



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. August 25, 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 Bankrupt Bill has received the signature of the President, and become a law.

The Court which is to try McLeod, will commence sitting at Utica, on the 27th of September.

Captain Hutter, who was some time since dismissed from the army for disobedience, has been reinstated by President Tyler, and ordered to join the regiment in Florida.

[Communicated.]

GREAT FAILURE.
Pike County Meeting.

The David R. Porter Democracy of Pike county met on Saturday evening the 21st inst., at the Court-House, pursuant to public and private notice given, (the former for foreign, and the latter for home consumption,) consisting of the real simon pure damn the Banks, we love the Banks, and can't live without the Banks, David R. Porter democrats, to the number of some twenty-five or thirty including boys. The meeting was organized by appointing George Bowhanan, President, (aged three score and ten or upwards,) who rejoiced at the death of Gen. Harrison, and wished Tyler and the whole damned cabinet would die in twenty-four hours. Harvey Roys, Esq. Vice President, who declared (and called witnesses) at the last Governor's election that they should take notice that "this day I turn," and voted the whole ticket opposed to the patent democracy of Pike county, but did not vote either candidate for Governor. M. W. Dingman, the other Vice President, who declared previous to the late Presidential election, that none but fools and Tories would vote for Gen. Harrison. Query? Does this talented democrat want any assistance from fools and Tories to elect David R. Porter. If not, how is he to be elected?

Horace L. West, Secretary, formerly a warm Tariff man, now Anti-Tariff, because he is a candidate for Sheriff, and by the way a pretty clever fellow. Daniel Burrell, Secretary, Ex-Justice of the Peace appointed by Joseph Ritter, and subsequently elected to the same office but would not accept on account of the exorbitant price of five dollars to be paid for his commission, &c. And at the last spring's election (the price of a commission having been reduced by the Legislature,) was again a candidate for the same office, to fill the vacancy occasioned by his refusing to serve, but did not see the coming out. Defeated, defunct. Henry S. Mott, leader of the committee, and chief concoctor of the resolutions, one of the standing sentinels of Porter Bank Democracy, who was in favour of legalising the suspension last winter, and recommended the Governor to sanction it, even if he had to include the "dead monster," but still left it to the Governor in his all-wise discretion to determine.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by his Honour Judge Dimmick, very respectfully advocating Porter Democracy, the distribution of the proceeds of Government lands among the States, which proceeds would be the means of discharging the State debt. All very good. But why did he not also recommend that those of the "patent democrats" of Pike who are indebted to the State, be requested to fork over the ready and square up their accounts. It would aid in paying the interest on the State Debt. He denounced the Tariff, but did not tell the reasons why. He must be like to the man who said

"I do not like you Doctor Fell,
The reasons why I cannot tell,
But I do not like you Doctor Fell."

If the Judge had condescended to say what he really believed in regard to the Tariff, (and which is really the fact,) he would have said to the people that this Tariff is intended to tax luxuries of foreign importations, such as wines, silks, broadcloths, and all fine fabrics, by which means labour will get its just reward. Although by the same Tariff, 2 mills on a pound, or two cents on ten pounds of coffee is exacted, and this we presume is the great hobby, upon which the opponents of the Tariff are riding. Talking about the poor being taxed one cent on five pounds of coffee. Terrible oppression of the poor. Would it not have been proper for the

Judge to have informed the people of that meeting, that the vacuum in the United States Treasury, occasioned by the Distribution act, must be supplied to defray the government expenses, for which purpose foreign luxuries are taxed. It is well known that notwithstanding the tariff, the rich nabobs of our country will have those luxuries. Their sideboards must be filled with the choicest wines, and their wardrobes with the finest foreign fabrics. We say let these pay for them. But this kind of information will not answer the patent Porter democracy of Pike county.

Their Democracy consists in keeping the people in the dark, and all that is necessary is that a few office hunters mount upon the hobby horse and with whip and spur away they go, crying Democracy, Democracy. The Judge then proceeds to lampoon Judge Banks, over the shoulders of Burrows, Stevens & Co.—Does not say any thing disrespectful of Judge Banks (for the very good reason he cannot) but by the way would have the people believe that because, Stevens and Burrows, are in favor of Judge Banks that therefore he should not be elected. That notwithstanding his ability, moral worth, and sterling integrity, which commands the esteem of men of all parties, yet because Stevens and Burrows are favorable to his election, he is to be rejected. The reasons are no reasons.—They are reasons such as had the man who "did not like Doctor Fell." The Judge then proceeds to recommend in very limited terms, the re-election of D. R. Porter—did not say Porter should be re-elected because he vetoed the "Relief Bill" last session. That he was guilty of playing the double part, of affecting hostility to the bill and promulgating a mock veto, while he was secretly exercising his influence with his political friends in the Legislature to procure the passage of the bill by the constitutional majority. Did not recommend Porter's re-election because he has grossly, improperly and unprecedentedly used the pardoning power, in pardoning admitted libellers before trial, thus interposing executive favour, between criminals upon their trial, and the laws enacted for their punishment. He did not recommend Porter's re-election because he further abused the pardoning power, by his substance saying to the Courts and Juries and Bolts and Bars of the Penitentiary "set at liberty these criminals, these felons, let them loose upon society, however dangerous and infamous may be their characters. They are my friends and supporters." He did not recommend his re-election because he took without the authority of law from the public Treasury \$2,000 as fees for his brother James M. Porter and Ovid F. Johnson as counsel employed by himself to conduct a suit against a political opponent. But it does not seem to be considered necessary that those reasons should be published to secure the re-election of David Rittenhouse Porter, the watch word Democracy is sufficient. But with all the science of Democracy, and the pressure of steam used to keep the machinery in motion, the boiler will sometimes burst and expose their hypocritical professions, and cloven foot. Witness the resolution adopted at a political meeting held in Milford in January 1839, by which the self styled Democracy of Pike resolved "that they would reject "peaceably, but determinedly at the ballot box," "all those who aided in obtaining the Sheriff's "Commission for John M. Heller." This was their determination. This was their profession. Now for their practice. James Nyce who was a strenuous advocate of the appointment of J. M. Heller, was subsequently nominated and supported for County Commissioner, by the very men who adopted the resolution referred to above. Harvey Roys, another warm advocate for the appointment of J. M. Heller, was nominated and supported for Justice of the Peace, by this same denouncing party. There are others supported under like circumstances which we shall not now take time to mention. Enough is shown to prove that this Porter Bank party of Pike county, is all humbug, professing one thing and practicing another. Deceitful and desperately wicked.

After the Hon. Judge had finished his address, the resolutions were read and adopted. They are conceived in the true spirit of locofocoism, intended for foreign rather than for home consumption. Luther Kidder the would be Porter delegate to the fourth March Convention, was recommended as a suitable candidate to be supported by the Loco-foco Porter Bank and no Bank Democracy, for the Senate. The meeting then adjourned sine die, and it is to be presumed that it will be stated in the publication of their proceedings, as a reason and excuse for the very limited number who attended the meeting, (there not being more than six persons from other parts of the County,) that it was occasioned by the very much desired rain, but which did not fall till some time after the meeting had adjourned. The Heavenly elements having been so condescending as to withhold the drops of rain until all those immaculate Democrats, to the number of six, had reached the appointed place for the meeting.

A SUBSCRIBER.

MEASURING THE MAILS.—It is stated that there is a postmaster in Arkansas who does not possess the "accomplishment" of being able to read, and when the mail comes, he is under the necessity of measuring it, and sends about three pecks to Little Rock, and two pecks to Batesville, and dwindles down to a gallon when he comes to the out counties.—[Crescent.

On the 4th, an old man, with snow-white locks and tattered garments, walked to the wharf at Ashtabula, saying, "This is a day for me to die," threw himself into the lake, and was drowned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Aug. 18, 1841.

We triumph! The Extra Session will give relief to the People. The great measures will go through. There was a generous giving up of feeling and opinion to day in the House of Representatives. The defeat of the Bankrupt bill yesterday choked up the stream of Legislation. Unless it had been taken from the table and passed to-day, all was lost. *It has been done, and all is now safe!*

We are indebted mainly for this result to the magnanimity of the INDIANA and GEORGIA Delegations. These States are against the Bankrupt Law; but their patriotic Representatives gave themselves up to the Country. The same generous spirit moved Col. TALLAFERRO of Va., LEWIS WILLIAMS of N. C., GARRIT DAVIS, of Ky., and "JO TRUMBULL," of Ct. There were other gallant spirits from Kentucky and Virginia ready to devote themselves if it had been necessary.

The LAND DISTRIBUTION bill is now safe. Messrs. BERRIEN and HENDERSON vote for it. And this, you know, is the great measure of the age. It is worth to the People and the Republic more than any other law ever passed by Congress. It will give abundant and abiding relief. It is a guarantee for the prosperity of the States—a pledge for the integrity of Congress. And it seals the political fate of those arch Demagogues Benton and Calhoun. Is not this "glory enough for one day?"

Yours, T. W.

Washington, Aug. 18, 1841.

The Bankrupt bill, in the House of Representatives, was to-day taken from the table and passed, was sent to the Senate, where the amendment was concurred in; and thus wants only the signature of the President to become the law of the land.

Mr. GAMBLE moved to re-consider the vote, by which it was yesterday laid on the table.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to lay that motion on the table; which motion, after a call of the House, was lost: Yeas 92; Nays 112.

The motion to re-consider was then adopted: Yeas 108; Nays 98.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, made yesterday, to lay the bill on the table. Mr. U. refusing to withdraw it, the question was taken, and the motion lost: Yeas 99; Nays 112.

The vote on the amendment of Mr. CLIFFORD, yesterday adopted, was re-considered by a vote of Yeas 116; Nays 93; and then the amendment rejected.

The amendment of Mr. BARNARD, adopted in Committee, deferring the time for the act to take effect on the 1st of February next, was then adopted without a division.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, Mr. WISE moved a call of the House, which was negative: Yeas 89; Nays 116.

The bill was then passed: Yeas 111; Nays 106.

Mr. MORGAN, to make it "fast," moved a re-consideration of the vote on the passage, which was negative: Yeas 99; Nays 115.

The bill to extend the Charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and advocated by Messrs. UNDERWOOD and POWELL, and opposed by Mr. CAVE JOHNSON. It was then reported to the House, when a motion to adjourn having failed by 70 to 79, and an amendment having been rejected, the bill was passed: Ayes 111; Nays 106.

In SENATE, the resolution of Mr. BENTON directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the quantity of public lands now surveyed and prepared for market, was adopted.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, showing the number of removals and appointments of clerks made by him, and also those in the four years from 1829, from '33, and from '37.

The hour of twelve, which was again looked to with great interest, arrived, and the BANK BILL and VETO MESSAGE were taken up; and on motion of Mr. BERRIEN, assigning, as a reason, first, the necessity of farther opportunity of consideration on this important subject, were laid over till to-morrow, at the same hour, by a vote of Yeas 29; Nays 21.

The Distribution bill was then again taken up, and debated at length with reference to amendments. An interesting debate arose between Messrs. WHITE, BENTON, KING, LINN, CLAY, and others, as to the case of the delay of the bill, already so long. Mr. W. expressed the conviction that this measure would pass this Session, and other measures with it. The Locos above named took fire at this declaration, and construed this into an avowal that the bill was connected with other measures, which they, with much ado, denounced.

Mr. CLAY thought this bill would pass. It would not be alone, but in good company. He mentioned the bills passed this Session; and last, though not least, was the Bank Bill, which he hoped, though it was hoping against hope, would still be passed before they adjourned.

The Bankrupt bill having been received from the House, the Distribution bill was, on motion of Mr. WALKER, laid on the table by Yeas 26; Nays 21; and the Bankrupt bill taken up, the question being on concurring with the amendment of the House.

After a brief conversation, Mr. ALLEN moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table to the 1st of February next. This motion was lost by Yeas 23; Nays 26.

The amendments were then agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

ARGUS.

New wheat at Alton, Ill., 50 cts. a bushel.

Tennessee.

We have complete returns of the vote for Governor in 29 Counties, with the majorities in 5 more, embracing fully two-thirds of the entire population of the State. Having no room for details, we give the aggregate which are as follows:

1841.	1839.
James C. Jones, Whig—31,653	N. Cannon, W.—30,679
James K. Polk, Opp.—28,027	J. K. Polk, V. B.—31,222
Jones's majority—3,626	Polk's maj.—4,543
Whig gain—3,569	Polk's maj. in '39—2,566
Jones is elected probably by about 3,000 majority.	

The Whigs gain a Representative from Humphreys, who runs in between two Opposition. This makes four net gain. One more will do it. There is a report of another gained in Obion and Dyer, which would make a Whig majority.

Tribune.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease will be found in the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

OF THE

North American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions, than medicine concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE; viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES—

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE.

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper however to offer the following opinions of the public press, together with a few extracts from letters of Agents, merely to show, that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills, is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel, and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops, are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient; as a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia; as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to" than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston. Several instances we know of where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent Physician of the city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community, a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines

are now more extensively used than formerly.

Extract of a letter from Peter Christ, Uniontown, Carroll County, Md., Nov. 17th, 1838.

Dear Sir:—About two months ago, I had business in Baltimore, and called at your office, and bought a few boxes of the Indian Vegetable Pills; and upon trying them I found them to be far superior to — Pills, or any other medicine I had ever used. I had been subject to a cough for five years past, and during the time have taken a variety of medicines without any relief, until I got the Indian Vegetable Pills; and by taking four doses, the cough began to leave me; and I now enjoy better health than I have done for years past. After I found them to be a valuable medicine, I immediately sent to Baltimore for a large supply. I have received so much benefit in using the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS that I cannot help but recommend them to every invalid I see, and think so well of the medicine that I have sent two dozen boxes to my invalid friends, in the State of Indiana.

Signed, PETER CHRIST.

From G. C. Black, New York.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—you will please to forward as soon as possible, some of your Indian Vegetable Pills; as we are almost out of the article, and they appear to be getting into general use here. We have a great call for the medicine at present, and those that have used them, speak very high of them. One gentleman attributes his being cured of Dropsy to the use of them; and another has been cured of DYSPEPSIA, solely by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and is willing you should publish his case if you think proper.

G. C. BLACK.

No. 1 Chatham Square, New York.

Extract of a letter from Dr. A. Larrimore, Indiana.

Doctor Wright—Dear Sir—Having some knowledge of your most excellent compound INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and not knowing how to get a fresh supply, my stock being nearly exhausted, and wishing to always have them in my family, I take this method to open a correspondence with you. The pills alluded to are well thought of here and very much wanted. I wish to make arrangements with you for a constant supply, as I think a very great quantity could be sold in this section of the country.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Griffith, Stewarttown, York County, Pa.

Mr. W. Wright—Dear Sir—I am selling the Indian Vegetable Pills by the dollar's worth, and at that rate the stock of Pills, left by your travelling agent, will soon be out.

I am pleased to find they are such ready sale. Those who have used them, speak in the highest terms of them. Many have already found great relief from their use, and when the cures are finally effected, I shall do you the justice to inform you of the same.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—You will have the kindness to forward me as soon as possible, too or three gross of the Indian Vegetable Pills. The sales have, for the last two months, increased rapidly; those who buy, generally remarking, "that they are the best pills they have ever used;" and my opinion is that they will in a short time supercede all others in this city.

ROBERT FARNHAM.

Washington City, D. C.

Extract of a letter from Lycoming County, Pa.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—On being appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS in this place, we only took one gross on trial; but it would have been better if we had taken a half dozen gross; for on a fair trial they have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In fact so much so that we have been obliged to send to Mr. Zimmerman, at Lancaster, more than a hundred miles from here, for ten dozen; but these will last but a very short time, the way we are selling them since they have been fairly tested. In the first place, I gave some to our Physicians, to make trial of since which they have purchased a number of boxes, and highly approve of them. A few days ago, there was a lady sent 30 miles to get a box of the Pills, she at the time was very low, and unable to turn herself in bed; but in two days, my informant says she was able to help herself.

We could mention many other cases, but deem it unnecessary at this time; but would merely say; that as the season is fast approaching when there will be a great demand for the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS; and if we only could get a supply of the medicine, we could establish other agents, which would be of immense advantage not only to the NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH; but to the public generally. Please let us know your views on the subject, and any directions relative to the same, will be promptly attended to by

Very respectfully, your friends,

S. WINCHESTER & SON.

Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa.

AGENTS for the sale of the above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS:—

CHARLES BOYS, Stroudsburg, Monroe county.
JOHN LANDER, Craigs Meadows, Monroe co.
JOHN LAFORGE, Milford, Pike county.
STOLL & DIMMICK, Dingman's Ferry, Pike co.
PETERS & LABAR, Bushkill, Pike county.

OFFICE AND GENERAL DEPOT.

FOR THE SALE OF THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
169 RACE STREET, Philadelphia.
August 25, 1841.—1y.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.