



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. September 15, 1841.

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FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Meeting.

The friends of the patent Porter democracy held a meeting in the Court-house, on Tuesday evening, 7th inst. It was almost the slimmest meeting we ever saw our political opponents hold in this County. A part of an address was delivered by Mr. Shaw. Heretofore at such meetings Messrs. Brodhead and Reeder, who are justly esteemed leaders in their own party, could be got to make speeches, but at this meeting they were amongst the missing. These gentlemen are too honest to advocate the propriety of making James M. Porter the Governor of this section of the State for the next three years, and permit him to plunder the people of the Commonwealth by getting 1000 dollar fees, and 40,000 dollars for building Dams, besides what he can get from the Bank of the United States for getting his brother to sign suspension resolutions, and send in special messages.

The friends of Governor Porter call upon Judge Banks to resign his Judgeship because the Whigs have nominated him for Governor, yet to show their consistency at the Porter meeting lately held in Pike County, Judge Dimmick attended and made a speech in favour of the Previous Pardoner. It looks well for Governor Porter holding the highest office in the State, calling upon his opponent to resign his Judgeship. It looks well for Mr. Dimmick himself a Judge, appointed by D. R. Porter, to attend political meetings, make speeches, and call upon Judge Banks to resign. Judge Dimmick however, advocated one good Whig measure, to wit, the Distribution of the proceeds of Public Lands, notwithstanding all his own party friends in Congress went against the measure, as did the same party in the Legislature of this State.

Our friends in Adams County have nominated THADDEUS STEVENS and GEORGE L. FAUSS for members of Assembly.

Fire.

The North American of Saturday last, says: "Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, the city was illuminated by an intense glare of light in the direction of Kensington, and the continued tolling of the State House bell, indicated a large and disastrous fire. The light was seen by market men at the distance of twenty miles from the city. The Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday says:—

This morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame tenement, east of Second st., above Poplar lane, occupied as a carpenter shop, and owned by Mrs. Hubbard, which soon communicated to the starch factory, owned by the same lady—both were burned to the ground. A hay press belonging to Mr. Bodine, was also totally consumed, worth about 5000 dollars, covered by insurance to the amount of \$4000. A tannery, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Filer, and occupied by Mr. Newcombe, was entirely consumed; no insurance effected on the property whatever, loss about 4,500 dollars. About fourteen dwellings were entirely burnt up together with the contents, save the inmates, some of whom barely escaped in their night clothes, so rapidly did the flames spread. Several stables belonging to Mr. Harrison were consumed, and also his dwelling, his loss is about 3000 dollars, (so reported.) Some of the property belonged to Mr. Andrew Wray, Mr. Jones, and to a blind man. The whole amount of property consumed is estimated at about \$20,000.

The National Gazette says:—
The Hay and Tobacco Press of Bourdrie & Co. together with a quantity of hay and tobacco stems were entirely destroyed—also, the buildings, stock, &c. of the Tannery of Wm. H. Newcombe, and seven small dwellings, two brick and five frames. The fire took in its course every building on both sides of Otter street, from Germantown Road to the rear of the houses fronting on Second street. We understand that some of the houses were partially insured. There is a considerable loss of property, and several families lost their all. We did not learn that any accident occurred. At seven o'clock the firemen were again called to the spot, the fire having re-kindled, and were engaged from that hour till eleven o'clock.

The Hon. Marcus Morton, who has been a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts for fifteen years, during which time he was but once elected, and that by a majority of one vote, has again been nominated for that office by the Van Buren party.

Indiana Election at Last.

The Indianapolis Journal of the 4th instant gives a list of the members elect to the Legislature of that State. The result is as follows:

	Whigs.	Locofocos.	
Senate,	38	20	1 vacancy.
House,	45	56	
	73	76	

The Whigs have a majority of 8 in the Senate, and may have 9, when the vacancy is filled. The Locos have a majority of 11 in the House, with several pledged members representing Whig districts—probably sufficient at least, to neutralize the two bodies on joint ballot.

From the Lancaster Union.

Low Wages. Tea and Coffee.

The Locofoco papers are striving with all the ingenuity they possess to create the impression that the friends of a protective Tariff are the enemies of the mechanic and laborer. To give some color to this unfounded assertion, they cite the bill which passed the House of Representatives a few weeks since, by which a duty of Twenty per cent is imposed on Tea and Coffee. These two articles they say are used by the poor as well as the rich; are necessities of life, and should be admitted free of duty.

That Tea and Coffee have become necessities of life, we do not pretend to deny—That they should be admitted duty free, is a proposition we do not intend to dispute. That it was the intention of the majority in Congress to admit them free, and that they were forced to vote for a duty upon them by a trick of the Locofocos, or lose the benefits derived from the remaining portions of the bill, is a fact too well known to require any further explanation. A few words will suffice to shew the rascality and hypocrisy of the Locos in relation to this matter.

It will not be denied, that it has long been an object with Northern statesmen of all parties to exclude from our markets the manufactures of foreign nations and create manufactures of our own to supply their place. The great difficulty has been as to what were the proper means to produce this result, and the controversy has narrowed itself down to the adoption of one of two modes, each of which, has its advocates. The Harrison Democrats maintain the price of foreign articles must by means of a high Tariff be made equal in amount to that of those produced at home, while their opponents, the Locofocos urge that the only way to exclude foreign manufactures is to bring down the wages of our workingmen and laborers to a rate below that paid to the operatives in the workshops of France, England, and Germany; in other words, by reducing the standard of wages to TEN CENTS a day.

To shew that this is not mere assertion, unsupported by proof, we extract the following from the celebrated speech of Mr. Buchanan, on this subject. He says:—

"Why cannot we manufacture goods, and especially cotton goods, which will go into successful competition with British Manufactures in foreign markets? Have we not the necessary capital? Have we not the industry? Have we not the machinery? And above all, are not our skill, energy and enterprise proverbial throughout the world?"

What is the reason, that with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacturer, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our inflated currency. * * * REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND YOU COVER THE COUNTRY WITH BENEFITS AND BLESSINGS.

Again: "No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract this advantage (a low rate of wages) in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to Heaven I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer in the nation to this important subject."

This is the true Locofoco doctrine. NO TARIFF AND LOW WAGES. James Buchanan and David R. Porter are both its warm advocates.

There is not the least doubt, but an effort will be made by the Harrison party in the Senate to have the duty taken off Tea and Coffee. If, however, they should not succeed in doing so, the question for the consideration of every mechanic and laboring man in the Country will be this: Will you have high wages for your work and pay a dollar or two a year more for your Tea and Coffee, or will you go in for David R. Porter and wages so low that you will not be able to procure either at any price? If you want seventy-five cents or a dollar a day for your work, vote for JOHN BANKS, the friend of American Industry. If you wish to be reduced to the situation of the starving population of England, an account of whose misery you can read in another column, vote for David R. Porter and no Tariff.

BUG IN THE EAR.—A colored man was seen by a physician, passing up Saratoga street, apparently in pain; and when he inquired into the case, found a bug had entered and remained in the ear. He immediately procured sweet oil—caused the man to lie down on the pavement, and filled the ear with the oil. In a short time the bug—being unable to breathe—was forced to the surface, and thus removed. The intense agony suffered, was shewn by the fact, that the man—an athletic laborer—when the bug was taken away, became insensible, and remained so for a quarter of an hour, and was restored by the application of stimulating frictions.

Baltimore Patriot.

What does this Mean?

We find the following resolution in the published proceedings of the Tippecanoe Club of Harrisburg, the members of which, the loco loco press asserted, had come out for Porter. As the proceedings are signed by some of the same persons whose names are attached to the loco loco address purporting to emanate from that Club, the loco loco editors who have published that address had better explain the meaning of the resolution. Have the members, since they deserted our party, been confided with the secrets of the Porter party, and is one of those secrets shadowed forth in the resolution?

"Resolved, That the bribe of ninety-nine thousand dollars given to David R. Porter by the Bank of the United States for the suspension resolution, passed in April 1840, and the taking of the same under his especial care, strongly contrast with the rallying cry of repeal now raised by him and his party to the proposed National Bank passed by Congress—and fully show their duplicity and insincerity."

What Does it Mean?

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—"David R. Porter received for signing the suspension resolution,

99,000 Dollars FROM THE UNITED STATES BANK."

Can the above be true? Has David R. Porter been bought up by the Bank? Whilst professing hostility to be a secret friend? This is not a new charge—it has been boldly and openly asserted by the Whig press, and we have seen no contradiction. Why is it not contradicted? We are beginning to believe it to be true; and if we do not see evidence to the contrary, we shall keep it posted in our paper, until the election. If true, both Porter and the Bank should be sunk to the lowest depths of public execration.

In connection with the above, the Harrisburg Chronicle publishes the following—showing that other high functionaries of the Government, are not too pure to tamper with the monster.

The Attorney General and U. S. Bank.

It is stated on good authority, that OVID F. JOHNSON, the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, is now indebted to the U. States Bank—David R. Porter's "Regulator,"—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS! No wonder he is a friend to the Monster. These are most potent reasons on the minds of such men as Mr. Johnson.

It looks very suspicious to see the Governor and the Attorney General, the two highest executive officers, tampering with what they have all along denounced as their mortal Enemy! The appointment of the Governor's nephew as Solicitor for the Monster, with a salary of \$2000 per annum adds strength to these suspicions. If the Governor is a bosom friend, paid and bought over to the Bank, and if his chief officers are in its pay, it is time that it is proclaimed to the honest and incorruptible Democracy of the State.

We call upon the Bank or the Governor to disprove the above damning charges. Weeks have elapsed since they were publicly alleged, and no one as yet has contradicted them. Let us have light.—Village Record.

The Mary Rogers Case.

The New York Courier of Friday last, says: The spot at which this unfortunate girl lost her life, is believed to have been discovered. A little boy living at Weehawken brought some days since to his mother, a hat tassel which he found in the woods or bushes in the neighborhood, and some other articles of female apparel. Information of this having reached the mayor, he visited the mother, was shown by the boy to the place, and there found other pieces of her clothes and indications around of a violent struggle having taken place. In consequence of this discovery, the following notice has been issued by the mayor, to which we invite attention. We would further suggest that the Governor should, in addition to the pecuniary reward offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this atrocious act, promise a pardon to any informer, who though present, was not actually a party to it.

"The Mayor desires to see all persons of either sex who were on Sunday afternoon, 25th of July last, along the embankment at Weehawken, New Jersey, or at the public house at the end of the embankment. They will please call on him at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, on any day between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. or communicate to him by letter under their signature, when and where they may be seen."

WOES CLUSTER.—FEW HAVE SOLITARY WOES.—A sad fatality seems to have attended the family of the late Governor of Florida, Robert R. Reid, whose death was recently announced. His distinguished brother, General Reid, was lately assassinated; his son-in-law, Gen. Graham, died a few days since; his son, Lieut. Reid, the gallant commander of the Sea Gull, attached to the Exploring Expedition, is supposed to have foundered off Cape Horn; in all, seven have died in a brief period—and of that numerous and distinguished family, only a desolate widow and two little children are left.

A SNAKE AT HOME.—A Mr. Tomlinson near Rochester recently divided a log, brought to his saw mill, in the middle where he found a hole in the centre. In order to test its depth he thrust his arm into the hole and hauled out what he supposed to be decayed portions of the wood; he suddenly found himself clutching an enormous rattle-snake. He cultivated no farther acquaintance upon this unceremonious introduction but retired upon his dignity and soon had his snakeship committed to close quarters. How did the reptile get there?—N. Y. Tribune.

The Riot at Cincinnati.

A letter from Cincinnati, received at the office of the New York New Era, gives the following additional particulars:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4th, 1841.

Our city is at this moment the theatre of the most terrible excitement I have ever witnessed. The military are patrolling the streets, and heralds are out, by order of the Mayor, calling upon the citizens to meet at 10 o'clock, this morning, at the Market House, to devise measures for the preservation of the peace, and protection of our citizens. The whites and negroes have had a terrible battle, in which several men are reported to have been killed and a number badly wounded. As I have but a few minutes to write before the close of the eastern mail, I can give but a brief narration of this dreadful affair. On the evening before last, it appears that a quarrel occurred between several negroes and two white men, in which the latter were badly wounded, with dirk knives. This occasioned considerable excitement, and added fresh fuel to the anti-negro flame, which has been increasing in intensity and volume, with threatening rapidity of late.

About 9 o'clock last evening, a large concourse of people, without concert or arms, assembled at the junction of Sixth street and Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of the "Five Points" of this city, or as it is called here "Nigger-town." A few persons in the mob, (which consisted of 3 or 400,) apparently without any deliberate design, threw stones against the buildings of the negroes. The negroes immediately poured into the mob a volley of bullets, from muskets and rifles, with which they had previously provided themselves in anticipation of an attack.

The mob being unarmed, fled precipitately, and were hotly pursued for nearly a square by the blacks, who yelled out a wild shout of triumph and defiance, and then returned to their houses. During the firing a number of the negroes were stationed on the tops of their own and the adjoining houses, from which they levelled their pieces at the crowd.

The mob continued at bay till after midnight, by which time, perhaps, thirty or forty of the assailants provided themselves with arms, and a six-pounder cannon. Thus equipped they advanced to the position they occupied in the early part of the evening, loaded their cannon with fragments of iron, and levelled its muzzle against a building about one hundred yards distant, in which a large number of armed negroes were said to be stationed.

After a few ineffectual shots from the small arms of the assailants, the cannon was discharged, but without effect. The negroes quickly rallied, and returned a heavy fire from their houses, but the whites stood their ground, reloading and discharging their six pounder cannon several times, and kept up also a brisk fire with their small arms. The conflict was terrible, but fortunately for the lives of many, the prompt arrival of the military silenced the firing, restored peace and dispersed the mob.

Since three o'clock this morning our city has enjoyed its usual repose, but these are apprehensions of a dreadful and concerted attack upon the blacks to-night, which of course the law abiding portion of our citizens will exert themselves to prevent. There are various reports of the number killed and wounded on both sides, but it is impossible to ascertain the truth of these reports at present.

The negroes were the victors! What will be the result of this? The negroes victorious! think of that! A crowd of people have just passed my window in pursuit of some blacks, and I am informed by a friend at my elbow that the city is all in confusion and uproar again, and that terror-struck negroes are flying in all directions.

There is no fighting or lynching, but the people, the mob, are taking the negroes into custody as fast as they can be caught, with the design of enforcing a law of this State, which requires all colored residents of Ohio to give bond for their good behavior, or leave the State. I will keep you advised of the progress of this negro war.

The Bribe.

It is well known that the Suspension resolution passed by the Legislature of 1840, through the influence of Gov. Porter, and signed by him, cost the Bank of the U. S. NINETY-NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS—the fact stands recorded upon the books of the institution. It is also stated upon good authority that a large sum of money was also paid by other Banks in Philadelphia for the same object. The facts cannot be denied, and yet neither the Governor nor any of his friends have attempted to explain by whom that money was received—whether by James M. Porter, or O. F. Johnson, D. M. Brodhead or others—or how it was divided between those to whom it was paid—the part, if any, that was allowed Johnson, Brodhead, Cameron, Wharton, Porter, &c., or whether it was exclusively monopolized by the Governor and one or two of his friends.

The advocates of Gov. Porter do not deny that the money was paid, and for the purpose specified above. If it was not a bribe to Gov. Porter and his political friends, why do they not give the facts to the People? Why do they not inform them what was done with the money,—how it was disposed of, who received it, and how divided? The conscience keepers of Porter, who are flooding the country with libels, and laboring to impose the grossest falsehoods upon the People, under the passive official sanction of a State Committee, not one of whom sees their addresses before they appear in the public prints, KNOW THE FACTS.

If they dare dispute them—if they can deny that Gov. Porter received the bribe, let them come out boldly and inform the People into whose pockets the money went; and what the

consideration was. Let them state also whether C. W. Brooke, the Governor's nephew, received his situation in the Bank for the purpose of suppressing the information relative to this transaction, with the hope of screening his uncle from the charge? This exposure is asked by the people, who know David R. Porter and have no confidence in his moral or political honesty. They demand the whole facts. The blustering and denials of the guilty will not satisfy them. Let the truth come forth "though the heavens fall!"—Penn. Telegraph.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says:—We judge that there are at least 200 acres of Tobacco in York county, this season. The crop looks well—much better than any between Baltimore and Washington. We do not know what is the value per acre, but presume the whole crop will bring a good deal of money into the pockets of the thrifty farmers of York.

The operation for wry neck was lately performed successfully by Dr. Read of Mount Holly, upon a lad 15 years old. The deformity of 10 or 12 years' standing—the head was drawn down towards the breast, and held so firmly in its unnatural position that the patient was obliged to move his body when he wished to turn his head. Soon as the tendons were divided, the head resumed its natural, upright position, and can be moved in any direction with the greatest ease.—[Trenton Gazette.

Outrageous Proceedings at Kaskaskia, Illinois.

The western papers bring an account of an outrage recently committed at Kaskaskia, Illinois, the county seat of Randolph. On the night of the 12th ult., the house of a Mr. Whitehead, a lawyer from St. Louis, was attacked by a disguised party, who assaulted the place with stones which broke the windows, and some struck Mrs. W. and came near killing an infant on the bed. They burst in and were on the point of seizing Mr. W. when some neighbors came to his assistance, and the party fled. Some of the lawless band were recognized and six bills of indictment found for burglary, with intent to kill. The party, however, were not intimidated, but went to court, and when it adjourned, as Mr. W. was coming out with Judge Breese, they seized upon him and under the eyes of the judge himself, they beat, knocked down, kicked and trampled upon their victim, until some citizens interfered and rescued him. The cause of this violence and outrage proceeded from the fact that Mr. W. was attending court in his character of attorney, in a suit brought for a colored man who claims to have a legal right to be free; and some persons of Kaskaskia apprehended that if the suit progressed, some of their colored people held as slaves since the expiration of the time, and against legal right, might also sue for and recover their freedom. These outrages in the west are becoming alarmingly frequent.

A Female Swindler.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser gives a minute account of the operations of a female imposter in that city, which are worth repeating, and which we will embody in a small space. She came to that place four or five weeks since; professed to be an English lady, though recently from Toronto, in Canada; claimed the maiden name of Ann Eliza Hunt; said she had a large property just increased by the death of her uncle and aunt; was richly, though somewhat slovenly dressed, of good personal appearance, and aged about thirty-five. As a lady of fortune she soon became a toast, and a young man of the place tendered his heart and hand. He was accepted; marriage settlements were made; mine host where the lady boarded was directed to furnish a sumptuous wedding entertainment, which was done, and the marriage was consummated in due form.

The next day, in the best carriage which could be obtained, the happy pair rode about the city, the bride ordering numerous articles of furniture, besides wearing apparel for herself and lord, to no small amount. In the afternoon of the day she told her husband she wished to take a short drive on some business, and hoped he would not take it amiss if she preferred going alone, which he willingly assented to. She went, and night came without her returning; so did the next day and night; and days and nights thereafter. People began to suspect that all was not right, but the husband had full faith. Finally, however, he presented a draft she had given upon the bank for more than a thousand dollars, and was met with a rebuff of "no funds;" and then he gave in. The landlord, besides the cost of the wedding supper, is minus \$56 of borrowed money. The young man is married but without a wife, and has already had bills to the amount of \$1800 of her creating present ed against him. This is a clean shave on a big figure; and those who have been imposed upon, while they will be pitted by some, will be laughed at by all.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

ROBBERY.—We learn that Mr. W. P. Simpson, of Ohio, who left this city a few days ago with a large amount of money, which he drew here and had with him on his return, was robbed eight or nine miles this side of Uniontown Pa., on Laurel Hill, on Saturday last. He was attacked by two armed and disguised ruffians, and the sum of \$1440 taken from his person.—Baltimore Patriot.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 2d inst. by Charles Saylor, Esq. Mr. IRA WINTER, to Miss ELIZA HAYS, both of Tobyhanna.

At Stoddartsville, on Sunday the 5th inst. by the Rev. S. Higgins, Mr. BURTON WINTER, of Tobyhanna, to Miss ROSANNA STIGER, of the former place.