



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, February 23, 1842.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

Mr. Editor:—Please give the following an insertion.

MOUNT POCONO, Monroe County, }
February 18th 1842. }

The Monroe Democrat of the 12th February arrived at this office to-day, being the 6th day after its publication. It appears that its editor must have been much hurt and had some sore spots touched at the County Meeting on the 8th inst. if we are to judge from the howlings of the fellow in his mighty engine. I am inclined to think that on the present occasion this tool has produced more editorial than has issued from the interloper in one year past. I have often observed that a reproachful look at a guilty cur, would make him whine, and a mere motion to cast something at him cause him to growl furiously—it appears to have had that effect upon honest Jimmy. The fellow has in my opinion applied the wrong panacea to heal the wounds he alleges have been inflicted upon his dear and honest character, by my observations at the county meeting. I felt very delicate upon that occasion about the mere mention of a persons name, and avoided all personalities, never mentioning any persons name in my public remarks, unless it became absolutely necessary to point out some item paid by the Commissioners in violation of law; but this poor creature says I tore scabs off some old sores that might otherwise have healed without public surgical aid. Indeed I pity the poor creature for the course he has adopted in this matter, forcing as it must and should a reply from me, to the many moanings of poor honest Jimmy, whose honor and honesty has been so very severely wounded, and received such severe thrusts according to his learned and elaborate piece of Editorial, which must have caused the poor fellow a deal of labour and head work, keeping him employed from the 8th to the 16th inst., if I may be allowed to judge from the time his engine appeared at this office. I fear the growth of the fellows whiskers have injured his brain, for it does appear that a piece of editorial of the length of that contained in the Monroe Democrat could be framed in less than eight days by a man who boasts of being the bearer of all the Democracy of Monroe county, were his faculties unimpaired. Upon a second reflection I am inclined to think the fellow must have been injured in intellect, at the county meeting or somewhere else, or silence would have been preserved by him. Upon this occasion he has exactly opened the door to let out truth upon his devoted head, as he terms it in his fine piece. He says he could not get an opportunity of vindicating his honesty at the county meeting. Why not Jimmy? It must have been the sting of a guilty conscience, a lack of oratorical ability, or a disordered mind, that occasioned the gentleman to neglect a public vindication of his dear and honest character at the county meeting, as every one knows who was present that free discussion was tolerated by the meeting.

Let us now proceed to the examination of Mr. Rafferty's objection to the speech made by me at the County Meeting. He says I denounced his charges of printing for the County, and said they were extravagant, and produced a letter, from Northampton county, giving a scale of prices of printing for the County, only part of which he says I read to the Meeting, leaving them to infer that the County printing cost Northampton less than \$50.00. To show proof of this matter he gives a mean sum of the amount paid by the Commissioners of that County for printing in 1841, and further says that my character for truth and veracity is doubtful, &c. The sum paid by Northampton he says is \$348 82. It happens that I now have a copy of a late Northampton paper before me, and will proceed to test the matter in order to let the public see, whose character is most reproachful, honest Jimmy's or my own. I here annex a copy of the letter received from Easton, containing prices of printing.

Sir:—I find that our Commissioners have paid Printers as follows:
For Election Proclamation (General Election) \$16.00
Do do Presidential 3.00
Court Proclamation, each term \$2.50, making per year 10.00
Publication of County accounts, 25.00
\$54.00
All of which I read before the meeting on the

8th instant. With respect to the sum of \$348 82 paid by Northampton, I will examine that matter. She pays a portion to each and every printer in the County. There are in that County five printing offices, viz:

DEMOCRAT & ARGUS, NORTHAPTON CORRESPONDENT, SENTINEL & MESSENGER, EASTON WHIG, and MAUCH CHUNK COURIER, making five news papers, each and every one of whom received a portion of this \$348,82. Divide this sum by 5, the number of papers and it gives to each one the sum of \$69 76, thus plainly showing that I was correct in my remarks at the County Meeting, and that the letter there read by me contained nothing but truth, being \$54 00 for the large items of printing, to which add small necessary advertising and blanks, and it would raise the amount to \$69 76. In the Northampton statement some printers received more than others, which is in consequence of having printed more blanks than their neighbors. I remarked in my speech that the Commissioners had paid Rafferty too exorbitant prices, and some illegal fees and I say so still, and am able to maintain it. I shall now point out a few matters which would have remained dormant had the fellow been easy, but he has brought these matters out upon his devoted head himself. I here annex a statement of monies paid him (since the organization of our County) by the Commissioners in violation of law. Not having a list of each years accounts before me, I shall therefore confine myself to his charges in 1841.

Publishing list of Grand and Petit and jurors to February term, \$5.00
Trial list, 3.00
Argument list, May term 2.50—\$10 00
There are four courts each year—therefore multiply this sum by 4 and it amounts each year to the sum of \$42 00—then multiply that sum by 4 1-2, the time since December court 1835 up to the passage of the grab act last March, and it produces the sum of \$189 00 illegally paid by the Commissioners to honest Jimmy, while Printers in other counties perform the same labour gratis; as the law did not allow the payment thereof in any county in this Commonwealth, until honest Jimmy and a few others of grab game memory petitioned the Legislature for a legalization of this kind of plunder, and last March a special resolution was passed to that effect, though it reduced honest Jimmy's compensation from forty-two to twenty-five dollars, which I am informed was effected by the manly principle of a member from another county moving a reduction of this grab resolution, by which means the fellow was curtailed in his charges of this item for time to come. But what does he do in the matter? Why no Jury, Trial or Argument list appeared in his paper for December term to my recollection, and yet after reducing some previous grab act charges, he still over-runs the \$25 00.

Tax payers of Monroe county what think you of this kind of conduct? Does Jimmy Rafferty appear as honest in your opinion as he would wish to make himself? I think not. You will recollect this sum of \$189 00 has been paid by the Commissioners to honest Jimmy without any law allowing the payment thereof.—What has been received since the grab resolution become a special law for poor Monroe is not mentioned. At the settlement for 1840, Rafferty's bill of County printing amounted to \$247 00 and upwards. I suppose he has received a sum amounting upon an average to about \$200 00 per year since our County has been organized. I think I have shown to the public sufficiently plain, that each Printer of Northampton county receives less than \$100 00 per annum, and be it remembered that Northampton possesses about five times as many taxables as little Monroe, consequently the Blanks made use of must amount to upwards of five times the amount used in Monroe. Northampton has also a Poor-House, which takes a deal of printing. Northampton receives and pays out annually from \$30,000 to \$50,000, while little Monroe never exceeds \$6,000, plainly showing that Monroe accordingly ought not to pay more than about \$80,00 per annum for printing all matters. But says honest Jimmy I am the bearer of all the Monroe county Democracy! and ought to receive as much as all the five Editors in Northampton, although my county is composed of only about one fifth the number of tax payers that Northampton is, and receives and pays out only about one seventh part of the amount that her sister Northampton does!!! Now having shown these facts, I will proceed to give my opinion upon the amount that honest Jimmy has received in Treasury paper over and above what I think the Commissioners might have had the same performed for. Admitting that he has received \$200,00 per annum since he has sojournd in Monroe (being about 5 1-2 years,) the sum would be \$1,100. Allowing him \$80,00 per year as a reasonable compensation there would remain annually \$120 00 which the Commissioners might probably have saved if they had traded with Jimmy as though they had been trading for themselves in their individual capacity—making in the whole five and a half years the sum of \$660 00!! No small sum indeed for little Monroe to lose on account of ignorance and extravagance in her public officers. I earnestly hope therefore that honest James Rafferty, in order to reinstate and keep up his honor and honesty so much boasted of, will call on the Treasurer of Monroe county and pay over at least the \$189 00 paid him in violation of law, and should he feel conscience stricken and honest enough to refund the whole \$6,60 00 including the grab fees, it would go a great way in reinstating his honor and honesty and healing the wounds received at the County meeting. It would indeed sound well in the ears of honesty to see honest Jimmy appear at the Treasurer's counter and say here are \$1,89 00 which the Commissioners paid to me without

legal authority, and also another sum which appears to have been too exorbitant in my charges since I have printed for the County, the whole amounting to \$6,60 00, including the grab game charges; take this sum and pass it to the credit of our County. Such language would sound honest indeed—then could Mr. Rafferty say make no more thrusts at my honesty. Tax Payers of Monroe, especially you who have to earn your money by the sweat of your brows, what think you of honest Jimmy? Does it not appear that a character for doubtful truth and veracity is more applicable to him than myself. While writing his editorial he should have remembered the duty of man to his fellows, and in truth plucked the beam out of his own eye, before he in falsehood commenced an endeavor to pluck the mote from his neighbors eye. Mr. Rafferty should remember that facts are stubborn things, and that "truth is mighty and must prevail." The fellow complains loudly about "some individuals endeavoring to create prejudice against him and cripple the energies of the Democratic party and the Democratic press, in this county." I suppose he means me, and calls me individuals, being so used to the application of us, when speaking of himself—the word us meaning Jimmy, honesty, devil and all. I will say a few words upon this subject; I always have been a thorough going Democrat, and am so at present, nor is it my intention to injure the cause of Democracy; but on the contrary to save some money for the poor tax payers of our county, and at the same time to purge from this Democratic county, a poor miserable loading idler, and get in his place some one possessed of honest principles, true Democracy and good wishes towards his fellow Tax Payers—this is my end and aim Gentlemen.

The crippling of the Democratic party and press, means in fact the curtailing of Mr. Rafferty's fees, as that gentleman cannot hereafter reap so heavy a harvest from the County, as he has heretofore, done. The purse bearers of the treasury have become more cautious and will increase in knowledge and good management, consequently the dear fellow cannot get as many spoons full of treasury pap hereafter, as he has been accustomed to receive; in consequence of which he will most likely be out of paper oftener than heretofore. Poor fellow! I fear he will not be able to carry the Democracy of our county much longer, and will be forced to yield it to some one more able and worthy of being the bearer of so truly Democratic a county as this. With these remarks I will submit this cause to a jury composed of all the tax payers of Monroe county, who may decide whether my character, or that of James Rafferty's, is entitled to most confidence.
Your fellow citizen.
JNO. MERWINE.

Rights of Woman.
The following petition was received with a roar of laughter, by the Massachusetts Legislature, a few days since:
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Mass.;
Whereas, That law "which requires obedience on the part of the wife, in the marriage covenant, if indeed there ever was such an enactment in any part of the world, is a violation of the natural and inalienable right of every human being: Therefore, if there is such a statute of this Commonwealth, I pray your bodies to repeal it as being contrary to the principles of Christianity and Republicanism.
ABIGAIL H. FOLSON.

A boy named Bransby, residing in Baltimore, swallowed a cent a few days since, by which an abscess was formed in the side of the little sufferer, and he died.

The Latest Kick.
A country editor has hit upon the newest and neatest method of forcing advertisements into his paper that the last stretch of ingenuity could devise. He gives daily, a list of deaths, killing off everybody who don't advertise with him, who are all obliged to put cards in the paper immediately, and assure the public that they are not dead!

Good Example.
The Rochester Democrat says:—"The Secretary of the Savings Bank of this city told us yesterday, that a lady had just deposited one hundred and twenty five dollars in that institution, saved by her husband from the avails of his daily labor since he signed the cold water pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded from one end of the land to the other, as one of the blessed fruits of temperance."

Reprehensible.
We perceive by many of the papers that some impostor is busy in re-writing singular robberies and shocking occurrences, from an old English book, giving them modern and American localities, and passing them off as recent occurrences. The "Tioga Robber Shot," is one of them; and the Maryland "old woman picked up by the road" is another. Look out for the imposing penny-a-liner.—Sat. Cour.

A dreadful and destructive tornado, passed over Mayfield, Newton, and other places, in Ohio, on the 4th inst., by which about 50 buildings were destroyed and some lives lost.

One of the Rich Coal Regions of Pennsylvania.
The Miners' Journal of Saturday, says that the rents paid in that region to the owners of coal lands, for coal and timber leave, amounted last year to upwards of \$200,000. The average rent on coal alone, is about 25 cents per ton. We have coal enough in our State to make her one of the richest in the Union, to say nothing of her iron and other vast natural resources.—Sat. Cour.

HARRISBURG NEWS.

Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle.

Harrisburg, February 19, 1842.

Messrs. Editors:—Your readers must ere this be tired, beyond endurance of the numerous crude from the brains of members of the legislature, who come here without any practical knowledge either of men or things and set themselves up for regulators of the currency, and reformers of the Banking system, and seem to suppose that their elevation to a seat upon this floor—more by accident than anything else—endows them with knowledge and discernment far above their fellows. I shall therefore not detain you with all the new ideas which were forthcoming to-day, but merely give you those which seemed to meet with the especial favor.

IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Rounfort from the Select Committee, appointed yesterday, reported in a detailed and better digested form, the same proposition which was submitted to them yesterday, in the shape of a Bill, the object of which would seem to be, to hold out to the banks the alternative of going into liquidation or of paying specie—or of doing neither, under pain, however, of not being able to collect money on executions during such suspension.

On motion of Mr. Rounfort, the Bill was taken up for consideration immediately, and, after a long discussion and numerous propositions to amend, was passed on second reading, being but slightly amended.

The Bill was then ordered to be proposed for third reading.

A motion was then made by Mr. Rounfort, to drive it through, under a suspension of the rule. This, however, requiring two-thirds, was not agreed to. Yeas 46, nays 36.

Unless a "change should come over the spirit of their dreams," the Bill will, therefore pass on Monday finally.

On motion of Mr. Felton, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of devising some means to raise the sinking credit of the "relief notes."

I think they had better let these alone, as every thing they touch depreciates.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the officers of the Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad, Canal, and Coal Company.

The resolution of Mr. Stevens, limiting the State debt to \$10,000,000, came up in order on the motion of Mr. Stevens, whereupon, Mr. Sharswood offered a substitute so to amend the Constitution as to require every act of the Legislature borrowing money on the credit of the commonwealth, to contain a tax provision sufficient to pay the interest on the same, together with an additional sum of two per cent. per annum, towards that payment of the principal.

The subject was debated up to the time of adjournment.

IN SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions, amongst which the most important, but least acceptable, were those in favor of an immediate adjournment sine die; and a few reports from committees of an important character.

The Resumption Bill of Mr. Gibbons came up again in order, on its second reading, and was discussed without any vote being taken, by Messrs. Kidder, Healdy and Strohm, up to this time of adjournment. Those adjournment petitions, of which there are not a few, and many of them unrepresented, are a great bore upon the Legislature. They do not know what to make of it. There is no doubt but there are many members who are both able and willing—nay desirous to do something to relieve the troubles of the commercial and the laboring portions of the community; but the number who are swayed either by ignorance, prejudice, or party considerations, to say nothing of selfish interest, is so much in the ascendancy, that all their efforts are of no avail. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the just condemnation merited by the majority will not be visited, indiscriminately upon all.

This evening's mail brought us all the arrangements since Tuesday, all in a batch—it is either a feast or a famine.

From the Phil. Gaz., Feb. 18.

Horrible Case of Crime and Suicide.
This morning about 6 o'clock John G. Boyd, late Cashier of the Towanda Bank in Bradford county, of this state, committed suicide at the house of a Mrs. Seymour, in Schuylkill 7th st., a few doors below Vine st. by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, of which wound he died a few minutes after 10 o'clock. He committed the act in a front bed room on the second story, under circumstances that leave no doubt that he designed to take his life rather than submit to become an inmate of the prison. It appears that he has been in the city since Saturday last, and as was his practice made this house, the home of his mistress, his place of lodging. Yesterday morning he was arrested there while at breakfast, by officer Saunders of the Sheriff's office, at the suit of the Bank of Penn Township, involving a claim for thirty one thousand dollars, growing out of some transactions of his with that Bank, while he was connected with the Bank at Towanda. He remained in the custody of the officer during the whole day and night up to the moment of the act which hurried him into eternity. Part of yesterday he was at the office of Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., Counsel for the Bank of Penn Township, and last evening proceeded with the officer to the Bank for the purpose of effecting some arrangements in relation to the claim. They remained there until after ten o'clock and then proceeded to the office of Constantine Gillion, Esq., his Attorney, where he remained until after four o'clock this morning—the officer then procured a Cab with the intention of conveying him to the Debtors' apartment of the Moyamensing prison, but at Boyd's request

went to the house of Mrs. Seymour for the purpose, as he said, to take his clothing and part-manteau with him. Here he packed up his clothes, and burning one or two letters, brought his clothing into the parlour down stairs. He then expressed a desire to go up stairs for "one article more," when the officer said you cannot go without me, and they both proceeded up stairs, Boyd entering the room while the officer remained at the door. In a moment the female in the room, who it appears had gone in about the same moment, exclaimed "my God, he has shot himself," when looking into the corner of the room he saw the unfortunate man lying there in reality a suicide. The whole tragedy was but the work of a moment, and so calm and cool was the deceased that no one suspected that he had any design upon his life. The report of the pistol was not louder than that of a percussion cap, and until the exclamation of the female the officer was not aware of any such deed. Medical aid was called in but no assistance could be afforded as it was evident that the injury sustained by him must result in death. No traces of the ball were ascertained except that it entered the roof of his mouth, and must have lodged in the vicinity of the base of the brain.

During the time he lingered, from 6 o'clock until 10, he was perfectly sensible, said nothing however of his circumstances or condition, and to the enquiry how he held the pistol he replied: "I don't know, don't trouble me." The deceased is supposed to be about 35 years of age, and has a wife and two children living in Covington, Tioga county, in this state.

His wife was a Miss Cleaver, and niece of Jonathan Knight, Esq. late President of the Bank of the Northern Liberties.

Boyd has not been connected with the Towanda Bank, as Cashier, since about the first of January.

The pistol with which he did the deed, was found by his side, and the fellow to it was taken out of his pocket, loaded. It is evident, therefore, that he had them with him all the day and night while in custody of the officers, as no opportunity was afforded to him to obtain them any where or from any person, and that it was his intention to commit the rash act rather than go to prison.

Up to the time our reporter left the house, the Coroner had not been there, and we can say nothing of the verdict of the jury. But from the circumstances, there can be no question of a verdict of "suicide" being rendered.

The coroner held an inquest on his body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "suicide," by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol."

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Monroe county Bible Society will be held at the Court-house in this Borough, on Tuesday evening, 8th of March. As business of importance to the Bible cause, will be brought forward, all who feel any interest in the same, are invited to attend. Addresses may be expected.

WM. P. VAIL, Sec.
Stroudsburg, Feb. 23, 1842.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Stroud township, Monroe county, on the night of the 8th inst., an indented apprenticed negro boy to the farming business, named

Edward Thomas Gross.
Said boy is about 13 years old, thick and heavy set—had on a hair cap, linsey roundabout and drab colored cloth pantaloons. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be paid, but no charges, if said boy is brought back or lodged in any gaol.
ROBERT BROWN.

February 9, 1842.—3t.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

American Constitutions,
Analytical Reader,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
English do
Hale's History United States,
American Popular Lessons,
Parkers Help to Composition,
Comstock's Natural Philosophy,
Do Chemistry,
Colburn's First Lessons,
Tonn's Analysis,
Do Little Thinker,
Andrew's Latin Grammar,
Do do Readers,
Smith's Arithmetic,
Daboll's do
Adams' do
Greenleaf's English Grammar,
Smith's do do
Brown's do do
Olney's Geography and Atlas,
Mitchell's do do
Mitchell's Primary Geography,
Village School do
Botany for Beginners,
Elementary Spelling Books,
Cobb's do do
Webster's Old do do
American do do
Table Book,
Bascom's Writing books,
Blank Books, Writing paper, Quills,
&c. for sale cheap, by
C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER,
Milford, February 2, 1842.