



Jeffersonian Republican.
Thursday, January 1, 1852.

The Teachers of the Common Schools and others friendly to the cause of Education in this County, are requested to meet at the Female Seminary, in the borough of Stroudsburg, Saturday afternoon, January 3d, 1852, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an Educational Association.

There was no paper issued from this office last week, in consequence of the indisposition of ourself and hand. We hope this will be received as a sufficient apology for the delinquency.

Court Proceedings.

The December Term of Court for Monroe county, commenced on the 24th ult. Hon. N. B. Eldred presiding, assisted by Abraham Levering and Andrew Storm, Esquires.

On the opening of the Court the commissions of the President and new Associate Judges were read, also those of the Prothonotary, Clerks, Register and Recorder, and Sheriff. Judge Eldred made an address expressing his warmest gratitude to the citizens of the County for the unanimity with which they had supported him at the late election, and said it should stimulate him to the impartial and energetic discharge of his duties.

The Jurors were called and nearly all answered to their names. Jacob Frantz, of Ross, was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury. The Judge in the course of his remarks to the Grand Jury, informed them that the District Attorney had not a single bill of indictment to lay before them, and likewise took occasion to congratulate the people of the County for the elevated standard of morals which this fact seemed to indicate.

The first case tried was John Merwine vs. William Walp, Executors of Godfrey Greensweig vs. John Meckes. This was an appeal from an award of arbitrators, in an action, for debt. The Jury rendered a verdict of \$509.17 for the plaintiffs.

In the matter of the real estate of Henstrunk, dec'd, some of the heirs came forward and accepted the property at the valuation of the Inquest. Peter Strunk accepted part no. 3, and no. 4; George Strunk, no. 1; Henry Strunk, no. 2.

The Administrators sales in the estate of Benjamin Price, and of Wm. Bonser, were confirmed.

A rule was granted to show cause why the Sheriff's Inquisition upon the property of Timothy Vanwhy shall not be set aside.

Hugh Williams, a native of Wales was naturalized and admitted to citizenship.

The case of Owen Rice, att'y for Heirs of Joseph Horsefield vs. Abraham Butz, Peter Meckes, and terre tenants was then taken up. This was an action to recover a balance of purchase money alleged to be due for land bought from plaintiff.

The defence set up was that the title was imperfect, and that it had cost more to perfect the title than the unpaid purchase money amounted to. Verdict for defendant.

Jacob Miller and Egra Ellwood vs. Josiah Snow. This was an ejectment. It was decided in favor of plaintiff by consent of defendant, without the Jury leaving the box.

Gabriel Yetter vs. Elijah Quigley, Charles trunk, Adam Smith, and Frederick Smith. This was an action of trespass for cutting timber trees. Verdict for the plaintiff, against plaintiff.

The Argument List was disposed of, and the Court rose at 11 o'clock Saturday evening.

Health of Mr. Clay.

The accounts from Washington all represent the health of Mr. Clay to be in a very precarious condition. The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: "The final and inevitable fate of all men is fast encompassing Mr. Clay. Inevitable Death moves apace toward his distinguished victim. The lion is at last riven to his lair, and he hopelessly awaits the shaft which is to terminate his career. There is hardly a shadow of a hope left."

At Cincinnati wood is selling at seven dollars per cord.

Erie Railroad Dividend.—The Directors of the Erie Railroad Company on the 19th inst., declared a dividend of four per cent. for the six months ending 31st December. Thus this question has been at rest, and the problem whether this expensive work could be made profitable the first six months after its completion, has been satisfactorily solved. In a few days a plan will be submitted to the stockholders for funding the floating debt, and for making one hundred miles of double track.

Six hundred thousand dollars worth of postage stamps have been issued.

We have received from Dewitt & Daventor, publishers, Tribune buildings, New York, several interesting works. We can recommend them to the perusal of a reading public. First on the list stands—

Gleanings at Europe:

In a series of Letters from Great Britain, France, Italy, &c., by HORACE GREELEY. Three Hundred and Fifty Pages, Octavo, Cloth, price \$1.

This volume comprises the observations made during Mr. Greeley's recent European tour, on Society, Manners and Customs, Art, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign Politics, and a great variety of other attractive and exciting topics.

It has copious notices of the Great Exhibition of World's Fair in London; complete descriptions of the Cultivation of the Soil in different countries; brilliant criticisms of the Works of Art in the Great European Capitals; and graphic Sketches of Public and Domestic Life in London, Paris, Rome, &c., written in the frank, straightforward, piquant style, for which Mr. G. is widely celebrated.

A more authentic, instructive, and amusing Book of Travels has probably never been issued from the American press. The vast amount of information which it contains is presented in such a lively and off-hand manner, that the perusal of the volume becomes as interesting as a novel. In fine, it is a work which should be in every mans library.

Matilda Montgomerie;

Or, the Prophecy Fulfilled. By Major Richardson, Author of 'Ecarte,' 'Hardscrabble,' &c. &c. A sequel to 'Wacousta; or, The Prophecy.' Price Fifty cents.

Who that has read the great Indian Romance—"WACOUSTA,"—and who is there that has not,—but will hail with delight the Sequel of that romantic and soul-stirring story by the same author! All will recollect that in the former the main interest of the story hinges on the curse the unfortunate ELLEN HOLLOWAY invokes upon the family and descendants of DE HALDIMAR, which the terrible WACOUSTA was the unifying instrument in carrying out.

In the Sequel the same curse is contained and accomplished, but by a widely different personage: one, the fairest of earth's daughters in form, but alas! in mind as cruel and unrelenting as the fierce Warrior himself.—It might be doubted whether, in woman's lovely breast, vengeance so dire could find a place; but we all know how dreadful is her revenge when irreparably wrought.

The other characters of the story are most admirably drawn, and the whole plot splendidly conceived. The book is well printed on good paper, and contains 208 pages, octavo.

You that love fun and believe in the adage—

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men,"
should hasten to purchase the "Reveries of an Old Maid" and "The Life of Dan. Marble." If these do not make you laugh you are beyond power of medicine; and though full of fun, there is nothing in either of the works to offend the most fastidious. The holidays are at hand, money is plenty, buy food for your mind.

Joshua Dungan, of Bucks county died on the 10th ult., in Warwick township, in that County. He was 47 years of age. His disease was consumption. He was frequently a candidate for public office—once for the Legislature in 1845, and once for Canal Commissioner of the State in 1850, on the Whig ticket. He was one of the founders of the Bucks County Agricultural Society and contributed largely to its success. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The London correspondent of The Philadelphia North American says: "The result of the recent elections in the United States has caused no surprise among those leading politicians in England who are known as free traders. They contributed liberally to bring about such a result. This is no secret. Large contributions were made in England, for the sole purpose of influencing our elections. The result was predicted months ago. It was foretold, here in London. A leading protectionist London journal warned you to look out for the influence of British gold. The grand object, of course, was to prevent the possibility of a high protective tariff in the United States, so that English manufacturers could send their goods to our markets under a low tariff, and consequently enrich themselves at the expense of American manufacturers.

Philip's Fire Annihilator, of which so much has been said of late, was lately tried in New York, with an unfavorable result. The committee appointed to witness the experiment, report that the building was constructed of green spruce timber, and in such a manner that it would have been a difficult matter under ordinary circumstances to have got it fairly on fire. The experimenter had every opportunity afforded him to fairly test the experiment, and everything was in his favor. A slight fire was kindled inside the building and the annihilator was almost instantly applied, before the fire got headway to any considerable extent, and it was partially extinguished. Another trial is to be had soon.

A Free Soil Convention, it has been arranged by the Free Soil members of Congress, shall be held next spring at Pittsburg after the Whig and Democratic National Conventions shall have taken place. Among those named as candidates for the Presidency the most prominent are the Hon. John A. Dix of New York; Joshua R. Giddings, and John P. Hale.

Fire in the National Capitol.

On the 24th of December last, the Capitol building at Washington, was discovered to be on fire. It commenced in the large room occupied by the extensive Library of Congress. When first discovered, a few buckets of water would have suppressed it, but before they could be procured the entire library was in flames. It contained 55,000 volumes; about 20,000, which were in an adjoining room, were saved. All the fixtures were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at over \$200,000; but some of the works can never be replaced. The roof of the library is all burned, and the exterior of the building on the west is blackened. The Dome at one time was in imminent danger, but this and the two Chambers of Congress are uninjured. The flames were subdued by 12 o'clock. It has not yet been ascertained whether the fire was caused by the flues, or was the work of an incendiary.

Among the thousands of valuable works destroyed, are Jefferson's Library, many volumes rendered more valuable by his autograph notes and marginal references, together with Manuscripts, Public Documents, Maps, Portraits of Distinguished Men, Marble Busts, Medals struck by order of Congress, &c. &c. We doubt whether the loss would not have been lighter had the entire Capitol, with the exception of the Library, been destroyed. The Historical Paintings of Trumbull, (including the original "Signing of the Declaration,") filling the panels of the Rotunda, under the Central Dome, are uninjured. Some of the more valuable Paintings (portraits of the Presidents, &c., and the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, were saved.

There were several other libraries in the Capitol. The Law Library, the House and Senate Libraries, containing large collections of Documents, and the collection in a separate room of the Library, Hall, consisting of Law and Statistical Books, were preserved from the general ruin.

Important from France.

France is again the scene of bloodshed and strife. Louis Napoleon, President of that nominal Republic, issued his proclamation on the 1st ult., declaring the Assembly dissolved, and Paris to be in a state of blockade. Two hundred of the members were arrested, and thrown into prison. He proposes the election of a President by the people and the Army, to take place during the present month, the President to hold his office for ten years, and the execution power to remain in his hands during the pendency of the election. He proclaims in favor of universal suffrage by which he expects to carry the masses with him, so that he may grasp the power for which he thirsts, and place himself upon the throne of France.

His plans were sprung upon the Assembly, without even the shadow of a suspicion that he meditated any evil design against them. It was the design of some of the members to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2d, but his plans having been so secretly formed, and executed so promptly, they were taken by surprise.

Barricades were erected in various parts of Paris, but where demolished by the troops, and martial law has been proclaimed against all who were concerned in their erection; and against all who were found in them.

France was unfortunate in the choice of her first executive. She needed one who possessed the unambitious heart of a Washington to guide her infant footsteps into the path of greatness and glory, but she selected one whose heart was drunken with the aspiration of a Caesar, without his greatness. France has had one Napoleon on her throne, and a second sighs to wield the sceptre which his valor won.

Mr. Clay has resigned his seat in the Senate; to take effect in September next. It is now forty-five years since he first entered the Senate, and since that time he has been the brightest star in our political constellation. But alas! he will soon pass from us, forever! and "when shall we look upon his like again. Our country's history is stamped with the foot-prints of Henry Clay. The most thrilling passages in that history, for the last forty-five years is illuminated by scintillations from his mighty intellect. Amid the howlings of the tempest, when the up-heaving of the billows threatened our distraction, he stood by our helm and guided us safely into port.

The New York Mirror says:—"The whole amount of contributions received by Kossuth during his stay in New York, is \$11,523.92. In addition to this list, Governor Kossuth has received a present of five hundred acres of land from Mr. O'Reilly, a great number of books, maps, and other things from different persons, three gold rings, several beautifully worked purses, a number of portraits, and a beautiful casket, containing two bullets, one used at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and the other at the battle of New Orleans, as well as a lock of hair of Washington and Jefferson. The above list does not contain the one dollar which was presented in connection with the address from the Democratic Republican General Committee. This would make the whole sum received by Kossuth and his Secretaries \$11,524.92. Whatever has been paid over to the Executive Committee does not appear in the above list."

Seventeen hundred and fifty widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Mexican war, or who died from disease contracted in the service, are now receiving pensions from the Government of the United States.

A Heavy Hog.

Dr. Watson of Accomac, Va. killed a hog a few days ago which weighed 847 lbs. Nett. The weight of each ham was 211 lbs. The animal was only 18 months old.

A Sad Scene in the Court of Sessions.

In the N. Y. Court of Sessions a few days ago, before Recorder Talmadge and the two Aldermen, Patrick McCoy and Wm. Sullivan, two desperate burglars, who had been convicted for entering, by night, the dwelling, corner of Bleeker and Downing streets, were brought before the Bench for sentence, when the Court after reprimanding them, fixed their term in the State Prison at ten years and four months each. The hardened culprits finding themselves firmly in the grasp of justice, and thinking their case could not be made any worse, made use of very offensive and impudent language to the Judges, and McCoy drew his fist and assailed the officer having him in charge. The Court not having recorded the sentences, immediately, in consequence of the conduct of the prisoners, recalled them to the Bar and fixed the term of imprisonment in the State Prison for each fifteen years and four months, telling them at the same time, that if they made another demonstration of the kind, their imprisonment would be for the term of their natural lives.

The Wild Indians of Mexico.

Our readers are already apprised of the recent conclusion of a treaty of much importance, by Colonel A. J. Rogers, United States Agent, with three Indian tribes bordering on the frontier of the Republic of Mexico, viz: the Lipans, the Southern Comanches, and the Muscaloras. The National Intelligence learns from a correspondent in San Antonio, Texas, that amongst the interesting incidents connected with the framing of the treaty, was the delivery to Colonel Rogers by the Indians of twenty-seven Mexican captives, who had been held in savage servitude for periods ranging from six weeks to ten years. These captives consist of two women, two girls, and twenty-three boys. The ages of the latter vary from nine years up to seventeen, and they are spoken of as sprightly and intellectual set of little fellows. They are now in the possession of Colonel Rogers ready to be transferred to the Mexican authorities, or restored to their anxious and afflicted parents.

A Hard Case.

The Lafayette Courier contains the following:—
A man of the name of Elisha Brazalle, a planter in Jefferson county, Mississippi, was attacked with a loathsome disease.—During his illness, he was faithfully nursed by a mulatto slave, to whose assiduous attentions he owed his life. He was duly impressed by her devotion, and soon after his recovery, took her to Ohio and had her educated. She was very intelligent, and improved her advantages so rapidly that when he visited her again he determined to marry her. He executed a deed for her emancipation, and had it recorded both in the States of Ohio and Mississippi pursuant to the laws of Mississippi at that time—and made her his wife.

Mr. Brazalle returned with her to Mississippi, and in process of time had a son. After a few years he sickened and died, leaving a will, in which after reciting the deed of emancipation, he declared his intention to ratify it, and devised all his property to his son, acknowledging him to be such.

Some poor and distant relations in North Carolina, whom he did not know, and for whom he did not care, hearing of his death, came on to Mississippi and claimed the property thus devised. They instituted a suit for its recovery, and the case (it is reported in Howard's Mississippi Reports, 2d vol. p. 847) came before Judge Sharkey. He decided it, and in that decision he declared the act of emancipation an offence against morality, and pernicious and detestable as an example; he set aside the will, gave the property of Brazalle to his distant relations, condemned Brazalle's son and wife, that son's mother, again to bondage, and made them the slaves of these North Carolina kinsmen, as part of the assets of the estate.

Heavy Damages.—A case of much interest to country merchants has been tried in New-York—the parties were Messrs. Beardsley vs. Lewis Tappan. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, assessing the damages at \$10,000. Mr. Tappan has a mercantile agency in New-York city where books are kept in which are recorded statements of the pecuniary condition of merchants in different sections of the country. The plaintiffs in this suit were merchants in Ohio, and this suit was for slander—the defendant having placed upon his books a statement that the plaintiffs were irresponsible.

An insane man named Curriegan, living seven miles from St. John, N. B., on Sunday night, the 7th ult., murdered his wife, two children and aunt, and dangerously, and it is feared fatally, wounded four other persons. It appears that he called his family to prayers, and then made the attack upon them—killing first his wife. His youngest child he placed on a log, and severed its head from its body with a knife. He then escaped into the woods, and was afterwards taken with his body very seriously frozen.

In Peru, says a London paper, horses and rats are so plentiful, and cats so scarce, that a horse is often given in exchange for a cat.

Short Almanac for 1852.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
March,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
July,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
September,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
October,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
November,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
December,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

One Washington Wilson of Amherstburg, Canada, advertising his wife for deserting his bed and board, remarks:—"The cause of her leaving me was because I broke a pipe of her cousin's, and because I objected to her running to town two or three times a week, and stopping in town all night."

They have a bar-room in California one hundred and fifty feet long, in which are employed forty bar-keepers, eighteen hours out of twenty-four, in retailing liquors, at twenty-five cents a glass.

A young girl has been arrested at St. Louis, charged with horse stealing.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, December 25th 1851, by the Rev. Wm. Clark, Mr. Geo. Fenical and Miss Julia Ann T. Bunnel, both of M. Smithfield, Monroe Co., Pa.
Dec. 13th, by Rev. I. Hugg, Mr. Calvin Decker and Miss Rosanna Frutchey, both of M. Smithfield, Monroe co., Pa.
On the 27th of December last, by the Rev. J. A. Watson, Mr. Simpsin Lee and Miss Mariett Snyder, both of Stroud township.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 13th of December last, Mrs. Musch, wife of John Musch, Esq., aged about 75 years.
In Stroudsburg, on the 26th of December last, Mr. Hiram Wolfinger, aged about 30 years.
In Stroud township, on the 26th of December last, Mrs. Rebecca Garnery, aged 74 years.
In Stroud township, on the 25th of December last, Mr. Ernest Kern, aged about 90 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 10th of January, 1852, at 2 o'clock P.M. at the public house of Joseph J. Postens, in the borough of Stroudsburg, (if not sold at private sale before that day.) the

Dwelling House and Lot belonging to Thomas J. Albright, situated in said Borough, now in the occupancy of David Keller. For terms inquire of

Wm. DAVIS,
Agent of Thos. J. Albright.

Valuable Farm & Saw Mill FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale all that Farm situate in the township of Stroud, in the county of Monroe, and State of Pennsylvania, containing

480 Acres of Land, about eighty-five thereof cleared and in a high state of cultivation, twelve acres of which is good watered Meadow, and the remainder plough land, and the balance of said farm

Timber Land, which is well timbered with excellent white oak, chestnut oak and hickory.—The Broadhead's creek runs through the premises, upon which is a

SAW MILL erected, which has a never failing supply of water. The other buildings are a good story and a half

FRAME HOUSE, Frame Barn with stone stables underneath; frame Wagon House, stone Spring House over a never failing spring of water, and other out buildings in good order.

This property is situated about six miles from Stroudsburg, the county seat of Monroe county, and 7 miles from the Delaware River. Broadhead's creek, which runs through the premises, is a public navigable stream, upon which stream the Lumber manufactured at the Mill can be easily conveyed to market.

For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Hon. Stoddell Stokes or James H. Stroud, Stroudsburg, Pa.
G. B. COTANT.

Executors' Sale of a VALUABLE TANNERY AND REAL ESTATE.

Late the property of S. Meyer, dec'd

WILL be sold at public sale at the public house of Jacob Long, in Bartonsville, Pocono township, Monroe county, on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a valuable stone tannery and about 32 acres of land. The tannery is 75 feet by 58 feet, with an addition of 25 feet; three stories high, containing 48 vats, all as good as new; a bark shed, 16 by 90 feet. The whole is well and substantially built, and contains all necessary tanning tools and apparatus, with one of the best water-powers in the country.

On the same property is also a large frame dwelling house, well-finished, frame barn, store house, and wagon house. The land is all improved, and in a high state of cultivation, adjoining lands of John Edinger and others, in Bartonsville.—The above property has many advantages as a tannery; it is situated on the North and South turnpike, and in a neighborhood where oak and hemlock bark is plenty and easy to be had, and will tan 6000 hides per year.

No. 2, a tract of woodland adjoining the first, containing ten acres, more or less. It is handy to the tannery property as a wood lot, and also contains considerable bark.

It is very seldom that a better opportunity is offered to a man with moderate capital to go into the tanning business.—Everything about the works has been got up very substantially. Terms reasonable.

JAS H. WALTON, } Exrs
JOHN EDINGER, }

January 1, 1852.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the Estate of William Heater, late of L. Smithfield township, Monroe county, dec'd, hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make payment, and all those having demands will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

HENRY SMITH, Adm'r
November 20, 1851—6*