



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN BANKS,

Subject to the decision of the State Convention.

The communication of "I," was received too late for insertion in this weeks paper. It shall, however, be attended to in our next.

By reference to the Harrisburg news in another column, it will be seen that something has at last been done by the Legislature, towards relieving the community from the embarrassment, consequent upon the late suspension of the Banks. Mr. Hinchman, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, has reported a bill, suspending the penalty against the Banks, until the 15th of May 1843, and authorizing the issue of small notes, to the amount of 15 per cent. of the capital stock paid in. The people have suffered so much, that we have no doubt they will take it for granted, that the members are all very smart fellows and eloquent speakers, if they will only do more and talk less. It is no doubt very pleasant for a Physician who is called to visit a patient, to inform those who are present, what is the nature of the disease, and what his experience, &c. &c., but at the same time it affords no relief to him, to relieve whom he was sent for.

The Inauguration.

To-morrow, terminates the career of Martin Van Buren, as President of the United States, and commences that of his successor, who like Cincinnatus of old, has been called from the plough, by the voice of the people, to preside over the destinies of his country. Never, since the foundation of this government, has there been such a signal rebuke pronounced by the people against a public servant, as has been pronounced against Martin Van Buren, in the triumphant election of William Henry Harrison. What mortification must they feel, who so long vilified and abused him, who to-morrow will enter upon the duties of the highest office in the gift of the people. In the presence of an assembled multitude, at twelve o'clock on the 4th of March, the oath of office will be administered to Gen. Harrison, who from that time, until the 4th of March 1845, (if he so long lives) will be President of the United States.

**Taking Care of their Friends.**—In addition to the numerous appointments to office by Mr. Van Buren, in anticipation of the expiration of terms, and making the new term of service extend even through that of General Harrison's, the Loco-focos are endeavoring to fasten their printers upon the next Congress, and certain contracts are closed for work on the public buildings which cannot be begun, we understand, until one and two years after Mr. Van Buren has retired! We presume Gen. Harrison will appoint such agents of the Government as he may select, and will regard it as a matter of supererogation for Mr. Van Buren to attempt to appoint them for him. The heads of Departments and bureaux appointed by Gen. Harrison, will doubtless make all these contracts for the execution of which Gen. Harrison's administration will be responsible. And as for the new Congress, it will as a matter of course and of right elect all its own officers, and make all its own laws.—*Madisonian.*

Nomination for Associate Judges.

The following nomination of Associate Judges for the several counties annexed to their names, were made by the Governor to the Senate on Wednesday.

- John Calhoun, Armstrong county.
- Wen Long, Bucks county.
- John Murray, Cambria county.
- Joseph Adams, Huntingdon county.
- Samuel Dale and Jacob Grosh, Lancaster county—the latter in the room of John Lightner.
- Morris Longstreth, Montgomery county, in the room of Richard B. Jones.
- Wm. P. Wilcox and Solomon Sartwell, jr., M'Kean county, in the room of Joseph Otto and Joel Bishop.
- John Buskin, Union county, in the room of Adam Light.
- Milo Huntingdon, Erie county, in the room of Joseph Grubb.—*Harrisburg Int.*

Caution to Chewers of Paper.

The Echo of Luxemburg says a chemist at Luxemburg has submitted to analysis different kinds of paper, and has discovered in pieces not larger than the palm of the hand a quantity of arsenic as great as that found in the body of Laffarge. Hence it results that an individual who has the habit of chewing paper, or who even only chews it accidentally, must necessarily absorb a certain quantity of arsenic. The following is the manner in which the existence of the arsenic in the paper has been explained. The first ingredient in almost all papers is linen rags. Now, the colors of the rags are generally produced by a preparation in which there is a great deal of arsenic, that must remain in the paper.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Harrisburg, Feb. 25, 1841.

A bill has just been reported from the Committee on Banks, by Mr. HINCHMAN, Chairman, suspending the penalty against the Banks until the 15th day of May, 1843. It was made the order of the day for this day week, and ordered to be printed.

It also authorizes the issue of small notes to the amount of 15 per cent of the capital stock paid in, and makes numerous provisions and restrictions, which I had not time to examine.

Yours, &c.

The correspondent of the National Gazette says:

The Bill suspends penal provisions of Resolutions of April 3d. 1840, until 15th May, 1843. Authorizes the issue of notes of 1, 2 and 3 dollars for five years, amount not to exceed 15 per cent. on the capital paid in.

Restricts the total amount of notes of all denominations to one hundred and twenty-five per cent. on the capital paid in.

Restricts the amount of the total debts and liabilities and the total amount of debts due or becoming due to any bank in each case to double the amount of capital paid in.

Prohibits all voting by proxies except where the Stockholder resides fifty miles from the place of location of the bank, and requires proxies in such cases to be executed within thirty days and to be acknowledged before an Alderman or Justice of the Peace.

Increases the amount of stock required to render stockholders eligible as directors.

Requires quarterly returns, in the form therein specified, of the condition of the banks, and the publication thereof in the papers of the proper city or county.

Prohibits loans to cashiers or others in the employ of any bank, and prevents their keeping any accounts therein.

Punishes any false entry in the books of any bank, or the embezzlement of the funds or other property belonging to, or deposited there-with, with fine and imprisonment.

Limits dividends of non-specie paying banks to five per cent per annum, and subjects the same to a tax of eight per cent.

Limits dividends of specie paying banks in all cases to seven per cent., and all profits above seven per cent. to be equally divided, one half to the use of the Commonwealth the other half to be invested in State loans and to constitute the contingent fund of said bank.

Any violation of this act or any other act for the regulation of banks to be cause of forfeiture, &c.

Directors eligible three out of four years.

U. S. SENATOR ELECTED.—Hon. Rufus Choate, (Whig,) was on Tuesday last elected U. S. Senator, by both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Daniel Webster.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Finance Committee of the New York Legislature recommend appropriations to the amount of \$4,050,000 to the following works:—\$2,750,000 for the Erie Canal Enlargement, 750,000 for the Genesee Valley Canal, and \$550,000 for the Black River Canal. The Canal Commissioners say it will require six and a half millions, to continue, at the present rate of progress, the works under contract.

We see it stated that the Hon. C. B. Penrose, now President of the Senate of Pennsylvania, will receive the offer of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury—an honorable position, which he will well sustain.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Rochester Daily Democrat, a paper which has recently been conducted with more than its usual ability and usefulness, thus forcibly illustrates the high-handed abuse of the pardoning power by the Governor of Pennsylvania:—

**Abuse of Power.**—What would be said of Gov. Seward, should he, now that McLeod is indicted, grant a full and free pardon, before trial, for any arsons or murders that he may have committed on our territory? He would, no doubt, be called a wretch, unfit for the station he holds, and the more guilty in proportion to the greatness of the intellect prostituted to so base a purpose. What then should be thought of Gov. PORTER, the Loco Foco Governor of Pennsylvania, for pardoning two subservient partizans of his, at Harrisburg, before conviction? E. W. Hutter and J. C. Cantine had been indicted for a libel upon several gentlemen of the Whig party in Adams county, and when arraigned for trial, produced a PARDON granted in advance, by Gov. Porter, under the broad seal of the State, and were discharged! Will not the reflecting of all parties, perceive the evil tendency of such contempt of law and justice, and mark the individuals who perpetrate such abuses, or sanction them, as unfit for public confidence?

**Anathemas.**—The Loco Focos are launching their thunder bolts against the United States Bank. Very fine this—after its having loaned and given as bonus some \$12,000,000. Like a cow who gives milk until the last drop is drawn, and is then kicked for not giving more, act the locos. But consistency, decency and common sense don't belong to them. Hence it is no more than might have been expected, as the man said who was kicked by the Jackass.—*Wilkesbarre Advocate.*

The Globe speaks of the tried friends of the Sub-Treasury.

The Boston Atlas thinks it would have had more tried friends, if they had not absquatulated so fast.

**HEIGHT OF FOLLY.**—Telling an editor to "keep cool" who has to burn exchange papers to keep warm.

Resignation of Mr. Webster.

The subjoined communication to the Governor of Massachusetts was transmitted by that gentleman, on the 16th instant, to the Legislature of the state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1841.

Sir: Events being likely to take place which will necessarily cause my retirement from the Senate, I have thought it proper that I should anticipate their actual occurrence, for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to fill the place, should such be its pleasure, during its present session.

The object of this communication, therefore, is to say, that on the twenty-second day of this month my resignation will be made known to the Senate, and that from that day my seat will be vacant.

My immediate purpose would be fulfilled were I now to say no more; but I confess I do not find myself able, without violence to my feelings, to sever the tie of public service, which has so long connected me with Massachusetts, by a mere formal notice of resignation.

A sense of the obligation which I am under to the Legislature and the people of that state, has sunk deep into my heart, and I hope it may not be unbecoming in me to give it utterance on this occasion.

Coming originally from another state, and only an adopted fellow citizen, the people of Boston bestowed on me the high distinction of representing them in Congress, and thus gave an unexpected turn to the course of my life. This honor they saw fit to repeat, more than once, under circumstances calculated to satisfy my highest ambition, and awaken my warmest gratitude.

At a later period it pleased the Legislature to appoint me to a seat in the Senate, which I have now holden, under that and subsequent appointments, for fourteen years, eighteen years having elapsed since I first came into Congress from Massachusetts.—These have been years of labor, responsibility and anxiety; but they have brought along with them solid gratification, in proportion to the consciousness which I have been able to feel, that my public conduct has met with the approbation of my constituents; and has not been thought prejudicial to the general interests of the country. And if it be now, and shall continue to be hereafter the judgment of Massachusetts, that her prosperity has not been impaired, nor her honor tarnished, by being trusted, in some degree, to my hand, and that I have deserved well of that common country, to which we are all bound by so many ties of interest and affection, I shall be richly compensated for all labor and all sacrifices. Proud to be one of her citizens, proud to serve her, proud to connect myself honorably, if such may be my good fortune, with her name and character, I shall never cease to be penetrated with the profoundest conviction of duty toward her, nor fail to supplicate the Divine Goodness for favors and blessings upon her Government and people.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient and very humble servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To His Excellency JOHN DAVIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Incidents of the War.

The St. Augustine News thus describes a duel, or single combat, which took place in one of the recent successful invasions of the everglades—that made under the command of Major Childs.

When the Indians were surprised in their fishing operations by the troops, those who escaped immediate capture or death made off in various directions in their boats. Most of them were taken in the pursuit by the troops. One yawl boat containing 3 warriors, 5 squaws, and two children, was chased by Lt. Taylor, two privates, and the sergeant. When they had got within rifle shot of the Indians, their boat got aground. They all jumped out to pull the boat into deep water, and in doing so, got so suddenly beyond their depth, that they were completely immersed—arms and all. The sergeant was the only one who escaped immersion. The Indians now fired upon them from their boat, but without effect. The sergeant returned it and one of the warriors was seen to fall back in the boat. He then threw down his rifle, and, armed with a bowie knife, he started alone in pursuit of the Indian boat. He ran, and swam, and waded, as circumstances demanded, till he got his hand on the enemy's boat. A desperate struggle now ensued between the Indian and the Irishman. They were both powerful men, and were not interrupted in their duel, for one of the other two warriors jumped out of the boat and made his escape as soon as the sergeant approached, and the other was too badly wounded to fight. The squaws remained passive spectators of the battle. It was short and decisive. The Indian had no weapon but his rifle, and that was of no great use at short quarters. His object at first was to beat out his adversary's brains, but finding that impracticable, his next aim was to prevent the enemy from boarding him, in which he succeeded for a short time. But as soon as the white man got a footing in the boat, his bowie knife soon ended the struggle. It passed three times into the breast of the savage. The brave sergeant called out to the officer at the top of his voice: "Listenest will I scelp the rest of 'em?" meaning the wounded warrior and the squaws. On receiving a negative reply, he paddled up to his admiring comrades.

**RAILROADS.**—There are 3313 miles of railroad in use in the United States, constructed at a cost of \$86,000,000, and yielding an average of about 5 1-2 per cent. 1802 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished and unfinished, and routes examined, is nearly 10,000.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The District Bank Bill was finally passed this morning and sent to the House for concurrence.

Many bills were ordered to be engrossed. One proposing the erection of monuments in honor of Gen. F. Nash, and Brig. Gen. Wm. Davidson, being called up.

Mr. GRAHAM defended its passage, and Mr. King, of Ala. opposed it on constitutional grounds. The erection of monuments was pledged, under the Confederation, and the Constitution placed the acts of the Confederacy as if they had been ordered under the Constitution. Mr. King persisted in his opposition, and the bill was laid on the table, 15 to 12.

The remainder of the day until the Executive session, was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

At two o'clock an executive session was ordered which continued for some time, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was reported to the Senate this morning, and having had its first and second reading, was referred to the committee on finance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill having been passed last night and sent for concurrence.—Mr. Jones, of Va. moved to take up the Bill in relation to the Navy. There was but slight opposition, and the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill, Mr. McKay, of N. C. in the chair.

The bill having been in committee, Mr. Saltonstall, of Mass. moved that the appropriation of \$1,225,000, reported by the committee, be increased to \$2,000,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL defended his amendment in a business like way, and argued that the service required the extra appropriation. This was shown from an examination of the condition of the service and from the improvements made in the naval service of other countries. The increase of \$575,000 was proper a time like this. The small appropriation in the bill was in consequences of the condition of the finances of the country. The appropriation too had been restricted by the Navy Board of Commissioners, because the Treasury was not able to meet the demands upon it. At this juncture of affairs it ought to be increased. The last war should teach us something, and if we learned from the school of experience we should always be under the control of the Service.

Mr. JONES, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, opposed the increased appropriation, contending that the sum asked sufficient to meet the wants of the service for the present year.

Mr. EVANS, of Me. demanded the authority for this.

Mr. JONES gave the Secretary of the Navy, who had specified the sums required.

Mr. EVANS reminded the Chairman of the Committee and the House, that the Secretary of the Navy had given no reason for this, and that the facts connected with the Department showed a state of things differing from the specifications in the estimate. It was shown by the member from Maine, who had an intimate knowledge of this, as he has of all branches of the public service, that the ships of war were going to pieces, and were destroyed often because no appropriations were made to repair them.

Mr. E. earnestly advocated the appropriation proposed by his friend from Massachusetts in a manner which commanded the attention of the Committee. The reasons given were numerous, and the facts cited important.

Mr. JONES was closely questioned by the member from Maine, and no excuse was given for conclusions arrived at, but the flimsy one that the Secretary of the Navy said nothing of the matter. By the plan proposed the naval service is to be left in a beggared condition.

Mr. TILLINGHAST of R. I. spoke to the same purpose, and in favor of an increased appropriation for the naval service. He preferred the recommendations of the Navy Board to the recommendations of the Head of the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy knew nothing of the service. The Naval Board were composed of men who had seen service, and they were of one mind in regard to the propriety of the appropriation proposed for an increase of the service.

Mr. THOMPSON of S. C. spoke also in behalf of the appropriation.

Mr. REED of Mass. who has so long been distinguished for his connection with and knowledge of the Naval Service, also defended the proposed appropriation for the improvement of the service.

Mr. JONES was yet found the only man in opposition to the measure, who had spoken, though many will stand by him no doubt when the vote is taken.

Mr. PROFIT of Ind. closed the discussion before the recess, and in a sensible and liberal manner. Mr. P. was willing to support the appropriation proposed, and would do so were it much larger than it was. I would, said Mr. P. with great magnanimity, as soon vote for two millions of dollars for the Navy, as I would for two hundred thousand dollars for the Cumberland Road.

Other remarks were made in the same spirit, and as far as I can judge, the sentiments of the member from Indiana are the sentiments of the West.—Build up your Navy, is the general cry—indeed, of most of the members of Congress who properly appreciate what may justly be considered the right arm of our national defence. The bill will probably pass to night, or should pass at least, for the business of the session has but begun.

The following was the amendment pending at the recess:—

For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the Navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, \$2,000,000, instead of \$1,225,000 reported by the committee.

We like this kind of advice.—"Be extremely careful to mind two things in this beautiful world—first, your own business—secondly, let other people's alone."

From the New York Express.

Major Downing.

We commend the following letter of our respected friend Major Downing, to "the croakers and pokers," and can only say, if any one feels chilled by the present cold and dark aspect of things, he may seek and find a leading cause in the "eternal poking" system which seems to have suited the policy of certain circles, and who have found a ready and pliant press to aid them in their patriotic efforts. We commend this letter especially to 'old Pennsylvania,' and if she is willing to have her fires poked out, be it so—she will not say that she was not timely cautioned. But let us not be disheartened, the coal is unconsumed—a little kindling wood and a blower will restore the steady warmth, and then keeping the poker aloof, or in skillful hands alone, we may still enjoy the comforts of a wide circle around a general fire.

PHILADELPHY, 9th Feb., A. D. 1841.

To the Editors of my old friend Mr. Dwight's paper, that he used to take the lead on a spell ago.

GENTLEMEN:—I suppose you will be considerably wonderstruck to know what on earth led me from the track to Washington with the old hero of North Bend Cabin, and bring me here—well I'll tell you.

I and the General was drifting along down from the west, and bowing and shaking off the everlasting crowd of folks all the way from the Ohio, till we struck the edge of old Pennsylvania, when we heard folks beginning to talk about *hard money*, and *paper money*, and *resumption* and *suspension*, and things of that nature, when says I, "General, you may depend there is trouble brewing somewhere along here, and if you say so," says I, "I'll just quit you for a spell and take a turn down to Philadelphia, and look into the matter a little, and jine you at Washington." "Well," says he, "Major, seeing as how folks begin to thicken amazingly around us, my calculation is you won't be very much mist, but see that you get to Washington as soon as you possibly can, and in the mean time let me know all you meet with worth hearing,"—and so I quit, and as the General never wants to know nothing more than the people know themselves, I send you this letter to print, and you will please send a copy on't to the General, so that he will know as much as other folks do about it.

I got here last evening, just arter lamp lighting, and took a run round to most all the Banks to see if I could find any on 'em open, but I found 'em all locked up and bright lamps burning afore the doors, and good strong broad-shouldered watchmen standin at their posts with clups and rattles jist for all the world as though the Banks was as full of specie payments as ever, and not a mite of difference.

I stopt and had a little talk with one of these watchmen, and says I, "stranger, is there no gittin in here to see folks?" "Not to-night," says he, "all the banks are shet up." "How you talk," says I, and so I streak'd it round to Squire Biddle's premisses, for I had a notion if I could only get a fair talk with the Squire, I would larn pritty much all about the matter.

I found the Squire to hum, and he was a-mazin glad to see me, and he and I went rite up into a room alone, where I found a good warm Lehigh coal fire burning, and a table kivered with papers; and he took one chair and I another, and we went at it straight off. "So," says I, "Squire, you are all suspended again, I larn." "Yes," says he, "Major, the folks who wanted *hard money* have got all the Banks had to give; and as the Banks can't coin hard money, and can only get it from the folks who owe them, it turns out that, as the Banks have not got the same power by the law to make folks pay them as fast as other folks want it, the pond must run dry for a spell."

"But," says I, Squire, how on air is it that things work so that one set of folks keep drawing out of the spigot faster than other folks pour into the bung-hole? Things warn't so in Mr. Adams' time," says I. "Now how is it?" This set the Squire scratching his head and thinking—and to give him time to answer, I took the poker and began poking up his Lehigh coal fire, to see if there was any blaze in it; and to rights says he, "Major, what are you poking that fire for? Do you expect to make it burn brighter? If you will take my advice," says he, "you will let it alone. Ain't the room warm enuff?" "Yes," says I, "it's warm enuff, but a little poking won't do any harm will it?"

"Well," says he, "you go on poking, and you will see"—and sure enuff, the more I poked, the darker the fire and coal got; and bime-by it all went out. "Well," says I, "Squire, this is a plagy odd kind of a fire of your'n," says I. "Yes," says he, "it's Pennsylvania coal; it won't stand poking. Major—if you let it alone, it will burn slowly and surely, and give out comfortably heat—but if folks go to poking at it, it turns and looks black at them, and gives them a cold shiver."

"Well," says I, "Squire, I want you to answer and explain to me now about this Bank matter. How is it," says I, "that all your Banks have suspended specie payments—all broke—all gone to everlasting smash? Now, how has all this come about?" says I.

"Well," says he, "Major, I'll tell you. In the first place, when you first entered this room, didn't you find it warm and comfortable, and a good fire burning?—didn't you take up that poker and begin to poke with it?—didn't I give you a civil hint to let it alone? didn't you continue poking and poking, till at last the fire went out? and ain't this room now cold and dark, compared to what it was? Now come here"—and he took a candle and went up to the fire-place; and says he, "There is the coal yet; it ain't burnt up; the fire has only gone out. I can put a little kindling under it, and clap on the blower, and in a little while you will see