



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. May 26, 1841.

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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.*

U. S. Bank stock sold in Philadelphia, on Friday last, as high as 19 3-4 cash. United States Bank notes at a depreciation of 15 per cent.

**Hogs Drowned.**

We learn from the Easton Whig, that a Morris Canal boat, belonging to Mr. T. Bishop, was loaded on Saturday the 15th inst. at the wharf on the Lehigh, with about one hundred and fifty hogs, the property of Mr. Samuel Yobe. On the following day, SUNDAY, the boat was to proceed with its freight to the city, via the Delaware, but during the night the boat filled, and with its entire freight went to the bottom. We regret to add that the enterprising owner lost about thirty fine fat hogs—nineteen of which were found dead on the following morning.

**Fire!**

The York, Pa. Republican of Wednesday last, says:—"On Friday evening about 9 o'clock, just as the Churches were going out, the cry of fire was raised in our streets, and on repairing to the scene the flames were seen to rise high and bright from the stable on the property occupied by Mr. DAVID COREY, situated on an alley running parallel with East Main Street, from South Duke to Queen Street. Our efficient Fire Companies were soon on the spot and succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they commenced, although there was a frame dwelling house close adjoining it."

The real Democratic Senator of Columbia county, Mr. Headley, dodged the vote on the Relief Bill, and afterwards called upon the Governor, with tears in his eyes, and begged him for God's sake to sign the bill to save the people from ruin.

"And why did you not vote for the Bill?" said the Governor.

"Oh! I dared not, I am pledged for the party."

"And so am I," said our worthy Governor.  
*Miltonian.*

The editor of the Norfolk Herald has been shown a strange phenomenon in the shape of a double-headed chicken.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Send the breed on here to our loco friends.—The single-headed Chapman breed couldn't crow enough for them; perhaps this will remedy the difficulty.—*Penna. Telegraph.*

If The Globe is flaming because its partisan friends are being removed from office.

Would you have us betray the promise made to the people, before the election of Gen. Harrison, that the Augean stables should be thoroughly cleansed?—*ib.*

If Governor Porter's radical friends are loud in their cry of "shoot the deserters" as applied to those locos who voted for the revenue bill.

Shoot them for pity sake! don't send them over to us: we wouldn't give a thankee for scores of such willow-witted humbugs. They don't know enough to keep their paws out of the fire—like monkeys playing with hot Chestnuts.—*ib.*

A SECOND "JULIUS FEROCIES."—The editor of that stormy and rabid Tory print, the Liverpool Mail, is said to have a map of the United States hanging in his sanctum, and every morning on entering the room he takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves, squares off, hits right and left and gives the innocent map a regular milking and mauling, just to vent his spleen against the country and works himself into a good writing passion. His strictures upon President Harrison's Inaugural and also upon the McLeod question are amusing for their very absurdity.—*Picayune.*

**The Extra Session.**

Congress will convene on Monday next. The National Intelligencer concludes an able article on the subject of its duties in the following manner:

"Of all speculations as to what Congress may or may not do in reference to the currency, perhaps, after all, no more can now be set down as certain than that the Extra Session will not pass away without the establishment of some fiscal agency as a substitute for that which exists under the familiar name of the Sub-Treasury system."

The measures, in fine, which may be expected to become the subject of deliberation in Congress at the approaching Session, are.

1. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public lands among the several States.
2. A revision and augmentation of the duties on imports, for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government.
3. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury law.
4. The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue and equalizing the currency.
5. A temporary loan, if necessary, to supply the immediate necessities of the Treasury.

These measures would at once disperse the clouds that have so long overhung and yet obscure the prospect before us. These measures, taken together, would we feel entirely confident, suffice, not only to restore to the country its wonted vigor, but to carry it forward with a firmer step than it has ever taken.

We have said nothing about the existing public debt, which it will be time enough to provide for at the regular annual session of Congress, when its amount will have been better ascertained than it can yet be. Nor have we taken into consideration the question of a uniform System of Bankruptcy, which seems to be within the contemplation of some of our friends as a measure to be agitated at the Extra Session; nor any other question of a general character, because Congress has been called together with a special view to the revenue and the finances; and it seems to be desirable, under every aspect of the case, that the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress should be limited, as far as possible, to the objects for which they have been convened.

**The Election in Tennessee.**

From our late advices, we gather the following results of the election in this State:

- 1st district, Thomas D. Arnold, (W.)
- 2d " \*A. McClelland, (L. F.)
- 3d " \*J. L. Williams (W)
- 5th " \*H. L. Turney, (L. F)
- 6th " \*W. B. Campbell (W)
- 7th " R. L. Caruthers (W)
- 8th " \*M. P. Gentry (W)
- 9th " \*H. M. Watterson (L. F.)
- 11th " \*Cave Johnson (L. F.)
- 12th " Milton Brown (W.)

Those marked with a \* were members of the last Congress.

Two districts remain to be heard from—the fourth, last represented by J. W. Blackwell, (L. F.) which is a very close district; and the 13th, last represented by C. H. Williams (W.) who is doubtless re-elected. Should the loco again carry the 4th district, the delegation will stand as before—7 Whigs to 6 Loco Focos.

**Maryland Election.**

We have cheering news from Maryland. In the 5th Congressional District comprising the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis and the county of Anne Arundel, Messrs. Kennedy and Randall, are undoubtedly elected over their loco loco opponents Murray and Gallaher, being a gain of two members. The average majority for the opposition ticket in Baltimore is but 37. Harrison's majority in Annapolis was 66, and in Anne Arundel 154, so that we have not the least doubt of the entire success of the Administration ticket.

In the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th Districts there are no opposition candidates, in the 3d no administration candidate, and the 6th is contested by E. A. Lynch (Adm.) and John T. Mason (opp.) so that we are certain of six out of the eight members.—The last delegation stood 3 democrats to 5 locofocos.

**[Circular to the Banks.]**

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, May 6, 1841.

Sir—In obedience to the directions of the 29th section of the act of the 4th of May, 1841, entitled "An Act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury and for other purposes," I herewith transmit to you a copy of the said act.

The Governor directs me to say to you, that the public interest requires the notice which by the 28th section is to be given to him, by the Banks desirous to avail themselves of the law, should be given at the earliest practicable period.

In conformity with the provisions of the 16th section, it is ordered and prescribed by the Governor that, to preserve uniformity in the phraseology of the notes to be issued under the authority of said act, they be issued in the form following:

"The Bank of \_\_\_\_\_ will pay the bearer (three) dollars on demand, as directed by the act of Assembly of the 4th May, 1841."

To be signed by an officer of the bank, designated by the board of Directors, and to have the Pennsylvania coat-of arms in the centre at the top, or such other suitable embellishments as each bank may think proper, so that they be executed in the best manner, and according to the latest and most approved mode of engraving. I am Yours, &c.

FRS. R. SHUNK.  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

**A Disgraceful Fact.**

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Erie Gazette, a gentleman possessed of the very best means of information, and who at all times is extremely cautious what he says, discloses a fact in one of his letters dated "Harrisburg, April 30th, 1841," which places the Executive in a more unenviable light, if possible, than the impertinence he used to induce his followers to vote for the Relief Bill after he had vetoed it, in order to throw the responsibility on to them. Speaking of the Relief Bill, he says:—"Had the vote been taken yesterday, three of the friends of the Governor in the Senate, and some eight or ten in the House, would have voted for it, but they asked and obtained postponement until to-day, to enable them to induce others to vote with them, and the result is, that the radicals have succeeded in whipping all them into the traces, except Mr. Church. It is said, and I believe correctly, THAT THE GOVERNOR INFORMED HIS FRIENDS THAT IF TEN OF THEM VOTED FOR THE BILL, HE WOULD APPROVE IT, and that fifteen yesterday afternoon signed a written pledge to vote for it, but a caucus was held last night, and those members driven to violate their written pledge. The consequence is the Governor will veto the bill, and neither the creditors of the Commonwealth or its citizens, will be afforded any relief by the legislature." From the known anxiety of the Governor to have the Bill become a law, we have no doubt that this is literally true. His attempt afterwards to induce his party to vote for the Bill, proves it. But he had not the nerve to meet the crisis manfully, but shrunk from it with his usual craven spirit.—*Log Cabin Rifle.*

**Case of McLeod.**

The Supreme Court made the following order in this case.

THE PEOPLE vs. ALEXANDER McLEOD.—The defendant, who stands charged by indictment with the crime of murder, having been brought into Court by the Sheriff of the county of Niagara, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion having been made for his discharge, and it being improbable that the court will be able to render its judgement in the premises at the present term. It is therefore ordered, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, until the further order of the court. When the transfer has been made the Sheriff of Niagara will be no longer chargeable with the custody of the defendant.—*N. Y. Star.*

**Spots on the Sun.**

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Mail says, that "with one of my large Diverging Telescopes, five distinct clusters of dark spots on the sun may now be seen, (May 5th.) The two clusters near the centre of the sun extend upwards of fifty thousand miles in length, by about twenty thousand in breadth. They will be visible a few days longer if the atmosphere is clear."

The above, perhaps, may account for the cold weather and backward spring we have had.

We do not know that any body in this part of the country has found an opportunity of looking at the sun long enough to ascertain whether it had spots upon it. Nor do we know that these spots would be a sufficient cause for the cold rainy weather of this spring. We remember, however, that in the year 1816, the summer was so wet and cold, that corn, unless in particular spots, did not ripen; and then the spots on the sun were so large, that they were toward sundown, visible to the naked eye.—*U. S. Gazette.*

**Navigating Balloons.**

A Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"The lovers of aërostation, and indeed the lovers of science in general, will rejoice to hear that a mode of navigating the air in balloons, by giving them any direction that can be desired, even against the wind has been adopted. An experiment has been recently exhibited near Saint Denis, to illustrate this important fact. The balloon, at the height of 250 yards, was worked in every direction by the persons in it, even in the teeth of an adverse wind. It also ascended without the throwing out of ballast and again descended. These evolutions lasted three hours, after which the intrepid aeronaut returned to earth and alighted as comfortably as he would have done from an ordinary carriage."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—Mr. Arnold is exhibiting, in New York city, specimens of the new mode of manufacturing cloth, without spinning or weaving. By this process, wool may be made into cloth with the greatest rapidity, and at an expense of less than six cents a yard. The Major's last observation was—"I anticipate now that I shall have a first rate suit of American broadcloth soon, in which to do my courting."

GREAT FORTUNES OF THE WOOD CUTTER'S WIFE.—"Some years ago," says a foreign journal, "the captain of a corsair carried off the wife of a poor wood cutter, residing in the neighborhood of Messina. After detaining her for several months on board his vessel, he landed her on an island in the South seas, wholly regardless of what might befall her. It happened that the woman was presented to the savage monarch of the island, who became enamored of her. He made her his wife, placed her on the throne, and at his death left her sole sovereign of his dominions.—By a European vessel, which recently touched at the island, the poor wood cutter has received intelligence of his wife. She sent him presents of such vast value, that he will probably be one of the wealthiest private individuals in Sicily, until it shall please her majesty, his august spouse, to summon him to her court."

From the New York Sun.

**The Steamship President.**

It is evident that all hope of her safety must be abandoned. She undoubtedly foundered in the frightful storm that occurred two or three days after her departure from this port, or else was crushed beneath some of the gigantic icebergs which were seen in the Atlantic shortly after. How or when she went down with "all the freighting souls within her" will probably never be known. Had any one escaped to tell the story, we must have had some intelligence of it ere this, as ships have been constantly passing and arriving in port on both sides and from all directions.

The President sailed from this port on the 11th of March. She was to have sailed on the 10th, and most of her passengers went on board that day, but a severe snow storm compelled her to lie over. She was a huge ship in size. Her vast dimensions are too well known to need describing minutely. She was of 2,360 tons burthen, with engines of 540 horse power—the largest steamer ever built.

We have obtained from Messrs. Wadsworth & Smith, the consignees, a complete and accurate list of the passengers, 28 in number, whose names we subjoin. Besides these, the officers and crew amounted to 81 in number, whose names we could not ascertain, making together 109 souls, all of whom have beyond a doubt been for many weeks sleeping beneath the dark waves of the ocean. Among the passengers and officers of the ship we had several personal acquaintances of exalted worth. It is with sorrow unspeakable that we yield to the conviction that we must bid them all a long and final adieu.

Edward Barry, J. C. Roberts, New York; J. Leo Wolf; Master Mohring; J. C. Pfeffel, A. R. Warburgh, New York; D. Fitzroy Lexon, M. Courtney, B. A.; T. Power and servant; C. H. D. Miesegares, Philadelphia; Samuel Mails, N. York; Charles Cadett, Buenos Ayres; T. Palmer, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. M. Lerner, T. Blancher, Cuba; Jno. Fraser; H. Van Lee, jr. Amsterdam; A. S. Byrne, London; Mr. Thorndill, New York; W. W. Martin, England; E. B. Howell and Friend, A. Livingston, New York; Rev. G. G. Cookman, Washington city, D. C.; P. Deucher, Scotland; B. Morris and child.

Passengers,	28
Officers and crew,	81
Total,	109

VALUE OF A BRAVE OLD OAK.—In Munroe county, N. Y., the stump and roots of an old oak were recently sold for boat knees for \$50. The body made 4840 staves, worth \$39. Four logs sold for \$10, and the top limbs made seven cords of wood. The whole tree sold on the ground for over one hundred dollars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Messrs. Henry Wright and James Warren were conversing together on meeting in the woods near Cresaptown, Md., a violent gale of wind blew down a large tree, which struck Mr. Wright, felled him and fastened him to the earth. He was so crushed that he died two days after. Mr. Warren was struck on the head by a limb and stunned, but not dangerously hurt.

An Abolition lecturer by the name of Boyle, while in the exercise of his vocation at Sharon, Mass. a few days since, had about nine dozen eggs thrown at him by a set of rowdies. Boyle stood his ground, and after their ammunition was exhausted, returned the fire by "hard arguments" for about an hour. The next day he delivered a lecture in the same place without being molested.—*Jour of Com.*

Strawberries are becoming cheap at New Orleans. The Crescent says:—"You can look at a basket full for ten cents—terms cash."

FORTUNE'S FROLICS.—One of the first surgeons in New Orleans was sold in that city about twenty years ago for his passage money, by the Captain of the ship which brought him over from Germany. He was bought by a surgeon who gave him some menial employment, and soon liking his intelligence he took him into his shop, and gave him a thorough medical education.—After a while his patron died, and the lucky Dutchman immediately laid seige to the widow's heart, which soon yielded to his attacks, and they were married.—He now is an Alderman, immensely wealthy, and has the honor of being sued for \$25,000 for having improperly cut off a man's leg—a fact heretofore mentioned in our paper.—*Sat. E. Post.*

PLANETS.—Three of the finest planets of our system, are now visible every clear night, namely—Venus, Mars and Jupiter.

Venus, which has been visible in the West, as the glorious "Evening Star" for several months, now sets soon after the Sun.

Mars, which may be known by his large size, and reddish color, is on the meridian ("souths") at a quarter past ten.

Jupiter, of a large size and very white in lustre, presents a magnificent appearance in the S. E. between 11 and 12 o'clock; but it is not in the meridian until 2 in the morning.

**To the Editors of the State of Pennsylvania.**

Stepping into the Capitol a few days since in order to see our members, they appeared to be a very respectable body of men. Looking a little more minutely, I came to the conclusion that every member of both houses was dressed in English broad cloths or foreign fabrics. If this is fact, how much did it take to equip each member? both houses consisting of 133 members; say on an average \$100, making \$13,300.

However, whatever the precise amount may be, the gentlemen members sent it to foreign countries, instead of encouraging Pennsylvania and her factories. Members who thus decorate themselves at the expense of the State! Does the act render them more economical, more fit or competent to make pure, wholesome, domestic, Pennsylvania laws?

What a contrast between our members and Queen Victoria's Mother, respecting national integrity. She, making a present of a cradle quilt to her grand daughter, exclusively of English manufacturing—our members, their clothing, must be of foreign manufacturing!

Therefore for the honor of the state and the integrity of the people, it is to be hoped that no member will ever appear in the legislative halls, dressed in English broad cloths or foreign fabrics.

These remarks do not only apply to the members of the legislature, but also to nine-tenths of the people of the state. All encouraging foreign countries by wearing their fabrics, in preference to our own.

When standing before the glass adjusting these foreign fabrics upon our persons, if we only had Pennsylvania blood in the body thus decorated, we would shrink back with indignation at the injury we have done and are still inflicting on the country which we are bound by every tie of honor and gratitude to support.

In order therefore to retrace our steps and to come out heart and hand for our country, let us form ourselves into a grand society; that is every man, and woman, boy and girl, within the pale of the state, to be a society within themselves for the promotion of domestic industry of every description.

The imports of cloths amount to about eight millions yearly; this is truly deplorable, lamentable, that we men, citizens of the U. States, should so far forget our love of country as to pay eight millions yearly for our clothing, instead of aiding our factories which are languishing for want of our assistance. As the last fifty years of government ended with December, 1840, let us commence the present fifty years as real friends to the country by using domestic clothing, instead of foreign—and to live within our income.

The imports of silks, on an average, amounts to about sixteen millions yearly. The ladies are patriotic, and possess too much love of country to retrace their steps, and lend their aid, which is very powerful, in lowering the imports and furthering domestic industry. The day is not far distant when our ladies will be more engaging, and more attracting in their domestic calicoes, than those in their costly French, Italian, or English silks. Why should it not be so? The former supports their country, the latter supports foreign countries. And it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when our ladies will dress themselves in domestic silks, and appear more engaging and lovely than they ever did in those of foreign production.

Agreeable to the late census, Pennsylvania contains 1,700,560 human beings. Now suppose each costs only \$10 for foreign fabrics, the amount yearly would be seventeen millions! Were we only faithful to our own state, and keep this amount of money among ourselves by employing our own people, in a few years it would not be poor Pennsylvania! but it would be Pennsylvania against the world!

The two candidates for the highest office in the state, which ever succeeds, will for the honor of the state and his own integrity, take the oath of office in a domestic suit of clothes, manufactured on some of his neighboring creeks.

Never was there in any age more union of sentiment, more concert of action, than is evinced by the citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of foreign factories and mechanics. From the highest citizen to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest, from the father to the sons, from the mother to the daughters—all as it were vieing with each other who can wear the finest foreign fabrics and send the most money to the subjects of the Kings and Queens of Europe.

These Kings and Queens, especially Queen Victoria, must laugh in their sleeves, and would laugh out loud, was it not against their interest to do so, at our credulity. No general ever had his army better trained than they have us, in their favor, against our own particular interests.

Let us then, my fellow citizens, throw off the foreign yoke, and come out boldly as Pennsylvanians each of us determined to buy no more foreign goods. Listen not to others, but do your own duty; consequently our own factories would spring into existence as by the power of magic. This communication has to contend against a powerful opposition, but that's nothing. Let us stick to the ship Pennsylvania, as long as we are able to buy, pay and wear domestic clothing.  
WM. M'KNIGHT.

SUMNER LINCOLN FAIRFIELD, the poet, was found dead drunk! in the streets of Philadelphia on Thursday. Being carried to the watchhouse he knocked down the turnkey, assaulted the captain of the watch, &c. and was next morning sent to the Moyamensing Prison.