



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, December 7, 1848.

## Taylor Celebration.

At a meeting of the Taylors of Stroudsburg and vicinity, held at the house of Jacob Knecht, on Monday evening last, it was unanimously agreed upon to celebrate in a becoming manner the glorious victory achieved by the Taylor party at the recent Presidential election. A Committee of 8 was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, consisting of the following persons, to wit: George H. Miller, John N. Stokes, Dupue S. Miller, Mark Miller, William P. Hallock, Joseph L. Keller, Melchoir Dreher, and John H. Melick.

As soon as the Committee complete their arrangements, notice of the time, &c. will be given. Let it be a Jubilee worthy of so brilliant an achievement, which has secured the rights of the People over a band of corrupt politicians.

The November term of the Courts of Monroe county, commenced on Monday the 20th ult. A few matters on the argument list were disposed of, and the following cases tried, viz:

**Long vs. Dusenberry.**—This was a scire facias upon a mechanics lien, filed by the plaintiff for work and labor by himself and hands in the erection and construction of a dwelling house for the defendant. The plaintiff claimed \$147 1/2. The case was tried upon the plea of set off and payment with leave, &c., under which some evidence was given, going to show that the house was not built in a workmanlike manner. Verdict for plaintiff for \$33. Dimmick and Dreher for plff. and Davis for defendant.

**Place for the use of Heller vs. Noah.**—This was an action of debt upon one of the bonds given by the defendant to Place, for a tract of land purchased of him by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, Dimmick and Dreher for plaintiff, Shaw, Walton and Barry for defendant.

The most important matter disposed of at this term was the contested election of Paradise township for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts.—Michael H. Dreher was returned as having received 988 votes in the County, and Jacob H. Eilenberger 985. The question was brought before the Court, on the petition of upwards of 30 electors of the County, complaining of the undue election and return of said M. H. Dreher as Prothonotary, &c. The ground of complaint was, that 69 illegal votes were polled and counted in the return as given in what was called Paradise township election district, at which place Dreher was returned as having received 66 votes and Eilenberger 3 votes.

The following are the facts of the case. The electors whose votes were thus counted and returned,—of Paradise—resided in what was part of Price township. At April sessions, 1847, a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Monroe for a division of the Township of Price, and the erection of a new township to be called Paradise, and the Court appointed Commissioners to enquire into the propriety of making the division prayed for. The Commissioners at July sessions, 1847, reported in favor of a division, which report was then confirmed nisi. Remonstrances were filed, and the matter was held over from session to session, until July 1848, when the Court recommitted the report to the same Commissioners, with directions to straighten the line. At the September sessions the Commissioners reported in favor of the division, according to a draft annexed to their report, which changed the division line from that first reported, and from that prayed for in the original petition.

This report was read and confirmed nisi at the September sessions, 1848, but was not confirmed absolutely until November sessions, 1848, after the General election, and after the argument of the contested election.

On the 7th of April 1848, an Act of Assembly was passed, the 16th section of which is as follows:—“The qualified voters of the township of Paradise, in the County of Monroe, shall hereafter hold their township and general elections at the house of David Edinger, in said township; and Charles Henry is hereby appointed Judge and Jacob Transue and Peter Heller are hereby appointed Inspectors of said elections, to perform the duties of their several offices until a Judge and Inspectors are duly elected in accordance with the election laws of this Commonwealth.”

On the 2d Tuesday of October last, the electors residing within the proposed township of Paradise, held their election at the house of David Edinger, —Charles Henry acted as Judge, and Peter Heller and Jacob J. Korer as Inspectors. At the time the above act of Assembly was passed, Jacob Transue did not reside either in the township of Price or Paradise, and the electors after waiting one hour elected Korer in his place. It was objected that there was not on the 2d Tuesday of October last, such a township as Paradise, in the county of Monroe, in existence; and that the election held at the house of David Edinger was therefore void. It moreover appeared that the oath of the officers as returned to the Prothonotary's Office were not subscribed by them, and that the oath of the Judge was not in the form prescribed by law. After argument by Walton, Dimmick and Morris for Dreher, and Davis for complainants,

his honor Judge Kiddet, in a short opinion dismissed the complaint and declared that Michael H. Dreher was duly elected Prothonotary, &c.

## William F. Johnston.

A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says too much commendation cannot be bestowed by the Whigs of the whole Union upon the unwearied and very efficient efforts of the Governor of Pennsylvania in the late arduous campaign for Governor in the Keystone State, as also in the Presidential campaign.

Made acting Governor, for a brief season, by the death of the late Governor Shunk, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, the upright and fearless champion of Whig principles and the true interest of noble old Pennsylvania, took the field and made a canvass over the State which will never be forgotten. Knowing that his cause was right and just; knowing that the same partitions who had cheated the honest people of Pennsylvania in 1844 were attempting a similar fraud in endeavoring to foist Messrs. Cass & Co. upon the Pennsylvanians as a means of perpetuating the present dystany, and knowing that General TAYLOR was the proper man to be President, and for the people of Pennsylvania to support, Governor JOHNSTON went into the contest with a Locofoco plurality of seventeen thousand vote staring him in the face, resolved to spread the great Whig truths abroad among the people, if he did not succeed in carrying the State. Wherever he went he triumphed. The people saw and listened to him. They believed in the truths he uttered. They repaired to the polls—the honest yeomanry, mechanics, iron and coal workers— and elected him their Governor. It was a noble triumph and a just reward.

It may not be inappropriate, as an illustration of the moral force in which Governor JOHNSTON moved over the State in his brilliant campaign, to here state the effect it had upon the nerves of ex-Gov. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, who had gone into the Keystone State on an electioneering tour to aid the cause of Cass and Butler. “Why, (said he,) Governor Johnston came into the town where I was with flying colors and a band of music, and carried all before him.” Poor Isaac, he had cause to be alarmed for the safety of his party! That band of music disturbed him as much as the Whig cannon did his friend Kendall in 1840.

But Governor JOHNSTON did not cease his efforts in the good cause at the termination of the contest which made him Governor. He kept the Whig harness on, and made a triumphant campaign over a good portion of the State, meeting, contending against, and overthrowing all opposition to Old ZACK. He worked like a patriot and a pure-hearted Republican, and had the satisfaction of seeing his works and those of his noble Whig co-laborers crowned with a success that spread joy and thanksgiving all over the land.

All honor, then, to Wm. F. JOHNSTON, the Whig Governor of the Keystone State, says a son of old Pennsylvania who witnessed some of his efforts, and afterwards was enabled to shout with joy at the redemption of his native State from the thralldom of Locofocoism. When we of the metropolis meet at the threshold of our city, to receive in honor old ZACHARY TAYLOR, may we also be privileged to greet the man who did such good service in the cause of our common country. G. M. P.

**New York—Official.**—The official canvass of the Electoral vote is slightly different from the returns published last week. The average aggregate vote for each ticket is as follows:

Taylor,	128,591
Cass,	114,307
Van Buren,	121,395
Smith,	2,545
Taylor's maj. over Van Buren,	96,196
“ “ over Cass,	104,274
Van Buren's maj. over Cass,	7,088

**Ohio.**—The total vote of Ohio for President is as follows:—

Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
128,396	154,862	35,456
Cass over Taylor,	16,460	
Cass less than Taylor and Van Buren.	18,996	
Total vote in 1848,	328,714	
Total vote in 1844,	321,224	
Increase in four years,	16,490	

**Connecticut.**—Official.—Taylor, 30,316;—Cass, 27,047; Van Buren, 5,103. Taylor over Cass, 3,269.

**SQUARE YEAR.**—Next year, it is said, will be the square of 43, and that we have not had a square year since 1764, and another will not occur until 1936. If this be the case we trust that our delinquent subscribers will feel in duty bound to square up.

## New Counterfeits.

**Belvidere Bank, Belvidere, N. J.,** 1's spurious, vignette Indian and sailor—eagle between them. On right margin female holding a liberty pole, and on left female with wheat in her hand.

**Utica City Bank, Utica, N. Y.** 5's altered from 1's. In the altered bills the title of the Bank is above the vignette, in the true 5's it is below it.

**BEAT THIS WHO CAN.**—The Mercer (Pa.) Whig contains the following card, from a veteran Whig of Salem township in that county:

“I have heard some boasting of large family voting. At the late Presidential Election myself, nine sons and eight grand-sons voted for General Taylor. If any can beat this let us hear from them. I have ten sons, but one of them is a political transgressor. JOHN LEECH. Salem, Mercer county, Pa.”

## The various Presidential Elections of the United States.

Originally two persons were voted for, the highest in vote being made President. The difficulty which sprang from the equal vote of Jefferson and Burr, threatening at one time to defeat the popular will, and created alarming consequences, effected a change in 1801, the Constitution being amended so that the individuals respectively voted for as President and Vice President should be designated respectively.

1789—Ten States entitled to 73 votes.—George Washington 69; John Adams 24; John Jay 9; Robt. Harrison 6; John Rutledge 6; John Hancock 4; Geo. Clinton 3; Samuel Huntington 2; John Milton 1; James Armstrong 1; Edward Telfair 1; Benjamin Lincoln 1. George Washington was unanimously elected President. Rhode Island and North Carolina not having at that time ratified the Constitution, chose no electors. New York did not vote, why we do not know. Two votes in Virginia, and 2 in Maryland were not given.

1792—15 States entitled to 135 votes. Geo. Washington 132 votes; John Adams 77; Geo. Clinton 50; Thomas Jefferson 4; Aaron Burr 1. George Washington was unanimously elected President. 2 votes of Maryland and 1 of South Carolina were not given.

1796—16 States entitled to 138 votes. Jno. Adams 71; Thomas Jefferson 68; Thomas Pinckney 69; Aaron Burr 30; Samuel Adams 15; Oliver Ellsworth 21; George Clinton 7; John Jay 5; James Iredell 3; Samuel Johnson 2; Geo. Washington 2; J. Henry 2; C. C. Pinckney 1. John Adams was elected President and Thomas Jefferson Vice President. Geo. Washington had declined being a candidate in his farewell address.

1800—16 States entitled to 188 votes.—Thomas Jefferson 73 votes; Aaron Burr 73; John Adams 65; C. C. Pinckney 64; John Jay 1. No choice by the people. The House of Representatives after balloting 6 days, and on the 36th ballot elected Thomas Jefferson President, and Aaron Burr was elected Vice President.

1804—17 States entitled to 176 votes. For President Thomas Jefferson had 162; C. C. Pinckney 15; For Vice President, Geo. Clinton 162; Rufus King 14. Thomas Jefferson elected President and George Clinton Vice President.

1808—17 States entitled to 176 votes. For President, James Madison 122; C. C. Pinckney 47; Geo. Clinton 4; For Vice President, Geo. Clinton, 113; Rufus King 47; John Langdon 9; James Madison 3; James Monroe 3. Madison elected President, and Clinton Vice President. 1 vote of Kentucky not given.

1812—18 States entitled to 218 votes. For President, James Madison 128; Dewitt Clinton 89; For Vice President, Elbridge Gerry 131; Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison elected President and Gerry Vice President. 1 vote of Ohio not given.

1816—19 States entitled to 121 votes. For President, James Monroe 183; Rufus King 34; For Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 183; John E. Howard 22; James Ross 5; John Marshall 4; Robt. G. Harper 3. Madison elected President and Tompkins Vice President. 3 votes of Maryland and one of Delaware not given.

1820—21 States entitled to 232 votes. For President, Monroe 231; John Q. Adams 1; For Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 218; Richard Stockton S.; Daniel Rodney 4; R. G. Harper and Richard Rush 1 each; Monroe elected President and Tompkins Vice President.

1824—24 States entitled to 261 votes. For President, Andrew Jackson 99; Jno. Q. Adams 84; W. H. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37;—For Vice President, John C. Calhoun 138; Nathan Sanford 83; N. Macon 24; A. Jackson 13; M. Van Buren 8; H. Clay 2. No choice by the people. The House of Representatives elected John Q. Adams President. One vote of R. Island for Vice was blank.

1828—24 States entitled to 264 votes. For President, Andrew Jackson 178; John Q. Adams 83; For Vice President, John C. Calhoun 171; R. Rush 83; Wm. Smith 7. Jackson elected President and Calhoun Vice.

1832—25 States entitled to 288 votes. For President, A. Jackson 219; H. Clay 49; John Floyd 14; William Wirt 7; For Vice, Martin Van Buren 189; John Sargent 49; Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11; Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson elected President and Van Buren Vice.—Two votes of Maryland not given.

1836—26 States entitled to 294 votes. For President, Martin Van Buren 170; Wm. H. Harrison 73; Hugh L. White 26; Wm. F. Mangum 11; D. Webster 14; For Vice, R. M. Johnson 137; Francis Granger 87; Wm. Smith 23; Martin Van Buren elected President, and R. M. Johnson Vice by Senate.

1840—26 States entitled to 294 votes. For President, W. H. Harrison 231; M. Van Buren 60; For Vice, John Tyler 231; R. M. Johnson 48; L. W. Tazewell 11; James K. Polk 1.

1844—26 States entitled to 275 votes. Jas. K. Polk 170; Henry Clay 105; For Vice, G. M. Dallas 170; T. Frelinghuysen 105.

1848—30 States entitled to 290 votes. Z. Taylor elected President and Millard Fillmore Vice President.

## Useful Invention.

A young man by the name of Robert Criswell, residing at Buena Vista, Franklin county, Pa., has invented a combined plough and planting machine. It is so constructed as to sow two rows, (for any kind of crops grown in rows or hills) dress, cover, and roll them at the same time. After planting, the planting apparatus can be taken off, and the plough is ready for use, which will perform double the amount of labor that a common implement will do.

## Extraordinary Clock.

Heard to the distance of 300 miles. The various telegraph offices along the line from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, were thrown into some excitement last evening, by an incessant and uniform ticking, which occurred in their various registers. It appears that Professors Walker and Locke had connected an astronomical clock with the line in such a manner that its beats were conveyed to Pittsburg for determining longitude. That a clock going in Cincinnati should tick so loud as to be heard in Pittsburg or Philadelphia, and along the intermediate line, at one and the same moment, is an item of “Natural Magic” which, a few years ago, could scarcely have been predicted.—*Cin. Times.*

## The Chippewa Indians.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF NOVEMBER 14. The steamer *Mordiana* arrived yesterday from the Upper Mississippi, with a delegation of twelve Chippewa Indians, six of whom are chiefs, and from the Lake Superior country.

This delegation is composed of Osh-ka-bä-mis, head chief of the Wisconsin River band; Kay-she-ush, head chief of the Vieux Desert band; O-ke-mah-ke-shing, chief of Lac du Flambeau band; Na-gun-mac, chief of Fond du Lac band; Oug-gua-sug, head chief of Ontonagon band; Kis-kok, second chief of Fond du Lac band; Ma-ka-ta-wah-ja, head brave of Fond du Lac band; Mo-zo-mah-na, Sioux warrior, and two squaws, one the wife of the chief of Fond du Lac, and the other the sister of the Lac du Flambeau chief.

This delegation, under the care of Major J. B. MARTELL of Sauz Ste. Marie, are on their way to Washington for the purpose of interceding with the President for the purpose of securing, either by grant or purchase, a portion of the lands sold to the Government some time since, and thus to retain possession of their villages. They desire to permanently settle, build houses, cultivate the soil, and become settled, industrious citizens of the United States, instead of roaming hunters of the forest.

These noble men of the forest bring with them three bark canoes of exquisite workmanship, besides a full supply of implements for hunting and for war. They are dressed in full Indian costume, with a profusion of trinkets, feathers, claws, porcupine quills, snake rattles, &c., and on the breast of the principal chief we noticed, suspended by a massive gold ring, a silver medal, presented by the younger Adams as a token of peace and friendship in the year 1825. They are all fine-looking men, tall and erect, a characteristic of the tribe—and appear to possess much of the dignity and haughty bearing peculiar to the half-civilized or savage in authority. Nevertheless, they are said to be peaceable and well-disposed men, warm friends of the government for many years, past, and profess to think a great deal of their Great Father, the President.

We are informed that this delegation embarked in their canoes about six weeks since from La Pointe, on the river Bois Brule, and traversed this great inland sea to the straits of San Marie. They then disembarked, packed their canoes, war and hunting implements, entire wardrobe and provisions on their backs, and travelled across the country several hundred miles, to the head-waters of the St. Croix, where they again embarked in their canoes, and glided smoothly down that stream to the great Father of Waters. At St. Paul, which place they reached on the 3d instant, they took passage on the steamer Dr. Franklin, and came as far as Rock Island where they took the steamer *Mordiana*, and arrived as above. When they reach Washington they will have travelled nearly three thousand miles for the purpose of seeing and presenting in person their petition to the head of the nation.

## SORE THROAT, Coughs, Consumption, Pain in various parts of the body, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the effects of catching cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the body all morbid and corrupt humors in an easy and natural manner. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—at the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

**Beware of Sugar Coated Counterfeits.**—Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

For sale by George H. Miller, who is the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg; see advertisement for other agencies in another column.

Office and general depot, 169 Race st. Phil'a.

THE steam-engine, that grand invention of modern times, is a machine evolving great power with constant motion. What power is to the steam-engine, life is to the living machine or rather life is power, which, through the intervention of machinery, produces regular and sentient action. This machinery, like that of the steam-engine, is susceptible of disarrangement, and must, in time, wear out. Both require attention to keep them in good condition; each have governors, condensers, escapements, valves, &c. all at work, and all important; and accident to either weakens or destroys its motions. The human machine, from its superior, complex and delicate contrivance, is easily disarranged. Remove the obstructions, lessen the friction, let the valves work freely, and health is again restored. To effect this, use Chicker's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, which have attained great reputation for their curative properties. They remove from the system all seeds of disease without irritating it, and are, therefore, suited to all constitutions, and in all stages of complaint.

For sale at the Republican Office, by T. Schoch, the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg.

**Muffs! Muffs!! Muffs!!!**

A splendid article, for sale at the Hat and Cap Store of FRANCIS S. PAULI, Stroudsburg, November 23, 1848.

## Droll Funeral Procession.

Mr. Kendall, writing from Haqburg, says:—Lest some of my readers may think that the droll, applied to a funeral procession, may appear strange, let me tell them that in Hamburg friends and relatives of the dead do not follow to remain to the grave, but in their stead march along some twelve or sixteen hired mourners with curled and powdered wigs upon their heads, short cloaks upon their shoulders, and swords at their sides, while the quaintness of their costumes and a species of mock gravity upon the countenances of those whose trade it is to mourn for the combine to give anything but that solemnity to a scene which the stranger meets in other lands.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *levari facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County, Penn'a., to me directed, I will expose public sale at the house of Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Friday the 29th of December, instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit: All the messuages or tenements, Tannery and Leather Manufactory and four pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Pocono, in the County of Monroe, bounded and described respectively as follows: One of them beginning at a post, thence by land surveyed to Thomas Heysham, Jr. and land surveyed to Thomas Heysham Sen'r, west 310 perches to a post, thence by land surveyed to the said Thomas Heysham Sen'r, south 103 1/4 perches to a post, thence by land intended to be conveyed to Jacob Anglemoyer, east 20 perches to a stone, thence by the same south one degree, west 60 perches to a stone, thence by the same north 89 degrees, west ten perches to a stone, thence by the same north 38 degrees, west ten perches to a stone, thence by the same south 80 degrees, west six perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Daniel Cummings, south 30 perches to a post and stone, thence by land surveyed to David Heysham, east 310 perches to a Hemlock, thence by land surveyed to David Smiley, north 220 perches to the place beginning, containing 420 Acres and more or less, measure, be the same more or less; being parcel and parcel of an original tract of land containing 402 acres, 18 perches and allowance, surveyed on warrant granted to John Heysham. One other of them bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in a line of land surveyed to William Fish, thence by the same east 178 1/4 perches to a pine, thence by land surveyed to David Heysham and land surveyed to John Heysham, north 270 perches to a stone, thence by land intended to be surveyed to Jacob Anglemoyer, south 80 degrees, west 54 perches to a stone, thence by the same south 20 perches to a stone, thence by the same north 89 degrees, west 195 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Daniel Cummings, south 54 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Mary Pennington, south 45 degrees, east 185 perches to a Chestnut oak, thence by the same south 55 degrees, west 100 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to John Dunlap, south 43 degrees, east 16 perches to the place of beginning, containing 305 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less; being part and parcel of an original tract of land containing 400 acres, 110 perches and allowance, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to David Cummings. One other of them bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in a line of land surveyed to John Heysham, thence by the same east 236 1/4 perches to a post, thence by land surveyed to Samuel Sherrerd, north 294 1/4 perches to a post, thence by land surveyed to Sam'l Power, south 79 degrees, west 125 3/4 perches to a white oak, thence by the same south 89 degrees, west 31 perches to a stone, thence by land conveyed to John S. Deitch, the following courses and distances, south ten degrees, east 154 perches to a stone, thence south 37 degrees, west 98 perches to a pine, thence south 46 degrees, west 22 perches to a stone, and thence west ten perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Thomas Heysham, Sr., south 36 perches to the place of beginning, containing 348 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less; being part and parcel of an original tract of land containing 415 acres, 128 perches and allowance, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Thomas Heysham, Jr. Another other of them bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a rock oak in a line of land surveyed to Peter Neyhart, thence by land surveyed to Peter Kester, the following courses and distances, north 58 perches to a maple, east 12 perches to a stone, north 70 perches to a stake, west 124 perches to a stone, north 40 degrees, west 8 perches to a maple, and west 71 perches to a white oak in a line of land surveyed to David Cummings, thence along the same north 99 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to John Heysham, east 310 perches to a hemlock, thence by land surveyed to John Wolfinger, south 220 perches to a stone, thence by land surveyed to Peter Neyhart, west 120 perches to the place of beginning, containing 275 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less; being part and parcel of an original tract of land, containing 400 acres and allowance, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to David Heysham, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

In addition to the Tannery and Leather Manufactory, there are also erected upon said premises, two large Bark Sheds, two frame Dwelling Houses, two stories high; two Log Houses one and a half stories high; a frame Barn and Stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ebenezer Levick and George D. Smith, and to be sold by me.

PETER KEMMERER,  
Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, Pa.  
December 7, 1848.