

nts, spent all his time in writing poetry, and manufacturing dreadful accidents for the newspaper, entitled "The Thebes Enlightener and Recorder." Other conjectures were certain that it was Lieutenant Smith of the army, who had arrived at the hotel only the evening before.

"So much for old men marrying young wives!" said the widow Cumberly, a lady of unlimited dimensions, who had six grown up sons settled in different parts of the Union.

Unfortunately, this was not the afternoon for the meeting of the Pelen Island Society. But some how, half the ladies of Thebes happened to drop in at Mr. Elliot's, whose residence was nearly opposite that of Mr. Morrison's. The report of her expecting a visit from Mr. Smith—and refusing admittance to all but him—was vehemently discussed; some contending that it was the lawyer, others arguing that it was the officer. Mrs. Elliot was asked by every lady that came in, if she had seen either of the gentlemen enter Mrs. Morrison's door. She always replied in the negative, declaring however, that she had not looked out at a front window all day; and maintaining her entire disbelief of the whole story. Mrs. Elliot was, indeed, a good and sensible woman, who had no curiosity about the proceedings of her neighbors, and never joined in the gossip and scandal of the village.

On comparing notes, it was found that the Mr. Smith—whom ever he might be—had not been actually seen by any one to enter Mrs. Morrison's house. It was, therefore, naturally concluded that he had not yet, gone, and divers reasons was assigned for his remissness in keeping the appointment. But all hoped that he was still to go, and, therefore every one kept as near Mrs. Elliot's front window as possible. Suddenly, a wheelbarrow loaded with bricks and mortar, was seen to approach the Wilson House, followed by a boy, and proceeded by old John Smith, the town bricklayer, who, it seems had been totally forgotten in the speculations on Mrs. Morrison's mysterious visitor. The bricklayer and his train entered at the side-gate. Soon after a Venitian was raised from the window of the little front parlor which Mr. Morrison had converted into library. Mrs. Morrison was seen to enter the room in a morning dress, accompanied by the bricklayer, to whom she was evidently giving directions about the setting of a Franklin-stove, the component parts of which lay ready on the hearth. For a some fruit stains on her brown linen apron, it was conjectured she had been employed in making sweetmeats.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN EDITOR.—An attempt was lately made to murder Wm. G. Brownlow, Esq., a Clergyman of the Methodist Church, and the Editor of the Elizabethtown (Penn.) Whig. He states that on a recent occasion, while he was sitting at his fire side, writing, a gun was fired at him through the window on the back part of the house, and out of the garden, a distance of some ten or twelve steps, loaded with two balls, which broke one pane of glass, and passed four or six inches before his breast, directly over the candle stand, on which his paper and right arm lay. He adds: "At the moment, we sprang to our feet, and drew from our bosom a pistol, and broke after the assassin into the garden. Just as the scoundrel attempted to mount the fence, we fired on him, a distance of not more than sixteen steps, and though it seemed to have been without effect, we are conscious of having very nearly deprived him of his life. As we sprang out of the door, we called out for James W. Nelson, who had come to stay all night with us, and who from a slight indisposition, had thrown himself upon the bed, about five minutes before the fire of the gun. Mr. Nelson was in the garden almost as soon as we were, and passing behind us, he continued along the walk, and ultimately got before us, where he snapped at the villain three times in rapid succession. Upon returning to the light, however, it was ascertained that Nelson, in running and cocking his pistol, had lost the cap, and had each time tried to fire without a cap.

"There seem to have been two villains in company—though but one is believed to have crossed into our garden. Mr. Machen, our nearest neighbor, ran out into his back yard, and heard one man crossing the upper end of his lot: and in fact, we have since, in company with a number of citizens, examined the tracks of two, the one about common size, the other quite large—the ground being soft."

More trouble with the Indians.—It is stated that in consequence of the Winnebagoes, to remove, agreeably to the terms of their treaty with the United States Government, Gen. Atkinson has received orders from the War Department to remove them at all hazards. He will forthwith call into active service the necessary number of troops, and repair to the present locality of the tribe.

A Sign from Virginia.—It is stated that nine of the gentlemen who were on the Van Buren electoral ticket in 1836, have now declared themselves in favor of Gen. Harrison.

A Harrison Victory in Illinois.—A letter from Vandalia, Ill., states that at a recent election in that precinct, the Harrison ticket succeeded by a majority of 42. Last fall the Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of 30 votes. The gain in this single precinct, 72 votes.

The Charleston Courier, (V. B.) expresses undiminished disgust at the idea of South Carolina supporting R. M. Johnson for the vice presidency, and recommends that the vote of that state be given to John Tyler in preference, unless some decent Van Buren man can be found willing to become a candidate.

Flour, \$2 50 at Pittsburg.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. April 3, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.
FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
John A. Shuize, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland.

We are indebted to Richard Brodhead Esq. of the State Legislature, for public documents,

The State Senate passed a resolution on Wednesday, the 25th ult. to adjourn on the 10th of April, instead of on the 31st of March, as agreed upon by the House.

We learn with deep regret, that Ex-Governor Ritner is suffering from a severe affection of the eyes. It is to be hoped, however, that it will prove but temporary.

In the Senate a few days since, Mr. Clay presented a memorial from Stark county, Ohio, from 62 farmers there asking Congress for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union. The petitioners state, that for the past fifteen years nothing has been known like the present times. They say there is no class of business in which the people are not sufferers. The petitioners, among the staunch yeomanry, complain of great suffering, and they state that the reduction of produce to one half of its real value, is but a corresponding exhibition of the signs of the times in regard to other business.

A HARRISON VICTORY AT YORK.

The York (Pa.) Republican announces a brilliant victory as achieved in that borough on the 20th ult. by the friends of Harrison and Tyler. The result, says the Republican, "is the triumph of the Harrison Democrats by a majority unequalled at any party contest in this borough for many years—on the Judges, their majority is 179—on Inspectors 137, and on Assessors, 103—an average majority of 137! The Whig majority in the borough has not been estimated for some years past at more than ninety votes, and Governor Ritner did not reach that in 1833."

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Whig says: "We congratulate the Whigs of the Commonwealth upon the cheering prospects ahead. There cannot now exist a rational doubt on any well informed mind of the glorious triumph of our cause at the spring elections. Some shrewd calculators anticipate, with confidence, a majority, on joint ballot, of between 25 and 30—and others less sanguine, think it certain, that it cannot fall below 15 or 20—whilst the most timid we have seen, think it next to impossible that our majority can be less than 10—a majority, by the way, as large as we want, because it will prove more efficient than a larger one, and leave room for animation in the fall campaign."

Another Harrison Victory.—At the recent election in Cumberland county the friends of Harrison achieved a brilliant victory. They elected 23, the Van Burenites 14 Justices of the Peace.

MR NAYLOR.

Mr. Naylor has been challenged by Mr. C. Ingersoll, son of the claimant of a seat in Congress. The cause of challenge was a letter of Mr. Naylor relative to the proceedings of the investigating committee in Philadelphia. Col. Pleasanton bore the challenge, and insisted on an answer immediately, as Mr. Naylor stated, which he declined doing before he had consulted his friends. Naylor ordered Pleasanton to leave his house, which he refused to do, whereupon a scuffle ensued, in which Pleasanton was ejected. Mr. Naylor has very properly refused to be drawn into a duel by his political and personal enemies.—Bucks. Co. Intel.

The Bradford Argus says:—"Several gentlemen who have been down the Susquehanna with lumber and returned, inform us that they were unable to make sales, consequently they left their crafts, and returned, unable to say when they would be able to sell."

THE BLOODHOUNDS.

The Tallahassee Floridian says: "We regret that Mr. Poinsett has taken the course he has about the dogs. He is mistaken. They were intended by the people, at whose instance Gov. Call imported them, to "merry," to "hunt," to "bite," to "tear to pieces," all the red devils they can catch."

The trial of James Wood, for the murder of his daughter, came on in the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer, last week, and occupied three days. It was concluded on Friday evening last; when the Jury, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty on the ground of insanity.

The elections for state officers, are to be held in Connecticut on Monday next. The annual election in Virginia takes place on the 22d inst.

FROM HARRISBURG.
Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.
EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED
Wednesday, March 26.

The proceedings yesterday possessed considerable importance. In the Senate, after much other business, not of particular interest, a resolution was adopted to adjourn on the 10th of April. Several nominations of Judges were then confirmed, and some of them by very close votes.

Mr. Spackman stated that the difficulty between Messrs Spackman and Brown had been satisfactorily adjusted. The Bank Bill then came up, and was debated at considerable length. Mr. Penrose made one of his ablest speeches. Mr. Bell also spoke with decided ability.

An amendment moved by Mr. Brown—that the resumption take place in July, was lost. Also, an amendment by Mr. Ewing, to resume in October. The first section of Mr. Bell's amendment, viz to resume specie payments on the 15th of January, 1841, was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barclay, Bell, Brooke, Case, Cochran, Frailey, (Sch.) Fraley (City,) Killinger, Kingsbury, Marlay, Miller, (Adams,) Miller, (Berks) Myers, Pearson, Penrose, Purviance, Spackman, Sterrett, Williams—19

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Caldwell, Coplan, Ewing, Fleming, Hays, Patterson, Plumer, Shortz, Snyder, Strigere, Stevenson, Strohm, Rogers, Speaker.

This is an important decision, and looks more like a glimpse of sunshine than any thing I have been able to communicate. This bill authorizes the issue of small notes.

In the House the report of the Committee of Conference was also considered. Mr. Snowden advocated the bill at great length. Mr. Filbert replied with much ability. Mr. Penniman of the county, then made a party speech, and was followed by Mr. Morton, who took the other side. The vote was then taken, and the report was negatived, thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Bailey, Benner, Bonstill, Brodhead, Coolbaugh, Cox, Crispin, Flannery, Fleniken, Flick, Fogel, Graham, Griffiths, Helfenstein, Hill, Hoge of Green, Hottenstein, Johnston, Jones, Kutz, Leidy, Love, Loy, McKinney, McKinstry, Morgan, Neff, Nill, Park, Penniman of Phila., Penniman of Allegheny, Penrose, Potts, Ritter, Roberts, Shoenor, Snodgrass, Snowden, Snyder, Stickle, Strohecker, Zimmerman, Hopkins, Speaker.—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Barstow, Bruner, Buden, Butler, Carothers, Cassel, Chandler, Church, Colt, Crabb, Darsie, Evans, Field, Filbert, Fisher, Ford, George, Goodwin, Gratz, Griffin, Hegins of Northumberland, Higgins of Huntingdon, Henderson, Henry, Herr, Hinchman, Hoge of Mercer, Holmes, Hummel, Hutchins, Kauffman, Keim, Kinzie, Law, Lee, McClure, McElwee, Morrison, Morton, Smith, Smyser, Sprait, Watts, Wilcox, Wilson, Work, Zeilen—49.

Mr. Coolbaugh then reported from a select committee a joint resolution, requiring a resumption on the first of September, when the House adjourned.

PARTY STRUGGLES.

If their ever was a party that struggled hard for life through the elements of destruction, which itself has created, it is the Van Buren party. The sounds of distress have long been familiar to the ears of the people, and the commercial community, the merchants and inhabitants of cities went up in vain to those who hold the reins of power. The oracles of the Van Buren party are ever ready with an answer, framed not only to exonerate themselves from any agency in producing this distress, but at the same time artfully calculated to deceive to their support the agricultural interest—the farmers of the country. The sufferers were told "You have overtraded?" "You have done business on borrowed capital and therefore should break." This was said by party leaders, who were reaping the spoils of the Administration which was spending for its own emolument \$70,000,000 per annum. The appeal was then to the farmers as the yeomanry of the land, for they had not felt the withering influence of bad Government. The wave of destruction had not then reached the interior. The prices of the farmer's produce and labor had not yet been brought down. How is it now? Let the farmer's answer. The evils that were said to be Whig inventions, are now found to be Locofoco realities too grievous to be borne. The gold and silver that was promised to the people now finds its way into the pockets of office holders, and will there be secured if our present rulers can carry out their measures. The democracy of those who understandingly support Van Buren, because it is not intended for the people's benefit. It is soon defined. It has defined itself. Let us for a moment trace it up. The great head and source of party light and influence among our opponents, is the President, (Van Buren.) Whoever sues for the favors of the party, (whether of a township, state county or national character) must previously submit all his freeborn opinions, to a Procrustian operation, and suffer himself to be either stretched longer or cut shorter, until he conforms to the Presidential standard. We have seen in Pennsylvania the great effort that has been made to prove that Governor Porter does conform. This was after the ineffectual attempt to denounce him as a traitor, because for the sake of the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, he dared to depart from the line of Van Burenism, on the Bank question. For years past there has been submission and conformity to the will of one man, and the great spoils party has moved on triumphantly from victory to victory, regulated in every movement by that strict party discipline, which has made our opponents too many for us. Now what have they done for the good of the country and

the people? Here is the test by which they must be tried. Reform and economy was promised, when John Quincy Adams was turned out of office for spending only about \$12,000,000 per annum for national affairs. That reform and economy now makes about \$40,000,000 necessary per annum for the same purposes. After spending thirty millions of dollars in the war of Florida, without gaining any advantage; they tell the people that 40 bloodhounds can conquer the country. Opposed in profession to all kinds of paper money, they have presented the novel spectacle of the Government turning Banker; and although gold and silver their motto, they have issued about \$20,000,000 of treasury notes, which the people must redeem in hard money. If we look at the defalcations that have taken place, & the continual drain of hard money by office holders, while the people have suffered. In our own State what is our condition? A state debt of \$34,000,000 and an effort now making in the Legislature to increase it to \$37,000,000 by fresh loans. The public improvements failing to pay the cost of repairs, and an attempt made to sell the noble works of our State. An imbecile Legislature quarrelling about democracy but doing nothing to relieve the people. The banks held between hawk & buzzard, one day threatened with destruction, and the next flattered with favor. Every kind of business stagnated. Farmers produce so low that there is no encouragement for going to market, and every interest of the laborer trembling in the balance of the party in power. Taxes of every kind increasing, and office salaries increased.—If we turn to our county, we find a similar state of things. The spoilers have been there also, as an empty treasury and heavy taxes can testify. We may sum up the whole subject, with expressing a belief, that is warranted by the movements of the people throughout the Union; a belief that the people need a change of public servants, and will have a change!

Bucks Co. Intelligencer.

HARRISON VICTORY IN GERMANTOWN.

At the township election in Germantown, on Friday last, the whole Harrison ticket was carried by a triumphant majority—the largest majority, indeed, that perhaps has ever been given for any one candidate before. The Van Burenites made every exertion to insure success. The township being divided into wards, was supposed greatly to favor them. The result however has proved that they had made premature calculations, and that the people of the township, are heartily sick of the destructive measures of the administration, and their blighting effects upon every branch of business, are determined no longer to lend their support to their own ruin. The aggregate vote was about 750—the largest ever known at a spring election.—Pa. Inquirer.

Among the toasts drunk at the Clay dinner in Richmond was the following:

By A. Lawson of Logan.—Whigs: the Locusts! taunt you with voting for a Military Chieftain, and say that you once swore against voting for Generals. Answer them by stating the fact—that the issue is now made up between General Harrison and "General Ruin," and as you have to choose between Generals that you prefer the military.

INDIAN MURDERS.—The express rider who arrived at Black Creek, on Wednesday morning last, 18th inst. states that the wagon train from Post No. 2, on its way to Micanopy for supplies escorted by some of Lieutenant Hanson's Company, 7th Infantry, (Lieut. H. commands Post No. 2,) were attacked by Indians—two of the escort, the teamster, and one or two of the mules killed. The bodies of the men much mutilated.—News.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Baltimore Sun details a shocking accident as having occurred in that city on Saturday last.

In the passengers train which arrived from Philadelphia, there was an extra car, & as is usual in such case when the passengers had been landed, this car was pushed along the track which runs from the depot across Camden street, in order to place it in the car house. The persons employed in this service were of course behind the car, and not supposing it possible that any person could be so imprudent as to be on the track in the house, they shoved the car until it reached its place against another car. One of the men on going to the back of the house beheld the horrid sight of the mutilated body of a small boy lying beneath the car. His head had been completely crushed, and a gore of blood was on the platform of the car, and on the ground. It is supposed that the boy had caught hold of the platform, and swinging himself by his hands, hung there while the car was in motion until the two vehicles came in contact and killed him. A. H. Greenfield, Esq., coroner, held an inquest upon the body which was identified as that of Lanehart Mach, aged 13 years, the son of a German shoemaker living in York street, near Light.

(BY REQUEST.)

THE REVIVAL IN KENTUCKY IN 1801.

To our readers at the South and West, and we trust to many others, the following narrative of the powerful work of God in 1801, will be highly interesting. It is from the pen of Dr. Baxter, now of Union Seminary, and is endorsed by Dr. Alexander, who communicated it to the late Dr. Strong, of Hartford for the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, in which it was published in March 1802, at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, it has recently been inserted in the New York Evangelist, from which we copy it, accompanied with a verbal narrative of the thrilling scenes of that day, which Mr. H. heard from the late Dr. Blackburn.

The revival was not confined to the place, mentioned in Dr. Baxter's letter. It was an extensive work. Many congregations in Virginia, as we have learned from father's of churches in that State, were powerfully moved by it. The great excitement extended to other States, and was almost every where accompanied with remarkable characteristics—such as the prostrations of the awakened. They fell to the earth in a kind of trance, without power to rise or even to move a limb; others "had the jerking exercise," in which the subject would leap or run with strange unnatural movements of the limbs. And others had what was called "the dancing exercise." Notwithstanding these disorders, produced probably by the action of the mind, overwhelmed with the most solemn emotions, upon the nervous system, there were delightful and permanent evidences in the success of the gospel, that the spirit of God was present, creating many hearts anew in Jesus Christ, preparing a people for the praise of his glorious grace.

From the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. Archibald Alexander, President of Hampden Sidney College, in Virginia, to the Rev. Nathan Strong, Hartford. Mr. Alexander is a man of judicious piety, and by his late tour through New England, became known and beloved by many of our Christian readers.

PRINCE EDWARD Jan. 25, 1802.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have deferred writing until this time, that I might have it in my power to communicate some authentic intelligence of the extraordinary revival of religion which has taken place in Kentucky.—The enclosed letter was written to me, by the President of Washington Academy, in this state; who visited Kentucky for the very purpose of examining into the remarkable religious appearances which existed there. In this enquiry he obtained complete satisfaction, and now entertains no doubt of its being a glorious work of God, as you will see by the contents of his letter. I do scarcely know a man on whose judgement, in a measure of this kind, I could more confidently rely than upon his. Possessing a clear discriminating mind, and rational piety he was in as little danger of being deceived by delusive appearances as any other person with whom I am acquainted. You will however, judge of the narrative for yourself, and may make what use of it you think proper. I have sent it with a view to have its publication in the Evangelical Magazine, if the editors think it would be useful to the public.

In North Carolina a revival attended with similar appearance has lately taken place chiefly amongst the Presbyterians. I am not able to furnish you with the names of the counties or the congregations, but I am informed it has extended over a tract of country about twenty miles square. The congregations are nearly as large and instances of falling down as common as in Kentucky.

In this state, religious appearance are something better than when I left it. At Christmas a number of ministers of different denominations met together, in the county of Bedford, to consult on the best measures of uniting their efforts, in defence of Christianity against the torrent of vice and infidelity which threatened to overflow the land. Their meeting was remarkably harmonious—prejudice and party spirit seemed to have no place among them, but with one accord they consented to a scheme of friendly intercourse, and general union. Whilst they were together many sermons were delivered, and the effect was great. An uncommon awakening has taken place amongst the people in that neighborhood, and it is hoped a revival of religion has commenced.

Washington Academy
Jan. 1, 1802

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I now sit down agreeably to my promise to give you some account of the late revival of religion in the state of Kentucky. You have no doubt been informed already respecting the Green River and Cumberland revivals. I will just observe that the last is the fourth summer since the revival commenced in those places and that it has been more remarkable than any of the preceding not only for lively and fervent emotions but also for awakenings and fervent emotions among the careless.

And it is worthy of notice that very few instances of apostasy have hitherto appeared. As I was not in the Cumberland country myself, all that I can say about it depends on the testimony of others; but I was uniformly told by those that had been there, that the religious assemblies were more solemn and the appearance of the work much greater, than what had been in Kentucky. Any enthusiastic sentiments which might at first have attended the revival, had greatly subsided, while the serious concern and engagedness of all the people were visibly increased.

In the older settlements of Kentucky, the revival made its appearance among the Presbyterians last spring. The whole of that country about a year before was remarkably for vice and dissipation; and I have been credibly informed that a decided majority of the people were professed infidels. During the last winter appear