

ing methodist." At a love-feast, a short time subsequent, he gave in his experience, and revealed the mystery of his conviction and conversion to his astonished neighbors. The Reverend Simon Stubbleworth, who had faithfully kept the secret until that time, could contain it no longer, but gave vent to his feeling in convulsive peals of laughter, as the burning tears of heartfelt joy coursed their way down his cheeks. "Yes my brethren," he said, "it's all a fact I did maul the grace into his unbelieving soul, there's no doubt!"

The blacksmith of the mountain pass became a happy man, and a Methodist preacher.—*Alacon (Ga.) paper.*



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, January 18, 1843.

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

We are indebted to Senator KIDDER, for his polite and early transmission to us, of a public document.

Our new U. S. Senator.

The election for the choice of a Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, took place on Tuesday of last week. At 12 o'clock, on that day, the Members of the Senate, repaired in a body, to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and after their Speaker had taken the chair and called the Convention to order, the voting commenced. On the first ballot, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Lancaster, was re-elected by a majority of eighteen votes over all the other candidates. The vote stood as follows:

Hon. James Buchanan,	74
Hon. John Banks,	54
John S. Gibbons, Esq.	1
Richard Brodhead, Jr. Esq.	1

Senator Gibbons, of Leligh, voted for Mr. Brodhead, and Mr. Frederick, of the House, from Leligh, voted for Mr. Gibbons. The Hon. John Banks received the unanimous vote of the Whig and Antimasonic Members. A handsome and well merited compliment. The Legislature being so largely loco foco, there was no hope of his election; but had he been chosen, he would have done honor to the Old Keystone, in the Council of the Nation, and truly represented its best interests. Unlike the "old federalist Buchanan," he would not have opposed a Tariff to protect American industry, or voted for a law to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor to ten cents a day. In consequence of Mr. Buchanan's re-election, the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, will for at least six years to come, be again misrepresented at Washington.

Riots.

During the past week, Philadelphia has again been the scene of several shameful and disgraceful riots, originating with the Weavers. They assembled to the number of four and five hundred in Kensington, and refused to let any of the trade work until their employers consented to give them such wages as they demanded—they did considerably injury to several factories, and threatened to do more. The Sheriff, with a large number of citizens, repaired to the spot, and endeavored to allay the feeling and disperse the mob, but was repulsed in his efforts and severely injured in the melee. This was on Tuesday, and quiet was not restored until Thursday, when the authorities were obliged to call out a Brigade of military under the command of Gen. Cadwallader. Truly these oft repeated disturbances of the peace, in the city of "brotherly love," by wild and lawless mobs, are too bad. They not only bring reproach and shame upon the community which tolerates them, but also attach a stigma to the Commonwealth in which they happen. The Councils of the City, and the Commissioners of the Districts, are most to blame. It is their duty to provide means for the observance of the laws and the punishment of their violation.

Impeachments.

Impeachments of high public functionaries, seem to be the order of the day. Mr. Botts, of Virginia, has given notice in Congress, that he intends to present charges of official misconduct and moral turpitude against John Tyler, and ask a Committee to inquire into the expediency of putting him upon his trial for impeachment.

A number of memorials, numerous signed, have also been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, charging David R. Porter with having prostituted the office of Governor and used it for corrupt and private purposes, and praying that he may be put upon his trial for impeachment.

Our readers may remember that a short time since a ticket for President and Vice President was suggested, with the names of John Tyler and David R. Porter, as candidates. In the estimation of some persons at least, they would make a "fine team."

Peculiarity of Style.

Whilst neighbour Rafferty, was yet sole Editor of the Monroe Democrat, we often noticed that the articles which appeared as original in that paper, were remarkable for a style of composition

peculiar to themselves. In the construction of sentences, their writer seemed to pay no regard to the rules laid down by Lindley Murray, or to confine himself to words which would convey an intelligent meaning. He scorned to follow the old fashioned style familiar to all, and considered it beneath his dignity to write like other men. The association of Mr. Hannum, as assistant editor, appears to have brought with it no change in this particular. The last number of the Democrat, is embellished with all that raciness which so distinguished its predecessors. As an illustration, they begin an article upon the subject of Legislative Reform, in the following rich and unique manner.

"What will the present session of our Legislature do to relieve the people from the financial embarrassments, both public and private, under which we are now laboring?"

Who can decipher the meaning of all this? According to the rules of English Grammar, and the signification of English words, it means, "What will three months or more (the length of the session of the Legislature) do, to relieve the people of Pennsylvania from the financial embarrassments, both public and private, under which the Editors of the Monroe Democrat, are now laboring?" For the sake of learning, and the cause of education, we hope our neighbours will no longer continue to murder the English language, but endeavour to write, correctly, the few original articles which they weekly dole out to their readers.

The Monthlies.

We have received the first number of a new monthly periodical, entitled "Miss Leslie's Magazine"—published in Philadelphia. It is an excellent publication and fully redeems the promises made to the public in the advertisement of its publisher, which is inserted in another column, and to which we ask the attention of our readers.

The Ladies' Companion for January has also been received, and for beauty and excellence far surpasses any of its predecessors.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Locofocoism vs. Heathenism.

The Attorney for the defendant in the above case, beg leave to represent to the good people of this Commonwealth, through the medium of your paper, that a petition is in circulation in this county, and is to be widely circulated through this State, that, from its very nature and object, ought to be understood as the plaintiff in the above suit, to be tried before our present Legislature.

So far as this petition has in view the curtailing of needless and extravagant expenditures, and the reduction of high salaries of officers, it will have the support of every freeman in Pennsylvania, and ought to have the hearty concurrence of our Legislature; but there is one thing which it proposes to our Legislature to do, to which no one but a suicidal democrat would put his hand; he must be a Loco from head to heel, body and breeches, or what is worse, a Turk, that can go his length on all the objects of that petition, and particularly, the one that proposes to strike a deadly blow at half the Literary Institutions of the Commonwealth, and annihilate our system of Common Schools.

The petition is unjust, on the common score of equity. While it demands a reduction of one-fourth on all salaries of officers, or a deduction of one-fourth of our expenses, it demands the entire discontinuance of aid to the Literary Institutions and Common Schools. It sweeps education by the board; a subject in which every parent and patriot has a deep and tender concern; and Heathenism, lest it should be taken entirely by surprise, has bid me in behalf of the People, to put in the plea of "Non Assumpsit." This petition is the child of an old Loco; though it is generally believed he has had the aid of a polished pen in putting the matter in its present form, but however ably penned and glowing its language, however strong and eloquent its appeals, however vividly it portrays the corrupt conduct of a corrupt Legislature. Still on the score of education it is unjust in its demands, and the very nice apology that is made for this unholy encroachment on the rights of the poor, shows how easy it is for learned men to smooth rough things; and in this respect its object is to reduce our population from the bankruptcy into which we are plunged, to heathenism, and extinguish the fires of education and light of science in our State. Repudiation would not disgrace us half so much. What would the civilized world say of Pennsylvania; the State that has fostered a system of education, honorable to herself, a few years, if now she should crush that system in the bud, and destroy the usefulness of many a flourishing Literary Institution, that has grown up under her fostering care. Would not our sister States raise the cry of "Heathenism," "Heathenism in Pennsylvania." Wo to the rising generation of our beloved State, if our Legislature be so blind to the interests of the great people over whom it presides, as to sweep away, by one rash act, the advantages of education from the doors of her poor. By the operation of our education law, many a youth is enjoying the advantages of Academic instruction, and thus hundreds of Common School Teachers prepared for their work, that would have died destitute of these advantages. Many a brilliant intellect, reared in the cottage of the poor, has been polished in the halls of literature, which the appropriation act to Academies, &c., threw open, and is now destined to shine a polished gem in the corner stone of the "Key Stone State."

Patriots and Statesmen will ye, by the repeal of those laws, crush the rising spirit of your poor, by placing the means of education beyond the reach of our tender offspring, and thus consign to the bondage of ignorance, those lights of intellect that might shine in our political horizon; and all this to augment the pelf of those, whose families are reared and educated, by exempting them from a law, common throughout our land. I adjure you, fellow citizens, by the light of science, by the heavenly rays of education, and the peace and civilization it brings, by the degradation of ignorance. Take not Heathenism by storm, but while other Legislatures protect the interests of education, let ours do so too. When the light of Science is extinguished, the night of Heathenism must come.

Pike County, January 1843.

The creditors of the Morris Canal Company representing debts to the amount of \$40,000, held a meeting on the 6th inst. and appointed a committee of five to look after their interests—to make a thorough investigation of the liabilities of the Canal, and to institute legal proceedings, if deemed expedient. The committee consists of James M. Porter, Andrew Parsons, Daniel K. Allen, Jacob Heard, and Charles J. Ihrie. Want of room prevents our publishing the proceedings at full length. David Clarkson was Chairman, and James Cadmus, Secretary.—*Sussex Register.*

Gen. Jackson, in a letter to Henry Horn, Esq. Chairman of a late Locofoco gathering in Philadelphia, comes out openly and unequivocally, in favor of Mr. Van Buren as his first choice for the Presidency. This avowal gives Matly an advantage over his locofoco competitors, which he will doubtless take good care to improve.—*Id.*

Margaret E. Cromwell, wife of Samuel Cromwell, made an application, last week, to Judge Betts of the U. S. District Court, for a warrant to arrest Alexander S. Mackenzie and Guert Ganzervoort, for the murder of her husband on the 1st Dec. 1842, on board the U. S. brig Somers. The application was supported with great skill and ability by John B. Scoles, Esq.; but Judge B. refused to grant it, assigning his reasons for such refusal at great length. He has no disposition, nor does he conceive it to be his duty, to interfere with the tribunal which has already commenced the investigation of all the facts connected with the death of Samuel Cromwell.—*Id.*

John M. Botts has attempted to impeach the President—which is rather ungenerous, just now, seeing that the Locos have opened their batteries against him. We say to the Whigs, "hands off!" Let the Captain have fair play; and if he don't walk through the Locos like Paixhan shot, we are no judge of sprouting.—*Id.*

End of the World.

The editor of the New York Express has favored his readers with deductions from a calculation, by which it appears evident that the world will not come to an end before 1950. We breathe more freely. We shall look out anxiously for that time.—[U. S. Gazette.

The New York Commercial states that 150 men are now at work upon a job within 100 miles of that city, for their meals and shoes for the winter.

A question settled which all should remember.

James Henry, of the Boston Lancers, was recently tried in that city for striking one Stanley severely with the flat of his sword, in clearing a parade ground on which the Lancers were parading—Henry being a sentinel on duty. Judge Thatcher charged that a military corps, who mark off their ground for a parade, and give fair notice thereof, have a right to keep it clear of intruders, even by force. The Jury thereupon found a verdict of not guilty. [N. Y. Amer.

Governor Porter has signed the death warrant of the brothers Patrick and Bernard Flanagan, convicted in the Court of Cambria County, Pa. of the murder of an aged female named Elizabeth Holder. They are to be executed in the jail-yard at Ebensburg, on Friday, 3d of March.

The Savannah Republican gives any thing but a flattering character of the new Senator elected from Georgia, Judge Colquitt—who, by the way, is a clergyman likewise. The Republican says, "He will rant and declaim one day in the Senate to an aching audience; he will preach a sermon the next day from the Speaker's Chair in the House of Representatives; and on the day following, he will settle some private affairs by a fist fight."

The Pork Market at Cincinnati.

We learn from the Cincinnati Chronicle that the number of hogs killed at that place this season up to the 1st of January, was 115,000. It is supposed that the number will reach before the season is over 150,000. The meat is said to be very fine. A portion of the provisions put up this season has been for Europe and other foreign markets.

The Marriage Tie in Texas.

Hundreds of petitions have been presented to the Texan Congress for divorcees. The Chairman of the Committee to whom they were referred, intends to put them all in one bill and report favorably. A bill was introduced afterwards, providing that when any married persons become dissatisfied with their choice, on publication of their intention to dissolve the matrimonial ties for 30 days, the same shall be considered as done. If this law pass, Texas may soon be a "singular country," inducing Cupid, at least, to regard it as the Republic of the Lone star!

Flour at Cincinnati on the 7th, \$2 62.

Re-election of Mr. Crittenden to the Senate—More of the Earthquake coming.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15, 1843—S. A. M.

The Legislature of Kentucky on the 17th instant proceeded to the election of a Senator of the United States, and Mr. Crittenden was re-elected on the first ballot by a vote of more than two to one over Col. R. M. Johnson, who was put in nomination, as is said by the *San Buren Locofocos*, for the purpose of "killing him off."

The shock of the Earthquake felt at the South-West on the night of Wednesday, the 4th inst., appears to have been more severe as it extended West and descended the Mississippi. The steamer Chieftain arrived at Cincinnati on the 10th from New Orleans, which place she left on the 29th, and reports that she felt the shock at half-past nine P. M. It was accompanied by a dull, rumbling noise, as if the boat was running over a log on the bottom of the River. A passenger taken on board, shortly after at Mill's Point stated that the shock was so severe there as to throw down chimneys, and the bricks were toppled down from several others. It was reported at various other points on the River that the shock was heavy, and it was also said the ground was sunk in several places at New Madrid.

Hon. John Mattocks, M. C. from the North-Eastern District of Vermont, declines a re-election in a pithy and creditable Circular, having reached his sixty-sixth year. He says to his constituents;

"I have been nothing more than your attentive representative. During the six entire sessions which I have attended, and the portion thus far of the present session, a kind Providence has given me such a measure of health, that I have not been absent from my seat in the House of Representatives a single day, nor any material part of a day. This together with the incidental duties of my station, and votes given in all cases according to the best of my judgment, constitute the substance of the service I have rendered you. I wish I could have served you better. I have never made a speech in Congress. It is known to you that all my life has been chiefly devoted to my profession, and to many of you that in early life I had no taste for politics, and of course never had more than a common-place knowledge of public affairs, such as every man who loves his country should acquire; and I knew that I had not a sufficient fund of information, nor a manner attractive enough to enlighten the respectable body of which I was a member. And as to speeches made for *Bunkum*, as those are called that are spoken not to be heard, but to be sent home and printed in the District papers, their delivery is always distressing to all concerned. Besides, when I come into Congress there were, and there have always been, many eloquent and able debaters, but the demand for good listeners was great and the supply small; and being ambitious of distinction, and having the vanity to believe myself tolerably well qualified for this arm of the public service, I concluded to join the small but silent corps of hearers, and took my seat accordingly among the silent and hearing members in that part of the Hall since called "Sleepy Hollow."

The United States Bank.

It is stated that the trustees of the Bank of the United States, under the deed of assignment of the 4th of September, 1841, on Monday paid a dividend of ten per cent. upon all the judgments obtained against the Bank prior to the creation of that trust. The notes upon which these judgments were recovered, amounted to about three hundred thousand dollars.

The trustees state that the absorption of the notes of the Bank is proceeding rapidly; and when that process is completed, all the assets in the hands of the second trust will pass into the hands of the third, by the terms of the assignment, and the affairs of the institution will then be wound up as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

This statement may be of interest to distant readers, who were unfortunate enough to have the notes or stock of the exploded institution. [Sat. Courier.

Ohio—The Banks.

The Charters of the following specie paying Banks, in this State, expired on the 1st inst:—Franklin Bank of Cincinnati; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, (banking privileges of); Dayton Bank; Commercial Bank of Scioto; Bank of Marietta; Bank of Muskingum; Bank of Zanesville; Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville; Bank of Mount Pleasant; Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon; Western Reserve Bank; Franklin Bank of Columbus. Of course, none of the notes of these Banks are bought by our city brokers.—*Id.*

Danger of Dissecting.

Dr. Barker, of Linn, Mass., died very suddenly on Sunday evening last, from the effects of the mortification of a dead body, while engaged in dissecting. He had a small wound in his hand, by which the infection entered.

Good News from Georgia.

The National Intelligencer gives the following as an extract of a letter received by a Member of Congress from Georgia, dated January 6, 1843:

"I send you under another envelope the official returns from thirty-two counties, giving Crawford a majority of nearly four thousand votes over McDougald. Returns come in very slowly. Nearly all interest in the election has subsided, as it is conceded by all hands that Crawford will be elected by a majority of twenty-five hundred votes."

A long Courtship finally concluded.

In Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., on the 22d of November, by Levi Henry, Esq., Seth Stevens, Esq., of Hartford, Cortland county, to Miss Sylvia Heath, daughter of Benj. Heath, Esq., of the former place. This interesting marriage took place after a nineteen years' courtship! Mr. Stevens is a man of 61 years of age, and the fair bride 51. The young bridegroom has visited his bride once a month during the above mentioned time, which amounts to 232 visits, a distance of 20 miles, which will make 9,820 miles travel, occupying 464 days. The stripling and his "ladye love," probably had ample time to become acquainted.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1843.

FLOUR.—Sales were made early in the week for the Boston market at \$4.12; and further sales of 500 bbls. at the same rate; holders are asking \$4.12, but sales have been effected at a fraction less. We therefore alter our figures to conform with the last sales \$4, by which it will be seen there is a falling off during the week of 12 cts. per barrel. Receipts by the rail road daily about 1000 bbls. Corn Meal, prime \$2.12; Brandywine, \$2.37.

GRAIN.—But few transactions have taken place; prices remain at our former quotations. A sale of Jersey Corn, *alioat*, has been effected at 44 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There is a steady retail demand at the following prices—Mess Pork \$7.50 a \$8; Prime \$5.75 a \$6.25; Mess Beef No. 1, \$7 a \$9; Prime \$6.25 a \$7.50; Lard, Western 7 a 7 3/4 cents per lb; Hams, Western 6 a 7 1-2 cents per lb; city 8 a 10 cents; Beef Tongues 40 a 45 cents. A cargo of Mercer Potatoes have arrived, and are offered at 25 cents.

CATTLE MARKET.—664 Boeves offered, viz: 614 Penna. and 50 Virginia; 114 went to New York; sales from 4 to 5 cents per lb; extra 5 1-2—40 remain unsold. 230 Cows and Calves, sales from \$17 to 26; extra, \$30 a \$33; Springs, \$10 a \$13; Dry Cows, \$5 a \$12. Hogs, 532 in market, 332 from Ohio; sales from 3 3-4 to 4 cents per lb., and a few Berkshire sold at 4 1-2 cents—210 Penna. at 4 a 4 1-2 cents, all sold. 850 Sheep, sales from 75 cents to \$1.37; extra \$2.25. During the week, some few Southdowns, in Chester county, very superior, sold from \$3.50 to \$4.50.—*Sat. Cour.*

The Stroudsburg Debating Society.

Will meet on Tuesday evening, January 21, at half past 6 o'clock.

Question.—Were the Europeans justifiable in taking the lands from the Aborigines of America, in the manner they did?

LEWIS M. BURSON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Daniel E. Labar, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first of April next.

S. J. HOLLINSHEAD, Administrator.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 18, 1843.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested, will take notice, that the accounts of Gilbert J. Steel, Executor of the Estate of Gilbert Steel, late of Delaware township, deceased, and the administration account of Charles S. Knible, Administrator of Anne Kimble, late of Palmyra township, deceased, have been filed, passed and allowed in the Register's Office of Pike county, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on the 14th February next, for confirmation.

H. S. MOTT, Register. Register's Office, Milford, } 4t.
January 14, 1843.

NOTICE.

A Petition for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been filed the 14th January, 1843, by Abraham Marsh, Weaver, Monroe co.

Which Petition will be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 17th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted, and the said Petitioner declared Bankrupt.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1843.—3t.

NOTICE.

A Petition for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been filed the 29th December 1842, by

John Eylenberger, Tobacconist, Monroe co. Which Petition will be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 3d day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted, and the said Petitioner declared Bankrupt.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1842.—3t.

DR. LANING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Has located in Stroudsburg. Office one door west of Dr. W. P. Vail's.