



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, October 12, 1842.

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

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

In order to accommodate such of our subscribers who are indebted to us, and cannot make it convenient to pay, we are willing to receive, in discharge of their subscription money, a lot of good sound, dry wood. We trust that a number of patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity to square up their accounts,—and whilst they are about it we hope they will bring easy splitting wood; not such crooked, knotty stuff that the d—l cannot make fine.

Protracted Meeting.

The Methodists are holding a protracted meeting in their Church at this place. They commenced on Sunday a-week, and will still continue for some days. We are informed that they have made some 12 or 13 converts already.

The Election.

The General Election took place on Tuesday last. There was a good deal of anxiety displayed about some of the offices, but as far as we have heard every thing passed off quietly. The following is the result in Monroe county; by which it will be seen that Olin B. Gordon, is elected Sheriff, Adam Overfield, Commissioner, Abraham Levering, Auditor, James H. Stroud, Prothonotary, &c., and M. H. Dreher, Register and Recorder.

Daniel Webster.

On Friday a week, the Hon. Daniel Webster, Mr. Tyler's Secretary of State, addressed the citizens of Boston, in a speech which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery. We are sorry that its great length precludes the possibility of our giving it an insertion in the "Jeffersonian," notwithstanding the disappointment it occasioned his friends and the entire Whig party, of the Union. With all its faults, it is a masterly production; the effort of a powerful and gigantic mind, struggling to free itself from the embarrassments which encompass it, but lacking the nerve to cut loose from the fortunes of the traitor Tyler, within whose meshes Mr. W. is entangled. The speech defines Mr. Webster's present position. He is no longer a Whig. He has abandoned his long cherished principles, and left the company of his former friends, for the embraces of John Tyler, and the privilege of revelling in the power which that man's accidental position gives him. From the whole tenor of Mr. Webster's speech, it is evident that he is jealous of Henry Clay, and piqued at the unbounded enthusiasm and admiration with which he is hailed by the Whigs of the country. This gives us a new insight into his character, and reveals to us a trait which we had thought was altogether foreign to his breast. We considered Daniel Webster to be above envy; with a heart wholly devoted to his country, and his country's good. And we now grieve to find this alloy mixed up with his otherwise noble nature. We are confident that if the American people had singled out him as the individual whom they would honor with the gift of the Chief Magistracy, no man would have more cheerfully acquiesced than Henry Clay. Mr. Webster, for the present, will remain in the Cabinet; and as long as he does so he voluntarily separates the bonds which united him to the Whig party. In the mean time the Whig party will go on recommending itself and its doctrines to the admiration of the people, by the success and prosperity which attends their practical operations. The defection of scores of Daniel Websters, cannot injure our prospects, or prevent our complete triumph in 1844.

The Dayton Convention.

The grand Barbecue given by the Whigs of Ohio, to Henry Clay, at Dayton, on the 29th of September, exceeded any thing of the kind which has ever taken place in the United States. There were upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand persons present to join in the festivities of the occasion. The Buckeyes of Ohio, the Wolverines of Michigan, the Hoosiers of Indiana, and the Suckers of Illinois, turned out by thousands to greet the patriot of Ashland, and bid him welcome to Dayton. Never before in the West was there such an uprising and gathering of the people.—The procession of carriages, &c. which escorted Mr. Clay into the town was five miles long and three abreast. He was accompanied by Messrs. Crittenden and Morehead, the U. S. Senators of Kentucky, and his old friend, ex-Governor Metcalf. Tom Corwin, as he is familiarly called, Governor of Ohio, and the Hon. Thomas Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, were also present. Mr. Clay, addressed the immense assemblage for two hours, in a strain of unequalled eloquence.—His name inspires as much enthusiasm, and he promises to be quite as popular in the West, as was the famed Harrison.

New York Politics.

The election in New York for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Members of Congress, and the State Legislature, will take place on the 8th of November. Both parties are actively engaged in canvassing the State, and awakening the people to the importance of the result. Both appear confident of victory. For our own part, we have no doubt of the result if the Whigs do their duty and turn out to the polls. New York is Whig to the core, and it requires but a full poll to give us from 10 to 15 thousand majority. The question then is, will the Whigs turn out, and give encouragement to their brethren throughout the Union by securing the State? We answer, we believe they will.—The people of New York are aware of the importance which is attached to their coming election. They know that if they succeed, Martin Van Buren's hopes for a re-election to the Presidential chair are forever blasted. They know, that if they triumph, the success of the Whig Cause, and Henry Clay, in 1844, is reduced to a moral certainty. With a full knowledge of these things it cannot be that they will prove recreant to their principles and their country, by remaining at home on the day of election.

[Communicated.]

On Tuesday the 4th inst., the Presbytery of Newton commenced its Fall session in this town, which continued for two-days. The opening sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Clark of Belvidere, N. J.; the subject of which was, the preparation which God, by his wise but inscrutable Providence, had made for the advent of the Saviour, when the fullness of time had come. The sermon was founded upon Gal. 4. 4. It was altogether a finished, and deeply interesting performance. In the evening, Dr. Yeomans, President of La Fayette College, Easton, preached a sermon, from 1 Peter 2.-7, 8; and rarely have we listened to such a sermon as that was. Unique and happy in design, it was also admirable in execution. The great principle in view was to prove and illustrate the fact, that every thing in the economy of grace was so arranged, that proud and wicked men might have a plausible pretext for their rejection of offered mercy; and especially for their rejection of Jesus Christ. While with hearts rightly disposed, they might see that his true character was in full accordance with his claims; yet so humble was his appearance in our world, and so far removed from that mode which popular expectation had framed, as to furnish a direct occasion for the scorn and opposition which he met from wicked men, whether Jews or Gentiles. To form, however, a just estimate of the sermon, it would be necessary to follow the learned speaker along his tract of original and profound thought. Rev. Mr. Irwin of Bath, Northampton county, preached an excellent practical sermon on Wednesday morning; and in the evening, Dr. Shaver of Newton, N. J. delivered a solemn discourse, to a full and attentive audience.

Several items of important business were disposed of during the session of Presbytery; the most interesting of which perhaps, was the licensure of Mr. Wilson, a colored man, as a missionary for Liberia. He expressed a very strong desire to embark as soon as possible, for the benighted land of his forefathers, with his wife and six children.

Upon the whole, the proceedings of this first meeting of Presbytery in this town, were interesting and instructive, and will be the occasion of pleasant recollection for many days to come.

Death of Dr. Channing.

We deeply regret to see the announcement of the death of this distinguished divine. This event, which will carry sorrow to the hearts of thousands who knew and loved the man, and to tens of thousands who are familiar with the worth of his labors as a public teacher, occurred at Bennington, Vt. on Sunday evening last. His remains were to be immediately taken to Boston for interment. With reference merely to the elegance and eloquence of his style and the general popularity of his writings, Dr. Channing was one of the most eminent of American authors; but feeling all the responsibility of his high profession, he never allowed his standing in the estimation of the world to either limit or direct his exertions. His conscience told him of duty and his quick eye discovered a thousand paths in the wide world of human effort and of human suffering in which it was to be discharged. He labored, in his preaching and his writings, to carry into the political and social movements of the world, the great principles of Morals and of Religion in which all that is of worth, has its ground and support; and though his pure spirit has passed from our midst, his writings yet remain among us, eloquent in truth and in the fearless, manly fervor with which it is urged. Deeply do we deplore his loss—most untimely, to the faithless eye of man, does it seem—to the cause of Truth, of Order and of Right; and still more deeply do we lament that he has left behind him, in the same department of exertion, so few, in proportion to the number needed, to supply the loss occasioned by his death.

N. Y. Tribune.

Pungent.

Mr. Bates of the Detroit Advertiser, answers the question of a Loco Foco contemporary as follows: "A Tyler editor up North wants to know if we are the same Morgan Bates who offered him a bribe of three hundred dollars? We presume not. It would not be much like us to offer that sum for a man whom we could purchase, body and pantaloons for half that number of pence. He asked but thirty dollars for himself before he committed perjury. The Loco took him, stolen type and all, at thirty-five. After pocketing the money, he proposed to turn his back upon his new owners, if we would give him twenty shillings and a ream of paper. The offer was rejected. No, Sir, we are not the man. It must have been some other Bates, who was ignorant of the price of cattle."

Sixty thousand dollars in specie went from New York last week, to the Bank of Upper Canada.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Columbia—Ten Days Later.

Failures in England—The Effects of the American Tariff—Lord Ashburton's Treaty—Important News from Natal—Manchester riots continued—Cotton and Grain Market.

The Columbia arrived at Boston, on Tuesday. From Liverpool to Boston she had 60 passengers, 8 from Liverpool to Halifax, 7 from Halifax to Boston. We have received papers from Liverpool to the 20th ult., and from London to the 19th ult.

Cotton was rather drooping at Liverpool, owing partly to the unsettled relations between the master workmen and the operatives.

The duty on Foreign Wheat had risen to 16s. and on Flour to 6s. 7 1-2d. per bbl. During the week ending Sept. 13th, American Flour advanced 6d. per barrel, but subsequently this advantage was lost.

Queen Victoria had returned from Scotland. She visited Woolwich on the 17th ult., where she was received with great enthusiasm.

There have been a great many failures, among the business people. Richard Roberts, the cotton speculator, is among them.

The American Tariff and Lord Ashburton's treaty are commented upon very generally. As far as we have yet read, the balance of opinion is favorable to a revival of trade.

The money market is flush. The Bank of England has plenty of money.

The sales of American cotton for the preceding week, about 20,000 bags—at former rates. The best brands of United States Flour have realised 29s to 30s.

The defeats the British have encountered in Afghanistan, and the unfavorable news from China, with regard to demands for British manufactures, create much anxiety among the people of England. Both these wars appear to be getting unpopular.

France is quiet. In Spain, the Minister of Finance is trying to find out a reform to lower government expenses—a course which is much needed in many nations.

The Manufacturing Districts—More riots in Manchester.

It would appear from what is now going on in the town of Manchester, and surrounding districts, that the disturbances are not yet finally settled down, for, on Thursday evening, an attack was made on several mills in Salford; and in one instance the hands were turned out by the rioters.

At one of the mills they found a warm reception, the owners having armed their workmen with picking sticks. The hands proved too strong for the mob, and succeeded in defeating them. In the affray, one of the mob was so severely beaten that he had to be removed to Manchester Infirmary, where he expired.

On the 26th ult., the town was tolerably quiet, but the police were constantly parading the streets. A few more hands have gone to work, but it is supposed at least, 5,000 weavers are still out. At Stockport, however, twenty-five mills out of thirty-two have resumed work.

From the East—A Battle—Flight of Prince Michael.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of Friday evening announces that a revolution took place in Servia on the 31st ult., and that Prince Michael had escaped into Austria. The insurgents, under the command of Voutchitch, soon became masters of the arsenal, and Michael, after defending himself during two days, had been at last abandoned by the greatest part of the troops, and compelled to seek his safety in flight.

The Circassians again Victorious.

According to the *Gazette du Midi*, of the 13th inst., the Russians had experienced another check in Circassia. The insurgents surprised at night and cut to pieces a body of about 10,000 men, encamped under the walls of Marga, and made themselves masters of that fortress, which they entered, together with the fugitives. Nearly the whole of the troops in the camp were put to the sword, and a number of officers were made prisoners.

Important News from Port Natal.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary reached London on the 19th, from the Cape of Good Hope, dated July 15th, bringing advices from Port Natal of the 3d of the same month. They announce the junction of the re-inforcements sent from Cape Town, with Captain Smith's gallant little band, who, with 20 wounded, within his closely confined camp, and no other food than horseflesh for more than a fortnight, and a desperate and vigilant foe around him, had managed to maintain his post. He marched upon Congella, when the Boers (400 in number) fled and took up an encampment 12 miles off.

Attempted Assassination.

A painful rumor reached town yesterday that a violent attempt was made at a political meeting in Aquackanok on Saturday evening to assassinate Mr. ANDREW PARSONS, one of the most efficient Whigs in Passage, and late Vice President of the Legislative Council, and that he was dangerously wounded. We are happy to say that the latter part of the statement is exaggerated. It appears two Loco-Foco ruffians intruded upon him, armed, at the close of the meeting held at the Canal Hotel, and, during his efforts to protect himself, gave him a stab, apparently designed to reach the seat of life. Happily the blow missed its aim. We give the following extract from a note received from Mr. P., which states the particulars, and by which his friends will be gratified to learn that he is not seriously injured: "After the adjournment, a man from Spring-Garden neighborhood, a Loco Foco, commenced abusing me, without any provocation on my part. A scuffle ensued, during which I was

stabbed, either by him or an associate from the same neighborhood named Sanderson, in the left side, just below the region of the heart, with a knife or some very sharp instrument, inflicting a wound three inches long, cutting through all my clothes. It was so quickly done that I did not feel it, until one of my sons discovered the blood flowing freely. I soon found myself internally injured, and, upon being examined by a physician, the wound was ascertained to extend along the rib and down to it, and if it had been half an inch higher it would, no doubt, have produced instant death. I consider the escape providential and wonderful.

These two men were taken into custody immediately, and are in jail for an examination that will take place to-day. The instrument appear to have been thrown into the Canal, or otherwise disposed of. The Canal will be examined.

I feel quite well, considering the size of the cut. Notwithstanding the loss of blood before I reached Paterson to get surgical aid. I am about the house, with no pain except externally in and about the cut, and no dangerous consequences are apprehended. I thought it but right to give you an account of the affair, to prevent the publication of exaggerated accounts. But if the intention of the assassin was to cause death, he well nigh accomplished the object."

Men, and especially men who are filled with the explosive spirit of Loco Focoism, should be punished for going armed to political meetings. Vreeland and Sanderson are the names of the offenders in this case.—[Newark Daily.

"I protest in the name of the people, by whose will I stand where I do,"—Mr. Tyler.

It never was the will of the people, Mr. Accident, that you should stand where you do unless it was the will of the people that General Harrison should die to make way for you.—*Prentice.*

The Results.

The Monmouth Inquirer says that those engaged in the iron business in that county, are greatly relieved by the passage of the Tariff. Some are already making arrangements for active operations.

John Quincy Adams has been unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by the Whigs of the Norfolk District, Mass. The vote was *viva voce*, and the decision spontaneous.

Daniel Webster was born in 1792. So also was Martin Van Buren.

The amount of revenue secured at the port of New York, during the year 1841, was \$10,146,635 99. During three quarters of the year 1842, \$9,911,387 23.

Extensive preparations are making for a Military Encampment to be held at Williamsport, Pa., on the 18th inst.

REDEMPTION.—A would-be prophet down South lately said, in one of his sermons, that he was sent to redeem the world, and all things therein, whereupon a native pulled out three five-dollar bills on broken banks. The prophet mizzled.

According to the late census, goods to the amount of \$114,000,000 were manufactured in the New England States.

GRADUATES.—The number of graduates this season, in eighteen Colleges, in the following States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, was six hundred and fifteen.

GOOD WATER.—Mr. Higgins, the "borer," has succeeded in striking a spring of pure water, one hundred and eight feet below the surface of the ground, at Norfolk, Va. The papers of that city are exulting considerably on the occasion, and their bragging is certainly a great bore.

RECIPE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The following remedy for rheumatism, either chronic or inflammatory, will be found very efficacious. It has been tested by several old rheumatic patients, and found to afford immediate relief—1 quart spirits of wine, 2 oz. castile soap, 1 oz. spirits of hartshorn, 1 oz. gum camphor, and half a wine glass of spirits of turpentine. The soap and camphor to be cut in small pieces, and dissolved in the liquids. It can be kept in a bottle, or any close vessel, for use. The parts affected with rheumatism to be rubbed with the mixture, and kept warm.

The English army has been raised by the additional levies for India, to 150,000 men.

SINGULAR AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—The Wisconsin Gleaner, published at Swaville, states that on the 4th instant a most singular and fatal accident occurred to a Miss Josephine Moorhouse of that village. It appears she had called upon a young dentist for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. As soon as she had applied the 'turnkey' to the tooth, he gave it a very sudden and violent twist, which instead of extracting the tooth dislocated her neck. Medical aid was immediately called in, but was of no avail, the vital spark had fled. Considerable excitement existed in the village against the dentist, who had prudently left the place by the advice of his friends.

In 1841 the number of persons who received pecuniary relief in England and Wales, was 1,300,000. The sum total paid for their maintenance was nearly \$19,000,000.

It is affirmed in the Harrisburg Keystone, "that the clear profits of the canals and railroads of this Commonwealth the present year, over necessary expenses, will amount fully to half a million of dollars."

Three of the members elect of the Indiana Legislature, have died since the election in that State.

HEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This season is said to have been very unhealthy in many parts of this state, particularly in the counties bordering on the Susquehanna. Fevers of a malignant character have been very prevalent in Northumberland and Lycoming counties. In the towns of Sunbury, Northumberland, and Milton, which have usually been remarkably healthy, there has been this year an alarming increase in the bills of mortality. Harrisburg has not been exempt from the universal visitation.—Daily Chronicle.

DEAD.—The venerable James Vaux, one of the oldest citizens of Philadelphia, died on Thursday morning in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1842.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is no essential variation in the Flour market, since last week's reports. The receipts and stocks are both light, and holders are firm, although there is only a very moderate demand. Sales of common brands for shipment at \$4.50 per 100, and some fair to good brands at \$4.56 a \$4.62 for Penna. Flour. For home use, the sales range from \$4.50 to \$4.62, and choice brands at \$1.75. Rye Flour—Sales at \$3.7 per bush. Corn Meal—Sales to a limited extent at \$1.62 a \$4.69 per bbl for Penna. Meal, which is a slight decline. No sales in blads.

GRAIN.—The supplies of Grain have been quite small, and Wheat has again advanced in consequence of its scarcity, many of the farmers being engaged in seeding. Sales of good Penna. reds at 93 to 95, and a lot of mixed red and white at 95 cents; Southern, inferior to good quality, at 77 to 86 cents per bushel. Sales of Southern at 50, and Penna. at 58 cents. Corn—demand moderate; sales of white at 50 a 51; flat yellow 51 a 52, and round at 51 cents. Oats meet a free sale at 22 a 23 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The stocks of Pork and Bacon are reduced quite low, and prices tending upwards. Sales of Western Mess Pork at \$8 a \$8.26 per bbl, and Prime at \$5.75 a \$6. in lots. Hams range from 6 1-2 to 8; Sides 3 1-4, and Shoulders 5 a 5 1-2 cts. per lb. Lamb—Sales of Western at 7 1-4 a 7 3-4 for a good article. Butter is tubs is held at 8 1-2 a 9 cts. per lb. and but little coming in.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beesves—680 offered, and 625 sold, including 300 for New York, at \$4 a \$5.50 per 100 lbs., as in quality. Cows and Calves—175 brought in, and sales made at \$6 a \$12 for Dry Cows; \$10 a \$20 for Springers, and \$20 a \$30 for Milch Cows. Hogs—300 were offered, and all disposed of at \$3.75 a \$5 per 100 lbs., which is an advance. Sheep—2000 offered, and 1500 sold at \$3 a \$4 each as in quality.—*Sat. Cour.*

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