



**Jeffersonian Republican.**  
Thursday, January 8, 1852.

The Legislature of this State convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, the 6th inst.

The several Caucuses, to nominate candidates for officers of the two Houses of the Legislature, to be elected, met on the 5th. The Democratic Caucus for officers of the House nominated John S. Rhey, of Armstrong, for Speaker by acclamation. The Natives nominated Frederick Reel for Speaker, and a full ticket for the subordinate officers. The Whigs nominated John Acker, of Chester, for Speaker; David Fleming, of Harrisburg, for Clerk; J. Ditlow, of Lancaster, for Sergeant-at-Arms, and Thomas Lesper, of Lebanon, for Door Keeper.

There was no Democratic caucus for officers of the Senate. There were 16 Whig Senators present at the Whig caucus. Mr. Matthias declined a re-nomination for Speaker of the Senate, and the caucus then unanimously nominated John H. Walker, of Erie. There is a tie between the two parties in the Senate, and Mr. Hamilton, the Native American member, holds the balance of power. In the House, the Democrats have 16 majority. Gov. Johnston's last annual message was no doubt laid before both Houses yesterday, and will be laid before our readers next week.

Gov. Bigler will be inaugurated on the 20th inst.

Archibald Dixon has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Kentucky, in the place of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Dixon, is a gentleman of fine talents, and was the Whig candidate for Governor at the last election, and defeated. The cause of his defeat for Governor, was his views in regard to slavery. The friends of emancipation voted against him in a body.

Francis W. Hughes, Esq. of Schuylkill county, Pa., has, it is said, been tendered the office of Secretary of State, by Governor Bigler.

**Health of Mr. Clay.**

The Washington Republic of the 3d inst. says that the condition of Mr. Clay is such as to require his being kept quiet, and the result of his affliction very uncertain, though ardent hopes are entertained for his recovery. On New Year's Eve Kossuth, accompanied by Gen. Cass, called upon him, but he was unable to see them. It is scarcely probable his voice will ever again be heard in the public councils. If it is, it will be in behalf of his country's dearest interests. A correspondent of the North American says—"All his efforts and hopes are now directed to enable him to gain sufficient strength to appear before the Senate, and to utter his last admonition against the danger of the new doctrines which have been broached, and which threaten the permanency of our institutions. He would rather speak than write out his thoughts; and while maintaining, as he has always done heretofore, the cause of liberty throughout the world, and proclaiming himself its inflexible champion, he will at every hazard pronounce against the scheme of intervention. The time at which he means to make this exposition of his views cannot now be definitely fixed, and must depend upon his physical condition; but he is stern and resolved in his purpose to make it, and he will make it, even if in the attempt he should die on the floor."

The number of deaths from disease in Philadelphia, last year, was 7515, of which 3961 were children under five years of age. Diseases of the lungs destroyed 2010 of them, or more than one-fourth of the whole number; and of these 952 were cases of what is popularly termed consumption. If one-eighth of the deaths in the city had been from Cholera or Small-pox, half the population would have fled in a panic. As it is, thin shoes are as popular as ever.

**LAWYERS IN INDIANA.**—The Supreme Court of Indiana now in session at Indianapolis, has decided that under the new constitution, the only requisite necessary for a practitioner in that court besides being a voter, is the certificate of any court of record that the applicant is a man of a good moral character.

**VIRGINIA ELECTION.**—The Richmond Republican sums up the returns in the State except Westmoreland, (which it assumes to have given Summers 150 majority)—that county have given 189 majority for Taylor in 1848, and shows the majority for Johnston to be 6,585. The Democratic majority, on joint ballot, in the legislature will be 43.

**THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,** it was determined at a meeting of the committee in Washington on Wednesday, shall be held in Baltimore on the third Tuesday in May next.

**Fatal Effects of the Late Storm.**

A man was frozen to death, in the town of Hamburg, in a barn, whither he had sought refuge from the pitiless storm.—Another death is reported in the town of Evans, that of a lad, who perished from cold while walking through the snow to school.

**MERCANTILE FAILURE.**—A dry goods firm of Harrisburg, Pa., thought to be one of the most prosperous in the borough, has failed, it is said, with liabilities to the amount of \$8000 to \$7000, to a mercantile firm of Philadelphia.

**State Debt.**

The total public debt of Pennsylvania on the 1st of December, 1851, according to the Auditor General's Report, was \$40,114,236 39. We are anxious to see how much Gov. Bigler will reduce it during his term.

**Arthur's Home Gazette** is one of the best family papers we receive. It is sold on us as a secular journal that universally inculcates sound morality with interesting miscellaneous reading and this is only accomplished by Mr. Arthur's exercising the closest surveillance over every article that appears in his columns, carefully excluding everything containing the least immodest or immoral sentiment. Price two dollars per annum—Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Gazette to one address, \$4.

**Fire in Philadelphia.**

A most serious fire broke out last Saturday a week at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Sixth street, Philadelphia, and occasioned serious loss to a number of business men. It commenced in Hart's buildings and severely injured the book stores of Lindsay and Blackston and T. & F. L. Johnston. The Eagle Hotel, the Democratic Head Quarters and the store of J. W. Moore was totally destroyed. The Chestnut Street Theatre was several times on fire, and the State House in great danger. Several lives were lost, and among these Mr. Wm. W. Haly Esq., was crushed and burnt to death in attempting to rescue some property. The loss of property was immense, amounting, probably, to \$200,000.

A petition is in circulation in New Jersey, designed to be presented to the Legislature at its coming session, praying for a law similar to that of Maine, abolishing the sale of all spirituous liquors except only for medicinal purposes.

**Grain in Store on the Lake.**

The Lafayette (Indiana) Journal learns by a letter from a commercial house in Toledo that there is in store in that port about 125,000 bushels of wheat, and 50,000 bushels of corn. At Sandusky and Cleveland there is in store about 300,000 bushels wheat.

Jenny Lind, who intended this winter to give a series of Farewell Concerts in N. York, has abandoned that intention, in consequence of receiving intelligence from Sweden of the death of her mother. She will leave for Europe without delay.

Barnum's American Museum, in Philadelphia—a large and valuable concern—was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening of last week. The loss is from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Mr. Barnum was the founder of the Museum, but was not the owner, having sold out about a year ago.

A party of seventeen gentlemen started during the snow-storm of Tuesday, the 23d ult., from Buffalo to Cincinnati and intermediate points. Before reaching Erie it was discovered that one of the passengers was about closing his eyes in the sleep of death. He was taken into a tavern on the road, and by proper restoratives brought to consciousness. On inviting the driver of the sleigh into the house, he made no reply, and, upon examination, he was found to be stone dead, having been frozen by the extreme cold.

A lady complaining of an affection of the heart, was told that she must husband her strength. She replied that a husband was the only thing that would relieve her complaint.

Thirty young Germans of Cincinnati, Ohio, have enrolled themselves in a company to aid in the coming revolution in Hungary.

The Forrest Divorce Case is making some queer developments in reference to the free and easy intercourse of certain leaders of the ton in New York. With these gentry it is a compliment for a gentleman to kiss the wife of his friend when he makes an afternoon call, and she, by way of returning the compliment, locks him up in the garret for three days. Another interesting custom is to honor an absent friend's house by an assemblage of a dozen, male and female acquaintances at an evening champagne party, and after drinking until chairs and divans will no longer hold them, to take a promiscuous snooze till morning on the parlor carpet. N. P. Willis should write a book descriptive of these scenes. It would take better than "Letters from Under a Bridge."

**A Young Member of Congress.**

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, is the youngest member of that body, being only twenty-six years of age. It is said he came to Amherst College eleven years ago, from the backwoods of Pennsylvania, to commence his education. Previous to which event he had been engaged in rafting logs down the Susquehanna, and in deer hunting in the Alleghenies. He soon took a high rank in his class, became a good speaker, subsequently studied law, and last year was elected to Congress without serious opposition.

**Foreign News.**

**Arrival of the African.**  
Release of the Cuban Prisoners—State of things in France—Mr. Fillmore's Message in England—Decline in Cotton.

New York, Jan. 2, 1852.  
The Cunard steamship Africa, arrived at this port this morning, from Liverpool direct, having sailed thence on the 20th of December, and bringing advices one week later than the last received.

The steamship Atlantic, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th; the Glasgow, from New York, on the 18th, and the City of Manchester, from Philadelphia, on the 20th of December.

Cotton has declined in Liverpool 4d, with sales during the week, of 23,000 bales. Fair Uplands and Mobile 6d; New Orleans 5d. Flour and Wheat were in fair demand and improving. Corn unchanged. Manchester market lower.

Money was easy and unchanged. Consols closed at 96 1/2 a 96 3/4.

The political news by this arrival is very interesting.

**SPAIN.**

**RELEASE OF THE LOPEZ PRISONERS.**—By this arrival we have the gratifying news that the Queen of Spain has yielded to the positions from America and has pardoned all the prisoners captured in Cuba during the late ill-fated expedition against that island.

The Madrid Gazette publishes the correspondence between Secretary Webster and Calderon De La Barca, the Spanish Minister at Washington, in reference to the Lopez prisoners and adds that Her Majesty, desirous to give the American President and Government a testimony of her friendly dispositions, has thought fit, by a spontaneous act of the Royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners engaged in the late expedition against Cuba, that Her Majesty considers it an event of the highest importance for both countries, that the negotiations relative to rare subjects, have terminated in so satisfactory a manner; that she fully approves of the conduct of her Minister at Washington, and concedes him the Grand Cross of Charles the Third.

Senor Laborde, the fugitive Spanish Consul from New Orleans, was to leave on the 10th ult., for Havana, and thence in a ship of war for New Orleans.

The Spanish Cortes has been suspended. One account says in consequence of the late events in France, and another because of the approaching accouchment of the Queen.

**FRANCE.**

**THE PRESIDENT AND THE ELECTION.**—All is quiet in France now, the President, with the army at his back, having completely succeeded thus far in his usurpation. The attention of the public was chiefly directed towards the fourth coming election, when Louis Napoleon would, without doubt be elected, though not without considerable opposition. The result of the election would not be known before the 25th or 29th of December. At the latest accounts the Departments and all France were represented to be in a state of the utmost tranquillity. It is fully believed that Russia and Prussia are straining every nerve to sustain Louis Napoleon in his usurpation.

Apparances indicated that Louis Napoleon's majority would be greater than it was in 1848. A majority of the garrison of Metz had voted against Louis Napoleon, as had also the students of the Ecole Polytechnique, among them the Prince de Polignac. The President had a grand levee at the Elysee, on the 17th of December, at which all the Foreign Ministers were present, except the American.

The President takes an active part in the preparation of the New Constitution. The consultative commission had nearly determined upon the leading points. The IMPRISONED REPRESENTATIVES.—Gen. Cavaignac has been offered his liberty, but he refused to leave his prison unless his fellow prisoners could do the same, so he remains in confinement, the severe restrictions which he and the other prisoners at first suffered, having been in a measure relaxed.—They now dine and exercise together.

Victory Hugo had successfully escaped from Paris to Brussels. His arrest has been ordered. The government has declared 34 out of the 86 departments in a state of siege, on account of disaffection. Yet the government reports the news from departments as favorable.

It is affirmed that the total number of Frenchmen killed in Paris and the departments, in carrying out Napoleon's coup d'etat, are not less than 2000.

The French papers contain accounts of open insurrection in several departments, attended with considerable loss of lives. In one case the insurgents numbered 1600, and in another 6000, but they were overpowered, and 60 or 70 insurgents killed in one engagement.

Louis Napoleon has ordered an expenditure of 2,000,000 francs for the purchase and demolition of houses situated between the Louvre and the Tuilleries, and leveling the ground between the two places.

Mr. Rives, the American Minister, continues to show the disapprobation of our Government at Louis Napoleon's conduct, but not attending his receptions. He is the only diplomatist who absents himself.

The sixth Legion of National Guards of Paris has been dissolved. It is said that the Deputy of Police is to be raised to the rank of a Ministry, and that M. Caries is to be the new Minister.

**ENGLAND.**

**VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**—The London papers have voluminous comments on President Fillmore's annual message to Congress, mainly in opposition and ridicule of his views in favor of a Protective Tariff. His arguments on this subject are unfavorably contrasted with those of Hon. Robert J. Walker, who is still continuing to advocate Free Trade in England.

**AUSTRIA.**

A lot of prisoners from Hungary, men and women, were brought to Vienna on the 10th ultimo. They included Kossuth's sisters and some Hungarian nobles. Austria cherishes the idea of striking a severe blow against the commerce of England, apparently hoping to unite the chief continental countries in a prohibited system.

In Austria and Hungary discontent is hourly increasing. At Vienna great anxiety is felt for news from the United States, respecting the reception of Kossuth.

In Germany the press is forbidden to record the events which occur in France in a manner adverse to Mr. Bonaparte.

**ITALY.**

There is increased uneasiness in diplomat-

ic quarters respecting the movements of Austrian troops near the Po, who have orders to advance upon Rome. It is also said that Prince Schwartzburg asks the Sardinian government to receive an Austrian garrison in a Piedmontese fortress.

**INDIA.**

The Overland mail has arrived, with dates from Bombay to the 16th Nov. Dost Mahomed was dying, and Sir C. Campbell's forces on the frontier had retaken Mitcheu and driven the enemy to the hills.

The Governor General was to be at Calcutta on the 10th of January.

The returns of the Bank of England show an increase of more than half a million sterling in the circulation of notes as compared with the corresponding period last year. The bullion held at the beginning of December was upwards of sixteen millions sterling.

The American Minister, Mr. Lawrence and Miss Lawrence were on a visit to Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond's where a large party was assembled to spend the Christmas holidays.

The next expedition to the Arctic regions, in 1852, in search of Sir John Franklin, and the missing crews of the Erebus and Terror, discovery ships, will be made as efficient as possible.

In addition, the Pioneer and Intrepid, employed in the recent expedition, the Phoenix, a much larger steamer of 260 horse power, has been ordered to be fitted out for the Polar Seas.

**AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.**

**THE SUCCESSORSHIP—FEARS OF ASSASSINATION.**

An curious report is in circulation, without guaranteeing its authenticity. It is said that the President of the Republic, in the apprehension of an attempt being made upon his life, has made a will, in which he recommends Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, one of the sons of Lucien Bonaparte, & lately a member of the Legislative Assembly, as his successor. He declares in his will that he places the fate of France and of his family under the guardianship of the army, and appoints the following five officers the executors of his will, namely:—Marshal Exclmens, General d'Albilly, General de St. Almand, General Magnan, and General Roguet, his aide-de-camp. It is certainly rather early for Louis Napoleon to attempt to dispose of France as if it were his inheritance.

**IMPORTANT FROM HUNGARY.**

**ARREST OF THE SISTERS OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.**—On Wednesday, the 10th before day break, a special train arrived from Hungary at the Vienna terminus of the Northern Railroad. It was composed of twelve coaches, each of which contained a prisoner with three gendarmes. On their arrival horses were immediately put to the carriages, and the cortege, accompanied by a detachment of gendarmes, drove off to some prison, the prisoners were of both sexes—the men irons.

From a credible source I learn that Kossuth's sisters were the female prisoners, and the others cavaliers (nobles). Whether any traces of a conspiracy were actually found when the lodgings of the sisters, Ruttkay and Messlegyi, were searched, I am unable to say; but it is certain that the suspicions of Government have been violently excited by some circumstances which have recently occurred in Hungary.—Vienna Correspondence of the Times, 14th.

**IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.**

Letters from Rome of the 10th ult., state that the occurrences in Paris had produced there a very profound impression. The French Ambassador immediately communicated the intelligence to the Pope, who says the correspondent of the Constitutionnel, received it with the serenity of soul which never abandons him who confides entirely in Providence, well knowing that God directs the march of events in agitated societies. General Goucau having called a meeting of the different chiefs of corps, they unanimously agreed that the army had nothing else to do than continue the mission assigned to it, of maintaining order and protecting the spiritual chief of the immense majority of the French people.

**LATEST FROM CHINA.**

The Overland Mail brings us dates from Hong Kong down to 30th October. Confused rumors and accounts come to us from the scene of rebellion in the interior, but no authentic information can be obtained.—All that is known with certainty is, that the rebels continue to hold their ground, and Sue and the Imperial troops do not appear to make head against them.

**Later.**

By arrivals at New York we have news from Liverpool to the 24th ult. There is nothing of much importance from England.—In France everything was quiet. The returns of the elections of the 20th were fast coming in, and they indicate a vote of three for Napoleon to one against him, for President for the next ten years. He is now liberating the imprisoned Generals in the belief that everything is safe. A coolness is manifested between France and England. The Pope is said to be delighted with the doings of Louis Napoleon. Austria is cross because of the respect shown to Kossuth in England. The Grain markets of England show a decline.

**Country Papers.**

Occasionally we meet a subscriber who complains of the amount of advertising in our columns; and with a friend who would become a subscriber but for that obstacle.—Such men are unreasonable. They all seem unconscious of the fact that nineteen out of twenty of the newspapers in the country would be compelled to suspend at once but for the advertising patronage they get. But says one—and the objection comes up just as though it had not already been answered a thousand times, "I can get the ———, a paper twice as large as yours and without advertisements in its columns, at less rate than you charge for yours." Yes, sir, you can. But that paper prints thousands where and while we print hundreds. By means of its steam press, it prints off its thousands while we are printing hundreds; then the same matter is worked up and printed off perhaps in a half dozen other papers with as many different names. Few of the mass of journals of our country enjoy such a monopoly of advantages, and it can only be commanded in large cities.

But you get your mammoth sheet with its mammoth provisions for frittering away the minds of young and old, how much wiser are you as to general movements of the world, the general news of the day, and more especially their local intelligence which relates to matters affecting you personally, transpiring in your very midst, of moment to you and yours in every point of view? Take the question with you and think of it. It is admitted on all hands, that a free press is a safeguard to the country, that journals which convey to us intelligence of events that spring up in our very midst—those events over which we have control; as well as those transpiring abroad, over which we have less control; in the one that presents the strongest claims to your confidence and support.—We hold it to be the duty of every good citizen to support his Country paper: If he can take more than one he may with propriety go abroad for the second; but if he can take but one, the local paper should always receive the preference. Its advertisements themselves often contain matter that interests every class of community and every member of a family. The local papers should aim to furnish a fair compendium of both the local and the general news of the day; and having done that, has established a claim upon the community in which it may be located.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Clark, Mr. John Cortright and Miss Catharine Maria Wagner, both of M. Smithfield, Monroe county.  
December 28th, 1851, by Daniel Jayne, Esq., Mr. Jeremiah Dennis, of Carbon county, and Miss Sally Ann Gearhart, of Stroud township, Monroe county.  
November 21st, 1851, by Rev. Charles Cox, Mr. George Backster and Miss Emma Snyder, both of Lafayette, Sussex co., N. J.  
On the 1st inst. by the same, Mr. Jacob Phillips and Miss Emeline Van Vliet, both of Stroud township, Monroe county.  
On the 2d inst. by the same, Mr. William C. Cortright, of Pike county, and Miss Sarah Ann Coltricht, of Stroudsburg, Monroe county.

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at STRONDSBURG, December 31st, 1851.  
Bosh, Jane  
Brown, Susan  
Bldwin, Ballard & Bro  
Coffin, David  
Carey, William  
Cypther, Thomas  
Dennis, Jacob  
Democratic Press  
Hawk, Charles  
Henry, Stephen  
Johnson, Jacob  
Keller, Peter 2  
Keinz, George  
Labar, Amos  
Long, E. T.  
Miller, Joseph  
Miller, Frederick P.  
Miller, John  
Pipher, Andrew  
Schoch, Theodore  
Schoch & Sperring  
Smiley, David, Jr.  
Simeon, Henry 2  
Shaw, Peter  
Snyder, Henry  
Stone, John A.  
Smiley, Thomas  
Turrell, Abel

Persons calling for Letters on the above List, will please say advertised.  
GEO. H. MILLER, P. M.  
January 8, 1852.

**In the Orphan's Court of Monroe County.**

In the matter of the account of Rudolphus Smith, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Rudolph Kintner, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit and if occasion require restate the account of Rudolphus Smith, executor of the last will and testament of Rudolph Kintner, dec'd, make distribution if necessary and report the facts at the next term, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 3d day of February, 1852, at 10 o'clock a. m. at his office in Stroudsburg, when and where all persons interested in said estate can attend if they see fit.

S. C. BURNETT,  
January 8, 1852.—At Auditor.

**Valuable Property**

in Stroudsburg at Private Sale.

WENDELL J. BREIMEK hereby offers at private sale, a house 33 feet front (adapted for two families) upon a lot 170 feet deep. It is on the corner of George and Sarah street, in Stroudsburg.—Any person wishing to purchase the above property, can do so by calling upon  
S. C. BURNETT,  
Stroudsburg, Jan. 8, 1852.—3m Agent.

**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.  
January 1, 1852.

**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 following  
Dwelling House and Lot  
belonging to Thomas J. Albright, situate in said Borough, now in the occupancy of David Keller. For terms inquire of  
WM. DAVIS,  
Agent of Thos. J. Albright.  
January 1, 1852

**Dissolution.**

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Foundry business has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will please present them to Chas. S. Palmer, who is duly authorized to settle the same  
JOHN G. TOLMIE,  
CHAS. S. PALMER.  
Stroudsburg, December 22, 1851.

**Lead and Iron Pipe.**

A general supply of Lead and Iron Pipe of all sizes, on hand at all times, and for sale by  
DICKSON & SAMPLE,  
Easton, July 17, 1851.—1y