



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, June 15, 1842.

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

NOTICE.

A meeting of the citizens of Stroudsburg and its vicinity will be held, at the Court House in this borough, on Tuesday evening the 21st inst. to take measures for the celebration of the ensuing anniversary of our independence, on Temperance principles.

Loco Foco Misrepresentations.

We know it is preposterous to look for any thing like fairness, in politics, from the Monroe Democrat, and kindred loco foco prints; yet we must confess that we have been considerably astonished at the audacity with which our inky neighbor, and some of his political brethren throughout the country, have been laboring to make their readers believe that the present "hard times" and "low wages" are to be attributed to the Whigs. An article of half a column's length, in the last Democrat, contains the principal arguments and assertions which are made use of to establish this grave accusation, and it may be summed up in the following few words: "The Federalists, previous to the last Presidential election, promised the people, if they would elect Gen. Harrison, prosperous times, two dollars a day for work, and roast beef for dinner; but instead of this, they have brought upon them hard times, reduced their wages, and deceived them in every other respect." Now we do not intend to enter into a labored article to prove the falsity of these assertions, for every man who is at all acquainted with the politics of the country knows them to be without any foundation in truth. As far as the Whigs are concerned, they have performed every promise they made previous to the election; and if John Tyler, and the loco foco members of Congress, have done any thing to blast the expectations of the people, or cut short the reforms anticipated in that mighty political revolution, they, and not the Whigs, are to blame. That they have done so, we have the following examples. The country was inundated with an irredeemable paper currency, and the Whigs promised to better it by establishing a National Bank; but were defeated by the combined efforts of John Tyler and the Loco Focos. They also promised to go for a Protective Tariff by means of which our working man would receive high wages secured to them, and the Whigs have been baffled in their execution of this mercantile system. Besides this, the Whigs, in 1836, promised, if elected, to leave the Treasury \$2,000,000 in gold, which the Whigs failed to raise and pay. Another, and the main cause of the hard times in Pennsylvania, which some have attempted to overlook, is the wretched condition of the finances of the State, brought about by the mismanagement, and loco foco misrule. We have a debt of \$2,000,000 hanging over us, which is sufficient to exhaust the energies of any people, situated as we are. We are in a most wretched misery upon this. Our Whig neighbors and better friends, in B. R. have promised that the people will not let them pass unheeded. As to the charge of "Federalism" and "low wages," he had also better be easy, and say no more about them. For if there is any thing odious in the name of Federalist, it must all attach to himself and his favorite candidate for President, James Buchanan, who declared that if he had a "drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." As regards "low wages," he is equally deep in the mire, for James Buchanan, in his noted speech on the Sub-Treasury Bill declared, in substance, that he wanted to see wages in the United States reduced to a hard money standard, which is TEN CENTS A DAY.

Whig Triumph.

Nathaniel Appleton, Esq. of Boston, a thoroughgoing Whig, has been elected to Congress, in the place of the Hon. J. Winthrop, resigned, by a majority of 1458 votes over his loco foco competitor. Old Boston still retains the same fire and spirit which actuated her citizens during the glorious struggle of the Revolution.

New-York City Election.

The Supreme Court of N. York. have decided that the Whig Aldermen of the Sixth Ward, in the City of New-York, who were elected at the Charter Election in April, and whom the Loco Foco Mayor refused to swear into office, are entitled to their seats in the Councils of the City. This decision gave the Whigs a majority in the City administration, who immediately entered upon the work of reform in a spirited and praiseworthy manner.

The Army and Navy.

Congress appears to be in a disposition to retrench the expenses of the Army and Navy, in earnest. The appropriation for the Navy is about three millions less than was asked for by the Secretary of that Department of the National service, and the Army is to be reduced about one third, and put upon the footing it was on in the year 1821.

The Legislature.

The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and a quorum of each House being present, proceeded immediately to business. The only matter of importance which has yet transpired, is a proposition to bring in a Bill for the redemption of the Relief Notes of all the broken banks.

Two Legislators in Limbo.

We learn from the New-York Herald, that John Champlin and Bliss Bennett, two members of the Legislature, in Rhode Island under the insurgents Constitution, have been arrested and committed to prison for breaking into and stealing some articles from the store of T. Remington & Co. in Apponang. This must be rather unpleasant for our inky neighbor, and the other loco foco editors, who have been expressing so much sympathy and feeling for the insurgents.

Military Election.

As we had anticipated, there was very little excitement about the Military election on the 6th inst. General Irlbie, has been re-elected Brigadier General, and Major Kindt, Brigade Inspector, of this Brigade. In the Monroe Volunteer Battalion, the following persons were elected officers. Major.—OLAS B. GORDON. Lieut. Colonel.—PETER LANDER.

Another Defalcation.

Great excitement prevailed in New-York last week, in consequence of the announcement of the defalcation of James M. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the Ocean Insurance Company, for the large sum of one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars. This fraud had its origin in speculation, some ten years ago, and was successfully concealed by means of forged receipts till last Tuesday. Schermerhorn first used a portion of the funds of the Company to speculate in Delaware and Hudson Canal Stock, and lost nearly the whole investment. To retrieve his loss, he entered into other speculations, but with no better success, and when he had lost about \$50,000 of the Company's funds, he resorted to the expedient of issuing 500 additional shares of their stock. Nothing however could save him, and he is now exposed to the gaze of the community, with all his evil practices fastened on him. His case is now under preliminary examination, before the Recorder of New York.

Rhode Island.

Gov. King, of Rhode Island, has offered one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of T. W. Dorr, the pseudo Governor, any time within a year. Dorr, in his letter written immediately after his flight, says, his friends deserted him. He had better look out now or most likely some of them will hand him over to Gov. King, and finger the \$1000 reward. For this is ever the way with men who combine together for unlawful purposes—no dependence is to be placed on them.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of whom we made mention in our last, have decided the question "may a man marry the sister of his deceased wife?" in the Negative, and expelled the Rev. Mr. McQueen, of North Carolina, from the ministry, for marrying Jane McCloud, his first wife's sister.

Death of Governor Barbour.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Whig, dated Gordonsville, Va., June 9, 1842:—"I hereby convey to you the mournful intelligence, that Gov. Barbour died. He died yesterday, the 8th inst. at a quarter to 12 o'clock, at his residence. Had he lived till the 10th, he would have been 67. He possessed his mental faculties to the last, and was perfectly conscious of his approaching dissolution. He died very calmly, surrounded by all the members of his family.

The Great Western brought out fifteen thousand sovereigns in gold. Seventy-two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

A horse attached to a buggy ran away in Pittsburg, Pa., a few days since, and when he got opposite the building formerly occupied by the U. S. Branch Bank, with a short turn he bolted up a high flight of steps, and entered the front door with full force. His onward course was impeded by the buggy, which, strange to say, was not broken. He was merely making a run on the Bank.

The Abolitionists of Vermont held a State Convention at Brookfield, on the 1st inst. They nominated C. K. Williams for Governor, E. D. Barber for Lieut., and Harry Hale for Treasurer.—Only five Counties were represented.

The Mayor of New Orleans has a salary of six thousand dollars per annum. A fat salary, and little work.

The Episcopal Church in this country is prosperous in the lightest degree. There are now 20 bishops, 1,200 clergymen, 1,000 churches, and over 600,000 members. It is a singular fact, that the first Episcopal minister ordained in this country still survives. He was in New York the other day, and, according to the Journal of Commerce, is ninety-one years of age.

They have a hen down in Ipswich, Massachusetts, which last Saturday laid an egg, on the shell of which was etched "just as it was laid," the inscription "Beware of False Teachers." The prophetic pullet which produced this wonderful egg has given to the word several others containing inscriptions, quite as remarkable.

JOE SMITH, the Mormon, is not dead. So say the latest advices from Keokuk. He was only horsewhipped.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, June 8, 1842.

SENATE.—The journal having been read, the President announced that memorials were in order.

No memorials, however, were presented, and no reports received.

A Bill for the relief of the heirs of Silas Dean was defended at length, and an interesting speech made upon it by Mr. Phelps, of Vt. The Bill was then temporarily laid upon the table.

The Bills upon the table, from the House of Representatives were then briefly considered.

The Pension Bill was twice read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Bill for the payment of the claim of the Maine Militia, before the Senate, for concurrence in an immaterial amendment, adopted by the House of Representatives, was passed.

The Army Bill, which passed the House of Representatives yesterday, after a brief conversational debate between Messrs. Evans, Preston, Buchanan, and Merrick, was referred to the Committee of Finance. In consequence of the reduction in the Army proposed in this appropriation Bill, it was contended that it ought to go to the Military rather than the Finance Committee.

The Apportionment Bill, was then taken up on the amendment of Mr. Sevier. Mr. S. spoke afterwards in defence of his provision. The debate was continued with some interest through the day until between three and four o'clock, when Mr. Sevier's amendment was carried by a vote of 22 to 21.

HOUSE.—The usual number of members arose upon the reading of the journal, all anxious to get the floor.

Mr. Fillmore moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to take up the Bill for the extension of the existing Revenue Laws for one year.

The motion was not passed during the morning hour, and the regular business of the morning hour was considered for the first time for many weeks. Several subjects were postponed to a future day, having been called up unexpectedly.

The first subject discussed was a report in the form of a Resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, instructing the President of the U. States to make new negotiations in regard to the commercial intercourse between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Cushing of Mass., who had made the report, made some explanations in regard to the report, and the principles upon which it was based.

Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, continued the debate.

Mr. Kennedy said that the subject under debate was but one of a series of subjects in the report from the committee of commerce.

Mr. Fessenden of Maine was in favor of a postponement of action upon this subject for the present.

Mr. Adams said that negotiations upon this subject had been going on for years, but none of them had led to any treaty. When Mr. Adams closed, the subject passed from the House for the day.

Various efforts were made to go into committee of the Whole upon the subject of the Tariff, and other matters, but a prior order took precedence.

New York Custom House Report.—A motion to print extra copies of this report was the business before the House of Representatives first in order. Mr. Cushing of Mass, was entitled to the floor upon this subject.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 86 to 83 only.

The Revenue Bill.—The House on motion of Mr. Salmon, of Mass., went into committee of the Whole on the subject of the Revenue. Mr. Salmon's bill, was then introduced.

Mr. Salmon's first motion was to amend the bill reported by the committee on manufactures. The committee refused 61 to 54.

Mr. Fillmore's bill, reported on the 3d inst., was then taken up by a vote of 91 to 64, and the remainder of the day occupied in reading of the bill.

From the Louisville Journal.

A Certain Cure for the Cancer if You follow the Directions.

Take half an ounce of bluestone, a quarter of burnt coppers, a quarter of an ounce of burnt alum, half a quarter of an ounce of verdigris; powder them all together.

Take bluestone and burnt alum, a quarter of an ounce of each, finely powdered; add to that half a pint of the best rum and a table spoonful of honey. You can put it in a tin cup and lay a saucer on it, and set it on some live coals, and let it boil a few minutes; then strain it through a fine cloth and put it in a phial.

The cancer must be dressed twice a day. If it is not raw, you must scarp it a little. Scrape a little lint of linen; then pour but a little of the liquid in a spoon; dip the lint in it, and then in the powder; lay it on, and bind a small piece of linen on it, in order to confine it to the place. You must be careful to pick all the flesh off every time you dress it. Wash the cancer with a little milk and water or castile soap. When the patient finds the powder has no effect, a poultice must be applied, in order to rot the roots. If the cancer does not become easy, apply the powder again.

When the cancer is out, pour a little of the liquid in the hole, and apply the powder again twice, in order to kill all the remaining roots.

The patient must not be alarmed on account of its swelling, and must refrain from all kinds of spirits.

"I do hereby certify that I had a cancer, in the corner of my eye, in the year 1816, and that the above cured me. JOHN TOBHUNTER. October 18, 1841."

"I do hereby certify, that I had the cancer in my lip, in the year 1823, and that the above made a final cure. ELLIASH NEAL.

Rhode Island—Highly Important.

From the following, which we find in the Evening Chronicle of Wednesday, the reader will perceive that the difficulties in Rhode Island are any thing but in a fair way to be settled. Thomas W. Dorr is advertised as a fugitive from justice, and a reward of one thousand dollars offered for his apprehension.

More of Wars and Rumors of Wars—Gov. King's Proclamation—A Reward offered for Mr. Dorr.

There is no less excitement in our community to-day, than yesterday. That a movement out of town has been contemplated, and that arms and ammunition have been collected and are now collecting, there can be no manner of doubt. It is impossible to get at the exact and true state of things. There is every reason to believe that movements on our border are not otherwise than unacific in their character, though by no means open and above board.

The following letter was received by a gentleman in this city, well known by all our citizens. It shows that the statements we have made in regard to the collection of arms, are not unfounded, fully corroborating every statement made by us in the business. A Suffrage meeting was held in the village of Cepachet, last Saturday, when 17 persons were in attendance.

Worcester, June 6th, 1842.

COL. BLODGET:—Sir, I passed this day through Springfield, and saw six twelve pound cannon, marked for a Mr. West of Providence, when on enquiring, I found that he wanted them for the Suffrage party of R. I., and, therefore, I thought it best to write you, as you are the only man of my acquaintance in the city, to let you know something of what they were about.

Yours in haste, W***** L***. P. S. * * * * * The cannons were going to Webster Depot.

The above is a literal copy of the letter which we have had in our possession.

The following proclamation was issued by Gov. King this (Wednesday) morning.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL WARD KING, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WHEREAS, THOMAS W. DORR, of Providence, in the county of Providence, charged with treason against the said State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, is a fugitive from justice, and supposed to be now within the limits of our sister State of Connecticut, and, from credible information is still pursuing his nefarious enterprise against the peace and dignity of said State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; and whereas, I made a requisition, on the 25th day of May last, addressed to his Excellency, F. Chauncey Cleveland, Governor of said State of Connecticut, for the apprehension and delivery of the said Thomas Wilson Dorr, according to the Constitution and law of the United States in such case made and provided; which requisition his Excellency F. Chauncey Cleveland, Governor of said State, has hitherto declined to comply with:

I do, therefore, pursuant to authority in me vested, and by advice of the Council, hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the delivery of the said Thomas Wilson Dorr to the proper civil authority of this State, within one year from the date hereof, that he may be dealt with as to law and justice shall appertain.

Given under my hand and the seal of said State at the city of Providence, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one [U. S.] thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the sixty-sixth.

SAMUEL WARD KING, Secretary of State.

By his Excellency's command, HENRY BOWEN, Secretary of State.

Tariff of Revenue.

A Tariff Bill of Revenue was on Friday reported by the indefatigable Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and now says the National Intelligencer, if we may speak figuratively of the business of the session, all the iron is on the anvil. We wish that we could see them lay down!

We have glanced our eye over the bill, with a view to give the reader a general idea of its character. It proposes to lay duties on goods imported from abroad, on the chief articles thereof, as follows:

On unmanufactured wool exceeding eight cents per pound in value, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On the same article of the value of eight cents or under per pound, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool forty per cent. ad valorem, except carpeting, blankets, and some other articles, on which special ad valorem duties are proposed.

On cotton unmanufactured, three cents per pound.

On all manufactures of cotton not otherwise specified, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of silk, according to their character, thirty or thirty-five per cent.

On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton.

On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton; on the same article, made in whole or in part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton.

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, three cents per pound.

On cut glass, from twenty-five to forty-five cents per pound; on plain, moulded, and pressed glass, from ten to sixteen cents per pound.

On all articles of china or any other earthen ware, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

On tanned sole or bend leather, six cents per pound; on calfskins tanned and dressed, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen, &c.

On all bound books in the English language,

twenty cents per pound, &c.

On raw sugar, two and a half cents per pound. On teas, according to their quality, ten, fifteen, fifteen cents, ten cents, down to one cent, on which a duty of three cents only is proposed. On salt, ten cents per bushel.

After going through a long enumeration of specific duties, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem upon all remaining articles.

An additional duty of ten per cent. on all articles imported in foreign vessels in cases where a specific discrimination is not made in the Act. All duties hereafter to be paid in cash.

The bill also proposes to repeal the provision of the Land Distribution Act which suspends the operation of that act in the event of any being laid by Congress of a higher rate than twenty per centum ad valorem.

New Counterfeit.

We were shown yesterday a five dollar note purporting to be an issue of the Commercial Bank, of this city. It is entirely different in size and quality of paper, from the genuine dollar notes of this bank. The paper of genuine notes is whiter and not so stout in texture. The vignettes of the genuine, and five dollar notes of the Commercial Bank, circulation, is Penn's Treaty with the Indians; whereas, the vignette of the counterfeit, is a tune in his chariot on the sea. The genuine note has a head of Franklin on its right hand border, and a head of Columbus on the left. On the right hand border of the counterfeit, view of a canal with a schooner sailing through. On the left hand margin the word five, signatures are remarkably well executed, especially that of Mr. Dundas. In fact, the appearance of the counterfeit, without the knowledge of there being but one kind of five dollar notes of the Commercial Bank in circulation, well calculated to deceive even good judges bank paper.—Daily Chronicle.

Judge Ford has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois.

The good people of Bethlehem, Pa., will the 25th of this month, celebrate the hundred anniversary of the settlement of that place.

Some ingenious fellow in New Hampshire has made a machine which turns out soap pegs for shoemakers at the rate of 75,000 minute.

It is stated that there are at least 2,000 mechanics out of work in Philadelphia, 3,000 in New York, 1,000 in Boston, and 1,500 in Baltimore and in the United States not far from 20,000 men! What is to be the end of this distress!

A large black Eagle was shot at Weathersfield, Pa., on Friday, by John Havens and Henry W. Jr. When its wings were spread, it measured from tip to tip, 6 feet 8 inches.

From the U. S. Gazette. Review of the Weather, &c., for May 1842.

Although the present season is in great forwardness than any which has occurred several years, yet there have not been so very warm days this season as in former Spring months, but much easterly, damp, chilly weather has prevailed, so that fires have been kept burning in our parlors a greater part of the time.

The month just closed, commenced with dense fog, which was soon dispersed by rays of a hot sun. The day continued pleasant until five P. M., when a heavy thunder shower arose, which past to the north of the city, before we experienced but little of its effects, but the rain poured in torrents at Roxbury, Manayunk, Germantown, &c. For several days afterwards the weather was unsettled, the atmosphere was quite cool and damp, and wind from the N. and E., and a goodly fell on the 2d, 3d, and 4th; on the latter there was a small shower of hail. The 6th, and 7th, were cool, but fair; after some damp cloudy weather again succeeded, and a little rain fell on the 8th, 10th, 13th, and 15th. On the morning of the 16th, there was a white frost, but not so severe as to do injury either to vegetables or fruit. On the 19th a small quantity of rain fell; but the 20th brought a real old fashioned N. E. rain storm. Rain also fell on the 22d, 24th, 27th, 29th, and 30th.

There were, perhaps, the usual number of pleasant days for May, which has ever been remarkable for its soft, mild, bland and comfortable days.

The medium, or average temperature of whole month, was 60, viz:—at sunrise 56; at 10 o'clock 67; and at 10 P. M. 57. That of the corresponding month of last year, was 58.

The quantity of rain which fell during month was within a fraction of six inches, which fell in May 1841, was three and a half inches.

A severe hail storm was experienced at Wilmington, (Del.) on Friday evening the 27th.

Summary.—On the 3d of May, there was heavy frost in Munroe county, Mo.

On the 15th May, there was a severe frost at Pittsburg.

On the morning of the 20th May, the rains to the N. and E. of Albany, were covered with snow about an inch deep. Snow fell said day, in a direct line from these mountains as far east as New Bedford, Mass. On next morning there was a severe frost at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., down through Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and to extreme part of Maine. In some of the places, ice was a quarter of an inch thick, great damage was done to early vegetable fruit.

A late Charleston, S. C. paper says: "Millions of locusts have appeared in some of the middle counties of South Carolina. Their noise is almost deafening. They are not destructive."