



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. May 12, 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 BERK 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.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Magistrature, to observe Friday the 14th instant, as a day of humiliation, in order to improve, in a suitable manner, the late national bereavement; notice is hereby given that religious exercises will be held in the Presbyterian church in this borough, on that day, to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.

**Appointments by the Postmaster General.**

Philo C. Fuller, of Michigan, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

John S. Skinner, of Maryland, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

McLeod's case has been postponed in the New York Supreme Court, until Saturday next. A detailed notice of the case will be found in another column of our paper.

The total number of the Evangelical Lutheran Church throughout the world, is stated at 27,750,500.

THE PRESIDENT NOT A WIDOWER.—President Tyler it seems is not a widower. Mrs. Tyler, his wife, is living and in good health. He has two sons and two daughters married, and one son and one daughter unmarried.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday night, the 4th inst.

**More Traitors.**

The Spirit of the Times publishes a list of the Van Buren members who voted for the Relief Bill or dodged the question, and alludes to them in this denunciatory spirit:

"These are the traitors! These are the men who could forget every thing in their thirst for gold!—These are the soulless creatures that could sell honor, patriotism, and that would sell heaven itself for a little of that shining dust they worship with such an adoration! These are the reptiles! People of Pennsylvania, look to them! Put on them the seal of reprobation! Let them be scouted from decent society. Brand them with the mark of blackest infamy, and teach your children to mention them as you would mention with execration the traitor ARNOLD, the traitor BARR, or the traitor HULL."

**Fire in Harrisburg.**

A fire broke out on Wednesday at 2 A. M. in the stable attached to Mr. Greenwalt's Tan Yard on Front street. The cause of the accident is not known but undoubtedly originated in some carelessness, as it commenced near the stall in which a horse had just been taken to be fed, and which fell a victim to the flames. The buildings were of very combustible materials, and were wrapped in flames almost immediately. Our engines and fire companies were promptly on the spot, and we think their alacrity would have been creditable even to the boasted fire department of Philadelphia. By almost superhuman exertions, the building was preserved, although materially damaged, and the contiguous tenements were likewise protected.—Har. Telegraph.

**The Mormon Temple.**

The corner stone of the great Temple to be erected by the Mormons at Nauvoo, Ill., was laid on the 6th ult., in the presence of about 8000 persons. Mr. Ridgion delivered the oration. The Nauvoo Military Legion, numbering 650 men, was drawn out on the occasion, commanded by Gen. Bennett, under the direction of the Prophet.

Flour at Cincinnati on the 30th ult \$3 56 a \$3 75.

**From Harrisburg.**

Correspondence of the Inquirer &amp; Courier.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Harrisburg, May 4, 1841.

**The Relief Bill a Law.**

This has been an important day for Pennsylvania. The bill vetoed by Governor Porter has become a law of the land—two-thirds of the members of each branch having voted therefor. Both Houses sat until within a few minutes of 12, P. M., and from the "hurly-burly" manner in which business is necessarily transacted on the last day and night of the session, 'tis almost impossible to give a correct account of the proceedings. I annex the vote on the final passage of the bill. This, of itself, is glory enough for one day. The members voted as follows—the names of loco focos voting for the bill, being in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Banks, Bard, Bell, Boal, Brunner, Chrisman, Church, Clark, Cogley, Cortright, Cox, Cummins, Darsie, Dilworth, Douglas, Dunlap, Eyre, Fauss, Foreman, Funk, Futhey, Gamble, Gillis, Graze, Hanna, Higgins, Hinchman, Holeman, Horton, Johnston, (Arms'g.) Kennedy, Kerr, Kieffer, Law, Letherman, Livingston, Lusk, May, McClure, McCurdy, Middleswarth, Miles, Montgomery, Musser, Myer, Pearson, Pennell, Purnoy, Rush, Skinner, Smith, Smyser, Snively, Snyder, Spratt, Steele, Titus, Von Neida, Weaver, Wright, Crabb, Speaker.—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Apple, Barr, Bean, Bonsall, Brodhead, (Nih'n.) Crousilat, Ebaugh, Felton, Flannery, Flenniken, Flick, Fogel, Garretson, Haas, Hahn, Hill, Johnston, (West'd.) Kutz, Leidy, McCully, McKinney, Moore, Painter, Penniman, Pollock, Scott, Wilkinson.—28.

The bill having received the constitutional majority of two-thirds, is consequently a law notwithstanding the veto of Gov. Porter.

In the Senate, the nomination of Charles Shaler, as Assistant Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, was taken up, and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Williams, Reed, Sullivan and Brown participated, the nomination was confirmed, yeas 26, nays 4—Messrs. Reed, Spackman, Sullivan and Sterrett voting in the negative.

The nomination of John K. Findley to be Recorder of the Mayor's Court of Lancaster, was again taken up, when the same was postponed for the present.

RELIEF BILL.—The bill as passed by the House of Representatives yesterday evening was taken up, when the same was acted on for some time, when the bill, as amended, was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barclay, Brower, Case, Cochran, Headley, Hiester, Huddelson, Kingsbury, Maclay, Mathers, Pearson, Reed, Spackman, Sterrett, Strohm, Sullivan, Williams, Ewing, Speaker.—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brooke, Brown, Coplan, Crispin, Fegely, Fleming, Hays, Miller, Patterson, Plumer, Smith, Snyder.—12.

Mr. Barclay offered the following:

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners are hereby directed forthwith to discharge all the officers and agents who have been or now are engaged on the unfinished lines of the State improvements; and also to notify the contractors upon the said lines, that no appropriation having been made for continuing the public works, they are to suspend all further operations thereon until further appropriations are made.

Laid on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of local bills, upon which the time was consumed till the hour of adjournment.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of a mass of amendments from the House to Senate bills, after which

Mr. Barclay called up the joint resolution offered by himself this morning relative to the stopping of the work of the unfinished lines of the public works.

Mr. Barclay stated that he desired this bill to pass, in order that the next Legislature may not be importuned with applications for pay for work done, as has been the case heretofore. The law is now explicit, yet there is every year work done without law, and the Commonwealth is required to pay for it. He wished to put an end to those things.

This resolution was read a second time, but there were not two-thirds in favor of suspending the rule; so that the bill could not pass finally.

The editor of the Erie Gazette, has succeeded in placing one of Gov. Porter's officers, viz: Dr. Espy, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, in a rather unpleasant position. It seems the Doctor was Treasurer of Venango county some years ago, and finding the fees of the office too small for his purposes, omitted to return some five or six tavern licenses, the fees of which he pocketed. The receipts given to the landlords are published, and the return of Dr. Espy to the State treasury given in which no mention is made of the sums paid him by these men. A pretty fellow for Auditor General of the State! Porter will not dismiss him, but the people will.—B. & S. Journal.

COOL.—It is said that the rogue who relieved the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati and the Bank of Kentucky of \$13,000 each, was an hour in counting his money in the latter Bank, and paid the Cashier the postage on the New Orleans letter! He doubtless made certain flourishes with thumb on nose when fairly off with his plunder.

Married in Michigan, Mr. Henry Bills, to Miss Mary Small. We hope the issuing of small bills is not prohibited in that State.

**THE NEW BANK BILL.****How will it Operate?**

The public mind appears to be considerably perplexed, and even some of our ablest bankers seem puzzled, as to the real character, operation and influence of the new Revenue or Relief Bill, just passed by the Legislature, and now a law of this Commonwealth. It has been whispered about in the monetary circles, that certain banks will have nothing to do with it—that rather than subscribe to the loan which it provides, they will subject themselves to the pains and penalties of previous laws. We trust, however, that this may prove incorrect and that something like unity of action may be determined upon by our various monetary institutions in relation to this measure. It is, we are well aware, a confused and incongruous enactment, but it is the best that could be obtained under the circumstances, and an effort should be made to render it as available as possible. The principal features of the bill may be summed up in a few words. It provides in the first place, for a loan of \$3,100,000, redeemable in five years, and bearing an interest of 5 per cent. All the banks in the State, except four, which are not subjected to a tax upon their dividends, are to subscribe to this loan in amounts proportioned to their respective capital; and these banks may pay for the loan thus taken, in \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes; but not more than one fourth of the latter. The aggregate issue of small notes, or \$1 and \$2 notes, will be \$2,325,000; and the banks issuing these notes, are obliged to receive them for debts and on deposit; but the deposits are payable in the same description of currency, and the notes are redeemable, not in specie, but in State stock at par; and only then, when presented in sums of \$100, or upwards.

Now, the question is—how will these provisions operate upon the currency generally? What was designed by the framers of the bill? How did they suppose the measure would work? It is clear that Pennsylvania State Stock, yielding 5 per cent interest, is not at this time worth any thing like par. It would seem equally clear, that small notes, redeemable alone in State Stock, would not circulate very freely, unless through the influence of the other provisions of the Bill, such as being received by the banks in payment of debts, and by the State in payment of dues. But our chief object is to elicit information. Doubtless, some of the gentlemen of the Legislature, who urged this measure, or some of our bankers, who have analyzed it thoroughly, will be able to point out its beauties and blemishes, and to enlighten the public as to its real effect upon the currency. Small notes would be eagerly sought for by the business classes; but then, they should be issued in such a way as to prevent them from depreciation, as compared with other bank notes.—Pa. Inq.

**National Humiliation.**

Resolutions adopted by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, at their session in April, 1841.

WHEREAS, it has pleased an inscrutable Providence to remove from life the chief magistrate of this nation, in a single month after his elevation to the highest office of trust and power, to which he had been appointed by the votes of a free people; thus illustrating that all national, as well as personal concerns are under the immediate control of the Lord Almighty; And, whereas, in all national afflictions, it is becoming in a christian people, to make national acknowledgements and submission to the Lord and his Christ; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That this Presbytery cordially respond to the recommendation of the President of the United States, for the observance of the 14th day of May inst. as a day of fasting and prayer, as expressive of our severe bereavement and in acknowledgment of the paternal chastisements of the Lord.

Resolved 2d, That we regard it as a healthful symptom of the body politic, that such an event should be regarded in its true aspect by our highest functionaries, and that it should lead them not only to see and acknowledge the uncertainty of life, but their dependence as the rulers of the people upon the special protection and assistance of the Almighty.

Resolved 3d, That it be recommended to all our churches, to observe the appointed day as one of religious worship, both in private and in public; that the occasion be improved by special prayer and deep humiliation—that the hand of the Lord in our national bereavement be specially recognized—that our sins as a people be heartily acknowledged and repented of—that devout supplication be offered for all in authority—that the future care of the nation be humbly committed to the Lord Jesus Christ, recognizing him as efficient, and men only as subordinate in his happy and successful government; and finally that the church and the people of the Republic at large, may experience the sanctified use of a dispensation, in which God has so signally interposed in teaching us that that he rules over all.

Resolved, 4th, That this act of Presbytery be published in one or more of the daily papers, properly attested.

WILLIS LORD, Moderator.

J. McDowell, Clerk.

Remarkable Coincidences.—Harrison and Tyler were both born in the same county in Virginia. The father of each was in turn governor of the State.

Mountains in the Moon.—Dr. Robinson has ascertained, by means of Lord Oxmantown's immense Telescope, that one of the mountains in the moon is 17,000 feet above the level of the plain out of which it rises. The mountains generally do not rise over 5000 feet.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 39.

**From Harrisburg.**

We copy the following paragraphs from the Harrisburg Intelligencer and Reporter of Wednesday last:

LOAN BILL.—A joint resolution was passed at a late hour last night, authorizing a loan for the payment of the interest on the public debt on the first of June next, if other measures should fail. We are inclined to consider it all right, but it certainly comes in a very questionable shape. Will some of the Governor's organs explain?—Intelligencer.

STOPPING THE WORK.—In both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, efforts were made to suspend all further operations on the unfinished lines of the public work. Mr. Barclay offered a resolution in the Senate, and Mr. Smyser in the House of Representatives. Neither prevailed owing to the late hour at which the delay attending the final settlement of the relief bill required them to be introduced. But they afford an indication which the Canal Commissioners will do well not to forget.—Ib.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—Late last night a bill passed both Houses of the Legislature, authorizing any bank, under prescribed regulations, to reduce its capital stock, proclamation of the same to be made by the Governor.—Ib.

The Revenue Bill, *substantially*, is a law of the land, embracing the several sections relating to the United States Bank.—Reporter.

The Governor has in addition, before him, the bill of this morning, with the alterations and purgations relative to the U. S. Bank, and also a bill making provision for the winding up of its affairs. So that the bank has been fully legislated for, and we hope it may be amply sufficient to put it quietly out of existence.—Ib.

**Legal Rights.**

The Pittsburg American tells a *queer* story, though it is too much within probabilities to leave any doubt of its truth. It says that a man named Lewiston recently died in that city; that his friends, in attempting to put his body into the coffin, carelessly let it fall on the floor; that the concussion knocked life into him, and that he immediately rose up well, as if nothing had happened; that he has refused to pay for the funeral expenses, and has been sued by the coffin maker and others who furnished the funeral preparations.

Without hesitation, we say that the claims of these plaintiffs cannot be maintained at law; and, as such cases may be of frequent occurrence, a settlement of the legal rights of the parties is important. If people understand and respect the rights of dead men, they will avoid much trouble when the dead men come to life again. We will first correct the Pittsburg American upon a scientific point. It says that the fall knocked life into the man. This is impossible, for a fall can knock nothing in. The utmost which it can do is to shake something out; and as this dead man got up alive from the fall, the conclusion is irresistible that it knocked death out of him, and not life into him.

But this legal right! No man is bound to pay for what he did not order; and as a dead man cannot order a coffin, the one in question must have been ordered by his friends, and they are liable to the maker. They cannot plead that it was ordered for his benefit; for no man will acknowledge any benefit in being put to death, and much less in being buried alive. He is the party injured; and as the law grants a remedy for every injury, it will give him ample remedies in this case. First, then, he was not dead, for no dead man can come to life, his friends attempted to bury him alive. This is an assault with the intent to kill, which is felony, and indictable. Then they lifted him and let him fall on the floor, to the injury of his person. This is an assault and battery, for which they are indictable, and a trespass on the person, for which they are liable in damages. To confine a man in a coffin is false imprisonment, for which he is entitled to damages. By ordering a coffin for him, his friends circulated a report of his death. This was a slander, for which they are liable in damages; and to sue him for a coffin which he did not order is a vexatious suit, for which damages are due. Therefore, we think his friends have got into a scrape, and that it ought to caution people against burying their friends alive on suspicion of death.—Ledger.

**Information Wanted.**

A girl named Caroline Hull, formerly from the neighborhood of Port Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, having mysteriously disappeared, and a man having been committed to the Gaol of the county of Salem, on suspicion of the murder of the said Caroline Hull, any information respecting her, is under the circumstances, earnestly requested. The said Caroline Hull is now, if living, about 18 or 19 years of age, and sometimes passed by the name of Caroline Thomas or Townsend. If the said Caroline Hull is now living, she is desired to come to Salem, and thereby relieve the prisoner charged with her murder. Any persons who can give any information respecting her are respectfully requested to communicate the same to George Bush, Esq., the committing Magistrate at Salem, New Jersey.—Salem Banner.

TERRIBLE.—We learn from a creditable source, this morning, that a terrible tragedy of blood occurred last Wednesday in Summer, Oxford county, where Mr. Moses Butterfield, heretofore a respectable citizen of that town, murdered his wife and two youngest children, while two others of the family only saved themselves by flight.

Mr. B. had previously, we are told, had fits of insanity, and this fatal attack took the form, it is said, of religious phrenzy, and his alleged reason for murdering his family was to save them from eternal ruin, at the approaching end of the world!—Portland Argus.

**The Case of McLeod.**

SUPREME COURT—Before Chief Justice Nelson and Justice Cowen.

May 6.—As it was generally known that the case of Alexander McLeod would come this day before the Court, the doors were besieged at an early hour by gentlemen of the bar and others, who desired admission. There were also several elegantly dressed ladies present, who obtained ingress through the personal exertions of distinguished members of the bar, and were accommodated with seats near the bench. McLeod was brought into court by the Sheriff of Niagara county, without particular observation, his person not being generally known. He took a seat within the recess of one of the western windows of the court room, where he remained as long as his presence was necessary. He is a man of gentlemanly bearing, rather over the middle height, of a very respectable exterior, but of a sallow complexion. His counsel in attendance were Mr. Joshua A. Spencer, who has received the appointment of United States District Attorney for the Western District of New York, since McLeod became his client, and Mr. Bradley. The Attorney General for the State, Mr. Willis Hall, and Mr. Wood, the District Attorney for the county of Niagara, appeared for the people. The Court having been opened, and some unimportant business disposed of,

The Chief Justice observed—Motions in Criminal cases in order.

Mr. Spencer—I have a case of that description, sir. It is the case of Alexander McLeod, who is brought up on habeas corpus. We are ready to proceed with the argument now, or when the morning business is closed, as the Court may please. We bring here the record as well as the body.

Chief Justice—What is the nature of your motion?

Mr. Spencer—We intend to move for the discharge of the prisoner, though there are several motions, some of which are consequent upon the others. We shall move for the prisoner's discharge, on the ground that the offence with which he stands charged is a public offence, if anything, committed under the authority of the Colonial Government. The conduct and the order have been approved by the British Government, of which we have evidence, and which we make part of the Sheriff's answer and return.

Chief Justice—If there is to be any investigation beyond the record, perhaps it would be better to make a disposition of that question now.

Mr. Spencer—Oh! there will be nothing of that sort.

Chief Justice—And give time to produce any evidence that may be desired.

The Attorney General—The case has been presented to the Court on the allegation of the prisoner, to which we demur, on the part of the people; as we deem those allegations insufficient to sustain the present motion.

Chief Justice—Then the case is ready for argument on both sides?

Mr. Spencer—On both sides.

Chief Justice—On account of the importance of the case, we are inclined to postpone the argument until the arrival of Judge Bronson, that there may be a full bench; and he probably will not be down until next week.

Mr. Spencer—So far as I am concerned it would be convenient to postpone the argument until the next non-enumerated day—Friday of next week. How will it suit your convenience, Mr. Attorney General?

Attorney General—Friday of next week will be convenient for the prosecuting officers, and if no objection be made we will defer it to that day.

Chief Justice—We set the case down then for Friday week, at the opening of the court.

The Attorney General at a subsequent period of the morning, informed the court that Friday week was the day set apart as the day of general fasting and humiliation, in consequence of the Presidential bereavement of the nation by the demise of the late President.

Chief Justice—Take Saturday then.

McLeod was then removed from the custody of the sheriff, but in consequence of the greatly increased crowd, and the excitement which was observable, he was reconveyed in a coach to the debtors' gaol in Centre street, where he is confined, instead of walking through the streets as he did when brought up. By those well informed in the matter, it is understood that McLeod's affidavit will set forth the orders of the Colonial authorities, to cut off the Caroline wheresoever she might be found, as a piratical vessel—that McLeod, however, was not one of the party—and also a letter from Mr. Fox, the British Minister, to the Federal Government, addressed to Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, assuming the act on the part of the British Government.—N. Y. Herald.

**Distressing Occurrence.**

Some time in February last, a young man, named GUSTAVUS MELLSHEIMER, formerly a student in Pennsylvania College, in this place, started from here with the intention of going to Shippensburg, and no intelligence of his arrival at that place having been received by his friends, it was supposed that he had wandered away and perished in the snow, which was at that time very deep. Search was accordingly made, and the body of a man supposed to be that of Mr. Melsheimer was found on Sunday last, in the South Mountain, about six miles south of Shippensburg.—Gettysburg Star.

Dr. ERNST MELLSHEIMER, of Dover township, in this county, formerly of this place, as we learn from his relations, has a son whose name is AUGUSTUS, and was a student in the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. The above deceased, is therefore, no doubt, the son of Dr. Melsheimer, of Dover township.—Hanover Herald.