



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, June 8, 1842.

Terms, \$3.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

Scott State Convention.

The members of the State Central Committee have issued a call for a Convention of the friends of General Winfield Scott, in Pennsylvania, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 26th of July next. The general counties are invited to send Delegates equal in number to the Senators and Representatives they are entitled to in the Legislature.

The object of the Convention is to organize the friends of Gen. Scott, and to put him in nomination for the Presidency, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned.

The Danville Encampment.

The Danville, Columbia county, Volunteer Encampment, of which we made some mention last week, appears from all accounts, to have passed off with more spirit than any of the others held this season. General Scott was there, and reviewed the troops. He was received in the handsomest manner several miles out of town, by a number of volunteer companies, and a large deputation of citizens on horseback, and escorted into Danville amid the cheers and plaudits of the men, and the smiles and greetings of the ladies, with whom the windows of the streets through which the procession passed were lined. In the evening, he partook of a public entertainment, in company with about one hundred citizens, and every thing passed off in the liveliest manner. During the repast, the young ladies of Danville presented the General with a very handsome and elegantly arranged arch of flowers, as a token in commemoration of the heroism and gallantry he displayed at the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

Dr. Channing.

The Wilkes-Barre Advocate notices the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston, at Wilkes-Barre, and states that he is somewhat indisposed. We hope that the healthy atmosphere of the "beautiful vale of Wyoming" will speedily restore him to perfect health.

Gov. Porter Presented as a Nuisance.

A few weeks since our Loco Foco friends in this County held a meeting and passed resolutions in which they eulogized every act and deed of Gov. Porter. To show what different opinions different persons hold, we will just state for the benefit of our readers, that the Grand Jury of the City and County of Philadelphia, week before last, whilst acting under oath, presented the Pardoning Power, as exercised by Gov. Porter, as a NUISANCE. It is well known that David R. Porter has pardoned nearly half the scoundrels who were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary during the three past years, as well as several, before trial, who ought to have gone there. The immediate cause of this Presentation by the Grand Jury, however, was his pardon of Thomas H. Shuster, of Philadelphia, the demon who had murdered the wife of his own bosom; who was condemned by a jury of his countrymen, and who was sentenced to be hung by the neck till he was dead. According to the present inducements held out to commit crime, Pennsylvania will in three years be worse than Botany Bay, if D. R. Porter remains Governor so long.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterians in the United States, is now in Session in Philadelphia. About one hundred ministers and lay delegates are in attendance. Nothing of general interest has yet been transacted; the business so far having been altogether local. During the session, it is expected that the question "may a clergyman marry the sister of his deceased wife," will be argued and decided.

Temperance.

The cause of Temperance is rapidly advancing and gaining many converts in this place. Our Society now numbers about 316 names. Many drunkards have already been reformed, and by the blessing of God we hope to see the monster of Intemperance banished from our midst. The cause is a good one, and must eventually triumph. We trust there is no "bargain and sale" business which is so generally pursued by its friends with the publisher of the movement, such as was announced on Friday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Gardner. Like other good causes, the friends of Temperance should be permitted to use newspapers for their communications, free of charge, for the subject is universal and affects every body. No buying of Editors then, the cause will flourish without it, and our columns are open to it free of charge.

Fourth of July.

The 4th of July is but four weeks off, and no arrangements have yet been made to celebrate it in Stroudsburg. We notice by the papers that our neighbours of Easton intend celebrating the day upon Temperance principles. What say our people to a similar celebration?

Mr. Edward H. Smith of Long Island, N. Y., has an ox not a year old, weighing 4000 pounds. His color is nearly white.

OUR BLACK LIST.



Among all civilized and conscientious people the laborer has ever been accounted worthy of his hire. Yet in these latter days of wisdom and improvement, a race of creatures has sprung up who go upon the principle that the world owes them a living, and to get it they will resort to all kinds of meanness and rascality. They cannot be said to live upon their wits, (as did a community whom Shakespeare describes) for they are as dull as a razor honed on a brickbat, and have no more wit and humor in their composition than a condemned felon has who is on the point of being swung off from the gibbet. They have not the genius or talents to become highwaymen and burglars, or even petty larceners; but barely keep themselves from starving by means of swindling and imposing upon the innocent and confiding. To this class properly belong all those who subscribe for newspapers, and run off without paying the Printer, or become otherwise indebted to him and refuse to pay him his just dues. Now we contend that the craft owe it to the public as well as to themselves, to expose all such gentry and hold them up in their true colors, so that the people may know who to trust, and who not. In view of this, we this week commence a Black List, in which we shall insert the names of all our absconding subscribers; and all those who refuse to pay their subscriptions; and all those who in any other way act peculiarly mean. We begin with the names of

John Urket, & David Urket.

These gents subscribed for the Jeffersonian Republican, and received it eighteen months.— They lived in Tobyhanna tsp., in Monroe co., and absconded without paying us the six dollars they honestly owe. The Post Master thinks they have gone to Harvey's Lake, in Luzerne county, and we therefore caution all persons in them diggings to keep their hands on their pocket-books and their eyes wide open, or they may become minus some six dollars of their hard earnings just as we are. We will now introduce to the public

Samuel G. Eschenbach,

also of Tobyhanna tsp. In May 1841, Samuel took the Benefit of the Insolvent Laws, we published his notice, and he promised to call upon us and pay the amount on the Monday before the Court. He failed however to fulfil his promise, and at this time owes us \$4. We warn our Tobyhanna friends to beware and shun him as they would a leper or any other unclean thing.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and therefore if any persons trust the three worthies above named, and get cheated, they will do it with their eyes open, and deserve no pity. For our part, we would scarcely trust them to one penny's worth to keep them from starving; for men who will act as they have done towards us, are none too good to rob their grand mothers, or to pick pennies from off "dead niggers eyes." A company should be formed to "lash such rascals naked through the world." We will wait a few weeks to see if some half dozen of our patrons? who seem to think we can work for nothing, will pay up; if at the end of that time they still remain uncredited on our books, we will give their names a conspicuous place in our BLACK LIST.

Statistics of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg Reporter says:— Pennsylvania has 230 blast furnaces. Pig iron manufactured 140,000 tons: valued at \$4,200,000. Number of persons employed, 11,988. Number of forges, rolling mills, foundries, &c. &c., 160. Iron manufactured, 60,340 tons: valued at \$6,000,000. Persons employed, 5,321. Value of domestic produce consumed, \$5,783,000. The whole market value of the iron manufactured in the State, is estimated by persons well qualified to judge, at about \$9,500,000!

Death of the Venerable Henry Southard.

The venerable Henry Southard—the father of the present distinguished President of the U. S. Senate—died at his residence in Baskinridge, New York, on Sunday morning, the 22d ult. at the advanced age of 95 years.

Texas.

From all we can learn, says the N. O. Bulletin, through the agents of the Texan government, here, we now venture to predict that in less than forty days we shall receive news of the most important character, in reference to Texas and Mexico. Our readers may note this. We are no prophets, but still we think from all we have seen and heard, that Gen. Sam. Houston knows what he is about, and ere long we shall hear of great achievements beyond the Rio, made by the Texas army.

Discovery of the Wreck of the Steamship President.

From a letter to the Boston Daily Advertiser, there is every reason to conclude that the remains of the ill-fated President have at last been discovered. The wreck was fallen in with by a Spanish vessel from the Havana, bound to Spain, and from the indications, her fate was caused by being burnt, instead of collision with ice, as has been generally supposed.

The profits of the Connecticut State Prison last year were \$13,000. They do things prudently in Connecticut. She's out of debt.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, June 1, 1842.

SENATE.—The newly elected President pro tem. took his seat this morning, and presented a memorial from Amos Kendall, setting forth that \$11,000 have been brought against him by the judgment of a Court in consequence of a suit brought by Stockton & Stokes—Mr. Kendall being individually liable by having retained the money from Stockton & Stokes in the discharge of his official duties as Postmaster General. The memorial was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Some other morning business of an unimportant character was considered, when Mr. Bayard of Del., called up his resolution for employing a corps of reporters at the expense of the Senate.

The resolution received a most complete death in a motion to lay upon the table, which prevailed by a vote of 30 to 10.

Without further preliminary business, the Senate proceeded to the orders of the day, which were the apportionment bill.

Mr. Henderson of Miss., was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate.

Mr. Woodbury continued the discussion.

It was near 5 o'clock, when Mr. Crittenden rose to address the Senate, but gave way at the suggestion of Mr. Archer, and the bill was passed over.

The bills received from the House, were then read a first and second time by their titles, and appropriately referred.

A message was received from the President, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the conduct of N. P. Taylor, Receiver of Public Moneys in the State of Illinois; which, on motion of Mr. Benton, was referred to the committee on printing.

And then the Senate, a few minutes after 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE—Morning Business.—The Speaker presented a letter from Arthur Middleton of S. Carolina, presenting to the Congress of the United States, a portrait of Columbus, which he obtained from Madrid, and which was copied from the original.

The committee on Indian Affairs, by resolution, were empowered to send for persons and papers, with a view of investigating alleged Indian frauds among the Chickasaws and Cherokees.

Mr. Saltonstall of Mass., presented a resolution to the effect that the House proceed to take up the Tariff Bill.

The Speaker did not receive the motion, for the reason that the House had suspended the Rules in order to devote this day, and to-morrow to the consideration of business belonging to the District of Columbia.

The chairman of the District committee called for the orders of the day, and after reported a private bill, the bill in reference to the District of Columbia was taken up. The bill had before passed the House, and having been amended by the Senate was up for approval.

Upon the motion of Mr. U. the bill was laid upon the table, and the House proceeded to the consideration of other Bills.

Mr. Halsted, on leave, presented an amendment to a certain bill, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed. The amendment was not read, nor, the title of the bill stated. The House adjourned.

Important from Rhode Island.

The Providence Evening Chronicle, in a postscript, dated Wednesday, 3 o'clock, P. M., has the following announcement:—

MORE VIOLENCE.—PROBABLY.—We hear, just as we are going to press, that a Suffrage meeting is to be held in Woonsocket, this afternoon, when it is expected by some that Mr. Dorr would be present. The object of this meeting is said to be for the purpose of rallying the Suffrage men in the northern parts of the State, and forming an encampment at Woonsocket, to the end of collecting sufficient force to enable Mr. Dorr to march again to this city. Some suppose that large bodies of men from New York and Connecticut will associate themselves with these forces at Woonsocket, and render all the aid they can bring, to carry out the purposes of Mr. Dorr, whatever they may be.

We shall probably send an express to Woonsocket, this afternoon, and should any thing occur worth noticing, we shall publish it in an extra should it arrive in time.

Since writing the above, we hear and have the best reason to believe, that Mr. Dorr was to meet Mr. Burrington Anthony, in N. York city, this morning, for what purpose or to what end we cannot say. Mr. Anthony assured us the other day, that he was favorable to no further violent action, he possibly may have since changed his mind.

They say there is cabbage in Savannah, which was grown on Thunderbolt road, weighing 18 1-2 pounds. It would make sour-croute for the next grand festival.

Our Crops.

The Germantown Telegraph says:—Perhaps for the last ten or fifteen years, the prospect of an abundant harvest, at this period of the year, were never more cheering. Every crop—wheat, rye, oats, barley, grass, &c., which is sufficiently advanced to form a correct opinion of their product—gives the most unequivocal promise of a very heavy yield. Of corn, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, peas, &c. it is too early at present to speak;—in a month hence they will develop themselves.

Salt for Cattle.

Cattle should have plenty of salt on their first going to grass. They need it at that time much more than in autumn.

From the Daily Chronicle, June 2

Destructive Fire—Harpers, Brothers, celebrated publishing house—Burglary of James' New Novel.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the large publishing house of the celebrated booksellers, Harpers, Brothers, of Cliff street, New York, was discovered to be on fire in the fourth story, occupied as their bindery, and before the flames could be subdued, the whole of the fourth and fifth stories, and their valuable contents, were destroyed.

There is no doubt that the fire was the act of an incendiary; and the principal cause was the securing of one or two sets of James' new novel, Morley Ernstein, and the destruction of the remainder of the edition.

The amount of the loss it is impossible to name with any thing like correctness to-day.—We are happy to say, however, that it will not probably exceed the amount of the insurance, which, we learn, is as follows: In the Spring Garden Ins. Co. \$10,000; Mutual Safety \$10,000; Equitable, \$5,000; Jefferson, \$5,000; Bowery, \$5,000; Aina, Hartford, \$5,000; Protection, Hartford, \$5,000; Fireman's, on the building, \$5,000. Total \$50,000.

An Earthquake in Louisiana.

The St. Martinsville (La.) Creole states that "on Saturday, the 7th instant, at about three o'clock, P. M. an earthquake, which lasted two or three seconds, was felt in this parish. A respectable inhabitant of Catahoula, who was angling at that time, in company with some ladies, on the banks of the lake, told us that the lake rose, during the space of some minutes, to more than six feet. One of our friends, who arrived from Opelousas yesterday, says that the shock was also felt in that part of the country. From the declaration of the oldest inhabitant of this parish, this would be the second earthquake felt in Attakapas."

Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER has just issued a General Order, cutting off the allowances of "Extra Rations" hitherto made to various officers of the Army on the ground of being constructively in the command of posts. The allowance was first made only to each officer actually in command of a post, but has grown into a flagrant abuse, by the correction of which the Secretary of War will save the country many thousands per annum.—Tribune.

Gov. CLEVELAND of Conn. declares that he will not give up Thomas W. Dorr, (should he be found in that State,) on the requisition of the Rhode Island Government. That is to say: he looks into the facts of the case, and decides that Mr. Dorr has committed no crime known to the laws of Connecticut, wherefore he will not give him up as a fugitive felon. We are inclined to think this the right course; but what a row Gov. C.'s brethren raised when Gov. Seaward did essentially the same thing!—Ib.

We rejoice to learn by an endorsement on the New-Orleans Picayune of the 19th that our friend GEORGE W. KENDALL, Editor of that paper, arrived at home from his long and perilous career of adventure and captivity at 4 o'clock that morning. Right glad was he, we doubt not, to catch a sight of the spires and masts of the Crescent City once more; glad were his friends to welcome him, as they will be every where to hear of his safe arrival. We hope his health is not seriously impaired.—Ib.

Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, has applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. His debts he states, are \$100,000. Sidney Rigdon and Hiram Smith, the other Mormon leaders, have also petitioned.—Ib.

Destructive Earthquake—Ten Thousand Lives Lost.

We learn by the brig William Nelson, arrived last night, that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Port au Prince on the 7th. No damage done. News had reached there from Cape Haytian that that town was entirely destroyed with two-thirds of its inhabitants. The place contained about fifteen thousand. A courier arrived a few hours before the W. N. left, stating that nearly all that was left was destroyed by the blowing up of the powder magazine. It is supposed that all the houses on the north side are destroyed.—[Express.

We find these items in the St. Louis 'New Era' of the 18th ult.

"We hear this morning, from Independence, that Gov. Boggs was still alive, and there was some probability of his ultimate recovery."

"Jo Smith the Mormon Prophet, is said to have been killed in an affray near Nauvoo. We have not been able to ascertain any precise information in relation to the rumor."

Alabama.

The Mobile Advertiser contains the Census of that State for 1840. It contains some interesting facts. The whole population of the State in 1830 was 209,527. In 1840 it was 590,756, of which 253,532 were slaves, so that the slave population in 1840 was more than the total population in 1830. The number of free colored persons in 1840 was 2,039. The number of white persons over 20 years of age, unable to read and write, in 1840, was 22,592, a pretty good proportion of that part of the population; and the total number of scholars at public charge was only 3,113 so that there does not seem much chance for the diffusion of knowledge in Alabama. Out of this population only 7,195 were engaged in trades and manufactures; only 2,212 in commerce; 1,514 in learned professions; and in agriculture 177,439, which of course is swelled by the slave population. Alabama is certainly behind the age, and will not catch up to it very soon unless she gets rid of her slaves and educates her whites.

Mr. Clay.

In response to a recent invitation to a public dinner from his neighbors and friends, Mr. CLAY returned the following answer:

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure to receive your note, transmitting the resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, convened for the purpose of making arrangements connected with my return home, in consequence of my resignation of the office of a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky; in conformity with which you have done me the honor to invite me to a public entertainment, directed by one of the resolutions to be tendered to me.

I receive, gentlemen, these testimonials of approbation, confidence and affection with great and grateful sensibility. Such proofs, emanating from any portion of my fellow citizens of the United States, however remote from my residence, would be entitled to my particular and respectful acknowledgements; but proceeding, as these do, from my neighbors, from the eyewitnesses of my conduct both in public and private life, and who, or whose ancestors, during a period of upwards of forty years have remained firm and steadfast in their attachment and friendship to me, they fill me with the most agreeable and touching emotions, and have made a deep and ineffaceable impression on my heart. They will, united with the testimony in my own bosom, serve, in the retirement which I have voluntarily sought, to cheer and console me during the remnant of my days.

I am happy that my quitting the public councils of our country, at this time, is not disapproved. I deeply regret the state of general embarrassment and distress which exists. Altho' conscious that I have not contributed to produce it, no one would have sought more eagerly to restore the common prosperity than I should, if it had been in my power. But, seeing no prospect of accomplishing any good corresponding with my wishes, I thought that I might, without just censure, now execute my long delayed purpose of retiring into the shades of private life.

From these your partiality and friendship for me prompt you to desire me to issue a some future day. I have seen enough of the uncertainty or human life to restrain me from placing any sanguine hope on such an event as that to which you kindly alluded. But while I admit that self-ostentation is incompatible with the duties which a citizen ever lies under to the Republic, I trust that I shall always be allowed, at proper times, to decide whether I ought to give my consent or not to the use of my name in any connexion which may be proposed for it with any public office, whatever it may be. When a suitable time arrives for a decision, it ought to be governed by all existing circumstances, of which the most important would be the probable wishes of a majority of those who have the power to bestow the office. That time, I think, has not yet arrived.

I accept, gentlemen, with great pleasure, the tender which you have been authorized to make to me of a public entertainment; and I request you also to accept my cordial thanks for the feeling and friendly manner in which you have communicated the invitation.

I am, with affectionate esteem and regard, faithfully, your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

To Messrs. H. I. Bodley, Chairman, &c.

Death from Carelessness.

Mr. ISAAC SMITH, a citizen of this County, descended into a well in Chatham a few days since, for the purpose of cleaning it out, and was shortly after discovered at its bottom, without motion. He was drawn up to the mouth of the well, but died in a few minutes, owing, no doubt, to the foulness of the air. How often must people be told that the presence of foul air may be accurately tested by simply letting down into a well a lighted candle, and that no one should dare to go into one without such experiment? If the air is unwholesome the candle will burn very feebly or at once go out—and death will certainly be the fate of him who exposes himself in such an atmosphere. But if the candle burns freely, then no danger need be apprehended from a descent.

[Raleigh (N. C.) Republican.

Caterpillars.

These deadly enemies of the orchard are now, in full operation. Many fine fruit trees are already well nigh destroyed. To those who have neglected the preventive means, I would say their case is not hopeless. The worms are not so hardy but that they need their silk houses for protection, and if frequently removed or destroyed the worm would die from cold and sickness. If removed early in the morning, hundreds and thousands may be destroyed in half an hour. The worm has but a limited quantity of silk and is unable to build its house or nest after that is exhausted. If the next be broken just before a cold rain or even shower it would be almost certainly fatal.

"Marm!—Marm!"
"What Thomas?"
"Didn't you say to Father that Bill the butcher, was courtin' our Sal?"
"Why child, how you talk. He's only paying his attentions to her."
"Wal, you'd better stop it then—kos they're in the parlor now, and Bill jest bit Sal right on the mouth—he did, kos I seed him."
"Thomas here's a cent—run down to the baker's and buy a horse cake; and then you may go and play a spell. La me! what eyes these children have got."
[Rich Star.

President Tyler has presented to Mrs. Petrich, the wife of the sculptor, whose life was recently attempted, at Washington, the sum of fifty dollars. A generous and noble donation.