

# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—JEFFERSON.

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## JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large, elegant, plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

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Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, Justices, Legal and others. Blanks, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE  
Jeffersonian Republican.

## TEAS!!

J. N. & E. W. CORLIES.

No. 69 Pearl Street, New-York.

In porters and Wholesale Dealers in

Green and Black Teas,

of all descriptions suited to the Country Trade.

Are also receiving from the best manufacturers a full assortment of TOBACCO, of the most approved brands, all of which are confidently offered as equal to any in market, and at the lowest cash prices.

Merchants visiting the City would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

September 4, 1851.—3m

## HARDWARE,

Dry Goods & Grocery Store,

(AT BURKE'S OLD STAND.)

In North Hamilton st., Easton—nearly opposite the White Horse Tavern.

THOMAS T. & DEPUIS S. MILLER

would respectfully announce to their old friends in Monroe county and the public generally, that they have taken the above establishment, and offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Hardware, Dry Goods and Groceries, comprising the following—

**HARDWARE.**

50 doz Rim Locks, with white, brown and brass knobs.

2000 gross Screws, assorted.

200 doz Butts, assorted.

50 " Pulleys, Blakes & Westville's manufacture.

60 doz Till Locks.

500 planes assorted; the celebrated M. Copeland's make of Planes are amongst this assortment.

20 doz Saws, Spear & Jackson's, and also the celebrated London spring Saw, manufactured by H. Disston. Also, Disston's Mill Saws for sawing white pine; circular and cross-cut do; Broadaxes, hand and cooper axes; hatchets; compasses; Steel & trying squares; Stock Hovels and cooper cross. Also, a lot of Maclellan & Rickardson's celebrated window fastenings; Flash Bolts, shutter Bolts; plastering and mason's trowels; hammer pans; brass and iron Kettles; shovels and forks, &c., with a great variety of hardware, too numerous to mention.—The assortment will compare with with any in this place in quantity, style and price.

**DRY GOODS.**

Chilts.—French blue black, blue, brown, cadet style, mixed, Beaver, Tweed, Cotton;—Satinets; a full assortment of Cashmeres;—A large assortment Ladies' Dress Goods; black silk, black silk warp lustre, barages, delaine, lawns plain and fancy linen, gingham, calicoes, &c. Dred ticking, bleached and brown muslin; linen plaid; coatings; checks; flannel; hoes; buttons; thread and silk. A full assortment of

**GROCERIES.**

10 hds Molasses.

20 bbls N. O. and Trinidad Molasses.

5 hds Sugar.

30 bbls do. white and brown.

15 " sperm, whale and lard Oil.

25 boxes soap.

20 do. candles.

3000 lbs Bacon.

25 bbls mess pork.

25 do. Flour.

10 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.

Rice, starch, chocolate, Indigo, Madder, allum, &c.

Dried apples, peaches, white beans, &c.

100 sacks of Salt.

50 kegs white Lead; window glass and putty.

100 kegs nails.

100 bbls, and half and qr. bbls Mack-cel.

All persons visiting Easton, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and make their purchases of Miller & Brothers' large and well selected stock of Goods. Sold wholesale and retail, at Burke's old stand, by

MILLER & BROTHER.

Easton, April 24, 1851.

J. M. WALTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Has removed his office to his dwelling house, first door below the office of the "Monroe Democrat," and directly opposite S. J. Hollinshead's hotel, Elizabeth street.

Stroudsburg, Dec. 19, 1850.

## Bigler's Hopes are Gone.

Air—Come darkies listen to dis song.

That Bigler is a clever man

No one pretends to doubt,

For since the canvass first began,

He's shown it "in and out."

By making for himself a claim

Of all the Whigs have done;

But as we shout Bill Johnston's name,

He finds his hopes are gone.

Oh! Bigler's hopes are gone—

Oh! Bigler need not try;

He thinks they love him in their heart,

'Tis only "in his eye."

Oh! Bigler's hopes are gone,

Oh! Bigler how you sigh,

Bill Johnston's on the track again,

And Locofoco's fly.

A dozen laws, how strange it is,

That other folks have made,

He says are handiwork of his,

And grew beneath the shade;

The sinking fund the Whigs have tried

And found to work so well,

Then loud against the plan he cried,

Now hear him o'er it swell.

O Bigler's hopes, &c.

Once on the Senate floor he stood

As champion of the slave,

Denounced the hunters of their blood,

In maudlin tones, yet grave;

Now turning from that platform free,

Flies not the storm-cloud faster,

Than he to bow the coward knee,

Unto his truckling master.

O Bigler's hopes, &c.

A boy once tried to catch the lark,

He thought he could not fail,

And slyly crept up in the dark,

And looked to see her tail.

Some said he held within his hand,

And moved as light as air,

But as the nest he blankly scanned,

Behold she was't there.

O Bigler's hopes, &c.

Thus would said Bigler gain our votes,

With protestations strong,

But he has sung the same old notes,

And we have heard them long;

And as he tries to chain our ears,

With soft words from afar,

And faint would draw us still more near,

Behold we are not "there."

O Bigler's hopes, &c.

**Mr. Strohm.**

The Hon. John Strohm, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, has just published a letter in relation to the unscrupulous manner in which some of the opposition press assert and re-assert that he, while a member of Congress, voted against the granting of supplies to sustain our army in Mexico.

Mr. Strohm recapitulates the whole facts of the case, and says that while he was prepared to vote for the original bill, the main features of which were to authorize the President, if he deemed it expedient, to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000, and appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purpose of carrying the provisions of that act into effect—he was not prepared to vote for the amendment introduced by Mr. Boyd, of Ky., which declared that the war existed by the act of Mexico, and authorized the President to prosecute it to a speedy and successful termination. He could not, he said, sanction a bill which contained assertions so palpably false, and which was fraught with such mischievous consequences. This, however, was very different from voting against the bill to grant supplies. Mr. Strohm concludes his letter with this language:

"After the passage of that bill, in which the war with Mexico was recognized and sanctioned by the regular and properly constituted war-making power of the government, I made no further resistance to the war, but voted for all and every appropriation proposed to sustain the army, and prosecute the war with vigor, and I defy any of the Democratic orators or editors to point out an instance in which I did not, unless accidentally absent from the house. But I am accused of giving a vote to withhold supplies, and starve the volunteers in Mexico.

The only vote of mine that can be tortured into anything like a withholding of supplies, was the vote on the bill above alluded to, and that was before any volunteers were ordered out. That bill, as already stated was to authorize the President to accept the service of volunteers, and making provision for their pay and sustenance. Both propositions went together, and had my vote been decisive of the fate of the bill, the volunteers could not have been accepted, would not have been called upon, and consequently would not have been starved in Mexico, even without an appropriation.

I might say much more upon this subject but I fear I have trespassed too much on your space already. What has been said, will, I trust, be sufficient for all candid and impartial men; and with those who are determined not to be convinced, it is useless to multiply words or accumulate arguments.

Yours, &c. JOHN STROHM.

## Keep it Before the people,

That Wm. BIGLER, in the legislature of 1843,

voted against the election of Canal Commissioners by the People.

That Wm. BIGLER, voted with three others, against the present law to punish seduction.

That Wm. BIGLER voted against the individual Liability in a bank charter, in the Legislature of 1843.

**Let Tax-Payers Remember**

That the State debt, Nov. 30th, 1848, was as follows:

Recorded debt, \$40,474,736 93

Floating canal, railroad and motive power debt contracted prior to that time, and returned in 1849 and '50, as per appropriation bills for 1849, '50 and '51,

373,861 48

Total debt in 1849 \$40,848,598 41

Debt Sept. 1, 1851, including the Loan of \$400,000 to avoid the Inclined Plane at Philadelphia,

40,116,362 44

Amount paid by Gov. Johnston in two years and a half,

\$732,235 97

Remember, that counting this loan of \$400,000 in the sum total of the debt, the whole amount of the indebtedness of the State is over SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS than it was when Gov. Johnston was inaugurated two years and a half ago! Of this amount, Gov. Johnston's Sinking Fund has paid over SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!! The remainder has been paid out of the ordinary resources of the State.

And in connection with this, let the people remember that Wm. Bigler, in his speech at Towanda, Bradford county, on the 15th of August last, SAID PUBLICLY, that he was

IN FAVOR OF

**A LOAN**

to complete the North Branch canal. Gov. Johnston has commenced to pay the State debt. William Bigler has pledged himself that, if elected, he will favor a DIRECT INCREASE of the State debt by borrowing sufficient money to complete the North Branch canal! Remember this ye men who are opposed to making any more debt, and who think your present taxes heavy enough to be borne!

**What's the Row?**

The Democrats are constantly in hot water. Fix it as you will, there is always a screw loose somewhere. Every thing is wrong that is done by a Whig, no matter what—Just now there is a great snarling from the whole editorial pack at Gov. Johnston, because he don't stay at home and attend to his business. The Government is going to smash as sure as the moon is made of green cheese. They don't wait to point out one single duty neglected, for this they cannot find; but the fact that he is out among people, receiving the testimonials of their approbation and rendering himself, if possible still more popular, and giving the lie to their libellous charges, is sufficient evidence to them that the whole machinery of Government is out of gear. Gentlemen, don't be alarmed. Gov. Johnston can administer the affairs of Government better than any Locofoco Governor we ever had, and travel half the time at that. Wait till the milk is spilt before you blubber about it. When you find one single duty neglected, then blow it out with all your might. But don't borrow trouble; it will come to you quite fast enough.—Gov. Johnston is able to take care of himself. He is not, Bigler fashion, in leading strings, nor a cat's paw for any clique or faction.—His attention is directed to the welfare of the people, to the payment of the State debt, to the reduction of our taxes. He will continue to labor for these, and the hue and cry of party aspirants cannot hinder it. Look at the SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF OUR DEBT paid by the action of the Sinking Fund recommended by him, and a floating debt of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND, making nearly ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and then say if we want further evidence of his noble devotion to the interests of the people. Then say if we are not in duty bound to benefit ourselves and the State by re-electing him in October next!

**Stump Speaking.**

"Fellow citizens," said a stump orator, "we have the best country in the world, and the best government. No people on the face of this globe enjoy more liberty than we do. Here we have liberty of speech, and liberty of the press, without onerous despotism. What, fellow-citizens, is more desirable than this? Do you want anything more, my countrymen?"

"Yes sir—!" sang out a red-faced loafer, "this is dry work. I want a suck out of that pint flask sticking out of your coat pocket behind."

Our orator was completely winged in his lofty flight, and came down floundering. He suddenly vanished from that neighborhood.

**Worth Knowing.**

A young lady of this city, says the Philadelphia Argus, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot.—The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and lock jaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but efficient remedies like this should be known by everybody.

## Philadelphia Whigspeaking for themselves.

Locofocos have been very busy circulating reports that the Whig vote in Philadelphia county would be greatly reduced this fall.—Unfortunately for Locofoco stories, Philadelphia Whigs have spoken on the subject and given the lie to all their prognostications.—At the immense mass meeting they had in that city on Monday the 15th, they passed the following resolution. We commend it to those Locofocos who have taken so great interest in our affairs:

"Resolved, That the friends of the National and State Administrations in the City and County of Philadelphia, still as ever cherish union for the sake of the Union; that they recognize in the issues of the present contest every duty and incentive that has ever united and sustained them, heightened by evils more oppressive, and an exigency more threatening than any which has hitherto invoked their patriotism; that they enter into the field under the same banner which was upheld by the mighty arms of Harrison, Clay and Taylor, and with all, and more than all their olden union, ardor and confidence; and that they pledge themselves to their friends of the interior, to give a larger vote and a heavier majority for Johnston—the tried and true—than any recorded in the annals of the party."

This is not unmeaning phraseology. The Whigs of Philadelphia intend to do all they promise. They are anxious to bear part of the honor in re-electing to office a man who has guided the State so successfully for the last two years and a half—who has preserved the public credit—who has improved our public Works, and who has paid

\$732,235 92 of the Public Debt!

**Let it be Remembered**

That the present Locofoco party is the old Federal party in disguise, with that prince of old Federalists, James Buchanan, at its head.

**LET IT BE REMEMBERED**

That the Locofocos accuse the Whigs of disloyalty to the Union, to draw the attention of the people from the fact that they are co-operating with those arch-traitors, the secessionists of the south.

**LET IT BE REMEMBERED**

That the Locofocos made the whole of our enormous State debt, and that a Locofoco Governor never paid off a cent of the funded debt.

**LET IT BE REMEMBERED**

That Gov. Johnston has paid off \$659,122 98 of the debt contracted by his Locofoco predecessors, without increasing the taxes.

**Who tells the Truth?**

The Locofocos call Gov. Johnston's Sinking Fund a 'humbug' and a 'cheat'.

It has paid over HALF A MILLION of the State debt, and will pay more before this fiscal year expires. General Bickel, the Opposition State Treasurer, who is competent to judge, says the Sinking Fund Act is a 'WISE AND SALUTARY ENACTMENT,' and that if undisturbed, IT WILL PAY THE STATE DEBT. Mr. Bigler and the Locofoco press generally, have taken ground against this Sinking Fund. Will the people sustain men who oppose, ridicule and denounce what is PAYING THE STATE DEBT!

**Let the People Remember.**

That on the 13th of May, 1846, in the Congress of the U. S., a motion was made to increase the pay of privates of infantry, artillery, and riflemen from eight to ten dollars per month.—These men were engaged in fighting the battles of their country. This motion to increase their pay was OPPOSED by a large number of Locofocos among whom was RICHARD BRODHEAD, now Locofoco United States Senator from this State! It was SUSTAINED by a large number of Whigs, among whom were Joseph Buffington, Cornelius Daragh, Joseph R. Ingersoll, A. R. McIlvaine, James Pollock, Andrew Stewart and JOHN STROHM, of Pennsylvania. The motion to increase the soldiers' pay was carried by a majority of twenty-two votes, notwithstanding Brodhead and other Locofocos with the same want of feeling voted against this humane measure. (For the vote see House Journal, 1st session, 29th Congress, 1845-'6 page 793.) When Locofocos talk of John Strohm's voting to starve the soldiers, tell them it is false, and tell them they rewarded a man who voted against increasing the soldiers' pay, by electing him last winter to represent their party in the United States Senate.—Harrisburg American.

**They want to betray confidence again.**

The Locofocos have the effrontery to ask the people to trust the Tariff question with them. Do they suppose the people have forgotten the Tariff fraud of 1844? Do they suppose the People will again trust the party who basely betrayed them heretofore? Do they suppose the People will again fall into a trap which deceitful Locofocos set? The people are honest. They despise and hate the dishonesty and deception of the leaders of the Locofoco party, and if they are wise, they will never again confide their dearest interests to the Punic faith of Locofocoism.

**Mr. Bigler's Champion.**

George W. Woodward is out making speeches for William Bigler. This Mr. Woodward was a member of the Convention which reformed our State Constitution and on the 17th day of November, 1837, in that body offered the following resolution, (for which see Debates of Convention Vol. 5, p. 444):

"Resolved, That the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution, as to PREVENT ANY FOREIGNERS WHO MAY ARRIVE IN THIS STATE AFTER THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1841, FROM ACQUIRING THE RIGHT TO VOTE OR TO HOLD OFFICE in this Commonwealth."

This man undertakes now to wheedle Pennsylvanians into the support of Wm. Bigler!

**Who was the Murderer of James Kennedy?**

The Carlisle Herald of the 24th ult., contains the following pointed paragraph: "The Locofocos try to hold Gov. Johnston responsible for the riot in Lancaster county and the murder of Mr. Gorsuch. In 1847 a riot of a similar nature took place at Carlisle, in which Mr. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Maryland, was severely injured, and soon after died. Frances R. Shunk was Governor of the State. Was he responsible for the riot and murder? Did Gov. Shunk interest himself in arresting the rioters? Did he issue any Proclamation offering a reward? No. Gov. Shunk did nothing whatever to arrest or bring to trial the persons implicated.—The Anti-Kidnapping law of 1847, which Bigler helped to pass and Shunk signed, was then in full force! Did Gov. Shunk afterwards recommend its repeal? Did Bigler, who still remained in the State advocates its repeal? Not a bit of it.—They took the matter very coolly, and said nothing. The locofoco party left the law of 1847 four years on the statute book and not until the very last hour of the last day of the last session of the Legislature, did the Union get into such imminent danger as to require its repeal? What humbuggery!"

**Why the Locofocos did not pay the State Debt.**

In 1845, at least one thousand Justices of the Peace were elected in the State. Each of these Justices received a commission from the Governor. The law imposes a tax of \$2 on each of these commissions. The State Treasurer's report for that year shows that instead of at least \$2,000 being paid into the State Treasury on this account, only \$269 39 were ever accounted for! This money came into the hands of some of the subordinates in the State Department. Why was it not paid into the Treasury? Who kept the money? What robber infested Capitol Hill and fleeced the State to enrich himself? This was under Locofoco rule. These men are not yet satisfied. They want more plunder. Will the people give it to them.

**A son murdered by his Father.**

On Monday, last week, we learn from the Fulton (N. Y.) Democrat, a most brutal murder was committed in the town of Caroga in that county, by John Sprung, Sen. His son John Sprung Jr., for some weeks past had been confined to his bed, in consequence of a fractured limb. The day preceding the tragical occurrence the young man was discharged from the doctor's list, was in excellent spirits, enjoyed a good appetite, and his limb was fast recovering. About ten o'clock the accused, who is addicted to intoxication, returned home from Newkirk's Mills, somewhat disguised by liquor, and immediately commenced the most violent abuse on his helpless son, and waxing warmer in his threats and denunciations, he finally approached the bed of his disabled victim, and gave vent to his demoniac spirit by assaulting him in the most inhuman manner. The mother interfered in behalf of her dying son several times, when she was violently thrust out of the room, where she remained several minutes in a state of insensibility, the monster in the mean time continuing his assaults upon the young man, who imploringly begged for his life. But his supplications were unheeded; his dying requests were disregarded by his brutal father. The deceased died in less than an hour after the assault was committed upon him.

## The Great Earthquake at Naples.

Over Two Thousand Lives Lost—Cities Destroyed and Damaged.

The Washington Republic publishes a letter from the Hon. Edward Joy Morris, the American Minister to Naples, giving a minute account of the terrible earthquake which occurred in the western portion of the kingdom of Naples, on the 14th of July, by which some 2500 lives lost, and several towns either totally prostrated or greatly damaged.—Mr. Morris says that previous to the shock a stream that runs near the city of Melfi suddenly disappeared, and adds:—

At the first shock, Melfi, which contains ten thousand inhabitants, was prostrated in the dust, nothing but a few crumbling walls surviving the general ruin. An unknown number of its inhabitants were buried under the falling mass of fabrics. Up to the present moment seven hundred dead bodies have been disinterred, and many others are constantly being found. More than two hundred persons lie in an adjacent hospital, suffering under grievous wounds, while many have been dug out alive from the ruins. Amongst others, a female infant, a year old, after lying buried for two days, was brought out living and unharmed, and restored to its afflicted mother, widowed by the same calamity.

The shocks and rumbling of the earth still occasionally occurred at the time of writing his letter, and all eyes were turned upon Vesuvius as the safety valve through which the struggling fires might escape, although no local signs were yet apparent.

The neighboring towns of Atella, Rionero, Barile, and Rapolla are sufferers by the same convulsion. Rionero is a general wreck, not a sound house remaining—more than a hundred persons have perished, and as many have been maimed or wounded. In Barile the only edifice not entirely destroyed is the orphan asylum, while the discovered dead amount to about one hundred and fifty. In the commune of Bari the towns of Cerato, Minervino, Spinazzola, Andria, and Trani were all injured more or less. In Canosa, the ancient Canasium, founded by Diomed, and whose walls once enclosed a circuit of sixteen miles, three hundred and seventy-six houses were thrown down. At the last report the shocks around Mount Vulture continued, and one-half of the city of Venosa, the ancient Venusia, containing six thousand inhabitants, and celebrated as the birth-place of Horace, was destroyed. The mountain provinces of Apuzzo and Calabria, where the earthquake of 1783 destroyed three hundred cities and buried thirty thousand human beings, have thus far escaped.

**A Raffle for a Negro.**

The Louisville Journal relates us an incident—a negro raffle—which came off in one of the towns of Mississippi. Mr. —, the owner of the boy having a note to pay that day, (\$1,000), which he had endorsed for a deceased friend, and not having the wherewithal to do it, was compelled to do what he gladly would not have done. The boy to be raffled for was a smart intelligent lad about 13 years of age, and he went around and got the chance taken himself. He went by the name of Bill. There were eighty chances, with "three dice," at \$10 per chance. But one chance remained, and this was taken by a stranger who happened to be present, and who gave it to Bill upon the condition that he would throw the dice himself, and "snake like oxen." Bill rolled his eyes in a very astonishing manner, and after a hearty who! what! in which he displayed two frightful rows of ivory, opening a mouth "like the break of day, from east to west," with a low bow said, "I'll try, massa." As may be supposed, the scene became highly exciting.

The raffling commenced. Bill looked unconcerned at anything but the idea of leaving