



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, April 13, 1842.

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Home Leagues.

We have inserted, in another column, the Constitution, and some of the Resolutions adopted by the Home League of Northampton County, in order to give our readers a more practical idea of those Societies which are working such wonders in favor of the depressed and dispirited operations of the United States. The object of the Home Leagues, as there expressed, is to bring about a proper protection for American Industry, and to secure reciprocal Commerce. This is to be effected by arousing the people to a sense of their present prostrate condition, and thus awakening a spirit throughout the land which will be felt in the Halls of Congress, and induce that body to enact laws to give protection to our manufacturers and laborers, by means of a good and sufficient Tariff.

According to the existing Tariff, our ports are open to the ships of every nation, whilst theirs are closed to us by heavy and onerous duties. The productions of France, and other countries, where the price of labour is but 10 cents per day, are imported here, and our honest and hard-working men undersold, because they cannot afford to labor for the same low wages. This is wrong; and we are called upon by every sense of right, to give full protection to our own industry.

To show how we are affected by foreign labor, for want of a sufficient Tariff, we will state one fact in illustration of our position. It is this. A few days ago a vessel arrived at Boston, from Havre, having on board, among other things, 6000 pair of Boots. These Boots, on account of the low rate of duty, can be sold for \$2 less, per pair, than those of the same quality made in this Country. This is but one of many similar importations, and the consequence will be that many hundreds of our Boot and Shoe makers will be thrown out of employment, whilst we are affording a market for French 10 cent a day labor. It is pretty much the same with nearly every other article of American production—the same ruinous policy is pursued in relation to it, and our own industry is left to languish.

On the other hand, those countries, who thus fatten upon our prostration, keep up the duties on articles of our production, so as effectually to exclude them from their ports. England, for instance, although she pays but a nominal duty on all her imports to the United States, charges us \$3 for every barrel of flour, and the same price for every barrel of sugar, we export to that country. We owe it to ourselves, and our people, to put a stop to these evils. If other countries will not receive our sugar, flour, rice, iron, coal, &c., in return for their productions, without charging us more duty than we charge them, we should exclude them by such restrictions as will fully protect our own industry. In order to effect this, union is necessary; and therefore these Home Leagues are formed. We are emphatically a laboring community in this County, and therefore have a deep interest in the protection of American Industry. Let us then join together in an association, and lend our aid in securing those beneficial results. Who then, in Stroudsburg, will deserve the thanks of his fellow citizens by moving first in this matter, and organizing a Home League for Monroe County?

The Bribery Investigation.

The particulars elicited by the Joint Committee of the Legislature, on the examination of George Handy, have not yet been fully made public. Sufficient, however, has transpired to let us know that foul means were resorted to by the Banks of Philadelphia to procure the passage of Suspension Resolutions in 1840; and that about \$120,000 (from the U. S. Bank,) passed through the hands of George Handy, into the possession of Daniel M. Brodhead, formerly of Pike County, afterwards Winnebago Agent, and now D. R. Porter's Commissioner of Loans. Mr. Handy produced about sixty letters before the Committee, the contents of which go to show that there was a conspiracy between himself, Brodhead, and others, carried on somewhat after the manner of the much talked of Pipe Laying Plot. Brodhead figures in the letters as a Lumber Merchant; and whenever additional money was wanted to carry on their design, he would write that "lumber was very high," "rafs were scarce," and that "more bracing was required." In one of his letters, he says "I will see the Governor to night and talk Indian to him." Others of the letters, it is said, also make mention of the Governor visiting members of the Legislature, at their rooms, in the night, upon the subject. The Committee, who had permission to sit during the recess of the Legislature, concluded the examination of Mr. Handy on Wednesday morning last, and then adjourned till the 8th of June. They will make their Report at the Extra Session.

A number of articles prepared for this week's paper, which were unavoidably crowded out, will appear in our next.

Executive Interference.

On Tuesday of last week, just as the Legislature was about to adjourn, and whilst the Committee on Bribery were carrying on the Investigation, Gov. Porter sent a most remarkable Message to both Houses, setting forth that as his name had been mentioned in connexion with the bribery business, in a manner injurious to his reputation, he had given instructions to the Attorney General to commence criminal prosecutions against Geo. Handy, and all the others implicated by him in the matter. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that this interference of the Governor with the duties of the Committee, is calculated (and perhaps intended) to stifle all further investigations, as no one implicated will come forward and testify when he is told before hand that his admissions will be used as evidence to convict him of participation in the crime. This act of Gov. Porter's, is a high handed stretch of prerogative. It is unwarranted by the circumstances in the case. It is calculated to suppress all further development, and thus permit the guilty culprits who were engaged in the conspiracy to go free and unpunished. It looks very black for D. R. Porter, thus to endeavour to put a stop to the examination, as soon as his name was mentioned among those of the conspirators. Was he afraid to let the Committee go on and ascertain the whole truth? His act looks very much as if that had been his purpose. For the honor of Pennsylvania we would wish that the matters revealed in relation to the Governor were not true; but the course he has pursued is the very one calculated to make the community think otherwise. Many of the Governors political friends, in both Houses, denounced the Message in unmeasured terms.

Arrests.

On Wednesday last, Mr. George Handy and Daniel M. Brodhead, were arrested in Philadelphia, on the complaint of Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and each held to Bail in the sum of \$5000. It will be remembered that a law was lately passed by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, which went to exonerate Handy from arrest and prosecution, on condition that he testified his full knowledge of the conspiracy; and that it was upon the faith of that act that he testified. Notwithstanding this, the Governor has directed the officers of the Law to arrest him, and although he has turned States Evidence, to include him in the indictment with the others. Were they to go to trial this way, Brodhead and all the others would necessarily be cleared for want of some person to testify against them. Mr. Handy, however, has sued out a Habeas Corpus, upon which he will have a hearing on the 28th of this month, when he will no doubt be discharged, and made a competent witness to testify and convict all the other criminals engaged in the Bribery business, whoever they may be.

The Legislature.

This body adjourned on the 5th inst., to meet again on the 9th of June. During the three months they were in session, they passed upwards of eighty acts, all of minor importance, but did nothing for the people at large except to keep them in almost continual alarm and suspense. No Tax Bill has been passed, or other provision made to pay the Domestic Creditors of the State, or the August interest on the public debt. They have already squandered over \$100,000 of the peoples money, without doing any thing to replenish the exhausted coffers of the Treasury, and in June will return to Harrisburg, and probably spend as much more. This is the Loco Foco Legislature which was elected to secure a thorough reform of all abuses. Unless the people of Pennsylvania show a more than Christian-like forbearance for wrong, we predict that but few of the present members will return there next winter, again to disgrace themselves and their State.

Texas.

We were a little too fast, last week, in announcing the War in Texas to be at an end. It turns out that the body of Mexicans, pursued by the Texans, were but an advanced guard, of the main army, sent out by Gen. Arista to allure the enemy within his power. The Young Republic is therefore invaded in earnest, by a force of 12 or 15,000 men. The Navy of Texas has blockaded the Mexican coast, and vessels from every nation are, after the first of May, to be prohibited from entering their ports. President Houston has also determined to carry the War into Mexico, and not lay down his arms till the Banner of the "Lone Star" is planted in triumph over the ruins of Aristocratic Tyranny.

Impeachment.

The Harrisburg Telegraph expresses the hope that Gov. Porter will be impeached by the Legislature, at the Extra Session.

The Right of Search.

The right claimed by England, for her vessels of War to board American Ships, on the high seas, and search for Slaves, has caused a great deal of excitement lately, both at home and abroad;—and unless it is speedily abandoned by that country, may lead to the worst consequences. England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, the five greatest nations of Europe, held a Convention, a short time since, at which a Treaty was framed, acknowledging the Right of Search. The ruling powers of the first four countries have already ratified the Treaty; but France, in consequence of an able manifesto, written by Gen. Cass, our Minister there, had, up to the latest accounts, refused her assent. The object of this Treaty, on the part

of England, plainly is to force us into the acknowledgment of a measure which is to redound altogether to her own advantage. The Slave Trade is but an incidental object with them.—Their great motive is the destruction of our Commerce on the coast of Africa, which is now entirely eclipsing their own—which they expect to do by boarding our merchantmen with the avowed object of hunting for Slaves, but for the covert and real purpose of delaying our vessels, and hunting for English seaman who may be employed in them. Thousands of dollars have already been lost to our Merchants by this illegal interference, on the part of Great Britain, for which no indemnity will ever be made. The United States is favorable to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and heretofore submitted to having her ships boarded for that purpose. But since England claims that when her naval officers have once lawfully boarded a vessel to search for slaves, they have a right to detain it, and to seize and carry off all the English sailors they may find aboard of it, it becomes us as a free and independent nation, acknowledging supremacy to no power on earth, at once to check such arrogant presumption. Our old friend and ally, France, has acted nobly in refusing to sanction the Treaty; and if she perseveres in her good resolve, will deserve the thanks of every true American. Our government, too, has acted promptly in the matter, by sending four vessels of War to the Coast of Africa, to prevent a recurrence of the evils complained of. If England, therefore does not desist, honor and patriotism both require that a resort to arms should be had to compel her. Should this, unfortunately be the case, our countrymen will display the same invincible spirit and courage which distinguished their forefathers on the two former and ever memorable occasions, when the haughtiness and pride of Britain became intolerable.

HOME LEAGUE of Northampton county. CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This association shall be denominated The Home League of the County of Northampton for the protection of American Industry and the promotion of reciprocal Commerce.

Art. 2. The officers of the League shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary and a Recording Secretary.

Art. 3. When a Central League for the State of Pennsylvania shall be formed, this League will become auxiliary to it under the regulations such central League shall adopt.

Art. 4. The stated meetings of this League shall be holden in the Borough of Easton on the first Thursday of every month.

Art. 5. A majority of the members of the League shall be competent at any stated meeting to suspend alter or amend any part of this Constitution.

The Committee also submitted the following resolutions:—

Whereas there is in the mining, manufacturing and agricultural operations in Northampton County, a great amount of Capital invested of which an exposition may be made by an enumeration of the following facts, viz:—The investments in the coal trade in this county amount to seven millions of dollars.

The investments in sixty flouring mills in the county amount to one million and a half of dollars.

The investments in the manufacture of Iron amount to five hundred thousand dollars.

The investments in tanneries amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars besides investments to a large amount in cotton, woollen and other manufactures. And whereas these products and manufactures are taxed on their importation into England and other European countries, with a duty that operates almost to their entire exclusion, while similar products and manufactures from these foreign countries are admitted into our ports at a duty which affords little more than a nominal protection to our own producers and manufactures.

And whereas the interests of the capitalists and laboring men engaged in the mining, manufacturing and agricultural operations in this county are essentially dependent upon and involved in the proper protection of the staple productions herein before enumerated, therefore

Resolved, That the permanent prosperity of this county requires the imposition of a discriminating Tariff, that will properly protect its vast and valuable iron, coal, woollen, leather, and agricultural interests against foreign competition, which is destructive, because wanting in reciprocity.

Resolved, That the enormous duties, imposed by the British government upon American commerce and American products require the government of the United States in justice to its own citizens, so to adjust the Tariff that in raising Revenue, American manufactures, products and commerce may be protected, and the industry of our laboring citizens be preserved from ruinous competition.

Resolved, That we instruct the member of Congress from this district, and recommend to the other members of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, to use all proper means to procure the enactment of a law imposing a discriminating and protective Tariff.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Tariff Convention about to meet at Harrisburg to form for the state of Pennsylvania, a central association to be denominated the Home League for the promotion of reciprocal commerce and the protection of American Industry.

Which, on motion, were adopted by the meeting.

The whole number of bankrupts in the northern district of New York thus far—1329.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, April 7, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Buchanan presented memorials upon the subject of the Tariff,—mainly in reference to the Iron interests.

The bill relating to the Apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the Sixth Census, some days ago reported by Mr. Tappan, and ordered to be printed, was called up to-day, and laid on the table. The following is a copy of the bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one Representative for every sixty eight thousand persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; that is to say: within the State of Maine, seven; within the state of New Hampshire, four; within the State of Massachusetts, ten; within the State of Rhode Island, one; within the State of Connecticut, four; within the State of Vermont, four; within the State of New York, thirty-five; within the State of New Jersey, five; within the State of Pennsylvania, twenty-five; within the State of Delaware, one; within the State of Maryland, six; within the State of Virginia, fifteen; within the State of North Carolina, nine; within the State of South Carolina, six; within the State of Georgia, eight; within the State of Alabama, seven; within the State of Mississippi, four; within the State of Louisiana, four; within the State of Tennessee, eleven; within the State of Kentucky, ten; within the State of Ohio, twenty-two; within the State of Indiana, ten; within the State of Illinois, seven; within the State of Missouri, five; within the State of Arkansas, one; and within the State of Michigan, three.

Mr. Evans, chairman of the committee of Finance, at one o'clock called for the orders of the day.

The Loan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Buchanan proceeded with his speech in support of the amendment of Mr. Walker to repeal the Land bill and to pledge the proceeds of the sales of the Public Domain to the redemption of the Loan.

Mr. Rives continued the debate, and sustained the amendment of Mr. Walker in a brief but earnest speech.

Mr. Evans made some explanation while Mr. Rives was speaking.

Mr. Simmons replied to the remarks of Mr. Rives, contending that if this land fund were taken from the States, all hopes of meeting their debts, except by resort to the most onerous direct tax, would be taken away.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut, will occupy the floor to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Morning Business.—The House this morning presented a much larger attendance than usual, and the business went on regularly and properly after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Kennedy of Md., reported a bill from the committee on Commerce, "to prevent the transportation of passengers or letters, coastwise, by foreign ships or vessels."

The House then went into committee.

Mr. Thompson of Indiana was called to the Chair, and as soon as the House went into Committee, Mr. Adams moved that the Committee rise to report the bill considered yesterday for the erection of a war steamer.

The Committee rose and reported, and again went into committee, and took up the General Appropriation Bill. Among the first items proposed, was one in reference to the pay received by the District Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks, &c.

A point of order was raised in reference to this amendment, which was overruled, and the amendment was afterwards adopted. It operates as a restriction upon the money received by those officers, and limits the receipts so completely that for no purpose whatever can they be advanced beyond the terms of the law.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to reduce the expenses of the Courts from \$475,000 to \$375,000.

The amendment was debated until 4 o'clock by a large number of members. It was of a desultory character and without public interest. Mr. Ingersoll spoke quite at length and was followed by Messrs Fillmore, Adams, Pickens, Pendleton, Everett, Cave Johnson and others.

David Miller, convicted of passing counterfeit notes of the Berks County Bank, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Death of Adams, the Murderer.

James Adams, indicted for the murder of his wife, died in the city prison about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, after a short illness, of typhus fever. He was attended regularly by Dr. Tonnelier, the physician for the prison, and visited by Dr. Archer, the coroner. During his illness he appeared to labor under great mental and physical prostration, and refused to partake of the nourishing food recommended by his physician. He has thus escaped trial before an earthly court, and gone to appear before a judge from whose decision there is no appeal.

Apples for Stock.—Under this head a "Practical Farmer," in the Boston Cultivator, says: "Last year I butchered a hog sixteen months old which weighed 500 lbs. For some time before bringing him to the tub, he ate nothing but boiled apples." Corn meal was offered him, but refused; the pork was of the best quality, and though the moon was not consulted in killing him, the "Meat ne'er shrunk a bit i' the pot."

Imposture.

The Mormons have found a new book called the Book of Abraham. It purports to have been written by that patriarch, and is said to have been found in the Catacombs of Egypt by an English traveller who brought it away with eleven mummies. Jo Smith is engaged in translating it for the "Times and Seasons," published at Nauvoo.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Take one pint of brandy, 1-2 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. camphor, 1 gill spirits turpentine, mix together, when about to use it, shake it up well. Apply it by wetting a flannel with it and dry it in by a flat or other iron as hot as it can be borne.

Deaths in New York last week, 182.

LATE FROM CHINA.

The ship Hannibal, Capt. Scott, arrived at New York on Wednesday afternoon, one hundred and eleven days from Canton, bringing intelligence fourteen days later.

Among the passengers brought home is Mr. Alfred P. Edwards, the supercargo, who, with a boat's crew, were seized, and most outrageously mal-treated by the Chinese. No attention had been paid to the interference of the American Consul in the matter, but it is the intention of Mr. Edwards to represent the whole affair to Congress.

The Chinese continued to sink stones and block up the river at Canton. They have also placed guns in their newly erected forts, and they are determined to stop the shipment of teas from Canton to Macao, and of cotton from Macao to Canton.

Yakeen, an imperial commissioner, was killed in the attack on Chinhae. He has left immense wealth.

Elepo, the high Imperial Commissioner of Chekeang, has been disgraced by the Emperor. Tang Ting Ching has also been disgraced.

Lin, being restored to favor, is hereafter to regulate the yellow fever, and to keep it within its banks.

Hong Kong, the new British settlement, began to improve rapidly in building and business.

Seven Chinese trading vessels had been seized by H. Majesty's squadron in the Chinese waters, taken to Hongkong, and condemned as lawful prizes.

We have heard nothing farther of the reported capture of Hangchowfoo, the capital of the province of Chekeang.

Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir Wm. Parker were both at Chusan on 23d November.

No other news whatever has been received from the north.

From Amoy no news of moment had been received.

The reports from Canton are various: one is, that the Emperor had sent orders to "fight it out," for that demands of the British are so unreasonable, that if he gives them a chair, they then want a bed. Another is that Keshen and two other officers have been deputed to Ningpo, to treat with H. M. Plenipotentiary.

From Canton Press, Dec. 4.

Trade is proceeding as usual in Canton, although upon unfavorable terms. By forcing sales of manufactures upon an unwilling market, their prices are even lower now than before, and cotton also shows a tendency to decline. Teas are about the same as last week, but it is observed that this year's crop is generally of an inferior quality. Large quantities of green teas are now being prepared in Macao for the American market; a considerable portion of these sorts of teas, as indeed of many others, being now shipped from here instead of from Canton. The scarcity of the circulating medium daily increases, and Sycee silver is at par, whilst Mexican dollars are of extremely difficult sale at a 4 or 5 per cent discount. We were, we learn, misinformed last week, when partially attributing the present scarcity of silver dollars to the shipment of the ransom money of Canton, to Calcutta. The dollars then received were mostly kept for the use of the expedition; and a considerable portion of them must have again been circulated. The chief reason for this sudden diminution of these dollars may probably be sought in the present troubled state of the country, when Spanish dollars, as generally more current than Sycee, and, besides, easily concealed, are eagerly sought after in the province of Canton, Fokeen, and Chekeang by the people. Another reason, which would however not act with quite so sudden effect, is the nearly total cessation of supply of these sort of dollars, and their rapid destruction in the hands of the Chinese, from their habit of stamping them; a measure resorted to by them, as bills of exchange are endorsed by us, holding those whose stamps is upon them, responsible for the goodness of the metal.

The Tables Turned.

A singular incident happened at Washington, Pennsylvania, recently. The town Sexton kept a depot of walnuts under an old tombstone, which certain boys were in the habit of visiting during his absence. He sallied out after night to capture them, and found three boys regaling themselves. He ordered them to follow him to a constable, but the young fellows tripped him up, seized his legs, and slid him to a new made and very deep grave. They first tied his arms behind him with his suspenders and then tumbled him in throwing after him the shells of half a peck of nuts. The "house of the dead" was very deep, the evening very dark, and it rained in torrents. The sexton roared aloud; his screams were heard at intervals through the storm; the old women at the end of the town began to shake their heads; the wailings of the damned spirit could be distinctly heard; and at length it was whispered in every street, that the devil had carried off the sexton. The corporation collected, and the whole town rushed pell-mell to the grave yard. The voice was heard and the "man of the turf" was lifted out more dead than alive. The old women were all disappointed at finding him without the "gentlemen in black," and the grave was soon tenanted by another, who "slept well" and complained not.

In the late edition of his Dictionary, Webster has added a new and comprehensive verb, thus:—"To Swartwout, va, to absquatulate, run away, evaporate, back out, cut dirt, make tracks, take the Sabine slide and disappear."

COLD WATER FOR INFANTS.—Dr. Dewees says, that he has often seen infants, when seeming to suffer exquisite agony, rendered perfectly quiet and easy by a draught of cold water.