



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Milford, Pa. May 9, 1840.

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

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming, Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—

Permit me to devote a small portion of your paper to a few remarks.

I had the pleasure of attending the examination of the Stroudsburg Female Seminary, on Friday the 1st of May, in accordance with a polite invitation from one of the young ladies, a member of the Academy. The manner in which it was conducted entitled the Principal, Miss A. L. Fraser to the highest praise and thanks of the parents and young ladies under her instructions.

The young ladies were examined in the following solid branches, English Grammar, Geography, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Geometry, Latin, Astronomy, and French.

And last though not least, the Composition could not fail to please the most critical attention. In a word, every thing went off well, and gave me the utmost satisfaction.

A STRANGER.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE GREAT CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

A Mighty Movement of the People.

We have by the Southern Mail of yesterday, detailed accounts of the largest political Convention that ever assembled on any occasion in this country. We allude to the meeting in Baltimore, of the Young Men, friendly to the election of the Hero of the Thames to the Presidency of the United States, from all sections of the wide-spread Union. Several of the Delegates who reached the city last evening, assure us that language cannot convey to the mind, an adequate idea of the scene. It was in the fullest and most emphatic sense, an outpouring of the people—a mighty gathering of the young freemen of this Union, with hearts glowing with patriotism, and minds ready to respond to and carry out the dictates of their minds. The account in the Baltimore American, occupies seven columns of that excellent Journal, and is particularly eloquent and interesting. "It seems," says the Editor, "as though the people themselves had met in their legitimate attitude of sovereignty, to vindicate the Constitution and Laws, and to rebuke the presumption which, seated in high places, had used delegated power as though it were a self-derived authority, forgetting the dread allegiance due to the sacred charter of American freedom."

"Delegations were in attendance from every State. From Thursday evening until yesterday noon, augmented continually by fresh accessions, set steadily towards the Reception Room at the Eutaw House, where names were registered and lodgings assigned in the hospitable houses of Whigs throughout the city. New England came in force—from the Banks of Kennebeck, from the green hills of Vermont, from the valley of the Connecticut, where the echoes of triumph yet linger, prolonging the shouts of recent victory so nobly achieved there—from gallant Rhode Island, her sister in glory—from the bosom of the Old Bay State, where Independence leans upon his spear and looks towards Faneuil Hall;—from town and city and rural abode they come, an ardent band, bringing with them the unconquerable spirit and steady purpose, which never yet have ceased to characterize the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers.

"Not a district," he adds, "of this great Republic was without its delegates. Representatives were here from beyond the Mississippi—from the borders of the great Lakes—from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The sons of the Puritans met with the descendants of the Cavaliers—the Western Buckeye was seen side by side with the Palmetto of the South—the dwellers on the seashore saluted the hardy mountaineer. There was a general commingling of hearts and voices—local pre-possessions, individual preferences, every thing that might withdraw the mind from the one great purpose of the meeting, were set aside in order that one undivided, deep-felt and universal feeling of opposition to the party in power, might have a hearty, loud and unanimous utterance. This voice has gone forth; it will reach every corner of the land—it will roll through valleys far and near, and reverberate from mountain. It will mingle with the rushing sound of the Mississippi waters, and blend with every breeze that sweeps over the plains of the South; New England will echo back the voice which the Empire State shall prolong, and Pennsylvania take up the flying sound, until the note of remonstrance and indignation shall swell into one of triumph and victorious joy."

WONDERFUL RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TRIUMPHANT
The election of 8 members of the State Senate, and of the entire House of Delegates, took place throughout Virginia, on Thursday, the 23rd ult. The result is entirely equal to our most sanguine expectations, and the popular vote has exceeded them all. We are therefore a-greatly disappointed. Of all States in the Union, Virginia is the most obstinate in her attachments and most unsusceptible of change. And perhaps her influence is as much contributed to the fact that she is moved only by the strongest convictions than to any other. She has been regarded as the Key Stone of the South whose voice and influence is widely felt through all that section of the country. Hence it is that Mr. Van Buren, who is likely to lose everything in the North and West, looked to Virginia with imploring anxiety. The intense interest and anxiety which this election has produced in this city, throughout the whole of the coming in of the returns, is additional evidence that the choice of the state was looked upon as having most important if not decisive influence upon the great struggle. Whatever influence that may be, it is cast most emphatically, on the side of HARRISON and REFORM.

Mr. Van Buren carried Virginia in 1836 by a majority of 6,893. In the election of 1839 we had reduced that majority as nearly as we recollect, and as admitted at the time, to about 3,500. If we have received a correct impression from the returns of this election, as they have come in, the popular majorities of '36 and '39 are entirely destroyed! In 53 counties the Opposition gain at this election is 5,233 votes over the result of '36. We have collected the votes in 42 counties which have elected opposition men, and of 24 counties which have elected Van men and the result is,

Opposition majority,	5,108
Van Buren majority,	1,275

Majority in 66 counties, 3,831

The whole number of counties, boroughs, and districts which elect each one or more Delegates, is 110. The 44 not included above are represented by both parties, in some of which the Locofocos had no opposition and in others the Whigs were unopposed. Our opinion is that we have obtained a majority of the public votes; and one of the best indications is that if the people of Virginia were now represented in accordance with the results of this election, there would be a majority against instead of in favor of Mr. Van Buren. Look at the districts of Messrs. Steinrod, Lucas, Holeman, Craig and Coles.

The corruption fund raised here to support Mr. Richie's "Crisis"—the flooding of the state with Locofoco documents, the gross calumnies against Gen. Harrison the pensioned scribblers stationed in this city, and prompted by the President all proved unavailing. The people obeyed their own convictions, and have rebuked a factious Senate who deprived the state of her representation in the Senate of the Union—rebuked an administration guilty of the grossest abuse of their official privileges, and condemned their visionary projects and impracticable doctrines.

The opposition will elect Messrs Rives and Allen, or whoever they please, to the Senate of the United States. Mr. Roane will have permission to retire, and the contest for the fall will be opened with high expectations of giving the electoral vote of Virginia to Gen. Harrison by 5,000 majority.

The result as far as heard from, is as follows: Senate, consisting of 32 members, will be 17 adm. to 15 opp. House of Delegates 53 adm. 71 opp.

THE PROSPECT IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Bulletin says: "We conversed with a gentleman yesterday, who had been travelling through the Western part of the State, and he assures us that great changes are taking place in favor of General Harrison. Indeed, every one who has been into the interior of the State tells us the same thing; and there are many who now believe that proper energy will give us Missouri. Our informant says that it is probable that Mr. Ryland, the late "receiver of public money at Lexington," has announced himself by this time a candidate for Congress. Many of the Van Buren party are indignant at the shameful manner in which he has been treated; and hundreds of them will vote for him. The people are tired of such tyrannical dictation, and are startled at the doctrine that we must submit to the will and doings of the administration without petition or remonstrance."

A MURDER.—A sailor named Richard Fish, was beaten at a rum hole in New York a few evenings since, and has since died of his wounds. The supposed murderer, Jas. Clark, is on his way to New Orleans.

DREADFUL AFFRAY.—There were many rumors afloat yesterday respecting an affray, attended with very serious consequences, which had occurred the night before; but from the mass of reports in relation to the subject, we gather the following statement, which we have every reason to believe is the truth:

On Wednesday evening then, it appears, Mr. Daniel Carman, of the firm of William Carman & Son, in Market street, and Mr. Knowles, hatter North 6th st., accidentally met in one of the public houses in the vicinity of Chesnut street Theatre, and in a conversation which ensued, an old cause of disagreement was renewed, which had its origin in the volunteer company to which both are attached. Both became violent, and it was agreed between them to seek some house where a room could be procured in which "to fight it out." Two were sought with this end; and the accommodations refused: In front of the last, the war of words commenced afresh; and at length, as we understand, Knowles knocked Carman down. He rising, drew a knife, and mad with rage, inflicted several wounds upon Knowles, who a second time felled him to the ground. At length the friends of the parties separated them; but not before Knowles had received a deep wound, among the lower ribs, and just below the region of the heart; besides one or two other wounds less serious. Apprehensions were felt for the life of M. Knowles yesterday; but we learn that he was, last night, doing well. Mr. C. left the city on the night of the occurrence.—U. S. Gaz.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—A clock maker of Vienna, whose name is Mathis Ratzenhofer, has constructed a clock of which the following description is given:

Its dial plate which is fourteen inches in diameter, has in the centre the dial for Vienna, and around and radiating from it seven-two cities of different parts of the world, each within its own dial and the name of the place. It shows the difference of mean time between Vienna and the seventy-two other towns, and is set in motion by a fourpound weight only; all the other clocks however, are put in motion from the centre of the Vienna clock, so that if the work stand still nothing more is necessary than to set the Vienna clock to make all the other clocks indicate the true time.

A FIRE AT CHARLESTON.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning flames were seen to issue from the front of the two story brick building in State street, West side, a little above Queen street, occupied as a grocery by Mr. William Neve; and owned by Mr. Alexander Ballund. This with a small wooden tenement to the North of it, owned by Mr. David Lafar, were entirely consumed. There was \$2000 insured in the Columbus insurance office, on Mr. Ballunds house and \$12000 in the Georgia insurance and Trust Company on Mr Dafar's. On the stock of groceries there were \$2000 in the Charleton Insurance and Trust Company, and \$2000 in the Insurance Company of Columbia S. C.

A Stage was recently overturned near Brighton, and two ladies who were passengers were severely injured.

Mr. Chandler a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, from Susquehanna county, recently died at Harrisburg of small pox.

A number of articles crowded out this week.

NOW IS THE LADIES' CHANCE.—The following is extracted from an old volume, printed in 1606, entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimonic."—"Albeit it is now become a part of the common lawe in regard to social relations of life, that, as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto men, which they do either by words or looks, as unto them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offeres of a ladye, or who doth in any wise treat her proposal with the slight or contumely."

From the Savannah Georgian, April 29. FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamboat Forrester, Captain Wambersie, arrived yesterday afternoon, we received the St. Augustine News and Brunswick Advocate of Friday last.

We learn from an officer, that two Indians came into Tampa from Hosalatka and stated that they were anxious to come in with their followers, in consequence of a misunderstanding between them and Sam Jones and Wild Cat.

One Indian was killed, and one taken prisoner, by Capt. Holmes, of the 7th Infantry, about a week ago, who struck upon their trail. Sixteen horses were also captured.

From the Augusta News, 24th inst.

A court martial has been ordered to assemble at this port on Monday next, of which Brigadier General Armistead is President, and Capt. Garrer, 3d Artillery, Judge Advocate. Col. Walback, Colonel Gates, Majors Churchill, Payne, McClin-tock, Ashby, Capt. Fulton, and Lieut. T. P. Ridgely are members.

It is said that overtures have been made to Gen. Taylor, by the chief Indians who figured in the massacre at Caloosahatchie to permit them to come in, and be transported westward.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet New York, Captain Wright, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ult. from Galveston, bringing dates of the 11th inst. from that place.

The Galveston Daily Courier contains the particulars respecting the rencontre between the Centralists and the Federalists, near Lorado on the Rio Grande, differing very much from previous accounts. It seems, after all, that the condition of the Federalists is not so desperate as was represented. It is not true that any portion of the Federalist army had retreated to Austin. The story of their flight to San Antonio must have originated in the appearance there of some small detachment that had originated from the main body. The news brought to Galveston by a gentleman recently from Victoria, in the West of Texas, states that the federal troops, after their defeat on the Rio Grande, had retreated as far as Victoria. A small number of soldiers were quartered in the town. The residue of the army constituting the main body, had encamped on a creek a few miles westwardly of that place. The loss of the Federalists in the late encounter is estimated at 400 men, of whom the principal part were Americans. The loss on the part of the Centralists is not well ascertained, but the statement is that 600 of them were killed. The defeat we learn was occasioned in part by a surprise, the scouting party, which was in advance having been slain to a man.

The Federalists must have fought desperately, having destroyed more of their enemies than their own number of slain. But the superiority of the Centralists in physical force, and the advantage gained at the onset, by taking the Federalists by surprise, at last prevailed. The result of the engagement has not discouraged the Federalists. On the contrary, it has shown them with what obstinacy they can contend against the most fearful odds and disadvantageous circumstances. As soon as their ranks are recruited, they intend again to march against the oppressors of their country. From these statements it is quite clear that all the rumors of an invasion of Texas are destitute of foundation. The Central army, instead of being within a days' march of San Antonio, have never yet crossed the Rio Grande. Among the Texians there is little apprehension of an invasion. Notwithstanding, preparations for the defence of the frontier are going forward on an extensive scale.

Orders have issued from Austin for raising large bodies of troops in the counties adjacent to the Mexican line. The inhabitants also are arming, and the probability is that many adventurers will be found ready to volunteer and swell the ranks of the Federalists. Upon what terms the latter will be received by the Texian government, is not known. The supposition is, that they will be tolerated in the country until they have gained recruits enough to make another dash across the Rio Grande. As Texas and Mexico are still at war, there can be no propriety in such a course. Indeed the laws of nations uphold Texas in adopting this line of policy, while interest impels her to give all help and encouragement to those who are making common cause with her against a common enemy.

A temperance dealer in Ohio advertises scythes, which he warrants to cut without whiskey!

Brutes never make themselves ridiculous—that is the exclusive privilege of the human family.

UNIVERSAL ATTRIBUTES OF WOMEN.

I have observed among all nations, that the women ornament themselves more than the men; that, wherever found they are the same, kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. They do not hesitate, like men, to perform a hospitable or generous action; nor haughty nor arrogant nor supercilious, but full of courtesy, and fond of society; industrious, economical, ingenious; more liable in general to err than man, but in general also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. I never addressed myself, in the language of decency and friendship, to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent answer. With man it has often been otherwise.

In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, so worthy the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner that, if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and, if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with double relish.—Leonard's Siberian Journal.

"Well this beats me out," as the rye said when the fellow hammered it over the head with a flail.

"Who steals my purse steals trash," as the chap said ven he filled his wallet with shipplasters.

"Let's organize," as the music grinder said when he got in front of our office.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged IRA B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Easton and Milford Stages pass it daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, deportment and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended to as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished Instructress. Summer Session commences May 4th.

EXPENSES.

Board for Young Gentleman or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$1 to \$1 25
Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00
N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.
Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.
By order of the Board,
DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres.
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2, 1840.

5 Dollars Reward!

Escaped from the Jail at Stroudsburg, Monroe county on the morning of the 9th inst. a man named Dennis Scott. Said Scott is about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light complexion and light hair. The above reward and all charges paid if delivered at the Jail of the said county.
SAMUEL GUNSAULES, Sheriff.
March 18, 1840.—3t.

HORSE BILLS

Printed at this office with neatness and despatch.