



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, August 17, 1842.

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Whig Promises and Loco Foco Misrepresentations.

Our neighbour of the Democrat, in one of his romancing spells last week, to which he is periodically subject, indulges in the following flight of fancy.

FEDERAL PROMISES.—A little more than two years have now elapsed since the people of this country were promised a host of FINE THINGS, if they would only vote for the Whigs, and thereby place in their hands the reigns of government. We now in all seriousness, ask of any good Whig, answers to the following interrogatories:

Where's retrenchment in the expenses of government?

Where's reform?

Where's reduction in the public expenses?

Where's "two dollars a day and roast beef," for the working man?

Where's high prices for the farmer?

Where's good times?

We give the article entire, in order to expose the unfairness of loco foco electioneering, and that we may the more methodically answer the interrogatories.

It is scarcely necessary for us to allude to the condition of the country during the administration of Martin Van Buren. Every man who was then capable of exercising his reasoning faculties will never forget the threatening aspect of those days when the *purse and the sword* of the nation were grasped by one man. When a Standing Army of 200,000 men was proposed to be saddled upon us in time of peace, and rest like a huge nightshade over our liberties. And when the Sub-treasury (a measure which Van Buren himself could say nothing in favor of except that it had been adopted by about thirty monarchies of the old world) was exercising its baleful influence over our Republican Institutions. It was then that the Whigs stepped forward and declared that if the people would adopt their principles and carry out their measures, the country would be restored to its former condition, and that gladness and prosperity would take the place of gloom and despondency.

General Harrison was the leader of our party, the representative of our principles, and the champion of our promised measures of reform. The people, by acclamation almost, elected him their Chief Magistrate, and he ascended the Presidential chair pledged to effect those changes which had formed our rallying cry in the fierce political struggle of 1840. Death arrested his career of usefulness, however, before time was allowed him to commence the work of reform; and the control of the government devolved upon a man whom no one had expected would ever be called upon to administer its functions. That man, thus accidentally elevated to the first place in the nation, was equally pledged with Gen. Harrison to carry out the principles of the Whig party. How he has fulfilled his pledges and kept his word, the present prostrate condition of the country can best answer.

Instead of co-operating with his friends who elected him Vice President, he basely deserted them, and with the aid of the *loco foco members of Congress*, has successfully resisted the enactment of all laws having for their ends the restoration of the country's prosperity. With but few exceptions the Whig Members of Congress have remained as true as steel, and have passed all the measures of public policy which they promised previous to the Presidential election. And had not John Tyler turned traitor to his professions, or had he not been seconded in his defection by the *loco focos in Congress*, the country would now have a code of laws, under whose wise and protecting influence the nation would speedily regain its lost ground, and happiness be diffused among all classes of its citizens. Had John Tyler not vetoed the Bank Bill, or had the *loco focos* assisted in passing it by a vote of two-thirds, the country would not now be flooded with an irredeemable paper currency, but instead of it would have a circulating medium unsurpassed by any in the world. Had John Tyler not vetoed the Tariff Bills, or had the *loco focos* assisted in passing them by a vote of two-thirds, our ports would not now be open to foreigners to import their goods free of duties, but our workshops and factories would be resounding with the hum of busy life, and American industry would be protected against the soft and pauper labor of overgrown Europe.

In view of these things, we ask every candid man whose fault is it that our anticipated reforms are not realized? Is it the fault of the Whigs or of the loco focos? The Whigs, of themselves, although they have a majority in Congress, can do nothing, so long as the veto power is arbitrarily exercised by any one man. The *loco focos*, however, could secure the passage of laws, in spite of the veto, which would make the hearts of thousands leap for joy, and bless them as their benefactors and preservers. But as they refuse to do this, are they not equally culpable with John Tyler, for the misery and distress which hangs like an incubus over the country? To be sure they are, and every unprejudiced mind will hold them responsible.

John Tyler and the *loco foco members of Congress*, in their infatuation to destroy the political prospects of the Whigs, have defeated every law which was calculated to have a salutary influence upon the trade and business of the country. They have refused their assent in establishing a sound and uniform currency, and they have opposed and defeated every effort to foster our infant manufactures, and to give protection to our own citizens in preference to foreigners. These are sufficient answers to the interrogatories of "reform" and "good times," &c. The Whigs have done every thing in their power to bring them about; but the coalition of John Tyler and *loco focism* has prevented them.

As to the queries of "retrenchment" and "reduction in public expenditures," we triumphantly answer, that the Whigs have fulfilled their promises. Here they could not be driven from their ground by either John Tyler or the *loco focos* and they have made retrenchments in the expenses of the Navy and Army alone, which will save the country five millions annually. They have also lopped off many of the luxuriant branches of the different departments, and reduced the salaries of other officers and clerks. In conclusion we repeat, the Whigs have ever been and are still ready to carry out all the promised measures of reform, if John Tyler and the *loco focos* will but permit them.

Another Veto.

John Tyler, the *Accidental President* of the United States, has again arrested the action of Congress by refusing to sign the new Tariff Bill. The Bill, with his reasons for not signing it, was returned to the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, and referred to a committee of thirteen, of which the Hon. J. Q. Adams is Chairman, for their consideration and report. Congress was busily engaged on this Bill for months, and had brought it to a high state of perfection. Its passage would have spread gladness throughout the land, and operated like a charm in reviving business and restoring confidence. But the ruthless hand of envy has denied our people the blessings of its provisions. The division of the public lands among the States, a provision for which is contained in the Bill, is made the pretext for the veto; but it is obvious from the whole tenor of Mr. Tyler's reasoning that he would not have signed the Bill, even if that had been omitted. It is uncertain what course Congress will now see proper to pursue. It is generally supposed that nothing can be done consistent with the wants of the country which will be approved of by the acting President. The House have passed a Resolution to adjourn on the 22d inst. and the Senate were to act upon it on Monday last.

Our Affairs with England.

The negotiations between Lord Ashburton, late representative of Great Britain, and Daniel Webster, the American Secretary of State, have been concluded, and are said to embrace all points of variance between the two countries, which have arisen East of the Rocky Mountains. A special agent was despatched by the Great Western, which left New-York last week, to carry the articles of the Treaty to the Queen of England, for her sanction. The President also transmitted a copy to the Senate, on Thursday last, who immediately entered upon the consideration thereof with closed doors. The provisions of the Treaty are said to be highly honorable to both countries; but the details have not yet been made public.

Western Elections.

North Carolina.—In this State, the Whigs have a large majority of the popular vote, and have re-elected Governor Morehead by several thousand votes. In the choice of Members of the Legislature, we have not been so fortunate. The *Loco Focos* will have about fifteen or twenty majority on joint-ballot, which secures them the United States Senator: in the place of Mr. Graham, Whig, whose time will expire on the 4th of March.

Kentucky.—This good old State, the battle ground of two wars, and the home of the patriot and statesman, Henry Clay, remains as firm as adamant to the Whig cause. At the late election *loco-focism* scarcely retained a foot-hold on her soil, and the only matters of excitement at the polls, was that occasioned by the friends and opponents of *Relief Laws*, upon which grounds most of the members of the Legislature were elected.

Illinois.—As usual has gone for the *Loco Focos*. They have elected the Governor: and a majority of the Legislature.

Alabama and Missouri, also still cling fast to their ancient principles, and have permitted *loco-focism* to triumph again within their borders.—These three latter States all cast their votes for Mr. Van Buren in 1840; so they could scarcely be expected to go differently now.

Indiana.—The returns from this State come in slowly. Although the election was held on the 1st of August, the precise result has not yet been ascertained. The Whigs will however, it is certain, have from six to eight majority in the Senate, while the *Locos* will probably have a small majority in the House. By the latest advices from Washington, if the news can be relied upon, our friends have carried the Legislature. If this is so, we will have a majority in the next U. S. Senate, against all peradventure.

Peaches.

Peaches are plenty in Philadelphia, the crop in that neighborhood being uncommonly large and fine this year. Upwards of one thousand baskets full were sent to New-York from there last week.

The Hon. Arnold Plumer, the representative in Congress from the 25th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, declines becoming a candidate for re-election.

Rhode Island.

On the 30th of this month the election, for Delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Rhode Island, will take place. All native male citizens of the U. States, except convicts, &c., who are 21 years of age and upwards, and who have resided in the State one year, will be entitled to vote. This will be a better way of arriving at the desired end, than that proposed and advocated by Mr. T. W. Dorr, and his *Loco Foco* associates. The *Ballot-Box* is always a better way to settle political grievances in a free country than the *Cartridge-Box*.

Congress.

The Committee appointed by the House to consider Captain Tyler's last *Veto*, no doubt reported their conclusions on Monday. The Whig Members of the Senate and House held a caucus in the Senate Chamber, on Saturday evening last, to deliberate upon the present condition of the country, and for a free interchange of sentiment. The result of the deliberation showed that a large majority of the Whig Members of Congress are in favor of making another effort to pass a *Tariff Bill*, before adjourning. It is uncertain, however, what Bill will be agreed upon, and more uncertain still whether John Tyler will sign it, when passed, or not. The Whigs, nothing daunted by his opposition, however, will labor to do something for the country till every gleam of hope for accomplishing it is completely dispelled.

The Monthlies.

We have received the August number of the *Lady's Book*, which is as usual filled with excellent reading matter and beautiful engravings. Mr. Godey, the enterprising publisher, deserves great praise for the punctuality with which he furnishes the Book to its numerous readers, as well as for the neatness which distinguishes every number.

The August number of the *New York Ladies' Companion*, has also been received. The engravings are truly splendid, and the poetry and prose which fill its columns are the productions of some of our most gifted writers. We commend both of these works to the careful attention of our readers, and ask for them their patronage.

The *Eastern Argus* mentions the death of another of the patriots of the Revolution, Gen. John K. Smith, who expired at his residence in Portland, on Sunday last, having attained nearly his eighty-ninth year. He was an officer of high standing in the army, and was conspicuous for his bravery and prudence.

Canal tolls in New York this year, up to the 1st of August, \$750,947. Last year to the same time, \$912,214.

Dreadful Surgical Operation.

One of the most appalling and arduous surgical operations perhaps ever attempted, was performed at the King's College Hospital, New Brunswick, last week, on a young girl of twelve, who had a tumor in a cavity of the upper jaw bone, which actually pushed the eye ball out of its socket, and produced the most hideous deformity. In order to get at the tumor, incisions had to be made in the integuments of the face, and the cheek bones sawn through and removed from their various detachments. For about sixteen minutes, the time which the operation took, the whole of the right side of the face was laid bare, exposing the back part of the throat, tongue and palate. Some of the spectators turned pale at the sight of the operation, but the poor girl bore it with wonderful fortitude, and the operator acted with a skill as though his nerves were of iron. After the operation, the whole of the complicated integuments were replaced with sutures, and there are hopes of the recovery of the girl, if the nervous system survives the shock.

Horrible Murder.

The *Mountaineer*, published at Edensburg, in this State, records the details of a horrible murder committed upon an old lady, a widow, named Mrs. Elizabeth Holden, by two laborers named Flannagan, strangers in that place, who were under the impression that she had money. They robbed the house and escaped. One hundred dollars are offered for their apprehension, by the Sheriff. The citizens endeavored to take them, and fired a rifle at one, but missed him; they made their escape in the darkness of the night into the neighboring woods.

Raining Poles and Nailing an Omnibus.

The *Droit*, a French paper, tells the following marvellous story. It will be seen that it is fully equal to a shower of "blue fish, squids, and drab hats." "At the moment that an omnibus was passing, on Friday, through the Rue Montmartre, by a house undergoing repairs, No. 63, a pole, more than 30 feet in length, slipped from the scaffolding at the fourth story, and fell perpendicularly on the omnibus, passing right through the body, and entered so deeply between the stones of the pavement, that the horses being stopped on the moment, the vehicle being literally nailed to the ground. By a providential chance, none of the passengers were injured."

Rhode Island.

The *Providence Journal* says:—Great dissatisfaction has been caused to the Dorrites by the suspension of martial law; leaving them without anything to grumble about. They are anxiously waiting intelligence from Massachusetts and Connecticut men, who have full control over the party, to learn what they must do next.

War is very apt to kill people, "they say."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, Aug. 10, 1842.

SENATE.—The bill to regulate the pay and emoluments of Pursers and Warrant Officers of the navy was taken up, and after being debated at some length, was passed.

The bill to regulate the navy ration, and the bill to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States, and the bill to prescribe the number of professors of mathematics in the navy, and for other purposes, were taken up, and after a brief discussion, were severally read in their turn and passed.

A bill to augment and regulate the Marine Corps was also considered, and was the subject of an extended discussion.

The vote by which the bill to supply the deficiency in the Navy Pension Fund was passed, was on motion of Mr. Preston reconsidered for the present.

Mr. Sevier of Arkansas, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish rifle and dragoon regiments. The other business was without interest.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several bills were reported this morning, but none of them of importance, except a light house bill from the Committee on Commerce.

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Adams, proceeded at 11 o'clock to the consideration of the *Veto* message.

Mr. John Quincy Adams obtained the floor, and dilated at great length in opposition to the *Veto*, and the accidental President.

Mr. Adams closed his remarks with a motion to refer the message of the President to a select committee of thirteen members.

Mr. Foster of Georgia, raised a point of order to the effect that the motion of Mr. Adams was not in order. This was debated for nearly two hours by Messrs. Wise, Cushing, Profit, Foster, Fillmore and Underwood, and then the appeal was laid upon the table by a vote of 106 to 86.

Mr. Wise took an appeal and another point of order was debated. This took all interest from the main discussion, and succeeded in materially reducing the attendance.

This point of order was rejected by the House by acclamation.

Mr. Morgan then moved the Previous Question upon the question of reference. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Message was referred to the Select Committee of 13 members by a vote of 108 to 84.

The Revenue Bill was then left to be disposed of. Mr. Cooper, of Penn., moved to lay the bill upon the table.

Mr. Johnson contended that it was not in order, and made an argument to that effect. The House decided against the point of order. The bill was laid upon the table by a vote of 97 to 73.

Here ended all action upon the *Veto* Message and bill, and nothing more can be done until Mr. Adams makes his report as Chairman of the Committee of 13.

Several Executive communications were then referred, and several Senate Bills, which, with some miscellaneous business, closed a very busy day, and the House adjourned.

"Every man to his taste," as the man said when he stewed his kittens for breakfast.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1842.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand is very light, but holders of superfine remain firm at \$4.50 a \$4.62 for old stock and fresh ground Penna., and \$5.37 a 5.44 for Western. The receipts are extremely light. Rye Flour is scarce, and held firm at \$4. Corn Meal sells freely at \$2.62 a 2.75.

GRAIN.—Supplies moderate. Good old Penna. has sold at \$1.30 a 1.25—Southern, new crop at \$1.10 a 1.22, as in quality. Rye—We quote Penna. at 70 a 73 cts. Corn—sales of Penna. at 56 a 58; Southern yellow 53 a 54, and white 51 a 52 cents—supply moderate. Oats—sales of new Southern at 20 a 22 cents.

PROVISIONS.—In Beef and Pork no change. Bacon—large parcels have been disposed of this week, partly for other markets, including Hams at 5 1-2 a 6 3-4, and Sides and Shoulders 3 3-4 a 4 cts. per lb. Prices are very firm. Lard—further sales of Western at 7 cents for No. 1.—*Sat. Courier.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Take notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Monroe county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the said Judges have appointed

Tuesday the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the hearing of us and our creditors, in the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, in said county, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

URIAH FORD,
PETER SINGER,
CONRAD EBERTS.

August 17, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Building Lots.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, two valuable *Building Lots*, situate on Jacob street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg.

J. W. BURNETT.

August 17, 1842.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

NICHOLSON LANDS.

IN PURSUANCE of "a decree and order of the Nicholson Court of Pleas of Pennsylvania directed to the Commissioners of the estate of John Nicholson." There will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, at WILKES-BARRE, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, at 10 o'clock

A. M. on Monday, the 12th of September next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lands to wit:

Lands situate in Northampton at date of Warrants.

Twelve tracts on warrants, dated 29th May, 1792, situate on half way brook and the waters thereof, to Moor Furman 400 112, Adam Furman 438 142, Richard Howel 411 64, Aaron D. Woodruff 414 23, Aaron Dunham 401 60, Isaac Decow 401 60, John Mussgrove 427 10, William Mussgrove 401 60, Aaron Howel 414 150, William Barber 436 80, John Dougherty 417 150, William Mussgrove 402 70.

One tract on warrant, 18th June, 1792, situate one mile from the mouth of Lackawanna, (to include an improvement at Collyelwines) in name of Abraham Barns 54 117.

Eight tracts on warrants dated 5th June, 1792, to John Barron, Jr. 429 20, Joseph Smith 199 131, Samuel Broadhead 379 23, Zeany Smith 400, Francis Smith 400, Rachael Smith 374 28, Elizabeth Smith 424 80, Richard Broadhead 400, in Upper Smithfield township, on or near the river Delaware.

Seven tracts on warrants for 400 acres each, 9th August, 1793, to Elizabeth Craig, James Taylor, Ann Taylor, William Craig, Hugh M'Nair, John Burrows, Charles M'Nair, near to and adjoining the river Delaware at Ponds Eddy and Showers' place.

Six tracts on warrants, 21st February, 1793, to Jacob Brown 340 120, Abraham Dills 403 64, Jacob Dills 412 125, Daniel Brown 388 80, Garret Broadhead 390, Richard Broadhead 378, in Delaware township.

Eleven tracts on warrants, dated 28th February, 1793, to Norton Prior 384 40, John Massey 413, Isaac Duncan 412 80, Henry Kuhle 401 65, Paul Grier 420, Peter Banz 427 80, Peter Roth 404 104, Ertman Elms 440 40, Philip Odenheimer 405 108, Philip Wager 427 80, Andrew Eschenbaugh 327 60 situate on Bear creek, Pine run, Muddy run, Duck run, Stony creek and Little Bear creek.

One warrant for 260 acres, 6th May, 1794, to Benjamin Burdord, on Little Bushkill.

Six tracts on warrants of 2d February, 1793, to John Nicholson, James Duncan for 400, Silvanus Seely for 400, William Craig for 300, Robert Brown for 300, Jacob Eyerly for 200, situate on Wallen Paupack, Stony Brook, and on the Delaware river.

Six tracts on warrants dated 3d August, 1793, to John Leech 412 61, Samuel R. Bader 414 14, Jesse Leech 409 22, Thomas Bryan 400, Godfrey Hamlet 451 28, Sebastian Voigt 401 68, on Pine run and Little Wild creek.

Twenty-five tracts of land, on warrants, for 400 acres each, 18th March, 1793, to Josiah Thomas, Esq. for 300 acres, Jacob Swartwood 37 40, Josiah Thomas 123 26, John Swartwood for 300 acres, in Delaware township—Ezekiel Schoonover 245 57, in Lower Smithfield township, Samuel Seely, Senior, for 400 acres, Harry M. McCortright for 400 acres, adjoining his sawmill tract, Henry Sperring for 400 acres each, 18th March, 1793, to Josiah Thomas, Esq. for 300 acres, Jacob Swartwood 37 40, Josiah Thomas 123 26, John Swartwood for 300 acres, in Delaware township—Ezekiel Schoonover 245 57, in Lower Smithfield township, Samuel Seely, Senior, for 400 acres, adjoining Col. Dewart, Silvanus Seely for 400 acres, adjoining Captain Dewart's sawmill tract, Ezekiel Schoonover, Esq. for 100 acres—adjoining the last above, Jacob Swartwood 117 acres, about one and a half miles from Delaware, Isaac Wigton for 75 acres, adjoining William Smith, D. D. John Nicholson, for 400 acres.

Six tracts on warrants, 24th June, 1793, to John Philips 423 120, Philip Nickline 414, Samuel C. Seely, 404 120, Thomas Willing, 446, George Harrison, 403 40, William Boehman 159 40, between Meshoppen and Corlies creek.

Three tracts on warrants, 19th June, 1793, to Richard Wells 409 142, John Nixon 260 150, John Barkely 352 65, near the head of pond eddy brook.

One tract on warrant, 7th January, 1793, to Henry Beck, 440 40, to include a branch of Broadhead's creek.

One tract on warrant, 7th January, 1793, to John Barren, Jr. 435 90, on the head waters of Little Wire creek that empties into Tunkhannock.

Eight tracts on warrants, dated 1st July, 1784, to Ezekiel Schoonover 428 71, David Henderson 439 40, Manus Brink 425 133, Manuel Brink 441 100, Moses Coolbaugh 439 46, Abraham Cortright 439 55, John Craig 428 103, Sharp Delany 424 120, on or near Shawader's creek and near the Delaware river and New York line.

One tract on warrant July 1st 1784, to Abraham Claypoole 398 54 on Toby's creek.

One tract on warrant 17th March 1774, to