



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. May 5, 1841.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$3.00 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Request and the Response.

"SIR I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NOTHING MORE."
The last words of GEN. HARRISON.

"I AM IN FAVOR OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AMONG THE STATES, AND IN FAVOR OF RAISING THE REVENUE BY DUTIES ON IMPORTS IN OPPOSITION TO A RESORT TO A SYSTEM OF DIRECT TAXATION.

I SHALL PROMPTLY GIVE MY SANCTION TO ANY CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURE WHICH, ORIGINATING IN CONGRESS, SHALL HAVE FOR ITS OBJECT THE RESTORATION OF A SOUND CIRCULATING MEDIUM, SO ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY TO GIVE CONFIDENCE IN ALL THE TRANSACTIONS OF LIFE, TO SECURE TO INDUSTRY ITS JUST AND ADEQUATE REWARDS, AND TO RE-ESTABLISH THE PUBLIC PROSPERITY."
JOHN TYLER.

Appointments by the President.

- Alexander P. Field to be Secretary for the Territory of Wisconsin.
- Robert Tyler, to be Secretary to the President to sign patents.
- Surveyor's General.*
- James Wilson, for Wisconsin and Iowa.
- Silas Reed, for Missouri and Illinois.
- Attorneys of the U. S.*
- Franklin Dexter, for the District of Massachusetts.
- Thomas W. Sutherland, for the Territory of Wisconsin.
- Marshal of the U. S.*
- John B. Eldridge, for the District of Connecticut.
- Justice of the Peace.*
- Robert Getty, for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia. (Re-appointed)
- Deputy Postmasters.*
- Robert M. Riddle, at Pittsburg, Penna.
- Jonas M. Wheeler, at Canandaigua, N. Y.
- George Wm. Gordon, at Boston, Mass.

The Court for this County will commence on Tuesday the 11th inst., and continue one week.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the Post Office Department is one million of dollars in debt. So much for an economical administration!

Another Previous Pardon!

During the present sitting of our Court, many applications for licensing drinking houses, which were not legally provided for the convenience of travellers, were judiciously refused by Judge Parsons. This gave great satisfaction to the friends of temperance, and was calculated also to uphold the dignity of the laws, which have been too frequently abused and evaded by licensing houses, which instead of offering accommodations for travellers are nothing more than drinking houses. Among other applications thus refused, was that of Charles Pray, a man notorious for his lawless connection with the disturbances of '38, and who was then protected by the Executive influence and debased Judiciary, despite the popular feeling and the calls of justice.

But it appears that the protecting power, which then assisted to cover his treason, is again interposed between him and a solemn decision of our Courts of justice! Notwithstanding the refusal of Judge Parsons to grant him a license, he still keeps his house open, and boasts that he has the protection of the Governor in his course! He says the Governor has licensed him, and that he has authority from the master of the Judges to continue his unholy traffic! And we have every reason to believe that such is the fact: that Gov. Porter has again offered a previous pardon to him, in case he should be convicted of selling liquor without a license! The Executive has stepped forward to arrest a reform, which the law provides for, and which the unanimous voice of our citizens demands—he interposes between the deliberate decree of a Court of law, and sets aside its decisions as if he were the autocrat of a nation of slaves, instead of the mere Governor of a republican community.

How long is this lawless assumption of power to be tolerated! how long are the lives, property, reputation and feelings of our citizens to be outraged by these repeated exhibitions of prerogative, more grievous than those which brought Charles Stuart to the block? We appeal to the friends of good order, to the friends of temperance, and to all who wish to see the dignity of our laws upheld, to resist these repeated invasions of the rights of the people! Can our citizens tamely suffer these arbitrary inflictions, without an effort to release themselves? We think not, and next fall will pronounce a terrible condemnation on the law breaker, the Governor of vetoes and of previous pardons!—*Daily Tel.*

The Globe grows awfully lachrymose over the removals made by the new administration. We might be tempted to suppose, judging from the tenor of recent articles in that paper, that its editor had never heard of such a thing as proscription, much less that he had been one of its most unscrupulous and unrelenting advocates. It is truly laughable to hear this hypocrite whining at the changes made by the present Executive, and shedding crocodile tears over the fate of the wives and children of men who have been in office long enough to have accumulated fortunes, if they had not squandered their means in electioneering and other follies. But where were these soft sensibilities of the Globe and its friends when the brave Barney—a hero and the son of a hero—seamed with the scars gained in his country's defence, was remorselessly turned adrift, in utter poverty and destitution, with a wife and numerous family of helpless children? Where were they, we ask again, when the thrice gallant veteran, Van Rensselaer, was removed from the Post Office at Albany? Where were these tender sympathies, when a locofoco Senator, in his place on the floor of the Senate, avowed, as one of the doctrines of his party, the memorable words—"To the victors belong the spoils;" and when the work of proscription was carried to the uttermost bounds of the Union, and the best men within our borders ruthlessly sacrificed to make room for a horde of noisy partisans, scores of whom are at this moment squandering the plundered property of the United States in half the countries under heaven?—*Belvidere Apollo.*

The right way of Reform.—We publish the following for general information. About one thousand dollars a year was, we believe, paid to an individual who held an office which is now declared to be 'entirely unnecessary.'—*Pittsburg Gaz.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 29, 1841.

SIR:—As you have applied for the appointment of Military Storekeeper in the Quarter Master's Department at Pittsburg, I deem it proper to inform you that finding the office to be entirely unnecessary, and a just regard to the public interests requiring its discontinuance, it has been abolished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BELL,
Samuel Hubbey, Esq., Pittsburg Pa.

The St. Louis Pennant states that Mr. Koch, of that city, has sold the bones of the animal which he calls the Missouriium, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The notes of the non-specie paying banks of New-Jersey, are worth in New-York only 94 cents to the dollar. The notes of those which pay specie are at par or a half per cent. discount. The following is a list of the suspended banks of this State:

- Burlington County Bank at Medford,
 - Cumberland Bank at Bridgeton,
 - Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey at Mount Holly,
 - Mechanics' Bank of Burlington,
 - Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton
 - New-Hope Delaware Bridge Co. Lambertville,
 - Princeton Bank at Princeton,
 - Salem Banking Company, at Salem,
 - State Bank at Camden,
 - Trenton Banking Company, Trenton.
- Sussex (N. J.) Register.*

The Funeral Procession at Baltimore.

The Baltimore American states that a gentleman who took the trouble to enumerate the various bodies composing the Funeral Procession on Monday 26th ult., has furnished the following memoranda:

The Procession was ninety-seven minutes in passing a point in North Gay street. It consisted of 21 bands of Musicians, drummers, &c.; 3 Trumpeters, 105 Banners, 3 Devices, viz: Funeral Car, Ark of the Covenant, and Urn of the German Society; 1 Car (the Funeral Car) drawn by six horses; 3 Carriages, with 4 horses each; 27 Carriages, with 2 horses each; 1 Gig, 1 Horse caparisoned, 622 Horsemen, 118 Mounted Cavalry, 518 Infantry, 4 Cannons, drawn by one horse each; 6 Cannons, drawn by four horses each; 2 Tumbrils, drawn by four horses each; 6097 Persons on foot. Total number of men, 7,911. Total number of horses, 853.

LOCOFOCISM DONE FOR IN OSWEGO.—At the Charter Election, last week, the Democratic Whigs most gloriously defeated their opponents. "They would now have it understood," says the Oswego Whig, "that they made no exertions;" but this is but cold comfort, when it is known the entire vote polled at this time exceeded that of last year and the loco candidate for president gave it out, that notwithstanding he exerted himself last year, he should do more this.

The fact is, he overdid the business—the people are heartily sick of locofocoism, and we are now rid of its last vestige. Last year Mr. Prall was elected President by a majority of 31—this year he is defeated by a majority of 48! Last year we had but two of the Trustees, and those by the skin of the teeth—this year we have elected our whole ticket by handsome majorities!—*[Albany Daily Adv.]*

LOOK OUT!—Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes on the Union Bank at Dover are in circulation, signed E. Peck, Cashier, and John Scott, Pres't. No man by the name of Peck ever was Cashier of that Bank.

North Carolina.—The election for members of Congress takes place on the 13th of May, in North Carolina. The regular election takes place in August, but the extra session has caused the change of day.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1841.

REVENUE BILL.

The bill reported this morning by the Committee of Conference, was debated some time during the morning session, and afternoon, in the House, upon a motion to postpone until tomorrow, which was made by Mr. Cox, in order to enable every one to make up his mind deliberately and understandingly before he should be called upon to cast his vote upon a bill of so much importance. At length the motion was agreed to, by a vote of 53 to 35.

The friends of the bill generally voted for the postponement, so that it might not be said by the opponents thereof, that they voted "no," because they had not time to examine the provisions of the bill, for it is a fashionable argument in favor of this negative vote, to say that the only safe vote on doubtful questions is the negative.

The Senate also postponed the bill until tomorrow.

It is expected that the bill will receive a handsome vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Columbia to Middletown, came up in order on second reading. The second section, authorizing the construction of the said road from the latter point to Harrisburg, if they cannot form a desirable connection with the Harrisburg & Lancaster Company, was stricken out.

The remaining sections were then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be prepared for a third reading. It must now be returned to the Senate, if passed here, and I think it will be found amongst the "unfinished business" at the close of the session.

A proviso was added to it, that the act should not go into effect for two years, and that if, in the mean time, the Harrisburg and Lancaster Company should lay a single track of rail on their road, then this act not take effect at all.

The Election District Bill, from the Senate, was taken up for concurrence in the amendments. It contains, amongst other things, a provision, allowing the electors of the city and county of Philadelphia to vote a plumper ticket, containing the names of all the persons voted for at any one election. The bill was passed with amendments, and returned to the Senate. But I need not go into detail, as the bill, with one idea pasted at the foot of another will soon be long enough to reach across the rotunda, and allow the two Houses to work at it at the same time.

A bill from the Senate, to incorporate the Cherry Ridge and East Stirling Turnpike Road Company, passed final reading.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

The seventeen millions of folks, or there-away, who inhabit these United States are likely to be put to the sword by the nullifying chivalry of South Carolina. Hold on to your hair when you read the following from the Charleston Mercury—Mr. Calhoun's organ:—

"Let the Legislature meet, PUT THE STATE UNDER COMPLETE MILITARY ORGANIZATION, and instruct the Governor, in case of a National Bank or Protective Tariff is enacted by Congress, to summon forthwith a Convention of the People of South Carolina to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken in defence of their liberties. There should be no hesitation—no delay. Every thing depends on this bold, uncompromising decision."

Oh, dear! oh, dear! We surrender; but spare—oh, spare—the lives of our wives and children. We will admit that our present hard money currency is the best that can be devised; and we will furthermore agree to shut up our manufactories and admit foreign goods into this country free of duty. Is that enough?—*Miner's Journal.*

IMPORTANT SEIZURE.—About three months since information was received by High Constable Blaney, of this city that a large quantity, of machinery, combining the whole of the apparatus for carrying on coining on a most extensive scale, had been made in France, and had been shipped for this country. Assisted by Peter B. Walker, of the New York police, Blaney ascertained that the articles in question had arrived in New York, and had been conveyed to the northern section of this state. It was first supposed that the operations were to be carried on in this city.

A few days back Blaney and Walker proceeded to Tioga county, in this state, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in seizing the whole of the apparatus. Dies of the most finished workmanship for coining dollars, half dollars, quarters, eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles, were discovered. Crucibles, files, a large quantity of metal in sheets, ready for working, and all the necessary articles for coining, were seized and brought to this city. A large number of skeleton keys, above a hundred different impressions of keys, and a hundred different sets of files were found also. The machinery which is of great bulk, has all been brought to this city.—*[Philadelphia Standard.]*

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Richard Haughton, editor of the Boston Atlas, died a few days ago in that city. He was on the eve of his departure for England, and was dressing himself for the purpose of going on board the Acadia, when he fell in an apoplectic fit.

Relief for the Dumb.—A discovery has been made in France, by which the deaf and dumb can be made to hear and speak, through the instrumentality of magnetism. Baron Dupatel, the author of the discovery, has operated in several cases, and succeeded in nineteen cases, to make the deaf and dumb hear and speak.

The Confession of a Dreadful Deed.

A colored man named Harry Sisco, who has been convicted at Hackensack, N. J. for the murder of Alfred Myers, has made a confession of the dreadful crime, which is thus detailed by the reporter of the New York Herald:

"I again met Harry Moore; and as we wanted to contrive some plan to make a raise, and it come to storm hard, we crept into Alfred Myers' barn, and there we laid all day Sunday (Nov. 22.) It rained hard all that day, and whilst we were talking things over, Harry Moore says to me, says he, "Let's kill Alfred Myers, and then we shall get some clothes and some money." So we agreed to kill him that night! Well, it was night, about 12 o'clock; when all was still, that we crept out and went round to the door of Alfred's store. Harry Moore knew he slept alone, and as Alfred knew Harry Moore's voice, and had every confidence in him, we agreed that Harry Moore should call him out of bed to come down stairs, and when he opened the door I was to open the door and hit him on the head with a stone. Well, Harry Moore called him up. Alfred came down stairs, lighted the lamps, and we went in; his dog was there; as soon as we got in, I made a grab at him and missed him; we then had a pretty smart scuffle; finally, I hit him on the left temple with a large stone and it knocked him down; this did not kill him; and his dog flew at me and tore my pantaloons, and bit my leg and my face. He called for help and 'murder,' and Harry Moore told me to hold him by the throat, and said, 'I'll fix him!' Harry Moore then took a black silk handkerchief, wound it fast round Alfred's neck, drew it tight, and so choked him to death! The dog then run off."

Rhode Island Election.

The election for Governor, Lieut. Governor, members of Congress, and of the Legislature, took place in Rhode Island yesterday. There was no regular opposition to the Whig candidates, with the exception of one Senator and sundry Assemblymen. Consequently, Sam'l Ward King, of Johnston, is re-elected Governor; Byron Dimon, of Bristol, Lt. Governor; Joseph L. Tillinghast and Robert B. Cranston, members of Congress for two years from the 4th of March last; Henry Bowen, Secretary of State; Albert C. Greene, Attorney General; Stephen Cahoon, Treasurer. All Whigs, and all re-elected. The ten Senators will doubtless all be Whigs. The Assembly consists of 72 members, 48 of whom, in the last Legislature, were Whigs, and 24 Van Buren men.

Jour. of Com.

Small Pox.

The Trenton Gazette says:—This disease is prevalent in South Trenton, and several persons have died with it.

Towanda Bank.

The notes of this Bank are again at a heavy discount, some of the brokers refusing to purchase them at any rate, the funds with the agent in this city for their redemption have been exhausted. This is not the first time this has occurred, and persons were induced to take them at par in their business transactions, under the impression that they would continue to be provided for at a trifling discount.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Roman Catholic Church.—Bishop KENRICK, of Philadelphia, has requested the Catholic Clergy of that diocese to observe the day of fasting and prayer designated by the President in reference to the loss sustained by the nation.

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune thus announces himself as a candidate for Congress: "My spunk is up—my ambition is riz—and I'd go it, if it costs me fifty dollars—I've gin up the school, so now I must go to peddlin', or to teachin' short hand ritin, or to mendin' clocks, or else I must go to Congress—or sumthin'—it won't du to be here duin' nothin', I want you to back me. Here's my ticket:

FOR CONGRESS—From the first vacant district in Luzayannur, Pardon Jones, Esq., son of old Mr. Jones of the Bay State. Mr. Joneses sentiments is liberal and free, and founded on the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, and General Harrison. Mr. Joneses opinions about banks are precisely the same as them great men entertained. Mr. Jones will stick up, one side or t'other, for the tariff—but don't like to commit himself on that subject till he sees which way the cat is goin' to jump. Mr. Jones will go in for the public lands. He is goin' to be the people's man, and he want's to be on the popler side for that is dimmocratic. Mr. Jones will go in for all the Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, and the forriners born and brought up in the United States.

Steamboat Explosion.

On Saturday night, the 24th ult. at about 12 o'clock, the new North River steamboat South America, broke her shaft, ten miles above Poughkeepsie, and the connecting machinery giving way, the piston was forced through the cylinder, both in its downward and upward motion, scattering the fragments of machinery in different directions, and with great force, and discharging the steam into gangways and cabins. A scene of great confusion ensued, but by the energy of Capt. Brainerd, order was soon restored. Just at this time, the steamer Swallow opportunely came up, and took off the passengers. Ten persons were more or less injured—one of them, (Mr. Taylor, of Troy,) has since died. The South America is a new boat, and has made only three or four trips on the river. The loss involved by the destruction of her machinery, &c. is estimated at \$20,000.

ANOTHER AND MORE DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

—We learn from the New York Tribune, that at a little past 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, as the steamboat Henry Eckford, Capt. Tice, was leaving the dock at the foot of Cedar street, and just as the escape of steam through the chimney had been stopped, her boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, tearing her machinery and upper works to fragments. Two of the hands were killed outright; the Captain was blown 60 feet across the slip, into the water, breaking his leg, and otherwise injuring him, so as to render his recovery doubtful; the Engineer had both legs broken, and was thought to be fatally wounded; one passenger and one fireman had their limbs broken; a deck hand had his head badly cut and bruised by flying fragments of the boiler; several others were slightly injured, and three or four persons are missing—supposed to have been blown into the river. The engine, piston, smoke-pipe, shaft, and upperwork, wheel, pilot house, deck cabin, &c. were completely blown away—most of them into the river, so that they cannot be found. One-half the boiler is pushed forward and remains on the boat; the other half was blown into the river.

The Henry Eckford was probably the oldest steamboat running in the vicinity of New York—having been built some 17 years ago. It seems to us (says the Tribune,) that there was gross recklessness of life evinced in the running of so old and worn a boat—that her engineer must have been unqualified for his station—and that the United States Inspector, who examines and licenses boats, has been grossly unfaithful to his duty.

Aluminous Salts.—The body of Gen. Wayne, who died 30 or 40 years ago, at Erie Pa., and was buried near the Lake, was recently disinterred and removed by his son, was found to be in a very perfect state of preservation. Those who had known Gen. Wayne, recognized his features at once. This extraordinary preservation is accounted for in Silliman's Journal, by the fact, that the body had been buried in argillaceous soil, strongly impregnated with a solution of Alum.

Colloquy.—Soon after the Revolutionary war, Capt. P. a brave Yankee officer was at St. Petersburgburg, in Russia, and while there accepted an invitation to dine—there was a large number at the table and amongst the rest an English lady who wished to appear one of the knowing ones. This lady, on understanding that an American was one of the guests, expressed to one of her friends a determination to quiz him. She fastened on him like a tigress, making many inquiries respecting our habits, customs, dress, manners and mode of life, education and amusements, &c.—

To all of the enquiries Capt. P. gave an answer that satisfied all the company, except the lady: she was determined not to be satisfied, and the following short dialogue took place:

Lady—Have the rich people in your country carriages? for I suppose there are some that call themselves rich.

Captain P.—My residence is in a small town upon an Island, where there are but few carriages kept, but in the large towns and cities upon the main land, there a number are kept in a style suited to republican manners.

Lady—I cant think where they find drivers—for I should not think the Americans knew how to drive a coach.

Captain P.—We find no difficulty on that account, madam; we can have plenty of drivers by sending to England for them.

Lady—(speaking quickly,) I think the Americans ought to drive the English, instead of the English driving the Americans.

Captain P.—We did, madam, in the late war; but since peace, we allow the English to drive us!

The lady half choked with anger, stood mute a minute, and then left the room whispering to her friend—the Yankees are too much for us in the Cabinet as well as in the field.