



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg Pa. July 28, 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.

Appointments by the Postmaster General.

Samuel Dimmick, to be Post Master at Milford, Pike county; John Weaver, to be Post Master at the Wind Gap, Northampton county; Joseph Keller, to be Post Master at Martin's Creek, Northampton county; William H. Wilson, to be Post Master at Beaver Meadows, Northampton county, and George Barren, to be Post Master at Nockamixon, Bucks county. These appointments are all judiciously made.

We publish in another part of our paper to-day the "Address of the Tippecanoe Club No. 1, of Harrisburg." This Club was formed during the late Presidential contest, and was composed exclusively of those persons who supported David R. Porter in 1838. In this address they advert to an address from the Iron Grey Club, which has been going the rounds of the loco loco papers, stating that the Iron Grey Club was "built upon the ashes of the Tippecanoe Club." It appears that the Tips No. 1 were forty-two in number, at the Presidential Election, all of whom voted for David R. Porter in 1838, and for Harrison in 1840. They are now, fifty-two strong, and are "all pledged, by principle and reason, to vote for John Banks." They have forty of the old members and twelve new ones, and they declare that "the use of the names of the members of this Club to the Iron Grey Address was a violation of all the proprieties of life." That "their signatures were unsanctioned and their use a base forgery." So much for loco loco veracity and Porter's increasing popularity.

Communicated.

Who will be Governor?

Suppose David R. Porter should be re-elected who will be the Governor of this section of the State? Most, if not all our readers will answer James M. Porter. The contest therefore, as respects this section, is between James M. Porter and John Banks. When David R. Porter was first nominated, he pledged himself to the delegates from this Congressional District, that his brother should have no influence with him, and should have nothing to do with his administration. We appeal to Judge Keller who was one of the delegates, if this is not the fact. Yet so soon as he was elected, James M. Porter and his immediate friends, were the only persons who could obtain his ear, except where policy imperiously demanded a different course, as in the appointment of Mr. Keller. Should David R. be re-elected, questions of policy and expediency will be disregarded, and the iron heel of James M. will be placed upon every one who will not bow at his command. Are we not right in saying that James M. Porter has an undue influence with his brother? Was he not appointed Judge? Did he not receive upon his brother's warrant alone, a fee of 1000 dollars of the people's money, in the face of that clause in the Constitution which says, "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by Law." Did he not get a dam to build at the mouth of the Lehigh river, for which he got 30,000 dollars, when the old dam cost but \$16,000? Did he not get the support of the administration forces last fall for Congress! These are facts which cannot be disputed. No wonder, therefore, that we see him riding up in this county, making speeches, talking about democracy, and his democracy, and the democracy of his brother David. But the modesty of James M. (if he ever had any) seems to have deserted him since the election of his brother. Many people in this district we fear, will say that it is all right because it is done in the name and under the cloak of democracy. There are others, however, who will think and act like freemen, although they may not say much. Francis R. Shunk, we understand was once asked at a governor's election how he was going to vote, and he very significantly replied "by ballot sir." So it will be this fall. Little will be said, but the ballots when counted will tell the tale in favor of honest JOHN BANKS.

James M. Porter made a speech at our last Court, and talked much about his democracy, and the democracy of his brother David. But when did he get to be a democrat? No administration calling itself democratic, would ever touch him with a ten foot pole. He ran twice for Congress in this district against the demo-

cratic Jackson candidate, and never saw the coming out. He headed the opposition to Jackson, and slandered him and his life from 1824 to the close of his administration. By trickery and management he got nominated and elected to the Reform Convention, and upon every important question he deserted the men who elected him, particularly when the Bank of the United States was to be served. He is the right fellow therefore to make speeches in favor of his brother David, whose democracy or talent was never heard of, until he was nominated for governor. Let any man, if he can, point to a speech, an essay on political economy, the science of government, or state policy, delivered or written by David R. Porter, before his nomination. How is it with Judge Banks. Look at his speeches and reports made when in Congress—look at the cases he has argued in the Supreme Court—look at his opinions since he has been upon the Bench—look at his addresses before Literary Societies. All these indicate an enlarged and cultivated mind, a mind master of itself, and of innate elevation, and over which passion and prejudice can have no dominion. Besides habits of judicial investigation and decision have given him an independent cast of mind. We firmly believe if he should be elected, he would not be the governor of a party, but of the people, and such a governor we now want. Our noble State has been brought to the verge of ruin; her people are oppressed with taxes, and labor is not rewarded as in other States, every thing is depressed and the value of property is uncertain.

James M. Porter made a speech in Wayne county on the 5th inst., and said much on his way up about his brother David. It seems James M. is still determined to go to Congress, and he thought that a good speech in Wayne county would do him no harm. He was invited there by Mr. Kingsbury, our late Senator, who is about as consistent a democrat as himself, for he always voted with the Whigs, or was among the missing when relief was to be granted to the Banks. He is a simon pure David R. Porter democrat, for he rows one way and looks another. These democratic Bank men know exactly how to help each other. A fellow feeling and interest makes men wonderfully kind.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Mauch Chunk Canal.

The public will no doubt rejoice to learn that this enterprising company have so far repaired the Canal as to place it in a navigable condition. The first boat from Mauch Chunk arrived at South Easton on Monday last, freighted with about forty-five tons of coal.

The difficulties which the company had to encounter were very great. Dams and bridges were gone, and even the canal itself at certain points, was swept away for entire sections, which, together with the vast amount of other property lost, made it no small matter, even for that company to surmount. The loss which they sustained by the high water which proved so destructive on the entire course of our rivers was exceedingly great, but the present managers were equal to their task—they overcome every obstacle in an unprecedented short time and have again opened their important improvement to the trade of the community. They are actuated by the same spirit which has characterized the company since the time when they explored the wilderness of the Lehigh—pierced the mountains, and brought forth its wealth. May they now enjoy an uninterrupted navigation, and reap a reward commensurate to the magnitude of their works.—Whig and Journal.

Horrid Affair at the Penitentiary—Escape of Convicts.

St. Louis, June 17.

By the steamboat Shawnee, which arrived last evening from the Missouri river, we learn that a revolt took place among the prisoners in the penitentiary, at Jefferson city, on Monday last, which resulted in the murder of the overseer, (Mr. Wm Bullard,) and the escape of eight of the convicts.

We understand that the murder was the result of a conspiracy, of which the ringleaders were Berry and Johnson. They decoyed the overseer into a saddler's shop, on pretence that they wanted instructions as to some matter, and having induced him to stoop to look under a bench, killed him by a blow from a mallet or hammer. They then made a signal, which was understood by the rest, seized a brace of pistols from Bullard's person and the keys, with which they opened the doors for the escape of themselves and six others. All this happened about two o'clock in the day. Only one guard was on duty at the time, who fired on the escaping prisoners without effect.

It is said that more would have escaped had they not been prevented by some prisoners, whose terms have nearly expired.

We have seen by a handbill in the possession of the Editor of the Era, in which the Governor offers the paltry sum of \$500 for the arrest of the whole. The lessees of the Penitentiary have added \$100 to this amount.

STRIKING AGAINST THE REDUCTION OF WAGES.—A large number of weavers of Baltimore have held a meeting, occasioned by an attempt, on the part of several manufacturers, to reduce the price of their labor. The prices at present they state, do not give them, individually, an excess over three dollars per week! and they have resolved on starvation rather than suffer a further reduction.

ADDRESS

OF THE

"Tippecanoe Club No. 1, of Harrisburg."

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The members of the "TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 1 OF HARRISBURG," feel themselves called upon, in consequence of the misrepresentations of their political opponents, to make a brief exposition of the principles which they cherish, to show that they still continue firm in the tenets of sound democracy, and to point out in what manner the enemies of democracy have attempted to gull the people, by the unfounded assertion, that any portion of our Club, who opposed David R. Porter in 1838 are prepared to vote for him next fall.

We were all during the election of 1838, supporters of the present Executive of Pennsylvania, and members of the Democratic Party. To that party we are still fondly attached, with an abiding love, which can never be eradicated, and which we are ever proud to acknowledge. But, we early found, after the election of David R. Porter, that he was departing from democratic usages and democratic principles; separating himself from the mass of the people—regardless of their interests or those of the state at large, and placing himself under the control of a few scheming individuals, whose only object was their personal aggrandizement; who worshipped at the shrine of an unpatriotic ambition and whose bosoms never warmed with a sentiment of love of country, or glowed with state pride, except when its exhibition would advance their schemes of speculation and plunder. We found, too late, that he who had been elevated to the gubernatorial chair, as the Representative of the State, was a traitor to the principles of democracy; leagued against the friends of the working man, and making common cause with the Van Buren party, who were advocating the ruinous reduction of wages; preaching the doctrine, that the poor man would be better off without the use of meat, and drawing from the monarchies of the old world, systems of finance to engraft on the simplicity of our democratic observances. We found in the course of the late Presidential election, that the Democracy of the country, had been deserted by their leaders, both in the national and state administration; that the lust of power had induced them to break down the barriers of the constitution; that their measures had progressed with frightful rapidity even beyond the verge of ultra-federalism; that they sought to consolidate unwonted and anti-republican powers in the General government; that they had grown vain upon their fancied strength, and secure in the possession of immense patronage and lucrative office, they sought to blind the reason and insult the intelligence of the people, by a system of the grossest deception and succession of calumnies against a time honored veteran in the service of his country—William Henry Harrison.

These calumnious charges were so gross in their character, that the strength of party attachment and our predilections in favor of our former political associates, presented but a feeble bar to an universal sentiment of disgust at their originators, and we were led to a diligent enquiry whether it could be possibly true, that a statesman and soldier, who had grown gray during fifty years service in the military and civil employment of his country; has been honored with the confidence of successive Presidents, and possessed, beyond any other living being the esteem, respect and admiration of his immediate neighbors; whether the conqueror of Proctor, the Vanquisher of Tecumseh, the Hero of the Maumee, the gallant soldier of Fort Meigs, the laurel crowned victor of the dark and bloody field of Tippecanoe; the negotiator of innumerable treaties most favorable to our nation; the guardian of Kentucky's chivalry by the vote of her own Legislature; the father of Western Emigration—the soldier in war and farmer in peace; we were led, we say, to inquire whether such a man could be an enemy to Democracy, a despiser of the poor, and the advocate of oppressive laws.

The result of this investigation satisfied us—we were convinced that the Democratic party had been deceived, deserted and betrayed by its leaders; that a good, wise and virtuous patriot had been slandered by party venom and that the partisans of Van Buren, would have been willing to carry out their selfish schemes of aggrandizement, even by placing upon our country the blackest stain of ingratitude towards the patriot Harrison. Thus convinced, we became actuated by a desire, approaching to enthusiasm, to do all we could to wipe the foul blot from our country, to uphold the integrity of our tried and faithful public servants, and assist in repelling the slanders against General William Henry Harrison. We therefore formed ourselves into the "TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 1." In so doing, fellow citizens! we stood on Democratic ground—we stood side by side with the Hero whom Washington trusted, Jefferson advanced and Madison confided in. We stood with the people—the only democratic power in a republic: we stood opposed to those, who were leagued together for plunder—the People against the Office Holders—the Reformers against the Spoilers—the Masters against their unworthy servants! Providence smiled on our labors—it gave us the precious boon we asked—an honest President; but in the mysterious dispensations of its will, took its choice gift away in one short month after his elevation.

But the country had been touched with the electric spark of truth—the scales of delusion had fallen from our eyes—the mists of error had vanished, and we learned that the bright, glorious sanctified and hallowed paths of democracy were not to be trodden, under the guidance of men, who despised its doctrines; we found that principles were the mile stones to show how far we had journeyed on the road to Democracy, and not men set up and self-constitu-

ted as leaders. The fiat had gone forth—the silver veil had been raised—the false prophets were exposed, and their curses were mingled with the desperation of their fall! We learned the important secret, vitally important in a Republic, that the people must think and act for themselves—do their own voting and never submit to be led by men who are ambitious of pre-eminence, and have their own plans of aggrandizement to subserve.

We have carried this acquired experience into a close examination which we have instituted in reference to our position in State politics. Here too, we find that the Democracy have been deserted by their leaders; that we have been deceived by empty professions, while all the measures, acts and tendencies of David R. Porter, his friends and advisers have been decidedly anti-democratic. We find, too, that it has become necessary for the people to effect a radical change of men and measures, to prevent Pennsylvania from becoming irrevocably involved in debt; her citizens from being subjected to more onerous impositions of taxes, and her resources from being lavished on the friends of Gov. Porter and the relatives and dependents of the Canal Commissioners.

Neither do we make the allegation against David R. Porter, that his principles are anti-democratic, without being prepared to fortify our position by incontrovertible proof, drawn from his Executive course and now part of the history of our State. One of the fundamental principles of democracy is, that the people are fitted for self government, and that all power belongs to them and must necessarily flow from them, and any attempt, however remote, to obstruct the stream or control the source must involve a departure from the principle. How then are we to reconcile Gov. Porter's profession of democracy, with the ultra federal veto of one Bill giving the election of Canal Commissioners to the immediate representatives of the people in the General Assembly, or withholding his assent from another, which places the choice directly and annually in the hands of the people themselves? Does not the refusal to approve such a bill, argue that Gov. Porter is opposed to delegating power to its legitimate popular source; and is not the effort to curtail the action of the people, through the ballot boxes, one of the most federal characteristics, with which a political party can be imbued?

For similar reasons, which involve a disrespect of the people, through their representatives, we condemn most emphatically Governor Porter's course in relation to the recent warrant drawn by him in favor of a deputy Prosecuting Attorney, the payment of which was promptly and correctly refused by the State Treasurer. Some two years past, Gov. Porter drew his warrant on Mr. Sturgeon then State Treasurer, in favor of Ovid F. Johnson and James M. Porter for \$2000; this having been done without authority of law. As the amount was paid, and the action was decidedly condemned throughout the commonwealth, the last Legislature passed a law authorising suit to be brought for the recovery of this money. Gov. Porter has not yet given his signature to that bill, but on the contrary has insulted the people, outraged the confidence reposed in him by the people, and in the very face of the condemnation expressed in relation to his course, by the people's representatives, has again dared to draw another warrant of precisely similar tenor to the one for the recovery of the amount of which, suit was directed to be brought by the last session! Is this democracy? To array the Executive power against the will of the people, is an inroad on our republican rights to which true democracy cannot submit. The people must be respected—their mandate, right or wrong, must be obeyed—for if wrong they alone are the sufferers, and experience that best of schools, will soon set them right again.

But we have other grounds of opposition to the Administration of Gov. Porter which involve such palpable departures from the spirit of our Constitution and laws, that we should indeed be regardless of the preservation of our rights as citizens and the welfare of the State, could we for a moment countenance them. The fact is notorious, that a system of favoritism has been introduced by the Canal Commissioners in the allotment of public contracts, by which the State has been a heavy sufferer, not only paying more for work than good and responsible bidders were willing to contract for; but, by entrusting unskillful workmen with important sections, even at these outrageous prices, the construction has been so faulty, as to stand in need of continual repair, and the entire revenue must be consumed to keep them in order. Not only does Gov. Porter stand responsible for the misconduct of these officers of his creation, but he must be considered a participator in their criminality, because he is unwilling to allow the people to control the election of the Canal Commissioners and institute a direct responsibility between the tax-payers and those who have the distribution of vast appropriations, and whose extravagance or mismanagement must inevitably tend to swell the public debt, until taxation will of necessity cover our State with a load of oppression, which cannot be resisted without sacrificing the faith, honor and credit of our State!

We likewise have to complain that Gov. Porter has too often sunk the dignity of the Executive character to assume the duplicity and chicanery of the low politician—he has been the chief of a political party, not the impartial magistrate of a great State; he has shown a vindictive spirit towards those who honestly and conscientiously opposed his course, against which even the sanctity of legislative character was no protection; he has been, in fact, too busily engaged during his first term of office, endeavoring to fortify his political station, to retain it for a second term, and we view the strange spectacle in a republican form of government, of the will of the people being con-

trolled and thwarted by the very servants of their creation. So dangerous are these tendencies when applied to the weakness of humanity, the love of power, lust of office and thirst for wealth, that the nation has with one common impulse, turned its attention to the means of their removal. This can only be effected, by the general introduction, both in State and national politics, of the ONE TERM PRINCIPLE. This will prove the great corrective to all abuses, will absolve all officers from the despotism of party, enable them to act independently for the good of the State, and look beyond the petty cabals of selfish aspirants. To show our devotion to this principle—so republican in its tendencies, so entirely in consonance with the democratic tenet, that office should rotate to be held pure; we should on its grounds alone oppose the re-election of the present Executive even had he proved himself as faithful to the interests of the State, as he has been lamentably remiss.

The limits of this Address will not permit us to institute a review of the culpability of Gov. Porter's course in relation to the indiscriminate pardoning of convicts after conviction, or the infringement upon the rights of citizens, of wresting those, indicted by a Grand Jury, from the hands of the law before trial. These facts are known throughout the State, and the late abortive attempt of the Porter Central Committee, to explain away their enormity by quoting cases which bear no analogy to Gov. Porter's acts, must convince every honest inquirer after truth that the system is vitally dangerous to our political and social welfare and repugnant to the feelings of the patriot and christian. While we admit the necessity for the use of the pardoning and Veto powers in some instances, we can find no argument on that necessity, either for their abuse or indiscriminate application to carry out party measures, or shield a partizan supporter from the righteous judgment of the outraged law.

But we have, unfortunately, too wide a field to explore, when tracing the defections of David R. Porter from democratic principles and political rectitude, and can only appeal to our fellow citizens to judge him by his acts—measure him by the standard of your own sense of right—weigh him in the balance of truth and justice, and if you find him wanting—speak your condemnation through the ballot box in the fall!

There as a charm connected with the quiet and unostentatious virtues of JOHN BANKS, which gives assurance that they will be appreciated. We feel that in his hands the destinies of our glorious commonwealth would creditably be directed and that her citizens would enjoy a repose from the political warfare, which has swept over our state. Confiding in his patriotism and ability to know and maintain the people's rights, his election will be the signal for the angry waters of political strife to be hushed—the spirit of radicalism will find a check given its iron stride; the democratic party will be effectually disarmed from the combatants who have preyed on the vitals of our state, and good feeling will again shed its cheering influences on all. In John Banks, the people will find one, who has risen from among them to merited honors, by the force of his own energy of mind and his untiring devotion to the study of the constitution and the laws. One of the people—not a party leader—he will feel with, and act for the people, and pledged to serve but one term, he will devote, every energy of his mind to the welfare, honor and happiness of Pennsylvania. Choose ye then, fellow citizens! between the Candidate of a party, and the choice of the People!

Before closing, we wish to advert for a moment, to an Address from the Iron Gray Club, which purports to have come from the members of this Club, and states that the Iron Gray Club was "built upon the ashes of the Tippecanoe Club." We, the "Tips No. 1" were forty two in number, at the Presidential Election, all of whom voted for David R. Porter in 1838, and the lamented Harrison in 1840. We are now, fifty two strong, and all are pledged, by principle and reason, to vote for John Banks. We have forty of the old members and 12 new ones; and the use of the names of the members of this Club to the Iron Gray Address was a violation of all the proprieties of life.—The doctrines of that Address are not admitted by us, our signatures were unsanctioned, and their use is a base forgery! There are no ashes of the Tippecanoe Club yet, the fires which animated us in its formation are still burning in honest bosoms. We are workmen, of humble means, but superior to any bribe which Portierism can offer to induce us to desert principles, which we believe will add to the honor of state;—we are poor, but thank God! that is no bar to the ballot box—our hands are rough but honest, and though our brows are marked with the "signet-seal of labor—the stamp of the sunshine and the storm" they will never have imprinted on them the mark of Cain; our names are humble, but they shall never be coupled with dishonor.

We call, then, on our associates—those who live by the sweat of their brows, to come to the support of our honest Candidate. Let the true friend of the People, obtain the people's cordial support—let us show Gov. Porter, that the friends of Harrison have not forgotten that he descended into the arena of politics last year, to slander our sacred Chief—let us be prepared with a good report next fall, and as the "Tips" only reported by committees through the ballot boxes once a year so will we—"Honest John Bank's Committee" make our next Report in October at the polls! Be guarded, fellow citizens! against deception—trust none of the organs of a corrupt Executive—remember that the committee of plunder holds them together. We may judge the extent of the falsehoods they will propagate, by their groundless charges against the political fidelity of this Club. By this you may know that they will stop at nothing to accomplish their ends, which are, public offices for themselves and the destruction of the democratic party in the State.

You hear the voice of warning—you see the flag of admonition raised in every quarter—if you err, you do it against knowledge. If the State be sacrificed by your supineness, you cannot plead that you were not placed on your guard against the machinations of the loco facos; Arouse, then,