



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Milford, Pa. June 30, 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.

**Appointments by the President.**

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CHARLES HOPKINS, Solicitor of the General Land Office.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Recorder of the General Land Office.

ROBERT TYLER, Secretary to the President to sign patents.

BENJAMIN A. LUDLOW, Surveyor General of Public Lands for the district south of Tennessee.

FRANCIS D. NEWCOMB, Surveyor General of Public Lands for the State of Louisiana.

**Appointments by the Postmaster General.**

WILLIAM F. ROGERS, to be Postmaster at Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa., in the room of J. B. Walton.

CHRISTIAN R. HOEBER, to be Postmaster at Nazareth, Northampton county, in the room of Jacob R. Senseman.

A union Sabbath School celebration will be held in the Methodist Church in Stroudsburg, on Monday the 5th of July. An address may be expected by the Rev. Mr. Higgins of Easton. Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Black the Whig candidate for Congress has been elected in place of Mr. Ogle, of Somerset.

**Appropriation to the widow of Gen. Harrison.**

The House of Representatives, was on Friday 18th inst. occupied with the report of the special Committee on the subject of relief to the family of Gen. Harrison. After a considerable discussion, the bill, which appropriates \$25,000 was read a third time and passed.—Whig.

**Another Previous Pardon.**

We learn from the Huntingdon Journal that another previous pardon has been GRANTED BY GOV. PORTER TO A HORSE THIEF. He was lodged in the jail of Westmoreland county—released on bail, and quietly walked off. Before the court—of course before his trial—a pardon was granted by Mr. Porter.

This is a new way they have of doing business in the courts of quarter sessions of the peace in this State. Twice has this unheard-of power been used to release those charged with crime. We can only say that, if the CONVICTED FELONS who inhabit the cells of our Penitentiary, from the MURDERER to the petty thief, are to be turned out upon society, and the scores of villains already loose in society are to be allowed to pick the people's pockets, steal their horses, and commit any crime, and carry, as their protection, a previous pardon, we think it is nearly time for them to use their own strong arms when the strong arm of the law is anaesthetized by its sworn Executor.—Pa. Telegraph.

**Look out for Taxes!**

If David R. Porter is re-elected we shall be compelled to submit to taxation four times as heavy as at present; and the money wrung from us will not go into the State Treasury, but the pockets of the friends of the Governor and the Canal Commissioners. We shall hear of more "fat jobs" than ever, and every connection of these officers will have their hands in the Treasury, plundering the state. Every farm in the country will be taxed to support the reckless extravagance and wholesale robbery of these unprincipled public agents. Look to this voters, ere it be too late!—Ib.

An old revolutionary soldier named Carswell, has been appointed Postmaster at Sandusky.

**Groans of the Ex-Regency.**

The Argus is filled with lamentations for the fate of the "reformed" office-holders. This jeremiad, more than two columns in length, cannot fail to excite scorn and contempt. We can conceive of nothing more pitiful than this baby whine from demagogues who have been playing the tyrant for fifteen years. Ten years ago, when Jackson came into power, the black banner of PROSCRIPTION was unfurled. It was then openly proclaimed that the administration would "REWARD ITS FRIENDS AND PUNISH ITS ENEMIES." Up to this evil day, proscription for opinion's sake, by the General Government, was comparatively unknown. But the work of proscription, under the specious motto of "glory and reform," then commenced. All who held office without the Jackson collar, were hunted down. Neither talents, nor services, nor virtues, were exempted. The proscription was universal. So far indeed was the doctrine carried, that Gov. Marcy, in the Senate of the United States, openly avowed the sentiment that "TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." This sentiment was responded to by the whole party, and by none more vehemently than the whimpering groveller of the Albany Argus, who has ever been among the most rapacious political marauders.

But the Argus does not revert to a report made to the Senate of the United States on a call of Mr. TALLMADGE.

It appears that the following Postmasters were "REMOVED FOR OPINION'S SAKE," between the 11th of March, 1837, to the first of February, 1839:—

In Maine	there were	40 removals.
New Hampshire	"	4
Vermont	"	13
Massachusetts	"	25
Connecticut	"	11
New York	"	48
New Jersey	"	4
Pennsylvania	"	45
Delaware	"	1
Maryland	"	13
Virginia	"	11
North Carolina	"	6
South Carolina	"	2
Georgia	"	4
Louisiana	"	3
Mississippi	"	5
Arkansas	"	3
Alabama	"	8
Kentucky	"	6
Tennessee	"	5
Missouri	"	12
Ohio	"	43
Indiana	"	13
Illinois	"	16
Michigan	"	18
Wisconsin	"	5

Here is a list of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR POST-MASTERS, who were PROSCRIBED during the first year of Van Buren's reign.

**The Guillotine at Work.**

One Postmaster has been removed at Marietta in Lancaster County! After this immense exertion, we will give the Executive some six weeks to recover breath and prepare for another onset. The axe of the guillotine is rusted for want of use; we want to see it bright and shining, and have it work as nimbly as the chop sticks of a Chinese when eating his rice! It does us good to hear the groans of the locos as they are dragged up—the only danger is we shall have TOO FEW removals—to change measures we must change men—our sufferings is intolerable, and how are we to penetrate the interior, while the "rascally" loco loco postmasters are kept in office!

We commend to the Post Master General the answer of Major Barry, who having been detained from a party given by Mrs. Eaton until near midnight, was asked by the hostess what had detained him "My dear madam" said he "the General and myself have been very busy to-night—we have cut off the heads of nearly four hundred Postmasters."

That's the way to work it—by hundreds.—Pa. Telegraph.

It is rumored that Ovid F. Johnson and James Madison Porter are preparing a Previous Pardon for the late State Treasurer, to be all ready against the commencement of the suit for the recovery of the illegal fees, paid by him, which suit was authorized by a law of the last Legislature.—Ib.

Charles Ogle, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Somerset a few days since. This is the author of the "Omnibus of lies" or the famed libeller upon Mr. Van Buren in regard to the furniture of the President's House.

Such are the terms in which the Winchester Virginian announces the death of a distinguished man. That paper can no longer come into our office. We would as soon open our doors to a man caught in the act of mutilating a dead body with a jack knife.—Louis. Jour.

The Reading Gazette says.—"It is stated that a young girl residing in Bethel township, Berks county, was lately whipped so severely by her own brother as to the cause her death. If this be so, why is the inhuman wretch not brought to justice? If false, let it appear. At all events, let there be more light brought to bear on this dark transaction."

A man convicted in Illinois, of stealing Brandon Bank money was found guilty of the height of meanness, and discharged.

**Fiscal Agency of the United States.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the U. States:

SIR:—In obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, and as far as practicable, without imparting its usefulness, to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, and adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty millions dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposit in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposit act of June 23d, 1836, shall be paid into the treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock be assigned to, and become the property of such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the fourth instalment under the deposit act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed, the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the public lands should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purposes aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but, if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven Directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A president to be chosen by the directors out of their own body.

That the branches be managed by not more than seven, nor less than five directors, two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government. That the public moneys be deposited in it; and when there, that they be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States, and that the deposits be not removed except by law, and that the notes of the said Bank be receivable in the payment of the public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said Bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed in order to prevent over-banking, excessive issues, fluctuation in the price of stocks and consequent speculations therein, and to secure the bill holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss it is proposed—

To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum, but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon, to be afterwards made good—and when a surplus accumulates, exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the amount of debts which it may at any time owe, shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposits. That the debts at any time due to the bank shall not express the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. thereon; and that when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six per cent upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make a loan for any longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed. That it shall not at any time loan the United States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than one hundred thousand dollars, nor either for a longer time than one hundred days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no notes of a less denomination than ten dollars. That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officer, as maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted. The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or indirection in the management of the institution; to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the United States; to a Committee of either House of Congress; to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatsoever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to, and intended for, circulation; but may sell drafts, not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

That the Bank shall not suspend specie payment—that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion, or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue twenty years—but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing that it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said corporation to place offices of discount and deposit wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
T. EWING,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 4TH ADDRESSES.—Democracy Triumphant.**

This heads the leading editorial article in the Harrisburg Reporter. The said Committee have been endeavoring by sundry long winded addresses to blow away the storm of indignation which threatens to overwhelm the present Executive. These addresses strongly remind us of certain proclamations once issued by one Wouter Von Twiller, against the "rascally Yankees" who were invading his dominions. Whether they will produce the same effect, as did the proclamation of the worthy Dutchman, remains yet to be seen.—Sus. Reg.

**THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND!**—Some of the "Loco" papers have been boasting that they have carried New Hampshire this spring, and recently they have elected their Congress ticket in Alabama!—Ib.

**Dreadful Scene.**

The Baltimore Clipper gives the following as an extract of a letter dated Tallahassee, June 9th:

"About four weeks since, as I was passing from Santa Petre, a village 60 miles from Tallahassee, where I reside, I saw an old acquaintance of mine from Alabama, by the name of Livingston, most horribly mutilated by the Indians. His eyes were plucked out, his ears, nose, and both hands cut off. He was really the most awful looking object I ever beheld. Those who live in your country may talk of the war ending, but if they were here their opinions would change. There are no signs of such a thing—it may last, from present appearances, for twenty years. The bilious and congestive fevers have raged to a considerable extent in this place. Many persons have died. Our streets, as you may be aware, have been the theatres of some deep, dark and bloody tragedies; morals are indeed out of tune. One thing, however, we need not starve, as we have plenty of fish, game of every description, and vegetables in abundance. Those everlasting fevers, I fear, will long continue to cast a mildew over human happiness in this region."

**Murder.**

It becomes our painful duty to state that a horrible murder has been committed in this county—the first wilful murder within our limits during a period of twenty-nine years. The circumstances are calculated to excite more than the ordinary indignation due to this dreadful offence. It seems a couple of Germans, not long in the county, were lately known to be in treaty for renting the farm of Mr. Conrad Christ, an elderly man residing in Bern township, who was known to have saved a few hundred dollars, and to have retained in his possession the accumulations of his industry. As Mr. Christ, who lived alone, had not been visible to his neighbors for some days, on Friday last, his house was visited for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his seclusion. He was found lying on his bed, with his skull broken—quite dead—and the body in a state of incipient putrefaction. The men, whose names are John Dick and Frederick Osman, left the neighborhood on Friday night, and it is since ascertained, that a gun belonging to the deceased, was sold by them at Lash's Tavern, about 3 miles from the place where the murder had been committed. Immediate pursuit of these persons has been made and we presume will be continued until they shall be arrested, in order that the question of their guilt or innocence of this horrid offence may be duly investigated. We have not, as yet, heard of their arrest.—B. & S. Journal, June, 19.

GEN. SCOTT has recently returned to his residence in Elizabethtown, N. J., after an absence on official duty for some months: This brave and meritorious officer has performed most important services for his country, both in the field and cabinet. Had it not been for his conciliatory course on the North Eastern Boundary, not a doubt exists but what we should be involved in war with the mother country. His services at different times on the frontiers, have a value and importance attached to them, which scarcely can be estimated.

**Organized Beggars.**

The New York Advertiser mentions the existence in that city of regularly organized bands of stout beggars, who meet at regular times and places to feast and carouse upon the proceeds of their mendicancy. A posse of watchmen, a few nights since, pounced upon a beggars' boarding house, and the whole household were made prisoners—among them a goodly proportion of children, some not more than six years old. There was no sign of want among them; on the contrary the elements of good eating and drinking were in abundance, and but for the intrusion of the watchmen no doubt the beggars would have had a jolly night of it. Some of these urchins, it was ascertained, collected more than a dollar per day.

There is so much good sense in the following paragraph that we commend it to the perusal of the fair sex generally. Such as have not yet become wives, had better be familiar with its suggestions in advance and those who have entered into the married state, will do well to keep its advice ever in their mind's eye.

A woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold, when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant cheerful wife is as a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of these friends which are appointed to torture lost spirits.—Amer. Sent.

The Temperance cause is progressing very rapidly at Pittsburg.