

And while they lay in all appearance senseless, and almost destitute of life their mind were more vigorous and active and their memories more retentive and accurate than they had been before I have heard respectable characters assert, that their manifestations of gospel truth were so clear, as to require some caution when they began to speak lest they should use language, which might lead their hearers to suppose they had seen those things with their natural eyes. But at the same time they had seen no image or sensible representation, nor indeed anything besides the old truths contained in the Bible. Among those whose minds were filled with the most communications of divine love, I but seldom observed anything ecstatic. Their expressions were just and rational; they conversed with calmness and composure; and on first recovering the use of speech, they appeared like persons just recovering from a violent sickness which had left them on the border of the grave.

I have sometimes been present when persons who fell under the influence of convictions, obtained relief before they rose. On these occasions it was impossible not to observe how it was depicted in their countenances. From a face of horror and despair they assume one which was open, luminous, and serene, and expressive of all the comfortable feelings of religion. As to those who fall down under legal convictions and continue in that state, they are not different from those who receive convictions in other revivals; excepting that their distress is more severe. Indeed, extraordinary power is the leading characteristics of this revival. Both saints and sinners have more striking discoveries of the realities of another world than I have ever known on any other occasion.

I trust I have said enough on this subject, to enable you to judge how far the character of enthusiasm is applicable to it. Lord Littleton in his letter on the conversion of St. Paul observes, (and I think very justly,) that "enthusiasm is a vain, self-illuminated spirit, swelled with self-sufficiency, and disposed to glory in its religious attainments." If this definition be a good one, there is perhaps as little enthusiasm in Kentucky as in any other revival. Never in my life have I seen more genuine marks of that humility, which disclaims the merits of his own duties, and looks to the Lord Jesus Christ as the only way of acceptance with God. I was indeed highly pleased to find that Christ was all and in all in their religion, as well as in the religion of the gospel. Christians in their highest attainments were most sensible of their entire dependence on divine grace; and it was truly affecting to hear with what agonizing anxiety awakened sinners inquired for Christ, as the only physician who would give them help. Those who call these things enthusiasm, ought to tell us what they understand by the Spirit of Christianity. In fact, sir, this revival operates, as our Saviour promised the Holy Spirit when sent into the world. It convinces of sin of righteousness and of judgment; a strong confirmation to my mind both that the promise is divine, and this is remarkable fulfilment of it.

It would be of no little avail to object to all this, that perhaps the professions of many of the people were counterfeit. Such an objection would hardly establish what it meant to destroy. For where there reality there can be no counterfeit; and besides when the general tenor of a work is such, as to dispose the more insincere professors to counterfeit what is right, the work itself is genuine. But as an eye-witness of the case, I may be permitted to declare that the professions of those under religious convictions, were generally marked with such a degree of engagedness, and feeling, as willful hypocrisy could hardly assume. The language of the heart when deeply impressed is easily distinguished from the language of affection.

Upon the whole sir, I think the revival in Kentucky among the most extraordinary that ever visited the church of Christ. And all things, considered it was peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the country into which it came. Infidelity was triumphant, and religion at the point of expiring. Something of an extraordinary nature appeared necessary to arrest the attention of a giddy people, who were ready to conclude that Christianity was a fable and futurity a dream. The revival has done it. It has confounded infidelity and vice into silence, and brought numbers beyond calculation under serious impressions.

Whilst the blessed savior was calling home his people, and building up his church in this remarkable way, opposition could not be silent. At this I have hinted above. But it is proper that I should observe here, that the clamorous opposition which assailed the work at its first appearance, has in a great measure been down before it. A large portion of those who had fallen were at first opposers; and their example had taught others to be cautious, if it has not taught them to be wise.

I have written on this subject to a greater length than I first intended. But if this account should give you any satisfaction, and be of any benefit to the common cause, I shall be fully gratified.

Yours with the highest esteem,  
GEORGE A. BAXTER.  
Rev. Archibald Alexander.

**UNPARALLELED.**—Several travelers who passed over the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road a few days ago, reached New York in seven days from Cuba. They had four days passage from Havana to Charleston; and three from Charleston to New York, on the Wilmington and Weldon Road.

The Albany Evening Journal already one of the best political papers in the country is about to be enlarged and improved.



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Stroudsburg, Pa. April 10, 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. Shulze,** of Lycoming,  
**Joseph Ritter,** of Cumberland.

The Hon. J. C. Clark, in Congress, will accept our thanks for public documents.

The Legislature by joint resolution passed, adjourn on the 16th inst.

Thomas B. McElwee has been expelled from the House of Representatives, in consequence of the outrage committed by him on the person of Mr. Higgins. The vote stood *ayes* 58, *nays* 26. This result does honor to the Legislature, and is but a just vindication of the laws and the character of the State.

**The Van Buren Policy.**—The wages of the night watchman at the Custom House, New York, and at the Navy Yards, have been reduced twenty-five cents per day. This is only carrying out the Sub-Treasury doctrine. Mechanics and working men should look to it.

A very large Tariff meeting was recently held in the court house at Orwigsburg. The *Miners Journal* states that the proceedings were spirited, and the audience in great part composed of working men; about fifty of them came in wagons from West Penn., with a banner surmounted by an Eagle and inscribed "Protection of American Industry."

The Hagerstown Torch Light says:—The laborers on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, west of Harper's ferry, at the commencement of that work received \$1 25 a day; they now receive 62 cents. And after the suspension of operations on the canal some weeks ago, hundreds and hundreds of laborers were willing to work for their board, but could not get employment.

This is the commencement of the reduction of wages advocated by the friends of the Sub-Treasury. If, in its operation, it materially lessens the price of labor, how much worse will be the condition of the workingman! When placed on a level with the slaves of Cuba, the venal classes of that country will have no cause to envy them, even though nominally clothed in the panoply of freedom.

**Log Cabin.**—The Providence Journal says: The young Whigs turned out yesterday afternoon in full strength. With the aid of shovels, spades, pickaxes, &c., soon levelled the site for the log cabin, dug the hole for the liberty pole, and prepared every thing in proper style for the building which is to be erected to-day. We learn that some of our friends from the country towns are coming in to-day, to assist; all will be welcome.

**Massachusetts Awake.**—The Whig Convention held at Northampton, Mass. on Wednesday numbered 2500 delegates, the largest ever held in the interior of that State. They came in processions, with music and banners through a severe snow storm. The towns of Amherst and Hadley alone counted 500. The right spirit is at work in the Old Bay State. General Wilson, of New Hampshire, and others, made eloquent addresses.

The Erie Gazette of the 26th ult. says:—"The election in this town on Friday last, resulted most gloriously for the friends of Old Tippecanoe. The Locos were routed, horse, foot and dragons. They rallied to a man, their oft routed troops with the hope, and it is said confident expectation of carrying one of the Wards, or at least a portion of their ticket. But they were doomed to a worse defeat than ever. A complete and total route, an earnest of that great Waterloo overthrow which awaits them in the fall."

At the head of the Loco Foco electoral ticket for this State, stands the name of John Thompson, of whose popularity some idea may be formed, when it is known that at the recent election for Alderman in the third ward, Southwark, which last year gave over three hundred majority for the Loco Foco ticket, this Ajax of the Democracy received twelve whole votes, although he was supported by the "Spirit of the Times," and the clique of which it is the organ. James Sanders, a firm Harrison man, was elected Alderman. This looks ominous.—*Harrisenton.*

The Harrison Log Cabin Boys are rousing in Missouri, and we should judge from the spirit they manifest, that they would make even the "Iron mountain" quake. Large meetings have been held in various parts of the state.

The Sate Loco Foco Committee recently called a meeting of their comrades to be held at Jefferson city, and we learn from the St. Louis papers that the gathering comprised exactly two persons, who organized themselves into an immense meeting and proceeded to business.—*Id.*

Flour was selling at Cincinnati on the 26th ult. at \$2 50 per barrel.

**A Signal Whig Triumph!!!**

ALL HAIL, CONNECTICUT!

The good news from Connecticut is fully confirmed.

**The Whigs have swept the State. The Whig Governor is Elected by a Majority of Four Thousand! Both branches of the Legislature are also Whig by considerable majorities!**

This may be said to be the first of the great triumphs of the People, since the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency.

A postscript in the New York Express of yesterday, under date of 4 A. M. says:—"We have further returns from various parts of Connecticut—and all are cheering. We are greatly indebted to correspondents in all quarters, whose letters we omit publishing only because we have not room. There is no drawback—the victory is complete.

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

In the Senate to-day, the bill to abolish the Mayor's Court of Lancaster was read a third time and passed. It also abolished the salary of the Recorder of Philadelphia, and that of the Recorder of Pittsburg.

The admirable Tariff Resolutions sometime since submitted by Mr. Penrose, were then agreed to. 16 to 11.

Mr. Bell's Small Note Bill passed through Committee of the Whole, and the prospect of its final passage is favorable.

The House refused to agree to the amendments made in the Senate to the Notary Public bill, viz: that the people elect.

Mr. Snowden's Bank Bill was then read finally and adopted, 68 to 16. It has been greatly modified, but still contains some sad provisions. Its fate is doubtful in the Senate.

The Improvement Bill was next considered, and will come up again to-morrow.

Harrisburg, April 4, 1840.

The House of Representatives was this morning the scene of the most disgraceful outrage ever perpetrated within the Legislative halls of Pennsylvania. A bill introduced by Mr. McElwee to provide for the sale of public property, bank stock, &c., was pending, which was opposed by Mr. Higgins of Northumberland. During the discussion Mr. McElwee passed across the hall to where Mr. H. sits, and after some conversation which was not attended to by those near, called him (Mr. H.)—"d—d puppy and scoundrel," and immediately spit in his face! Mr. Higgins immediately rose and struck him on the forehead with his fist, while McElwee retreated, and before he was arrested, but of course a blow from Mr. H. is not very severe, as he is in person a gentleman quite small, and deformed in person by a spinal injury, and at this time in very delicate health. Mr. McElwee crossed to his seat without resisting. All this occurred in the presence of the House, and during the session. Mr. Penniman immediately offered a resolution, as modified upon the suggestion of Mr. Smyser, for the appointment of a committee of three to inquire and report what steps should be taken by the House, to preserve its dignity. There was no debate except a statement of facts by several members, and the resolution passed without a division, though there was motion made by Mr. Butler to get it postponed until Monday.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Penniman, Coolbaugh and Buden the committee.

The House manifested very great indignation towards McElwee, and the members still do. Mr. McElwee will of course be expelled. A vote to that effect would have carried to-day almost unanimously. I give the facts.

There was little else in the House. A letter was received from Mr. James Cameron, Superintendent of motive power on the Columbia Rail Road, complaining of the report of the committee and abusive of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Nil. There was some discussion upon its tenor. Mr. Ford thought it an indignity to the House, and moved that it be placed not on the Journals. The Speaker informed him it would not be, without a vote where the subject rested.

In Senate, the small note bill passed final reading—yeas 16, nays 13.

Mr. Penrose's resolutions on the Tariff also passed final reading.

Mr. William's resolutions for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands were considered and passed through Committee of the Whole, second and final reading, 17 to 8.—Messrs. Brown, Coplan, Kingsbury, Miller, (Berks,) Patterson, Shortz, Snyder and Rogers voted in the negative.

A severe thunder storm was experienced at Nantucket on Wednesday evening last. Several vessels lying at anchor, were struck with lightning, but sustained only inconsiderable damage.

**THE RESUMPTION BILL.**

As it passed both branches of the Legislature.

**RESOLUTION** providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for other purposes.

That the several incorporated banks of this commonwealth are hereby required, on, from and after the 15th day of January, 1841, to pay on demand all their notes, bills, deposits and other liabilities in gold and silver coin, except such as may have been made and created under a special agreement, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the charters, to be declared forfeited, as hereinafter provided, of any and all banks refusing to do so. *Provided*; That any person or persons, from the passage of these resolutions until the said above mentioned day, may proceed to recover and collect, in gold and silver coin, the liabilities of and the penalties recoverable from any of said banks, according to the common law in force in this commonwealth and not otherwise.

2. *Resolved*, that if any bank within this commonwealth shall at any time after the said 15th day of January, 1841, refuse to pay on demand, its notes, bills, deposits or other liabilities in gold or silver coin, except such as may have been made and created under a special agreement, its charter shall, for any such refusal, be declared forfeited, as herein provided. And it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, or the agent of any body corporate, who shall have been refused gold and silver as aforesaid, to make an oath or affirmation before the court of common pleas of the county in which such bank is situated, or, in vacation, before the president judge thereof, of the fact, and upon such oath or affirmation being made, it shall be the duty of the said court, or in vacation of the president judge thereof, to appoint the tenth judicial day thereafter, as the time and the room where the court of common pleas of such county is held, as the place for the hearing of the said information, and it shall be the duty of said court of common pleas or in vacation of the president judge thereof, to give or cause to be given at least eight days notice thereof to the president or cashier of such bank, and also to give or cause to be given reasonable notice thereof to the deputy attorney general for such said county, whose duty it shall be to attend and prosecute the same on the part of the commonwealth, and in case that officer should neglect or fail to appear and prosecute the same, the person or persons or body corporate, making information as aforesaid, shall be authorized to employ counsel to prosecute the same, and the court of common pleas of such said county, or in vacation the president judge thereof, shall reduce to writing the evidence given on the part of the commonwealth, and also the evidence which may be given by or on the part of such said bank, to disprove or rebut the evidence on the part of the commonwealth, and if the allegation or information charged shall be substantiated by the testimony, to the satisfaction of such said court, or president judge, as the case may be, the said court or president judge thereof, the money being unpaid, shall immediately cause the same to be filed in such said court, and on the same being done, the charter of such bank shall be absolutely forfeited, and the said court, or in vacation, the president judge thereof, shall thereupon issue a writ directed to the sheriff of the said county, requiring him to close said bank forthwith, and delivered over to three such trustees, appointed by the said court or judge, and named in said writ, who shall not be stockholders in said bank, or in any wise concerned, directly or indirectly, therein, full possession of the books, moneys, keys, property and effects of said bank, which said trustees shall give a bond to the commonwealth before the issuing of said writ in such sum and with such security as the said court, or in vacation, the said judge may direct, for the faithful performance of their duties, and shall be severally sworn or affirmed faithfully and truly to discharge the duties herein required, and the said trustees shall proceed to settle up and close the affairs of any said bank, according to the provisions of the present existing laws in relation to banks whose charters have been forfeited. *Provided* however, That the said banks be liable for the fulfilment of all contracts and engagements previously made, and entered into by it, and except, also, that the trustees whose appointment is provided for by this resolution, shall have power to use the corporate name of said bank, and be capable of compelling the fulfilment of any contract or engagement entered into with said bank previously to said forfeiture.

3. *Resolved*, that the wilful and deliberate false swearing by any officer or agent of any bank, or any person to or in relation to any statement or statements required by law to be made, or other duty enjoined by law shall be deemed perjury in law, and punishable as such, and the confinement within the penitentiaries of this state, which is hereby required to be

part of the sentence in each such case on conviction, shall not be less than one nor more than six years.

4. *Resolved*, that the several banks of this commonwealth which have, on, or since the ninth day of October last, suspended or refused the payment of their notes, bills, deposits, or other liabilities, or which shall suspend or refuse the payment of the same on or before the same 15th day of January, A. D. 1841, in gold or silver coin, are hereby required to loan and pay to and for the use of the commonwealth, in a pro rata proportion to their capital stocks, within the period of one year from the passage of this act, if required by instalments in such sums, and at such times as the wants and exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the same, such amount and sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of three millions of dollars, at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, which shall and may during the session of the present legislature be appropriated by law, and directed to be applied to the payment of any deficiency which there may be in the funds pledged for the interest on the state loans, to the debt and damages now due and owing by the commonwealth, to the repairs of the public works, to the continuation and completion of the public works already commenced by the commonwealth, to expenses incident to the same, and such others as may be directed to be commenced, and to such others of a public character as may be deemed advisable to apply the same by law, for which said several sums when paid, certificates of stock shall be issued in such sums as the lenders thereof may require, and be transferable in such manner as the governor may direct, reimbursable at such time not exceeding twenty five years from the date thereof, as may be agreed upon between the governor and the banks, taking such loan.

5. *Resolved*, that until the 15th of January next, the banks of this commonwealth shall be authorized to issue their own notes, and make and declare new loans and dividends not exceeding six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as the said banks during said period, continued to pay their notes, bills, obligations and deposited moneys owing by them in gold and silver.

6. *Resolved*, that so much of any law as is altered or supplied by the foregoing resolutions, is hereby repealed.

**A SHORT METHOD WITH THE TORIES.**

Q. Who said General Harrison had done more for this country, with less compensation for it than any man living?

A. James Madison.  
Q. Who said that General Harrison during the late war, was longer in service than any general officer, often in action, and never sustained defeat?

A. R. M. Johnson.  
Q. Who said the victory of Harrison at the battle of the Thames was such as would have secured to a Roman General in the best days of the Republic the honor of a triumph?

A. Langdon Cheives.  
Who, in writing to General Harrison of the battle of the Thames uses the following language: "The prompt charge made by you in order of battle, on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to evince a high degree of military talent."

Oliver H. Perry.  
Who enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the first six Presidents of the United States, and as a necessary consequence, the enmity of the eighth?

A. Gen. Harrison.  
Q. Who said that he imagined there were two military men at the West, and that General Harrison was the first of the two?

A. The gallant Major Davies.  
Q. Who was unanimously elected President the first delegate in congress from the North-Western Territory at the early age of twenty-six?

A. William H. Harrison.  
Q. Who has evinced, through the whole of his life the most uncompromising integrity, the most ardent patriotism, and the purest republicanism?

A. Gen. Harrison.  
Q. Who will be the next President of the U. States

A. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.—*T. D. Whig.*

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to prepare for sea all the vessels of war under cover there.