



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, June 22, 1842.

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

The State Credit.

The Legislature, which is now in session at Harrisburg, has an important duty to perform.—Although the avowed object of holding the Extra Session was the districting the State for the next Congressional Election, yet our Representatives have a duty to perform of incalculably greater interest to the Commonwealth than all the appointments of Members of Congress since the days of the Revolution. The State Debt and Credit, which they are called to legislate upon, is a question which immediately affects the honor and patriotism of the people; independent of its bearing and influence upon our currency and business. The State Treasury is literally empty, and has the following pressing claims upon it;

Domestic Creditors	\$2,500,000
Interest on Debt	1,000,000
Relief Notes	2,000,000
Government Expenses, &c.	500,000

Making in round numbers the enormous sum of Six Millions of Dollars. This the Legislature is called upon to make provision for, in order to keep the wheels of government in motion, and to satisfy the rightful claims of those who have contributed their money and labor to complete our public improvements. In arranging this matter, we have nothing to do with the profligacy and prodigality which contributed to increase our debt to its present alarming amount. It is enough that the State received the money and labor; and if our public servants acted faithfully in distributing the fund, and squandered millions of dollars upon partizan favorites, we cannot make that an excuse for departing from the laws of honor and honesty, and refusing to pay what we permitted to be borrowed and expended.

These improvements, then, with the thousands of officers who are employed upon them, instead of affording a revenue to the Commonwealth, add \$1,000,000 annually to our Debt. We cannot, therefore, look to them for aid in this emergency. Our Banks, too, are closed against us; for they have already been drained more than they could bear, to afford us relief. Our Capitalists are unwilling to invest any more of their funds in State Stock, when no certain provision is made for the payment of interest. Besides, were it not otherwise wholly impracticable to borrow any more money, the fact that our Stock is now at a depreciation of from 60 to 70 per cent. renders that expedient altogether impossible.

In view of this, we have no alternative but the sale of our public works, and taxation. Let us get rid of a speculation which has already cost us so much, and which must yearly increase our difficulties. After a fair trial, we find that we cannot conduct our public works so as to realize the interest on their original construction, much less to afford us a profit. Private individuals, or companies, by their enterprise and economy, can manage them so as to make them both useful to the community and profitable to themselves; but there are too many lazy vermin always infesting the public crib, to allow the idea that they can be made lucrative to the State while under her management. If they are immediately sold, we believe the present State Tax will be nearly or quite sufficient to pay the interest on our Debt; and then by appropriating our share of the proceeds of the Public Lands to liquidating the principal, we may look forward with cheerfulness to the time when good old Pennsylvania will again be happily out of debt. Let the public improvements then be sold, and that happy period hastened.

Hon. Samuel L. Southard.

The latest accounts from this distinguished Senator from New Jersey, leave little hope for his recovery. He is at Frederickstown, Va., to which place he was removed from Washington, after his illness had commenced. For a while, after his removal, his health appeared to improve, but he is now lower than he has been at any previous time. We sincerely hope, however, that his life may yet be spared, and the country still retain the services of one of her ablest and best men.

Rhode Island.

Things are pretty quiet again in little Rhode Island, and the deluded followers of the demagogues, who caused the late excitement, are quietly returning to their allegiance to the laws. These honest and hard working poor men are now thoroughly convinced of the selfishness and insincerity of the bold, bad men, who led them on to rebellion and the verge of civil war; and who ran off and deserted them in the moment of danger. They also join with the chartermen in demanding that justice be done to Dorr, and his leaders, and that the penalties of the law be visited upon them. The regular Legislature will meet early in July, and as perfect order has again been restored throughout the State, one of their first acts no doubt will be to call a Convention to frame a Constitution, under which the Right of Suffrage will be free and untrammelled. This is as it should be, and as it would long since have been had the disorganizers not opposed it.

More Imposition.

Notwithstanding that every body is crying out against our wretched currency and depreciated Relief Notes, David R. Porter, the hard money Democratic Governor, has authorized the Middletown Bank to issue ten thousand dollars, and the Lewistown Bank, twenty-five thousand dollars additional Relief Notes. The Governor, like a regular demagogue as he is, claims the credit of having vetoed the Relief Bill, whilst he authorizes the Banks to issue more than their regular quota of *Shinplasters* under it against the wishes of nearly every man in the State.

The Legislature.

Nothing has yet been accomplished by the Legislature, although several important measures are now before the two Houses. A Bill has been reported to abolish imprisonment for debt, which is now in the hands of the Committee of the Whole in the House. A Bill has also been reported to abolish the Court of General Sessions in Philadelphia, of which Judge Barton is President. This is a highly important move, and the Bill should be passed without delay, as confidence has been entirely destroyed in its decisions and its desire to dispense justice. It has been styled an inquisition for the poor man in rags, and a place of escape for the rich man in broad cloth. Judge Barton, is a loco loco, was appointed to office by D. R. Porter, and discharged Nicholas Biddle, and the other plunderers of the United States Bank, on his own responsibility, before trial by a Jury. Let the Court be abolished, and another established with honest men at its head.

Absquatulated.

We learn from Harrisburg, that Daniel M. Brodhead, has neglected to attend before the Bribery Investigating Committee, after having been subpoenaed and promising to do so; and that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has been despatched after him with an Attachment. The Sergeant-at-Arms was after him in Pike county, but it is supposed that Brodhead is in Western New York, out of the jurisdiction of that officer. The Committee are busily engaged in examining witnesses, and have already, it is said, elicited some very important testimony. Look out for squalls and disclosures, when they Report.

War to the Knife.

The Harrisburg Signal, a regular out and out loco loco paper, is busily engaged in dissecting the Democracy of James Buchanan, and canvassing his claims for the Presidency. It makes him out to be an old anti-War Federalist, without a drop of Democratic blood in his veins. We intend to preserve a file of the Signal for use, in case Mr. Buchanan should ever have the audacity to run for President. Its articles will form an unanswerable argument against this Patent Democrat.

Taylorville Bridge Company.

In consequence of some rumors against the credit of the Taylorville Bridge Company, the directors have set forth their belief of its ability to redeem all its notes; and by way of showing their confidence they say:

We believe the property of the Company is ample security for the redemption of all their liabilities, but in order to place the issues of the Taylorville Delaware Bridge Company upon a basis that cannot be questioned, the undersigned do hereby respectively pledge their individual estates, for the redemption of all the certificates or notes issued by said Company, and signed by Aaron Feaster, President, and M. K. Taylor, Treasurer.

AARON FEASTER,
ISAAC WELLING,
JOSEPH TITUS,
AARON MOORE,
BERNARD TAYLOR,
DANIEL T. HARMAN,
MAHLON K. TAYLOR.

Taylorville, June 6th, 1842.

New Counterfeits.

Among the new Counterfeits published, we notice the following.
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County.
5s dated at Bristol, 1st March 1828.
10s let A pay to F. Pincor, dated Feb. 6; 1815.
10s let A dated Sept 4th and others Sept 10, 1819.
50s altered from 5s. They may be detected by observing that the vignette of the genuine 50 dollar notes represents a man, horse and harrow, with a view of a factory.
Easton Bank, at Easton.
5s old plate, let C. payable to C. Rice, dated August 1, 1827, others 1830, signed J. Sinton, cashier, Thos. M'Keen president. Engravings much lighter than that of the genuine notes.
5s letter C pay to J. Dantz, May 1, 1831.
5s let C pay O Rice, May 6, 1829.
10s let C pay to J. Post, dated Feb 1, 1824.

Edwards found Guilty.

In the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer the jury in the case of Monroe Edwards yesterday morning returned a verdict of guilty. A motion was then made for a suspension of the sentence.—But the District Attorney objecting, Edwards was remanded back to prison.

The Colonel, upon hearing the verdict, took a pinch of snuff with an air of the utmost nonchalance.

It is stated that during the earthquake at Santiago, the inhabitants rushed into the Roman Catholic Church to implore mercy from the most high God, and filled it to overflowing, and when it fell, rivers of blood were seen to pour through the ruins, proceeding from the bodies of the poor unfortunate souls crushed within.

HARRISBURG NEWS.

Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle.

Harrisburg, June 16, 1842.

IN THE HOUSE.—A number of petitions were presented in the morning, principally on subjects heretofore noticed, or of a private nature.

Mr. McManus gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorise the licensing of stock, exchange, and bill, brokers and to regulate contracts for the purchase and sale of loans and stocks.

Mr. Griffiths gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks Co.

On motion of Mr. Crabb, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to enable collectors of State taxes to bring suit against any executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, individuals or corporations, as neglect or refuse to pay the said taxes.

The Senate bill, relating to the redemption of the relief notes in specie, prohibiting any farther issues of the same, and providing for the cancelling of a portion of them, was then taken up. Amendments, proposing various plans to produce a gradual withdrawal of these shinplasters from circulation, were discussed up to the morning hour of adjournment, without any vote being taken.

In the afternoon, the subject was resumed; and after some farther discussion, and amendment, offered by Mr. Gamble, directing the State Treasurer to cancel one-fourth of all the notes which may be in the treasury, thirty days after the passage of this act; of such banks as refuse to accept the provisions thereof, and redeem them in specie; and to continue from time to time to cancel one-fourth of all notes of the same character, as they are received afterwards; was agreed to—yeas 49, nays 43. Various propositions to cancel these notes more rapidly, were voted down.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, a section was added to discharge supernumerary officers on the public works, and to suspend all work thereon, except for necessary repairs. The bill then passed second reading by a large vote.

IN SENATE.—The bill to dispose of the Columbia Railroad, and the line of Improvements between Philadelphia and Pittsburg for the sum of \$15,000,000, passed final reading by a vote of 19 to 13, after a protracted discussion upon a motion to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of amendment, no amendments being permitted on third reading, except in that way, by the rules of parliamentary bodies. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was awarded by fixing the time for opening the books of the company on the 1st of September, instead of the 1st of June, and also requiring \$7,500,000, to be subscribed before the corporation shall go into effect, instead of \$4,000,000, as originally promised in the bill.

Mr. Sullivan reported a bill to secure builders against oppression on the part of mechanics and material men, in wrongfully retaining possession of buildings.

The bill to enable certain banks to make an assignment, was taken up, but, immediately laid down again. Yours, D.

Destruction of Cape Haytien.

The brig Dirigo, Captain Tucker, arrived at Boston on Monday evening from Cape Haytien, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. Capt. Tucker brings the first direct information of the awful earthquake of the 7th. The loss of life is fully as large as the accounts via Port au Prince led those acquainted with the Island to suppose, and about twice as great as the accounts via Jeremie.

Capt. Tucker was on board his vessel at the time of the earthquake, and was an eye witness of the appalling scene. It took place at 5 P. M. and the entire demolition of almost every building in the city was the work of about two minutes only! A portion of two or three buildings alone remained standing of that city, which was the finest in the Island, being built principally of massive stone. The tide flowed into the principal streets; and receded again in a few minutes. Soon after the earthquake, the combustible parts of most of the buildings took fire separately, from the cooking apparatus, &c. and were consumed.

Capt. Tucker states that the entire population of the place was estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, and from the best information he could obtain from many of the survivors, not more than two thousand escaped with their lives. All, or nearly all the officers of the Government being killed, there was no authority to control the surviving population, and they were continually fighting, and shooting each other for plunder. The cargo of the Dirigo was dug out of the ruins after the earthquake. There was only one ship master lost, the captain of a Norwegian vessel.

Contrary to anticipation, it appears that many of the principal merchants survived the calamity; among the rest Mr. Carvalho, an eminent merchant, who visited Boston a year or two since, and was much esteemed by his acquaintance.

Fish are drawn towards a light; they assemble to be fed by the sound of a bell, and are fond of music.

All the real and personal property of the Corporation of Detroit, Michigan, has been levied upon by the sheriff.

There has been shipped from Pottsville, Port Carbon, and Schuylkill Haven, this season, 117, 038 tons of coal.

Topping, the murderer, was sentenced, on Tuesday, in New York, to be hung on the 5th of August. The miserable man said that the poor woman he killed was his wife, and had borne him ten children.

A few days ago, at Cahawba, Ala., the dwelling house of Obadiah Lanar, was struck by lightning. It entered the house, tearing down the mantel-piece, and doing considerable damage. It struck a chair in which Mr. L. was sitting, breaking it to fragments, but the electricity did not injure him in the least, and he escaped injury, except a piece of wood hitting him on some part of the body. Mr. Lanar may consider himself, if he chooses, a decidedly lucky man. It is not every body that can dodge lightning.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, June 16, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Buchanan presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, (which passed) instructing their Senators and requesting their representatives to use their exertions to procure the passage of the Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Buchanan presented a number of memorials—one of them from persons employed in and interested in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, asking for a Marine Rail Way. The other memorials were upon the subject of a Tariff.

Among the Bills before the President of the Senate was that which passed the House yesterday, making provision for the extension of existing Revenue Laws through the month of July.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, moved the reference of the Bill to the Committee of Finance, and that it now have a first and second reading for that purpose.

The Senate ordered the yeas and nays. Mr. Buchanan said he should vote for the reference of the Bill with great cheerfulness.

Mr. King, of Alabama, was opposed to any reference of the Bill, and in favor of strangling it in its birth in the Senate.

Mr. Evans said this was not the time to debate the principles of the bill.

Upon ordering the Bill to a second reading, the result was—Yeas 28, Nays 18.

The Bill was then read a second time, on motion of the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, and referred.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, called for the orders of the day.

Mr. Benton was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate at great length, in favor of the House Proviso to the Naval Bill, and of course a reduction of the Navy.

The vote was now taken, and the result was the rejection of the Proviso by the following vote—yeas 23, nays 22.

Mr. Barrow, of La., next moved in the Bill and proposed as one of the items an appropriation of \$100,000, for a naval construction at Pensacola.

Mr. Barrow moved to amend the amendment by striking out \$33,500 and insert \$100,000.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Barrow, Conrad, Evans, King, Woodbury, and Bayard participated; and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to, and the amendment of the committee, thus amended, was adopted.

Several other amendments were adopted. Mr. Preston moved to amend the Bill by adding as follows:

For the transportation, arrangement and preservation of articles brought and to be brought by the Exploring Expedition, \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Evans moved to increase the appropriation for the pay of commission, warrant and petty officers and seamen, by striking out \$2,335,000, and inserting \$2,800,000, which was \$395,000 less than the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy.

And pending the question on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hall, of Vt., offered a Resolution proposing a Select Committee whose duty it should be to inquire into the expenditures growing out of the Virginia Bounty lands.

Mr. Fillmore of N. Y. then moved to print five thousand extra copies of the tabular statements of the Tariffs of '24, '28, and '32.

Mr. Proffit objected, and on motion the rules were suspended.

Mr. Johnson of Md. proposed that an appendix also be furnished, giving the yeas and nays both in the House and Senate upon the various Tariff Bills enumerated.

A motion was made to lay the whole subject upon the table, and lost by a vote of 114 to 83. The resolution as amended was then carried 118 to 86.

Mr. Cooper, of Geo., moved a reconsideration of the vote first taken, after a speech of nearly an hour. The speech had no effect, and the House refused to reconsider, or to order any vote upon the motion.

This Bill came up on the question of disagreement.

At the request of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Johnson withdrew his motion to adhere upon the second proposition.

Mr. Briggs of Mass, moved to appoint a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Tillinghast hoped not.

Mr. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, and Messrs. Hunt and Gordon, of New York, farther debated the propositions connected with a large and a small tariff.

Mr. I. D. Jones spoke amid general cries for the question, the House having become weary of the subject.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., moved to re-consider the vote by which the House last evening refused to recede upon the vote disagreeing with the Senate.

Mr. Jones after the motion was submitted, made his remarks, and spoke at length in defence of a small House.

Mr. Thompson, of Ind., got the floor after Mr. Jones closed, and after an understanding of the question, he moved the Previous Question, in order to get at the question as speedily as possible, but the House adjourned without any definite action.

Monroe Edwards.

Mr. Whiting, the District Attorney, New York, has declared his intention to try Monroe Edwards upon all the remaining indictments now pending against him, and to punish him upon them all, if he can procure convictions. There are five indictments.

CHINA.—Population 200,000,000; army 1,000,000; revenue 200,000 yearly.

Great Sacrifice of Personal Property.

At a late Sheriff's sale, in Muskingum county, Ohio, at which specie was demanded, a four horse wagon sold for \$5 50; ten hogs for 62 1-2 cents; two mares and a colt \$3 each; another colt and two horses at \$2 each; six cows for \$3 50 cts. A small store, costing several hundred dollars, was sold at the same time for twenty dollars! and a barrel of Orleans sugar at one dollar and fifty cents! There are two specie paying banks in Muskingum county, and if such great sacrifices take place in their immediate vicinity, how must it be in neighborhoods where specie is not so easy of access! The above is a true bill, and may be taken as a fair sample of prices under the "specie standard," which the Locofoco "hard money faction" in Ohio are laboring to establish under the disguise of Bank Reform! We don't know what others may think about it, but we believe the present banking system, with all its defects, would be infinitely better for the people, than the wretched state of affairs that have been brought upon us, by vain attempts to reform it! The people would not lose half as much, if a Bank were to burst over them every month!—Urbana Citizen.

To Bankrupts.

As the object of the notices sent by the commissioners of Bankruptcy, to the Creditors of the Petitioners, to allow them an opportunity to prove their debts, seems to be misunderstood by many. For the information of such, we are requested to state that it is made a duty by the District Court, for the commissioner to send these notices to ALL the Creditors, to enable them, by coming before him and attesting their claims by OATH or AFFIRMATION, to receive their share of the estate of the Bankrupt, and if desired, oppose his discharge. It therefore avails the Creditor nothing to SEND the account to the Commissioner, as he must attend in person before him.—Easton Whig.

Improbable and Silly.

Mr. Edwards says, that on Monday, when the court took a recess, a beautiful young lady, who had been there during the morning, as she passed him, slipped a note into his hand, containing the following:

SIR—
All things conspire 'tis very true,
To weigh your spirits down,
But truth and proof will bear you through
And on oppressors frown.

From a disinterested hearer of the evidence in the case.
COL. M. EDWARDS.

A Caution to "Civilizers."

The National Intelligencer learns from Mexico, via Charleston, that President Santa Anna had given official notice to All Mexican Ministers and Consuls, in Europe and America, with intent for them to make the same known to all other Governments, that he has released all citizens of other countries than Texas, who were taken in the Santa Fe Expedition, as an act of philanthropy, and through respect to their several Governments; but that hereafter, all persons of all nations taken in arms in the ranks of the Texians shall be rigorously subjected to the laws of war, as Texians.

Two Crops.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We have heretofore alluded to the precocity of the season as regards fruit, vegetables and flowers.—We have now a similar illustration as to the grain crops. We learn from a distinguished farmer in Chesterfield, (Amphilly,) that he commenced his harvest on Thursday last, and he says one of his neighbors has surpassed him, having not only cut and shocked his wheat, but ploughed up his ground and planted corn, thus producing two of the staple crops on the same land in one year. Perhaps the earliest wheat cut on the James river is near Presquis Isle."

Death of a Cannibal.

The New York Herald of Sunday says:—"The Fegee Chief Vendovi, who arrived here in the Vincennes, died yesterday morning.—He was a cannibal of the "first class," and has been out of health since his capture, in consequence of having nothing but roast beef and salt pork to eat. It will be recollected that several years ago, he captured a Salem brig, the Charles Baggett, and took eleven American sailors as prisoners. These he called "tit bits," which his Fegee Highness and family ate for dinner."

The human body consist of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations, or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles, or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

The Journal of Commerce thus generously and wisely counsels strangers visiting New York:

Strangers who visit the city must be on their guard at every corner. They will be robbed by pickpockets in any crowd; cheated by swindling auctions, some of which are in the most conspicuous places, and cheated when they buy their tickets for the steamboat. To avoid this, put your money inside of your waistcoat, buy your cards of penknives or assorted trinkets, and pay your fare to nobody but the captain or clerk on board the boat, at the captain's office. And do not pay your passage to any body further than the boat goes which you are on board of. One of the most infamous cheats is practised by fellows who put up flaming signs and sell passage tickets to any port in the Union. The ticket for the first steamboat is generally a good one, but that is all. New York is a perfectly safe place for men who know how to take care of themselves, but the careless and credulous are soon gammoned.