

Harrisburg, Jan. 20, 1843.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1843.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, January 25, 1843.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$1.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

New Judges.

The following gentlemen have been recently appointed and commissioned, as President Judges of this Commonwealth, for the term of ten years, by Gov. Porter.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, for the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lancaster and York.

Charles G. Donnell, Esq. for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Columbia, and Northumberland.

Hon. Anson V. Parsons, for the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia.

In addition to these, the Senate, at their present Session, have already confirmed the appointments of at least twenty persons as Associate Judges, in the various counties, who will be commissioned, respectively, for the term of five years.

Another Previous Pardon.

When the Defendants, on the 13th inst., were called upon to plead to the Indictment found by the Grand Jury of Huntingdon county, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wood & Hildebrand, for fraud practised by them at the last falls election, in that County, they produced a Previous Pardon, with the Great Seal of the State, and the sign manual of David R. Porter, attached to it, and were discharged.

Still Another Pardon.

They come as thick as hops. Gov. Porter has granted an unconditional Pardon to Chauncy C. Shee, who was convicted a short time ago, in connection with M. H. McEwen, in the Criminal Sessions of Philadelphia, of one of the most infamous conspiracies on Record. Poor times these for jailors and penitentiary keepers.

A Whig Triumph.

The Special Election, in Georgia, for a Member of Congress, to fill the place of the Hon. Mr. Habersham, has resulted in the choice of the Whig candidate, Mr. Crawford, by 4000 majority. This is a glorious triumph. At the two previous elections, the State was largely loco loco.

Movement among the People.

We notice by the Easton papers, that the citizens of Saucon township, Northampton county, held a Meeting on the 14th inst., at which they passed a set of spirited Resolutions in favor of retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the State, against the increase of the Public Debt, and in favor of short sessions of the Legislature. This is a good move, and should be followed by the inhabitants of every township in the Commonwealth. If the people only make their will known in a potential manner, their servants will not dare to disregard it.

The Somers Mutiny.

The Court of Inquiry, which was engaged for several weeks in examining into the particulars connected with the Mutiny on board the Somers, and the subsequent execution of Spencer, Cromwell, and Small, the alleged ring-leaders, have concluded their labors, and transmitted their opinion upon the subject to the Secretary of the Navy, at Washington. The Court finished the examination of witnesses on Thursday last, and drew up their report on Saturday. What that is, nobody has yet been made acquainted with. Public opinion has undergone a great change since the whole of the testimony has been published. Previous to the examination, so many exaggerated stories of the mutiny were circulated, that there appeared but one opinion, and that was in justification of Commander McKenzie. The testimony, however, by no means make out a clear case for him. He has not succeeded in convincing a large portion of the community, that the safety of the vessel, or the preservation of the lives of the officers, required the execution of the prisoners, who were already secured and ironed.

In consequence of this, several efforts have already been made to induce the Judge of the District Court of the United States, for New York, to issue a warrant for the arrest of McKenzie and Ganzevoort, the Lieutenant of the Brig, on the charge of murder on the high seas. Judge Beets refused to proceed in the matter, in consequence of the examination by the Board of Inquiry then going on. McKenzie, fearing that the Courts of the U. States might take cognizance of the matter, applied to President Tyler for a Court Martial upon his conduct, before the Court of Inquiry had finished their duties, or expressed their convictions, either in his favor or against him. The President has acceded to his request, and a Court Martial has been ordered to try him and Lieut. Ganzevoort for their acts on board the Somers. Which ever way this Court may decide, it will finish the affair judicially. The Civil Courts of the Union will then no longer have jurisdiction in the matter. The people, however, will have a right to their own opinions. We shall say more upon this subject next week.

Public Spirit.

A number of patriotic citizens, in Philadelphia, are circulating subscription papers for signatures, pledging various sums towards the payment of the State Debt. The gentlemen having charge of the matter, intend to call on all patriotic citizens for their mite. So far they have met with unexpected success, and have the most sanguine hopes for the future. This is certainly a novel proceeding, but it is the only one which under existing circumstances can be made available towards raising sufficient money to liquidate any portion of our State Debt. Heretofore the Legislature has been unable to make provision for raising money enough to pay more than the interest, and when they failed in borrowing they could not even do that. If the present Legislature makes provision for the regular payment of the interest, it is quite as much as we can expect from it, and probably more than it will do. Voluntary contributions, therefore, continued for a number of years, will be the only thing which can free us from our present financial embarrassments.

A New County.

We learn that a Bill has passed the House of Representatives to form a new county, to be called Carbon, out of the upper Townships of this County, and the Townships of Northampton, which lie about Mauch Chunk. The Bill, it is said, will be kept back in the Senate until the people interested in the matter can have time to express their opinions upon the subject. We trust therefore that the people of Monroe will be up and doing. Our County is small enough now, and our taxes already sufficiently high. The people of Stroudsburg are particularly interested in having the County remain as it is. To cut off two or three townships would be cutting off just so much of its business. The people of Easton and various parts of Northampton are remonstrating against the division. Let us not be behind hand.

The Legislature.

Individual members of this body are hard at work endeavouring to do something to suit the times. A number of bills, to reduce the expenditures of government, and to introduce a rigid system of economy into all its branches, have been presented for the consideration of both Houses. What their fate will be, however, it is impossible to tell. Among others, we notice that our member, (Mr. Heckman) has introduced one to reduce the salaries of the Governor, and the heads and clerks of the several departments, as well as the pay of the members of the Legislature.

The Bankrupt Law.

The Bill for the repeal of this Law finally passed the lower House of Congress on Wednesday last, by a vote of 140 yeas to but 71 nays. It contains a proviso, that all persons who shall have applied for their discharge as Bankrupts, previous to its passage shall not be affected by it. It is the general impression that it will pass the Senate in its present shape. If it does, the question arises, will John Tyler not veto it? We shall see.

U. S. Senators.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Alexander Porter, both Whigs, have been elected United States Senators for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Crittenden at present occupies the seat which was vacated by the resignation of Henry Clay in March last. He is one of the most able and dignified men in the Senate. Mr. Porter, is also an able man. He formerly represented Louisiana in that body, and will be cordially welcomed back by his fellow members.

A Black Affair.

Two negroes were arrested on Thursday last for having robbed a traveller of his Pocket Book, near Olexine's Tavern, in Chesnut Hill tp. The Pocket Book, contained, among other things, fifteen dollars in money. The culprits were taken before a Justice of the Peace, and on the stolen property being found upon them, committed to Jail to await their trial at the coming court.

Whig State Convention.

We call the attention of our readers, to the proceedings of a meeting lately held by the Whig Members of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, inserted in another column of to-day's paper. The Preamble and Resolutions are well drawn, and breathe the proper spirit. The sentiments, contained in them, also, will no doubt meet with a proper response in the breasts of a large portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania. The recommendation for a State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the birth-day of the immortal Washington, meets with our hearty approbation, and we trust it will be responded to in every County, by sending large delegations. Henry Clay, is the man of the people, and we hope to see him elevated to the Presidency in 1844.

The Lady's Book.

The February No. of this old and favorite periodical has already made its appearance, and claims our particular notice and admiration for the beauty of its execution, and the richness of its contents. It is a capital number, and must do every one's eyes good that looks upon it. Those who are not already subscribers to the Book, can convince themselves of the correctness of our opinion, by calling at this office and examining it for themselves. While upon this subject, we will just call the attention of our readers to the small advertisement of the Lady's Book inserted on the opposite page, and see what capital inducements are there held out for persons to become subscribers.

A Sign.

Loco focoism is evidently in the descendant. Events both great and small give manifest token of it. The members of the Democratic Artillerists, a military company of the loco foco stamp, which was got up during the political excitement in 1840, in Easton, and flourished for some time under the command of Capt. A. H. Reeder, have petitioned the Legislature to change the name of the corps to that of the Delaware Greys.

Gen. Cass.

This distinguished individual, according to invitation, visited Harrisburg last week, and was received in a very handsome and complimentary manner. A civic escort met him at Little York, and on the outskirts of the Borough the military received and conducted him into Harrisburg. He was visited by both branches of the Legislature, and splendidly entertained by Gov. Porter.

New Counterfeits.

Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.—2's, relief issue, letter A., (which is smaller than in the genuine, and has no period after it.) May 15, 1841. J. B. Murray, Clerk. The genuine have a flourish at the end of the word demand, which, with the comma after it, is omitted in the counterfeit. Engraving poor. Paper thin and greasy.

State Bank, Newark, N. J.—5's spurious. May be detected by the vignette, and Indian, and village in the back ground. On left end, a Locomotive. Engraved by Jones, New York.

Freeman's Bank, Bristol, R. I.—10's, altered from some worthless concern, signed Grimes, Prest. The genuine bills are signed L. C. Richmond, Cash., Nathaniel Bullock, Prest. The title of the Bank is very faint.

Farmers' and Planters' Bank, Baltimore.—20's, altered from 1's. Genuine ones have for a vignette, three females, ship, &c. The altered bills have of course the same.—Bicknell's Reporter.

Revolutioners.

There is in the United States just one hundred soldiers of the revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union county, Penna., who is in his 115th year.

Reduction of Postage.

A reduction of letter postage, as far as two grades are concerned, has been, it is said decided upon in Washington, viz: to five and ten cents. The several departments of Government will pay their own franks.

The law of 1825 imposes the following rate of letter postage:—

Upon single letters sent through mail, any distance not over 30 miles	6	cents.
Over 30 to 80	10	"
Over 80 to 150	12 1-2	"
Over 150 to 400	18 3-4	"
Over 400	25	"

The Postmaster General proposes the following scale of prices:—

Upon all single letters sent by the mail any distance not over 30 miles,	5	cents.
Over 30 to 100 miles,	10	"
Over 100 to 220 miles,	15	"
Over 220 to 400 miles,	20	"
Over 400 miles,	25	"

The President.

Two Locos, standing outside of the bar of the Senate, yesterday, were carefully observing the proceedings of that body, with the august President at its head. "Pears to me," says one of the two, "that them Whigs are trying to make a fool of our President." "Fah," says the other, "I think they'll have a hard job of it. Nature's got the start on 'em." [Boston Atlas.

Margaret Bishop.

A woman of this name, is exciting quite a sensation among the fanatics of New York. She is 45 years old, large and fleshy, and during a discourse delivered on Sunday she said: "The end of all things was at hand; and gave as reasons that world had been deeply engaged in politics and religion for the last twenty years, and that it was the Holy Spirit that was now prompting so many to attend to preparations for the approach of the Saviour. That she is possessed of the Spirit, she does not doubt. She does not expect to be credited as a prophet, and is quite indifferent about it, saying that the Jews would not, and do not, believe in the divinity of Christ, and that she could not expect to be better received.—Her theory of the Second Advent is, that when all created things have been restored to their original purity, and as before the fall of our first parents, it will then take place, and that all will immediately return and live upon the earth in their present shape. This doctrine she stoutly defends by apt quotations from Scripture, which she uses in so many shapes, that to discern the fallacy of her arguments, she has only to be heard.

The Locofocos of Kentucky have nominated Col. R. M. Johnson, for the Presidency—subject to the decision of the National Convention. That won't do. If old Tecumseh intends to run at all, he must not cling to the skirts of the Convention. That body is to be got up expressly for the benefit of Mr. Van Buren; and no other man will have the ghost of a chance in the "packed" conclave. That is sealed; and we rejoice that Matly is to be the man. We can beat him with far more ease than we could John C. Calhoun.—Sus. Reg.

A Sheriff's sale was held at Harrisburg a few days since, when newly built houses sold for prices which could not pay for the lumber used in their construction, and houses and lots sold for less than half the price they would have brought two years ago.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with a list of the clerks employed in his office, the duties and salaries of each, and stating that the business of the office cannot be performed with a less number.

Mr. Farrelly reported the bill from the House, to abolish the Nicholson Court, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution relative to the canceling of the Relief Notes. The resolution provides that the State Treasurer shall proceed to cancel one-fourth part every six months, as provided for by the resolution of the 24th June last, without regard to the act of 27th of July. This subject was under discussion when the Senate adjourned. The construction laid on this last act as repealing the former, by the Attorney General, was not sustained by any Senator, though it is possible the resolution will pass.

In the House there was little of importance done. Hinchman's bill, providing for the appointment of an inspector of leather in Philadelphia, passed second reading. Incidentally the subject of appointments by the Governor came into discussion, when Mr. Morris adverted most eloquently to the appointment of young Mr. Porter by his father, as Sheriff. That appointment has given great dissatisfaction, and is fatal to the popularity of the Governor.

Cor. of the Inq. & Gaz.

The Whig State Convention.

The Whig members of the State Legislature held a meeting on Monday evening, 16th inst., when THOMAS CARSON, Esq. of Franklin county, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. C. B. Frego and William McDaniel were appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Cochran of York, seconded by Mr. Brooke, of Delaware county, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Whig citizens of various sections of Pennsylvania have, in their primary meetings, suggested the propriety of holding a State Convention at the seat of Government, and have elected delegates to attend the same, whose object it shall be to avow the high respect for, and confidence in the integrity and ability of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, entertained by a large portion of the people of this Commonwealth, as well as their preference for him as a candidate for President of the U. States—a station which he is pre-eminently fitted to adorn by his long experience in public affairs—his comprehensive system of policy, adapted to restore and maintain the prosperity of the country—his exalted virtues and great talents: And whereas, it is necessary that a day should be fixed for the assembling of such convention, delegates to which have not yet been elected by some counties:

Resolved, That the Whig papers, throughout the State, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

THOS. CARSON, Chairman.

Charles B. Frego, } Secretaries.
Wm. McDaniel, }

Death of Col. Hepburn.

Letters received in this city contain intelligence of the death of Col. HEPBURN, who will be remembered in this city from his speeches in Tammany Hall, and other places, during the last summer. He was an ardent politician, and the last time we saw him he was violently preaching Free Trade from the steps of the Exchange, in Wall street, to a number of Sailors who had been induced to get up a strike.—We learn that difficulties had for some time existed between him and Gen. McDougald brother of the Locofoco candidate for Congress, from Georgia, who has just been defeated by Mr. Crawford—growing out of a cotton speculation which proved to be a loss. Col. H., it seems had overpaid his share, and in the bitter feelings that the transaction engendered had threatened to take the life of McDougald upon the first opportunity. Col. H. on the 5th was in the Insurance Bank at Columbus when Mr. M. entered. As the latter approached, Col. H. put his hand into his breast pocket to take out a letter. Gen. McDougald doubtless supposing he intended to draw a pistol instantly fired upon him and shot him through the heart.—N. Y. Tribune.

IRON.—The Rochester Democrat states that "iron was first made in this country in 1715, in Virginia. In N. York, Orange county, a furnace was erected 1751, and 1500 tons of pig and 1000 of bar made annually. The great iron chain that crossed the Hudson during the Revolution, each link of which weighed 140 pounds, was made there. Peter Townsend made the first cannon there in 1816. In the United States, 1840, there were made 317,100 tons of pig iron, twenty years ago Great Britain only made 400,000 tons; now she makes 1,355,781 tons.

SENATE—The Senate had a very short session to-day for the public—but a great deal of time was devoted to the Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. PASSAGE OF THE BILL REPEALING THE BANKRUPT ACT.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Barnard, Chairman of the Committee, on the Judiciary, made a report, in conformity with the instructions which were given by the House, that Committee yesterday.—A Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act, embracing a proviso, that the repeal shall not extend to, nor affect any case which at the time this act goes into effect, shall be pending before any Court, nor to any proceeding which at the said time shall have been legally commenced, and which shall then be in progress under and by virtue of the act. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Wise, "said I move the previous question. I am in favor of the proviso."

The Speaker decided that the effect of the Previous Question would be to bring the House to a direct vote on the Bill. The House sustained the call for the Previous Question. But just at this point Mr. Barnard asked whether the morning hour had not expired? The Speaker said it had.

"Then," said Mr. Barnard, "I call for the orders of the day!"

The effect of this was to thrust aside the subject for the rest of this day: but the order was the former Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act upon which the party harangues that have so much interested the public arose.

Mr. Marshall moved the previous question and it was sustained by a large majority.

The House then proceeded to vote on the several amendments.

The amendment offered by Mr. Cushing, to the same effect, as the proviso above mentioned, to secure pending cases from the operation of the repeal, was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Barnard moved to strike out the whole of the bill, and insert provisions, simply repealing that portion of the act which refers to voluntary Bankruptcy. This motion was negatived.

The question then rose. When shall the bill receive its third reading? and the House decided 'Now' should be the time; and the bill was read accordingly, and the question being on the passage, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 141, nays 70.

So the bill to repeal the Bankrupt act was PASSED.

A Simple Remedy.

Mrs. Child has published a communication in the Newark Advertiser, in which, after describing an offensive breath as a most unpleasant thing, she says that a careful removal of substances between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always cure a bad breath.—Charcoal used as a dentifrice, (that is, rubbed on the powder with a brush) is apt to injure the enamel; but a lump of it held in the mouth two or three times a week and slowly chewed has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath the action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums, and it is this acid which destroys the teeth.

She adds—"A friend of ours had when about twenty years of age; a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled and broke off piecemeal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again till the whole tooth was sound as before. Every one knows that charcoal is an antiputrescent. It thus tends to preserve the teeth and sweeten the breath."

Another Case of Conscience.

The Philadelphia Inquirer tells this incident. Men should be careful how they do violence to that principle of their nature over which they have no control:

A man, who admitted that he had recently realized the happy influences of religion, called upon a clergyman, a day or two ago and said that he desired to place in his hands about fifty dollars, to be distributed among the poor inasmuch as in the course of his business he had taken unjust advantage of various individuals to the extent of the sum named. Being unable to find the persons he had directly injured, he desired to repair the wrong as far as possible as he had been much troubled upon this subject, within the preceding month.—The clergyman approved his determination, cheerfully accepted the amount, and appropriated it to the benefit of some of the suffering poor.

Choked Cattle.

A friend from Wrentham informs us that he succeeds, with great ease, in relieving choked cattle in the following manner:

Raise the animal's head, with a rope or chain attached to some convenient beam. Procure an old cart-wheel box, through which a man may thrust his arm. With the aid of one on each side, place this box in the animal's mouth and keep it steady. Then run the hand through into the throat putting the fingers carefully beyond the potato or apple in the way. Draw it out slowly and carefully and relief is expected immediately. Our informant has tried repeatedly, and thinks every farmer ought to have a cart-wheel box or something of the kind always ready.—Mass. Ploughman.

A preacher discouraging the present fashion remarked that there were more corset busts in the assembly before him than would shag a hen-roost.