



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. March 24, 1841.

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

FOR GOVERNOR.

**JOHN BANKS,**  
OF BERKS COUNTY.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President.  
LAND OFFICERS.

Thomas Scott, Register, Chillicothe, Ohio, vice Jas. S. McGinnis, removed.  
Ambrose Whitlock, Receiver, Crawfordsville, Indiana, vice Ezekiel McConnell, removed.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COLLECTORS.

James Hunter, Savannah, Georgia, vice Abm. B. Fannin, removed.  
Joseph C. Noyes, Passamaquoddy, Maine, vice Sullivan S. Rawson, removed.  
John M. Hale, Frenchman's Bay, Maine, vice Edward S. Jarvis, removed.  
Charles J. Abbott, Penobscot, Maine, vice Rowland H. Bridgham, removed.  
William B. Smith, Machias, Maine, vice Wm. Brown, removed.  
George Thatcher, Belfast, Maine, vice Nathaniel M. Lowney, removed.  
Edward Curtis, New York, vice John J. Morgan, removed.

SURVEYORS.

Shilowith S. Whipple, Eastport, Maine, vice Ezekiel Foster, removed.  
Bazellee Cushman, Portland, Maine, vice Stephen W. Eaton, removed.  
William Taggart, New York, vice Ely Moore, removed.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Thomas Lord, New York, vice William S. Coe, removed.

The New Administration.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says:  
"It would be difficult to exaggerate the amount of work that has been done through by the President himself and by the Secretaries. They have given, by their untiring labors, the best evidence of the energy and activity which will be brought into the practical conduct of affairs, so long as they remain in office. The President himself is an early man; and so are all his Secretaries. They all despatch much work before breakfast. General Harrison's habits of rising with the dawn are well known. Mr. Webster's are not different. During the last winter, with all its exciting business, and all its exhausting cares and toils, he was up with the whistle of the engine that indicated the starting of the rail-road cars for Baltimore at six o'clock. He springs up from repose with all his gigantic intellect in full vividness and vigor; and disposes of the many necessary demands on his time, correspondence, &c., before the earliest visitor would take it into his head to call."

A beautiful specimen of the economy practised during the past administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, is furnished by Mr. HAWES, of Kentucky, in a communication published in the National Intelligencer. It appears from that gentleman's statement of facts obtained from documents in the State Department, that the Mission to Spain has cost the Government of the United States, during the last six years, the enormous sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars!—Daily Telegraph.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as tenders necessary, in my judgement, the convention of the two Houses, as soon as may be practicable, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day, of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:  
DANIEL WEBSTER,  
Secretary of State.

A VISIT TO WASHINGTON.  
Judge Banks.

Correspondence of the Inquirer & Courier.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Union Hotel, Philadelphia }  
March, 15, 1841.

Dear Sir—I arrived here last evening from Washington, and thinking you would be glad to hear from an old correspondent, I take a few minutes to give you an account of what I saw and heard in that goodly city. The young ravens "who continually cry aloud for food," that is, the office hunters, have in some degree dispersed, though there are still enough remaining to keep Old Tip daily and hourly in mind that he is the distributor of the loaves and fishes. The weather was worse than intolerable while I remained there—the streets deep in snow and mud, and the poor cabs, with their "jony hacks" struggling through it like a parcel of flies in a pool of molasses. I shall not trouble you with the rumours that are rife about your city appointments; rumour is notoriously a liar, and with regard to office hunting she sometimes tries to play the thief and steal away a good man's character. "So I'll none of it." I saw General Harrison for half an hour, and was pleased to find he was looking well, and that his mind is calm and determined as to his future course of policy. I think he is the very man to suit the crisis. The new cabinet are at work diligently and will soon master the details of their offices. I saw Mr. Clay for some time—he looks, and moves and speaks as strong as though there were many years wear and tear in him yet. Whatever there is, rest assured that it will be unsparingly devoted to the service of his country.

My companions and myself were the first to carry to Washington the news of the Democratic nomination for Governor. It was expected there, and was received with pleasure by every friend of the party. I conversed freely upon the subject with those whose talents and situation render their opinion valuable, and found that among those who were best able to judge, John Banks had indeed acquired an enviable reputation during his Congressional career. He is spoken of there among those who served with him, as a man of the highest order of talent, great capacity for business, and very extensive acquirements. I need not say, sir, that this testimony, coming as it did from the highest sources, was highly gratifying to me as a Pennsylvanian.

Allow me to add my own firm belief, based upon an intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Banks of many years standing, that the Democratic party could not have made a more happy choice of a candidate. If any one can restore the affairs of Pennsylvania to a firm footing, redeem her credit, and bring order out of confusion, he is the man. He is a business man, possessed of great power of despatch, and in addition has that reliance upon himself, which will ever keep him clear of the control of any faction. He is a sound constitutional lawyer, and as a practitioner of the common law and a judge, he is unsurpassed in the State. Gov. Porter, I presume, considers this an objection, as he seems, by his sometimes violating the constitution, and sometimes misquoting it, determined to prove to the satisfaction of the people, that he is no lawyer, and does not keep any lawyers about him.

I will write you again when I get home, and will now conclude by observing that after spending a few days in the District, seeing their horses, negroes and hoe-cake, and handling their poor money, one feels glad to get home to Pennsylvania's homely comforts once more, though they do say, that our State is bankrupt and our Banks all suspended. But friend Jones' song announces that whatever other folks may have done, he has not suspended, but continues to pay out plentiful dinners to as many as get to his bank counters. A SUBSCRIBER.

FLORIDA.

The St. Augustine News of the 7th instant gives the subjoined report from the expedition of Captain Barnum:—

Information reached here last evening, that an express arrived at Pilatka, from Fort Russell, on the night of the 4th, bringing intelligence that Capt. Barnum, with one hundred men, (including nine mounted,) came up with the Indians at the head of Orange Lake, and commenced an attack upon them. Capt. B. had placed the nine mounted men in ambush, as a reserve, and led on the others; but finding the Indians in such a body, he made a signal for the mounted men to come up. No sooner was the signal made, when the Indians having cut off these men from the main body, fired upon them, killing six and the other three retreated to the fort, being wounded. The express was immediately sent off to Pilatka, without knowing any thing farther. The wounded men state that Capt. B. was still fighting.

Captain Carr, 2d dragoons, with one hundred men, was sent out from Pilatka a few days previous and returned shortly after the express had arrived from Fort Russell. He immediately supplied his men with provision, and started for Capt. B.'s battle ground. It is impossible to give the particulars under such a circumstance. There is no knowing the loss, as yet, that Capt. B. has met with.

LUCKY FELLOW.—The editor of the N. O. Picayune, it is reported, won the cushion that the "divine Ellsler" sat upon on her way to her hotel, and which was put up at public raffle, such was the intense anxiety to obtain possession of it. The lucky editor is about to have it beautifully framed. Such is the influence of the malady of Ellslerphobia in that city, that the horses step out as if they were dancing the Cachucha, and pigs' tails spin round as though they were prancing.—Ledger.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY PENNA. TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

Harrisburg, March 15, 1841.

Petitions, &c. were presented by the following named Senators:

By Mr. Sullivan: One for the better observance of the Sabbath, by persons employed on the public works.

By Mr. Gibbons: One from Northampton, in favor of prohibiting the use of the public works on the Sabbath. Two from Northampton, in favor of small notes. Also, one from Northampton to authorize the Commissioners of that county, to collect toll on the Bridges over the river Lehigh.

Mr. Hiester, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the qualified voters of the city of Lancaster, to elect a Mayor, and to abolish the Mayor's Court.

Mr. Reed, submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table to day:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized and required forthwith to take and receive from the Girard Bank, the sum of \$200,000, part of the loan of \$380,000, authorized by the act of the 9th February, 1839, and deposit the same in the Bank of Pennsylvania, agreeably to the provisions of its charter, applying to the deposits of the inactive funds belonging to the Commonwealth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 15, 1841.

Being petition day, memorials, petitions and remonstrances were presented as follows:

For a more strict observance of the Sabbath on the public works, by Messrs. Leidy, Banks, Flick, Livingston, Fauss, Johnson, of A., Hill, and Miles.

By Mr. Trach: From Monroe county, against any division of said county, for removal of seat of Justice from Stroudsburg, for an act compelling the Constable of Stroudsburg, to give security and to extend his power.

By Mr. Brodhead of N: From Nancy Liesler, for a divorce; for the incorporation of a Company to improve the road from White Haven to Berwick Turnpike.

By Mr. Brodhead of P: For repeal of the law removing the seat of Justice, or that the same be submitted to the people at the fall election; from Green Township, Pike county, to be restored to Palmyra Township.

By Mr. Gramble: The proceedings of a meeting in Clearfield county, against legalizing the suspensions and the issue of small notes.

SENATE.

March 17, 1841.

NOMINATION OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

On motion of Mr. Kingsbury, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the nomination of Joseph Keller, associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county.

Mr. K. moved that the Senate do advise and consent to the nomination; and the yeas and nays being taken in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, it was unanimously confirmed—Yeas 30.

On motion of Mr. Strohm, the Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jacob Grosch, as Associate Judge of Lancaster county, which was postponed some days since. And the Yeas and Nays being taken thereon, it was rejected—Yeas 13, Nays 16.

A message was received from the Governor communicating his nomination of Thomas Burn-sides, Esq. as President Judge of the 7th Judicial District in place of John Fox.

SIZE OF BREAD.—The Mayor of New Orleans has published a notice to the bakers of that city, that, as the price of fresh flour is \$4.25 per barrel, they must give 40 ounces of bread for 10 cents. The Mayor of Mobile, under date of the 25th ult., gives notice that the price of flour being \$5, the bakers must give 47 ounces for 12 1-2 cents, and 23 1-2 ounces for 6 1-4 cents. This matter of the size of bread is one that may very properly be left with the community to regulate, without the interference of municipal authorities. There is no more reason why a baker should be required to give a certain quantity of bread at a certain price, than there is for requiring a butcher to sell his beef or mutton at so much per pound, or the coal dealer his coal at a given price per ton. The community are always enough awake to their own interests not to be imposed upon by either receiving less in quantity than their money's worth, or inferior in quality. As long as the latter are left free to choose between purchasing bread of the bakers or purchasing flour to make bread themselves, there is little danger of their being cheated.—Ledger.

Look out for an Imposter.

A man professing to be a Siberian, and a convert from Paganism to Christianity, is travelling through the country and attempting to lecture upon the manners and customs of the people of Siberia. He came to this place on Tuesday last, and attempted to impose upon the people here; but he did not succeed. When his hypocrisy was exposed he was much enraged, and swore bitterly. Before he left, he became very much intoxicated.

He is a man apparently about 45 years of age, thick set and stoop shouldered, small eyes, bushy hair, no beard, and speaks broken English. He wore grey clothes, with buttons up the legs of his pantaloons.—Warren Journal.

An English paper mentions that one of the American ships at Calcutta recently landed four hundred tons of ice, which sold at the wholesale rate of one penny per pound, netting a profit exclusive of port duties, of upward of £3,700 sterling.

From the New York Express.

MAJOR DOWNING.

We have so much reliance on the Major's views of finance, that we ask with entire confidence the attention of our readers to the following Letter. Those who approve his notions should use their individual efforts to see them carried out into practice; it is cruel and heart-rending to witness a nation like this crushed and trampled, amid plenty, and ability, and all for the want of good and wholesome measures. Every day's delay brings increased misery and distress, and we are quite sure that as soon as the present Administration can have time to act, they will act wisely, and promptly, and we trust the whole People will go with them in an honest and patriotic aid, to lift the nation over and out of the mud, we are now floundering in. It is not the work of a party—but the work of a People, honest, patriotic, and independent and above mere party—we have had enough of party.

WASHINGTON, 15th March, 1841.

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Whilst the General and his Cabinet folks are all busy looking into matters and gitting things in order, I think it is a good time just to give you my notions as to what is best for you, the people, to be thinking about, so that by the time Congress gets together they can go to work and do what is needful, without making long speeches and wastings time till the Dog Days.

There are three or four measures must be put in shape without delay—and it is a great pity all the State Elections didn't finish before 4th March, so that a new Congress would be always ready.

In the first place, Uncle Sam must have money, without being driven to borrowing on't, from hand to mouth on Treasury Notes, which is a beggarly system; and he must get his money out of duties on foreign goods—there is no mistake about that. In the next place, he must have an agent to receive and pay his money, and make it the interest of that agent to take what kind of money he chooses; only agreeing to pay out what he does receive, in the best kind of money the people demand; and then all parties are accommodated, and that can't be done by Sub-Treasuries; because if the law compels every man who owes Uncle Sam to pay only in gold and silver, they must first get gold and silver—and that is a trade in itself, and before the folks can learn it there will be no revenue. Every man engaged in any kind of calling will understand the difference betwixt an agent of the Landlord drawing gold and silver for rent, or one who is willing to take what the tenant takes in his trade; and if this agent can accommodate thus the Tenants, and agrees to pay Dollar for Dollar of what he collects for the Landlord, in gold or silver, if wanted, then no one can grumble—and we have currency matters put back again on the same footing it was before the Hogs got into the corn-field.

The next measure is to put the Public Land matter on a safe footing, so that they who own this big farm will get their honest share of the proceeds of sales—and see that no speculators grab up large quantities of it because prices are low but sell to no man unless he goes and digs there, and then let him have it at the lowest price.

Now all these measures have been talked over, and intelligent and patriotic folks understand them all well and there is no use to waste time in Congress in gabbling over them but toe the mark and pass them, and as soon as done there is only one more measure to look to, and then we all float off the mud and get into deep water, and that is to aid and save the credit of the States. I don't know but that the measures already mentioned won't do this—but to make it sure Uncle Sam has only to say to the world, "I stand by the boys," and the business is done at once. Now, how is he to do this economically and safely? Unless some folks have a better plan—this is mine. Let Congress pass a law authorising the issue of U. S. Bonds having twenty years to run, and bearing an interest of three per cent—and say "all ye who have any State Bonds now issued by the States, if you don't think 'em safe bring 'em in and take my Bonds bearing three per cent interest"—and Congress might further say, "and all bonds hereafter issued by the States can at any time be thus exchanged—provided said Bonds are issued by authority of Congress first obtained by the State issuing them." This would work on a safe rule—for tho' it don't actually prevent any State issuing "a Bill of Credit," (which the Constitution positively prohibits) yet it comes to the right ground, and the States should agree to it never to let any State issue more of these "Bills of Credit" without consent of the great family.

The Constitution did evidently intend that no State should go on and create "Bills of Credit"—and for very good reasons—for apart from the ability any State could otherwise have in raising money for unlawful purposes—it is a scandal to the family for any of its members to create debts and be unable to pay them.

I have no doubt myself that any of the States now owing debts can easily pay them if the country has a revenue from foreign commerce—an agent to collect and disburse the same with power to furnish a good currency—and also the Land Distribution Bill—but these take a little more time than can be afforded. Creditors have lost confidence—public works of improvement are stopt for want of means to proceed, and millions will be lost by not saving what is done and completing some so that they can go on earning—and this can be at once done by Uncle Sam himself coming right up and saying to the holders of State Bonds "here is your security if you don't like what you have got," Uncle Sam then pays three per cent on his Bonds thus issued—the question is, who is to

pay that! for some States have no bonds out—the answer is, the States pay it whose Bonds are exchanged for these United States Bonds. For example, suppose Illinois Bonds to the amount of three millions of Indiana Bonds, or any other Bonds are thus cancelled for United States Bonds—the interest paid for their account by the United States is a debt against said States, and can be deducted out of their proportion of the distribution of Land sales if needs be—so that no state, unless its Bonds are cancelled by this exchange system, pays for account of any other state—the account is as simple as shelling corn, there is no mystery about it—if twenty or even forty millions of State Bonds were thus cancelled, it would be no killing matter to Uncle Sam—three per cent a year on twenty millions is six hundred thousand dollars—and the credit of the states sound and put high—he has paid more than in chasing and catching six Injins in Florida and considered cheap work too, for one campaign.

Now, the next question is, how will this operate? Well, I'll tell you. By the time ten millions of dollars of State Bonds are brought in for Exchange, folks who hold the balance will begin to think it is quite well to hold on and they will feel confidence—and well they may—for by the time they see the country on its legs again and all interests working ahead, as they will under the measures proposed, they will be very glad to get State Bonds and hold them too—for it will be a strange matter indeed if the securities of this country aint as good as the best in Europe when things are put strait here, and they will be put strait if the people will only agree to what the present folks at the helm advise, there is no two ways about it.—But if one set of folks talk one way, and one another, and another a little of both, and another contrary to all, there is no getting on. "E Pluribus Unum," is the latin of a bundle of sticks strait and crooked, all tied up snugly together, and all creation can't break them whilst thus bound together, but take 'em singly and you can snap 'em like pipe stems.

The time has come now for every honest man to look to this, and to see that his Representative in Congress does his duty, and makes no long speeches about it. Three hundred folks, all talking month after month, at 8 dollars a day (and a Congress day only three or four hours) is a little too tuff for these hard times,—and the expense comes right out of honest labor. The people must therefore look to it; and see that their Representatives look to it too and do their work properly.

It is dead low water now all over the country—the hammer—the wheel—the axe and plough are all ready for action. We have good and honest and truly patriotic folks at head quarters, and all they want now is a chance to do good for all—and I for one say, give 'em a fair chance and if they don't succeed or show they don't know how, then turn 'em out and try again. Some roots of the old weeds are still in the ground and will try to sprout up—they must be watched and hoed under if we want good crops—it makes no odds what name these weeds take, or how they may shoff and try to gull folks—but "red dock"—"blue mulen," and "skunk cabbage" we all know, and have seen and suffered by, and the less we have of them the better.

Your Fellow-Citizen,  
J. DOWNING.  
Major, &c., &c., &c.

TEA.—The Farmer's Monthly Visitor for February contains a communication from Shadrach Cate, of Loudon, N. H. in which he recommends a substitute for tea, in a plant of natural growth in New England. This plant, or rather was, held in great estimation by the Indians, on account of its healing qualities—and was called side weed. But Mr. Cate gives it the name of free shon tea. It grows on dry, sandy soil, newly cleared, and sometimes in the woods. A small, round stalk rises from one to two feet high—the leaves grow at joints round the stalk, four or five at a joint. The flower is small and yellow, projected from the stalk by a fine stem above the leaf. It flowers the last of June, and is then fit to pick. Mr. Cate says he has used this tea for more than ten years in his family, and believes it to be a good and wholesome tea.

MORE MAIL ROBBERIES.—The North American (Philadelphia) of Saturday says that one of the banks in that city had received a notice from different persons of about 50 missing drafts upon it from the West, which were regularly mailed at various points, most of them in Illinois. We hear that other banks have had similar notices, and even money remitted to this city is missing.

Mammoth Skeleton.

Almost every day brings to light some evidence of the antediluvian world. Two hundred miles above St. Louis, the remains of a mammoth animal have just been discovered. They are described as 16 feet high and 32 long, with enormous tusks.—The monster appears to have been webfooted, having no hoofs, but toes. By comparing the size of his frame with a large ox, he is estimated to have weighed 100,000 pounds, or 50 tons! It is not even suggested the amount of food he would have required for his breakfast; but for dinner, provided he was an anti-Grahamite, he would have been satisfied with nothing short of a half dozen Buffaloes, with fifty bushels of potatoes, to produce any thing like a surfeit at his meals. The remains will soon be exhibited in all the Atlantic cities.—Saturday Evening Post.

Flour at Baltimore \$4,31 a 4,37.