



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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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.

### Appointments by the Postmaster General.

William S. Cochran, to be Post Master at Wrightsville, York county, in place of George W. Hinkle, resigned.

Jenkins Carothers, to be Post Master at Codorus, York county, in place of Amos L. Shearer, removed to York.

### FOURTH OF JULY.

The Sunday School in Milford are preparing to celebrate the Sabbath the 4th of July, by a specimen of public speaking of pieces selected from the sacred writings.

### Fanny Elsler—"the divine."

It appears that this notorious character has again made her appearance at New York, and is delighting spectators with her feats of wonderful gyration. It may not be amiss to put the public in possession of some facts in her history.

Fanny Elsler was employed by the government of Austria, as a companion for the young Napoleon. His early decease, in consequence, admits of an easy explanation. This result was contemplated, it is supposed, by the arch intriguer, Metterich. It was desirable that the son of Napoleon should be put out of the way, but so as to awaken no suspicion of foul play. That wily statesman understood the effect of early debauchery, and he laid his plan accordingly.

Fanny came to this country with a gentleman of — Mr. —, an unmarried man, and they live on terms of the greatest intimacy. He is understood to be her fiscal agent. In short, she is kept by him, in every sense of the word.

Fanny is not that artless youthful creature she is taken to be. The fact that she has a son in Europe of the age of eighteen, throws light on that matter. By the aid of false hair, teeth, &c.; and by the appliance of rouge, she probably contrives to appear what she is not, and never will be again.

Whether such an individual as the above is a proper subject for patronage, is a fair question — and as such it is proposed to the advocates of stage morality. Perhaps they may think that her dizzy revolutions, with her nether limbs at a right angle, has a sort of talismanic efficacy, favorable to virtue, and modesty especially; but others have their doubts.

### Death of an Editor.

WILLIS GAYLORD CLARKE, the talented Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, departed this life in that City, on Saturday evening the 12th instant, in the thirty-second year of age.

The Richmond Star says:— "A gentleman, for whose word we will vouch, has just returned from Charlottesville, and informs us of the extraordinary fact that there is living near that place, a negro woman, aged one hundred and thirteen years, who is now having a growth of her third set of teeth. She already has three white, sound and handsome new front teeth—a most extraordinary circumstance, but of its truth there is no doubt.

Young chickens are said to be a certain remedy for the bugs in cucumber and melon patches. If the plants are young and tender, the chickens should not be over three or four days old. It can be effected by tying the hen and leaving the chickens have free access to the patch.

We seldom have occasion to record a more affecting illustration of the uncertainty of life than the following.

**Married**—At Woodstock, Brock District, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. W. Landon, William Burch, Esq., to Sarah, third daughter of John Hatch, Esq. J. P. The happy couple afterwards drove off to Villafield, their place of residence.

**Died**—At his residence at Villafield, near Woodstock, on the 31st ult. of scarlet fever, in the full hope of a blessed resurrection, William Burch, Esq., aged 22 years, 11 months, and 15 days.

Also, at the residence of her father in Woodstock, to which she had been removed from Villafield, but two days before, on the 4th instant, of the same disease, Sarah, youthful widow of the above, in the happy exercise of the same glorious faith, aged 22 years, 11 months, and 14 days.

The newspapers are making merry with some hyperboles of the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, one of which is "A Virginian is a higher style of man than a Roman."

This is considered 'flat burglary' against General Jackson, who was 'a Roman,' while John Tyler is 'a Virginian.'—U. S. Gaz.

### The Cause.

A Loco-foco paper at the South, thus asks: Will some friend tell us what portion of the President's Message contains the reasons assigned for calling an extra session of Congress?

We do not know that Mr. Tyler was called upon to assign reasons for General Harrison's calling the extra session of Congress. But if such a session was convened for a President, who had time to look into the state of the nation, then *a fortiori* was it necessary to a President, suddenly coming to the Presidency, without expectation of the honor, and consequently, without preparation for the position.

We should think, however, that the five hundred thousand dollars deficiency in the Post Office Department, the twelve millions deficiency in the Treasury Department, the incalculable frauds and deficiencies in the agencies under the War Department, and the want of order in the Navy Department, might be considered as causes for congressional action.—U. S. Gazette.

The Horse Thief mentioned in our last, appears to have been driving a brisk business. He is here, there and almost everywhere in a week. After being chased out north where he eluded his pursuers, he next made his appearance down the Wyalusing—was discovered in Rush, chased into the woods and had to leave the grey horse stolen from Mr. Foster. Dogs were set upon him and he ran through burning timber to escape them.

A night or two after he is said to have stolen a horse between here and Owego; but as it did not suit him, he left it and took another. Arriving at Owego bridge, the gate was shut, and he could not get over with his horse. He therefore left it, crossed over himself and stole a third before morning, with which he made off. So goes the story.—Susquehanna Register.

The Hampshire Gazette (Northamp., Mass.) thus musically alludes to an increasing family in that place.

**PROLIFIC PORKER**—Judge Lyman has a noble porker, which has recently become the happy mother of fourteen pigs, all of which are alive and "doing well." And there is one particular in which the "old lady grunter" is more fortunate than our custom house Collectors are — she has just as many teats as pigs; and none, by the by, to spare.

### Pennsylvania—The Tariff.

The proceedings of the "Business Convention," which recently met at Harrisburg indicate very decidedly the convictions of that body in favor of a protective policy on the part of the Government. We make no questions but that the sentiment of the whole State of Pennsylvania is on the same side. Her domestic interests require that she should be so—and there are few States which are not in the same condition.

One of the resolutions passed at the 'Business Convention' expresses the belief that no reliance ought to be placed by Americans on the proposed repeal of reduction by the British Government of the duties on grain and flour imported into our country, as calculated to create or improve a market for the productions of our farms. We think it very clear, at all events, that no relaxation should be allowed in the determination now felt to protect domestic interests. There is no doubt about one thing—that England will extend to this country as few commercial favors as possible—nothing which she can by any means withhold. If we have any thing to ask of her or from any foreign nation, we must show that her interests require that it should be granted. Let it be understood that countervailing duties will be laid—that the heavy restrictions abroad upon our flour, timber, provisions and tobacco will be met by restrictions upon foreign manufactures, whether of cotton, woolen, or silk—upon wines and such things—and that in fact reciprocity will be observed and the choice be given to those with whom we trade, to choose what sort of reciprocity they like—the reciprocity of open, easy trade, or the reciprocity of restriction.—With a proposition of this kind to stand upon we might negotiate to some purpose. We know not any other mode of reasoning that promises to be effectual.

**Sympathy**—A gentleman meeting a friend who was insolvent, expressed regret for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," was the reply. "It is not I, but my creditors who are embarrassed."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Arrival of the Columbia at Boston.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

**More of the Steam Ship President. ANOTHER GLEAM OF HOPE.**  
(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)  
ANOTHER STEAMER SEEN—PROBABLE SAFETY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Liverpool, June 4th.

We have had a great many arrivals of vessels from foreign ports to-day, and among them the Fortitude, from Buenos Ayres; the captain (Arbutnot) of which states that on the 27th May, at 5 A. M. lat. 47 N. long. 24 30 W., about 10 miles distant, he saw a very large steamer steering to the NE. without a funnel, a crippled foremast, and large paddle boxes painted of a dark color, with a large square topsail set on the maintopmast, a topgallant on the foretopmast and with fore and aft sails. The steamer was making very slow progress. This intelligence communicated by Capt. Arbutnot has excited the most intense interest here, and many persons still hope that from concurrent circumstances it may be the President; and probably the steamer seen by the Portuguese brig Conde de Palma, on the 23d April, in lat. 31, and long. 40. Others suppose it may be the Britannia steamer from Halifax, but this impression is by no means general; towards the close of the day the opinion is very strong that the vessel seen by the Fortitude will prove to be the President; but it is at best mere conjecture.

The London, Yarmouth NS. at Liverpool, May 9, lat. 43 long. 66, fell in with the Paragon, Liverpool to Halifax, in a sinking state, having been run aboard by a large American ship the day previous, and took off the crew. May the 12th, lat. 43 long. 50, the London struck an iceberg and lost bowsprit, foremast, maintopmast, &c. and stove in her larboard bow. Shortly afterwards heard a crash, which was supposed to proceed from another vessel running against the ice, and it is feared sunk, but the weather was too thick to distinguish her.

LIVERPOOL, 6 15 p. m.—The impression gains ground every hour, that the steamer seen by the Fortitude is the President.

### Another Account.

A marked sensation was produced yesterday at Liverpool, by the report, brought by the Fortitude, Captain Arbutnot, which arrived in the morning from Buenos Ayres. The report was, that on the 27th of May, at 5 o'clock A. M. in lat. 47 N., long. 24 30 W., a very large steamer was seen, distant about ten miles, weather rather hazy. She appeared crippled, and was without a funnel. Her paddle-box was large, and painted a dark colour. She had a large square topsail set on the main topmast, topgallantsail on the foretopmast, with fore and aft sails. She was steering to the north-east, and sailing heavily. Capt. Arbutnot expressed himself confident that the vessel seen was a steamer, while his mate is reported to have said that she might have been a ship somewhat crippled. But if the captain is right and the mate wrong—if the vessel was a steamer, and not a ship—the interesting question is—what steamer is she? At first, the general opinion was that she must have been the long missing President, which, having been disabled and driven far south, was returning to the north-east, on her way home. From a sketch of the appearance of the strange sail drawn by Capt. Arbutnot, some persons conjectured that, if she was a steamer, she might have been a Boston steamer disabled. It could not, it was evident, have been the Britannia, from Boston and Halifax; for though, if she sailed on the 16th ult., she is three days beyond her usual time, she could not have reached the latitude and longitude on the 25th of May. But, if not the Britannia, might not the vessel have been the Acadia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th, and would have been about the place indicated by Capt. Arbutnot on the 25th?

These were some of the conjectures afloat yesterday at Liverpool, and they are mentioned merely for the purpose of showing the uncertainty in which the report brought by the Fortitude has left matters respecting the strange sail seen on the 25th of May. The agents for the Halifax and Boston steamers are not under the slightest apprehension, that if the supposed crippled vessel was a steamer, it was either of their ships.

A gentleman has suggested, that as the vessel seen was in the track of the Britannia, it may turn out that, if she was the President, the Britannia may have fallen in with her, and is towing her to the eastward.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—The Paragon, hence to Halifax, was fallen in with in a sinking state, 9th ult. in lat. 43, lon. 66, having been run aboard of by a large American ship the day previous, crew saved by the London, arrived here, which vessel, on 12th ult. lat. 43, long. 51, struck an iceberg; lost bowsprit, fore and main topmasts, and shortly afterwards heard a crash, supposed to be caused by another vessel running against the ice, which it is feared foundered, but the weather was too thick to discover her. A very large steamer, painted a dark color, without funnel, large paddle boxes, foremast crippled, a large square topsail on the main topmast, a top gallant sail on the fore-topmast, and with fore and aft-sails set, was seen about ten miles distant, 25th ult. at 5 A. M. in lat. 47, lon. 25, steering NE. and making little progress; by the Fortitude, arrived here.

### The Insane and Idiotic.

By the census of 1840, ascertained at the Department of State, the number of insane and idiotic reported in the United States, is 17,181; the population is 17,013,379, which gives one insane person to 990 inhabitants.

From the Pennsylvania Republican.

### Congress.

We have by using freely and indiscriminately the correspondence of the Baltimore American and Philadelphia Inquirer, given to our readers in this paper a detail of the proceedings of Congress from Monday until Thursday of last week inclusive. They will be found charged with interesting results. Mr. CLAY, with all the energy and activity of his younger years, has pressed business forward in the Senate with great expedition. Already has the Sub-Treasury been repealed by that body by the decided vote of 29 to 19—BUCHANAN dodging the question, and STURGEON voting in direct opposition to the instructions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Loco-focos commenced an interminable discussion of the question which they kept up all on one side for an entire day; but the Whigs refused to waste time with them, and holding the judgment of the people through the ballot-boxes as their strongest argument, pressed the vote and doomed the death of the baleful measure. Mr. "Artful Dodger" BUCHANAN, it will be seen, has taken issue with DANIEL WEBSTER on international law, and commenced a discussion at the public expense and to the great waste of time, with a view to pick holes in the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister. This is all done for political effect, for the Pennsylvania Jacobin is so greedy for preferment that he desires to make capital out of the most delicate questions connected with our foreign relations. The correspondence of Mr. WEBSTER with Mr. Fox, has exemplified in the strongest manner the pre-eminent abilities and high patriotism of the former. The British Minister is in his hands but a child in the claw of a lion, and "the Eagle of his pride of place is now hawked at by a mousing owl" from Pennsylvania, whose only object is to stride into the Presidency by means either fair or foul. Mr. BUCHANAN was met and triumphantly answered on the floor of the Senate by Mr. RIVES of Virginia and Mr. CHOATE of Massachusetts, who spoke on Friday. Mr. CALHOUN on the same day attempted to assist his brother Loco-foco, but was ably responded to by Mr. HUNTINGDON, of Connecticut.

In the House of Representatives, the week was signalized by the restoration to the people of the Right of Petition, and the repeal of the rule of that body, adopted by the Loco-foco predecessors of the present Whig majority, which arbitrarily rejected every memorial from the people which referred to the subject of Slavery. This triumph of liberal principles was gained through the perseverance of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—the champion of free petition, and carried in a Whig Congress. After its adoption, CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, who had voted for it, moved a re-consideration—for what purpose do you suppose? To vote against it? No—but to advise the Nation and the World of what HIS OPINIONS—the opinions of one who "would have been a Tory had he lived during the Revolution"—were on the subject. He took up two days of the public time in this display of self-importance, wandering about from point to point like the fantastic fancies of a crazy man, and was frequently called to order for his wide departure from the pending question. The farce closed by his voting just as he did at first!

We refer to the proceedings of a Whig Congress above alluded to, with pride and pleasure. As far as the Senate is concerned, the odious Sub-Treasury has been killed, and in the House the right of the people to approach the Representative and advise him of their wishes, has been vindicated. So far all has been well done; and when we add that Messrs. GALES & SEARON, the gentlemanly editors of the National Intelligencer, have succeeded the unprincipled Blair of the Globe as printers of the House, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices paid by the loco-focos to the latter, our readers will observe that the work of Reform as to men, measures and expenditures, is steadily progressive under the new order of things.

From the papers received by Monday's mail, we learn that Mr. EWING, Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, presented to that body on Saturday his plan for a national fiscal agent. We hoped to present this plan to our readers to-day; but find that the amount of matter already prepared for publication excludes it. It is difficult to give a synopsis, because the Secretary has used no waste words in his communication. We therefore now merely say that he proposes to establish a Bank in the District of Columbia, with branches only in such States as will assent to it, having a capital of thirty millions of dollars of which the Government shall own one fifth—the States in the proportion of their respective populations one third, and the balance to be subscribed by individuals.—The shares to be furnished either in a stock to be created by the General Government and subscribed in their names as the unpaid fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, or by means of direct subscriptions by the several States, with an appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands to the reimbursement of the debt to be created by such subscription. The Secretary goes on to provide that this Bank shall be the fiscal agent of the Government—the depository of its funds, and transmit and pay them out to the public creditors without charge. In order to prevent overbanking, excessive issues and fluctuations in the price of, and consequent speculations in stocks, it is proposed to limit the dividends to 6 per cent. per annum—the debts due by the institution to twenty millions, and those due to it to the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. in addition—its dealings to coin, bullion, promissory notes and inland bills of exchange—its annual interest on loans to 6 per cent.—its discounts and purchases of bills to paper having only a fixed time to run, and none of its loans to be renewable

—its loans to the General Government to be restricted to three millions, and to each State to \$100,000 at any one time, for a period of only one hundred days—its debts to the term of one year—its issues to notes not smaller in denomination than 10 dollars—its officers not to be permitted to borrow its money—its books to be open to the inspection of the Secretary, Committees of Congress and the Directors—the branches not to issue bank notes—the Bank not to suspend specie payments, and its existence to continue for twenty years. The above, we are aware, is not a very satisfactory statement of the scheme; but we shall give it in the Secretary's own words next week.

From the Whig and Journal.

### Removals from Office.

From all quarters the cry of proscription is to be heard from the unfortunate Loco-Focos. The Globe, the great organ of their party, first sounded the alarm, rung the tocsin and raised a dreadful cry of proscription for opinions sake, sketching the scenes of wretchedness and woe, that the change of officers under the general government were producing; making it appear as though the persons who had held office heretofore for 12 years, were in a great measure poor and destitute! That it was the widow and the orphan who were deprived of their dependence, forgetting all this while, that to make room for their appointment others were turned out. Thus commenced the cry of proscription, and it has been reiterated by every opposition paper throughout the whole country, the hollowness of which must be apparent to all.

During the recent political contest there were certain principles and measures held and advocated by the friends of the present administration, and a most prominent measure, and one which seemed to be deeply impressed upon the minds of the whole party, was the necessity of a change in the officers at the head of affairs in our government. This was deemed to be of vital importance to the welfare and prosperity of our country—men from honest convictions acted upon this, and a change was effected. The people willed, and our lamented Harrison was chosen to fill the Presidential Chair, assisted by his worthy successor the present occupant of the highest office in the Republic. And was this all the change that was intended by the people. Was the mere exchange of a few men to fill the chief offices in the nation, to produce and carry out those salutary and effectual measures of reform which were so loudly called for. No. Every freeman when he deposited his vote against the late administration, signified his wish that there should be a complete and entire renovation in the army of office-holders, who as rampant as hungry wolves, were foremost in every thing that tended to promote their ends. It was for this that the freemen of the United States spoke in so loud a tone. It was for reform and complete reform they fought. How then is this object to be accomplished if men who were the most inveterate and thoroughgoing opponents of the present administration, and we make the assertion without fear of contradiction, that nine-tenths of the office-holders whose office was of any value, were thorough partizans, are to be retained. Can the measures of the new administration be carried out if the subordinate officers are plotting for its downfall. We ask not, nor desire for proscription for opinions sake—but we do ask—and the people ask that where men holding offices under the general government, and have been, and are still violent opponents, that they be removed.

To show that the doctrine for which we contend is one for which the party who now so loudly denounce it, not only recognized, but practiced, we subjoin a letter from the great oracle and mouth-piece of loco-focism, written at the time when Jackson came into power:

FRANKLIN MILLS, (Ohio,) Sept. 9, '29.

"To reform measures, there must be a change of men." "Without a change of men, fraud cannot be punished; delinquencies cannot be detected; unlawful allowances cannot be stopped; improper modes of doing business, and irregular practices in office, can never be corrected. Do not all offices belong to the People? What right have the incumbents to them more than others? No wrong is done to the man who is removed; for he is deprived of no right. It is the duty of the President, and all others to whom the People have entrusted the power, to remove their subordinates whenever they believe the public interest requires it. So fascinating is power, and so corrupting the long possession of office, that I believe the chances for a pure administration, would be much greater, were a limit of eight or ten years prescribed, beyond which no man should be competent to hold any of the subordinate offices at Washington. It is the policy of office-holders to create an impression that their offices are private rights; that they are wronged when removed; that they have a right to demand the reasons for their removal, and have them formally set forth. When the People assent to a doctrine like this, you may bid farewell to all hope of reform, however great may be the abuses of our Government. We shall have Clerks, Auditors, Comptrollers, Registers, Treasurers, and Secretaries for life;—bad customs will never be corrected; erroneous principles will prevail forever; precedent will take the place of laws; the official corps at Washington will govern the Union; and if we do not have Presidents for life, we shall have entailed upon us forever, a succession from one office to another, preserving the unity of the official phalanx, and perpetuating all their opinions and abuses. In my opinion, the People have more cause to fear too few removals than too many."

"AMOS KENDALL."

We learn from Delaware that the prospects of a fine crop of peaches are excellent.