



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, June 21, 1843.  
 Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

**Milford Fair.**

The Ladies of the Milford Benevolent Society, will hold a FAIR at the Academy, in Milford, on the 4th of July, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time will be offered for sale a great variety of fancy and useful articles. The proceeds of which, to be applied to purposes strictly benevolent. The inhabitants of Milford and vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.  
 Milford, June 15, 1843.

**The Sandwich Islands.**

Several weeks ago we published an account, to the effect that Lord George Paulet, commander of the British man-of-war, Carysfort, had taken formal possession of the Sandwich Islands, in the name of the Queen of England, under the pretext of resenting an alleged insult upon the English Consul. We regard this seizure of a group of defenceless Islands, as one of the greatest national outrages which has been perpetrated for many years, and are glad to see that the Press of the country, generally, look upon it as such. The only alleged act of impropriety which the authorities of the Sandwich Islands were guilty of, was the arrest and holding to bail for his good behavior of the British Consul, after that individual had repeatedly violated their laws, and openly defied restraint. This was considered by Lord George Paulet a sufficient excuse to place himself in hostile array against the Islanders, and demand their submission to the British Crown. They being unable to resist his power, were compelled quietly to submit to the yoke thus imposed upon them.

The relations which have for years existed between these Islands and the United States, make this flagrant violation of their rights particularly aggravating to the people of this country. We believe Commodore Jones, of the U. S. Navy, was the first person who ever visited the Sandwich Islands in a national vessel, and took possession of them in the name of his Government. This was while the inhabitants were yet in a rude and uncivilized condition. But the benign policy of our Government has always been to extend liberty throughout the world, and therefore instead of claiming them as subjects, which it might have been done by the right of discovery or possession, Congress soon recognized them as a free and independent nation. Our benevolent and religious societies saw a new field opened here for the extension of their labors and usefulness. They sent numerous missionaries to them to preach the Gospel, and we are happy to say, that no where have those heralds of mercy been more successful in making converts to Christianity. In a commercial point of view, the trade of the United States with these Islands, has exceeded that of all other countries combined;—and they also served as a central point for the rendezvous of our vessels, between our ports on the Atlantic, and our possessions on the Pacific.

These things were all well known to the English, and may possibly have actuated them in their conduct. But whether this or something else was their secret motive for the outrage which has been committed, it becomes our government to act with promptness and energy in the matter. A great and powerful nation, bent on conquest, has undertaken to oppress a weak and unresisting government, without any just cause or pretext for the act; and it becomes the United States, and every other mercantile power, to see that justice is done to the oppressed. The ambitious and grasping policy of England—must be checked. The interests, as well as the honor and dignity of the nations of the globe require it. We hope therefore, that our Federal officers, instead of continuing their political pilgrimages, will return and attend to their duties at Washington—see that justice and equity is done between nations, and that the rights of our citizens are not lost or compromised.

**Georgia.**

A locofoco State Convention was recently held at Milledgeville, Georgia, at which the Hon. John C. Calhoun was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and delegates appointed to a National Convention. The Hon. Mark A. Cooper, was nominated as a candidate for Governor. He is a strong Calhoun man.

**A Launch.**

On Tuesday last the U. S. Frigate Raritan, was launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Thousands of citizens assembled to witness the sight, and the scene is represented as having been one of the most brilliant kind. The yard and the adjoining wharves were crowded with human beings, and the Delaware was filled with boats, sloops, steamers, &c. loaded with people, and elegantly decorated with flags, &c. At fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock, the signal was given, and the vessel descended gracefully and majestically into her destined element, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the assembled multitude. The Raritan is a Frigate of the largest class, measuring in length 181 ft. 7 in. and in width 46 ft. 2 in. Her sheet anchor weighs 6700 pounds—her mainmast is 105 ft. high, and she is pierced for 64 guns. She was begun in 1820, and has remained on the stocks ever since. Her masts, rigging, sails, boats, &c. are all completed, and will be forthwith arranged. The launch was altogether successful, and one of the most beautiful that ever took place. Secretary Upsher, and Commodores Barron, Shubrick, Read, and Ridgely, were among the number on board, when she was committed to the deep.

**Delaware Division.**

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the Delaware Canal, not having sufficiently shown their ignorance and incompetency, on the 1st inst. when they endeavored to dispose of the stock, met again in Philadelphia on the 11th, and appointed a committee of five to prepare and present a plan, to an adjourned meeting on the 26th inst. for an immediate sale of the Canal by public auction, reserving to the Legislature the power to reject or confirm such sale, as it may think proper. The plan is altogether unfeasible, and can be productive of nothing but cost and trouble to the Commonwealth. Let us wait till the Legislature meets, and then have the Canal sold according to law.

**Centenary Celebration.**

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of St. Michael's (Lutheran) Church, in Fifth street above Arch, Philadelphia, was celebrated on Wednesday last with appropriate ceremonies. The German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, being in session, at St. Paul's church, at the time, attended in a body. The scene was imposing and solemn. For a whole century, three generations of men, have worshipped and offered up their adorations, in that consecrated house, to the Most High.

**Philadelphia Firemen.**

The Philadelphia firemen have become such rowdies that a fire, or even an alarm, can no more occur, without their having a brutal fight, and some of them getting their heads and bones broken. We think it is high time for the City and County authorities to do something to abate the evil. It has become a thorough nuisance, and is no longer to be tolerated. Not only the character of the City, but also that of the Commonwealth, begins to suffer by it. If the authorities of the City and Liberties will or cannot put a stop to it, the people of the country will be compelled to make application to the Legislature, next winter, to apply a remedy.

**Repeal Meetings.**

The Country is beginning to get alive to the subject of the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland. Large and enthusiastic meetings have already been held in all the principal cities, and in some of the inland towns, at which the strongest sympathy was expressed for poor and oppressed Ireland. Collections of money, to aid the Repealers to agitate the subject at home, were also made. We hope soon to see many of the nations of Europe following the example of the United States. If they do, England will feel herself bound to submit to the moral sense of the world, and yield to the rightful demands of her Irish subjects.

**The Murderer Discovered.**

The Grand Jury of Warren county, after having had the circumstances of the late murder at Chagewater, under examination about ten days, on Thursday last found five bills of indictment against Joseph Carter, for the murder of Mr. Parke, Mr. Castner, wife, and child, and for an attempt to murder the boy, who was providentially preserved. Carter is the son-in-law of Mr. Abner Parke, brother of the deceased. The particulars upon which the Grand Jury found the Bills, have not yet been made public.

Mr. John D. Eck's communication, "To the Public," was received too late for insertion in this week's paper. We will endeavor to find room for it in our next.

**BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.**

Correspondence of the Jeffersonian Republican.

Boston, Saturday evening, June 17th. MESSRS. SCHUCH & KOLLOCK.

The Celebration of the Completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, this day, was one of the most splendid and imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in the United States. The weather was fine, and upwards of one hundred thousand persons, from every part of the country, were present to assist in worthily commemorating this great event.

Early in the morning the busy note of preparation was heard, and before 8 o'clock, the Military and Citizens began to assemble on the City Commons. At 10 o'clock the line was formed, and the Procession began to move, and after having passed through several of the streets, arrived at Bunker Hill between 12 and 1, with the President of the United States at its head. The Military, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and other Societies, were out in great force. As the Procession moved on, a salute was fired from the Boston Navy Yard, and the bells of that City and Charlestown rung out a stirring peal. The music of a dozen excellent Bands, also helped to heighten the excitement, and filled the air with melody.

At 1 o'clock, the President and his Cabinet, rode into the area in front of the Monument, took their seats on the Speakers platform, and were loudly cheered. They were followed by the Governor of Massachusetts, and his Suite, who were also received with loud demonstrations of respect. But the most unbounded enthusiasm manifested itself, on the appearance of the surviving Soldiers of the Revolution, who next arrived in the area, and tottered with feeble steps to their places on the platform. There were one hundred and eight of those veterans present, three of whom had fought at Lexington, and twelve at Bunker Hill. One of them, Mr. John Maynard, of Worcester, Mass. was ninety-nine years old, and most of them gave indication that they were not long for this world. It was a soul-stirring scene to see those grey headed patriots, on Bunker Hill, receiving the respect and homage of one hundred thousand of their grateful countrymen. The enthusiasm of the hour exceeds all description.

Seats for two thousand Ladies had been prepared, which were at an early hour crowded to excess. They, with the Military Companies, Civic Societies, with their banners and badges, and plain citizens, all intermingled, produced a scene of inexpressible beauty.

The immense concourse of people having all assembled in front of the Monument, silence was restored, and the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Charlestown, addressed the throne of Grace, in a fervent and touching prayer. The Hon. Daniel Webster then began his Oration, which occupied him an hour and a half in the delivery. It was a chaste, beautiful, eloquent, and highly finished production, and gave the most unbounded satisfaction to all who had the pleasure of listening to it.

After he had concluded, the Procession reformed, and marched back to Boston—cheered on their way by an enlivening salute from the United States Ship of the line Franklin, lying in the harbor. Every thing passed off in the happiest manner, without a single accident worth mentioning. It was a celebration which will be long remembered, by the multitude who took part therein.

The Monument is a plain shaft of granite, composed of ninety courses of stone. It is 221 ft. high—thirty feet square at the base, and diminishes gradually to the top. It was begun in 1825, on the 17th of June, when the corner Stone was laid by Gen. Lafayette, and completed on the 23d of July 1842, when the top-stone was raised to its summit. The cost was over one hundred thousand dollars.

Yours respectfully, J. J.

**Judicial Decisions.**

The Court of Appeals of Virginia, recently decided, that the enlistment of aliens in the Naval or Military service of the United States, is legal, and that an alien so enlisting is bound by his contract, and cannot be discharged therefrom on a writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 9th inst. decided, that the law passed at the late session of the Legislature, taxing the salaries of Judges, is unconstitutional. Also that the law reducing the salaries of President Judges \$400, does not apply to those whose appointment was prior to the increase of the salaries in 1839.

The Superior Court of Iowa Territory has decided, that the President of the United States has no right to lease any lead mines in that territory. This is an important decision, and will no doubt be carried to the Supreme Court of the U. S. on an appeal.

**Captain Tyler.**

His Accidenty reached Boston on Friday last, from New York, having stopped at a number of towns, by the way, to speak and to be spoken to:

**Locusts.**

The locusts have made their appearance in great numbers in this county. The groves are covered with them, and their music fills the air from morning till night.

**Foreign News.**

The Steam Ship Columbia arrived at Boston, on Sunday morning, after a passage of 13 days from Liverpool. The news is up to the day of sailing, the 4th of June, and contains many items of interest. We have only space to notice a few this week.

On the 16th of May, Lord Stanley introduced into the House of Commons, a set of Resolutions upon the much talked of project of increasing the duties upon Canadian grain two shillings sterling per quarter. The motion created quite a flare up, and produced an animated debate. Many of Sir Robert Peel's Tory friends opposed it, but that minister emphatically declared that unless it passed, he would resign. It is important to the United States that the duties should not be increased.

The excitement in Ireland is still on the increase. Nothing but the cry "Repeal," "Repeal," is heard from one part of the country to the other. Mr. O'Connell made a journey from Dublin to Cork, and his passage, going and returning, resembled that of a victorious general; returning from the field of glory. England is continuing to pour her troops into Ireland.—They now number upwards of 25,000. O'Connell was still at Dublin when the Columbia sailed, but was expected to arrive in London on the 10th of June, to take his seat in Parliament.

Scotland has been the scene of an important religious movement. Nearly 500 ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, the hearts blood of the Church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent, and energy, have seceded; and throw themselves upon the voluntary principle, rather than submit to the interference of the civil powers, in matters of discipline.

Great riots had occurred in the town of Manchester, and also in some parts of Wales. The military was called out to suppress them.

**A New Article.**

The Pittsburg American says: "Something new comes to us every day. At Cincinnati, they have commenced the manufacture of a very neat and useful article of floor and hearth cloth, from hog's bristles, or hair. They are first softened by immersion for a given time, in lard oil, and then spun and wove into cloth, with the different arrangements of natural colors that fancy dictates."

**Death of a Member of Congress.**

The Hon. Barker Burnell, member of Congress from Massachusetts, died at his lodgings in Washington city, on Thursday night, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His disease was consumption, which exhibited itself in a decided form, just at the close of the late session of Congress. The funeral solemnities were to take place yesterday afternoon.

Daily Chron., June 19.

**A Cure for Hydrophobia.**

We learn from the Schoharie, N. Y. Patriot, that a mad dog recently bit several individuals in that vicinity; and some of them, soon after, evinced symptoms of the disease. Filed copper was speedily administered—about one third of a dose, given at intermissions of eight hours. This has been repeated from time to time.—The effect is that the patients are evidently recovering. The dog bit several brutes, and a cow, a hog; and three dogs have died of the disease. The remedy—copper alone—has proved a complete antidote in other cases of this terrible disease.

Died at Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday last, Mr. Peter Brown, aged 105 years. Mr. Brown was a native of France. He came to this country with General La Fayette, and fought in several battles during the Revolutionary War.

David Kennestar, a soldier of the Revolution, and one of those who fought by the side of Warren, at Bunker's Hill, recently died at Boothbay, Me. John Shaw, another Revolutionary soldier, died at Woolwich on the 5th, at the age of 92.

**Released.**

Rufus Cogswell, a revolutionary soldier, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, who was confined in the Massachusetts State Prison for an assault upon the keeper of the Almshouse, has been pardoned by Governor Morton. He was sentenced for five years, and has been in prison three years. The old man served under Gen. Lincoln in the revolutionary war, enlisted in the continental army under Washington, and was at the battle of White Plains and the capture of Burgoyne. It was an act of cruelty to imprison an old soldier.

A lady in Rockland county, N. Y., was safely delivered of four children, on Monday of last week. All of them are thumping boys, and were born within one hour.

If there were fewer diamonds and more potatoes in England, her people would have cause to rejoice.

**A Soldier of the Revolution.**

Capt. Edwin Ingram, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Montgomery county, North Carolina, on the 12th inst., in the 93rd year of his age. He served under the gallant Marion.

**Dr. James Hagan Killed.**

Dr. Hagan, editor of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel, extensively known throughout the United States, as a writer of ability and a strong advocate of Democratic principles, was killed in Vicksburg, on the 7th inst. He was engaged in a street fight with Mr. D. M. Adams, during which he was shot by the latter.

The particulars of the rencontre which terminated his life, are thus stated by the N. O. Courier, on the authority of the clerk of a steamboat, which arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 10th:—

An affray took place at Vicksburg, on the 7th inst., between Dr. Hagan, and G. W. Adams, son of Judge George Adams, of Jackson, Mississippi. As Dr. H. was passing from his boarding house to his office, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Adams walked up behind and struck him with a cane; a scuffle ensued, both falling to the ground; Hagan uppermost.

Adams drew a pistol from his pocket while down, and placed it at the back of Hagan's head; the ball entering the spine, caused instant death. Dr. Hagan was unarmed, and no person near to render assistance.

After the coroner's inquest was held on the body, it was taken to the house of Mr. James B. Hayes, and the funeral took place next day. Adams was immediately arrested, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$6,000.

A Revolutionary soldier named Samuel Panghorn, aged eighty-six years, died in Westport, Essex co., N. Y., on the 10th instant.

The bill for entertaining the President and suite, at Howard's Hotel, New York, for two days, amounts to upwards of twelve hundred dollars.

**The West.**

The Milwaukee (W. T.) Commercial Herald, in speaking of the thousands of emigrants monthly landed at our wharves, makes the following suggestion:

"While so many are flooding into the Eastern cities, it would not be amiss in some of our Eastern city Editors to remind the Emigrant that a wide field for the enterprising and industrious can be found in Wisconsin. A man with a small family and smaller means may soon make himself independently comfortable in almost any portion of Wisconsin. Land is cheap, the soil productive, abundantly so—the climate is acceded by every resident to be the most conducive to the health of emigrants over that of any other portion of the Union. And, considering the immediate communication with the lake navigation, a more desirable home for those who are anxious to make permanent locations, does not present itself, than Wisconsin territory.

The amount of Coal sent to market from the Pennsylvania mines, during the last year, was 1,108,001 tons.

**NOTICE.**

A petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law has been filed by Vincent Huginer, Pike county, and Friday the 1st day of September 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.

FRA'S HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, June 14, 1843.

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Calfskins, Kips, and Upper Leather. For sale at the POCOGON TANNERY. February 1, 1843.