



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, January 11, 1844.

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Henry Clay.

The brilliant prospects of this great statesman, and the almost moral certainty of his election to the Presidency next fall, has alarmed some of our politicians, who can see nothing but defeat and ruin to their hopes, in the event of his success. Hence their unceasing opposition to, and vituperation of, the man. They know that in years gone by, when Gen. Jackson was at the zenith of his popularity, a well concocted falsehood drew upon Mr. Clay, the indignation of a large mass of his fellow-countrymen. The cry of "bargain and sale," was rung through the land, and so often repeated, that for awhile it took possession of the minds of the people, and induced them to condemn an innocent man.

But "truth is mighty and must prevail." The eyes of the people were in time opened to the true facts which attended the election of Mr. Adams, to the Presidency, by Congress, in 1824. They then held Mr. Clay entirely blameless of every thing like unfairness in the transaction, and have ever since regarded him with greater favor and approbation than before.

The success which attended the propagation of that falsehood, has induced a band of mercenary and vile imitators to fabricate another, with which they vainly hope to blast his present prospects. It is nothing less than the charge that he is a Murderer, he being the principal adviser in the Graves and Cilley duel. An obscure print, called the "Coes County Democrat," has been selected as the medium for giving it currency, from which it has already been copied into a number of papers who have no more regard for truth or decency than itself.

We scarcely consider it necessary for the ends of public justice, to give a denial to such a ridiculous charge—nor would we trouble our readers with any allusion to it, had not the *Monroe Democrat*, with all the braying of its trumpets, blasted it forth, as truth, last week. There is not even the semblance of truth, in the story—it is too absurd for any person to credit. Besides, the people have become accustomed to such awful disclosures in regard to their great men, and will be careful how they believe them. It will require better evidence than that of the "Coes County Democrat" and the "Monroe Democrat," before the freemen of the United States will pronounce Henry Clay a murderer. Such base and wanton charges can have no other effect than to rally his friends still closer around him, and to bring to support thousands of his opponents, who must be disgusted with such meanness.

The Governor's Message.

We publish entire the Message of Gov. Porter, in to-day's paper, and ask for it a careful perusal. It presents rather a discouraging picture, it is true, to the people of Pennsylvania; but it is one which we must become accustomed to look upon. Our State Debt is truly alarming, and nothing but speedy action in regard to it, can save us, as a people, from the worst of consequences. The Governor recommends retrenchment in the expenditures of government, and an increase of Tax sufficient to pay the interest on our funded Debt, which will take nearly two millions of dollars per annum.

Trial for Murder.

The trial of Frederick Hess, a German, who on the 12th of December last, inflicted a wound upon a countryman of his, named John Seidlen, at South Easton, from the effects of which he died the same night, will come on at Easton next week.

Sentence of Babe the Pirate.

This individual, indicted in the Circuit Court of New York, for Piracy and Murder, on board the *Sarah Lavinia*, was sentenced on Wednesday morning last, to be hung on Thursday the 7th of March next, and his body to be delivered to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for dissections.

the government. The situation of the country and its business certainly does not require the granting of any bank charters. Believing that the evils of banking are corrected by the good sense of the community, I congratulate the Legislature upon the prospect of being relieved from the immediate consideration of the subject for the present session at least.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will exhibit their condition in detail. Every thing calculated to advance the interest of this most important of all our public institutions, cannot be too strongly commended to your attention. The vital interests of religion, morality, and civil liberty itself, are dependent upon the cherishing and enlightened support imparted to our Common Schools and higher Seminaries of learning. Here must be implanted the seeds of virtue, of intelligence, and of all that confers distinction upon our citizens.

The report of the Adjutant General will be laid before you. I took occasion, in my annual message of 1840, to say that "our militia system is a tax, to a considerable amount, upon the State Treasury, which might be considerably lessened if the Adjutant General were charged with the duty of personally superintending the system in its details, and properly compensated therefor." In every annual message since, I have urged the importance of some attention to this subject. The office of Adjutant General has been filled for several years by a gentleman of great practical knowledge and experience, who has devoted much time and attention to the discharge of its duties; and it has been a matter of regret that his suggestions have not had the weight with the Legislature, to which they were so justly entitled. By the legislation of the last few years, one description of persons after another has been exempted from the payment of fines, until the amount received at the Treasury, during the past year, falls short of the expenses the sum of \$42,445 59. This state of things is so palpably wrong, that nothing more is required than to bring the facts to your notice, to ensure an early correction of the evil.

Pennsylvania has a force of upwards of thirty-five thousand volunteers, that will compare with any troops in this or any other country.—I cannot too earnestly recommend them to the fostering care of the Legislature.

Under the act of the 24th March last, entitled "An Act to create permanently the office of State Printer," Isaac G. McKinley and Hutter and Bigler have claimed to be State Printers; the former to do the English, and the latter to do the German printing, of the Commonwealth. The language of the Act of Assembly seemed to me to render the validity of this election doubtful, and I caused the question to be submitted to the Attorney General, whose opinion on the subject is herewith transmitted to the Legislature. I concurred with him, and accordingly declined to approve the bonds tendered, informing the parties that the whole matter would be submitted to the early attention of the Legislature. Had the parties interested reason to complain of the course pursued by the Executive, they might have applied to the Supreme Court, during its session in Harrisburg, for a writ of mandamus, directing the Governor to approve their bonds, which was a mere ministerial duty, unless he could show some legal reason for his refusal. I was at all times ready to have met this issue before that tribunal, and have at no time entertained a doubt of the result, or propriety of my course.

In addition to the legal argument presented by the Attorney General, which I regard as unanswerable, there are some other circumstances connected with that election, which make it peculiarly necessary that they should be brought to your most serious consideration. The election was postponed from time to time, from the 27th day of March, the third day after the passage of the law, and on which, according to its provisions, it should have taken place, to the 15th day of April, on which, according to the certificate presented to me, it was made.—During this interval of time, and before the day on which the election was consummated, I have been informed and have good reason to believe, that negotiations were entered into and completed between the said Isaac G. McKinley, Hutter & Bigler and other persons, supposed to have influence with members of the Legislature, by which large sums of money were paid or contracted to be paid by the individuals elected, to those third persons, for their aid and influence in procuring their election. In some instances, as I have been assured, the sums paid, or contracted to be paid, depended upon the number of votes procured by the contracting parties for the successful candidates; and thus was exhibited a scene of scandalous bargaining and selling, alike disgraceful to the parties concerned, and dangerous to the purity of elections. It is not to be presumed that this scheme of office purchasing was known to any member of the Legislature; for, if it had been, the parties concerned would, I have no doubt, been exposed and consequently defeated. As this transaction more immediately concerns the purity and honor of the Legislature itself, I need only call your attention to these circumstances, and have no doubt you will feel it to be your duty to institute a thorough investigation into the frauds, thus practiced upon the Legislature, to procure an election. Should the facts, upon examination, be found to be, as I have the strongest reason to think they are, can it be, that a single member of the Legislature will recognize the validity of an election thus procured? Let it be known that candidates can resort to such means to accomplish their purposes, and there is an end to all confidence and respect for our Legislatures. It is one of the elementary principles of every enlightened system of jurisprudence, that fraud vitiate every contract into which it enters; and in every stage of completion, these contracts are arrested as soon as the fraud is discovered. There can be no fraud-

ulent practice more odious than one like this, striking at the purity of legislation, and I am confident the representatives of the people will apply a thorough corrective the instant they are made acquainted with the facts.

No inconvenience has arisen thus far, nor detriment to the public interest, from my refusal to approve the bonds offered by the individuals claiming to have been elected. The portion of the law, therefore, pointing out the mode of electing State Printers, not having been complied with, the matter rests with you to make such provision on this subject, as you believe the public welfare requires. The frauds practiced upon the public by some of those persons entrusted with the public printing, the last few years, are too palpable and notorious to pass unnoticed, and whatever measures the Legislature may think proper to adopt, will, I trust, provide security against their recurrence.

It is no disparagement to her sister States to assume that Pennsylvania, in her geographical position, and in her mineral and agricultural resources, is surpassed by none in the Union.—Her population, for hardy and effective industry, presents a model worthy of all praise, and this industry, devoted to a constant development of her vast mineral wealth, cannot fail, in good time, to produce the most astonishing results.

There is hardly a mountain or valley within her borders, that does not abound in deposits of coal or iron. Our canals and railroads penetrate almost every one of these mineral regions, and furnish them with a cheap and ready highway to market.

If those entrusted with the guardianship of the public welfare, are but true to their trust, the day is not far distant, when Pennsylvania must become the great workshop of the American Union, for the production of coal and iron, and the fabrics constructed from these materials. If those great interests are surrendered to some imaginary, theoretic, Arcadian scheme of free trade, we may still continue to serve as hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign capitalists and artizans, and our incalculable mineral deposits, may lie useless for ages. I trust, however, the people of this Commonwealth will never be seduced into a sacrifice of their dearest rights.

The policy of standing by her own interests, has been, for the last half century, too deeply fixed in Pennsylvania, to be abandoned without a struggle; and those of her public servants who would advise the surrender of any of her staple productions, without the fostering succor of the Government, will soon find on how mistaken an estimate of popular feeling they have relied.—It is idle to talk of reciprocity of trade, when England will not receive our flour under a prohibitory duty of less than three dollars per barrel—for us to receive her coal and iron free, or nearly so, of duty.

Free trade and reciprocity of duty, like the golden rule, are beautiful and benign in theory, and, if universally carried out in practice, would render mankind better and more acceptable to their Maker; but, unhappily, this obligation is voluntary, and is assumed only by the less crafty and grasping of men and nations who are used for their own ends by the rest. This fundamental truth is taught by all history, and was familiar to our fathers. Come what may, we cannot desert the standard of Pennsylvania; and I, for one, have battled under it too long to see it struck without a manly effort to uphold it. If we are true to ourselves, and those who come after us but do their duty without shrinking, Pennsylvania will soon be placed in her true position.

Our agriculturists, manufacturers, mechanics, and every class of citizens, are alike interested in a steadfast adherence to the policy of protecting and encouraging our own peculiar State productions; for on this policy rests our hopes of future greatness and independence. A permanent home consumption, is, after all, the only market on which our farmers and other producers can always depend for a steady demand for their commodities, without the fluctuations of price that will ever attend foreign markets. It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you, in giving the most effective support to it, both in our domestic and national legislation, so far as may be compatible with our duty.

I am not aware of any other subject that requires to be specially brought to your notice, although there are a number of minor importance, referred to in my former messages on which no legislative action has been taken. I have discharged my duty by submitting them to the consideration of the representatives of the people, and shall be ready, at all times, to unite with them in the adoption of such measures in relation to them and other matters, as are deemed conducive to the public good.

DAVID R. PORTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 3, 1844.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The stage running between York and Gettysburg, Pa., was robbed of its mail bag on Saturday night, the 30th ult., and the letters taken therefrom. It was found on the following morning, in a wood-house in Oxford, ten miles from Gettysburg, with the letters broken open and the papers scattered about. One of the letters broken open, showed that \$70 had been extracted from it. On the discovery of the matter in the morning, says the *Gettysburg Star*, Dr. Pfeiffer promptly took such testimony in the matter as the circumstances justified. We since learn that strong suspicion are affixed in regard to who is the robber. We hope that he may be discovered.

A new Salt Spring has been discovered about 30 rods from the Erie Canal, on the western border of the Monacaqua marsh, the water of which, according to analysis by Dr. J. C. Beck, containing about one per cent. more of common salt than the strongest Onondaga brine.

Berks County.

The Whigs of Berks County held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Reading, on the 2d inst., and appointed Delegates to the 4th of March Convention; and unanimously instructed them to vote for the nomination of *Judge Banks*, for Governor.

Northampton County.

The Whigs of Old Northampton will hold their County Meeting, at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday next. Delegates are then to be appointed to the 4th of March Convention.

Georgia Election.

Gen. D. L. Clinch, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the Richmond District, in Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Millner.

From the Daily Forum.

Congress—Saturday's Proceedings.

Our correspondent's letter is so extended, that we have hardly room for any comments on the proceedings of Saturday. The debate on the Report of the Committee on Rules was continued. Dr. Duncanson supported the Report, but was in favor of Slavery; wherever the people choose to continue it. During his speech, the Doctor called on Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, to say whether during a speech before his constituents last fall he read a letter from Mr. Clay in favor of the abolition of Slavery? When Mr. Giddings obtained a chance to reply, he stated in substance that he did read such a letter, but distinctly stated that it was from CASSIUS M. CLAY—that he asserted distinctly that he believed from the high character and undoubted patriotism that HENRY CLAY, when called on, would support the Constitutional rights of the North, as well as the South, and at the same time gave distinct notice that he was not authorized by Henry Clay himself, or any friend for him, to say that he would so maintain the Constitutional rights of the North, but that it was an inference of his own, founded on his knowledge of Mr. Clay's character.

The House, after the morning hour had expired, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on refunding the fine to Gen. Jackson. Mr. WELLER, of Ohio, had the floor, and thinking the House did not understand the subject, went over all the ground, before traversed by the various locofocos. He referred to Judge Hall as a British Judge, but was corrected by Mr. BARNARD, of New York, who said that an aged and most respectable gentleman had informed him that he was well acquainted with Judge Hall, in early youth; that at the age of 16, he was a student in the University of Pennsylvania, and his whole family at the time were residents of the country. Mr. Weller had a fling at Gen. Harrison and the vote by which a year's salary was given to his widow. His remarks were intended entirely for political effect; this shows what an appreciation they have formed of the sense of the people. He asked Mr. PEYTON, of Tennessee, if the power of General Jackson was feared, that there was so much opposition to the bill. Mr. Peyton, in reply, said if he referred to political fear, he would direct the gentleman's attention to the late Tennessee election—he had gone to the door of the Hermitage—had knocked at the very gate of the palace and beat one of the royal family in the canvass—if he referred to personal fear, he believed he had as much courage as the gentleman from Ohio; and neither personally nor politically had recent results given him cause for fear. Mr. Weller prophesied that in after times, the Hermitage would be the Mecca to which the young democracy of the country would repair, as to a pilgrim shrine! He did not carry out the simile to show that both were shrines of false prophets.

Mr. W. was followed by Messrs. Dickerson, Stephens, and others, when, on motion of Mr. Jameson, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Newspapers.

Judge Thompson, of Indiana, decided recently—

"That where a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper, at the end of the time for which he subscribed, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

A year or two since, the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania decided,

"That where a Post Master failed to notify the publishers of newspapers, that their papers were not lifted or taken out of his office, he rendered himself liable for the amount of the subscription."

IRISH BLACK LIST.—We have before us, says the *Buffalo Gazette*, a list of the Irish members of Parliament, who voted for the union with England, and the rewards which each received for so doing. The list comprises one hundred and forty names, all of whom received office or pecuniary reward for betraying their country.

HON. DAN. WEBSTER.—A Newark paper says that Daniel Webster has purchased the *Wehawken House*, two miles from Hoboken, and formerly the property of Judge Bergen, for \$25,000. It is conjectured that he is about to reside in New Jersey, for some object connected with his legal pursuits.

A new election is to be held in the 5th and 7th Congressional districts of Maine on the 22nd of January, to fill vacancies. In the other five districts Congressmen have already been chosen.

Serious Riot—Several Persons Shot.

On Tuesday evening last a week, a great riot occurred in the rail-road house at Syracuse, N. Y., a Dutch tavern kept by a man named Earl Seigle. It appears, says the *Syracuse Sentinel*, that the Dutch were holding a ball in the house—that a number of men were in the bar-room, and among the company was a young man by the name of Wm. Blake, who either was, or affected to be under the influence of liquor. He was around the bar, in which was the landlord and a woman, and took hold of a decanter of liquor, which was seized by the woman, who attempted to rescue it from his grasp; but failing, Blake pulled the decanter upon the floor, at which the woman slapped him in the face, the landlord at the same time grasping from under the counter a large horse pistol, and uttering a scream, fired at Blake, who stood two or three paces from him, the ball entering under the right ear and passing into the under jaw, separating an artery. He fell upon the floor and was dragged to the door and kicked off the steps by the woman. A number of pistols were discharged at short intervals into the crowd, and in the course of a few minutes the inmates fastened the doors and continued the firing from the upper windows. One boy was slightly wounded in the forehead, another in the arm, and another in the leg. At this juncture the Syracuse Cadets were ordered out by the sheriff, and were soon at their posts, prepared to restore order at the point of the bayonet. The inmates were ordered to open the doors, which they refused. The Cadets then entered by force, and commenced a diligent search for the actors in this dreadful tragedy, the house at the same time being surrounded to intercept their escape. The landlord was found secreted in a closet, and with eight or ten of his associates, was conducted to jail to await their trial. The scene created much excitement, and as is often the case in similar outbreaks, a destruction of furniture, &c. followed, which admits of little or no justification. The ball was extracted from young Blake's jaw, and he is likely to recover.

GREAT PORKER.—Mr. David Longnecker, of West Lampeter township, Lancaster county, has raised a hog this season, which, it is supposed, will weigh 1200 pounds!!

IF Willis says that a respectable funeral in New York costs from two to eight hundred dollars, being rather expensively done in New York and Boston than in any city except New Orleans—where they say a man may afford to live who cannot afford to die.

IF Wanted immediately by the anti-poking-your-nose-into-other-people's-business-society, a few persons of good character, (age or sex immaterial,) at a salary of £500, with a yearly increase, until permanently fixed at £1000 per annum, who will be required merely to mind their own business, and to leave other people's alone. Applications, with testimonials, to be made to the secretary of the "Neglected Home Department." So says *Punch*.

Appointments Confirmed.

The Senate of the United States, on Tuesday a week confirmed the appointments of the Hon. John Nelson, as Attorney General, and the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, as Secretary of State.

The Franklin iron works, at Venango, Pa., were put in blast on the 23d ultimo, and six "blooms," of eighty lbs. each, were made, and "shingled" under the trip hammer.

All for Clay.

We learn from a late Memphis Inquirer, that a vote was taken on the "Dr. Franklin"—a fine new steamer just out from Cincinnati—on her trips down and up, resulting as follows:—Trip down—Clay 28, Johnson 2, Van Buren 3. Trip up—Clay 102, Van Buren 33, Johnson 9, Cass 3, Calhoun 2, Tyler 2.

A hundred citizens of the United States are prisoners at Van Dieman's Land, on account of the Patriot war in Canada, in 1838, while many of the leaders in that movement have already been pardoned, and appointed to office by the British Government.

The way to make fuel "go farther" in cold weather, is to have your wood sawed, split, and piled up at the door, instead of in your wood-shed. By this means a load of wood has been known to go half a mile in one night.

Mr. Rives, of the United States Senate, is writing a life of James Madison.