



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Stroudsburg, Pa. July 21, 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.

VERMONT.—The Whig State Convention assembled at Montpelier on the 30th ult. and nominated the following ticket for State Officers:

For Governor—Col. CHARLES PAINE of Northfield;  
Lieut. Governor—WATTSTILL R. RANNEY of Windham;

Treasurer—JOHN SPALDING of Montpelier.  
This is an entirely new ticket. None of the candidates nominated by the Abolitionists have been adopted.

**The McLeod Case.**

The New York Herald of the 16th instant says:—"The opinion of the Supreme Court was received, unofficially, in advance of the regular mail, at Washington on Tuesday, and we learn that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has given assurances to our Government, that no further steps will be taken by him until the case goes through the Courts of New York in the regular way."

"It is true that in certain contingencies, Mr. Fox was directed by his Government to demand his passports, but there is now no probability that these contingencies will ever happen."

"At all events, there is nothing to disturb the peaceful relations of the two countries."

The Harrisburg Telegraph contradicts in the most positive manner, the statement put forth in some of the Loco Foco prints, that Judge Banks is indebted to the Bank of the United States.

**Criminal Outrage.**

In Port Carbon, Pa. on the 28th, a brute named McLaughlin committed an assault on the person of a girl fourteen years of age. Her screams prevented the accomplishment of his hellish purpose. The Miners' Journal says that, since Gov. Porter pardoned a wretch of a similar offence some months since, it is quite useless to have the villains tried. This is the second case that has occurred in that vicinity since the pardon was granted.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Esq., has been confirmed by the Senate, as Postmaster of Philadelphia. For the gratification of those who have used unsparing exertions to defeat him, we state upon the authority of a member of Congress, that the vote in the Senate was unanimous.—North American.

It is rumored that the locos are so fully impressed with the efficacy of coon skins during the late campaign, that they intend to adopt a sheep skin as the emblem of Porter's fleeing party!—Pa. Tel.

**Thompsonian Practice.**

A cotemporary observes, the Locofocos are pursuing the Thompsonian practice to keep up the health of the party. Their doses are all numbered and labelled fit for use. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, have already been administered in the shape of Addresses from the Central Committee, and still the patient shows no sign of convalescence. No. 6 is to be given next week, and if that does not effect a cure, the case it is intimated will be abandoned as hopeless. We understand that sweating will not be resorted to on this occasion, as the steam which his Excellency was compelled to use when he persuaded the thirteen deserters to vote for the Revenue bill, had a most deleterious effect on his political health.

Go it boys—burnt brandy and cayenne can't save you.—Lancaster Union.

**Tips No. 1.**

All the patriotic NUMBER ONES who were in town were at their posts at the Democratic Banks Celebration on Monday, except Augustus Gallagher, S. Fleck, and Henry Loyer. These are the only three that have returned to their old faith, and they too will soon find that their present company is likely to corrupt their morals, and will come back to the true democracy. Jacob Fordney, George Earnest and William Wingert, whose names the loco focos have put to their Iron Grey Address, are as true as steel. So much for loco attempts to cheat these men into the support of their vile principles.—Log Cabin Rifle.

ASTOUNDING.—Mr. Whitley, Auditor of the Post Office Department, reports no less than three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven Post Masters who are in arrears with the Government, being more than one fourth of the whole number in the United States. Yet if these men are turned out of office, the Globe and kindred prints immediately set up a howl of 'Proscription!' 'Proscription!' for opinion's sake. It is upon the same principle, no doubt, that Governor Porter acts. He considers punishment for crime, proscription—and has for the last year been busily engaged in letting loose the tenants of our Penitentiaries to prowl upon the community again.—Pottsville Journal.

**Changes.**

We hear of changes in favor of honest JOHN BANKS every day, from every quarter of the State. There have been several changes in this county that we could name, if we did not doubt the policy.—There can be no harm, however, in referring to the two gentleman who run on the loco-foco ticket for the Assembly last fall. We have been informed that one of the leading and most influential followers of Van Buren in Westmoreland county has recently come out against Porter, and that another gentleman of scarcely less influence, has deserted the spoils party. In Lycoming county, too, and all along the line of the public improvements, where the people have an opportunity of seeing for themselves how they have been robbed, they are leaving the sinking ship of locofocoism by tens and hundreds. The mass of the people never expect to stand in need of Previous Pardons, and as Governor Porter is disqualified from exercising any higher or more useful power, they see no necessity for clinging to him. They say let them vote for him who want the benefit of his pardons. We do not.

Since the above was written, an intelligent gentleman from Bradford county called at our office to inform us of the progress which the good cause is making in that county. He gave us the names of six of the most influential gentlemen in that county who voted for Van Buren last fall that have deserted the spoils party, and come out for HONEST JOHN BANKS! From motives of prudence we withhold them from our readers but will give them to any one who chooses to call on us. He informs us that there is also a radical change going on among the people—the real bone and sinew of the county. Bradford county is safe for BANKS. Loco Focos put that in your pockets.—Log Cabin Rifle.

**Another System of Plunder!**

We learn from the Hollidaysburg Register, that a supervisor on the Allegheny Portage Railway some time since had some locust sills, or cross ties, brought down from the mountain on State Cars and by State hands and thrown off along the road where it passes by his farm, and that recently these sills have disappeared from the road, and made their appearance as locust posts in a fence on the farm before alluded to! This we have been informed is positively TRUE, by good authority. It is said also, THAT THE FENCE WAS BUILT, OR AT LEAST THE POSTS SET, BY STATE HANDS!

We are assured also that the Superintendent of Masonry on the road, has brought stone, which were QUARRIED BY STATE HANDS, down from the Mountain, for his OWN PRIVATE USE, ON STATE CARS AND FREE OF TOLL!

The people must bear these things yet a little longer: a few months will end the Porter dynasty and its plunder system.—Pa. Tel.

IF the pardoned criminal Hutter, the fellow who now but for the illegal exercise of the pardoning power by a corrupt Executive, would be housed with thieves, robbers and felons within the walls of some Penitentiary, for crimes which ought to have sent him there, has forgotten the scoring we gave him when he was conducting a paper, the name of which even he, as lost as he is to decency, is ashamed to own now. We shall have to take the pardoned slanderer in hand again after we get rid of a few other similar dirty jobs, such as dressing down the leoprous backs of one or two of the clerks in the Auditor General's Office.—Log Cabin Rifle.

**From Florida.**

The Savannah Republican of the 3d instant, contains dates from Florida to the 28th June. Nothing discouraged by his recent ill success in exploring the camp of Halleck Tustenuggee, Col. Worth has issued such orders for a grand move of the troops from all the principal forts in East Florida as must end the capture of this noted bandit. It is expected that the scouting party will be absent some twenty days, during which the whole country inhabited by the braves of Halleck will be thoroughly examined. The Republican's letter pays the following high tribute to the gallantry and chivalrous bearing of Colonel WORTH amid scenes of the most trying difficulty:

Although sickness has prevailed fearfully among a portion of the troops, the remainder are in high spirits. Col. Worth has never passed a summer in Florida, but has escaped so far the disease of the climate. Passing by one of our posts the other day, it was observed that this chivalric commander was the only mounted officer visible, the whole of his staff with whom he started from Pilatka being sick in the wagon. But in spite of sickness, Col. Worth is determined to do all for Florida which man can do. He allows no obstacle to impede his movements. Weary by physical and mental fatigue, he takes his seat on the grass beside his brother officers, speaks to them of their friends and connexions in a distant land, and should he touch a string of private sympathy, holds out the hope of better times. Yet his orders are prompt and decisive—avoiding no requirements from others.

The remains of Col. Haslett, who fell in the battle of Princeton, were removed from Philadelphia on the 2d instant, and consigned to a committee of Dover (Delaware,) to which state he belonged. There was a large civic and military procession. The ceremony of delivering the remains was performed by Alderman John Binns.

To prevent bots in horses, rub them with a greasy cloth, once a week during the fall months; this destroys the eggs and prevents hatching.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

Correspondence of the North American.

Washington, July 13, 1841.

The Senate have at last disposed of the long list of Mr. Wright's amendments to the Bank Bill. A few others will be offered by the opposition; a few more speeches will come from the same quarter, and then the vote on its passage will probably be taken. An effort will be made to lay it on the table, but it will not succeed. It will be brought to a vote, but what that vote will be, it is impossible to say with certainty. Mr. Rives and Mr. Archer, will undoubtedly vote against it in its present shape. Mr. Merrick of Maryland, will probably vote for it.

Mr. Rives has gone home, and may be absent when the vote is taken. Mr. Archer, may perhaps, determine not to vote against it. The other whig Senators, with the exception of Mr. Preston, and he may be absent, will probably vote for it. It is also said, that one or two of the opposition Senators, who cannot consistently support it, and who at the same time are unwilling to vote against it—may also absent themselves. But I have not much expectation of this. The Bill in its present shape, is gaining friends here every day.

Mr. Wright, Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. Benton, have poured out their last thunder against the Bill. They are now silent as the cloud from which the lightning and noise have all departed. Mr. Calhoun, it is said, will make no further speeches on the subject. He stands like Marius amid the ruins of Rome. He paid the President a long visit to-day, and some whisper of a new coalition. Mr. Calhoun is restless where he is; he don't like to be in opposition to Mr. Tyler, and yet the leap is too great to be made at once. But the gulf can be circumambulated. Mr. Wise stands well at the White House, no man better; he has no idea of parting with the President, nor has the President an idea of parting with him. His defection is the last thing thought of by either.

The House have spent the day on the proposed appropriation for a home Squadron. The locos oppose it of course; but the Whigs will carry it. They will wait a little while for opposition speeches and then exercise their strength. They manage matters now very well. They act and leave every one to make his set speech afterwards. The opposition, it is said will have a session of their own, after the Whigs have got through, and will then deliver their speeches to each other which are now cut off by the naughty Whigs. This is a good thought, a speech is a speech, whether delivered before or after a vote; and then it will have just as much effect. A Turkish cadi or judge always hears the arguments of a lawyer after he has pronounced sentence; and justice goes on quite as well; so would legislation. There is more thinking in a Quaker meeting than any other assembly in the world.

Washington, July 15, 1841.

It is now understood that the Senate will take a final vote on the Bank Bill on Tuesday next. From all that I can hear I am inclined to the opinion that a compromise will take place, and the amendment of Mr. Rives be accepted. This will remove all possible doubt of the success of the Bill in the House, and all apprehension of any Executive objections. Many of the sober friends of the Bill believe that all its great practical objects may be attained under the compromise, and, moreover, they feel unwilling to revive another "State right" controversy.

They believe the Branches can be placed entirely above the reach of legislative interference on the part of the States, that such absolute conditions may be imposed as to preclude all action except in the mere article of assent to the location. They believe the stock will be subscribed about as promptly on the one plan as the other, and that nearly all the States will at once ask for the location of Branches with full powers. With these views, strongly attached as they are to the present Branch feature of the Bill, and confident as they are of their constitutional right to enforce it, and impatient as they are of an executive veto on a subject so conclusively settled by judicial authority, they will probably, for the sake of harmony, accept the compromise. They say their party came into power by a spirit of compromise, and that they must retain that power by the same spirit; that any other course will forfeit the great objects for which they have been contending, and throw back the country again into the arms of loco focoism.

The members of the House are doing very well: they have done with long speeches for the benefit of constituents; and rely for approbation on the wisdom and promptitude of their actions. I hardly think they will introduce a Bank bill before the final action of the Senate. A majority are probably in favor of Mr. Clay's Bill, but a considerable number are disposed to avoid the controversy to which it may lead by a conciliatory course. The locos want the Bill to pass without Mr. Rives' amendment in the confident expectation that it will be vetoed, and that they will make immense capital out of the affair. They intend, it is supposed, in that event, to raise a shout from Georgia to Maine for Tyler, and make themselves the administration party. All new appointments, it is said, are suspended till this crisis in our affairs shall be passed. In the event of a veto, the locos expect to step in and recover the spoils. They are sagacious men, and will turn every thing to the best account. They will leave the Whigs to contend for principles, while they will go for power. They verify the old proverb—the children of this generation are wiser in their generation than the children of light.

Two steam vessels of war are about to be constructed at the Boston Naval Station.

**The Entombment.**

It was the wish and request of the family and relatives of General Harrison, that his body should be entombed as privately and with as little ostentation as possible. In consequence of this, many thousands of our citizens, who else would have followed it to North Bend, contented themselves to remain away. The feelings of the nearer neighbors and acquaintances of the late President, however, could not be thus restrained; and on the arrival of the steamboat at the place where the remains were taken ashore, the committee found an assemblage of several thousand persons, who had collected from the farms for miles around, and from the nearest towns of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, anxiously awaiting the appearance of the boat. Although the circumstance was to be regretted, it affords a new evidence of the deep and abiding hold which General Harrison had upon the affections and respect of his immediate neighbors. For many miles around the Bend, he had with every man who was worthy of his regard, what may almost be said an intimate acquaintance; and in reference to this relation between himself and his neighbors, it may be truly said, that they who knew him best, loved him most.

The Raritan landed about a mile above the General dwelling. Here the remains of the General were taken ashore, and the relatives and committees formed in procession after them. As they wound slowly and solemnly towards the tomb, many of those who were assembled fell into the line. Others more anxious to get a look at the coffin which incased the body of their late friend, took positions ahead, where it was known the funeral train would pass, and thus skirted the entire way. At the tomb a prayer was offered up by the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and the burial services of the Episcopal Church read by the Rev. John T. Brooke, of Christ Church.

The tomb is a simple vault, with nothing merely for show, and none of the decorations of art. Its situation is very beautiful, with reference either to the river or the country in its rear. A few trees, of the original growth of the forest, stand around it. By another year the grass will be creeping up its sides, and the wild flowers be bending towards it.—Cincinnati Gazette, 9th inst.

**West Point Academy.**

The Report of the Board of Visitors at West Point is published in the National Intelligencer. It is highly complimentary to the Managers of the Institution. Various suggestions are urged, and the Board conclude with this language:

"The Department will permit us to add, in conclusion, that with whatever diversity of opinions we may have met, we are about to take leave of each other and of this enticing scenery, which nature seems to have created in beautiful harmony with a vigorous and tempered development of youthful intellect, deeply sensible to the great permanent interest of the whole country in this our only national institution of science, and earnestly hoping that no narrow national councils or party or local jealousies will ever be suffered to divert it from its original purpose, or to impede its natural progress to the very utmost limit of academical perfection."

**EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.**—The Boston Post says, on Monday night William Ferguson, Jr., an indicted burglar, effected a most daring and wonderful escape from the northern jail, in which he was the only prisoner. He was in the second story, or arch. In the evening, he declined handing out his tin pan for water—not an uncommon thing, and it excited no suspicion; but it now appears that he had ripped out the stout wire which surrounded the rim, and formed it into a long pick-lock. Having pushed his hand through the little port hole, through which the food is passed, he reached the pad-lock outside, full eighteen inches above the hole, and unlocked it with his simple implement: He then went into the third story, and by the aid of some benches stored there, got up into the attic, where the two chimney flues meet, and discharged their smoke into the common chimney, which rises through the roof. He had to press up a strong iron grating before he could get into the chimney. In getting out at the top, he displaced some bricks, and then ran the fearful hazard of sliding down the steep roof, and dropping feet foremost on the projecting shade of one of the third story windows. Having accomplished this dangerous feat, he rested on the iron stays of the shade, while he fastened his blanket, torn into three pieces, and tied at the ends, to one of the hooks, which having done, he descended to the ground in safety, and afterwards climbed twenty feet of fence and escaped.

**Mysterious disappearance—Trouble in the Church at Boston.**—A young and handsome married woman lately disappeared from her husband's residence in South Boston, in a mysterious manner, leaving a very singular note directed to her husband.—They both were members of an orthodox Church, of good repute, and it is suspected that the wife is in the care of the Deacon, who has refused to answer any questions concerning her. Some money was returned to the husband as if from the wife, with a note saying she was well provided for in that respect. Great excitement is said to prevail in consequence of this occurrence, and many slanders upon the husband are in circulation, which he says he can and will disprove.

**TIPPICANOE AND TYLER TOO.**—Mrs. Joy, the wife of Mr. T. Joy, a Whig mechanic, of Jamaica Plain, presented her husband on the glorious 4th, with two fine boys twins. Mr. J. has named them for Gen. Harrison and John Tyler.—Brooklyn Ado.

A friend has been kind enough to furnish us with the following abstract of an important law, with a promise to prepare for us from time to time, abstracts of such other laws as he may deem of sufficient public interest to compensate for the labor.—Har. Chronicle.

**Abstract of an Act,**

relating to Orphans Courts, and for other purposes.

This Act alters, in a very material manner, much of the old practice, and many former laws, relative to proceedings in courts on executions, &c.

SEC. 1. Gives power to Orphans Courts to review the accounts of executors, administrators, or guardians, within five years after their passage and approval.

SEC. 2. Provides, that in case of execution and extension of real estate, instead of suing out a writ of liberari facias, the plaintiff may demise premises to the defendant at valuation—and, upon defendant refusing to take them, plaintiff may issue venditioni exponas, and sell the premises, for payment of debt.

SEC. 3. Obliges defendant, taking the premises, to pay the rent half-yearly; and, on failure so to do plaintiff may issue Vend. Exp. and sell the premises as fully as though a condemnation had taken place.

SEC. 4. Provides for the distribution of the half yearly instalments.

SEC. 5. Enacts, that where real estate has heretofore been extended, and no liberari facias, has issued, plaintiff may either issue such a writ, or give defendant thirty days notice of his election to retain possession at valuation; and on failure to do so, or to pay said valuation half yearly, like proceedings to be had as prescribed in 2nd and 3rd sections.

SEC. 6. Enacts, that where an estate for life, in improved lands or tenements, yielding rents issued and profits, shall be taken in execution, the court shall, upon application of any lien creditor, award a writ to sequester the rents, &c. and appoint a sequestrator to carry the same into effect.

SEC. 7. Gives power to the sequestrator to rent all such lands, &c. for such term, during the life of the persons upon which such estate shall depend, as shall be sufficient to satisfy all liens against the same, together with all charges for taxes, repairs, &c.

SEC. 8. Sequestrators to give security.  
SEC. 9. Repeals certain sections of an Act of 1836.

SEC. 12. Gives constables the right of appeal from judgements against them for amount of executions in their hands as other defendants.

SEC. 13. Enacts, that Courts of Common Pleas may incorporate Literary, Charitable, and Religious Associations, and fire engine and hose companies—and specifies the number of applications, &c.

SEC. 14. Provides for amending or improving the articles and conditions of said associations.

SEC. 16. Regulates the fees, and by whom to be paid.

SEC. 17. Recognizes the jurisdiction of Supreme Court in relation to such corporations—and provides that no College, Academy, or Female Seminary so incorporated, shall be entitled to receive any part of state appropriation.

SEC. 18. Enacts, that in all actions of account render, where it is admitted that defendant is liable to account to plaintiff, court may appoint auditors, or direct a jury to be impaneled to find balance due—on application, court may require either party to disclose on oath, his knowledge of such facts as they may deem necessary and parties may be compelled to produce books, papers, and documents.

SEC. 19. Vests in the Supreme Court, District Courts, and Court of Common Pleas, the powers and jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery in settling partnership accounts—and gives parties their election of the common law or bill of Chancery.

SEC. 21. Grants to recorders of deeds the power to take the acknowledgement of feme covert.

This Act was passed at the session of 1840, but was not signed by the Governor until the 13th of October last.

JUDGES have their feelings severely tried sometimes, if they possess much sensibility. On Friday, a young man was brought before the Court of Special Sessions in New York for some trivial offence. His beautiful and interesting wife, with an infant in her arms, was present; and pleaded eloquently for her husband, and he was discharged. She remained behind and expressed her deep gratitude to the Judge for his clemency, although she was the picture of suffering and despair. She had been thrust from her house by her landlord during the imprisonment of her husband, she said, and for four days and nights, she solemnly declared, she had taken no nourishment but what was bestowed by the hand of charity. This was uttered with such deep pathos and unutterable misery, that Judge Noah was unable to conceal his feelings. After he recovered his self-possession, he called her to his side, gave her a bank note, and wished her more happiness hereafter. She left the court sobbing.

FIVE and TEN CENT PIECES.—It is a fact not generally known in our city, says the Sun, that of the five and ten cent pieces, of the new coinage, that are in circulation, about one eighth are counterfeit. They are made of a good quality of German silver, which costs very little in comparison with the genuine article, and can easily be detected by observing that the thirteen stars that should be on all American coins, are omitted. When new they are precisely the color of the genuine pieces, but have more the appearance of bad after being worn a short time.

The State debt of Ohio is nearly \$14,000,000.