

the public works, and to the abuses which were supposed to exist there. There was a prevalent opinion among the people that the Canal Commissioners, dependent immediately on the Executive, had prostituted their high functions, and had bestowed on personal and political favorites a large share of the patronage which unhappily for the people, they are authorized to dispense. The public has been startled from its confidence by the astonishing disclosure that the public works during the last two years under the care of the present Canal Board have cost for management and repair, the sum of two millions one hundred and fifty-five thousand and eighty-one dollars—or an average of one million and seventy-five thousand forty dollars for each year of Gov. Porter's administration, while during the late administration, the average even at periods of extraordinary accident never exceeded eight hundred and six thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars. Unable to account for this by any theory but that which is founded on a conviction of the want of integrity of the public agents and earnestly desiring to restore public confidence to the magnificent system of improvements for which so much has been expended and in the success of which the best hopes of the people are centered, the House of Representatives soon after its organization instituted a thorough investigation into the conduct of the Canal Board. Its results will soon be before the world and to those results we direct your early attention. They justify suspicion—they authorize and demand the strongest reprobation—they are the results of calm and deliberate inquiry in which justice was fairly done, ample opportunity of excusation afforded, witnesses were publicly examined and cross examined, and the Canal Commissioners will stand before the public, convicted on unquestioned evidence of gross and palpable abuse of power. Who can wonder at the increasing expenditure on our public works, when they read and hear of such instances as one or two, which taken at random from the report of the Investigating Committee, are but specimens of worse and more startling developments hereafter.

It became necessary to purchase ropes for the inclined planes. The best article was offered by manufacturers of unquestioned merit and could have been procured for the aggregate amount of \$7,877: a political partizan offered it to the disposers of the public bounty for \$9,049. The competition was no longer equal, the partizan obtained the contract, and on this one article the Commonwealth lost eleven hundred and seventy-one dollars.

It became necessary to relay eleven miles of railroad near the city of Philadelphia. It was in unquestioned proof that this work might have been done and well done for thirty-six thousand dollars. It was done and cost the Commonwealth fifty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars, causing a loss of more than eighteen thousand dollars, for reasons no doubt as patriotic as those which regulated the purchase of ropes.

Among the largest and most important work on our Canal line is the construction of the Reservoir near Hollidaysburg. For this work three offers were made and the contract given to a political friend—at what cost to you fellow-citizens, will thus appear:

For grubbing and clearing, two contractors offered to do it for \$350; John Mitchell charged \$700, and has the contract.

For rock excavation, two contractors offered thirty-nine cents, and Mr. Mitchell has it for forty-eight cents.

For common excavation below water—two contractors offered one twenty and one twenty-four cents, but Mr. Mitchell offered thirty-three cents, and he has the contract too.

For good earth embankment one contractor offered seventeen cents and one 15 cents, but Mr. Mitchell has done it for 25 cents.

For coarse stuff embankment one contractor offered nineteen cents, another seventeen cents, and Mr. Mitchell has it for thirty cents, and so it will appear throughout till it is demonstrable that the loss to the Commonwealth in this work will not be less than twenty thousand dollars.

On the western reservoir it was ascertained that it cost the State upward of twenty thousand dollars to clear from timber about four hundred acres.

Had no other inducement existed, there would have been in these disclosures, enough to justify immediate action and a change in the tenure of those Canal Commissioners. A Bill was immediately introduced to that effect, with the design of changing the tenure and giving to the Legislature and the Governor a concurrent power of appointment. But the tenaciousness with which power holds on to patronage, was not to be relaxed, and this measure adapted to the wishes of the people and their necessities fell before the veto power. The Executive suggested a reference to a vote of the people, to that suggestion we have acceded, and there is now in his hands a Bill to carry it into effect. Its fate we do not pretend to conjecture. Let the people wait on the Executive decision.

We are now about to separate and to mingle again with our constituents. We shall find them oppressed by difficulty and embarrassment such we have labored anxiously to alleviate and remove. The period will soon come when the popular will is to be again expressed and the question is to be again determined into whose hands the Executive power of the State is to be entrusted for the next three years. What that decision will be we do not doubt. The events of the winter have added to the necessity of a change—and to that change alone must the people look for permanent and substantial relief.

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| Samuel M. Barclay, | John J. Pearson,     |
| Nathaniel Brooker, | William B. Reed,     |
| Abraham Brower,    | Henry S. Spackman,   |
| Elihu Case,        | Joseph M. Sterrett,  |
| Thomas E. Cochran, | John Strohm,         |
| William Hester,    | Charles C. Sullivan, |
| John T. Huddleson, | Thomas Williams,     |
| Robert T. MacLay,  | John H. Ewing,       |
| James Mathers,     |                      |
- Members of the Senate.

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| Hugh Andrews,      | Edward E. Law,      |
| James Banks,       | Jonathan Letherman, |
| Richard Bard,      | Isaac Lightner,     |
| Joseph A. Bell,    | Samuel Livingston,  |
| Jacob Bruner,      | Joseph McClure,     |
| John B. Christman, | Daniel McCurdy,     |
| S. H. Clark,       | Ner Middleswarth,   |
| William K. Correy, | J. G. Miles,        |
| J. F. Cox,         | James Montgomery,   |
| John Cummins,      | Benjamin Musser,    |
| George Darsie,     | Isaac Meyer,        |
| William Dilworth,  | J. S. Pearson,      |
| James Dunlap,      | Benjamin Pennell,   |
| Joshua P. Eyre,    | Joseph Purnoy,      |
| George L. Fauss,   | John Rush,          |
| Jacob Foreman,     | Stephen Skinner,    |
| John Funk,         | G. Rush Smith,      |
| Robert Futhey,     | Daniel M. Smyser,   |
| Jacob Gratz,       | Andrew Sniively,    |
| John Hanna,        | James Sprott,       |
| Joseph Higgins,    | Serah Titus,        |
| B. M. Hinchman,    | Jacob Steele,       |
| M. T. Kennedy,     | Philip Von Neida,   |
| Aaron Kerr,        | Daniel Washabaugh,  |
| Christian Kieffer, | Wm. A. Crabb,       |
- Members of the House of Representatives.  
HARRISBURG, May 5, 1841.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. June 2, 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.

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.

At Work Again.

The Easton Whig states that the water has been let into the Lehigh Canal at Workingham, from Coleman's Dam to South Easton, and the factories, mills, &c. there have again commenced operations after an interruption of about four months.

The Banks and the Relief Bill.

The Harrisburg Keystone has ascertained from the proper department, that the following Banks have notified the Governor of their willingness to accept and comply with the provisions of the Revenue Bill:

- Harrisburg Bank,
- Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh,
- Bank of Chambersburg,
- Carlisle Bank,
- Bank of Lewistown,
- Towanda Bank,
- Lancaster Bank,
- Farmer's Bank of Lancaster,
- Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Phila.
- The Bank of Pittsburgh declines accepting.

The Legislative Address.

This interesting document will be found upon the first page of to-day's paper. The York Republican notices it as follows:

"We commend the 'Address to the People of Pennsylvania' issued by the Harrison Republican members of the Legislature, and published in another part of this paper, to the careful perusal of our readers. It sets forth in a lucid style the events of the late session of the Legislature, and portrays with perfect fidelity the embarrassments under which the majorities in both Houses labored in consequence of the arbitrary conduct of the Governor who delighted in vetoing the bills which they passed, and throwing every obstacle in their path. If there be any defect in the address, it consists in the fact that all these events and embarrassments are not fully referred to, the explanation of which is that they were so numerous that it would have required more time than could be devoted to the purpose, and more space than the newspapers could supply, to have dwelt on every detail. The reader of this Address, when he weighs the nature and extent of the difficulties which the late Legislature was called to encounter, will be surprised that so much was done in the end, and that any relief could have been furnished to the public, or any alleviation afforded to the Commonwealth, surrounded as she was by embarrassments that seemed to be insurmountable. This was however effected, with what toil and unavoidable consumption of time the Address well explains, and we commend it again to our readers as worthy of the most attentive perusal and candid consideration."

**Candidates.**  
Our Locofoco brethren have already four candidates for the Presidency in the field—Commodore Stewart, Mr. Van Buren, the Hon. James Buchanan, and Chief Justice Taney.

The Legislature of New York adjourned on Wednesday last.

An Exciting Rumor.

Rumors from Washington should always be regarded with some suspicion, especially if unaccompanied by a responsible endorsement.—The latest is one of a highly exciting character, and if unfounded, as we trust it will prove, should be promptly contradicted. It is said in a letter published in the United States Gazette, that Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister in London, was induced to recommend the return of the Mediterranean Squadron, by information in his possession, that "the British Government had transmitted instructions to the Admirals on the American station, ordering them, immediately upon receiving authentic information that McLeod, an officer of the British Army, had been executed, to proceed on the coast of the United States, and to set fire to, and burn down our cities and towns along the whole coast."

Surely, there is some mistake in this matter. The British Government are not in the habit of acting so rashly. If, however, the rumour should turn out true, we must naturally enough expect a strong degree of excitement in this country. It appears to us incredible, however, that any such intention should have been entertained. But now that a matter so serious has been agitated, it will of course become necessary to have the statement we have copied above, either refuted or confirmed. The Gazette, we feel convinced, would not have published such a rumor, unless on competent authority. It is eminently calculated to alarm merchants who have ships upon the ocean, and to create the unkindest feelings between the two countries.—Pa. Inq.

The Pardoning Power.

There was no one charge that tended more to the overthrow of George Wolf, when Governor, than that of too freely using the pardoning power. He however used it but few times, comparatively speaking, during his administration. To what is it got now?

Not satisfied with opening the prison doors, and turning again upon society the pickpocket and the DETECTED THIEF—he has knocked all the shackles from those hands which were dyed with human gore, and let the reckless slaughterer of his own kind, loose again upon society to spill more blood.

We learn by some of our exchanges, that the worthy friend of the felon has pardoned nineteen convicted felons from the cells of the Eastern Penitentiary. What was the price of this insult to justice and virtue? and whose hands have clutched the guilty gold? Are we mistaken? Were they turned out to form a part of the band of bullies and blood hounds, who are to hunt honest men from the polls at the next election?

In the name of Justice, and in the defence of a virtuous community, we exclaim against such a disgraceful, aye, and criminal procedure. It cannot be otherwise than both disgraceful and criminal; otherwise the laws are so which establishes a sentence too great for the crime. We ask every lover of virtue and righteous Government, if they are willing to say that a Governor, and he perhaps neither too honest, nor too virtuous, shall have the power to walk into our prisons, and unloose the well deserved chains of every scoundrel, knave, and felon; and bid him take a passport to riot upon the blood or treasure of a law loving, and law obeying people.—Huntington Journal.

Foreign Missions.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

"With regard to appointments, there is little to say inasmuch as little is known. It is settled that Mr. T. R. Jackson, of Philadelphia, is to go Charge to Copenhagen. Mr. Jackson is a man of letters, and rendered good service in the late political campaign. He was an intimate personal friend of Gen. Harrison, and though a young man, will represent us ably in Denmark. A better appointment could not have been made.

"I have little doubt that Col. Todd will receive the mission to Austria. His claims are undeniably great, and were they not, the fact that the office was notoriously designed for him by the late President, should plead strongly in his behalf. Col. Todd has already filled several diplomatic situations with credit. He has sacrificed much in the cause which has triumphed, and is a man of unsullied integrity and extraordinary worth. A number of foreign appointments may be expected next week."

The Meeting of Congress.—In taking an account the other day of the members elect to Congress, we overlooked the fact that there are two vacancies in the Pennsylvania delegation—one by the resignation of Mr. Hook (L. F.) in the 20th district, and one in the 18th district, by the death of Mr. Ogle. The former vacancy will probably be filled in time for the meeting of Congress—the latter will not. Such being the case, the vote between the parties, all the members elect being present except those from Alabama, will be Whig 140—Loco Focos 90, and Mr. Hunter, (of Va.) neutral. In the Senate, should every member elect be present at the opening of the session, there will be 29 Whigs, 22 Loco Focos, and one vacancy from Tennessee. The last Senate stood, Whig 24; Loco Foco 28. The tables are now turned. Balt. Pat.

Cost of the Public Improvements.

The State on the Highway to Ruin!  
If any of our readers should yet entertain a doubt that our State is fast going to destruction under the present extravagant and corrupt administration, we submit the following facts to their consideration. They were compiled by Doct. Hammond from official documents in the Auditor General's office, and have not been, and cannot be denied. The reports of the Canal Commissioners and several Heads of Departments, prove them to be strictly true:

Total cost of the public works,	\$20,653,791
Expenditures on "	6,694,206
Receipts on "	6,181,654

Excess of Expenditure over income \$512,562

Thus, it will be seen, that our public works have run the State in debt in eleven years more than HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—simply for keeping them in repair! We will now contrast the expense of them during Ritner's administration, with that under Porter.

RITNER'S THREE YEARS.

The revenue in 1835-6	\$837,805
1836-7	975,350
1837-8	959,336

Total revenue during his administration, \$2,772,491

Expenditures in 1835-6	\$713,454
1836-7	969,880
1837-8	736,743

Total expenditures during his administration, \$2,420,078

Excess of income over expenses during his three years, \$352,413

PORTER'S TWO YEARS.

The Expenditures during 1838-39	\$721,865
1839-40	1,433,216

Total Expenditures for his two years, \$2,155,081

The revenue for 1838-39	\$1,076,045
1839-40	1,072,620

Total revenue, \$2,148,665

Excess of income over expenditure during his administration, \$6,436

In three years under Ritner, the public works yielded a nett revenue of over THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in Porter's two years a little over SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS! The present year they will undoubtedly be a loss of from two to three hundred thousand dollars, and probably half a million. This is Porter economy!—Har. Chron.

Dreadful Shipwreck--148 Lives Lost.

It again becomes our duty to record a calamity involving destruction of human life to an awful extent. Four of the crew and four of the passengers of the brig Minstrel, Captain Outerbridge, arrived here yesterday, bringing the disastrous intelligence of which the following is an accurate summary:

The Minstrel left Limerick, Ireland, on the 21st April last for Quebec, with one hundred and forty-one passengers, emigrants intending to settle in Canada. The vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday last, at four o'clock in the morning, when she struck on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy sea running at the time, but the boats were launched and made fast to the fore chairs. Upwards of one hundred passengers embarked in the boats, but their doom was quickly sealed; the vessel "heeled off" into deep water and went down stern foremost, so suddenly that the "painters" of the boats could not be cast off, and the people who had embarked in the boats perished, with their equally unfortunate companions on board the ship, except four of the crew and four passengers, who alone of upwards of 150 souls, remained to tell the sad tale. These eight persons had embarked in the gig, which was towing astern, and fortunately for them, the rope which attached it to the vessel broke when she went down. They succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they remained until the following day, when they were taken off by ship Wellington, McIntyre, and brought to Grose Isle.

Capt. Outerbridge, of the unfortunate Minstrel, behaved most gallantly during the awful scene, until he perished with the rest. He declared that he would not leave the vessel until his passengers were saved, and he was the last person seen by those who were in the gig.

Following are the names of the survivors—Crew—Patrick O'Loghlin, steward; James Grady and Thomas Enright, seamen; and John Donoghue, apprentice. Passengers—Flaherty, shoemaker, and wife, Honoria Ringrose, and Collins.

Following is a statement of the number of the crew and passengers who perished—Crew—Cap. Outerbridge, mate and 9 others. Passengers—Male adults, 47; female do. 41, males under 14, 10; females do. 8; males under 7, 9; females do. 12; infants, 10. Total perished, 148.

The passengers above mentioned as being saved, left the Wellington at Grose Isle, and came to Quebec in the Thetis, from Limerick.—Quebec Mercury, May 22.

We learn, says the Fredericksburg Arena, that the expected duel between C. C. Clay and R. Wickliff, jr. of Kentucky, has taken place. The former was shot in the body and the latter lost two or three fingers.—Mr. Clay is not the son of Henry Clay, but of General Green Clay.

The Philadelphia Gazette bestows this praise upon Mr. Greig recently elected to Congress in place of Mr. Granger, of New York:

Those of the innumerable visitors at the capitol of the nation who love novelty, will find in seeing Mr. Greig, one great and lionizing feature—a minute and almost perfect resemblance to Sir Walter Scott, whose good qualities and observant knowledge he possesses in a most liberal measure.

In fine, we do not know a gentleman in the Union whose Congressional career will be hailed with more delight by a wider circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the republic, than that of Mr. Greig; for in all his wide circle of acquaintances and friends,

None knew him, but to love him,  
Or name him but to praise.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Caledonia at Boston.

Cunard's line steamer Caledonia, arrived in Boston at half past 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 4th of May. We are indebted to the Harnden's Express for slips and English Gazettes.

The news of President Harrison's death excited much feeling in London.

The most important measure that is likely to occupy the attention of the Parliament, is one from the Cabinet, to reduce the duties on foreign corn to a small regular sum, by which the revenue would be increased. An alteration also, on the duties upon foreign and colonial timber, and on colonial sugar, will be proposed.

Nothing had been heard of the President Steamer in London, and all hopes had been abandoned.

The Queen of England is in good health, but Prince Albert is so unwell that his physicians advised a visit to Germany.

It is very generally reported and believed that Lord Palmerston is wholly dissatisfied with the preliminary articles signed by Captain Elliot, for the settlement of the quarrel with China; and it is even added that the Government is likely to increase the strength of the Chinese expedition.

The cession of Hong Kong had at first the appearance of being a great point gained; but further consideration has brought the well informed very generally to the opinion that the advantages likely to be derived from the possession of that island have been over estimated. Canton it is said, will still remain the seat of the tea trade; and yet by Captain Elliot's preliminary articles, the British merchant will be debarred from commercial intercourse with that city. Not so however, the Americans the French, the Dutch, and the Danes; so that, on this point, all nations trading with China will have a superiority in the principal tea market over the English. Besides, the driving the English trade to Hong Kong will give the celestial authorities the means of making us pay, by export duties, or river dues, the very contemplated amount of indemnity which has satisfied Captain Elliot's moderation.—London Jour. of Com.

IMPORTANT!—Very!—The New Orleans papers announce that Fanny, the divine, had gone on an excursion over the lake. On her passage down the Pontchartrain Railroad she was provided with two cushions made of eider down. The Crescent City is of opinion that had they been stuffed with the heads of some of her parasites, she would have found them softer!

MORE LAWYERS.—Eighty-one Attorneys have been licensed at the present term of the Supreme Court, now in session in the city of N. York, and 44 were admitted Counsellors.

The number of Students in the Cincinnati College is 191.