



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. July 14, 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.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Brigadier General WINFIELD SCOTT, Major General by Brevet, to be Major General June 25, vice Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, deceased.

Gen. Scott has entered on the duties of his station.

Thomas McElrath, Esq. will sell at auction on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a number of valuable Building and Pasture lots, situate in said Borough. Persons desirous of purchasing can obtain all necessary information by calling on Wm. Davis, Esq. at his office in Stroudsburg.

The Crops.

The Lebanon Courier of Wednesday says,—"The Wheat fields have assumed an immense approved appearance in this neighbourhood; the farmers can now confidently anticipate a tolerable yield. The Rye fields look exceedingly well. Some of our farmers have commenced cutting their rye. The Oats look very promising."

Hail recently fell at Amherst, N. H., some of the stones of which measured more than five inches in circumference.

Robert E. Horner, editor of the Princeton, (N. J.) Whig, has received the appointment of postmaster at Princeton.

An Example.

In the course of some remarks made in the Senate a day or two ago, by Mr. Clay, he said that "his were not those lazy, luxurious habits of eating late dinners when he should be eating his supper. He was not much of a physician, but he would undertake to say that if they would follow the practice adopted by himself, they would have little to fear from illness. He rose seldom later than 5 o'clock; he then took exercise, principally on horseback, for an hour and a half; he then made his toilette, took his breakfast, read the newspapers, and was ready to go to work. In connection with this, he always retired to bed at 10 o'clock--seldom later. If his friends would pursue this course, he would not only insure their health, but would engage to pay their physician's bill."

The tolls on the New York canals to the last week in June, amounted to \$65,703.—Whole amount this year, \$254,277.

The Recent Hail Storm.

The York Republican of Wednesday last, furnishes us with some additional particulars of the Hail storm. It describes the storm as having been one of the severest ever experienced in that latitude. The Editors add:

"Its path was found to be about a mile and a half in width on the Harrisburg Turnpike, covering the space from the first gate as far out as Mr. John Lehr's. On the Columbia Road, its traces were seen for three miles, from the Eastern end of Frystown to Stony Run. Its course seemed to be from North West to South East. In all that region of country which we have mentioned, its ravages have proved most destructive. Some of the largest harvests have been totally destroyed, just as the sickle was about to be applied to the stem.—The fall crops have been also ruined. The Rye and Wheat were literally cut to pieces, as we are informed, and the Corn and Potatoes suffered a similar fate. The loss of the crops in that rich district of country is very heavy and severe. Nor did buildings escape; all the glass on the weather side of the dwelling houses was broken, and some were entirely unroofed by "the mighty rushing wind." The quantity of hail that fell, from the representations made to us was immense, and it was of the most extraordinary size. It covered the surface of the ground like snow, and was gathered after the storm by buckets full. In town there was very little rain—a shower scarcely sufficient to lay the dust, but the voice of the tempest as it passed along to the North and East was distinctly heard by many citizens as the roar of mighty waters or the breath of rushing winds. We sincerely sympathize with the sufferers by this terrible storm, who have found the reward of their labours snatched from them at the moment when they were about to realize it; and the anticipation of abundance totally destroyed."

From the National Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 7, 1841.

A decree, of which the following is a translation, has been issued by the Government of Peru, taking effect from and after the 1st of February of this present year.

"All vessels, whether national or foreign, coming from a foreign country, are absolutely prohibited from touching at any of the minor ports or coves of the Republic, under pain of a fine of one thousand dollars, payable by the captain in favor of the informants; for which the vessel is liable, whether belonging to the captain or to others. If, moreover, it be proved that any person, or goods, or letters, have been landed from the vessel at any port at which she may have thus touched contrary to the law, the vessel shall be confiscated, and the captain will, in addition, become liable to a criminal prosecution."

It is important that this regulation should be made known to our vessels, particularly to those employed in whaling, which have been in the habit of touching at many of the minor ports and coves (including all places on the coast which are not regular ports of entry,) for the purpose of obtaining refreshments. Revenue cutters have been fitted out at Callao for the enforcement of the decree.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The following persons, candidates for the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Army, were examined and approved by the Medical Board that was convened in Philadelphia May 25th, viz:

1. CHARLES E. ISAACS, of Mississippi.
2. RICHARD H. COOLIDGE, of New York.
3. ROBERT S. HOLMES, of Pennsylvania.
4. CHARLES W. STEARNS, of Massachusetts.
5. WILLIAM LEVELY, of Maryland.
6. DABNEY HERNDON, of Virginia.

By the same Board, the following Assistant Surgeons were examined for promotion and were severally approved, viz:

- ALEXANDER F. SUTER.
- CHARLES M. HITCHCOCK.
- WILLIAM MAFFITT.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Elisha M. Huntington, Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States.

Philip R. Fendall, Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

POSTMASTERS.

- Solomon Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.
- James Rees, Geneva, N. Y.
- William Stevens, Newark, N. J.
- Joseph M. Moore, Indianapolis, La.
- Samuel H. Jenks, Nantucket, Mass.
- Asher Robbins, Newport, R. I.
- Wm. H. Harrison Taylor, Cincinnati, O.
- Benjamin W. Gause, Tallahassee, Fla.
- Jno. G. Miller, Columbus, O.
- James W. Coburn, Maysville, Ky.
- Keeland Tynor, Macon, Ga.
- Sylvanus R. Lyman, Portland, Me.
- George Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Thomas Finley, Baltimore, Md.
- David Agnew, Wheeling, Va.
- Jacob Alricks, Wilmington, Del.
- Charles Martin, Chillicothe, O.
- Caleb Foote, Salem, Mass.
- Henry B. Stacey, Burlington, Vt.
- William Collins, Steubenville, O.
- Addley H. Gladden, Columbia, S. C.
- John Wall, Winchester, Va.
- James H. Turner, New London, Conn.
- Samuel Gookin, Portsmouth, N. H.

A CLAIMANT IN PERSON.—The man who sent a letter to the National Intelligencer, claiming to be president of the United States, and giving instructions to have the White House prepared in a proper manner for his reception, has appeared at Washington and demanded of the inmates of that establishment the immediate surrender of the place. He gave in his name as John Henry Haupt, of Virginia. He is a German, and maintains that he is the veritable President of the United States, and will eject the present incumbent in a few days, with the aid of a numerous army, &c.

Most Culpable Conduct.

THE SMALL POX.

We learn with regret, that the small pox prevails to a slight extent, in one or two sections of Philadelphia. In one or two instances, we are told, that children have been sent to schools without the knowledge on the part of the teachers, that their brothers or sisters at home, were troubled with this dangerous malady. Conduct so culpable, merits the strongest animadversions. No parent has a right thus to peril the lives of the children of neighbors. Teachers of schools, on the other hand, should instantly, in such cases, send back pupils coming from infected families, and thus discharge their obligations. No teacher would be worthy of public confidence and support, who should neglect this imperative, however unpleasant duty.

[Pa. Inquirer.]

The Baltimore Clipper speaking of the removal of President Harrison's remains says:

"The body is enclosed first in a leaden coffin, which is placed in a mahogany one, and then in one of zinc, hermetically sealed. This is also enclosed in a coffin of walnut, with chloride of lime filled in between it and the zinc, which is very substantially made, and air tight. Covering the whole is a black silk velvet pall, trimmed with gold fringe and hung with gold tassels. When the body was exposed to the Committee at Washington a short time previous to its removal, it had undergone very little change. The features appeared as at his death, except that the face was a little swollen.

Signs.

DAVID MUMMA, JR., who was the Loco loco candidate for the Legislature last year in Dauphin county, has come out openly against David R. Porter. He cannot consent to remain in the ranks of a party who have abandoned all the principles of Democracy.

WASHINGTON FINNEY, of Halifax, Dauphin county, hitherto one of the strongest Van Buren and Porter men in the township, has openly come out for John Banks, Democracy and Reform. So much for the boasted changes in Dauphin county.—Lancaster Union.

John Banks and One Term--A Manly Letter.

In the following letter from Judge Banks to a committee of the citizens of Allegheny county, he comes up to the point in a frank, unequivocal manner.—There is no shuffling—no attempt to evade the question, but it is met fully—fairly. With honest John Banks and one term for our watchword, Porter, the Borough-Shinplaster, Winnebago Cameron Candidate will be left as far in the rear as was little Van by old Tip, if we go to work with our coats off, resolved to conquer. Resolution is all that is asked.—Log Cabin Rifle

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter on Saturday evening, in which resolutions of the Democratic citizens of Allegheny County were enclosed. By those resolutions my opinions and views in relation to the One Term principle are required, and to this demand I now give a hasty and brief reply.

That our State Executive should be limited to One Term, is an opinion which I have long entertained. In observing the operations of our system of Government, the necessity of this principle was suggested to my mind, and has become more apparent by the practice of every day. So fully was I convinced of its practical utility, that I urged its introduction, and adoption, to more than one member of the late Convention to amend the Constitution of our State. Although this amendment was not then made, the public demonstrations in its favor are now so strong, that there remains no doubt of its adoption, as part of our Constitution, as speedily as the necessary forms will permit.

As regards the Presidency of the United States, I look upon the One Term principle as having been firmly settled by the election of Gen. Harrison; and that in the opinion of the Democracy of the country, it is now as sacred and unchangeable, as if it formed part of the written Constitution itself.

Whether we regard the welfare and happiness of the State, or the purity of our elections, the propriety of the One Term principle is equally urgent.

When an individual has been placed in the highest Executive office in the State, this salutary limit should be placed to his ambition. Then there will be nothing left him to do, but the discharge of the duties of his high station for the public good. His own fair fame, the lasting esteem of his fellow citizens, and the happiness and prosperity of the country will then receive his undivided attention. His deliberations will be no longer disturbed, or his honest purposes and judgment distracted or suppressed by anxious reflections whether a measure will increase or diminish his vote at the next election. These considerations are always exceedingly annoying to the individual, and prejudicial to the public interests.

This one term principle will do much to relieve the Executive from all undue party obligations, and the power of every improper sectional influence. It will put a termination to the too frequent, and often violent contests between the office-holder and the people, by which states and even whole countries are sometimes most deeply convulsed. It accords also, with the principle of rotation in office, which gives to our well digested system of democracy the most valuable advantages over every other form of government.

This one term doctrine has my most decided approbation, I have laid it down as a fit rule for the government of others, and under all circumstances will be willing to conform to it myself.

Yours, &c.

JOHN BANKS.

ELOQUENCE.—In the course of debate on the bill to extend the charter of the Banks of the District of Columbia, Senator Benton exclaimed—"I will bathe twice a day, and live on fruits, and be wide awake all day, aye, and all night, before any bank charter shall be slipped thro' that has the most remote tendency to circulate an irredeemable paper—a greater curse upon the community than ever God afflicted the Israelites with when the frogs were in the feeding troughs, and in the bridal bed!"

There's a touch for you! Who but a man of transcendent genius, would ever have discovered a resemblance between bank bills and bull frogs? Yet there we have it so plain we can see it, at once, without taking the trouble of brightening our faculties by eating "fruit" in a bathing tub with the water up to our chins. No wonder Col. Benton declines being a candidate for the Presidency. His anxiety to enlighten the country forbids his acceptance of the post. Cramp his genius within the circle of Executive duties, and the nation, deprived of the vivifying rays of his eloquence, would soon become as torpid as a frog pond in January.

[Sussex Register.]

IN THE RIGHT.—The ladies of Lafayette and Clay counties, Missouri have adopted as a standing rule, a resolution not to marry any man who does not subscribe for a newspaper, and pay for it in advance. Let them stick to that and the population there will soon be honored above all others, for its virtue, intelligence, and patriotism. The results of such action are sure and beneficial.

David R. Porter Robbing the State.

Let it be remembered, that David R. Porter, the Governor of the loco loco party, ROBBED THE STATE OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO REWARD THE PARTY SERVICES OF HIS BROTHER AND HIS ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CONSCIENCE-KEEPER, AND THAT HE HAS PROSECUTED THE STATE TREASURER BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO PERMIT HIM TO ROB IT WITH IMPUNITY!

[Log Cabin Rifle.]

An Immaculate Patriot.

Ovid F. Johnson, David R. Porter's conscience-keeper, private Secretary and Attorney General, the man who has handled as many dollars of the United States Bank notes for important services rendered, as any other man in Pennsylvania, except David R. Porter himself, and who writes that silly tissue of nonsense, falsehoods and contradictions called "Addresses to the faithful" and fathered by H. Buehler and J. Seiler, Esqrs., and who also, writes Addresses for the Iron Grey Club as false and foul as their author is low and dishonorable, is the veritable, identical patriot, in whose favor the Governor illegally and unconstitutionally drew ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a trifling party service. This man, whose unclean fingers have often clenched the reward of treachery and subservency, not only from the United States Bank, but from the people's Treasury, who is putting forth Addresses to the friends of locofocoism, made up of the most miserable party slang and pot-house ribaldry,—this is a pretty fellow surely, to enlighten the people of Pennsylvania upon their duties as moral well demeaned citizens and as patriots and Democrats. A man who is joined in a conspiracy with such men as Packer and Hubley and Lewis, to rob the State of its last dollar, and who, by their frauds upon the people, the prostitution of their official stations and the vilest practices that any set of men not avowed highway robbers, were ever before guilty of—this is the man who is dictating to the free, honest, high minded and intelligent people of Pennsylvania their political course. He issues his mandates to them with the insolent assurance of one who thinks the people are obliged to obey him and have no right to use their own judgments. Will Pennsylvanians be led by a man of this character? Have they surrendered up all respect and independence? The bare intimation is a base lie, and Ovid F. Johnson will learn it to his cost.—Log Cabin Rifle.

Notes of Preparation.

The leading friends of Gov. Porter have at length mustered courage to buckle on their armor and sound the "busy note of preparation" for the approaching conflict. Their State Central Committee, headed by Mr. Buehler, have issued No. 1, of an Address to the people of Pennsylvania, in which they endeavor to convey back their party to the period of 1838, when David R. Porter was carried into the Executive chair by storm. This to say the least, is disingenuous. David R. Porter has occupied the Gubernatorial chair more than two years, and therefore has had ample opportunity to exhibit his abilities as a statesman, if peradventure he possessed any. His "committee," sensible, however, of his utter unfitness for the station he fills, and aware that his administration thus far, has proved a total failure, strive to divert public attention from the true points at issue and turn it into a different channel. Hence they do not urge His Excellency's re-election upon any supposed merits of his own, neither do they appear disposed to war against his opponent, JOHN BANKS; but, anxious to fight "fought battles o'er again," indulge in a long and silly rigmarole about Ritner, Stevens, Biddle, Burrows, "buckshot wars," and "monsters" The only thing in the shape of merit set up for him is, that by urging the imposition of taxes upon the people, he has succeeded thus far to keep the wheels of Government in motion—and we are perfectly satisfied that he should receive all the credit to which, by his course in this particular, he may be fairly entitled. Whether the measure is of character calculated to promote the interests of the people, is a question which they best understand, and to which they will, at the proper time, give an unequivocal answer.

The "committee" have carefully avoided any allusion to the previous pardon, and have neglected entirely to explain the reasons why under the administration of their Chief, the State debt has been fearfully increased, and the State credit totally prostrated, while the State improvements are in no better condition than they were when he came into office. These are matters in which the people are deeply interested, and which they have a right to ask to be explained.—Greensburg Sentinel.

ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH.—Mr. Wm. Hart Lynde, says the New Haven Herald, who was wounded by the discharge of a cannon at Saybrook, on the 4th, is dead. As we learn them, the circumstances attending his death were altogether fortuitous. Some persons were firing a cannon, in the main street, near the Episcopal Church, when having loaded it heavily, and it being suggested that the wad was not rammed home, they prudently declined to touch it off, and were conversing about applying a slow match to discharge it, when Mr. Lynde, passing by in a waggon, stopped and offered to apply the match, which he did, the first time unsuccessfully, but a second attempt succeeded.

The cannon burst into many pieces, one of which struck Mr. Lynde on the right side, breaking his right arm, and driving the ribs into the lungs. He survived the accident but about two hours. Such are the fruits of foolish temerity. Mr. L. has left a wife and children to lament his untimely death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the North American.

Washington, July 8, 1841.

In the Senate, Mr. Linn took the morning hour to pour forth invectives against the present Administration for the removals from office. He charged the party with saying one thing before the election, and doing another after it, and said it was consistent only in dissimulation and hypocrisy. The great fault to be found with the Administration by its friends, is its forbearance to do acts of common justice in restoring the proscribed Whigs. Of the numerous cases that occurred in this city, only one has been brought back, and that was wrong from importuning, rather than granted from a sense of justice. This cold and ungracious tardiness on the part of those put in power, has been the means of alienating many a wise head and stout heart from the Whig cause. But let that matter pass.

The House Bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Linn submitting at the same time an amendment which he intended to offer, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a Bill to appropriate the sales from the public lands to purposes of national defence.

The Fiscal Bank Bill occupied the remainder of the day. I am as tired of that bill as the poor old Frenchman was of the name of Mr. Thompson; yet I am afraid we shall have to tolerate it until the close of the week.

Several amendments were offered, which, under all the circumstances, would have done no great harm if adopted. I allude particularly to that one allowing publicity to all the transactions of the Bank. The opposition made a great handle of the proceedings under the late Bank, which excluded the Government Directors from the Board, and loaned millions to brokers and shavers, while it would not grant a dollar to the business men of the country. By an amendment of Mr. Benton, the Government directors are to have full knowledge of every transaction of the Bank, and free access to all the books. This at least is one point gained.

Mr. Wright's amendment will be up to-morrow, the chief of which is, that the directors shall make no dividend except from the surplus profit, nor be allowed to reduce the capital stock without the consent of Congress.

The Senate held an executive session of some length.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Proffit introduced a resolution requiring the Select Committee on the Currency to report forthwith the Senate Bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, unconnected with any substitute. The resolution was not sustained. Mr. Sergeant will doubtless be ready to report in a few days.

Mr. Pickens spoke some time on the Bill authorizing the Government to borrow twelve millions of dollars. Mr. P. asserted that the debt represented to be due by the Secretary of the Treasury was altogether fictitious, and asserted for the purpose of imposing a tax upon the people.

Mr. Sergeant, in reply, insisted that the late administration improperly involved the Government in a debt of upwards of 15 millions, and that it was the duty of the present administration to see it liquidated. The debate was further kept up until the House adjourned. P.

Remains of President Harrison Removed.

The National Intelligencer of the 1st inst. gives the following particulars of the removal of the body from Washington city.

The mortal remains of the late venerated President Harrison were removed from the Government burial ground in this city, on Saturday last, at the hour and under the ceremonies prescribed by the order of Congress, to be conveyed to their final resting place on the banks of the Ohio, at North Bend. The body was attended by the son of the deceased, John Scott Harrison, Esq. and by the committee of gentlemen from Cincinnati, to whom was assigned the pious duty of accompanying the remains to North Bend. The President of the United States, with the Heads of Departments, the committees of the two Houses of Congress, and a large number of citizens, attended at the place of departure from the city, to offer the last testimony of respect to the earthly remains of the lamented Chief whose memory will ever be cherished by every true-hearted American.

A detachment of Marines, by order of the President, attended the body as an escort to North Bend. We understand that when the order was addressed to Col. Henderson (commander of the Marine Corps) to furnish the detachment, and to designate an officer to command it, he replied that, being himself the senior officer, he conceived it to be most proper and respectful that he should act on the melancholy duty of heading the escort.

The funeral train arrived at Baltimore at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Baltimore American says:

"The arrival in Baltimore of the body and those who accompanied it, was without any previous notice, and but comparatively few of our citizens witnessed its passage from the railroad depot to the City Hotel. The spectacle of the mortal remains of the gallant hero and tried patriot, born along in solemn silence, and followed by the little band of mourning friends, clothed in funeral habiliments, was truly a striking contrast with the crowds, the shouts, and the joyous demonstrations which marked his approach to the self same spot but a few months before."

The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 30th says: Yesterday morning, the committee having in charge the remains of the lamented Harrison