



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, April 6, 1842.

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The Presidency.

Judging from present appearances, there will be no lack of Candidates on the Presidential course in 1844. Henry Clay, Winfield Scott, Judge McLean, Lewis Cass, John Tyler, Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun, and Richard M. Johnson, have already been named, and their warm personal friends are energetically at work endeavoring to advance the claims and prospects of each. Party lines were never more completely broken down than they are at this time;—each clique or faction considers itself paramount to the others, and wages a fierce and acrimonious contest with all who do not coincide with them in opinion.

The Loco Focos proper, are divided between Van Buren, Buchanan, Benton, and Col. Johnson, and their respective advocates are not willing that one shall give way to the other. The friends of old Tecumseh, are numerous in the West, and boldly assert that they will not permit him to be pushed off the course—that he was scurvily treated, in the last campaign, by being left off the ticket, for Vice President,—and that they will not trust his chance to the tender mercies of another Convention. Several demonstrations have also been made in his favor in this State; but the radicals and blue light federalists, here, are principally out for James Buchanan, the "Democratic blood-spiller," and say that the Keystone must furnish him the next President. The South is split up between Van Buren, Benton, and Calhoun, but no doubt would willingly unite upon the former, as he has proved himself to be thoroughly imbued with Southern principles, and opposed to the hard working men of the North. Henry Clay and Gen. Scott, have many friends among the Whigs of the Union, who will urge their respective claims. John Tyler is the chief of the Administration party, but that is so small, and his acts are so unpopular, that it is very problematical whether he will continue to be seriously urged for re-election. There is a strong party in the Union favorable to Gen. Cass, and it is not at all unlikely that he may be brought forward as the Man of the People,—if he is, he will be a popular candidate.

Now it remains to be seen how far these various interests can be reconciled, and whether the force of party drill can compel all the candidates but two to give way. To produce such a result, a mighty exertion will be required. Conflicting interests must be reconciled; State pride must be appeased; and personal ambition softened down. The politician, or set of politicians, who can accomplish all this, must be more than ordinarily skilled in intrigue and maneuvering, and may boast of being able to work wonders. For our own part, we are inclined to believe that no such reconciliation will take place,—that there will be a scrub race for the seat,—that there will be no election by the people, and that the choice of a President will devolve upon the House of Representatives. In view of such a result, the people cannot be too particular who they vote for to represent them in the next Congress, for the tranquillity and future prosperity of the country may depend much upon the honesty and patriotism of that body.

Texas and Mexico.

Last week we published the particulars of an invasion of Texas by a large body of Mexicans, under the command of General Arista, and the capture of several towns by them. Since then we have received information that the Mexicans had been compelled to abandon their conquests, and were hotly pursued by 2500 Texans. The war in Texas, is looked upon as ended. Six years ago, when that country achieved its Independence, the struggle lasted three months—this time not so many weeks. It is not yet ascertained whether the Texans will carry the war into Mexico, for the purpose of compelling Santa Anna to acknowledge their Independence.

American Industry.

Our neighbors of Easton held a Meeting on Thursday evening last, and formed a "Home League" for the protection of American labor and industry of every description. The meeting, we are informed, was large and respectable, and the best feeling and enthusiasm prevailed. Addresses were delivered by H. Hepburn, W. McCartney, and H. D. Maxwell, and Hopewell Hepburn, Esq. was elected President of the League. As we consider the protection of native industry, a subject of vital importance to the welfare of the country, we will take the liberty, next week, of explaining the objects of those Home Leagues, which are springing up in every part of the land, to such of the citizens of Monroe, who may not be acquainted with them, and urge upon all the propriety and necessity of immediately forming one in our midst.

CANAL OPEN.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal is now open for the season.

The District Court and Bankrupts.

The Hon. A. Randall, recently appointed by President Tyler, to preside over the U. S. District Court, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of the Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, deceased, has so far recovered from the indisposition, which prevented him from immediately assuming the duties of his appointment, as to be installed into office, and to make arrangements for receiving the Petitions of all who may be disposed to avail themselves of the provisions of the New Bankrupt Law. J. D. MORRIS, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner to prove debts and take examinations in all cases which may arise in Monroe County. We have not been informed which paper here has been selected for the Bankrupts to advertise in, but presume therefore that that honor has fallen to the "Democrat." Well, we have no objections, if it turn out to be so, for the Court, we suppose have fixed a price which will secure the applicant from imposition; and if there are any Bankrupts among us, (we have not learned of any) Jimmy Rafferty must stick a little closer to his office, be a little less lazy, and get his paper out a little more regularly than he has heretofore done, if he wishes to serve them.

Postage on Newspapers.

The Hon. Thomas Henry, Member of Congress from the Mercer and Beaver District in this State, offered a resolution, a few days since, instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Roads, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all charge for postage on newspapers, within the limits of the County where they are printed. This is an important proposition, and one which deeply affects the interests of a large majority of the citizens of the Union. According to the present scale of prices, the farmer or workingman who lives five miles from the seat of Justice, (where the papers are usually published,) must pay just as much postage to receive the news of his County, as is charged on a paper brought one hundred miles, and from another State. This is not right, and should be remedied. Several attempts to abolish postage on newspapers, within the County where they are printed, have heretofore been made, but for want of energetic action fell through. We sincerely hope that such will not be the case now. Every countryman is deeply interested in the matter, and therefore should not permit it to rest. It is no more than right that he should be enabled to receive the news of his County, without being taxed by Government for the privilege, as well as the inhabitant of the town. Let them petition Congress then in the matter, and backed by the almost entire press of the Nation, they cannot fail of success.

The \$99,000 Bribe!

Mr. George Handy, of Philadelphia, has been imprisoned by the House, for refusing to testify his knowledge whether the officers of the United States Bank, or any body else, had bribed the Legislature or any other Department of the State Government, to procure the passage of the Suspension Resolutions of 1840. Mr. Handy refused to testify on the ground that his admissions might be brought forward to his injury in a criminal prosecution now pending against him in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia. This, we take it, is pretty conclusive evidence that the \$99,000 he received from the U. S. Bank, was not disposed of in the most unexceptionable manner in the world. If it had been a fair business transaction, he could have no possible fears in disclosing the facts,—for the rectitude of his conduct, in that case, would protect him from all harm. Besides, as soon as the Legislature passed a Resolution, ordering the Attorney General to withdraw the criminal prosecution, after he had testified, he came forward and expressed his willingness to be sworn, and tell what he knows. The examination was to have taken place on Friday, and we may therefore soon expect a detailed account of the whole matter. All we have to say is, let the truth be told, so that the people may know which (if any) of their public servants permitted themselves to be tampered with and influenced by money.

The Allentown Bank.

Owing to the very large circulation of notes of this Bank in our county, and the unfavorable light in which they have been viewed for several weeks past, heavy losses have been sustained by the holders in order to pass them. Many of their notes are in the hands of those who are not able to keep them, and the best they could do with them was to have them shaved by our brokers at from 20 to 30 per cent. This discount is a heavy burden, and is severely felt by those whose circumstances compel them to come under it. The people of Lehigh are doing all they can to sustain the Bank. The millers and merchants of Allentown, and in the county of Lehigh generally take them at par for goods. Some of the millers offer their flour at 25 cents per barrel less than the price in the city, and take Allentown notes at par in payment. We see also, by the Allentown papers, that Mr. Runk advertises for \$50,000 dollars of that money for which he will give the very best security.—*Whig and Journal.*

Quite a Family.

A hollow tree was lately felled in Bucks county, which measured seven feet in diameter, and contained, as inhabitants, a swarm of bees, three grey squirrels, two large hooting owls, a nest of flying squirrels, and a large number of mice.

Very Accommodating.

A chap in New York buys his clothes at auction ready made, and eats to fit—if they're too big, he goes in strong on roast beef, turtle, &c.—if too small, he tries the saw-dust pudding, and other Grahamite food.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle. WASHINGTON CITY, March 30, 1842.

GENTS.—In the Senate, to-day, skirmishes took place between Messrs. Rives and Clay. They were both quite warm, but, as usual, both speeches were of a political character. In the House, the same order of things prevail. Nothing but political and inveterate harangues as to who is in the wrong, or who has brought disgrace on the country. The House adjourned at an early hour. The Senate were in session until 4 o'clock, when they went into executive session. Mr. Hagerty, of New York was confirmed unanimously. This appointment, I believe, will give universal satisfaction. From my own knowledge of that gentleman, and the fact of an association with him for some time past, fully justifies the grounds of this assertion. I am not at this time able to state what were the other confirmations passed by the Senate. The message from the President has not yet been sent in, but there is no doubt of the facts stated in my letter of 27th inst. Dr. Laidner is still confined to the house by indisposition, and, as a matter of course, his lectures are still suspended. With the exception of the above, nothing new is stirring. We have a high southerly wind, and every prospect of a heavy storm, such as are generally looked for at this season of the year. A fire is raging in the southern section of the city, but to what extent I am unable to say.

Washington at this time is sadly in want of good hotels. There is, to use a suitable phrase, but one good one in the city—Fuller's at the upper end of the avenue. Every convenience and comfort is there to be found—attentive host, obliging servants, and a table not surpassed for comfort and luxury even in our own good Quaker city, Jones, Bridges, or the United States not excepted. Send any of your friends who visit Washington that way, and let them then pronounce their verdict, as to these facts.

Truly yours, B. Washington, March 31, 1842.

SENATE.

The morning business commenced with the reception of reports from the standing committees, no memorials being presented. The great event of the day being the retirement of Mr. Clay, the Senate Chamber was packed full and over full, and Mr. Clay rose between one and two o'clock, for the last time. I dare not trust myself to speak of his address, it was eloquent and impressive, and quite effective enough to draw tears from all eyes. In the end, he pronounced a formal farewell to the Senate and presented the credentials of his successor, John J. Crittenden, to whom he paid a high compliment for his honor and integrity of character. Mr. Crittenden's credentials of election were read, when Mr. Preston moved that he be qualified and take his seat. Mr. Crittenden was then qualified and took Mr. Clay's seat. Mr. Preston, though the hour was not late, moved an adjournment. As a mark of respect to the retiring Senator, it was carried unanimously. In the House, Mr. Saitonstall of Massachusetts, to-day made a report from the Committee on Manufactures, accompanied by a bill which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Both bill and report were ordered to be printed. Mr. Habersham, of Georgia, a member of the Committee on Manufactures, gave notice that the minority of the Committee in a few days would present a counter report. Mr. Greene, from the Committee on public expenditures, reported a bill to abolish the branch mints. Mr. Everett, of Vermont, wished that the committee might be called upon for reports. Objections were made, and the remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Loan Bill.—The time was consumed almost entirely, in calling for the yeas and nays in one form or another, or for some object or other. A call of the House was ordered in the morning and 196 members were brought in. The previous question pending was seconded, when Mr. Fillmore's amendment (pending last evening) designed to sell the Stock for what it would bring was rejected 99 to 97. The bill was then engrossed, 163 to 59. This vote was then reconsidered by a vote of 202 to 79. The vote rejecting Mr. Fillmore's amendment, was then reconsidered, 101 to 90. The amendment of Mr. Fillmore was then adopted, 99 to 97. The tables being cleared, the bill was then ordered to be engrossed a second time, by a vote of 106 to 91. The third reading was then ordered, and the bill finally passed. Mr. Arnold moved the reconsideration of the vote on the passage of the bill; which was rejected. After the presentation and reference of several Executive documents—The House adjourned.

HARD TIMES.—The times are so hard in Halifax that the two editors of the Times newspaper are obliged to smoke one and the same cigar.

Female Preaching.

Abby Folsom, the would-be preacher, has again got herself into trouble. On Sunday night, she took possession of the pulpit in Mr. Streeter's church, Boston, before the Rev. gentleman arrived, and began to preach in his stead, whereupon she was arrested by the beadle or sexton, and conveyed to the watch-house, where she spent the night. The poor woman is evidently deranged, and ought to be taken care of.

Tariff Meeting.

Notwithstanding the threatening of a storm yesterday afternoon, a large number of citizens assembled in Independence Square, in pursuance of a call for the friends of "home industry" and of the protection of it by a judicious tariff. The mass of them was evidently of men who knew practically the meaning of industry, and who had left the factories and work-shops to lend their aid to the object proposed in the meeting. The meeting was organized by calling Col. Smith to the Chair, and appointing several Vice Presidents, and Secretaries.

After announcing the purpose for which they met together, Col. Smith addressed his fellow citizens for about half an hour. His remarks, besides earnest appeals to their patriotic feelings, embraced various facts illustrative of the influences of a protective tariff upon the labor and production of the country. He particularly contrasted the excess of exports over imports between the years 1820 and 1830, with the excess of imports over exports, between the years 1830 and 1840. The favorable course of trade in the former ten years, he attributed to the high tariff then in operation, and the outward events of the latter term to the reduction of duties under the Compromise Act. The Chairman further urged the necessity of returning to the old policy; by referring to the exclusive policy steadfastly maintained by Great Britain, of forbidding the import into her markets of nearly all the staple products of agricultural labor in this country. On our Indian corn she places a duty of 200 per cent, barley, rye and buckwheat, 200 per cent, oats 300 per cent, and tobacco 900 per cent. He might have added to the list hay, on which the English duty is 150 per cent, potatoes 150 per cent, beef and pork 150 per cent, sugar 250 per cent, fruits 200 per cent, besides the total prohibition of all the products of American fisheries. From the facts which the Chairman adduced, he urged that the course of England with regard to this country, forbids that in justice to ourselves, we should keep open free ports for her manufacturers. We pretend not to give a sketch of Col. Smith's remarks, having taken no notes—but merely to point out the spirit in which he presented the cause, for the promotion of which the meeting had assembled.

The Chairman was followed by other citizens, who offered resolutions and addressed the meeting. The resolutions were both general, as regards the tariff policy, and particularly as showing how especially it is allied with the interests of this State. In offering a resolution exhibiting the condition of iron manufactures in this State, Charles J. Jack spoke twenty or thirty minutes in a very ardent strain. He embraced in his remarks, several facts indicative of the necessity of a change in the tariff, as equally advantageous to all classes of the community. Col. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, being recognized on the ground, was called forward by the meeting, and accordingly ascended the platform. He announced himself unprepared to address such an assembly—but took the occasion to utter a few patriotic sentiments, which were loudly applauded by the crowd. On account of indisposition, he excused himself from an extended speech. The meeting adjourned to meet at Market and Broad streets, on Saturday next. It may, on the whole, be considered a very favorable demonstration in favor of the "protective system."—*North American.*

American Prisoners in Mexico—War Vessels ordered—Position of the United States.

The rumor of our Washington correspondent of Tuesday, proves to be not without foundation, and we are now warranted in positively asserting what we could not before vouch for, (notwithstanding the general correctness of our correspondent,) that the Cabinet are actually in motion concerning our relations with Mexico, and that several vessels of war are to be stationed in the Gulf of Mexico without delay. The Secretary of the Navy has already ordered the steamer Mississippi to that point; she will proceed hence to Vera Cruz, and remain in readiness to act at a moment's warning, should occasion require it. This fact, in connexion with the additions now fitting out for the augmentation of our naval strength on the coast of Brazil, cannot but be taken as indicative of preparation for a brush in that quarter should it become necessary, and it is evident that late transpirations have made such an event not at all improbable. The American prisoners now confined in Mexico may give rise to a controversy between the two countries, which may render the presence of an American fleet in the Gulf necessary.

It is rumored in Washington that several companies of the U. S. Army are to be immediately stationed on the frontier of the United States and Texas, with a view to preserve the violability of the former, and that they are to be followed by others, and that a strong military post will be established there.

This stir and activity wears a somewhat warlike aspect, and shows the readiness of our Cabinet to look out for the interests of our citizens in that quarter—this is a spirit that will be lauded from one end of the country to the other. It is not at all improbable that the United States may yet become involved in the struggle between Texas and Mexico. There is a powerful sympathy at work in the United States, in favor of the Texans, and a rancorous detestation of the treachery of Santa Anna. This sympathy is exhibiting itself in large public meetings in favor of Texas—in raising money, munitions, and men, to aid them in their anticipated struggle. This, when known in Mexico, may provoke retaliation upon our citizens there, which must inevitably involve the two countries; and should such an event take place, what assurance is there that England will not at once side with Mexico, in her abolition crusade, and perhaps France with the other side, and thus prove the commencement of a sanguine war? The collision of Texas and Mexico may thus

prove the nucleus of a wide-spread and destructive war, an apology for the growing nations putting the questions of dispute between them in issue, and fighting out all their old grudges. Under this aspect of affairs, it becomes our Government to bestir themselves in the way of defence, and not to be backward on the score of finance. A deficiency of funds to pay the army and navy in commission in a time of profound peace, is a bad symptom to be experienced on the eve of an eruption with other nations. The country must be defended; we must have more ships—more defences on land—a better organized force, and, above all, more money. To leave all this until some of our cities are actually suffering from the bombardment of a foreign fleet will never do—a wiser policy must be adopted.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT.

The Caroline Outrage Again—Mr. J. S. Hogan in Rochester Jail.

APRIL 1, 5 o'clock A. M. Last evening, a warrant was granted by Justice Buchan of this city, for the apprehension of John Sheridan Hogan, Esq., charged with having been one of the destroyers of the Caroline, and of the party who killed Amos Durfee and others. Mr. Hogan whose motions are said to have been carefully watched, both here and in Canada, was speedily arrested, just as he was starting for the country in a carriage—he having arrived in the Gore a few hours before from Toronto. He was carried before Police Justice Warner, and committed to jail for further examination till four o'clock this afternoon. Some persons expressed doubts as to whether he is really the person, as he was in some degree disguised—but if he actually is Hogan, his participation in the Caroline Outrage is a matter of notoriety. He behaved with spirit at the Police office—asked no favors—required no friends—but placed his trust and confidence "in the power of his country—the wooden walls of Old England"—adding "my government can protect me." The complainant was General Theller, and not W. L. Mackenzie, as has been wrongly stated. We understand from several persons that a love affair has involved him in this difficulty, which is very probable. At any rate there does seem to be a lady in the case.

A Discovery for Housekeepers.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says, that a small quantity of green sage, placed in the closet, will cause red ants to disappear.

Another Tornado—Town nearly destroyed.

The Cahawba Democrat states that a tremendous gale occurred in the west part of Dallas county, Georgia, on Friday, the 4th ult.—The town of Athens was nearly all destroyed—only three houses were left standing. It made clean work among the groceries and drinking shops. Bottles were broken, liquor poured upon the ground, casks blown away, and temperance was taught by the whirlwind. Several gin houses and large quantities of cotton were totally destroyed. Large trees were upturned, fences swept away, houses demolished; but, although every house was occupied, no person was injured.

WHEAT.—Missouri wheat has been recently sold in Louisville, Ky., at eighty-five cents per bushel.

New Printing Press.

Joel G. Northrup, of Courtland village, New York, has invented a new printing press which, although not constructed on the plan of the power press, gives an impression to both sides of the paper before it is withdrawn. Sixteen sheets (printed on both sides) per minute can be stricken off by this press, yet its cost will not exceed that of one in common use.

A RETENTIVE MEMORY.—Blanchet, the librarian of St. Genevieve, France, who recently died, knew, it is said, the titles and places of nearly 100,000 volumes.

AMERICANS IN BONDAGE.—There are in the city of Mexico, in chains, and compelled to work as scavengers in the streets, nine persons who claim to be American citizens. They are a portion of the unfortunate Santa Fe prisoners.

G. T. T.—Mr. Spencer, son of the Secretary of State, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult., on his way to Texas, with despatches for President Houston. Their nature is unknown. So say some of you exchange papers; but the truth of the matter is, that young Ambrose, the forger, is escaping State prison, in New York, by fleeing to Texas. He doubtless imposed himself upon the good people of New Orleans, in the character stated, for his own ends.

The National Intelligencer is authorized to say that no dispatches have been sent by this Government to President Houston, of Texas.

"Every petitioner for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act shall give bond, with sufficient securities, in form prescribed by the Court, in the sum of sixty dollars, to secure the payment of all such costs as shall be taxed and allowed by the Court."

The above is one of the rules adopted by the District Court of the United States, at Boston. It appears that there were many applicants for the benefit of the act in that Court, where the whole assets were not sufficient to pay the costs!—*Daily Chronicle.*

INDIANS.—The Burlington, Iowa, Gazette says that the principal chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation of Indians have made application to the War department at Washington, to be permitted to visit the seat of government, with the view of concluding a treaty for the cession of a portion of the country at present owned by them; to the general government.