



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, April 5, 1843.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$1.50 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

Governor Porter.

The past week has been quite an eventful one in the history of our worthy Governor. First, The Philadelphia papers announce that he paid a secret visit to that city on Thursday. Speculation has been rife, in regard to it, but nothing satisfactory ascertained. Second—A call was circulated in the city, for a general meeting, at which it is the determination of his friends to nominate him for the Vice Presidency.

Thurs. On Friday he sent to the Legislature his Veto of the Bill which provided for the election of the Canal Commissioners by the people.

Fourth. On Saturday the "Keystone," which has all along been recognized as his organ, at Harrisburg, published a severe article in which it denounced him for his connexion with the Administration of Capt. Tyler.

This is eventful enough, in all conscience, for seven days in the life of any one man!

The Hero of New Orleans.

General Andrew Jackson numbered his sevenieth year, on Wednesday the 15th of last month. He is "Old Hickory" still. His health is good, his spirits cheerful, and he entertains his friends with all that hospitality for which he was remarkable in the meridian of his life. The numerous friends of the Old Hero, in this vicinity, will no doubt be rejoiced at this information.

Judge Story.

The Hon. Joseph Story, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and the distinguished compiler, and commentator of our laws, is, and for some time past, has been so much indisposed, as to induce him to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. Judge S. is an exemplary man, and one of the most eminent jurists living. We hope this sea voyage may prove beneficial to him, and his useful life be long spared for the good of his country. He will sail in a few weeks, accompanied by his physician, Dr. Sewall of Washington.

The Court Martial.

The trial of Commander McKenzie has at length been concluded, and the opinion of the Court forwarded to Washington. It is said to be favorable to him, a result which we anticipated from the commencement. Instead of this trial by Naval Officers, we would have liked a jury of twelve men to have passed upon his case. Their decision would have been far more satisfactory to the people, and if favorable, far more honorable to Mr. McKenzie. Although he is now acquitted, and restored to his rank in the Navy, still at the bar of public opinion, he is not held guiltless.

Michigan Legislation.

The Legislature of Michigan, which has just adjourned, appears to have been deeply imbued with the spirit of reform! Among other wise enactments, we notice a Bill for the relief of the people, which makes their broken Wild Cat bank notes a legal tender in payment of the Mortgages given to secure the payment of these notes when issued. This robs the holders of the notes of all chance of getting any thing upon them, and makes them worth exactly the price of old paper. A Bill was also passed, which abolishes all the penalties heretofore enacted and existing against Libelism! Shame upon such legislation. How true the maxim that "the world is governed too much."

New Hampshire.

The election in this State took place on the 14th ult. and resulted in the election of Gov. Hubbard, and the choice of a majority of his loco loco brethren to the state legislature. The four members of Congress are also locos. But as they were chosen, contrary to law, by General Ticket instead of single Districts, it remains to be seen whether they will be permitted to take their seats at the opening of the next session.

The Murder Case.

In another column our readers will find an analysis of the proceedings of Mercer's trial, up to Saturday evening last. It conveys a correct idea of all the testimony, and is sufficient for a full understanding of the whole case. The particulars of the killing are omitted, as they correspond with the statement which we published in our paper of the 23d of February. It appears to be the almost unanimous opinion that Mercer will be acquitted on the ground of insanity; the evidence pretty clearly establishing that fact. The conduct of Judge Elmer, who presides at the trial, is spoken of in the highest terms, and entitles him to the praise of being an able, honest, and upright Judge. The trial will probably be concluded sometime during the present week.

The Oswego, (N. Y.) Bank, suspended specie payments on Monday a week. The notes are selling in New York at 12 1/2 per cent discount.

Wheat at Chicago, 50 and 52 cents.

TRIAL OF SINGLETON HALL MERCER, FOR THE MURDER OF Mahlon Hutchinson Heberton.

This all absorbing case was commenced on Tuesday afternoon last, at Woodbury, N. J. before Judge Elmer of the Supreme Court. Contrary to expectation, a jury was empaneled without the slightest difficulty, only six jurors being objected to. Mr. Carpenter, Prosecuting Attorney for Gloucester County, then stated the facts upon which the prosecution would rely for a verdict of guilty against the prisoner; and called several witnesses who proved that Mercer shot Heberton, with a six-barrelled revolving pistol, whilst the latter was in a carriage, on board a Ferry-boat, at Camden, and that he died in a short time thereafter. Several medical men also testified that they had examined the wound of the pistol-ball, and that it produced Heberton's death.

Having established this much, the prosecution rested. Peter A. Browne, Esq. of Philadelphia, then opened for the defence, and made a long address, in which he alluded first to the youth of Mercer, the weakness of his frame, his nervous temperament, and to the effect which repeated attacks of the croup had upon both his mind and body up to the time he was thirteen years old.

His father is a retired mechanic of Philadelphia. He has four sisters, three of whom are single. Sarah was represented as a mere child, modest and of yielding disposition, having never attended a theatre or a ball, and of the most unexceptionable character, until a short time since. Her associates were mostly with children like herself. Heberton was an abandoned libertine, his place of business a brothel, and his only pursuit seduction. Miss Mercer first encountered him while she was passing thro' the street with a friend to purchase some grapes for a sick relation. He had followed them from street to street, and she mistook him for a Mr. Bastido, whom she had seen at the house of her brother-in-law. Heberton took advantage of her mistake, and on meeting her again in the street, a few days after—he having sought the meeting, which with her was purely accidental—spoke to her, and told her he would see her again. All this while he allowed her to suppose that his name was Bastido, and under that name he exacted a promise from her to meet him again. At the third interview he declared himself violently in love with her, and solicited an introduction to her family. She named several friends who would introduce him; but he knew none of them. He pretended, however, to know a Mr. Dinkler, of whom she spoke, and said he would call upon her family with him. He never did so, however. Up to this time his treatment of her had been gentlemanly and becoming.

Soon afterwards, however, while walking with her, he complained of the cold; he led her into Elizabeth-street, where she had never been before, and proposed to call at the house of a Mrs. Mettore. She declined, but he assured her he was well acquainted there, at the same time ringing the bell. The servant came to the door, and he urged her in. They entered a room where there was a fire. She immediately became alarmed and refused to remain; but Heberton locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and, upon her screaming for assistance, drew a pistol and threatened her life if she did not yield to his desires. In this way he forced her, though screaming and struggling, into compliance with his wishes. This, the Counsel said, would be fully proved by Miss Mercer herself, by persons to whom she told the story, and by women who heard her screams.

After this Heberton endeavored to persuade her to silence, promised to marry her and go to New Orleans, declared that he could satisfactorily refute any story she might tell her parents to his disadvantage, threatened if she exposed him to prove that she invited him to go with her, and in various ways endeavored to procure her silence. During all this time he was boasting among his companions of his successful villainy, and on one occasion in an oyster cellar took a pistol from his pocket saying that that was for her brother, if he attempted to interfere. Being asked what he would do should any one thus wrong his sister, he declared that he would "blow his brains out like a dog."

The day on which Miss Mercer left her home she spent with her married sister. A servant told her that her father was very angry with her for something he had learned, and so frightened her that she ran away to a house where she had met Heberton. Her brother next day met Heberton, and took him to Mr. Mercer's house, where an angry interview took place. Young Mercer used his best endeavors to find his sister, but Heberton denied all knowledge of her. The woman with whom she was staying however informed her parents that she was there, and she was at once sent for and brought home. She told the whole story to her mother, and the next day to her brother, who, from the moment he heard it, seemed hopelessly mad. He raved and assailed every one he met, and was only prevented from killing his sister by those around him. The interview at the Alderman's office rendered him still further affected; and every act he performed seemed evidence of insanity. Mr. Brown proceeded at great length to show that the state of Mercer's mind at the time of committing the deed for which he is on trial, was such as to absolve him from all legal responsibility for the deed. He made a very long, ingenious, and elaborate argument, principally upon this point.

After Mr. Brown had concluded, Miss Sarah Mercer appeared upon the witness stand and testified to all the facts stated by him concerning her acquaintance and intercourse with Heberton, and was corroborated in that part which related to her first meeting with him in Chestnut street, by Miss Sarah Osbourne, the young lady who was with her on that occasion.

Mrs. Mercer, the prisoner's mother, was then examined, and related the effect which the revelation of his sister's wrongs had upon his mind, when he was first made acquainted with them. She also testified that her daughter first confided to her the secret of her seduction.

The Rev. Mr. Loughbridge and the Rev. Azariah Prior, both testified to the exemplary character of Miss Mercer, up to the time of her acquaintance with the deceased, and that her behavior during the years 1841 and 1842, as a school-girl, had been most commendable and praiseworthy. They also testified to the good behaviour, and general mild deportment of the prisoner—that they had known him for some years, and never discovered any thing vindictive or revengeful in his character. They also both saw him on the day when he learned his sister's story, and on the day on which he killed Heberton, and stated it as their firm conviction that on those days he was laboring under the strongest mental excitement, and that for the time he was to all appearances deprived of his reason.

When the Court adjourned on Saturday afternoon, about a dozen or twenty other witnesses had been examined. They had all seen him, and noticed him particularly about the time of the murder, and stated it as their belief that he was laboring under temporary insanity. The Court then adjourned until Monday morning, when the defence was resumed.

Attempt at Bribery.

Great excitement was caused in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Friday last, in consequence of Mr. Hill, a member of the House from Westmoreland county, declaring, that overtures had been made to him by two friends of the Canal Commissioners, and by one of the Commissioners himself to the effect, that if he would sustain the Governor's Veto of the Bill for electing the Canal Commissioners by the people, they would give to him or to any friend he should name the office of Collector of Tolls at Wilkensburg. Mr. Heckman immediately moved that a Committee be appointed to investigate the charge, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Heckman, Deford, and Morris appointed said Committee.

Foreign Coins.

Custom House rates of foreign coins, according to Act of Congress, passed March 3, 1843:

Thaler of Prussia	68 1-2
Mil-ries of Portugal	1 12
Rix Dollar of Bremen	78 3-4
Thaler of Bremen	71
Mil-ries of Madeira	1 00
Mil-ries of Azores	83 1-8
Marco-Banco of Hamburgh	35
Ruble of Russia	75
Rupce, British India	44 1-2

The Delaware Republican speaks of the wheat crop of that neighborhood as having rooted well.

Mr. David Harry, a soldier of the revolution, died in Hagerstown, on Saturday last, in the 93d year of his age.

It is stated that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Somerville, Penn., on the 11th ult.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly at Albany, N. Y. presented a petition, signed by one thousand ladies, "praying for the suppression of licentiousness."

The provisions made by Captain Tyler, for his Guard, are *Wise and Profitable*. He has pushed *Forward to Pittsburg*.

Public men every day sacrifice principles which they esteem, thro' fear of being blamed by people whom they despise.

People begin to think that if "money is the root of all evil," they ought to be moral now-a-days, since there is so little of the "root."

Money and Business.

The Market street merchants appear to be increasingly occupied with their customers from the West and the South. A godly number have already appeared here, and there is every reason to think that a wholesome trade will take place this season, although not to the extent of former times, by any means. The fact is the sound traders are determined to get out of debt, and they will yet buy sparingly. By the accounts from the other large cities, we observe that a similar state of things prevails elsewhere. Money continues abundant for good business paper in all the large places.—By private letters from London, we learn that in that great money centre, the rate of interest is exceedingly low, and capitalists find it difficult to obtain safe investments. The closing of the Chinese war has doubtless had an effect to produce such a result—and is not probable that it will ultimately produce a favorable effect upon the money market of this country.

Almost every packet brings specie from Europe, and the New York papers state that the Banks in that city have a larger amount of specie on hand at the present moment, than they have had at any previous period for years.—Choice business paper is very scarce, and there is quite a competition to obtain it for discount. Sat. Courier.

Some editor says, a member of Congress from the West, sent home a Durham cow under frank; the postmaster refused to deliver the package, as the member forgot to saw off the horns.

It is said that a little spirits of turpentine poured into the holes and crevices, is an effective cure against crickets and cockroaches.

The North River is open to Newburg.

Review of the Markets.

Stroudsburg, April 5, 1843.

Wheat Flour, per barrel	\$4.25
Rye, do do	3.35
Wheat, per bushel	75
Rye, do do	50
Sole Leather per pound	25
Corn per bushel	45
Clover Seed per bushel	3.50
Timothy Seed per bushel	2.25
Oats do do	30
Flax Seed do do	1.37
Butter per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	10
Hickory wood, per cord	2.50
Oak, do do	2.00
Mackerel, No. 1	10.00
Do do 2	8.00

Philadelphia, April 1, 1843.

Apples, Green, 1-4 peck,	10a18
Dried, do	15a20
Apple Butter per quart	8a10
Beef, choice pieces per lb.	8a10
Other	4a6
Corned	4a7
Tongues each	35a45
Dried per pound	7a10
Buckwheat meal, 28 pounds	56a62
Beans, White, per quart	7a9
Lima, "	9a10
Beets, bunch,	2a3
Blood Pudding	10a12
Butter, superior,	17a20
inferior,	8a10
Corn, Yellow, per bushel,	44
Cheese, New Jersey, per pound	6a10
Dutch, "	8
Celery, bunch	3a6
Cherries, dried, per quart	7a9
Cabbage, per head	2a5
Cranberries, per quart	15a20
Carrots, bunch	2a3
Ducks, domestic, per pair	37a56
Red Necks, "	\$1 25
Eggs, per dozen	12a14
Flour, Wheat per hundred, super.	\$2.50a\$2.80
" barrel	\$37a\$4.00
Fish, No. 1, per barrel,	\$8.25a\$8.50
No. 2, "	5.75a6.25
No. 3, "	3.57a4.50
Fish, Salmon, smoked per pound	18a20
Cod, fresh "	6
Rock, "	10
Shad, each	25a50
Fowls, per pair,	31a62
Grain, Wheat, per bushel for Red,	83
Rye, " "	50
Guinea Fowls, per pair	25a31
Geese, each	37a62
Honey, per pound	15a25
Horseradish, root	1a3
Hams, Jersey, per pound	9a10
Pennsylvania, per pound	7a9
Indian Meal, quarter of a peck	5a6
Lard, Jersey, per pound	9a10
Butchers' "	6a7
Mutton, per pound,	6a9
Nuts, Shellbark, per quart	3a4
Walnuts, quarter of a peck	4a5
Onions, "	6a9
Oats, per bushel	25a27
Oysters, per hundred	37a50
Pork, Fresh, per pound	5a9
Pickled, "	6a8
Pidgeons, Wild	12a20
Potatoes, White, per bushel	28a37
Sweet, "	\$1 00
Peaches, Dried, "	2 00
Rye Flour, per hundred	2 26
Seed, Clover, per bushel as in quality	\$3.12a\$3.37
Timothy, "	\$2.00
Herd Grass,	40
Flaxseed, at prices from	\$1.37a1.40
Sourkrot, per plate,	6
Turkies, each	62a\$1 00
Veal, per pound	4a8

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

All persons indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising, job work, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and save costs. Since his co-partnership with Mr. Kollock, a set of new books, for the firm, have been opened, and it is therefore necessary that the old books should be settled up. His pecuniary concerns also imperatively require him to call upon all who are in arrears to make immediate settlement.

THEODORE SCHOCH.

March 29, 1843.

NOTICE.

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by John Eglensberger, Tobaccoist, Monroe. And Friday the 26th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, March 1, 1843.—101.

JOHN H. MELICK, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, STROUDSBURG, PA.

Inform the public generally, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand at all times an assortment of

Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which he is determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times. The attention of the public is particularly called to his assortment of

SPECTACLES AND GLASSES for eyesighted and old persons—PLAIN WHITE, AND BLUE GLASSES. No charge will be made for showing them; if he cannot suit, no harm done.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! Brass eight day Clocks for \$14 00 Do thirty hour do 9 50 Wood do do from \$4 to 6 00

ALSO, an assortment of **WATCHES,** wanted good time keepers, or will be repaired gratis.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired at the shortest notice. ALSO, an assortment of MAPS of the United States and World, varying from \$1 62 1-2 to \$2 50—large size. Violin Strings of all sizes—best quality.—Call and see for yourselves. March 22, 1843.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe county, to examine the accounts and make distribution of the assets to and among the creditors of the estate of HENRY MILLER, late of Lower Smithfield township, in said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of the appointment on Monday the 17th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the public house of John C. Bush, Craig's Meadows, then and there all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said assets.

F. STARBIRD, Auditor.

March 22, 1843.

NOTICE.

A Petition for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law, has been filed the 27th February 1843 by

Vincent Huguiner, Pike. 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 7th day of April 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.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, March 4, 1843.—31.

BAR IRON.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE REFINED, Bar Iron, Car, Coach & Wagon Axles, SAW SLABS, CROW BAR, SLEDGE AND PLOUGH MOULDS, Axle and Gun Barrel Iron, And a general assortment of WAGON TYRE & SQUARE IRON, constantly on hand and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by MORRIS EVANS.

Analomink Iron Works, April 6, 1842.

DR. LANING, SURGEON DENTIST,

Has located in Stroudsburg. Office one door west of Dr. W. P. Vail's. August 3, 1842.—1f.

CHEAP FOR CASH. Calfskins, Kips, and Upper Leather.

For sale at the POCONO TANNERY. February 1, 1843.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscribers have at their Mill situated three miles from John Fleet's Tavern, which is on the Drinker Pike, and only half a mile from Henry W. Drinker, Esq., a large and general assortment of seasoned

White Pine Lumber

of the best quality, which they offer at very low prices. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their assortment, it being from 5 to 10 miles nearer, and a much better road, than to any other Mill in this section of country, where a general assortment can be had.

PHILIP G. READING & Co. September 21, 1842.—4m.

WILLIAM C. SALYON, Attorney at Law, Milford, Pike county, Pa.

(OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.) September 14, 1842.

BLANK MORTGAGES, For sale at this office.