is, under our free government, there is an obvious tendency to enlarge the limits of its application, so that it is possible the time may come when every state officer will be made immediately elective by the people.

In prospect of such an event, the right of suffrage presents itself to our view as a right of extraordinary responsibility and magnitude. Yet, great as it is, we may fully assume that few of us justly appreciate or fully understand this almost, humanly speaking, omnipotent power. It may well be doubted, if the majority of those who exercise the trust, ever do so with an adequate view of its whole extent of influence, or with a due care of the consequences of its use to themselves, either as individuals or as a community.

Wherever the privilege is enjoyed, no matter under what limitations, it must be considered as one of high and peculiar obligation. But to a citizen of the American Republic, it is especially valuable, sacred and solemn. Nowhere else is its exercise so universal, so unrestricted, and therefore, so vital to the safety and welfare of society.

Every trust of political power, from the least to the greatest, is here, either immediately or directly, delegated through it. It may be said to comprehend—certainly to enforce and protect—every other political right of the people. It ramifies through every vein, it imparts vigor to every sinew of the government. It pervades, as its very life blood, the entire body of the constitution.

There is no act, no law, no resolution—legislative or executive, that is not here, in this free land, derived, directly or indirectly, through the elective franchise, from that great heart and source of power—the popular will.

Every interest of the citizens, whether private or public—whether effecting him simply in his personal relations, or connecting him politically with the fortunes of his country, is some how, and in some measure, dependant upon his voice in the making and administering of the laws.

Universal, free, pervasive as the right of suffrage is under our republican system, it cannot but appear that, if the happiness of a state depends upon its government, the happiness of the American people must depend upon the faithful, punctual, intelligent exercise of that right upon

which their government itself is founded.

In such view, then, of the nature and extent of this high power with which we are entrusted, how censurable is that citizen who neglects to use it—or, yet worse, use it against the interest of his country! How criminally false to himself, to his generation, and to posterity, when, by the very neglect, perhaps, to employ his suffrage rightly, a great good to the state may be lost, or a great evil imposed upon it! Too often, a single vote is lightly estimated, because, in itself, it appears indifferent, and in any event, cannot be weighed against a man in the balance of either private or public judgment. But, in a government as absolutely elective as ours, there can be, perhaps, no graver or more pernicious political sin, than the neglect or misuse of a right so widely operative for good or for evil.

Wherever, as in a Democracy, the welfare of all depends upon the right use by every one of his prerogative of suffrage, no man should presume to calculate the value of his vote, in order to withhold it. Every attempt to do so, is at the risk of a great injury, and is, therefore, a great wrong to his fellow citizens; while it is obvious, that if such a practice should become general, the public affairs would be left at the mercy of the ignorant, the corrupt, and the irresponsible. The very universality of the right, which, with some men, appears to cheapen its value, should rather enhance it to the most respectable citizens, since the faithful exercise of it by them is the best, if not our only protection against its abuse by the less virtuous and intelligent. In a state where each citizen has a direct voice in the public affairs, and where the press scatters among all classes so free a knowledge of whatever concerns the people, most men are, more or less, and all should be, in a certain sense, politicians. For he who has a voice in questions of public moment, which, as it is wisely or unwisely expressed, may determine the fortunes of his country for weal or for woe, should so far inform himself of the interests upon which he is called to decide, as to be able to give his vote upon them soberly and intelligently.

Moreover, he should constantly bear in mind that though to him, as possessing a small or no personal stake at all in the public weal, the ascendancy of one or another party, or the prevalence of this or that policy in the government may be indifferent; yet, that the happiness of the great majority of his fellow-citizens is involved in elections in which his single voice may, by possibility, become a controlling, casting vote. And thus reflecting, he should always feel himself under a solemn obligation to vote wisely, and with the utmost freedom from every corrupt or improper influence.

Other and even stronger reasons might be urged in proof of the jealousy with which the great right of suffrage ought to be guarded, and the fidelity with which it should be exercised.

But enough has been said to convince every one of its importance, and of the solemn obligation of public duty he is under to use it, and to use it rightly. Let us hope, then, that every American citizen will value this right as the chief boon of free government, and that upon all occasions, when called to exert it, he will do so with as awful a sense of responsibility as though he knew and could see that upon his single voice depended the political fortunes of the Commonwealth.

WM S. FRICE.
President of the Democratic Whig Association of the City and County of Philadelphia.

A True Picture.

Senator Cooper, at a meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday evening week, makes the following truthful remarks on the state of our mineral and agricultural interests, and the duty of Whigs to stand firm for the victories they have achieved:—"Look around our State! Is not every branch of trade languishing? In the Schuylkill district the coal trade is so crippled that the mines are scarcely half worked. The iron establishments now ceased operations and do not require the amount that they did a year ago, and the consequences are proving most disastrous. Under this state of things the mines have become profitless, as has also the manufacturing of iron. But the evil is far greater in other respects. In the absence of all business there is no market for the agricultural products of the State, and labor, the real wealth of the country, is unemployed. What does it profit that Providence has filled our hills with coal and iron—that our fertile fields are sown upon by God's sun-light, making them to yield abundant harvests? All are rendered valueless by the fact that our rulers have adopted laws the natural tendency of which is to retard our onward progress. Under wholesome laws, all would have prospered, and every department of industry would have smiled; but as it now is, you may traverse the whole length of the State, and you hear naught but complaints of want of markets for coal, and want of employment for labor. It would be folly

then for us to stop now. We must reiterate our decree of last year. We do not perform our duty as Whigs by making an exertion once in a while. We should do it every year, as our opponents do, and never weary in well doing. We seem to think if we make a good effort at a gubernatorial election, we have accomplished everything, and fold our arms and are satisfied. But this is not the way. We should be always ready, and should keep our organization after our successful efforts, and if so, we could succeed with half the work required when we make only these spasmodic efforts.

The following placard to the working-men at Phoenixville speaks for itself. The same cause is oppressing labor all over the country.
Phoenixville, Aug. 18, 1849.

We expected to have started the Puddling Furnaces in the Rail Mill, on next Monday morning. We are informed by this day's mail that the Party that we expected would take the Rails made from the Iron that we intended to have puddled next week, have purchased English Rails at a less price than we can make them.

We have nothing to do, and shall not be able to start the Mill again until we have orders, which we hope will not be long.

We regret that we cannot find work for the men in our employ, but the fault is not ours, it is owing to the Tariff of 1846.

REEVES, BUCK & CO.

A Judge of Oregon.

The Peoria Register contains a letter from Hon. Wm. Bryant, Chief Justice of Oregon, to his brother in Peoria, under date of "Oregon City, April 18," which says:—

"I am far better pleased with this country than I expected to be. It is decidedly a good and very desirable country. It produces as well as the States all the smaller grains and vegetables which we are accustomed to in the Western States.—The country is, beyond all doubt, as healthy as any country can be. This city contains from 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants, and is a very flourishing place. It is situated 35 miles above where the Willamette empties into the Columbia River, and from there it is about 125 miles down the Columbia to the Ocean. The Falls at this place furnish, I have no doubt, the best water-power in the world and are capable of being applied to machinery, with less expense or capital than any place I ever saw. The whole country is covered with a very thick growth of timber, principally fir, cedar pine, wherever there are streams of water. Up this valley, and at many other places, there are very rich and fertile prairies. A great many explorations will take place from here this Summer, and I have no doubt that gold will be found in abundance in this territory. It is ruining the country. A good house-joiner, carpenter or miller—either for grist or saw mills—receives \$10 per day in gold paid him every day. This is the most beautiful country that man ever enjoyed life in. The society is as good as it is anywhere in the West, and you would like it just as well; like all new countries, the people are free and candid, and enjoy life."

A New race of People.

A new race of people have been recently found in the interior of Africa, which partakes somewhat of the marvelous. The men are represented to be tall and powerfully built, standing seven to seven and a half English feet in height, and black in color, although destitute of the usual character of negroes in features. Mehemit Ali sent an expedition up to the White Nile in search of gold, and there found this race of people, fifteen hundred of whom, armed to the teeth, came down to the shore of the river, where the vessel lay. The name of the kingdom is Bari, and its capital Batenja. They raise wheat, tobacco, &c., and manufacture their own weapons. They are probably the ancient Ethiopians spoken of in the Scripture.

Great Fortune.

We learn from the Trenton Gazette that Andrew Thompson, a hard-working machinist of that city, has received a letter from his wife's mother in England, informing him that she is about coming into the possession of two-thirds of an immense estate in England, amounting to no less than three millions of pounds sterling—of which one million is in cash, and the remaining two millions in real estate. The old lady is 74 years of age; she has been contesting the matter for many years, and has spent £40,000 in the law suits. When Mr. Thompson shall come into possession, as in the course of nature he probably will ere long, he will have an estate of ten millions of dollars, and be the richest man in America. All the dandy upstarts will then crowd around him, and forget that he was ever a hard-fisted mechanic.

A mammoth steamship called the Philadelphia, was launched in Philadelphia on the 4th inst. She is the largest vessel ever built there, excepting the Pennsylvania. Her extreme length on deck is 220 feet; and she will have three decks.