



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, September 14, 1843.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$0.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

**V. B. Palmer, Esq.,** at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

## FAIR.

The Ladies of the Milford Benevolent Society will hold a Fair at the Academy in Milford, on the 20th of September next, 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 will be applied towards paying for the Methodist Church. The inhabitants of Milford and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Milford, Aug. 24, 1843.

## Irregularity of the Mails.

We receive frequent communications from our Subscribers residing at and between Easton and this place, complaining that they do not get their papers regularly. They say that often they do not reach them until a week after the day of publication. Where can the fault be? We mail them regularly at Stroudsburg, at the proper time!

## The Warren County Murder.

The trial of Joseph Carter, Jr., for the murder of Mr. Castner, was not concluded on Tuesday evening, the date of our latest advices from Belvidere. The testimony for the Defence was got through with on Friday afternoon last, and the rebutting evidence for the prosecution occupied until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. John M. Sherred, of Belvidere, then began summing up the testimony to the Jury, and spoke till late in the afternoon. On Monday morning Mr. Wurts, of Flemington, commenced his argument in favor of the prisoner, and occupied the attention of the Court the whole day. On Tuesday, the Hon. Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, followed on the same side in an eloquent manner, and was still speaking, when our informant left. It was thought that he would conclude on Tuesday, and be followed on Wednesday by the Attorney General, Mr. Molleson, on the part of the prosecution. After which, Judge Nevins, who has presided, most ably and impartially throughout the whole trial, would charge the Jury. So that if they have been able to agree, the fate of Carter has ere this in all probability been decided.

What the result of the trial will be, it is impossible, even now, correctly to determine from the evidence. The testimony is lengthy, but not generally considered conclusive, although the suspicions it raises against the prisoner are very strong. It has all been given for the purpose of establishing the prisoner's guilt by elucidating the three following points. 1. That before the murder Carter was poor, and unable to pay his debts; and that immediately after he paid out considerable sums of money, without accounting from where he got it. 2. That on the morning after the murder, and before it was known at Washington, he sent a letter from there to Phillipsburg, in which mention was made of it. 3. That a horse and wagon were heard along the road between Carter's house and Castner's, on the night of the murder and that some time afterwards horse tracks were discovered which corresponded exactly with those made by Carter's horse.

On the first point abundant evidence was adduced to show that Carter was without money, and in straightened circumstances before the murder. John Segreaves, a constable, testified, that a few days before the murder, Carter told him that old Johnny Parke had \$30,000 lying by him; that Parke had told him he had got all the hard money he had laid hold of for twenty eight years. At that time Carter could not pay a debt to him of less than \$50. A number of other witnesses also testified to the fact that previous to the murder he had no money. Immediately after the murder, Carter met Segreaves, called him aside, paid him \$45, and said he would pay him as much more in a few days. When asked where he got the money, he first said he had borrowed it, and then that he had laid it by a year or more before. He also paid other debts to the amount of upwards of \$1,500, in Belvidere, Easton and New Hope money, just such as old Parke was known to have by him.

The second point was also pretty clearly made out by human testimony can be relied on. Cogle, the man who carried the letter, swore that Carter gave it to him at his shop in Washington, the morning after the murder, and before it was known there that the murder had been committed, to carry to Esq. Howell at Phillipsburg. Cogle did not know its contents. Esq. Howell had an indiscreet recollection that Carter asked in it to have a case that was to come on that day before him, continued for some reason or other. Segreaves, the constable, saw the letter, and swore that he distinctly recollected it to have been dated the

day after the murder, and that it made mention of the fact. Thomas Hansel also swore that on the evening before the murder, he heard Carter ask Cogle to take a letter to Esq. Howell for him the next morning.

On the third point the testimony was very strong. A man by the name of Van Doran pronounced the tracks to be those of Carter's horse, as soon as he saw them, and before they were measured, on account of some peculiarity in the form of the foot and the shape of the shoe. Mr. Dilts, a blacksmith took off a shoe from the horse, and tried it in the track, and it fitted exactly. Five or six persons who live at different points on the road between Carter's, testified that on the night of the murder, between 9 and 10 o'clock, they heard a horse and wagon pass by their houses.

Other witnesses testified to the manner in which the dead bodies were found, the condition of the house, the amount of money found after the murder, which was much less than was supposed.—Mr. Parke had in his possession the habits of the murdered family, &c. A remarkable fact in the case is that whilst all the other persons who were suspected of having hand in the murder, have proved *alibis*; Carter has been unable to give a satisfactory account of himself for that night.

On the part of the Defence witnesses were called who testified, first, that previous to the murder, they saw Carter have a considerable amount of money in his possession, and particularly the New Hope Bills which he was supposed to have taken from Parke after the murder. No witness proved where he got the money they saw him have.

Second. In order to overcome the testimony in regard to the letter, a witness was produced who swore that Carter took a letter to Washington on Thursday morning—two days after the murder,—and gave it to Cogle to take to Easton. On the strength of this testimony it was contended by the prisoner's counsel, that the witness for the prosecution had committed an error in regard to the time of sending the letter.

Third. In order to destroy the evidence as to the horse tracks, several witnesses testified that the shoes of Carter's horse, which were identified as having made the tracks near the scene of the murder, were reset between the time of the murder and the discovery of the tracks. A man named Hummer also testified that he left Carter's house, on the night of the murder, after dark, and found him there early the next morning,—that there was no noticeable change in his dress, appearance, or demeanour,—and that there was nothing in the appearance of the horse, wagon, or harness, to indicate that they had been used since the witness put them up the night before.

These are the prominent points in the case, on both sides. The testimony for the prosecution raises strong suspicion against Carter, and goes far to point him out as being implicated in the horrid deed. The testimony for the prisoner, has a tendency to throw doubt upon the suspicions, if not entirely to dispel their force. With this brief view of the case, which we have been at considerable difficulty in preparing, and which will no doubt be more acceptable to our readers than the whole mass of undigested evidence would be, we leave it to the Jury to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, if they have not already done so.

## Whig State Convention.

The Whig and Antimasonic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 6th inst., and proceeded to business by appointing *Ner Middlesworth*, Esq. of Union county, President. Most of the counties in the State were represented, and the Delegations were uniformly full. Two sets of Delegates appeared from Lancaster; but those with Thaddeus Stevens at their head, and who claimed to be exclusively Antimasonic, were rejected, whilst those who represented the great body of the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the county, were furnished seats. The following gentlemen were then unanimously nominated for Canal Commissioners.

WILLIAM TWEED, of Northumberland, BENJAMIN WEAVER, of Allegheny, and SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon. The best feeling pervaded the members, who pledged their best endeavors to secure the success of the above ticket.

## Loco Foco State Convention.

The Loco Focos held their State Convention at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 5th inst. D. D. Wagener, of Northampton, presided at the preliminary meeting, and Charles Brown, of Philadelphia, was afterwards appointed Chairman. On the fourth ballot the following persons were declared nominated for Canal Commissioners.

JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana, JESSE MILLER, of Perry, and WILLIAM B. FOSTER, of Bradford.

No other business of a party character was transacted by the Convention.

## Our Candidate for Assemblyman.

Rudolph Smith, Esq., of Middle Smithfield, was on the 2d inst., unanimously nominated by the Delegates of our Loco Foco friends, as the candidate to be supported, in conjunction with two others from Northampton, for the Legislature, from this Representative District.

## Our next Congressman.

It is now pretty clearly ascertained that *Richard Brodhead, Jr. Esq.*, will receive the nomination for Congress in this District. He has already secured a majority of the Conferees.

## A Launch.

The United States Steamer *Princeton*, was launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, on Thursday last, at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock. The launch went off admirably, but owing to the heavy rain few spectators were present to witness the sight. The *Princeton* was built under the personal management and superintendence of Capt. Stockton, of the Navy, and is represented as being a beautiful model of naval architecture. We have now three national Steam vessels afloat.

## Found Guilty of Murder.

*Antoine Geissler*, the German, who has been confined at River Head, Long Island, since May last, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, was tried at that place last week, and the Jury, after a consultation of more than eight hours, returned a verdict against him of guilty. His sentence has, however, been postponed until May next, to afford his Counsel an opportunity of having the case reviewed by the Supreme Court.

A heavy hail storm visited Crooked Creek, Monroe county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 15th ult. Hail of the size of a hen's egg, fell in great quantities.—*Exchange paper.*

Indeed! this information is something new for our readers of this county, and not less are they puzzled to find out this new location designated above. We believe there is not an inhabitant in this County, who could point out Crooked Creek, neither is it within their recollection of the occurrence of the great hail storm. For the information of our exchanges, we would set down the whole story as a mere fabrication—in fact, a *Crooked lie*.

## FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

## Machine Poetry.

Let on the steam Jerry

Whuz! Whuz! Whuz!—zz.—

"Oh! Hen-e-re Oh! Hen-e-ry,

What Poe-tre! what Poe-try!"

STRAWS.

We meant no offence, when first we began,  
Some words into numbers to run;  
To the up river poet; or any white man  
Who claims the high number of "one."

For allusion we made to his "verses sublime,"  
He determines to give us abuse;  
Collecting his poems, surveys every line,  
Then seizes his pen, and cuts loose.

We may fancy a view of this wonderful man!  
As he rose in his poetic ire:  
Surcharged with red vengeance, in torrents it ran,  
From his hen quill all glowing with fire!

Crowd the steam, Jerry.

A sight like this we never saw,  
The Squire in his "tiny bark;"  
He stretched up his neck and sounded, Law!  
Then sings from "Burns" like a lark.

But quick; as if his muse was piqued,  
Or seized with the "Tyler Grippe;"  
Convulsed; quite from his canoe, he leaped,  
And vowed the "Machine" to whip.

With critic club away he dashed,  
Away through the "floods" he swum,  
Through "floods of burlesque," floods of "flash,"  
Alas! and "floods of fun."

"John does not rhyme with strong" he cries—  
And "name" with "gain" is no go—  
But in his same two lines arise,  
"Vow" rhymed along with "trow."

We sacrifice not sense to sound;  
For Shakespear 't would be fun:  
The "Earl of Aberdeen" is dead,  
And wants no grinding done.

What criticisms! ah! profound!  
As deep as Grecian Lore,  
His mind's a deep; where thought is drowned!  
Here's "Sucker-tes" once more."

You've studied Milton, Pope, and Burns,  
Watts, Young, and Bryant through;  
Come learn of our "machine" by turns;  
'Twill tell you, once it knew,  
A Congress man, who made a speech,  
As members often do,  
A public villain to impeach,  
And put all in a stew;  
One rising up calls out aloud;  
"You much mistake your aim,"  
The first replied, "his you mistake;  
I fired at larger game."

BOTHUM & Co.

The following beautiful piece of blasphemy is from the *Madisonian* of Saturday—  
"The 'remedy is in the hands of the people,' and Mr. Clay is the pill they must swallow to be cured. He is to be the physician, nurse, and medicine—a triune remedy—a divine panacea—and by the grace of God, perhaps he would be King."

The dread of Mr. Clay at Washington is greater than the fears of their Maker; and the most sacred thing in the creed of the christian is dragged into their attacks, to give force to vituperation.—*U. S. Gazette.*

## Whig Convention.

Nominating Canal Commissioners.

Harrisburg, Sept. 6, 1843.

The Convention met this morning at 11 o'clock in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was temporarily organized on motion of *Ner Middlesworth*, Esq. by the appointment of *W. Williamson*, of Chester, as President, and *John K. Zeilin*, of Delaware, *John L. Watson*, of Northumberland and *David Duncan*, of Centre, as Sec'y's.

On motion of *John Strohm*, of Lancaster, it was

Resolved, That the Senatorial and Representative Delegates present their credentials in their respective order of districts and counties.

In accordance therewith, the delegates presented their credentials, a full list of which is given, which we omit for want of room.

It appeared on calling over the list, that there were two sets of delegates from Lancaster County, whereupon,

On motion of *Frederick Watts*, of Carlisle, a committee of five was appointed to inquire into the contested representation of Lancaster county.

*Daniel M. Smyser*, of Adams, moved as an amendment, to test the sense of the Convention, that both sets of delegates be admitted.

This amendment was argued by *J. Coleman Fisher*, of Philadelphia, Messrs. *Smyser* and *Watts*.

*John P. Rutherford* moved to amend the amendment, that each set of delegates be entitled to three votes, which was negatived.

The amendment was then negatived and the question recurring on the original motion of Mr. *Watts*, it was adopted.

The chair then appointed Messrs. *Watts*, *Middlesworth*, *G. R. Smith* and *R. T. Potts*.

On motion of *Jas. S. Wallace* it was

Resolved, That the deliberations of this Convention be governed by the rules of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the committee on the contested Lancaster seats have leave to sit during the sessions of the Convention.

On motion of *D. M. Smyser*, it was

Resolved, That a committee, corresponding in number with the State Senatorial delegation, be appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The following were appointed:

*Daniel M. Smyser*, *Dr. M. M. Reeve*, *Jacob Dock*, *Robert T. Potts*, *H. James Brook*, *Jacob Kline*, *John C. Kenderdine*, *John Harper*, *James H. Graeff*, *Moses J. Clark*, *Gen. John Potter*, *J. G. Slocum*, *Benj. Jordan*, *M. H. Weaver*, *Jas. Kennedy*, *Henry Kauffelt*, *Thomas Jacks*, *Benj. King*, *Colin M. Read*, *Wm. McKennan*, *Jas. G. Reed*, *E. Sankey*, *D. Wm. Johns*, *Robert Irwin*.

Messrs. *J. P. Rutherford* and *David Leech*, were appointed a committee of finance, and the convention adjourned till half-past 2 o'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. *Watts* of Cumberland, from the committee to which was referred the contested seats from Lancaster county, made report as follows:

"The committee have examined the subject of the right to seats in the convention by the respective delegations from Lancaster county, and have come to the conclusion that primary meetings have been regularly held and delegates elected, who met in convention at Lancaster on the 30th August 1843; and nominated delegates to this Convention. Your committee are of opinion that this nomination is in accordance with the usages of the Antimasonic and Whig party of that county, and therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That *W. Hiestier*, *Joseph Konigsmacher*, *Thomas Sterrett*, *Theodore D. Cochran* and *John Strohm*, are entitled to seats in this convention.

The report was read a second time, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. *Smyser*, from the committee for that purpose reported the following persons for the permanent officers of the Convention.

## President.

NER MIDDLESWORTH.

## Vice Presidents.

*Marks P. Ecker* of Berks, *David Leech* of Armstrong, *Philip Smyser* of York, *T. H. Patterson* of Allegheny, *George W. Jones* of Philad. city, *John Potter* of Centre.

## Secretaries.

*John K. Zeilin* of Delaware, *James H. Graeff* of Schuylkill, *R. M. Stevenson* of Lycoming, *Thomas Matlock* of Philad. county.

Which nominations were unanimously confirmed.

The President on assuming the Chair made some pertinent remarks, recommending unity of action and despatch of business.

On motion of Mr. *Hiestier*, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners.

After nominations had been made, the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates with the following results:

	Ballot	1st	2d	3d	4th
<i>Simeon Guilford</i> ,	21	26	36	47	
<i>Benjamin Weaver</i> ,	39				
<i>John Strohm</i> ,	31	31	31	29	
<i>William Tweed</i> ,	61				
<i>Andrew Mahaffy</i> ,	23	21	10		
<i>Jacob Wagenseller</i> ,	9				
<i>Solon Fleming</i> ,	4				
<i>James Moorhead</i> ,	8				
<i>Jonathan Knight</i> ,	27				
<i>John K. Kenderdine</i> ,	2				
<i>James Martin</i> ,	2				

On the first ballot *WILLIAM TWEED*, of Northumberland, received 61 votes, and was declared nominated; and *BENJAMIN WEAVER*, of

Allegheny, having 39 votes, was also declared nominated.

On the fourth ballot *SIMEON GUILFORD*, of Lebanon, received 47 votes and was declared nominated.

On motion of *G. R. Smith*, the nominations were unanimously confirmed.

The officers of the Convention were directed to inform the nominees of their appointment.

After the report of the Finance Committee had been received, a vote of thanks was offered to *And. Krause*, the keeper of the Hall, for his attention in preparing it.

On motion of Mr. *Cochran*, the Convention returned thanks to the President for his attention in presiding.

On motion, the officers of the Convention were empowered to fill vacancies by death or resignation of the candidates—with an understanding that the vacancy be supplied from the district where it occurs.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in all the Democratic Whig papers in the State.

On motion of *Gen. Heister*, the Convention adjourned sine die.

## Parties in Pennsylvania.

The York, (Pa.) Peoples' Advocate says—"Looking into the political arena in this State, we find a considerable number of antagonists, each marshaling for combat; and if we are to judge of the multitude of the conflict by the number of the aids on each side, flitting to and fro, bearing the despatches of the belligerents, we may look for a great number of killed, wounded and missing."

There are but two parties properly speaking in the field, viz: the old Democratic Whig party and the Modern Democrats; but the latter are so divided into classes, each seeking preeminence, that we may class each as a distinct element of party, fighting under their own banner and recognized leader. For the benefit of our readers, we will give them in their several spheres of warfare preparation, each waiting for the word "go."

## Moderns.

## Democratic Whig.

<i>Van Buren</i>	Dem.	
<i>Johnson</i>	do.	
<i>Cass</i>	do.	
<i>Calhoun</i>	do.	
<i>Tyler</i>	do.	HENRY CLAY.
<i>Wm. Buchanan</i>	do.	
<i>Porter &amp; Van Buren</i>	do.	The beloved of all.
<i>Porter &amp; Johnson</i>	do.	
<i>Porter &amp; Cass</i>	do.	
<i>Porter &amp; Tyler</i>	do.	

We shall now present the "GREAT SNARE," into which the moderns have got, and out of which it is impossible for them to get—for it depends on contingencies which are not reconceivable at this late date, namely, the abuse of power and of the public mind for years—derangement and depression of the public finances—an unsound currency and a total depression in the commerce of the country—the doctrine of Free Trade and the reduction of labor.

## OPPOSITIONISTS.

## THE GREAT SNARE.

<i>Van Buren</i>	opposed to	<i>Buchanan</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Johnson</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Cass</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Tyler</i>
<i>Calhoun</i>	"	<i>Van Buren</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Cass</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Johnson</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Buchanan</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Tyler</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Van Buren</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Johnson</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Cass</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Calhoun</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Tyler</i>
<i>Cass</i>	"	<i>Buchanan</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Van Buren</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Calhoun</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Johnson</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Tyler</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Cass</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Calhoun</i>
<i>do</i>	"	<i>Tyler</i>

to all, but willing to fall in with any of them that will feed his vanity.

## HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

## Against the field.

backed and supported by the farmer, the mechanic, the man of commerce and the laborer, for whose interest he has toiled for years—victory is sure.

## From the Tribune.

## Clay Song—To the True Whigs.

Come, here's a health! a health to him,  
The true, and firm of heart,  
Who, still, when Fortune's smiles grow dim,  
Acts the same manly part!  
Some men there are, both near and far,  
Who fail would say us day—  
But 'true men, like you men,'  
Will cling to HENRY CLAY.

Then pledge to him, whose lofty mind  
Stoops not to selfish aims—  
Who ne'er lets party fetters bind,  
What all his Country claims!  
Fit champion he, to guard the Free,  
And guide them on their way—  
All 'true men, like you men,'  
Will honor HENRY CLAY.

Though clouds are lowering o'er us now,  
And men, we blush to name,  
Before foul Treason meanly bow,  
That Thrift may follow Shame—  
The servile throng are doomed ere long,  
To clear the 'cumbered way,  
For 'true men, like you men,'  
And noble HENRY CLAY.

Success to him! whose long-tried worth,  
The meed may well deserve;  
Who, for the right, stands bravely forth,  
Nor from his course will swerve—  
Let heart and voice confirm our choice!  
Nor distant is the day,  
When 'true men, like you men,'  
Shall rule with HENRY CLAY.

Richmond Hill, Ontario Co. N. Y. S\*\*\*\*  
Col. Thomas B. McElwee, well known as a member of the Legislature from Bedford County, for many years, died at Bedford, Pa., on the 22d ult.