



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. February 24, 1841.

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

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN BANKS,

Subject to the decision of the State Convention.

The JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN has this day passed into the hands of THEODORE SCHUCH, by whom, it will in future be edited and published. We commence a new year with the present number, and indulge the hope that by punctuality and attention, we will not only retain that share of public favour, which has been heretofore extended, but will also receive an increased share of public patronage. For the convenience of our patrons and self, we have changed the day of publication. The paper will in future be issued on Wednesday instead of Friday. The political character of the paper will remain as heretofore, advocating fearlessly and independently such measures of public policy, as in our opinion seem most conducive to the welfare of the community. Without making any further promises as to our course, we throw ourselves upon the generosity of the public, aware that they will judge us by "our fruits," and not by our promises.

The Ladies Companion.

We have read the February No. of this interesting magazine, and assure our readers that if they have not done the same, they have missed a rare treat. We recommend them to subscribe for this periodical as soon as possible, for however obliging we may be, we cannot in justice to the publisher consent to lend it.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Statistics of "Old Northampton."

Herewith are the tables of the principal productions as collected by the Deputy Marshals, which would have been of great interest, were we confident of their correctness. I observe however in most of the country papers, that great complaints are made on that score—and I believe with great truth.

	Population	Wheat—in Bushels	Oats	Rye	Barley	Corn	Hay—Tons	Horses	Cattle—Horned	Sheep	Hogs
Northampton	41,982	229,693	244,760	52,157	300,830	282,773	38,097	7,932	19,471	17,197	36,163
Lebanon	25,980	176,468	301,925	80,830	162,571	207,098	26,302	6,439	18,036	41,488	32,632
Monroe	9,677	109,661	57,513	83,293	50,633	56,391	6,633	2,012	6,519	9,422	10,642
Pike	3,828	54,663	16,248	33,084	50,633	19,849	2,892	561	2,933	3,133	2,990
Wayne	11,848	15,210	102,140	11,031	93,545	36,655	81,885	2,157	17,413	34,378	13,510
TOTAL	95,124	546,903	645,519	249,494	645,519	645,519	105,709	18,879	61,884	105,618	59,928

For the sake of comparison, I add Lancaster the wealthiest county in the State.

The number of tons of Hay in Wayne exceeds the total amount raised in all the other four counties, is which appears almost incredible—it would seem too, that Pike produces more Wheat than Monroe and Wayne together.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The New Secretary of the Navy.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says:

"Mr. Badger is justly regarded as one of the very ablest lawyers in the United States. He rarely ever speaks longer than one hour on any subject, and in that space of time he will do ample justice to his client, and often demolish a three days' speech of his adversary. When that accomplished scholar and profound jurist, Wm. Gaston, was at the bar, Mr. Badger, though a much younger man, was his formidable rival. If I had a cause in any court in the United States, I would as soon employ George E. Badger as any lawyer in America. During the last war, when the British invaded the eastern shore of North Carolina, Gov. Hawkins, with a large number of volunteer militia, marched quickly to the defence of the seaboard. In that expedition, George E. Badger, then about 19 years old, volunteered, was appointed by Major General Jones one of his aids, and remained in the public service until the enemy retreated, took water, and sailed from North Carolina."

From the Berks & Schuylkill Journal.

Ground for Rejoicing!

There has been a considerable exhibition of ferocious gratification in some of the loco loco papers, consequent upon the suspension of the United States Bank, just as though that event was to cover the country with blessings and benefits. Now, it is generally admitted, that had not several drafts for immense sums, been presented at the U. S. Bank, on Thursday, (4th inst.) some of the other banks would have had to take the lead in suspending, the following day. It is moreover acknowledged, even by that thoroughly destructive loco loco paper, the Ledger, that this bank made every effort to sustain the resumption of specie payments.

What then is the ground for rejoicing? Is it, that the banks and brokers of a rival State, have been able, by a consolidation of effort, to discredit and dishonor the institutions chartered by the legislature, and owned and conducted by the citizens of Pennsylvania? Is it that the banks of New York, with less than four millions in their vaults, to sustain an immense circulation of large and small notes, have managed to draw *nine millions* from the vaults of the banks of this State, in twenty days? These are the grounds for the rejoicing of the locos; and we need not be surprised at their satisfaction, the fact being notorious, that whatever has been most injurious to the country for the last twelve years, has been most in accordance with their policy and wishes. They have moreover, on this occasion, the pleasure of knowing that the greater part of the specie drawn from our State banks, was shipped at once to England, by the New York brokers. Wonderful consistency in a party, which always pretended such an anxious desire to keep the silver and gold of the nation from leaving our shores! The very measure which drained the institutions, which every principle of interest and honor should have prompted us to sustain, the infamous maneuvering which forced them to suspend, and sent their specie abroad, affords, the highest gratification to these patriots!

The banks of Pennsylvania had made every effort to strengthen themselves, and went into the resumption strong enough to carry it through triumphantly, had they been treated with a decent degree of fairness. But if the people are determined that the banks shall not exist, they have the means of carrying their wishes into effect,—for these institutions are but the creatures of the public,—by them established, and by them sustained or destroyed. The stockholders will find no difficulty in obtaining places for investing their money, where its safety will not be affected by the senseless clamors of the ignorant and designing. It would however, not be amiss to inquire in the first place, whether we can get along better without banks, even if properly conducted; whether the poor, but industrious and enterprising, the mechanic and farmer, will be benefited by their destruction—and above all, whether the community are able, at once, to pay the amount due the banks.

The last consideration, though generally overlooked by politicians of the loco loco school, will soon, unless there is a change in the policy, which has been pursued, force itself upon the attention of the public. The people of Berks county owe the banks in this borough, near a million of dollars; the circulation of these banks does not amount to one-fourth that sum. Now, we should like some noisy loco loco politician or editor, to inform the people of the county, how they are to raise \$1,000,000, in order to settle off with the banks, and how many merchants, mechanics and farmers, would be ruined by the universal pressure which must ensue? After the amount in circulation had been paid into the banks, the remainder would be due in specie, and no one, but the man of large property, and no debts, would be safe—how many there are in this enviable condition, we shall not undertake to determine.

But say they "we do not expect the people to pay the banks."—This is exactly their doctrine. The banks are to be lent to their debtors, create no pressure, loan money to the business community, keep up a circulating medium, and, at the same time, for every dollar issued in paper, retain a dollar in specie in their vaults! Such is the absurd doctrine which, acted upon by the destructive, has brought the country to its present condition.

From what we can learn, of the opinion of Stockholders of banks, they consider these institutions as entirely in the hands of the legislature; nor have they much either to hope or fear, at the hands of our rulers. The winding up of the banks would give the stockholders possession of their money, and they might certainly find some more profitable and less precarious mode of investing it, than in a business against which so much blind persecution is directed. While the individual members of the loco loco party are glad to engage in banking and may be found in many cases to constitute a majority of a board of bank directors; still the party find the cry against these institutions an excellent means to deceive and gull the ignorant, and will doubtless keep it up, (however injurious to the country,) so long as it helps along their political schemes. The people will then be called upon to say whether they are willing to sustain their State institutions, or pay what they owe them, and wind them up. If they are to be supported, the legislature must at once repeat the penal laws in regard to suspending, and permit this evil until resumption would be safe and permanent. The next question for their wisdom would then be, whether we are to have small notes of other states or those of our own banks—for a circulation of this kind will inevitably take place. We believe the people (not the politicians) without distinction of party, prefer as a choice of evils the notes of the banks located among them, as di-

minishing the danger otherwise to be apprehended from insolvent institutions and counterfeit notes. Whether party will consent to do what policy requires, for the good of the public, remains to be seen.

On Tuesday of last week there was quite a stir in our vicinity relative to the Morris Canal Bank. Many foreigners came into town in not a very pleasant humour, "blowing up" the Canal and all who had any thing to do with it at such a rate that our citizens became so frightened they would not take the bills of that institution for a few days. After proper deliberation and enquiry, the following facts, which gave rise to the alarm, were elicited: To enable the Company to have the Canals, Locks, and Inclined Planes enlarged at an early day for spring navigation, several hundred hands were employed at several points the "whole length" of the line, although they laboured at great disadvantage, the frost being from two to three feet deep. At the commencement of the present month an agent was directed to proceed along the line to see what progress was made, and on his arrival at Easton he there learned that the Lehigh Canal would not probably be navigable to the Coal region until some time in June. On learning this fact the Morris Canal Company at once determined upon ceasing operations until the opening of spring, as they could then finish their enlargement by the time the Lehigh was navigable, and were then paying men 75 cents per day when in fact they could not earn 25. Under these circumstances the labourers were all discharged for the present except those engaged on the Inclined Planes, which will be nearly completed by the time they again commence widening the canal. These circumstances, in addition to the well known fact that that Company had extensive dealings with the U. S. Bank, caused a sudden panic with the people, but which has pretty much subsided, and the bills again taken at par, as they are as good as any of the Jersey bills in the city. Any person having bills on that Bank, and indebted to the Editor of this paper, can satisfy themselves as to our belief in the solvency of that Institution by making a tender of them in liquidation of their debts.—*Jerseyman.*

The New Cabinet

It is of necessity that the PRESIDENT ELECT should some days before he enters on the duties of his high office, make selections of persons to fill the chief Executive Departments of Government. From information, which we presume may be relied on, we have the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that in all probability, the Cabinet of the new President, so far as depends upon him, will be thus composed:

Secretary of State—DANIEL WEBSTER, of the State of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—THOMAS EWING, of the State of Ohio.

Secretary of War—JOHN BELL, of the State of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy—GEORGE E. BADGER, of the State of North Carolina.

Postmaster General—FRANCIS GRANGER, of the State of New York.

Attorney General—J. J. CRITTENDEN, of the State of Kentucky.

We anticipate the warm approbation of a great majority of the People of the United States of these selections, and of the aggregate result. In some cases, doubtless, choice has been difficult, where many were thought worthy; but out of the abundant materials before him, it cannot be denied that the President will have formed a Cabinet remarkably strong in talent, character, and the possession of the public confidence. It is an old observation, that the head of a Government usually shows how much wisdom and discretion he possesses by the choice of ministers and agents. Tried by this received standard the newly elected President has, in this first act of his official duties, well justified that great measure of favor which he has received from the People.—*National Intelligencer.*

GULLIBILITY.—Some of the papers this morning contain what is called an extra from the "office of the Advertiser, Buffalo, Feb. 14, 4 o'clock," giving an account of the destruction of the Falls of Niagara. A slight glance at it will convince any one that it is a hoax, and by no means a good one, got up by some witling who probably never saw the Falls. We will point out a few of the inducements to this conclusion.

1st. The article was not written, although purporting to have been, by the editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser: we know his style too well. He never deals in such inflated, windy language as the account presents.

2d. The extra purports to be dated at Buffalo on Sunday evening at 4 o'clock, and it was received in this city last evening: this could not be done.

3d. "Biddle Tower and all the adjoining ground work had disappeared." Mr. Biddle never built a tower at the Falls. Some years ago he caused to be built a stair case, on Goat Island, leading down to the Falls, which goes by his name.

4th. "The water made a subterranean passage, and burst through the wall of Goat Island."—Absurd.

5th. "The hotel is gone. It is believed no lives have been lost." The last clause is correct—there can have been no lives lost because there was no hotel to be carried away. The nearest hotel is the Clifton House, far below the Falls.

P. S. Since the above was in type the northern mail, only due this afternoon, has arrived and brought us the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening, the latest which could be expected. The Albany papers of yesterday are silent on the subject: the hoax was probably got up in this city.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Inquirer & Courier.

Harrisburg, Feb. 17, 1841.

THE SENATE.

This body, after the reception of petitions and reports from Standing Committees, proceeded to the all-engrossing subject, viz: THE BANKS. After being resolved in Committee of the Whole on Mr. Spackman's resolutions, Mr. Brown took the floor, and delivered himself of his usual amount of radicalism. He repeated for the fiftieth time that the United States Bank was a rotten concern—that it was down, and he hoped to Heaven it would stay down, &c. Indeed, a stranger on entering that body to-day, would have supposed that the question before the Senate, was one relating exclusively to the United States Bank, for I verily believe, in all his speech, Mr. B. did not at any time refer to any thing else than the "monster" and her present situation. In a portion of his speech, he attempted to prove that nine-tenths of the citizens of Philadelphia, were anxious for the "winding up" of the affairs of the United States Bank, and that they would not be satisfied unless measures for its overthrow were adopted by the Legislature.

Mr. Reed replied to the remarks of Mr. Brown, in reference to the wishes of the citizens of your city on this question, and to the proceedings of a meeting "of the yeomanry," as Mr. Brown termed them, in front of the State House, last evening.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Spackman, Gibbons, Sullivan, Headley and Cochran, when the committee rose. A motion was made that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow, which was lost by a vote of 15 to 13. So the resolutions will come up on second reading to-morrow. A final vote will be had on them; in the Senate, I think on Friday.

In the House, the resolutions relative to a settlement of the accounts of the disbursers of public money on the Huntingdon Breach, passed a final reading by a vote of 45 to 37. The balance of the business was of a private nature.

Harrisburg, Feb. 18, 1841.

THE SENATE.

A motion was made in the Senate, to-day, by Mr. Pearson, to reconsider the vote on the bill to incorporate the York and Cumberland Rail Road Company, which was laid on the table for the present.

THE BANKS.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Spackman, relative to the Banks, were taken up on second reading, when a debate ensued which lasted the balance of the day. The "fat and fleshy" Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Gibbons, first took the floor, and with his giant arm, not intellect, dealt furious blows on the "monster," and the banks of the smaller fry. His speech cost the State a good deal more than it was worth. Mr. Pearson replied to him, and in a very few remarks, demolished all the sayings of Mr. G. Mr. Brown then followed with a repetition of his speech of yesterday, done up in a dish of somewhat more "froth and fury." Several other Senators took part in the discussion, when, at a late hour, the vote was had, and the resolutions passed a second reading, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barclay, Brooke, Brower, Case, Cochran, Ewing, Hiester, Killinger, Maclay, Mathers, Pearson, Reed, Spackman, Sterrett, Sullivan, Williams, Penrose (Speaker)—17.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Coplan, Crispin, Fegeley, Fleming, Gibbons, Hays, Headley, Kingsbury, Miller, Patterson, Plumer, Smith, Snyder—14.

THE HOUSE.

A great number of petitions were presented on the usual subjects, most of which were for the issue of small notes by the Banks of this Commonwealth. A letter was presented from Thomas Bradford, accompanied by the annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary. Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

Joel Dinsmore, the same who sent in petitions last year, has been troubling the House again with his abominable doctrines. To-day Mr. Church presented a petition from him and a few others, praying the Legislature to abolish all laws which provide for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and the punishment of blasphemers, accompanied by a paper signed by Joel, denying the soundness of the doctrines of the report made to the House last year, on his petition. A motion to refer the petition to the Committee on the Judiciary system, led to a lengthy debate which was finally ended, by the adoption, unanimously, of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Johnston, of Armstrong:

Whereas, the opinion of the members of this House, that to grant the prayer now before the House, of Joel Dinsmore and other of his infidel associates, would destroy all individual happiness among men—uproot our civil institutions—and introduce into our country all the horrors of anarchy, despotism, infidelity and crime:

Therefore, Resolved, that the question of reference, together with the petition, be indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the Governor, in answer to the resolution passed a few days since, calling upon him for information, as to the probable amount of money that will be received by the state, on account of the taxes levied by the bill of last year. The Governor states that he is unable to give the information,—that he stated in his last annual message, that the amount would be about \$600,000, and he had since that time seen no reason to change his opinion.

He Comes, He Comes.

John Tyler walking into the Senate of the United States will be quite an interesting sight. On the 4th of March next he enters on the duties of Vice President.—He takes the chair of that body from which he was so rudely ejected by a vote of the Legislature of his State, he sits down in the same place occupied by Van Buren and Johnson, to which he has been elected by the largest popular vote ever given to any man for that office.

Gov. Tyler opens the door; the Senate is nearly full. He meets Benton at the entrance, Calhoun a little to the right, Wright below him, Buchanan in front, Walker to the left. Mr. Tyler is at the bar; he glances his eye to the right and left for a moment. Mr. Benton is writing to the *Old Hero*, telling the card for the next four years. Calhoun is just folding one already written to condole with Mr. Duffie, and asking what think you of another Somerset. Mr. Wright is leaning on the palm of his left hand, thinking how he will contrive to be re-elected. Mr. Walker is writing to Gov. Polk, and says this deserting a man after his first term is not what it is cracked up to be. Allen is scratching a name on the back of one of *Buchanan's Speeches*, to a constituent. Smith (of Conn.) is talking to Cuthbert (of Georgia,) and says Alfred, we must knock under, salt won't save us. Tappan is quiet and peaceable, his thoughts occupied about certain figures, 23,500. Hubbard is straddling to his seat, his eyes on the floor. Gov. Tyler is in the chair. "The Senate will please to come to order." Calhoun starts and drops his letter, "War on the threshold," Buchanan looks up and takes it coolly, not recognizing the voice; Benton says to King come down the Avenue and take a few Oysters. Wright wakes from a reverie, Allen drops his document and bites the quill in pieces. Benton and King are retreating, Clay of Alabama buttons up his coat, puts on his hat and walks out. But who can picture the chagrin, the mortification, the rage suppressed, all the violent and conflicting passions which tremble through the heart of the whole opposition. None but *Titan* or *Raphael* could do justice to the mental scenery of the U. S. Senate, when John Tyler marches up to take the high chair which the people have so triumphantly elected him. But it is the People's will, and must be done.—*Wilkesbarre Advocate.*

State of things in Florida.

During the debate in the House of Representatives on Thursday, some despatches from Florida were read, by the chairman of the committee on military affairs, from which we gather the following certainly not unfavorable details.

At Tampa, on the 26th of January, were assembled 150 Indians, for emigration—10 of them Micasukies and the rest Tallahassee. Among the latter was their principal chief, Echo-Emathla. Runners had been sent to the Micasukies, who professed ability to bring a 50 or 60 of that tribe, and these were daily expected.

On the 25th of January a party of Seminoles came in from Pease Creek, number not mentioned.

Echo-Emathla had promised that the remainder of his tribe would come in in two or three weeks, having sent runners inviting them to meet him at Tampa. General Armistead expresses great confidence in Echo-Emathla's ability and disposition to fulfil his promise, provided there is no disappointment in the receipt of the money required for fulfilling the stipulations made by the general.

In addition to the 150 at Tampa there were 32 at Key Biscayne, captured by Col. Harney in his first expedition to the everglades. The whole 182 are to embark for Arkansas on the 15th instant.

A letter from Surgeon McCormick enumerates the Indians surrendered and captured as follows:

At Tampa, 30; at Fort Clinch, 41, under Echo-Emathla; at Fort Annunziata, 33, under Tiger-Tail; at Key Biscayne, 30, captured by Col. Harney; at Fort Armistead, 11; at Fort King, 40; at Fort Clinch, 60; and some families and individuals at other posts. This letter makes the whole number 249, of whom 80 or 90 are warriors.

Besides these there was the party, variously estimated at from 59 to 100, encountered by Col. Reilly, on their way to Tampa with a pass from General Armistead. Rumor also ascribed a second capture of 12, and a third of 115 to Col. Harney.

Taking rumors and all into the account, it was presumed that about 500, men, women and children, were or soon would be assembled at Tampa for embarkation. It is stated also that more Indians have been killed within the last eight months than in the two years previous.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Correspondence of the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

McLeod Indicted.

LOCKPORT, Feb. 6.

The grand jury of the county came into Court this forenoon with a bill of indictment against Alexander McLeod for the murder of Amos Duffie at the time of the burning of the steamboat *Caroline*. The case had engaged the attention of the jury since Wednesday morning, and the testimony of a large number of citizens was given in. Of the twenty jurors present, nineteen it is understood, were for the indictment of murder.

The prisoner was brought before the Court this afternoon, and, after being apprized by the district attorney of the finding of the jury, he was remanded to jail by order of the Court until the next term of the Oyer and Terminer, which commences on the fourth Monday of March next, when his trial, in all probability will take place.