



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, October 6, 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 Erie Bank.

Look in another column for an article on the subject of Gov. Porter's attempt to procure electioneering funds, by an illegal issue of notes under the Revenue Bill of last May.

This is the last paper we shall issue before the election, and we would again urge upon our friends the necessity of being prepared for the struggle. Let every one reflect that his vote may decide the contest, and that though in a minority in this county, yet a full turn out of the Whig party here, may elect John Banks and rid the State of the misrule of David R. Porter. How was it last fall? Many thought that it was useless for them to do any thing, that the Van Buren strength in Monroe county, was so great, that they might as well stay at home, &c. But what was the result? *The Harrison vote in this county gave the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania to Gen. Harrison!* Without the Whig votes in Monroe county, Pennsylvania would have gone for Van Buren! This may be again the case and John Banks may be elected by the Whigs of this county. We believe sincerely that John Banks will be elected by a majority of at least 10,000, yet we say let every one act, as if the result depended upon his individual vote. We say to our friends—turn out—let no one remain at home. Have you not had enough of loco foco misrule for the last three years? Are you willing to retain in office an administration that has swelled the State Debt from 24 millions to 40 millions? Do you wish to be saddled with still heavier taxes than you are now obliged to pay? Do you wish to be still burdened with the taxes you are now paying and which are greater than under any administration which ever preceded that of David R. Porter? Do you wish to see William Overfield appointed Associate Judge of Monroe county, after the expiration of John T. Bell's time, which will be in 1843; and which appointment will most assuredly take place if Porter is re-elected? If so, vote for David R. Porter. But if you do not, then vote for John Banks.

Good News from Berks.

We publish on our first page of to-day the Address of one hundred and seventy-four citizens of Berks county, who were all supporters of David R. Porter in 1838, declaring their determination to support John Banks at the coming contest. The signers are men of respectability, and most of them were Van Buren men at the last election. The Address sets forth in strong language, their reasons for repudiating David R. Porter and voting for John Banks, and we commend it to the attention of our readers. This shows that John Banks is rather more popular in Berks than David R. Porter is in Huntingdon where the Porter party is so small that they dare not nominate a county ticket.

The Porter party in this county have got into a very pretty family quarrel, and there has been a great deal of scolding, although they have not got to scratching each other as yet. It appears there are more men willing to hold offices, than offices to hold them, and hence the difficulty. Joseph Kerr is the regularly nominated candidate for the Legislature. His opponent is James R. Struthers, formerly a Rittner man, but now a "wool dyed" Democrat. They tell tough stories of each other, and call pretty hard names. The friends of Struthers say that "Kerr is an Irishman" and we understand some of them go so far as to say that "he has never been naturalized." Kerr's friends say, that "Struthers is a Scotch man or of Scotch descent and a Roman Catholic." Of course we do not vouch for the correctness of either statement. It is said that the Editor of the Monroe Democrat, who goes it strong for Kerr, has had numerous quarrels with the refractory Struthers and it is feared that his health may suffer from the excitement. There are two candidates for Treasurer, viz: Jacob Bush, the present incumbent, and Frederick Keiser. Simon Gruber, Robert Brown, John Dietrich and Elisha Postens, offer themselves as candidates for Commissioner; and John Merwine and Michael Shoemaker, for Auditor. There is no lack of candidates, and we anticipate considerable fun.

Lewis Cornelius, whose death we published last week, was beyond a doubt the largest man in the United States, and probably in the world.

	feet	inches
He measured in height	6	
Circumference at the waist	6	21-2
do. abdomen	8	2
Arm above the elbow	2	2
Thigh	4	2

And weighed with nothing but a sheet over him 645 1-2 pounds.

The State debt has been increased from about Twenty-Four Millions to Forty Millions;

Sixteen Millions Lost.
BY PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION!!
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Editor.—In looking over the last No. of the Monroe Democrat, I was amused with the pertinacity of the Editor urging his followers to stick to regular nominations, and upon enquiry, why so much solicitude was evinced, by the "Varmint" (for he appears to wish to bring in a part of the animal creation as connected with our Representatives,) I was told, that this apology for a Monkey, had the ingenuity to convince the ruling powers of Monroe county, that in his all important personage consisted all the Democracy of the County, at least he thought about Three Hundred Dollars worth; and my informant further stated, that he was actually paid that amount out of the monies of the County last year. No wonder the animal sets up such a hideous "yell" as the Election draws near. I am told his Democratic Ticket for I believe he calls it *his Ticket*, is in danger. If the citizens of Monroe county will, they now have the opportunity of righting themselves, and electing a Commissioner and Treasurer who have independence enough to stop this moth upon our County, eating out our substance, as has been the case for the last year. He appears to be much concerned about regular nominations and why is this so? Because he has succeeded in getting his brother "Paddy" upon the Ticket, and having all the Democracy of the County upon his shoulders, we may expect soon to hear him tell the citizens of this County, that the best kind of Democracy is that, which comes from sweet Ireland just. Such doctrine is most congenial to his feelings and if successful in making the native born citizens of this County believe imported Democracy is the best, why says Jimmy my turn comes next just. But keep cool a while—the people have been gulled long enough by such gentry, and they are going to elect men to office that will put a stop to the "grabbing" game which has been played in this County under the name of Democracy; and let me say to Mr. Raftery, that you have too long been heaping abuse upon a portion of the citizens of this county "who are Democrats in principle and in fact, but who never have and never will sanction such gross extravagance in the expenditures of the monies of this County. Justice is sometimes slow but always certain.

Please give this an insertion in your paper as I am informed the freedom of the press in Monroe county, is conferred only upon Aliens.
A looker on in Venice.

The Prospect in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in an able article on the merits of the pending election, closes in the following energetic language "Perhaps there never existed a period in our history, when more important matters depended upon the issue. Our State is burdened with an oppressive debt,—our Banks have suspended specie payments,—our manufactures languish for want of adequate protection, and our currency is in a wretched condition. With the present dynasty in power, that is to say, with Governor Porter re-elected to another term, we can expect no amelioration whatever. That functionary has been tried, and has failed at every important crisis, to fulfil the high duties which devolve upon him, as the Chief Magistrate of a Commonwealth possessing all the elements of wealth and prosperity—but which is oppressed with enormous debts and onerous taxation, chiefly through the influence of bad government. It is a startling fact, which we believe even our opponents do not attempt to contradict, and which of itself should lead to a rejection of Governor Porter, that the State Debt has increased more rapidly under his administration, than in any other similar period for many years. The people, moreover, have been taxed to a greater extent, and worse than all, the credit of the Commonwealth, her bonds and loans, have depreciated more rapidly. These are solemn truths, and calculated not only to excite the indignation, but to arouse the energies of the people. Under the preceding Administration, our principal Railroad paid more than an interest of 6 per cent on the cost of its construction; but under the Porter dynasty, a lamentable depreciation has been exhibited, and we have every year been getting worse and worse, not only as to the extent of our debt, but as to our means and resources.

Is it not a fact, that never until Gov. Porter took the reins of this State, did Pennsylvania falter in the prompt payment of her monetary obligations? Is it not a fact, that the prices of our State Stocks have depreciated more rapidly within the last three years, than during any other period in our history? Is it not a fact, that the credit of the Commonwealth, with regard to loans, not only abroad but at home, has suffered more since the election of David R. Porter, than during any preceding State administration? Is it not true, that the State Debt is larger at this moment, than that of any member of the Union? Is it not true, that while the incumbent of the gubernatorial chair

has been exerting himself to the utmost against the Banking Institutions of the State, he has been most persevering in his efforts to obtain unjustifiable loans of Banks for State purposes? Can it be denied that, if the State administration had been less rigid in its efforts to compel the Banks to lend money, those institutions would have been better qualified to assist the business and trading community? Can it be denied that, while the advocates of Governor Porter have been constantly assailing Banks, the State administration has been equally constant in its efforts to render those institutions mere instruments for the advantage of the State administration, and not for the benefit of the whole people? Can it be denied, that Porter's administration has borrowed more from Banks, while hypocritically pretending to be opposed to those institutions, than any State administration for the last twenty years? Is it not a fact, that Gov. Porter, instead of framing his suggestions and acts with a view to the benefit of the Commonwealth, has for months past been shaping his public conduct solely to political objects, and with a view to re-election? We ask these questions calmly, because we believe that they involve the chief objections against the present State administration. We also hold the opinion that they cannot be answered conscientiously and negatively. If, then, these allegations be well founded, does it not become the people of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the coming struggle, and endeavour to effect a change? The majority of the people, we doubt not, are with us, and against the present incumbent. But the time for action is at hand. A few weeks longer, and every freeman will be called upon, either to vote for Porter and a constantly accumulating State Debt, or for BANKS, REFORM, ECONOMY, and the HONOUR OF PENNSYLVANIA."

A Voice from Philadelphia.

We find the following cheering paragraph in the United States Gazette: "we notice that some of our country friends speak as if they thought that the city was cool or indifferent towards the election of a Governor. We beg our friends to dismiss such ideas. The Whigs of Philadelphia are sensible to their political duties, and will assuredly perform them. Let the country do what it did last fall, and it did wonders, and we will answer for Philadelphia."

Conquerors of 1840.

You who formed the mighty array which drove Van Burenism from the soil of Pennsylvania, you are again called on to do battle against a more domestic foe! Flushed with your glorious triumph, unprecedented in the political annals of our country, and seeing in the deliberations of Congress the fruits of that happy victory of the people over their unfaithful servants, you are called on to redeem your state from its bondage and relieve its sons from servitude. Will you be forgetful of your duty or be recreant to the cause of democracy? Will you permit those who misrepresent your views and oppose your true interests to preside over this great state, when an opponent is offered for your choice, whose talent, integrity and unexceptionable life are the guarantee of his usefulness as a public officer? We think not—up then boys, and at the foe!

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

GIVE US LIGHT.

Who got the 99,000 Dollars?
FACTS.

When the Legislature of this State met January 7, 1840, Governor Porter, speaking of compelling the Banks to resume specie payment, in his message, said, "I trust the Legislature will proceed at once and courageously to the accomplishment of this great, salutary, and long expected work."

On the same day, Mr. Penniman, a Porter man, from Philadelphia county, offered a series of resolutions to compel the Banks to resume specie payments on or before the 1st day of February, 1840.

On the 9th day of January, T. B. McElwee, a prominent friend of Porter's, obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal the charter of the United States Bank, and on the 13th day of January the bill was introduced. But while it was pending, the Governor appointed this same Mr. McElwee an agent to obtain a loan from the United States Bank—the same Bank they were threatening to destroy—to meet the payment of the interest due by the State on the 1st day of February. Mr. McElwee came to Philadelphia, and obtained a loan from the U. S. Bank of \$670,000.

This fact acted like an opiate upon Mr. McElwee's resumption bill, for it slept the sleep of death.

But another resumption bill—Mr. Penniman's—passed the House on the 30th of January, and was sent to the Senate, where it probably would have passed, but for a message sent to the Legislature by the Governor, on the 1st day of February, 1840, the effect of which was, that no resumption bill passed till the 3d of April, and then the bill, instead of compelling immediate resumption, postponed it till the 14th of January, 1841, which bill Gov. Porter approved.

Circumstances stated as facts by the Reading Journal.

"At the time the suspension resolutions were under discussion, and at the most critical period, J. Madison Porter, brother to the Governor, visited Philadelphia, and passed an evening with T. Dunlap, the President of the U. S. Bank. On the next day he, together with Geo. Handy, a director of the U. S. Bank, Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General, and Daniel Brodhead, (Gov. Porter's Commissioner of Loans) returned to Harrisburg, and on the 3d day of April, the resolution postponing the suspension

to the 15th day of January 1841, was passed and signed by the Governor.

"On the 31st of March, 1840, as appears from the books of the Bank of the U. S. and four days before the bill was passed and signed by the Governor, the sum of \$15,000 was placed in the hands of a committee of Directors of the U. S. Bank, consisting of GEORGE HANDY, Richard Price and Lawrence Lewis. Messrs. Lewis and Price deny having received any portion of this money, or any knowledge of its disposition.

"In the consummation of the arrangement, and in less than four weeks after the payment of the first sum of \$15,700 to Handy, and the signing of the bill by Porter, the further sum of \$83,500 was paid to the same George Handy, viz. April 23d, \$82,500, and April 27th, \$1,000. This money all passed through the hands of Mr. Handy. As before stated, Messrs. Lewis and Price deny any knowledge of the manner in which these sums, amounting to \$99,200, were disposed of, or that any part of the money was received by them. Nor has the money ever been accounted for by Mr. Handy, from any thing that appears upon the books of the Bank. The sums are charged in the books of the Bank to the contingent or disbursement fund, and Mr. Handy will disclose nothing, as to the manner in which the money was spent."

INFERENCES.

Let every citizen of Pennsylvania draw his own, and make up his mind upon the premises, whether David R. Porter ought to be re-elected Governor of this Commonwealth.

But I ask again, who got the \$99,200?
A QUERIST.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The Extraordinary attempt to vitiate the Currency.

We have procured for publication the following letter. It will be seen that it was addressed to the Governor and State Treasurer jointly, but it was not laid before the latter gentleman at all, and he never saw it until sent to him by his request, by the officers of the Erie Bank! Why this course on the part of the Governor, to whom the letter was first sent? Why this neglect of official courtesy? Why this attempt to conceal the real nature of the proposition made? We ask for information. Here is a bank, which, at the instigation of John Mitchell, the Superintendent on the Erie Extension, makes a proposition to the Governor and State Treasurer, to violate the law and vitiate the currency—the Governor accepts the proposition—but he conceals from the Treasurer the real nature of the scheme proposed? Was this all honest—all fair—or was it intended to cover up the arrangement by which the State Treasury was to be transferred to the Erie Bank and the disbursements to be made at the will of the Superintendent, John Mitchell? But, thanks to the State Treasurer, the scheme to place the public funds at the disposal of the Superintendent and his favorites, in order that they may plunder the Treasury, pay themselves at their own will, and flood the State with paper which must depreciate and become worthless, (as the Commonwealth would not be legally bound as security for its redemption in her stocks,) has been frustrated.

[COPY.]

ERIE BANK, }
August 17th, 1841. }

The undersigned, officers of this institution, propose to increase our issue of paper authorized by the act of the 4th May, 1841, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND dollars beyond our former engagement, the amount to be paid to such contractors on the Erie Extension or other divisions of the State work to whom the State may owe—THE BANK TO HAVE THE CHOICE OF MAKING THE SELECTION OF CREDITORS, AND PROVIDED THE STATE TREASURER IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DRAW HIS DRAFTS FOR ANY PORTION THEREOF, and will agree to receive drafts drawn on him in our favor by the proper disbursing officers when legal vouchers shall be presented and settled at the accounting department.

[Signed.]

RUFUS S. REED, Pres't.
C. M'SPARREN, Cashier.

To D. R. PORTER, Governor, }
and
JOHN GILMORE, Esq., Treas'r. }

Huzza for Illinois.

The final returns of the late election in this state, show that it is regenerated! IT HAS NOW A DEMOCRATIC WHIG MAJORITY OF ABOUT 700. LAST YEAR IT WENT FOR VAN BUREN BY ABOUT 2000.

Change for Honest John.

The editor of the Perry Freeman, has been informed by a gentleman, not a Whig, whose business called him to traverse Juniata county, that a great many persons who formerly supported the election of David R. Porter, are now the open and avowed friends of their old neighbor, John Banks. The reason of this change is—"They know him." His private virtues have won the respect of his old associates, and his moral worth is properly appreciated by those in whose midst he was raised. We regard this as another evidence of complete and signal success of the People's Candidate, at the rapidly approaching election.—*Har. Tel.*

Reported Death of Governor Hill.

The Boston Mail of the 29th, says that it was reported in that city, that Ex-Governor Hill died at his residence in New Hampshire the morning before.

From the New York Tribune.

The Case of McLeod.

Editorial Correspondence.
UTICA, Monday, Sept. 27.

The Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit of this State was to-day opened in the Court House—Justice GRIDLEY of this city presiding, in the absence of Chief Justice Nelson, detained at home (Cooperstown) by protracted indisposition. It was intimated some days since that the Chief Justice might not feel able to attend this Circuit, and that Judge Gridley would not undertake the trial at once, as, not expecting to try it, he had not prepared himself, and wished time to consult authorities on the important points of international as well as criminal law certain to arise.

Three Judges of the County Courts appeared on the Bench with Judge Gridley. The Court House was crowded, in good part with witnesses and persons strongly interested in the trial.

The usual formalities of opening a term of Court, swearing in the Jurors empaneled, &c. having been completed, the first case called was that of *The People of the State of New York vs. Alexander McLeod*, indicted for the Wilful Murder of Amos Durfee, at Fort Schlosser, in the County of Niagara, in December, 1837.

Mr. Willis Hall, Attorney General, responded on behalf of the People. He handed to the Court a list of witnesses summoned on behalf of the People, which was called over by the crier. A portion only answered to their names.

The Court inquired when the case would be ready for trial. The Attorney General replied that the case on behalf of the People was ready now. He moved that the trial proceed.

Mr. J. A. Spencer, of Counsel for the prisoner, submitted his reasons for opposing the motion. His associates (Judge Gardner of Rochester and Mr. Bradley of Lockport,) were both still absent in Canada collecting testimony. He expected their return daily, but was not ready to proceed without them. Unexpected difficulties had been encountered in the obtaining of testimony. The witnesses had since 1837 become scattered over all British North America, from Lake St. Clair to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Many of them had been found and their testimony taken, (of which three large packages were produced in Court) but others whose evidence was important had not yet responded. He could not feel justified in going to trial in this state of the case, and he moved that the trial be set down for Monday next, (October 4th,) which was the earliest day that he could feel certain of being ready.

Mr. Hall felt bound to oppose so long a postponement. He would do nothing to deprive the prisoner of a fair trial; but ample time had been allowed for preparation. The opposing counsel were well aware that the trial came on at this time; while a great number of witnesses for the People had been at much expense summoned a great distance from their homes, and were now in attendance. They could not be detained here a whole week beyond the time necessarily employed in the trial but at great inconvenience and hardship to them.

Judge Gridley reserved the question for the present, but with the right to the Attorney General to renew his motion on a later day of this week should he think proper to do so. He then made a brief and appropriate address to the jurors empaneled, reminding them of the great responsibility resting on them, of their sworn duty to avoid all grounds of bias or prejudice on the question which a portion of them would be called on to decide, to repel all attempts to influence them by rumors and indirect approaches as well as otherwise. He directed them, should any attempt be made so to approach one or more of them, to give information to the Court, by whom the offence would be promptly dealt with.

The case was then dropped, and the Court proceeded to the trial of civil causes.

I understand from the Attorney General that he will feel it his duty to call up the case again on Thursday if no good reason is offered for further delay. Should the opposing Counsel still insist on delay, without further reason, he will probably be obliged to swear off the case—in which case it goes over to the next term, unless by special agreement. I think, however, it will be tried at this term, and I hope commenced this week. The want of preparation on the prisoner's side is deplorable, as every hour's delay will tend to produce excitement, and give opportunities to prejudice the jury.

I have already heard enough to convince me that there will be some hard swearing and most amazing contradictions of evidence on this trial. It will be sworn point blank by persons who profess to have been engaged in the attack on the Caroline, not only that this veritable Alexander McLeod was actively engaged in that enterprise, but that he ordered a man to fire at Durfee on the American shore, and that, on the man refusing, he (Mac) seized the gun from the soldier's hands, and shot Durfee dead! This is but an item; and the evidence will be equally positive and particular on the other side.

I shall hardly have any thing new to write on this subject before Thursday evening. You will hear from me next at the Agricultural Convention.
H. G.

Outrage on the Frontier.

A correspondent of the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, writing from Alburgh, a town about four miles from the line, says that on the night of the 19th ult., a party of twelve or fifteen men entered the house of a Mr. Brown in that village, seized and gagged one Crogan, who formerly resided in Canada and was an actor in the rebellion, and hurried him off toward the lines. He fought valiantly and was severely wounded in the struggle. He is suspected of having been engaged in the recent burnings on the frontier.

Flour at Cincinnati on Saturday last \$5.15.