



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. September 1, 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.

Notes of the Bank of the United States were at 30 per cent. discount, in Philadelphia, on Thursday last. Sad! sad!

A Sub-Treasury Substitute.

The Merchants' Bank of New York has been substituted for the Sub-treasury safe in that city.

Syracuse.

At a meeting held at Syracuse on the 23d, to raise funds for the families of those killed and wounded by the awful explosion at that place, eighteen hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot.

Tennessee.

The unofficial returns from all the counties, give the Whig majority for Governor, as 3344; and the Whig majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, as 2.

The Buckeye Blacksmith.

The Southern papers have been circulating a story that Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, was recently arrested and bound over on a charge of horse stealing. The facts of the case are thus stated by the Sciota (O.) Gazette:-- "A sharper came among the Indians to cheat them out of a horse. He got some of them drunk, and bargained for a valuable horse for some articles of very trifling value. Bear, hearing of this, sent for the horse with the intention of keeping him until the Indian got sober. The sharper, incensed at being foiled in his imposition, went to a magistrate, and upon his own oath got out a warrant against Bear for horse stealing. He was arrested, stood the examination before the justice, and was discharged, and the Indian protected against the fraud! This is the story on which the charge of horse stealing was got up and circulated in the Loco Foco press."

Appointments.

By and with the request and consent of Governor Porter.

James Madison Porter, brother of the Governor, to be a contractor of the Dam at the mouth of the Lehigh, with a profit of perhaps \$6,000.

Mr. Humes, of Lancaster, a connexion of the Governor, to be a Contractor of the Basin opposite Easton, with a profit of perhaps \$5,000.

Mr. Humes, connexion of the Governor, to be a Notary Public for the City of Lancaster, with perquisites to the amount of probably 6 or 7 hundred dollars a year.

Andrew Porter, son of the Governor, to be an Inspector of Mechanical work on the Erie Extension of the State Works, with a salary of \$1094 a year. Andrew, we are told is not yet 20 years old.

S. Humes Porter, nephew of the Governor, to be Deputy Attorney General for the Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster, with perquisites to the amount of about 6 or 7 hundred dollars a year.

C. Wallace Brooke, nephew of the Governor, to be Solicitor of the United States Bank with a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Wallace Brooke, nephew of the Governor to be a trustee of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, salary not known.

James M. Porter, brother of the Governor, to be president of the 12th Judicial District, with a salary of \$2,000 a year. After holding this office for a year, and drawing his \$2,000, he gave it up in order to be ready for Judge Roger's place on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

James M. Porter, brother of the Governor, to be Counsel in the Cases of the Commonwealth Darlington and Collins, with an illegal fee of \$1000.

N. B.—For the facts in relation to Andrew Porter's appointment on the Erie Extension, see Journal House of Rep. Vol. 2, Page 759.

For evidence of J. M. Porter & Co's receiving about \$40,000 for constructing the Dam, see reports of the Canal Commissioners for 1840 and 1841. And be it remembered, that the first dam at the same place, cost only between \$15,000 and \$16,000.—Whig & Journal.

GOOD.—Three hundred ladies walked in a temperance procession in Rochester N. Y., on the 18th ult. with a banner bearing this motto:—"Total abstinence, or no husbands."

PUBLIC LANDS.—The quantity of public lands now surveyed and prepared for market, is officially stated to be 8,569,568 acres.

Alas! Poor fallen Whiggery!—Monroe Democrat.

Yes, indeed! Mr. Democrat. And it has fell upon Locofocoism with such a weight that it crushed the "monster forever and aye."

Wilkes-Barre Advocate.

Democratic Whig Nominations SENATE.

Alleghany and Butler.—George Darsie. Erie and Crawford.—Gen. John Dick.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alleghany.—Isaac Lightner, William Dilworth, Daniel McCurdy, A. W. Lane. Butler.—Samuel M. Lane. Crawford.—Edward Seager, Joseph C. Chamberlain. Dauphin.—Samuel H. Clark, Benjamin Musser. Delaware.—Joshua P. Eyre. Erie.—James D. Dunlap, Stephen C. Lee. Fayette.—Hugh Campbell, Sam'l C. Griffith. Huntingdon.—J. George Miles, S. S. Dewey. Mercer.—James Montgomery, James Banks. Northumberland.—Henry Frick. Union.—John A. Vanvalzah.

Passage of the New Exchange Bank.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the passage of Mr. Sergeant's bill creating a Fiscal Corporation, on Monday night 23d ult.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerig, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Wm. Butler, Calhoun, Wm. B. Campbell, T. J. Gampbell, Caruthers, J. C. Clarke, S. N. Clarke, Cooper, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Wm. C. Dawson, Deberry, J. Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gates, Gentry, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, Graham, Green, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halstead, W. S. Hastings, Henry Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Irvin, James, W. C. Johnson, I. D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, T. F. Marshall, S. Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, John T. Stuart, A. H. H. Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Wallace, Warren, Washington, Edward D. White, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Aug. Young—125. [All Whigs]

NAYS.—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowen, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Chas. Brown, Burke, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, R. D. Davis, John B. Dawson, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornace, Thomas F. Foster, Gerry, Gilmer, William O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Wm. W. Irvin, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, John T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Parmenter, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Reynolds, Rheit, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, Sumter, Sweney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, Jas. W. Williams, Wise, Wood—94.

[89 Opposition, 5 nominal Whigs.]

From the New York Express.

Waking up the wrong passenger.

The occurrence in the Senate Chamber on Monday presented a scene amusing as well as solemn in its character. Mr. Benton smiling like a toad, and with a face as red as vermilion, rose with a motion to arrest "the Bank ruffians" who, he said had insulted the President of the United States by hissing his Message. Mr. Rives, Mr. Preston, and many others protested that they had heard no hissing. Mr. Benton's friends, however were as confident they had heard this mark of disapprobation, though as Mr. Buchanan remarked it was neither loud or prolonged. While this grave and weighty matter was under consideration, a drunken loco foco in the gallery,—better known at Washington as the black hole of Calcutta,—was noisy in his approval of the veto message, and in his approval also of the speeches of Mr. Benton denouncing the "Bank bullies" and "ruffians" who had been hired, as he said, to hiss the President. Mr. Walker caught a sight of the fellow through the crowd, and rising as high as himself almost, cried out—"there he is," "there he is now Mr. President."

"Yes, that's me," said the fellow, "go ahead Benton," "give it to them!" and all eyes above and below were directed to the noisy intruder. Again Mr. Benton spoke, and again the loco foco in the gallery gave some token of admiration and approval. The loco foco senators below, however, took the noisy citizen to be a whig as well as a "Bank ruffian," and the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared and dragged him below. In some ten minutes, Mr. Benton found through inquiry that he had caught a tartar, and that "the Bank ruffian" instead of hissing, had been boisterous in his demonstrations of approval, and particularly in seconding the denunciations of Mr. Benton. Mr. Allen gave him a hint to that effect. Mr. King, Mr. Walker, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Linn, a colleague, all political friends, all asked the senator from Missouri to withdraw his motion for arrest. Mr. B. did withdraw notwithstanding he had said to Mr. Buchanan, that "so help him God he would not!" The loco foco rowdy in the end of the fray, after expressing repentance, was suffered to depart, and that on the motion of Mr. Benton himself. The whole scene was eminently ludicrous and ridiculous, and Mr. Benton for one at least, found that he had waked up the wrong passenger.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Inquirer & Courier.

Washington, Aug. 26, 1841.

Great efforts are making by a certain party to induce the President to veto the Land Bill, which has just passed the Senate; but you need not be afraid of such an act. The President will sign it; the only difficulty being in the House, on the part of the delegations from Pennsylvania and New York, who object to the amendment to distribute the lands in the ratio of the joint representation in both Houses of the respective States; but even this difficulty has been removed by this evening's caucus.—The truth is, the smaller States are by this amendment much the gainers; but a more enlarged patriotism ought to prevail, and prevent a split of the party at this critical moment.

The dissolution of the Cabinet spoken of in my last is no rumour—I believe I have never troubled you with mere rumours and conjectures, as all my letters will prove—but an unavoidable, necessary measure, which may be delayed for a week or so, but which must come to pass, however you or I may wish to avert such a calamity. I do not mean, however, that the whole Cabinet shall go at once, or that its members one and all shall at once assume a position hostile to the President. It may be that one or two remain, or that the most prominent member of the Cabinet may be sent to Europe; but some important change in the Cabinet will take place immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

The President has been seriously indisposed for a day or two past. The White House is literally stormed by visitors, every one thinking that his advice is sure to save the nation. It would be best for the President not to see people at all for a week or two. His kindness makes him receive every body.

Mr. Botts' card is a foolish production from beginning to end, and couched in such language that the Intelligencer refused to publish it. The epithets, "Captain Tyler," "traitor," and the like, are conceived in the worst spirit, and cannot be productive of the least possible good.

I still hope the Bank Bill will be laid on the table, for if it pass the Senate it will most assuredly be vetoed, and then the breach in the Whig ranks is inevitable. Twenty-four Whig members, it is believed, will go off with the President at once. Parties have been too excited all along, and there is, I am afraid, no chance of a reconciliation unless they are separated, and allowed to cool off. Congress will adjourn in two or three weeks.

Why are not the merchants invited to give their experience at the bar of the House, as is done in England on all similar occasions? Each commercial city might deputy a person of established character and business talents to plead its interests and its views; and Congress would in this manner obtain more real information in a day than in six weeks' harangue, declaiming, criminating, and recriminating, until they are at the sword's point just ready to cut each other's throats. I repeat it, nothing but a speedy adjournment can keep the Whig party entire.

The cause of the fall of the United States Bank.

The people will not be surprised at the fall of the United States Bank when they learn that it was robbed by the officials and science keepers of Governor Porter, men without credit, honesty, character or property, and that the list headed by O. F. Johnson, Attorney General, whose indebtedness to the Bank is only the small sum of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS! We shall obtain a list of these worthies to be held up to the public gaze, unless prevented by Sentinel Brooke, placed there by the Governor.—Har. Tel.

A Short Lived Triumph.

Our Loco Foco friends, as it seems to us, are making themselves somewhat ridiculous. They are shouting over the Veto, firing cannon, and making other similar demonstrations at the prostration of the National Bank, and all before they discover whether or not such an institution will be chartered by the present Congress. The defeat of their darling measure, the Sub-Treasury scheme, seems to be totally lost sight of, or utterly disregarded. Their rejoicing will prove but momentary, and we may soon expect to see those who are loudest now in their panegyrics upon the Veto, equally clamorous, when by some new act, the President shall prove that, however he may differ from the Whig party upon one point, he is nevertheless with them in heart and in principle in all the other leading measures of national policy.—Pa. Inq.

ONLY 25,000!!!

David R. Porter's Attorney General, the writer of the lying and slanderous Addresses, issued as coming from the State Committee, owes the Bank of the United States only the small sum of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! Other partizans and officers of his Excellency, not worth a groat, owe it like enormous sums, for which the Bank will never receive a dollar. No wonder that the institution sunk under the weight of the State Government, and such a weight as this.

[Harrisburg Tele.]

The Postmaster General, who seems to have been selected as the target for arrows shot from the longest bows of the Opposition organs, has reason to be abundantly gratified with the vote in the House of Representatives yesterday upon the bill making an appropriation to relieve that Department from the disgraceful condition in which it was left by the late Administration. One hundred and twenty-seven votes to forty-eight is a majority sufficient to console him for volumes of vulgar abuse.—Nat. Intel.

Treachery of the leaders of Locofocoism.—The Public Lands and our State Debt.

The State debt of Pennsylvania is now FOR-YR-YONE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. If a tax should be laid sufficient to pay it off, it would amount to about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for every man, woman and child in this Commonwealth, and more than ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for every tax payer in the Commonwealth! Here then is a mortgage upon every man's estate of twelve hundred dollars, for a debt incurred by the corrupt and dishonest ruler of this State.—Yet, notwithstanding this alarming fact, every loco foco representative in Congress from this State, voted against a bill which would not only pay the interest on this enormous debt, but in a short time, pay off the debt itself! The Bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands, for which Pennsylvania poured out her best blood in the Revolutionary and Indian wars, among the people of the several States, to whom they belong, did not receive the vote of a single loco loco! Will the people of this State sustain men who thus betray their interest? When the hardworking and industrious farmer or trader, or mechanic is called upon to pay an hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars on property that he has toiled a whole life to accumulate, LET HIM REMEMBER THAT IF THE FRIENDS OF DAVID R. PORTER HAD VOTED TO DISTRIBUTE THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AMONG THEM AS THEY OUGHT TO HAVE DONE YEARS AGO, THEY WOULD NOW HAVE TO PAY A DOLLAR OF TAX, AND THE STATE WOULD HAVE BEEN OUT OF DEBT!—Log Cabin Rifle.

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

The following dialogue is supposed to have been spoken by Peter R. and Patrick M., near the "Devil's half acre."

Peter. Padrick, wos der tyvil makes de Canal preak so much down dare apout Neely's? It preaks now dree or four times dis summer, all de times at one place. Why dont Rogers mend him better a ready?

Patrick. Why Pater, ye know the Canal must break somewhere, and as some men of influence in our party live about there, ye know they may as well have a share of the public money, for lumber, stone, dirt, and so on, as any body else.

Peter. Wos you mean py sayin de Canal must preak? I taut de Canal was made to hold wasser, and was not to preak at all, but now he preaks all de time.

Patrick. I dont mane that the Canal is to be breakin forever—but only till the 'laction jist.

Peter. Padrick, you has been on de Canal a great deal, and knows how tings is done dare—but I unnerstands dis "preakin till de 'laction, notting.

Patrick. I'll tell ye in a minute—ye know the 'laction will be here in aboot two months, and then we'll want all the votes we can get, to kape the Governor in office, so that he can kape Rogers in, and then ye know we'll git fine, profitable, asej jobs for the next three yares. Well ye know the more the Canal breaks the more hands it will take to mend it, and the more hands the more votes ye see; and we'll take none that isn't for Porter and Rogers, if we can help it—and we cant kape them without havin a little of something for them to do, and we must kape them somewhere in this State till the 'laction, cost what it wull. D'ye see until it now, Pater?

Peter. Der dihanker, yaw! I sees now wos for de Canal preaks so much, and why so many hands is kep on the public improvements all ober Pennsylvania—unt I see dat de way our rail roads and canals is managed, is jist done to make de beeples pay taxes, to raise money to pay dese laire voters unt de rascals in office.

Patrick. Stop Pater now, ye're not a good loco loco, or ye'd niver talk that way—sure now isn't it all for the good of the party to kape the Governor and his friends in office? Tell me that now.

Peter. Yes, yes, it's for de good of de Governor unt de party of office holders, dat dese tings is done, but it ish not for de good of de beeples, unt so it aint Democrat, unt I dont go for it, unt I wont go for it neither. Der Governor has made us more State debt as we ever had, unt more taxes to pay, unt he puts men in office dat aint fit, unt dat de beeples dont like, unt every ting is gone wrong since we made him Governor, unt dey are gitin wus unt wus evry day. So de sooner we gits clear of Porter, de better, unt den we'll be clear of his underlings too. I'm sure we cant git wus ones a ready.

Patrick. Pater, I'll report ye till the leaders of the party, an' the divil a bit iver you'll git on the County Ticket as long as ye live—ye shant aven be a Committee of Vigilance man for your own township, ye sour kroat tub ye.

Peter. Yaw, yaw, dat ish de way, when folks find out how dey are cheated mit loco focos dat tries to make dem believe dey are Democrats, unt wont be cheated no longer, den dey plackguard us aul, call us names—but I dont care, I votes as I please after dis, unt not for parties. I ish a Democrat, unt not a Loco Foco, nor a potato bug nedder.

Patrick. Houler yer tongue, ye oul Dutch.

Peter. Halt, halt, Padrick, I hears no more dis time.

FARAWELL.

THE CASE OF ELDRIDGE.—DEAD!—The charges alleged against Dr. Eldridge will probably fall to the ground at present. At the conclusion of the last term of the Court of General Sessions, we understand that the counsel for the prosecution forgot to force the defendant to renew his recognizance. He is at present liberated from all liabilities.

Let it be Remembered.

That the loco papers attempted to create the belief that the "Tips No. 1." to the number of eighty odd had declared for Porter—which was false!

That they have declared that the Carlisle Volunteers received \$11,174 17 for their services during the rebellion created by the dog keepers of Philadelphia and the lazaroni who supported Porter in 1838, when in reality they were paid but \$600! We have asked in vain what became of this \$10,000!

That the Bradford Porter acknowledges that useless offices have been created on the Canals.

That the Spirit of the Times, another loco loco paper, confesses that favoritism was practised in the lettings on the Erie Extension.

That no paper in the interest of David R. Porter has dared to deny the charge that ninety-nine thousand dollars were received by him for signing the suspension resolutions.

That the Venango Democrat another loco loco paper, has charged Gov. Porter's Auditor General with embezzlement of the public monies.

That the Keystone, another loco loco paper, the senior editor of which was an Adams Federalist, is out against the One Term Principle.

That in every quarter of the state David R. Porter's relatives and friends are securing every public job at immense profits.

That the Canal Commissioners, their engineers and agents have not the common capacity to have the repairs on the Delaware Division completed, but that break has succeeded break, four times, solely on account of bad workmanship.

That not one single reason has been offered why Judge Banks should not be elevated to the Governor's chair, while the enormities of Porter's administration are so great, that his friends are compelled to confess them!

That by the election of John Banks, we introduce permanently the One Term Principle—the only means of democratic Reform, by which the Executive power can be faithfully and honestly exercised for the general good.

Harrisburg Tele.

Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, the two Senators from Pennsylvania, have been instructed to vote for the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States; but they have contrived to "dodge the question," by declaring that they cannot vote for that provision of the bill, which allows ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of land within each State to that State; because forsooth, such an allowance would make the division unequal! and therefore be contrary to the strict letter of their "instructions!" Upon this flimsy pretext do they hang their opposition to the entire bill—upon this shallow foundation do they hope to stand securely in opposition to the will of Pennsylvania! But they will be remembered. The Keystone cannot forgive the men who, in excuse for sacrificing the rights and interests of a great commonwealth upon the altar of party, can offer nothing better than a contemptible quibble.—Sussex Register.

More Lynching.

We learn from the Peoria (Ill.) Register that, a few weeks since, a young man named Geo. Fisher, of Henderson county, was taken out of bed at night by a band of ruffians, one half of his head shaved, his body tarred and feathered, and then, with his hands tied behind him, put into a canoe and set adrift in the Mississippi river, with a threat that they would kill him if he came ashore. After floating a few miles, Fisher contrived to free his hands and reach the shore. He immediately returned home, and caused some of the ruffians to be apprehended, who, after due examination, were bound over to appear at the next Court—two of them in bonds of \$1,200 each, the others from \$400 to \$800 each. The remaining four ruffians made their escape to the lowa side of the river, and there succeeded in rallying a mob, who came over in a ferry boat and recaptured Fisher. This was in the middle of the afternoon. Fisher was taken some twenty yards from the road, tied with a chain and rope, and a guard of two men, armed with knives and pistols, placed over him, who told him that if he hallooed, instant death was his portion. Here he remained till dark, when he was taken to the second island above Bloomington, and flogged by four men until his back, legs and arms were cut into welts. He was then presented with a lie-bill to sign; refusing to do which, he was again put into a canoe, in which was a large stone, and set afloat. He however effected a landing a few miles below Burlington. [N. Y. Tribune]

Another Female Sailor.

A female sailor, only 16, and who had been three years on board a sloop on the Devonshire coast, was recently discovered at Brixham.—She was treating a couple of lasses at a fruit garden, with all imaginable gallantry, when a tailor interfered with her girls, which she resented, and a battle ensued, in which the disguised heroine was severely beaten, and the bystanders in offering to assist her, discovered her sex, to their great astonishment, and that of the tailor himself, whom she had manfully withstood.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—It is stated that 20 or 30 cattle have recently died in the vicinity of Byfield, Mass., in the course of a few hours after they were attacked. No satisfactory account has been given of the cause of the disease, but it is supposed to have occurred from eating the leaves of the wild cherry tree, which has long been known to be fatal to neat cattle.

Two cattle were also poisoned in Claremont, N. H., last week, in consequence of eating the leaves of a black cherry tree. They died in a few minutes after eating the leaves.