



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, March 15, 1843.

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

Address to our Patrons.

As was announced last week, the Jeffersonian Republican will hereafter be edited and published under the joint control of the subscribers. By this arrangement, the political complexion of the paper will undergo no change. It will, as heretofore, continue to support the cause of Democratic Whig principles—principles, upon the triumph of which, we honestly believe, the best interests of the country depend.

In our efforts to assist in carrying out those principles, it will become our duty to advocate the establishment of a sound and uniform currency, to supply the place of the present depreciated and worthless trash which disgraces the name. The prosperity of the country requires its establishment. Without it, the financial and commercial affairs of the people must continue deranged and unsettled, and the every day concerns of our citizens become still more uncertain than they even are at present. To be thoroughly good, we must have a currency which not only passes free at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but one which is equal in Maine and Louisiana.

A good and sufficient Tariff for the Protection of American Industry, is another cardinal principle of policy connected with the institutions of the United States. It is necessary to our very existence as a free and independent nation. Unless protective duties are laid upon foreign productions, our manufacturers may as well at once close up their workshops, and our miners cease operations in their coal and iron mines, for the twelve and a half cent a day pauper labor of Europe will soon compel them to do it. Till all foreign ports are opened for the free admission of our vessels and their cargoes, we can never acknowledge the principles of free trade.

The distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, is a question of vital interest to the Old States of the Union. The lands originally belonged to them, and when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, they ceded them to the Federal Government in Trust for themselves. The sons of the "Old Thirteen," in the stormy days of the Revolution shed their blood and perilled their lives for their acquisition, and surely now, that these states have become involved in debt by means of canals and rail roads which were, among other things, constructed to make these very lands valuable, it is no more than right that the proceeds of their sales should be paid over into the coffers of their original owners.

In advocating these and other equally salutary principles of public policy, we shall do so with a just and delicate regard to the feelings of those who differ with us in opinion. It is one of the glorious provisions of our Constitution that every man, however humble, shall have the uncontrolled exercise of his own opinion, and we shall ever battle for the maintenance of that right. It is impossible, from the very nature and constitution of things, that all men should always think alike; that being the case, we shall be very careful how we impugn the character or motive of any man who may happen to differ from us, and we shall never do so unless we have the strongest reasons, and feel imperatively called upon as public journalists to do so in the conscientious discharge of our duties. We shall endeavor to live on terms of peace and friendship with all men.

We shall make arrangements, as soon as possible, to procure the services of able and efficient correspondents, at various places throughout the country, who will keep us advised of the earliest news, and otherwise enrich our columns with their literary and scientific productions.

From the high tone and moral character of the Jeffersonian Republican, as well as its firm devotion to principle, ever since its first establishment, the public will have a sure guarantee of its future excellence. Added to this will be the advantages secured to it by the new co-partnership.

It is hoped that the efforts which will thus be made, not only to maintain the good standing of the paper, but greatly to increase it in interest and usefulness, will be promptly met by a corresponding increase in patronage.

THEODORE SCHOCH,
THOMAS L. KOLLOCK.

To the Patrons of the Jeffersonian Republican.

In entering upon my duties as co-Editor of this paper, I beg leave to say a few words by way of introducing myself to those with whom I hope to be so intimately connected hereafter. I was born in Oxford, Granville county, North Carolina, and reared at Norfolk, Va., from whence I removed to Elizabeth town, New Jersey, where my father the Rev. S. K. Kollock resided until a few years ago, when he removed to Burlington, where he now has the charge of a Presbyterian Congregation. In 1838, I removed to Easton, Pa. in which place I served my apprenticeship to the printing business. I have now come to reside among you, and make Monroe County my future home. In doing so, I have been influenced not only by the attractions of its rich fertile valleys, and magnificent mountain

scenery, but also by the noble, generous, and manly character of its inhabitants.

In principle I am a firm Democratic Whig, and in my editorial capacity shall endeavor, to the best of my ability to impress the importance of Democratic Whig doctrines. At the same time, however, I shall also endeavor to impress the idea that I am no bigot. My political opponents shall always find me a fair and candid antagonist;—and I trust a warm and sincere personal friend.

With these few remarks, having already entered fully into a detail above of the principles, &c. which shall be my guide in conducting the paper, I take my leave for the present.

THOMAS L. KOLLOCK.

The Late Casualty.

We last week gave a hurried account of the sad calamity which took place on Wednesday morning in Pocono township. Since then, a few additional details have reached us, and the melancholy feeling occasioned by the horrible death of the four inmates of Mr. Peter Brill's house, has if anything been heightened. The house it appears took fire from the heat of the stove pipe, about one o'clock in the morning, when all the inmates were resting in imagined security. Mr. B.'s daughter, a young married woman 23 years old—a young man aged 20—and two children, one 10 years and the other 8 months old, were asleep in the second story, and perished in the flames. The wife of Mr. B. who slept below, was also so severely burned, that she is not yet considered out of danger. The house was burned to the ground, and every thing it contained was destroyed. Among the ruins, the heart of one of the sufferers, and the arm and leg of another was found the day after the fire. It seldom falls to the lot of newspaper publishers to record a more heart-rending tale than the above. The young and interesting mother, and her innocent babe; the young man just emerging into the estate of manhood, and the lively playful boy, full of happiness and hope, all destroyed at a moment when sleep had laid his balmy hand upon their breasts, and they were lost in unconsciousness. How intense too must be the distress of the surviving friends, deprived as they are of their relatives and property. The latter may, it is true, be made up to them by the liberal hand of kind neighbors and friends;—but who can restore to them the lost ones, or give them consolation in their distress. The power of Omnipotence alone can do that.

Another Culprit.

We learn from the City papers that on Wednesday morning last, John Porter, a nephew of Gov. Porter, was placed upon his trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, for the Larceny of money and various articles of dry goods to the value of near one thousand dollars, from his employers, Messrs. R. & W. Warnock, in whose store he has acted as Clerk for about a year; during which time he has been lavishing the most costly and magnificent articles upon a female named Mary Sheets, who resided in a house of ill fame. A gold watch worth \$100, breastpins, finger rings, lace, stockings, dresses, &c. which from time to time he had given to her, were displayed to the multitude who thronged the Court-room.

The prisoner's own confessions were brought against him, whilst the fallen girl surrendered up the articles, and stated that she had received them from Porter. Mr. R. Warnock, in his cross-examination, testified that an offer of \$1000 had been made him providing the matter was not made public, "as the young man might possibly obtain a situation in the Sheriff's (his Cousin's) Office."

The case occupied the attention of the Court till late in the afternoon, when the Jury retired to their room, from which they returned about half past 6 o'clock in the evening with a verdict of guilty. A motion was immediately made by the prisoner's counsel, for a new trial, and that he might in the mean time be admitted to bail, which the Judge fixed at \$3000. No bail, however, was offered, and Master John, was handed over to his Cousin the Sheriff, for safe keeping.

Wise and Cushing.

Since the rejection of these two worthies by the Senate, as Minister to France, and Secretary of the Treasury, Captain Tyler has determined that they shall go home and run for Congress, before he will offer them any more places. He wishes their constituents to re-elect them, in order to repel the aspersions which he says the Senate cast upon them. Wise, in obedience to his master's bidding, has already offered himself to the voters of his District, for a seat in the next Congress, and Cushing will probably, ere long do like-wise. Wise boasted once, on the floor of Congress, that there was no newspaper printed in his district, and he may therefore through the ignorance of the people, be returned, but as for Cushing, there is too much patriotism in Old Massachusetts; aye and too much intelligence too, to endorse his apostasy and treason.

Secretary at War.

The rumor we gave last week that James M. Porter had been appointed Secretary at War, is confirmed, and that individual is now regularly installed as one of Captain Tyler's Constitutional Advisers. Alas, that the head of the Army should ever have been disgraced by such a man as he who was cashiered for unbecoming conduct and had his sword taken from him at Shell Pot Hill, during the late War. A friend, at our elbow, consoles himself with the idea of the additional strength which will be secured to our borders by this new appointment. He thinks that Porter and Daniel M. Brodhead will be able to manage the hostile Indians, so that no danger need be apprehended from them in the event of a war.

Look Here!

In the last number of the Clarion Republican, a paper printed at Clarion Pa. we notice a letter from the Hon. William Jack, Member of Congress from this State, in which he gives a recapitulation of a number of new mail-routes, to carry the mail over, for which proposals will be received at the Post Office Department in Washington. Among the rest, we notice that there is one connected with a very important route, in this county. It is to carry the mail from Stroudsburg by Spring Mills to Bushkill, 19 miles and back, once a week. Leaving Stroudsburg every Tuesday at 5 o'clock, A. M. to arrive at Bushkill at 12 o'clock M. Leave Bushkill every Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M. and arrive at Stroudsburg the same day, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The proposals will be to carry the Mail on the above route, from the 1st of July 1843, to the 30th of June 1846, and will be received at the Department until 3 o'clock on the 13th of April 1843. We hope that some of our spirited citizens will busy themselves about the matter, and see that the contract is taken. It is of great importance to the interests and business of the County, that we should have as many mail routes within our borders as possible. Therefore, when the Department offers us such facilities, we should not overlook them.

A Comet.

During the clear evenings of the past week, a Comet of unusual size and brilliancy was visible in our Western heavens. By observations made in Philadelphia, it has been ascertained that the Comet has already passed the Sun, and is now on its way, tail foremost, to the regions from whence it came.

The Legislature.

The only business of importance, which we remember, transacted in either House last week, was a disgraceful rupture in the Senate, between Mr. Champeys, of Lancaster, and Mr. McCully, of Philadelphia county, and a similar occurrence in the House between Mr. Hinchman of the city, and Mr. Deford, of Fayette. Committees of inquiry, in both cases, have been appointed. Thus is the time and money of the people squandered.

Correction.

In our Congressional news of last week, we mentioned the name of Washington Irving, as our Minister to Great Britain, and the newly confirmed Minister to China. It should have been Edward Everett. He is at present our Minister in England, and has been confirmed for the new Mission to China. The most of the edition was printed before the error was discovered, and we therefore make the necessary correction now.

Economy of a Specie Currency.

The Receiver of the Dixon land office passed through town on Saturday last on his way to St. Louis, with \$30,000 in specie. To convey this sum it was necessary to employ two waggon, and three men, making, with the receiver himself two for each wagon. They left Dixon on Monday previous, and in consequence of the inclement weather and bad roads, did not arrive here, though the distance is over ninety miles till Friday night, finding the river closed, the party went on by land and will probably reach St. Louis in the course of next week.

It is estimated that it will cost upwards of 200 dollars to transport this money to St. Louis. We have been advised that it cost just about 200 dollars to collect a draught last fall sent by the treasury department to the person having charge of the work of improving the navigation of the Mississippi just below St. Louis; and we are also advised that it cost about 400 dollars to collect a draught of about 30,000 sent to Prairie du Chien the present winter. On the latter occasion, one item was the payment of 70 dollars for transporting the specie in the state from Dixon to Galena which is about half way to the Prairie.

Who pays the enormous tax? Does the Government or the draft-holder? In either case it is certainly oppressive.

How beautifully the system works!—Peoria (Ill.) Register, Feb. 10.

The Comet.

Messrs. Editors: I noticed in your paper a few days since something about a comet being in sight. I in vain tried with a small glass to see it in the day time, and in the evening I saw only a faint light. Since that time it has been growing more and more distinct. On Sunday evening it was brighter than the zodiacal light. Last evening I saw it still plainer. This evening the nucleus was seen by myself and a few others, soon after sunset, through the haze near the horizon. Its length is 35 or 40 degrees. It is to be seen clearly from seven o'clock until it sets. Its nucleus is quite large, and so rare that it gives but little light. Most will be able only to see its tail, which is certainly beautiful. It is in the south-western part of the heavens, and appears to be fast moving southward, so that in a few days it will cease to be visible. Yours, &c. P. Cor. of N. Y. Tribune.

The following anecdote has been communicated to us, as of recent occurrence, and true. A native of the Emerald Isle, died recently and his widow was assisted by a warm-hearted countryman in the settlement of the husband's affairs. After the interment the undertaker brought in his bill for the funeral expenses, among which was an item of \$40 for a coffin. To this charge, the friendly assistant objected, as being extravagant. "I would you take advantage," said he, "of a lone widow! I'll not pay it, sir; had the coffin been obtained for myself, I would not have said a word about it."

HARRISBURG NEWS.

Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle.

March 10, 1843.

Noseology—A Duel with Umbrellas—another Investigation.

Messrs. Editors.—The force of pulling noses, and fighting with umbrellas, came off this day at one o'clock, just after the curtain fell, at the close of the comedy, of the morning session, in the House of Representatives. During the regular performance yesterday, Mr. Deford, who takes part in every piece that comes up, whether he is "engaged" or not, was rebuked before the whole audience, for his meddling propensities, by Mr. Hinchman, who claimed to be "manager" of the play then being performed. Whereupon Mr. D. pronounced Mr. H. a "blackguard." Mr. H. then said he should not make a reply there, for a reply in language had no effect upon that gentleman, but that he would pull his nose the first opportunity that offered. Mr. D. was understood to say that he was welcome to do so. Nothing more was heard of the matter until the time above mentioned, when the first thing observed was Mr. D. striking with an umbrella, over the head of Mr. Thomas, of Bucks, who was at his heels, back at the "knowledge box" of Mr. Hinchman. The latter, as a matter of course, returned the salutation, in due form, with the same kind of weapon.

Mr. Thomas here concluding that he was in rather a ticklish situation, dogged away from between them, and in a moment a ring was instinctively formed by the company, and the two gladiators had a regular set-to, in the area fronting the Speaker's desk, for two or three minutes. They handled their silk covered weapons very dexterously, until the dry bones—not of the gladiators, but of the umbrellas—rattled, to the great terror of some spectators, and the infinite amusement of others. It was rather disgraceful to see a couple of grave legislators, in the very hall where laws are enacted, thus openly and notoriously violating them; but still it was more ludicrous than anything else, to see them do it in such a puerile way, by raising an umbrella above their heads, shutting their eyes, and bringing it down broad side, in a manner that would disgrace any battle of broomsticks ever kicked up by fish women in the market place.

There is a difference of opinion as to the real merits of the case; some avering that the gentlemen were both very anxious to be separated, all the while looking wistfully over their shoulders, as much as to say, "Wont nobody hold me?" Others that they were brimful of fight. I incline to the latter opinion, and give them much credit for their choice of weapons, as they "may live to fight another day." At all events, the friends of the gentlemen interfered, and they were separated. Mr. H. went immediately to his dinner, and Mr. D. remained a few moments behind, to recover his equanimity. They both boarded at the same house, and can fight it out at the table some day. Mr. Hinchman is much the stouter man of the two.

It is understood that the thing was stirred up by Mr. Hinchman, who attempted to fulfil the benevolent purpose intimated by him yesterday, of pulling Mr. D.'s nose, the latter having expressed some curiosity in regard to the execution of the design. Whether the twagger succeeded in performing it to the satisfaction of the twagee, hath not as yet transpired. It appears however to have taken immediate effect.

The Sequel.—As soon as the House had met in the afternoon, Mr. Elton, of Chester, offered the following, to wit:

Resolved, That Benj. M. Hinchman, a member of this House, from the city of Philadelphia, be and he is hereby expelled from the said membership, for the assault by him this day committed on the person of Jno. H. Deford, a member from the county of Fayette, on the floor of this Hall, immediately after adjournment. Said assault having been perpetrated for words spoken in debate, and therefore a violation of the constitution of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Lowry moved to amend by substituting the following:—

That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into and report to this House, whether any, and what order should be taken on the difficulty which occurred between Benjamin M. Hinchman, a member from the city of Philadelphia, and Jno. H. Deford, a member from the county of Fayette.

After some conversation, the above propositions were withdrawn, and the following offered by Mr. Elton, was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with power to send for persons, and to inquire into the conduct of Benj. M. Hinchman and John H. Deford, members of this House, in relation to conduct towards each other on this floor, on yesterday, and this day immediately after adjournment of the morning session, and report accordingly.

The committee consists of Messrs. McCulloch, Carson, Baily, Kennedy, of Camb., and Tustin. And as the affair is to undergo formal investigation, I shall not prejudice the case by the expression of an opinion upon its merits, or demerits, rather than to say that both gentlemen are of very unparliamentary conduct. But it seems to me that all which took place after adjournment is not within the jurisdiction of the House. There is another remedy. D. Harrisburg, March 10, 1843.

House.—A bill to repeal, so far as relates to the county of Adams, that portion of the license law which requires application to be advertised in the newspapers, passed final reading. Attempts were made to include various other counties, but the previous question was called, which cut them off.

Mr. Whitman reported a bill to regulate assignments, and to secure laborer's pay.

Mr. Hancock a bill to incorporate the Bucks County Insurance Company.

Mr. Deford a supplement to the laws for the prevention of frauds and perjuries.

Mr. Sharswood the Senate bill (Penniman's) relative to the county of Philadelphia. The consideration of Mr. Hinchman's bill providing for the appointment of an inspector of sole, rough hide, and rough skirting leather, in the city and county of Philadelphia, was then resumed on second reading. On motion of Mr. Heckman, an amendment was added, providing also for the appointment of an inspector of green hides and skins. The bill as amended passed final reading.

The amendments made by the Senate to the "Reform bill" were then taken up, and are now under consideration, with Mr. Roundabout on the floor.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Stewart reported, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill to compel the Trustees of the U. S. Bank to receive the notes of the said bank in payment of dues.

Mr. Champey's (Education) reported, with amendments, the bill to suspend appropriations to colleges, academies, and female seminaries.

The appropriation bill, from the House, as amended by Senate Committee, was then taken up. Mr. Penniman offered an amendment, and made a speech. And the amendment was negatively, yeas 13, nays 19.

And the question is now on the 1st Section of the bill.

March 13, 1843.

IN THE HOUSE an hour of the morning was consumed in the presentation and reference of petitions.

A communication was received, transmitting the annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Mr. Elwell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating the debt of the State amongst several of the counties thereof, and providing for the payment of the interest.

Mr. Karns reported a bill incorporating the Alleghany Mutual Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the resolution authorizing Messrs. Kay and Brothers to furnish 500 copies of their Select Laws—the same not yet having been complied with.

Mr. Barret, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was committed the Bill authorizing the authorities of Spring Garden, &c., to erect water works at the Schuylkill, for supplying the said District with water, reported the same with the following additional proviso, to wit:

Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the Commissioners of the Districts aforesaid to impair, render insufficient the water power necessary to propel the machinery at the Fairmount Water Works.

Mr. Sharswood said the proviso reported by the Chairman, was not that agreed upon in committee, and moved to recommit the report; which, after some conversation, was not agreed to.

SENATE.—Mr. Kidder, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to repeal the "stay law" of last session.

The bill erecting a new county out of parts of Northampton and Monroe, to be called "Carbon," passed final reading. Yeas 23, nays 9. The new county is to be attached to the 12th Judicial District.

Mr. Clay and the Frenchman.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 18th ult. gives this graphic anecdote:

An amusing incident occurred at Vicksburg while Mr. Clay was on his way to New Orleans. After Mr. Clay had received the hearty welcome of the generous Vicksburgers, and taken leave of them, the Rainbow, on which he was a passenger, was just about to shove off from the landing, when an enthusiastic hile Frenchman a good Whig and well known to many of the citizens of Mississippi, was seen rushing down the hill at full speed, crying—"stop de boat! stop de boat! I shall see Mr. Clay!" He succeeded in getting on board before the plank was pulled in, but in answer to the remonstrance of the mate that the boat would start before he could have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Clay, he replied: "Start and be d—d! Suppose you take me to New Orleans? I shall not care—I have come all de way from Jackson to see Mr. Clay, and here just arrive in de cars, and I shall see him be gar!" Saying which he rushed up into the cabin, and cleared for himself a passage through the crowd which surrounded the great statesman, placed himself in front of Mr. Clay. "Are you Mr. Clay?" he demanded, "I am, sir," replied Mr. Clay. "Den Sir I shall be very happy to make you acquainted wid me."—I am very happy to make your acquaintance, replied Mr. Clay, extending his hand to the good Frenchman; pray sir favor me with your name. "Oh! dam de name," said the Frenchman, grasping Mr. Clay's hand, "suppose I tell you my name, you shall not recollect him five minute. I have come all de way from Jackson to see you Mr. Clay, and I am so happy you shall not suppose. I nevir was so happy but one time before, and dat was when I shake hand wid de grand Napoleon, and I shall nevir expect to be so happy again till I shake hand wid my Saviour in de Kingdom of Heaven. Now I am satisfy and I must go. Good by, Mr. Clay. I hope you shall be our next President. By gar, I know you shall. I have bet my whole pile on you, Mr. Clay, and I dont care one dam if I lose or if I win. Adieu, Mr. Clay. God bless you and make you de President." Then giving Mr. Clay, a hearty shake of the hand, he retired and reached the deck just as they were about to pull in the last plank.