



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, May 24, 1843

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

No paper was issued from this office last week. The omission was unavoidable, and we hope our readers will excuse the delinquency.

Daniel Webster.

This gentleman, upon retiring from the Cabinet, accepted an invitation from a number of the citizens of Baltimore to partake with them of a *Public Dinner*. Thursday evening last was the time fixed upon for the festivities; when, at half past 6 o'clock, about one hundred persons, sat down to a table spread in a style of luxury and elegance rarely equalled. A fine band of music was in attendance, and enlivened the company by playing several national, and other beautiful airs.

Robert Gilmer, Sen. presided, and the Hon. William Cost Johnson, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Col. Crane, in full uniform, and Col. Moore, were among the invited guests. At half past eight o'clock, the eating was finished, and the cloth removed. The President then gave, as the fifth regular toast, "*Our Guest—Daniel Webster*." Which was received with great applause, amidst which Mr. W. arose, and addressed the assemblage for upwards of an hour, in a speech of unrivalled power and eloquence.

The speech, however, has been received with great, if not universal, disappointment. It was supposed that Mr. Webster would take this opportunity to define his position with regard to Captain Tyler, the Guard, the Currency, and the Whig Party. The peculiarity of Mr. W's position has attached the greatest interest to his movements, and hence the desire that he should at once set all hopes and fears at rest. Instead of discussing those topics, he confined himself entirely to mercantile affairs—the Tariff, and an International Treaty between Great Britain and this country, engrossed all his time. The speech, therefore, under the circumstances, is a singular one, and has given, as far as we can learn, universal dissatisfaction.

Onions.

We notice in a Baltimore paper that a new species of Onion has been introduced into this country, possessing the singular property of producing from a single one, six or seven in a clump, under ground similar to potatoes. It is milder than most onions now in use, grows very large, and is easily cultivated.

A Whig chair.

A rich and beautiful chair manufactured from cherry, grown upon the farm of Henry Clay, at Ashland, Kentucky, was received by the National Clay Club of Philadelphia, last week, from a number of the patriotic Whigs of Nashville. It has been placed in the Club Reading Room, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, a place every Whig in the Union, visiting Philadelphia, is invited to call and see.

A full length likeness of Mr. Clay, painted by the unrivalled American artist Mr. Neagle, will also be placed in the room about the end of the month. It is a beautiful representation of the great Western Statesman, and is represented to be one of the best portraits in the United States.

Capt. Tyler.

This worthy is still actively engaged in removing Whig office holders, and filling their places with rabid Loco Focos. Within the past two weeks, several hundred have been displaced, and the work of decapitation is still going on. Among others, he displaced Henry B. Stacy, Post Master at Burlington, Vermont; a gentleman every way qualified for the station, and one of Mr. Tyler's own appointing, and gave the office to a Loco of the name of Winslow. As soon as it was made known that Mr. Stacy was removed, the people of Burlington elected him Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts, in the place of Mr. Noble, a locofoco. This office is worth three hundred dollars a year more than the one he lost! A poor move this, for the Captain.

A Sheriff Arrested.

The somewhat novel and painful spectacle of putting a Sheriff in prison was enacted in N. York, on Friday a week. The Coroner then arrested Monmouth B. Hart, Sheriff of the City, and imprisoned him in the Eldridge street jail, at the suit of numerous persons for whom he had collected money on legal process. It is said that the Sheriff was insolvent when he entered upon the duties of his office about two years and a half ago, and that he has since made matters worse by gaming. His securities are Hamilton H. Jackson and John Pettigrew, and are abundantly responsible to pay all Hart's deficiencies.

County Meeting.

Our opposition friends held their annual County Meeting at the Court House, in this place, week before last. We were not present, but are informed by those who were, that the best harmony did not prevail. Among other things a Resolution censuring Gov. Porter, was passed.

Thoughts on the Times.

Times were certainly never duller than they are at present. Either some strange and unheard of leathery has crept over the spirit of society, and somnambulated our faculties, or else the world was never so barren of exciting incidents as it is at this time. Politicians appear to intrigue, manoeuvre, and carry on their schemes of aggrandizement and ambition, the same as heretofore; but the mass give themselves no concern about their doings. Murders, brutal assaults of females, and other infamous crimes, which ought naturally to arouse all our feelings, and almost chill our very life-blood, are daily perpetrated; yet they make but a momentary sensation, and are then forgotten. All our faculties seem to be changed. The things which once delighted us, delight us no more. The daily occurrences which formerly engaged our attention, and destroyed the tedium of life, now hang as heavily upon us as if they had never possessed the power to lighten our hours of labour, or to make cheerful our leisure moments. What can be the cause of all this difference? Are times really so much altered, or are our natures only so sadly changed? We are fearful the latter is the truth, and that we must work a radical change in our ways of life, before things will appear to us again as they formerly did.

Affairs at Washington.

Rumor has at length been realized, and Mr. Webster has retired from the Cabinet, and Mr. Legare, the Attorney General, will for the present fill his place as Acting Secretary of State.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, who was rejected by the Senate, as Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Minister to China, in the place of Mr. Everett, who declined the office. He has already drawn his \$9000 outfit, and will sail about the 1st of June. Mr. Cushing is an able man, and we suppose will represent the U. States with honor at the Court of his Celestial Majesty.

Captain Tyler, the great accidental President, has gone to Virginia, to spend three weeks upon his farm. It is positively asserted that he has already paid off all his old debts (which were numerous) and purchased an estate for \$20,000, out of the savings of two years' salary.

James M. Porter, went to Easton a few days ago, for the purpose, it is said, of attending the wedding of his nephew Wm. A. Porter, the Sheriff of Philadelphia, who was married to the daughter of Jacob Wagener, on the 16th inst.

Another Big Rogue.

The Grand Jury of New Castle County, Delaware, has found seven indictments for *Forgery*, and one for *Perjury*, against William H. Jones, a prominent and influential citizen of Delaware. Jones was the Democratic candidate for Congress last fall, and came within nine votes of being elected. As soon as he ascertained the result of the proceedings of the Grand Jury, he left the State, we presume, never to return. He was once wealthy, but became embarrassed through speculations, and then forged to the amount of many thousands of dollars to extricate himself from pecuniary embarrassment.

The crops.

From information, which we have been at considerable pains in obtaining, there is every reason to expect that the Wheat crop in this County, and in Northampton, will be good and abundant this year. The Rye is rather backward, and does not look so well. We hope, however, it will also turn out very well.

The Warren county Murders.

The perpetrators of the dreadful murders in New Jersey, of which we gave a detailed account in our last, have not yet been discovered. During the past week several persons have been arrested and examined, but nothing appearing against them to warrant their detention, they were discharged. Strong suspicion, we are informed, rests upon a man in the neighborhood named Coleman. He has already been several times examined. On Saturday last, he was detained for a further hearing on Monday, when it was supposed something definite would be done with him. The whole population for miles round the place where the murder was committed, are actively employed in ferreting out the particulars, and we have every reason to believe that they will be successful.

Petty crimes in New York.

In looking over the City papers we are forcibly struck with the glaring fact that petty crimes are on the increase there, as well as those of greater magnitude. The greatest disparity between them appears to be the circumstance that the lesser are sure to be found out and punished, whilst the greater are too often concealed and shielded from the chastisement which the offended laws require.

In looking over the Police Report, a few days since, we see the following conspicuously noted. Julia Smith, arrested for stealing \$300 from the pocket of J. Williamson. She confessed the theft, and was committed.

A man named James Murray was committed for attempting to break into the dwelling house of Mr. Hanford. On leaving the cell, in the morning, in which he was confined, a number of implements, such as saws, matches, augers, case knives, &c. which he made use of in his burglarious designs, were found.

Two boys named John Anderson and Wetsell were committed for having on the 4th inst. stolen 105 dols. in bills, out of the drawer, of the store of Bush & Marvin, in Maiden Lane.

Patrik Murphy was arrested and committed for stealing a pair of shoes worth 1,75cts. from a Store in Day street.

John Jones was arrested and committed for stealing 50 cents from the desk of Jeremiah Nelson, in Catharine street.

Nathaniel Rupel was committed for stealing a pair of shoes worth one dollar from the store of Edward Emory in Cherry street.

Mary Fraser was arrested and committed for stealing a merino dress, worth six dollars, from Melana Roman of Read street.

Foreign News.

The Steam Ship Great Western, arrived at New York on Thursday morning, 11th inst, after a wonderful short passage of only *twelve days and a half*, from Liverpool. The only news of interest is, that the Queen of England has given birth to another Princess, and that the Queen's uncle, the Duke of Sussex, died on the 26th of April.

Counterfeit coin.

An extract of a letter to the editor of the *Wilesbarre Advocate*, dated Northumberland April 25, says—"I understand that there has been coined at or near Towanda, Pa. a quantity of Spanish Dollars, composed of German silver, the weight is only 3-4 of the Spanish Dollar, I having seen one and weighed the same."

Proceedings of Court.

Court commenced in this place on Tuesday the 9th, and continued the whole of the week. Judge Keller was not on the Bench on Tuesday owing to indisposition, and the day was taken up with the miscellaneous business, arguments, &c.

On Wednesday morning his Honor Judge Keller took his seat, the Grand Jury were sworn and the newly elected Constables, (or rather those of them who were able to give bail,) were qualified. The first case tried was the case of Hollenback and others, vs. Stephen and Isaac Gould. This was a suit brought by the Plaintiffs, against the Messrs. Goulds, for trespassing on the lands of the Plaintiffs in Tobyhanna township, and cutting timber thereon. The lands of Plaintiffs and Defendants adjoined, and the Jury not being satisfied that the cutting was on the lands of the former, rendered a verdict in favor of Defendants. H. B. Wright and Morris for Plaintiffs—Hepburn for Defendants.

Christopher D. Keller vs. Joseph Korts. This was the next case tried. It appeared in the course of the trial, that some two or three years ago, the Defendant obtained a Judgment against the Plaintiff before Esquire Heaney, upon which an execution was issued, to which the Plaintiff, took a certiorari. During the pendency of the certiorari, the Plaintiff and Defendant agreed to open the Judgment and submit all matters in variance to referees—a day was fixed upon which they were to go before the Justice to choose the men. The Defendant failed to comply. The proceedings of the Justice were affirmed on certiorari, and the amount of the Judgment collected from the Plaintiff. For the breach of the contract on the part of the Defendant in not opening the Judgment, and submitting the matter to referees, this suit was instituted. The Plaintiff proved the agreement and then offered to go into the merits of the original judgment, to show the amount of damages he had sustained. The Court refused to permit the original Judgment to be argued into, and the Jury returned a verdict in favor of the Defendant. Reader for Plaintiff—Davis and Dimmick for Defendant.

The next case was that of *Greensweig vs. Hawk and others.* This case occupied the attention of the Court's Jury nearly two days. The Plaintiff and Defendants in 1839, entered into an agreement by which the Plaintiff agreed to make the Defendants a Deed for the farm on which he then lived; in consideration whereof the defendants were to pay the sum of nine hundred dollars, and to give him the one-third of the produce of the land, together with the privilege of the house, &c. during his life. The Defendants took possession of the farm, and the Plaintiff, old Mr. Greensweig, lived with them. It appears that they did not agree very well together, and the old man left and then brought Ejectment to recover possession of the premises. The Plaintiff alleged that the agreement was an unconscionable one and such as in equity he should be relieved from. A great deal of testimony was produced to show that the Defendants had not complied with the terms of the agreement on their part; that they had not given the old man the one-third of the produce, and that they had used him badly. The Court charged the Jury that the making of the deed by the Plaintiff was a condition precedent to the performance of the covenants on the part of the Defendants—that from the contract itself and evidence they could discern nothing unconscionable in it, or any thing that would go to justify them in relieving the old man from it. The Jury returned a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, which was instantly set aside by the Court and a new trial granted. Dimmick & Hirie for Plaintiff—Brown & Reeder for Defendants.

Cornelius Serfass, in right of his wife, vs. Daniel Fisher. Appeal from the judgment of a Justice of the Peace. After examining two or three witnesses the Plaintiff took a non suit. Dimmick & Reeder for Plaintiff—Hirie & Hepburn for Defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Frederick Knecht & Thomas Knecht. Indictment for cutting lumber trees on the lands of John Hare Powell. Verdict of not guilty as to Frederick and guilty as to Thomas. Hepburn & Reeder for the Commonwealth—Brodhead & Davis for Defendants.

Same vs. Andrew Singer. This was an in-

dictment for the same offence. The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and directed the Prosecutor, John Albertson, to pay the costs. Sentence accordingly. Hepburn for Commonwealth—Dimmick for Defendant.

John W. Van Gordon vs. James Johnson. This was a suit instituted to recover from the Defendant, who was a stake holder, a sum of money which the Plaintiff alleged he had placed in his hands, to abide the event of a horse race, which took place in Middle Smithfield last summer, and which the Defendant had paid over after notice. It appeared that the Plaintiff did not own the whole of the money placed in the hands of the stake-holder, and the Jury returned a verdict in his favor for thirty dollars. Dimmick for Plaintiff—Brodhead for Defendant.

Communication.

On Sabbath evening, the 14th inst. the citizens of Stroudsburg and its vicinity had the pleasure of listening to an address from the Hon. William Jessup, on the claims of the Bible Cause. He commenced by stating—he supposed all present would concede the propriety of the sentiment, that the Bible should be in the hands of all—One might be tempted to ask, then, why stand there to plead for a position which none would deny. It was necessary on the same principle that it was necessary to reiterate the claims of the Gospel. The tendency of fallen human nature is downward, and it requires the constant application of counteracting motives, to resist that tendency. Of this fact, any one would be convinced by a process of self inspection.

Of the various motives that address Christians, in regard to the circulation of the Bible, he would enumerate some of the principal. Gratitude for so excellent a gift should induce a spirit of expansive good will to our fellow men. If we wish to honor the word of God, how can we do it so efficiently as by tendering it to the destitute. Its perfect adaptableness to man, whatever be his condition as to intelligence, outward estate, or moral character, was a powerful reason why he should have access to such a Book. No other book could supply its place. It was emphatically *the book*. The elevating influence of the Bible was another motive. Just in proportion as the Bible was possessed and appreciated, was man raised in the scale of respectability and happiness. Were he to alvise a community, simply in reference to their temporal well being, he would say to them, take the Bible for your guide. He directed their attention to those parts of the world, destitute of the word of God. Spain for instance. He had just had his attention forcibly drawn to that unhappy country, by reading "*Borrow's Bible in Spain*," a work of surpassing interest. Spain was not wanting in natural resources. Her position was favorable. She had many noble minded sons. What had dragged her down from her eminence among the states of the world. What had put out the fire of her enterprise, robbed her of freedom, saddened the spirits of her children, extinguished the light of her piety and learning, and drawn over her the gloom of superstition. Spain had no Bible.

If any one people on the earth had greater reasons than any other to prize the Bible; we were that people. If any one nation needed the bible, more than any other, we were that nation. The bible had brought us up to our present commanding position—the Bible alone would keep us there. Americans therefore have peculiar reasons to urge them forward in the work of distribution. No cottage in the most distant hamlet should be left without the Bible. The bible and civil freedom go together—where the one is, there will be the other. They will flourish together, and they will fall together. So says the history of the world. Americans should see to it then that the Bible is sent abroad. A fearful struggle was coming. The issue was soon to be tried whether man was accountable to God directly, or whether he was to bow his neck to the priest, who arrogates to stand in the place of God. A sect of Christians, so called, was making progress among us, who had assumed to themselves, what properly belongs to God only. Wherever that sect has gained the ascendancy, it has been at the cost of freedom, civil and religious. They are making strenuous efforts to gain the balance of power in this yet free land. They interdict the bible, except their own mutilated copy, and accompanied by their own comments. Americans should be broad awake to the designs of that sect. Patriotism, in the absence of higher motives, should impel to this.

This is but an impartial outline of the address. It was listened to, throughout, with respectful attention, and no doubt with interest and profit.

It is truly gratifying to see our educated public men stand forth in the defence of great and noble objects. The Bible cause presents a theme adequate to fill the heart and task the mind of the highest angel. No man need to feel that he is degraded when he stands up to plead for the Bible. Degraded! So far from that, he is positively ennobled by the sincere attempt. That which God approves must confer the true glory upon man.

An Organized Banditti.

The New Orleans Tropic states that a requisition has been made upon the Governor of Louisiana, for a body of troops to proceed against a band of freebooters, several hundred in number, who are regularly organized for the pillage of property, and the destruction of life. It is stated that they are well organized, and armed, and regularly encamped.

Singular Marriage at Coburg.

A St. Malo journal gives the following account of a singular marriage lately celebrated at Coburg, near that port. A widower, aged 47, having ten children by his late wife, who was also his cousin-germain, contracted a new alliance with a widow who had 14 children, 13 of whom are still living. Three of the new wife's children were already allied to the family of her husband, and these on attending the nuptials found themselves in presence of mothers, fathers-in-law, mothers-in-law, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and children to the amount of 60 persons. And yet the whole of the family were not assembled, for some of the relations refused to be witnesses of a marriage by which the brother became the father-in-law of his own own brother, the mother became the sister-in-law of her own daughter; and the male and female cousins became brothers and sisters-in-law.

Perisco, the celebrated Sculptor, is executing at Naples a group in marble of the landing of Columbus for the Capitol at Washington.

Moral Courage.

The Journal of Commerce has the following remarks upon the propensity some people have to ask editors to fight battles for them, while they remain safe in anonymous shelter, as if it were nothing for the conductor of a newspaper to encounter risks and responsibilities of all sorts, and as if it were part of his duty to contend for those who will not even trust him with their names:

"Moral courage," says the Journal, "is a choice commodity, and is shared largely by almost every individual, in his own estimation, while he is apt to consider it sadly deficient in others. There is a feeling very prevalent in the community that editors, especially, are deficient in this estimable characteristic. Men wonder that editors are not ready to run a tilt against every windmill within their reach, also to ride every hobby, however spavined it may be, or however broken the ground. If there are ditches or stone-walls to be leaped, or pit-falls to be crossed, the owner of the aforesaid *Animal* applies to the editor, as a matter of course, to make the experiment, keeping his own precious self out of danger. If the editor breaks his neck in the attempt, the owner still remains unknown; but if he gets safe over, perchance the mysterious agent, who used him as a catspaw, may come forward and share the honors of victory.

The Journal gives point to these observations by asking the author of the communication which elicited them to furnish his real name and address, and if it should appear that he is a man of character and responsibility, then his epistle shall be published. "Perhaps, however," adds the Journal, "the communication is not such as any person would like to be known as the author of; he would like to see it in print, if he could skulk behind the fence, and leave the responsibility to be borne by others. Let us say to him, in all kindness, that this is not moral courage. We desire to have only so much of that ingredient, in the exercise of our professional duties, as will embolden us to print and say what is wise and expedient, all things considered. Therefore, the fear of being accounted deficient in moral courage will not compel us to insert Aletha's communication, except on the condition above named; for there are other qualities of mind—a sound discretion, for instance—which we deem as valuable as moral courage."

This is good, and has its application not in New York alone, as every editor in the Union can testify. [Richmond Compiler.]

Appropriations to Colleges, &c.

The bill to suspend the appropriation to Colleges and Academies, and Female Seminaries, passed the Senate finally by a vote of 19 to 7. The following, we believe, is the shape in which it passed.

Be it enacted, &c.—That the annual appropriations made by existing laws to certain colleges, academies, and female seminaries of this commonwealth, shall be reduced during the present year to one-half of the amount thus appropriated, and exceeding the amount herein directed to be paid during the present year, all laws heretofore passed directing certain sums to be paid annually to said colleges, academies and female seminaries be, and the same are hereby repealed.

The Morris Canal is again in navigable order, and business has been resumed through the enterprise of the new lessees, with good promise of a brisk and profitable season.

Pottsville Encampment.

At a meeting of the military of the borough of Pottsville, held in that place on Wednesday last, it was resolved to hold a Grand Military Encampment on "Young's Hill," commencing on Tuesday, the 8th of August next, and continue for one week.

The amount of steerage passage money paid on Saturday, the 13th, to the Constitution, from Buffalo for Chicago, on Lake Erie, was upwards of 2,100 dollars.

A youngster, named Paucado, committed suicide a short time since, because a young lady had rejected his addresses. One of the papers says the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "death by *susanside*."

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday morning.

ARTICLES.	Stroudsburg.	Easton.	Philad.
Wheat Flour, per barrel	4 25	4 12	4 25
Rye, do. do. do.	3 25	2 50	2 70
Wheat, per bushel	85	90	93
Rye, do. do.	60	55	60
Sole Leather per pound	25	28	25
Corn per bushel	50	50	60
Whiskey per gallon		21	21
Clover Seed per bushel	3 50	4 25	3 50
Timothy Seed per bush.	2 25	2 00	—
Barley do. do.		45	50
Oats do. do.	37	30	37
Flax Seed do. do.	1 37	1 33	1 37
Butter per pound	11	11	20
Eggs, per dozen	8	7	9
Plaster per ton		4 00	2 50
Hickory wood, per cord	2 50	4 50	5 00
Oak, do. do.	2 00	3 75	3 50
Mackerel, No. 1	10 00	9 50	9 00
Do. do 2	8 00	6 50	6 00
Potatoes, per bushel	37	30	33

MARRIED.

On Sunday the 23d of April, by Simon Grober, Esq. MR. GODFREY RUFF to Miss MATHILDA BELLAS, all of Pocono.

At Easton, on Tuesday evening the 16th, by the Rev. John Gray, Wm. A. Porter, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, to Miss Emma, daughter of Jacob Wagener of that borough.