



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. September 8, 1841.

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

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Land Distribution Bill which was sent to the President on Wednesday last, was returned on Saturday signed, and is now a law.

Rhode Island.

The semi-annual election for members of the House of Representatives, took place in Rhode Island on Tuesday. In Providence, as we learn from the Journal of that city, 4 Whigs were chosen; in Warwick 4 do; in Johnston 2 do; in Newport 6 do; in North Providence 2 do. Thus far there is no change, compared with the election last April.

Alabama Election.

According to the Montgomery Advertiser, the new Legislature of Alabama stands thus:

	Whigs.	Opposition.
Senate,	13	20
House,	45	55
Opposition majority		17

Last year the Senate was divided 21 and 12; the House 47 Whigs, and 53 Van Buren men. Showing a Whig gain of one Senator, and a Whig loss of two Representatives.

Accident on the Trenton Rail Road.

The North American of the 4th inst. says:—Night before last, the Pilot line in coming from New York, ran over a Cow and a Bull a few miles beyond Trenton, and jeopardized the lives of nearly three hundred passengers. The Engineer was injured some and the Locomotive broken and almost disabled. Two Cars were thrown partly from the track and the passengers were in great danger of a bath in the Canal. The animals were horribly mutilated, but no injury resulted to any passenger. They did not reach the city until near four o'clock yesterday.

Mary Rogers.

Astonishing as it may appear, no positive evidence has yet been obtained, to implicate any one in the brutal murder of this unfortunate girl. The Governor of New York has at last offered a reward of \$750, for the detection and arrest of any one engaged in the revolting transaction. We yet believe the guilty perpetrators will be dragged to the light.—North Amer.

An Assignment.

We regret to announce that the U. S. Bank has been finally obliged to put a stop to all its remaining business. Robbed and plundered as it had been of its substance, it could no longer bear up, and on Saturday last made a general assignment of all its effects, real and personal, to five Trustees, for the use of its creditors. For the sake of justice, and that the blame may rest on the right shoulders, we now hope soon to see a complete exposition of all the misdeeds of its conductors, and likewise a full and fair account of the \$99,000 said to have been paid, for the approval of the suspension resolutions, which the Governor and his friends have never yet attempted to explain.—Whig & Journal.

Severe Hail-Storm.

A very destructive hail-storm occurred at Rochester on the 29th ult. The stones were of great size, and the Democrat says that geese were killed by blows from them. About 550 lights of glass were broken out of the Poor-House. The green-houses in the vicinity suffered greatly, and owners of peach-orchards sustained damage from \$300 to \$1000. Trees were torn up and fences levelled with the earth.

A tornado swept over Dansville, Livingston county, on the same day, prostrated a three-story house, and did other serious damage.
N. Y. Tribune.

Appointment.

By and with the advice and consent of the Governor.

AARON F. COX, to be State Agent on the burthen cars on the Columbia Rail Road, with a salary of \$730 00.

Aaron F. Cox is the same individual who in 1831 published a paper in this place called the Jeffersonian, and was guilty of libelling one of our most respectable citizens—was obliged to recant and leave the place in disgrace. Afterwards he published the Iron Gray, which paper was presented by the grand jury of Dauphin County as a public nuisance. These prominent traits in his character it would seem, recommended him to the favor of the executive and secured him the appointment.—Whig & Jour.

By the recent fire at St. John, N. B. four hundred families were turned into the street. A letter under date of the 27th, says—Owens & Duncan have met with a severe loss; and what with conflagrations and failures, I know not what our city is coming to. One man was killed by a fall from the ship, and a soldier of the 36th Regiment died suddenly from fatigue. More lives must have been lost, but I have not learned particulars. The loss cannot be short of thirty or forty thousand pounds. The Methodist chapel was insured for only £600.

Shower of Flesh and Blood.

It is only a few weeks since we had an account from the East, of a fall of manna of the richest quality. And now we give below an extract from the Nashville Banner of the 20th ult., which mentions a fall of flesh and blood, not of quails, we presume, but still animal flesh, fat and lean, and a good quantity of blood. This is really marvellous, if true:

On Tuesday, we heard from various persons, that a shower, apparently of flesh and blood, had fallen in Wilson county, near Lebanon, in this State, and that the fields were covered to a considerable extent. The account staggered our belief; but strange as it may appear, it has been confirmed by the statement of several gentlemen of high character, who have personally examined the scene of this phenomenon. They state that the space covered by this extraordinary shower, is half a mile in length, and about seventy-five yards in width. In addition to the information thus received, we have been favored by Dr. Troost, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, with the following letter from a highly respectable physician of Lebanon; we have also seen the specimens sent to him for examination. To us they appear to be animal matter, and the odor is that of putrid flesh. We do not pretend to offer any theory to account for this phenomenon, we leave that to abler and more scientific heads. When the specimens have passed through the crucibles of Dr. Troost, we shall furnish our readers with the result.

LEBANON, August 8, 1841.

Dr. G. Troost:—I have sent you some matter, which appears from an authentic source to have fallen from the clouds.

With me there can be no doubt of its being animal matter, blood, muscular fibre, adipose matter: Please account to us, if you can, on philosophical principles, for the cause of this phenomenon. The particles I send you, I gathered with my own hands from the extent of surface over which it has spread, and the regular manner it exhibited on some green tobacco leaves, leaves very little or no doubt of its having fallen like a shower of rain; and it is stated on the authority of some negroes only, to have fallen from a small red cloud, no other clouds visible in the heavens at the time. It took place on Friday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, about five miles N. E. of Lebanon. I have sent what I think to be a drop of blood, the other particles, composed of muscle and fat, although the proportions of the shower appeared to be a much larger quantity of blood than of other properties.

I am in haste, your most obedient,

W. P. SAYLE.

A Speck of War.

The rumors from Europe by the Britannia, are rather warlike. The Tories appear to be preparing for something like a movement. The London Times, their leading organ, has an article on the McLeod case, which protests against any further delay, and says that his chance of a fair trial is small, and that the British Government "cannot be too soon prepared to interfere in the only way which remains."

The London Atlas says—"An immense British fleet, accompanied by a prodigious number of armed steam-ships, is collecting about the shores of North America. What this portends cannot be doubtful."

We also find in other papers the rumor, that four or five sail of the line are to be immediately despatched to our coast where they are to be joined by several other ships of war and armed steamers, and the object of this naval force is said to be to follow up and support the demand made by the British Government, upon that of the United States, for the liberation of McLeod.

The Globe says—"We have reason to believe there is no truth in the statement, that an addition is to be made to our force already upon the North American station. Sir C. Adam is to take with him two ships, one a line-of-battle, and the other the Pique frigate; but these will be recalled."

Another paper says that it was understood that Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B., who has been appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Harvey as commander-in-chief of the West Indies and North American station, will take his departure the first week in September for Bermuda. The Malabar is to be the Admiral's flag-ship.

Are we prepared for the worst on this side?
Pa. Inquirer.

Ex-Hon. C. F. Mitchell.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to procure the liberation of this person on bail. He was brought before His Honor the Recorder on a writ of habeas corpus, who required two sureties to justify in \$5,500 each. One person who had previously offered himself, when informed of the amount required, requested two or three days to think upon it; the other was not forthcoming. Mr. Mitchell was therefore remanded to prison for the present.—N. Y. Times & Star.

Lynch Law—The Murders in the West.

The St. Louis Bulletin says:—"The information derived from the Maid of Arkansas, respecting the murder of the counterfeiter on the islands of the Mississippi, is not as extensive as that brought by the Baltic. We learn that the whole number executed was 23, of whom 22 were drowned, and one, who attempted to effect an escape by mingling with the assailants, was, upon detection, shot. Five or six houses on one of the islands, were burnt. The rest of the particulars brought by the Maid of Arkansas, correspond pretty much with those brought by the Baltic. This information was attained at a wood yard about four miles below the scene of outrage, and was furnished by the owner of the yard."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the North American.

Washington, Sept. 2, 1841.

The Bank Bill is not passed, although the vote was to have been taken immediately after the remarks of Mr. Archer. The debate however was kept up until it became almost unparliamentary.

Mr. Archer made a pert argument in favor of the Bill, placing Mr. Rives completely hors du combat in relation to the assent of the States. Mr. Clay made a brief but glowing reply to Mr. Buchanan, in relation to the idea of Mr. Tyler going over to the other side; he said he would not reproach President Tyler even with the thought of such a thing; although he, Mr. C. differed with the President in regard to a Bank of the United States, which he deeply regretted, still there could be no feeling in common between him and the other party. There is now some hope that we shall have the question to-morrow, though but little chance of being able to adjourn before the 10th inst.

The only thing in the House worth communicating is the report against Mr. Levy, the delegate from Florida, who was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore excluded from his seat.

A Bill was passed to prevent hereafter the investment of any funds of the United States in the stocks of any of the States.

A Conspiracy to Lynch McLeod.

The Eastern mail of yesterday, furnished us with some exciting paragraphs in relation to McLeod and the "Patriots." The Utica Democrat says:

"On the 27th, letters were received by the Sheriff and First Judge of that county, from the Governor and the Secretary of this State, informing them that authentic information had been received at the seat of government that a body of about three hundred men from Canada were to rendezvous on the evening of the 27th, in the town of Marcy, adjoining Whitestown, opposite, on the north side of the Mohawk, and make an attempt to rescue McLeod and conduct him to Canada. The Sheriff immediately called out the inhabitants, mustered all the arms and ammunition in the place, shot the guns, and placed a guard around the jail. He also sent to Utica, and procured more arms and ammunition, and the armed posse guarded the jail bravely and manfully until morning; but no attempt was made; no foe appeared; and no trace of the invaders has been discovered."

The Courier & Enquirer publishes the foregoing; but does not consider it quite as great a hoax as one might at first suppose.—The editor adds:

"A movement has been on foot which warranted the Executive in adopting all the precaution that he did; and evidence of its having been intended, are in possession of both the General and the State Governments. We greatly apprehend that if there should be any relaxation in the vigilance of the Sheriff and his officers, McLeod instead of being released by the Canadians, is in far greater danger of being lynched by the misnamed "Patriots," but more properly speaking "Land pirates," who would not hesitate to disgrace our State and country by such an outrage, if it were in their power to do so.

We do not apply this language to all who sympathize with the Canadians or with the State prisoners in Van Dieman's Land; but to those infamous refugees and malcontents, who to gratify their personal feelings of hatred to the authorities of Canada, would like to plunge our country in a war with Great Britain.

We have received a letter of which the following is an extract; and although we cannot vouch for its accuracy, we deem it incumbent upon us to give it publicity as best calculated to place all concerned upon their guard against any such infamous proceeding:

NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1841.

The "Patriots" organized themselves and were prepared to assassinate McLeod immediately on his release from confinement. About three weeks ago, they changed their plan. In consequence of Major Kirby, Paymaster U. S. Troops, being sent to the neighborhood of Buffalo and Niagara, the patriots became alarmed and imbibed the impression that he had instructions from Government to ascertain their movements—and hence they resolved to anticipate any interference of the General or State Government.

Their intentions are now to force an entry into Whitesboro' Jail, and take out McLeod and Lynch him. For the furtherance of this object they have in their possession several pieces of ordinance stolen from several of the State Armories, and which are now concealed in Canal Boats. They intended to have carried their murderous designs into execution last week, but were deterred in consequence of the movement of several companies U. S. Troops along the Canal, from Buffalo to the Forts in this vicinity.

I have also received information that the gunpowder which has destroyed so many valuable lives at Syracuse, was intended for this barbarous expedition!! And that it was placed in the carpenter's shop in the vicinity of the Canal, for the purpose of shipment without observation."

A Shocking Murder.

The Bedford, Pa., Inquirer, states that a young man who was travelling on foot to the West, name unknown, was recently murdered on Ray's Hill, in that county.

A Convention of mechanics opposed to prison labor, is in session at Albany.

Outstanding Treasury notes on the first of September, \$7,261,640.

ASTOUNDING FACTS.—
Increase of the State Debt.

Tax-paying farmers of Pennsylvania! read the following and see the fruits of Gov. Porter's administration. If you are not satisfied with the correctness of our statements, or if some loco loco whose interest it is to deceive you, tells you they are "whig lies," we ask you to take up the annual official Reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Internal Improvement Fund, made to the Legislature, and thus satisfy yourselves that the facts below stated are true to the figure. The books of the Auditor General's office and State Treasury bear evidence of the truth of those astounding facts, which in all candor, we are about to inform you of—and such evidence cannot be impeached.

When GOV. RITNER came into office in 1835, the amount of money that had been borrowed & remained unpaid was \$24,589,743.32. When he went out of office in January 1839, the amount of money so borrowed and remaining unpaid, including temporary loans, was \$25,105,003.32.

This made an increase of debt both permanent and temporary, during Gov. Ritner's administration of \$615,260.

When GOV. PORTER came into office in January 1839, the amount of money borrowed and unpaid as left by Gov. Ritner, as above stated was \$25,105,003.32.

Two years afterwards, the amount so borrowed and remaining unpaid was \$33,301,013.32.

INCREASE DURING TWO YEARS OF GOVERNOR PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION, \$8,196,010,000!!!

NOR IS THIS ALL;—since the last reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, Gov. Porter has borrowed, exclusive of the loan of May 4, 1841, \$1,248,342.15, which added to the two years increase, shows a nett increase in the money borrowed and unpaid during two and a half years of his administration of \$9,444,352.15!!!

Tax-payers! are you aware of the amount of interest you are required to pay annually on this enormous debt? If not, we will show you, and ask you to look at the increase during Gov. Porter's term.

In 1836 Gov. Ritner paid	\$1,216,168 34
1837 do	1,216,185 43
1838 do	1,210,500 16
Ritner's 3 years,	\$3,642,853 93
In 1839 Gov. Porter paid	\$1,296,010 24
1840 do	1,463,915 73
1841 do	1,654,006 47
	\$4,413,932 44

To which add premium paid in 1840, being the difference in value between notes and specie as per resolution of June 12, 1840, \$102,145 95 Do in 1841, 23,077 57

Total Porter's 3 years, \$4,539,156 14

Thus it will be seen, that the interest on the State debt actually paid during Gov. Porter's three years was \$893,302.21 more than during Gov. Ritner's three years, or the average of each Gov. Porter's years is \$297,767.40 more than Gov. Ritner's; this increase being \$22,186.80, more than the average annual expenses, for all the ordinary maintenance of the State government during Gov. Ritner's administration!

Farmers do you understand this? THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE PAID EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT, AND TO PAY WHICH YOU ARE TAXED, HAS INCREASED DURING GOV. PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION MORE THAN THE WHOLE SUM GOV. RITNER SPENT TO KEEP THE STATE GOVERNMENT GOING!!!

We will now show you the whole amount of money due and unpaid by the State, and the date when it was borrowed. This will be found page 73 of the Appendix to the last Report of A. H. Read State Treasurer, with two additions since that Report was published.

Stock Loan, per act of 2d April, 1821, reimbursable 1st June, 1841,	\$930,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 1st April, 1826, reimbursable 1st December, 1846,	3,000,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 9th April, 1827, reimbursable 1st December, 1850,	1,000,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 24th March, 1828, reimbursable 1st December, 1853,	2,000,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 18th December, 1828, reimbursable 1st January, 1854,	800,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 22d April, 1829, reimbursable 1st December, 1854,	2,200,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 7th December, 1829, continued by act of 4th January, 1831, reimbursable as follows, viz: \$62,500 on the 1st of May, 1844; and \$50,000 on the 1st April, 1847,	112,500 00
Stock Loan, per act of 13th March, 1830, reimbursable 4th March, 1858,	4,000,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 21st March, 1831, reimbursable 1st July, 1856,	2,483,161 88
Stock Loan, per act of 30th March, 1831, reimbursable 1st July, 1856,	300,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 30th March, 1832, reimbursable 1st July, 1860,	2,348,680 00

Stock Loan, per act of 5th April 1832, reimbursable 1st July, 1860,	300,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 16th February, 1833, reimbursable 1st July, 1858,	2,540,661 44
Stock Loan, per act of 27th March, 1833, reimbursable 1st July, 1858,	530,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 5th April, 1834, reimbursable 1st July, 1862,	2,265,400 00
Stock Loan per act of 13th April, 1835, reimbursable 1st July, 1865,	959,600 00
Loan for the Eastern Penitentiary, per acts of 28th March, 1831, and 9th April, 1833, reimbursable March 28th, 1861,	120,000 00
Loan for Union Canal Company, per acts of 1st March, 1833, and 16th December, 1833, reimbursable 10th April, 1863,	200,000 00
Temporary Loan, per 12th section of act of 14th April, 1838,	15,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 26th January, 1839, reimbursable on the 1st July, 1839,	1,200,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 9th February, 1839, reimbursable 1st July, 1864,	1,280,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 27th June, 1839, reimbursable 1st July, 1864; amount received thereon,	1,135,000 00
Stock Loan, per act 9th July, 1839, reimbursable 1st July, 1868; amount received thereon,	2,054,000 00
Stock Loan, per resolution of 27th March, 1839, reimbursable 1st July, 1868,	470,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of 16th March, 1839, reimbursable 1st July, 1864,	100,000 00
Stock Loan, per act of June 7th, 1839, reimbursable July 1st, 1859,	50,000 00
Stock Loan, per act 23d, January 1840, reimbursable January 1st, 1865,	870,000 00
Stock Loan, per resolution of 3d, April, 1840, reimbursable August 1st, 1864,	927,010 00
Stock Loan, per act 11th June 1840, reimbursable 1st July, 1870,	1,917,362 12
Stock Loan, per act of 16th January, 1841, reimbursable 1st August, 1846,	800,000 00
Charter Loan, per resolution of 6th May, 1841,	340,980 00
	\$35,549,356 44

From the above we have excluded the Surplus Revenue due the U. S. being the sum of \$2,867,414 78, and the amount of money received under the Revenue Bill of May 4, 1841, which amounts at present to \$1,673,108 00, and on which sum of \$1,426,891 may still be raised, if the Banks consent. If all these were estimated, THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW DUE BY THE STATE WOULD BE OVER FORTY AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND WHEN DAVID R. PORTER WAS ELECTED IT ONLY AMOUNTED TO TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS!!!

We ask a full and fair investigation of this subject—we challenge its denial, and call on all, who wish to put an end to such desolating extravagance, to come to the rescue and defeat the present unworthy incumbent of the gubernatorial Chair. Let us have honesty to preside over our finances, and the energies and resources of our State are more than sufficient to recover all that has been lost!—Harrisburg Telegraph.

More rumors from Washington.

It seems that the Southern papers are quite as exciting in their rumors from Washington as those of the North. The Richmond Whig has an extraordinary batch—thus: That the President is in correspondence with gentlemen in various parts of the country, with a view to the re-organization of the Cabinet.

It is said that the nomination of Mr. Everett as Minister to England, will be withdrawn, and that the name of Daniel Webster will be substituted for it.

It is further said, that the office of Secretary of State will be tendered to Mr. Tazewell of Virginia, and that, in the event of his non-acceptance, Judge Upshur will be invited into the Cabinet.

Another member of the Cabinet will be taken from Massachusetts or Maine, and the names of the following gentlemen are mentioned as those from whom the selection will be made, viz: John Davis, Caleb Cushing, F. O. J. Smith, or Levi Lincoln.

The Middle States will be represented in the Executive Councils, by John M. Clayton of Delaware, Horace Binney, or Walter Forward.

For the Southern Division, Legare of South Carolina, McDuffie, G. R. Gilmer, and the late Senator King of Georgia, are mentioned.

The West will be propitiated by the nomination of Charles Wickliffe of Ky., Elisha Whittlesey of Ohio, James K. Polk, or E. Foster, of Tennessee.

Important if true.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser states it as a fact, that the shock of an earthquake was felt in many parts of France on the day that Earthquake Allen made his speech in favor of "Repeal!" The Argus should add this to its formidable list of omens!
[Albany Eve. Jour.]