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FOR PRESIDENT: Gen. William Henry Harrison, OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: John Tyler, OF VIRGINIA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "FAIRPLAY" is received, we have no objection whatever to insert the article; but the author must recollect that we publish nothing unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

We do not presume, that we are the only ones, who have been watching the course of the administration party, in regard to the banks; therefore we make the enquiry. Can any one tell exactly the doctrine, the friends of Gen. David R. Porter advocate, in relation to the Banks? We are accustomed to hear much boasting about "consistency and fixed principles" from that party; and before the last election it was settled with them as a grand maxim, that every "little monster" who refused to shell out the "shiners," should be annihilated, and the charter of the U. S. Bank was to be repealed. Now so far as we can collect facts on the subject their "fixed principles" are about as changeable as air, and their "consistency" nothing but inconsistency. Now after all, these sapient lawgivers are in a quandary how to make the "little serpents" pony up, and show by their imbecility and indecision, that they are wholly unfit for the crisis to which our state is brought, or rather to which they have brought it. Such will be the state of affairs till the people rise in their majesty and shake off the shackles of party, and bid such men stay at home, as have no other qualifications for the sacred trust of Legislating for a free people, but their boisterous professions of attachment to the regular democratic party; by which they mean, supreme attachment to their own interests.

We have no hesitation to charge the present embarrassment of our state, to the weak policy of such weak men. To whom is it chargeable, that THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or a great proportion of it at least, have been expended in public improvements in such a manner as not to pay the interest of the money expended for their completion? We answer it is to the policy of such rabid Agrarians as are hanging on to the Bank bill in our Legislature. They are loath to give up their remarkable "Monster and all the Serpents," lest the "dear people" should think, that they were "inconsistent." Out upon such consistency, when men see they are on the wrong track, had they not best "wheel about" or "turn about" like David R., for they might see as well as he, if they were half drunk that the rabid Agrarian policy of the party would not do, and that pushing the Banks too hard would not better the matter, we are happy to see that, he had independence enough once, to recommend legislation for the people in contra-distinction from party; even if it is true that he was a "little how come you so" as is affirmed by some of his friends, if that was the fact the good "critter" has a different effect on him from most men, for it commonly drives wit out instead of in, his case certainly forms an exception, and it would be a fine thing if a special appropriation was made for "O be joyful" for the benefit of his excellency and some members of the house, possibly they might once or twice during the session stagger into a measure that would benefit the country. The highest praise is due the Governor for his course thus far, and also to those of his particular friends who have pursued his recommendations.

We are happy to hear "The Spectator," speak out its sentiments on the subject of taxation, we prepared an article on the subject some time since, and subsequently we shall publish it. Let every untrammelled press in the State speak forth the sentiments of the people fearlessly on this subject.

The great convention on the 23d ult. of the people of Ohio, was the largest ever held in the United States—numbering upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND people! REAZIN BEALL, of Wayne county, was President. THOMAS CORWIK, of Warren county, was nominated by the convention for Governor.

Gen. Harrison is the author of an Act of Congress giving a Pension to the soldiers of the Revolution. He was then in the senate of the U. States. The law, as it existed before that time, only provided for those who were so poor as to be chargeable on the towns.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—At Bushkill, on Thursday evening, 27th ult., in the darkness of the night, a man by the name of BURKETT, in making his way to the tavern, following in all probability in the direction of the light, missed the bridge and fell into the Bushkill, a stream well known as the boundary between this county and Monroe, and was drowned. He was found on the following Saturday below the house of Mr. Schonover. We forbear to make comments, but simply add, that the man was one, who possessed many amiable traits of charac-

ter—as a teacher beloved by his pupils, master of several languages, and might have been eminently useful to society, had he not been the subject of an habitual and fatal vice. In a state of intoxication he found a watery grave. Reader, shun a vice at once so insidious and destructive.

We are informed, by a friend, that Dr. Thos. Gratton, on Sunday last, on his way to visit one of his patients, was thrown from his sulkey and narrowly escaped with his life, and not without some severe bruises on his head and different parts of the body. It was occasioned by the springing of a horse with his rider against the wheel of the vehicle. A dog of the smaller order issued from the house opposite which they were, and bit the horse in the heel. A greater nuisance can't well exist, than dogs of this character—the man that keeps one of them to jeopardize the lives of his neighbors or travellers on horseback, ought to have his claret tapped, by their teeth, two or three times a day, about the heel. We have been annoyed ourselves by them, and those who have favorites of this grade, if highly valued had better keep them in a safer place than under our horses heels.

THE WAVES OF DEMOCRACY IN NEW YORK.

That our readers may see the prospects for Mr. Van Buren and his Federal friends in New York, we extract the following results of the town Elections that are now going on in that State. They are the first fruits that have come to hand, and show that the Democracy of that State is going to bury Federalism in November next, as the waves of the Red Sea did Pharaoh and his army.—Daily Telegraph.

From the Broome Republican. DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT! FEDERALISM PROSTRATE. 249 Whig Majority!

THE FIRST GUN FOR HARRISON IN THE COUNTY OF BROOME.

Our annual Town Election was held on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The federalists contested every inch of ground at the polls, and rallied with a zeal which would have insured success in a good cause. But the Whig current was too strong for them. It was irresistible. The true democracy of the town came out like men who knew how and were determined to do their duty. Since last called upon to exercise the privileges of expressing their sentiments through the medium of the ballot-box, the HARRISON BANNER has BEEN UPGURED. Trumpeted in the response which the Democracy of the town of Chenango have given to the Harrisburg nomination. This is the kind of response which the true friends of liberty delight to hear—a response which fills with fear and trembling the hearts of the federalists, whose hopes have been so sadly crushed. Our whole ticket is elected by an average majority of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE. For Supervisor, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE!! being a Whig gain of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE since last spring and ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE SINCE LAST FALL! So much for the popularity of the "Hero of the Thames." This election decides the political character of the county of Broome. We shall give a large majority for Harrison next fall.

Town of Conkling, whig by 35 majority—last fall federal. Vestal, entire whig—last fall federal. Coleville, whig, 58 majority—whig gain from last spring 33.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal. FIRST HARRISON GUN FROM MONTGOMERY. Fonda, Feb. 11, 1840. We have this day witnessed the expiring throes of Locofocoism in this, the county town of Montgomery. Mohawk, upon the "sober second thought," has dismissed from the office the vassals of the "Northern man with Southern principles." We have canvassed the votes for Supervisor, Clerk and Collector, and our average majority is 25. Put this down a HARRISON gain since last town election of 45.

Our opponents have pushed their fortunes with a desperation never before witnessed at an election in our town. But the people marshalled under the Harrison banner, met and gave them a foretaste of the Tippecanoe defeat awaiting them next fall. The Harrison banner now waves in triumph over one, at least, of the towns in old Regency-ridden Montgomery. If drawn upon next fall for 40 majority, the whigs of Mohawk will see to it that the draft is not dishonored.

Yours, &c. PALATINE, Tuesday night, } February 12, 1840. The canvass of the town has just closed. After a struggle of more than eight years, Old Palatine has declared for the people. Our old staunch and true friend, Mr. J. Dilliback, is elected supervisor by 8 majority. Our opponents had their strongest man on the course, J. P. Pox.

In Charlestown the Harrison flag waves triumphantly. Whig supervisor elected by 50 majority. Canajoharie has given the locos a taste of Tippecanoe. Whig supervisor, justice, &c., 105 majority. Last year loco loco from 30 to 50. The board of supervisors, last year, was 9 federalists to one whig. This year 5 to 5!! Urbana, Steuben co., whig supervisor elected. Last fall 40 loco loco majority.

GENUINE LOCO FOCOISM—THE TEST. The New Era, a newspaper published in the city of New York, which is regarded as an orthodox expounder and champion of the doctrines of Van Burenism, has issued its orders to the party in the following style. After pointing his readers to the anti-bank doctrines of Mr. Van Buren's message, the editor says—"After this, any man who justifies a paper currency of any kind is a whig, and has no right to rank himself a friend to the present administration." This is coming to the point, and we wait to see whether the Hartford Regency will adopt this new party test.

WORKING MEN BEHOLD! Mr. Buchanan of Pa. one of the principal pillars of the old Federal party, and who has ever been as zealous in his support of the administration, as he and Mr. Van were in opposing the reelection of Mr. Madison during the late war, advocated in a set speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill on the ground it "will enable the capitalist engaged in manufactures of every description, to contend advantageously with foreigners for supplying the market of the world, by reducing THE WAGES OF THE LABORING MEN IN HIS EMPLOYMENT."

From the Raleigh Star. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

He who is anxious to ascertain the true character of William Henry Harrison has no other species of labor to perform than to open the volume of faithful and impartial history, and he will there find recorded not merely a few scattered incidents which are calculated to enhance the measures of glory, and to win for him the undevying affections of his countrymen; but he will find facts as thick as the leaves of autumn strewn over the whole surface of his public career, bearing testimony to the value of his public services, and disclosing in vivid characters, in which he has been held both by his country and by the freeman in that country. We subjoin a few and only a few of the testimonials which have been rendered to the character of this illustrious patriot and hero. Let the People dwell upon these expressions of gratitude, and judge whether any other than an eminent and deserving man could have received them.

LOOK HERE!!! In the year 1809, the Territorial Legislature of Indiana passed a resolution unanimously, in which the re-appointment of General Harrison as Governor of Indiana was requested; and the following extract from the resolution will show how his services were appreciated by the citizens of Indiana, and how enthusiastically they were devoted to the person and character of the devoted hero. Here follows the extract in question:

"We, (the House of Representatives,) cannot forbear recommending and requesting the President and Senate of the United States, most earnestly in our names and in the names of our constituents, the re-appointment of our present Governor, William Henry Harrison, because he possesses the good wishes of his fellow-citizens: because we believe him to be sincerely attached to this Union, the prosperity of the U. States, and the administration of the government; because we believe him in a superior degree capable of promoting the interests of our Country, from long experience and laborious attention to its concerns, from his influence over the Indians, and his wise and disinterested management of that department; and because we have confidence in his virtues, talents and Republicanism."

LOOK AT THIS TOO!!! Just let us dwell for a moment on what was said of General Harrison in time of the last war, when every patriot heart was overflowing with gratitude for his splendid services, and when every patriot heart was lending an enthusiastic tribute to his merits. Let us particularize, pause, and weigh the approving sentence which was passed upon the merits of the Hero of Tippecanoe by Simon Snyder, the pure, and the patriotic, warm-hearted and Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, in his message to the Legislature in 1813. Here it is:

"The blessings of thousands of women and children, rescued from the scalping knife and tomahawk of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from his gallant army."

MARK THE FOLLOWING!!! Only hear what was said of the Hero of Tippecanoe by one who is now a Van Buren man but who then spoke what he now thinks concerning General Harrison. Just hear what the present Vice President of the U. States, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, said of General Harrison, in a speech which he once made in Congress. Here is what the colonel says:

"Who is General Harrison? the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of General Harrison, (continues Colonel Johnson,) I need not speak. The history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace and distinguished by his utility in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the last war, General Harrison was longer in active service than any other General officer, (not excepting General Jackson even.) He was perhaps oftener in action than any other officer, (not excepting General Jackson,) and never sustained a defeat."

SEE HERE AGAIN!!! Could he be any other than one of the most gallant soldiers who drew the following spontaneous tribute of applause from the celebrated General Wayne, during the Revolutionary war? Hear what General Wayne says in a letter to the Secretary of War, in which an account was given of a bloody battle which had just taken place with the Indians in the year 1792:

"My faithful and gallant Lieutenant HARRISON, rendered the most essential services, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery in exciting the troops to press for victory."

MARK THIS TOO!!! Hear what is said of General Harrison in a speech delivered lately in the National convention which met at Harrisburgh by Judge Burnett, of Ohio, one of the most talented, patriotic and distinguished Republicans in the United States of America.

"In the finer qualities of his heart no individual can claim a preference to General Harrison; to borrow the strong expressive language of my friend from Kentucky, General Metcalf, 'HARRISON HAS AN EXPANDED HEART, AND IT IS ALWAYS IN ITS RIGHT PLACE. Though brave as Napoleon, he has much of the milk of human kindness. Benevolence and the desire to better the whole human family predominate in his soul and are constantly forcing themselves into action. In dress he is plain and ostentatious, in manners affable and unas-

suming. When seen engaged on his farm, which is his daily occupation and necessarily followed to obtain his daily bread, you cannot distinguish him from the appearance of his dress from any of his brother farmers, who are laboring in his vicinity. His house is open to all, and its hospitalities free for all, whether high or low, rich or poor. It is not exaggeration when I say,—believe me, sir, if he had but one dollar, he would not, because he could not, refuse to divide it with a friend in distress."

Such are some of the testimonies which have been borne to the merits of William Henry Harrison, by some of the distinguished men in this country. Let the people dwell upon them, and reward him with their confidence agreeably to his deserts.

SMALL NOTES.—During the past week, a large number of petitions have been presented before the Legislature, seeking for a law to permit the Banks to issue one, two and three dollar notes. Of these petitions a number were sent from Easton, and, as we have been informed, under the following circumstances. The petitions were got up here by some of the prominent members of the loco loco party, and so anxious did they appear to have the Legislature grant their prayers, that for fear of losing their influence they would not allow a whig to sign, but sent some of their own men through the town for the purpose of having their papers filled with the names and hand-writings of "the faithful." These are the same men who when we had a good currency, and the times were prosperous cried out most loudly to have all notes under ten or twenty dollars banished from circulation; and would listen to nothing but the fallacious promises of the Administration, of a gold and silver currency. Now, though the assurances their party leaders gave them, have resulted exactly as the Whig Statesman and Editors foretold, in an almost total stagnation of enterprise, a destruction of Commerce, a ruin of Manufacturers, and a state bordering on misery for a large portion of the mechanics and day laborers. Now, though they are compelled to ask for a law authorizing that which they most repudiated, and are infinitely farther from a Gold and Silver era than they were before they turned a credulous ear to the vain promises of the Demagogues in power. Yes strange to tell, they still (in Easton) profess to be favorable to the men who have so shamefully deceived them, and in the midst of their miseries, with a reckless infatuation, cling to the leaders of their so-styled Democratic party. They think now if they have small notes, all will again be right, and the country will once more become prosperous. But their anticipations are vain, and as sure as they rest on them they will be a second time most woefully deceived. Small notes, indeed, would be an accommodation to the community, in the shape of change—but the evil lies deeper than this. The measures of our Government officers are at variance with the prosperity of the country;—the peculiarity of our institutions require a different system of public policy than that pursued for the last 10 years. To secure this, a change of public servants is required;—and unless our neighbors consent to join with us, so that that can be effected, they must continue to groan beneath the calamities they now complain of.—Easton Whig.

MR. BUCHANAN AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE. The Madisonian says: "Several very IMPORTANT SENTENCES delivered before the Senate on the question of the Sub-treasury by Messrs. WALKER & BUCHANAN are said to be OMITTED in the written Speeches!"

We have also been credibly informed that upon the application of an ex-member of Congress in Connecticut, Mr. BUCHANAN has written a letter which is now used in that State, tho' not published, for the purpose counteracting the declaration made by HIM in the senate that the effect of the Sub-treasury would be to NULLIFY THE TARIFF by bringing the wages of labor in this country to an equality with the wages of labor in the HARD MONEY DESPOTISMS OF EUROPE."

We do not wonder that Mr. Buchanan is afraid to let the people know his principles on this subject—and that he resorts to low tricks to keep from the people of the North the argument he used in favor of reducing the wages of labor in free States to an equality of Slave labor—and down to a level with the labor in those countries in Europe where the poor man is obliged to support his family on six pence a day.

He was obliged to advocate these doctrines of the administration, on the floor of the United States Senate; but he knew the consequences of their promulgation in the Northern States, and he has basely stooped to falsify and contradict his own words. The written Speech which is published in the newspapers of this State is a different thing from the one delivered in the Senate. He endeavors to cover his position in it so that they may not be understood by the working people—with all the efforts to mystify, enough of the cloven foot remains to show the nature of the animal. We want no more than he has given us. Take it together with the fact that he has converted all his real estate into money, bonds, and mortgages, to be ready for speculating on the misfortunes of the poor, and the case is made out.—Daily Telegraph.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—Mr. Henry, of Pa., has offered resolutions in the House, to instruct the Committee on Post-offices, &c., to inquire into the expediency of so altering the rates of postage, that all newspapers shall be carried by mail in the respective counties where they are published, without charge.

The same Committee have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage generally.

FROM HARRISBURG. FEBRUARY 29, 1840.

In Senate, a large number of petitions were presented that the banks may be allowed to issue small notes.

The Bank bill then came up for final passage. Mr. Brown moved that the Senate go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of amending the second section of the bill by a substitute, not materially varying its objects. On this motion there was some debate, in which Messrs. Williams, Penrose, Brown and Fraley took part, when Mr. Williams moved an amendment, that the Senate go into committee of the whole for general amendment. This was negatived 18 to 13, and Mr. Brown's motion carried by the same vote. The amendment was then made in committee of the whole, when the bill came up for final passage.

Mr. Strohm took the floor in opposition to the bill. He spoke at length against it. He said it was an hermaphrodite bill, ineffectual to its object—but a bill so formed that those who desired its passage for party reasons, must vote against it, and those who feared its passage must vote for it. Should the bill be effectual it would bring ruin on the Commonwealth. He named counties which would be insolvent. He said there had been presented in Senate 140 petitions against a too early resumption of specie payments. He concluded by moving that the Senate do again resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of introducing a substitute, which he read. The substitute allowed the banks to issue small notes for the space of two years, payable on demand in specie, under pain of forfeiture.

Mr. Bell said he might be in favor of such a proposition under other circumstances, but he had solemnly come to the conclusion to help the dominant party in the Senate carry out such measures as they saw fit to propose. The responsibility would rest upon them, and he would not assume any, by thwarting their object.

Mr. Brown did not believe the proposition would afford any relief. The motion was then negatived, yeas 6, nays 23. Mr. Spackman spoke at length against the bill in a most eloquent appeal to the judgment of the Senate. He was followed by Mr. Penrose, who occupied the floor till about 4 o'clock in speech of great ability and in his best style of argument, when the vote was taken and the bill finally passed—yeas 16 nays 11.

In the House the Bank bill was also under discussion. Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment to graduate the time for resumption, and not require payment of all obligations at once. After a long debate this amendment was negatived.

Mr. Brodhead then offered an amendment, that in case of a demand by a non-specie paying bank specie shall not be required. This was also negatived, and the House then adjourned.

A STATE TAX AND CAST IRON BILL.—It will be kept in mind that Gov. Porter has recommended a State tax. The query in every mind is what has occasioned this necessity for the recommendation? We intend from time to time to give a little light upon the subject. One fact in point, is sufficient, at present to set the reader to thinking. We give it stark naked, to be its own commentator. The Legislature, last winter under the reign of Loco Focoism passed an "Act to Incorporate the Easton Iron Company, and for other purposes." Such is the title of the act. Through the interstices of this cast iron bill shines out the yellow gold. In plain English, "and for other purposes," in the act, as much as the citizens of Pennsylvania may marvel at it, means "an act to increase the salaries of the Judges of this Commonwealth." As if ashamed to come to the light, a clause effecting this object was incorporated into an Easton Iron Company Bill, and thus passed the Legislature. This "and for other purposes," takes out of the pockets of the people some TWELVE THOUSAND OR MORE DOLLARS annually and puts them into the pockets of the Judges through the state, in addition to what were supposed to be liberal salaries. How do you like fellow citizens, paying a state tax on an Iron Bill? The people may have the iron, but it takes the Loco-Focos to take care of the gold, except when they get on the hip of the U. S. Bank, then "rags" must suffer.—Spectator.

MORE TREASURY SPINPLASTERS.—The President has again sent a message to Congress begging for money to carry on the Government. This Message was referred to the committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Jones Chairman of the Committee soon reported a bill, authorizing the issue of another batch of treasury shin plasters to the amount of five millions of dollars, in order to save the government's faith and credit. A beautiful commentary this upon the boasted system of economy and reform, and of an exclusive gold and silver currency, which the late and present administration have promised the country.

Servility.—One of the grossest compliments ever paid by man to man, or woman either, was that of the Poet Benserade to Louis the Fourteenth, when that monarch asked him what o'clock it was? and he answered "what ever hour your Majesty pleases."

More than 70 manufacturing establishments are said to have suspended operations in the New England States. The greater part of the manufactories in Paterson, N. J. have also been lying idle for months. There are, we understand, but two establishments among the whole number which are making full time; a few of the others run part of the time.

An attempt was made at Boston on Wednesday to break in and rob the Granite Bank. It did not succeed. The principal, named Woodbury, was caught.