

'Never mind, Becky--go on.'  
'Well, then, John, he, cum to take me up to the preacher-man, for to be married. Fools! I never did feel so mad--and then--Oh, shaw, galls, I can't tell any more.'  
'Oh, yes, go on, Becky.'  
'Well, then, the preacher-man, he ax'd me, if I would have John to be my lawful husband. Hum, fool! better have him, his self, I reckon. And then--shaw, galls, I won't tell any more.'  
'Oh, do, Becky. Now, your jest comin' to the interesting part. Oh, do tell us the rest, Becky.'

'Well, I never sed nothing, and the preacher-man, he sed I must have John to be my husband, when he was sick and when he was well, and when he was better or worse, and rich and poor, and love him, and stick to him, and mind him, and, Lord only knows what a heap of things; and then he sed, people what he put together it was against the law for any body to take apart; and so I was married, hard and fast, the first thing I know'd, to John.'

'Well, what then, Becky?' ses the galls, gettin' more and more interested all the time.

'Why, then, the preacher-man, he went home, and then all the fellers cum a pullin' and hallowin' me, and kissin' me, and squeeze' me, and sich other carryin' on as they did cut up--Fools! they carry deal better kiss their own selves, I reckon.'

'Go on, Becky--tell us all about it,' ses the galls.

'Well, then, after they all went away, John, he--oh, shaw,' says she, 'I aint gwine to tell you another word more. When you git married yourselves, you'll know all about it I reckon.'



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 13, 1850.

The 74th Anniversary of American Independence is not far distant, and, if the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity contemplate celebrating the same by some public demonstration, it is high time that arrangements be made.

### Violent Thunder-Storm.

There was a heavy thunder-storm at Honesdale last Saturday evening; the side-walks and streets in the morning were literally covered with a yellowish substance, which some of the chemists of that place have tried, and found it to be sulphur.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from some repentant sinner, ten eagles, of which amount he had once cheated Uncle Sam.

### From Washington.

Telegraphic despatches state that Henry Clay was taken ill while in church on Sunday last, and would not be able to attend in the Senate on Monday.

Another despatch, however, states that Mr. Clay made his appearance in the Senate on Monday, his health having much improved.

There was a rumor in Washington that the brig Rolla had been seized, and the American Consul imprisoned, by the authorities of Cuba. It turned out to be a hoax.

Gen. Lopez has been arrested at New Orleans, on a charge of having violated, the law of 1818. A great excitement ensued.

On Friday night last, \$100,000 worth of Property was destroyed by fire in Pittsburg--including the second Presbyterian Church.

Horace Greeley in a letter to the New York Tribune, gives it as his opinion that the Compromise Bill cannot pass the Senate. The plan recommended by the President seems to be gaining strength daily. The last accounts from New Mexico state that the people now propose forming a Constitution, and will ask admission as a State, the same as California.

### Important Decision.

The County Commissioners of Berks county, for some years past, have assessed upon Farmers a tax for their occupations, for county purposes. The legality of this assessment was tried the other day, in that county, and by a decision made it appears that the proceeding was illegal.

### Nashville Convention.

This body met in the City of Nashville, on the 3d inst. Delegates appeared from nine of the Southern States, but in many cases they had no special authority to represent the people. It is represented as a perfect failure as far as the number of the delegates is concerned. Thus far, nothing of a disunion character has transpired, though resolutions of a strong ultra caste have been presented, and referred for consideration. Some of these suggest the formation of a Southern party, and a dissolution of the present constitutional parties.

### Riot on Leggett's Gap Railroad.

A riot occurred among the Irish laborers on this road, (connecting the Lackawanna coal mines with the New York and Erie railroad,) some ten days since. The parties were natives of Cork and natives of Connaught; one drove the other off the line and the defeated party returned a few days since armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks and clubs. A general skirmish ensued, in which several hundred were engaged. After occasional fighting for a day or two, one party left, and quiet was restored. One man was killed and a number were wounded, several badly.

### Belvidere Railroad.

We have seen recently in several of our exchanges that the Belvidere Delaware Railroad was graded, and that the rails were about to be laid. This is a mistake; the road is partially graded between Trenton and Lambertville, about sixteen miles, and will be ready to receive the rails as soon as they can obtain them, which will not probably be for some time yet, but beyond Lambertville we believe there has been little or nothing done.--State Gazette.

The New York Mirror says that the price of building materials, in that city, have fallen very considerably during the last few weeks. Good hard bricks, which two months ago were sold for \$7 a \$7.50 per thousand, can now be obtained for \$3.75 per thousand. Lumber has also fallen, but not in the same proportion.

### An Estimate.

It is estimated that during the year 1850, the total wealth sent from the United State to California, will amount to the enormous sum \$75,000,000. The New York Globe says that this fact is calculated to startle at first glance, but adds that when "we come to reflect upon the amount and character of the European emigration to these shores, we think our apprehensions of any series embarrassment from the emigration to California may cease. The emigration from Europe to the United States, last year, was, we believe, over 220,000. But if we estimate it at only 160,000 for the current year, we shall be far within the mark. Now, the character of this European emigration has much improved of late years. A very large proportion of it consists of farmers and others, in circumstances comparatively affluent. More than half bring with them probably 500 pounds sterling, and a fourth, at least, of the number may be fairly estimated to bring with them \$5000 each, and not a few from four to five times that amount. But, if only half the emigrants from Europe average each 250 pounds sterling, it will replace the drain produced by the emigration to California. We have no doubt that the emigration from Europe to the United States brings into the country, in money, twice the amount which the California emigrants take from it."

### High Price of Flour in New Orleans.

The Delta of the 30th ult., says:--A great and rapid advance has taken place lately in the price of flour in this market, and sales of Ohio were made yesterday at seven dollars a barrel, which is a dollar and a half more than it would have brought three weeks ago. The choicest brands of St. Louis flour are now held at eight dollars a barrel, and there seems to be every prospect of a further advance. At St. Louis the stock is unusually low; and a telegraphic dispatch of the 26th, received yesterday, states that good brands of superfine were selling there at seven dollars a barrel.

### Effect of the Short Cotton Crop.

Our accounts from the South relative to commercial prospects continue to be discouraging. It is said that there are more than one hundred and thirty ships in the port of New Orleans, unemployed, and without reasonable prospect of employment at remunerating rates. Freights are ruling at the ruinously low rate of one fourth of a cent per pound to Liverpool, while the prospect is that the coming crop of cotton will not be equal to that of last year, which scarcely exceeded two millions of bales. Ships are leaving for Liverpool in ballast, or freighted with goods for that purpose, the freight of which scarcely defrays the cost of lading and discharging; a circumstance believed to be almost, if not altogether, without a parallel in the history of American navigation.

### The Growing Crops.

Private advices and reports of newspapers from the Middle and Western States, represent a glowing prospect for an abundant harvest of bread-stuffs. Wheat is generally in excellent condition. Fruit, with few exceptions, is also in a promising state. With the exception of cotton, of which it is, we regret to say, certain not an average crop can be realized, the prospects of the husbandman are quite flattering. Peace and plenty are the greatest blessings which an Allwise Providence can vouchsafe to the great human family. Our glorious country has been eminently favored, for which we should be (but are not) grateful to Him whose goodness and mercy is boundless--fathomless!

The Lutheran Synod, which held its 104th annual session in Potsville, last week, ordained six Pastors, and licensed five candidates to preach. Among the latter was Edwin W. Hutter, Esq., formerly editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, and now associate editor of the Lutheran Observer, at Baltimore.

### Resignation of Capt. Stockton.

We learn from Washington that Commodore RICHARD F. STOCKTON has resigned his commission in the United States Navy. He entered the navy in September, 1811, and received his captain's commission in 1838. Only sixteen years of this long period has he spent in actual service.--The rest of the time he has been "waiting orders." Commodore Stockton is a proud and haughty millionaire--so vain of his position and influence that no one can possibly mistake the fact. It is whispered that he aspires to the democratic nomination for the next Presidency; and this is quite possible. But surely the Democrats are too sagacious not to know that he is unpopular with the masses, from his peculiar character.

### Another Furnace Stopped.

We regret to learn that Thos. S. Richards & Co. proprietors of the Pioneer Furnace at this place, have determined to blow out that establishment in the course of a few days, on account of the utter prostration of the iron interest under the present British Tariff. This was the first Anthracite Furnace erected in the United States, and such is the humiliating and prostrate condition of the coal and iron interests, that, first or last, they are all doomed! Miners' Journal.

The Whigs of Missouri are vigorously preparing for the coming election, hoping to send an entire whig delegation to Congress. Edward Bates, formerly a member, and Col. Doniphan, of Sacramento fame, are talked of by the whigs as successors to Col. Benton.

The average rate of profit from the manufacture of cotton goods, in the Mississippi State Penitentiary, is 30 per cent.

The Maysville (Ky.) Flag says there is a cow in that city, that yields an even bushel of milk each day, without a murmur--she's a good looking cow, too.

## LOCOFOCO "ROBBER ADMINISTRATIONS."

### A Locofoco Robber condemning his own party.

Text.--Men who thrust their fingers into the Treasury and take therefrom millions of dollars, and appropriate it to their own use, should be denounced from the house tops by every man possessed of common integrity. [Carlisle Volunteer.]

We agree with the above in every particular, and have ever acted upon the principle laid down, in exposing the robbery and plunder of the public Treasury to the amount of millions on millions under Locofoco Administrations. But these words of honesty and professions of purity do not look well when coming from one who is known to have thrust his fingers into the State Treasury and taken therefrom thousands of dollars, as a fraud, and appropriating it to his own use, without the least scruple or compunction of conscience. It shows that all his professions of honesty are a mere cloak to cover the deformity of the hypocrite, and only intended as a cheat to gull the simple.

It is therefore hardly worth while to waste words in reply to a deliberate falsifier--one who utters parrot-like, the slanders coined by the unscrupulous and hired minions of his party at the seat of Government, and whose only ambition it is to weave the wool of lies thus manufactured to his hand in the great national laboratory at Washington, into an apparently consistent and plausible romance, without the slightest regard to honor, justice, or decency. And yet, it may not be altogether unprofitable to expose the character of this paper, which we regret to say is one of a class of Locofoco journals, far outnumbering all the others in the country.

When Dickens made his tour of the United States, he seemed to be somewhat surprised to find a class of jockies and small speculators, who boldly vaunted of their villainies, and who passed amongst the communities in which they lived, as men of a certain smartness and shrewdness, because they were so eminently successful in cioning their consciences into gold. We have often had occasion to remark that the Locofoco editorial corpse could furnish a numerous class of operators upon the same principle.

The Carlisle Volunteer, is a paper of this class. The fundamental principle of its editorial conduct is that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." Proceeding upon this plan, it becomes a matter of great importance to study the principles of the system, with a view to rendering it still more effective. As orators have often found, that even truth, is sometimes aided and enforced by the help of art, it becomes a subject of emulation with this class of editors to make consistent and plausible in all its parts.

To show what progress has been made in this system of editing Locofoco papers, we will endeavor to analyze the little paragraph before us, and extract the substantial mass of falsehoods from the mere filling with which the warp is united and held together.

"The whole people are out against the Galphin Administration," and hardly needs to be characterized as lie the first. His friends were never more numerous or more devoted and enthusiastic than they are at present. Why did not the editor of the Volunteer point us to some supporter of Gen. Taylor's who had changed his opinion. If there is such a man in the Union, we have yet to hear of him.

"No honest man can be any thing else than an opponent of an administration so notoriously weak, corrupt and dishonest as is the one now in power."

This, as it charges the Administration in general terms, with dishonesty and corruption, is lie the second. The editor did not specify simply because he could not. There was nothing for him to lay hold of. Every body who takes any interest in the affairs of the Government, knows that notwithstanding all the base efforts of the Locofoco majority in Congress, to implicate the President and his Cabinet in dishonorable practices they have signally failed, and that locofoco Committee have been obliged to sustain them in their reports in every instance. That makes no difference however, with the jockey press. "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth;" and they continue to treat it as though it had never been exploded.

"Henry Clay and Daniel Webster--are not so lost to shame as to sanction the duplicity and dishonesty of the "Robber Administration."

This charge, it will be seen, is made to hang upon the second; it is dependent upon the general allegation of corruption, which we have characterized as lie the second; but, as it is slightly varied by the introduction of Messrs. Clay and Webster, who are in consequence of the alleged corruption made to stand in a hostile attitude to the Administration, it may be very properly characterized as lie the third. The only point of difference between Messrs. Clay and Webster, and the Administration, every body is perfectly aware, is in reference to the adoption of the Compromise. No charge of corruption, or any misconduct, has ever been brought by either of these gentlemen, against the Administration. On the contrary Mr. Clay distinctly affirmed in his last intemperate speech, in which we were sorry to see that he arraigned the Administration on the California Message, that it was with great pain that he felt himself called upon to oppose the President even upon this subject, upon which it cannot be pretended, that a difference of opinion implies a want of purity and honesty. If he had thought the Administration dishonest and corrupt in the payment of claims, and other matters, it can hardly be supposed that it would have given him pain to differ from it upon a mere matter of political expediency. On the contrary would he not have rejoiced that he had no sentiment in common with these "Robbers and thieves" who practice their wholesale plunders upon the Treasury. So much for lie the third. But as this whole charge of corruption is made to rest upon the payment of the Galphin claim, in which a member of the Cabinet happened to have an interest, we have an argumentum ad hominem in reserve, which fully and effectually covers the whole case, and from the crushing force of which the boldest falsifier in the Locofoco ranks can never escape.

"Even the editors of the Republic could not sanction the wholesale plunder practised on the Treasury, and because they could not, were dismissed from their post as editors of the Government organ, &c."

This is emphatically, lie the fourth; and though there are several others in the article from which the foregoing are taken, equally bold, and equally transparent, we shall content ourselves with resting here. We have brought forward enough to show the utterly loathsome, hateful and degraded character of the class of Locofoco journals we

have attempted to describe, and of which the Carlisle Volunteer, is an excellent type. It is enough to say in answer to this last allegation that the editors of the Republic never intimated the slightest dissatisfaction with the President or his Cabinet upon any question whatever, and never avowed the slightest difference of opinion upon any subject, but that of the Compromise. On the contrary, in taking leave of the Republic they took occasion to endorse to the fullest extent; not only its wisdom, sagacity and patriotism, but what is more pertinent to the issue presented by the paragraph before us, honesty and purity, also.

In regard to the payment of interest upon the Galphin claim, which is made the basis and pretext of all this outcry, and all this vituperation of the President and his Cabinet, it is sufficient to say that Congress recognised the justness of the claim, and authorized the payment of whatever might be found due by the proper accounting officer of the Department--that this was under the Administration of Mr. Polk--that the auditor who investigated the matter, was a Locofoco, of Mr. Polk's appointment, and that HE reported in favor of the payment of BOTH principal and interest--and that in addition to this, it was declared by Mr. Ex-Secretary, of the Treasury, Hon. Robert J. Walker, on oath, as a witness before the Locofoco Committee, appointed by the present Locofoco House of Representatives, to investigate the whole transaction, that had he had the opinion of the Attorney General before him, when the matter was brought to his notice, while Secretary of the Treasury, he would at once, and without the slightest hesitation, have directed the payment of the interest.

In view of all these facts so fully sustaining the honor and character of the Administration, we say it is plain that the editor who affects to see any thing dishonorable in the payment of the Galphin claim, is either a base and reckless slanderer, a libeller and traducer by intention and profession, or else a hopeless and drivelling fool, who is incapable of comprehending the weight and force of undisputed facts and the positive testimony of unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses.

In contrast with the fabulous "Galphin," and other imaginary plunderers under the present Administration, we beg leave to present the following list of real veterans who were so successful in thrusting not only their beaks, but their whole bodies into the Treasury under the Locofoco Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk:

Names of plunderers.	Amount stolen.
J. F. Wingate, Bath,	\$10,989
J. B. Swanton, do.	13,861
Jer. Clark, York, Pa.	27,090
H. Warren, Plymouth,	16,330
S. S. Allen, Bristol,	20,037
S. Swartwout, N. Y.	1,200,000
Jesse Hoyt, do.	247,500
R. Arnold, Perth Amboy,	77,095
N. F. Williams, Baltimore,	368,148
J. Fitzgerald, Alexandria,	30,072
L. Mose, Tappahannoc,	33,248
J. Smith, Va.	11,988
A. Rogerson, Camden,	31,321
J. Bloodgood, Wilmington,	23,527
R. Cochran, do.	184,817
Isaac Holmes, Charleston,	168,872
Ed. Moulter, Savannah,	17,924
Rich'd. Wall, do.	114,873
A. B. Fanning, do.	43,506
Andrew Erwine, Tennessee,	58,937
Benj. Wall, do.	22,325
W. Brown, New Orleans,	107,011
P. F. Morgan, do.	26,921
T. G. Morgan, do.	212,232
H. B. Trist, do.	6,631
Thos. Barret, do.	79,000
E. R. Hopkins, St. Louis,	12,063
D. Duncan, Mackinaw,	30,000
Nathaniel Denby, late Navy Agent at Marseilles in France.	\$155,00
Major Scott, Navy Agent at Wash- ington, D. C.	50,000
Eli Moore, Marshall of the Southern District of New York.	40,000
Patrick Collins, Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati.	16,000
A Pension Agent in New England, name not yet transpired.	13,000

Grand total \$3,387,303  
Add to the above list, a countless host of small petty larceny thieves, about the Post Offices, and in the various public stations under Locofoco State Governments, our own Canal Commissioners, &c. &c., and we shall be able to form some conception of the amount that has been plundered without the slightest shadow or pretension of claim from the public Treasury, by those horror-stricken individuals who now throw up their hands in such ill-feigned alarm and astonishment at the payment of a just claim, reported by their own officers.

We would urge upon those locofoco editors who are now preaching up honesty with patriotic indignation at the contemplation of fraud upon the treasury to look upon this list of locofoco plunderers, and proclaim it from the house tops, with the vengeance of their long pent up and righteous indignation. Such a course would exhibit evidence of repentance and a change of heart altogether necessary in them to carry conviction of sincerity and principle to their readers. We shall expect the Volunteer to present this list to its readers, with its usual amount of labored indignation and emphatic denunciation.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

### Revolting Disclosures as to a Burial Place.

Potters' Field, New York, where are buried the poor paupers from abroad, and all who cannot afford to bury themselves, is become so disgusting and intolerable a nuisance, that the Grand Jury have made it the subject of a presentment--calling upon the common council to stop further interments, as it is ascertained that the number of corpses are already seven thousand to the acre! Horrid! The Presentment says:

"The thin soil is trenched for the reception of the dead, and tiers of seven or eight coffins are piled one on another, up to and above the surrounding surface. Over the tops of these a little earth is thrown, but so partially, that frequently the ends, and in some cases, the tops of coffins are left exposed to view. It need hardly be added, that these mounds of putrefaction, spread out upon the face of a rock to the action of the sun, infect the atmosphere with a pestilential effluvia highly injurious, not only to the fourteen hundred persons in the public institutions on the Island, but to the surrounding neighborhood to a great distance."

Barnum has hired the Rochester knocking girls, and they have arrived at his Museum in New York, where they will hereafter exhibit their mysterious arts. The credulity with which their tricks are regarded in New York and some parts of New England is astonishing.

## The Pennsylvania Senate.

The members of the Senate whose term of office expired with the last session, and whose places are to be filled at the next session, are:  
Benjamin Mathias, city of Philadelphia.  
Thos. H. Forsythe, county of Philadelphia.  
Wm. R. Sadler, Adams county.  
Alex. King, Bedford county.  
Valentine Best, Monmouth county.  
F. B. Streeter, Susquehanna county.  
J. P. Brawley, Crawford county.  
David Sankey, Lawrence county.  
A. Drum, Indiana county.  
George Darst, Allegheny county.  
R. C. Sterrett, Cumberland county.  
Six Locofocos and five Whigs.

Those whose term of office expires at the end of the session of 1851, are:

Wm. A. Crabb, city of Philadelphia.  
Pelag B. Savery, county of Philadelphia.  
H. Jones Brooke, Delaware county.  
Joseph Konigsmacher, Lancaster county.  
Daniel Stine, Lebanon county.  
Robert M. Frick, Northumberland county.  
Jonathan J. Cunningham, Mifflin county.  
George V. Lawrence, Washington county.  
Isaac Huges, Somerset county.  
Maxwell McCaslin, Greene county.  
Timothy Ives, Potter county.

Eight Whigs and three Locofocos.

Those whose term of office expires at the end of the session of 1852, are:

Thomas S. Fernon, Philadelphia county.  
Joshua Y. Jones, Montgomery county.  
Henry A. Mullenberg, Berks county.  
Charles Frailey, Schuylkill county.  
Conrad Shimer, Northampton county.  
John W. Guernsey, Tioga county.  
Wm. F. Packer, Lycoming county.  
Henry Fulton, York county.  
Benjamin Malone, Bucks county.  
Wm. Haslett, Butler county.  
John H. Walker, Erie county.

Eight Locofocos and three Whigs.

There are 11 Whigs and 11 Locofocos of the 22 Senators holding over, and the political complexion of the next Senate depends therefore, upon the result of the next general election. Under the apportionment of the last session, elections for senators next fall will be held in the following districts:

1. The City of Philadelphia elects	1
2. " County of Philadelphia elects	1
3. " Counties of Adams and Franklin	1
4. " " Cumberland and Perry	1
5. " " Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon	1
6. " " Luzerne, Columbia and Montour	1
7. " " Bradford, Susquehanna & Wyoming	1
8. " " Mercer, Venango and Warren	1
9. " " Butler, Beaver and Lawrence	1
10. " " Allegheny	1
11. " " Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion	1

Of these, the first, third, fifth, ninth and tenth districts are certain Whig districts, which will secure us, under any circumstances, sixteen Senators in the next Senate. But the second, fourth, seventh, eighth and eleventh districts, could all be carried by the Whigs if they would make up their minds to do it, and go to work accordingly. It needs but a little energy and determination, a little concert of action, to secure ten Whig Senators out of the eleven to be elected. Let them make the effort, and they will be certain to elect a sufficient number to make the Senate Whig for the next three ensuing sessions. The elections of new members in 1851 and 1852 will be as follows:

In 1851, the District composed of the City of Philadelphia, elects	1
The County of Philadelphia	1
" counties of Chester and Delaware,	1
" " of Lancaster and Lebanon,	1
" " of Dauphin and Gorthumberland	1
" " of Carbon, Monroe, Wayne & Pike	1
" " of Washington and Green,	1
" " of Bedford and Somerset,	1
" " of Juniata, Mifflin and Union,	1
" " of Westmoreland and Fayette,	1

In 1852, the District composed of

The county of Philadelphia,	1
" " of Montgomery,	1
" " of Berks,	1
" " of Bucks,	1
The counties of Northampton and Lehigh,	1
The County of York,	1
The counties of Lycoming, Centre, Sullivan and Clinton,	1
The counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson,	1
The counties of Erie and Crawford,	1
" county of Allegheny,	1
" " of Schuylkill,	1

### Poison in Rhubarb.

The Montpelier Watchman says: "Only the stalk or stem (petiole) of the rhubarb leaf should be used, and the whole of the leaf proper, and of the skin of the stalk, should be carefully removed. When this is done the pie, sauce or jelly, made of the rhubarb plant, are not only perfectly harmless but healthful. The leaf and skin of the stock abound in oxalic acid--a virulent poison. Chalk and water, taken immediately, is the best remedy for the poison."

### Death of Rev. John N. Maffitt.

The death of this celebrated pulpit orator is announced by the telegraph, as having occurred on Saturday, the 25th ult., at Mobile. We are not informed of the cause of his death, which is stated to have been sudden. He has been preaching for over a year past in the Southern States principally in Mobile, and it is understood with something of the brilliant popular success which marked the early stages of his public career in this country.

Seven persons have been arrested in Philadelphia charged with manufacturing and uttering spurious coin, consisting of American dollars, half dollars, quarters and dimes, together with counterfeit notes on various banks, and press, dies and plates.

The Geographical Society of London have voted a gold medal to Col. Fremont, for having made, during the past year, the most valuable discoveries in Geography, of any known person.