



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, November 2, 1842.

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

Counterfeiters.

We are informed that two persons, calling themselves George Williams and Henry Barker, arrived at Easton on Friday last, from New York, and put up at different hotels. Late in the afternoon, Williams hired a horse and wagon to go to Clinton, New Jersey, and early in the evening Barker, passed four twenty dollar bills on the Union Bank of New York, at different stores, purchasing trifles, and receiving change for the balance. It was soon discovered that the bills were counterfeit; and upon inquiry it was ascertained that the passer had left for Jersey. Five or six of the Eastonians immediately started in pursuit, and having got on the right track, travelled to Somerville, where they arrived at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. Williams and Barker had arrived there about half an hour before; and when the pursuers came upon them they were both sitting in the tavern, waiting for the 5 o'clock train of cars for New York. Williams made his escape from the room, and got safely off; but Barker was secured, brought back to Easton on Saturday afternoon, and committed for trial. No counterfeit money was found upon him, but he had about ninety dollars of good money in his possession. Williams, probably, was the banker, and had all the counterfeit notes about him.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

We call the attention of our readers to a portion of Mr. Clay's Speech, at Richmond, Indiana, which will be found in to-days paper. It was made in reply to a Petition, presented to him by a Mr. Mendenhall, asking him to free his slaves. The speech, speaks for itself, and we commend it to the careful perusal of all who may think Mr. Clay censurable for not freeing his slaves. It may not be omitted here to mention that General Washington lived and died a slave-holder.

Connecticut.

The Legislature of Connecticut, last week, passed a bill to divide the State into four districts, under the Apportionment Act of Congress, each one to consist of two counties, and to elect one Member of Congress. It is worthy of remark that the Bill passed both Houses unanimously—a rare instance of agreement in these days of opposition. We hope the Locos of our Legislature will be as fair this winter, and give the Whigs an opportunity of showing the same concert of action. But we do not look for it.

New York Election.

The General Election, throughout the City and State of New York, takes place on Tuesday next, and continues but one day instead of three, as heretofore. We have already, on several occasions, stated the important bearing which the result of this election will have upon National politics, and how necessary it is that the Whigs, who have a large majority in the State, should exert themselves to secure a triumph. We can at this time, but reiterate our hopes, that our friends may be triumphantly successful.

Odd Fellows.

The New York Tatler, says that the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Catholic Bishop of New York, has given notice that he has received an order from the Pope of Rome, that hereafter the sacrament of the Lords' Supper, and the rite of Sepulture, shall not be administered or extended to any person who is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Gen. Cass.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, our Minister to France, has obtained leave to return home, and is expected to arrive at New York, in a very short time. He comes just in time to take the field as a candidate for the Presidency.

Joe Smith not Arrested.

The Quincy Whig of the 15th ult. says:—"The rumor we spoke of last week, in relation to the apprehension of Smith, is not confirmed. We understand, however, that he was seen at Nauvoo on Friday last, apparently enjoying his liberty."

Heavy Damages.

The Wheeling Times says: In the Circuit Superior Court for Ohio county, on Wednesday, in the case of Dr. S. P. Hurlihen, against James McLure for slander, the Jury gave a verdict for the complainant of \$3000.

More than a thousand petitions for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, have been filed in the United States Court, of this district, since the law went into operation.

Mr. Gordon Avery, in the village of Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y. raised this year on twelve acres of land 29,937 lbs. of hops. He proposes to challenge the world to excel him as to quantity and quality, on the same quantity of land, for \$1000, or separately, quality without quantity, or quantity without quality, for \$500, on satisfactory evidence.

Important from Texas and Mexico. LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Henrietta, Captain Hurd, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th ultimo from Galveston. The Henrietta brought dates from Galveston to the 8th, and from Houston to the 3d. The rumor of the burning of Austin by the Mexicans is erroneous. The last accounts from the west represent Gen. Woll as retreating from San Antonio, but report further stated that he fell back to meet a reinforcement of fifteen hundred men. Gen. Burleson, (Vice President) had issued an order calling on volunteers to join him on the lines. Captain Caldwell, in his official account of the battle already reported, confirms his singular success, and says he is able to maintain his present position till a reinforcement came to his aid. Gen. Woll has published an order to the Mexican troops, calling upon them in the true style of Mexican grandiloquence and bravado, to march onward! onward!—so that the "ball" is now considered open, and it is with both parties war—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

The Texian citizens taken prisoners at San Antonio, numbering one hundred or thereabouts, have published an address to the people of Texas, saying that they have been treated with great leniency by Gen. Woll—indeed, as prisoners of war. Two men were shot at the time of the capture, but Van Ness was not among them, nor does it even appear that he is one of the prisoners. The Texian spies report having seen several prisoners taken out to be shot, but were at too great a distance to distinguish persons, but think that Mr. Smithers and John W. Smith were of the number. Galveston is fully prepared for any emergency that may happen. Colonel Hockley is in command, and he is assiduously engaged in making preparations to give the enemy a warm reception, should they visit the coast. Six hundred men are under arms there, and if the war cry is but heard, two thousand men will, within thirty-six hours, rush to the defence of their country, and the protection of the single star banner.

Texas is "right side up." She is unconquered and unconquerable. Slumbering, and as the lion, she is passive—awake, arouse her, and as the lion she is invincible.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The steamship Neptune arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., from Havana, bringing papers which contain News from Mexico to the 1st ult. The New Orleans Crescent gives the following translation.

Official information had been received in the city of Mexico, that Gen Woll had captured by surprise, San Antonio de Bexar, in Texas, taken 60 prisoners, among whom were all the judges of the Supreme Court, and also various flags, munitions of war, &c. This feat was celebrated with pomp and eclat. As many as eight failures among business men, had lately been declared in Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna does not intend to assume the command of the army against Texas. He intended to leave the city of Mexico on the 1st of October, to spend some time at his country house, near Vera Cruz. It is believed that the cabinet will accompany him. It appears to be the fixed determination of the General to increase the army and navy about to operate against Texas.

We see little mention made of the new constitution, but that its discussion was to commence in Congress on the 1st inst. Considerable pecuniary embarrassments were complained of by the people in all the large towns. A brigade of 2,500 regulars had marched from the city of Mexico towards Xalapa, where it is said they would replace a corps of 3000 men, intended to invade Yucatan. Much enthusiasm prevails among them. The expedition was to sail from Vera Cruz the day following the arrival of the troops from Xalapa, which will be about the 5th or 6th of October. On the 21st, two battalions of infantry left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz; they numbered about 2000 men, and have some fine pieces of artillery with them. A Mexican General was about to leave Vera Cruz on a special mission to Yucatan. He was instructed to bring about a reconciliation and union between Mexico and Yucatan. Should he fail therein, he was to take command of the 3000 men from Xalapa, and sail with them in the fleet for Campeachy. The Mexican squadron has received no reinforcements of late from Spain or England. It consists of two steamers, two brigs, and three schooners, with provisions for three months, designed to cruise before the ports of Texas, should their efforts in Yucatan be crowned with success. The port of Vera Cruz is closed until the sailing of the expedition.

A Word to the Millerites.

It should be remembered that Mr. Miller is not the first man by several hundreds who have predicted, from the prophecies, the destruction of the world at various periods, and that those periods have passed by, and the globe still rolls round unscathed. A writer in the Christian Magazine of April, 1761, says that about that time, two men arrived in the city of Cologne, who predicted thus:

The war will be general in 1765
Constantinople will be destroyed in 1766
The true God will be acknowledged by all nations in 1767
A valiant man will give his testimony to it in 1768
England will be overflowed in 1769
An earthquake all over the world in 1770
The Globe of the earth will be burnt in 1771
The universal judgment in 1773

Pennsylvania Iron and Balls.

The Pittsburgh papers are in ecstasies at the success of their iron operation. One of them says, that ninety-three of the 32 pounders contracted for by Messrs. Freeman & Miller, have been finished and proven, and not one of them has burst or been condemned!

EXTRACT

Of a Letter of General Hamilton, of South Carolina, now at London, to John C. Calhoun, on the Finances of the United States.

This circulation, in the recesses of that financial wisdom which is past finding out, was destroyed by our friend Gen. Jackson, when he slew the Bank of the U. States, with the arm of Samson, and almost "with the self same weapon, too," when we recollect all the twaddle of the old gentleman on this subject. He, as Burke said, was certainly a "consummate architect of Ruin," in his time and tide, and had the happy faculty of impersonating a corporation "in his mind's eye," for the purpose of hating it as cordially as he once did you and Mr. Poindeexter. When, therefore, Mr. Biddle entered into a contest with this hero of two wars, he forgot the wisdom of the Spanish proverb, "That he who sets down to dine with the devil should eat with a long spoon." What has been the result of this feast, in broken meat and empty plates you well know. It has left our country palsied—hungry in flesh and poor in spirit. I doubt, since the creation of the world, whether such an example can be exhibited as we have presented for the last sixteen years of folly and mis-government. No Southern planter would permit his plantation for one hour to be governed with such a lack of all sense and providence. The Caffras and Hottentots, in reference to their condition, I doubt not, have been governed with a policy far more vigilant and enlightened.

A country of immense resources, in a period of profound peace, on the verge of bankruptcy? Any man who will read Hume's essays on "Public Credit" and on "Money," can be at no loss to trace our present condition to its true cause. We have been suffering ever since Gen. Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States (with the exception of a short period of distempered inflation created by his own measures) under a steadily diminishing circulation, which the eminent philosopher to whom I have referred has declared to be one of the worst calamities that can befall a civilized country—far more disastrous "than the continued blight of unfavorable harvest and seasons." This result has been first in the constant action of the Federal Government, or their supposed meditated action on the Banks of the States, which created a universal panic, that has compelled the Banks to withdraw their circulation, and next the General Government permitting to remain in criminal abeyance their sovereign function to supply a currency equal to the wants of the country, and "to regulate its value."

The consequence is, that the States have nothing in the shape of credit, or money at home to pay with abroad. Every species of property has fallen from fifty to one hundred per cent., and the standard of value so seriously disturbed, that a man in 1839 might have had property to three times the value of his debts, yet he is now *ipso facto* ruined by the silent transit of our country from a redundant circulation to what some are pleased most felicitously to call a hard money currency—when the fact is that we can procure neither that which is hard or soft.

By this alteration in the standard of value, a revolution is in portentous progress in our country, as wide spread and desolating, as far as property is concerned, as that which distinguished and illustrated the masterpieces of human policy of the Robespierres, Dantons and Marats of another ill-fated country, which in its time was governed by its demagogues too, who made paper money so thick that it snowed assignments in the streets of Paris, and then turned round and burnt in their phrenzy their own handy work. Look, my dear sir, at the thousands, and tens of thousands of families that have been ruined—that have had unutterable woe carried into the very bosoms of their houses, by the nostrums of our political quacks, who, in their senseless war on the very banks they created gave no time "by the preparatory revolution of the intervening discords" for the country to pass from a period of expansion to one of severe and arid restriction.

To those who have been ruined in these unhappy times; whose estates have passed under the tender gripe of the sheriff, the moral justice of General Jackson's memorable apothegm will be but a dry crust, "that those who borrow money ought to break," a doctrine out of which their creditors are likely to derive as little comfort as themselves, although it must be admitted that the General tried all he could to secure this blessing on the country. But, my good sir, the day of reckoning must come. The account will be adjusted now or by posterity hereafter. One of its first sums will be to settle what the victory of New Orleans has cost us.—These are generally expensive pageants any how. Bonaparte probably never achieved one for La Bello France, except to the tune of twenty millions of francs—to say nothing of the lots of "cracked crowns and bloody noses" he left on the field of battle. But his victories, in cost, were no more to be compared to the victory of New Orleans, than a penny whistle is to Baron Munchausen's celebrated clarion under an April thaw. I calculate that the victory of the 8th of January cost us five hundred millions of dollars, besides the expense of entailing upon the country, "a set of drivellers whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous." You will say hold. You and I are greatly responsible for this hero's getting into power. Yes, it is true willingly would I expiate this sin, sir, with my blood if it could recall the fatal past. But this is impossible. Let us look with courage, and resolution to the future. I care not what your abstract theories on banking are, whether they agree with or differ from my own. I believe you have, as you had at the close of the late war, the resources of mind and spirit to lift the country out of its present deep decadence. Yes, my dear sir, I believe your ambi-

tion and your genius are on a level with all that is great and glorious in human action and enterprise. The field is before you—take the lead in some great public measure, whether it be a Bank of the United States, or an Exchequer agent, it is immaterial, so that it shall restore confidence, invigorate industry, give us abundant, sound, circulating medium, and drag up from the deep the drowning credit of the States. Do this, and if the first honor of the country does not await you, its last blessings will rest upon your fame.

Hard Times.

The Nashville Banner states that immense sacrifices of property are almost daily made in Middle Tennessee. It says:

We will mention, by way of example, that on Saturday last, eleven large, likely mules, two new wagons costing \$150 apiece, and a negro man, middle aged and likely, were sold in Franklin, at Sheriff's sale, and in the aggregate brought but \$500.

Wheat is selling at 25 cents per bushel, in Platte county, Missouri. This must be in consequence of remoteness or inconvenience with regard to market.

George K. Budd, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., has issued a circular, in which he estimates the aggregate production of wheat in the United States in the year 1842, at 110,269,000 bushels, or 20 per cent more than in 1841.

Militia Trainings.

On the 433d page of the Pamphlet laws of the session of the legislature of Pennsylvania of 1842, we find the following very important section, in the "and for other purposes," of one of the acts.

Will the people bear it in mind? Sec. 41. That so much of the act entitled "An act for the regulation of the militia of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, as requires the militia to be trained in companies on the first Monday of May of each year, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Universalist Register for 1843 says there are in the United States 62 associations, 918 societies, 577 meeting houses and 576 preachers. During the past year the denomination has gained 1 state convention, 3 associations, 53 societies, 46 meeting houses, and 48 preachers.

NEW JERSEY.—His Excellency, William Pennington, was yesterday re-elected Governor of the State of New Jersey by the Legislature, in joint meeting. The vote stood—

Pennington, 42
S. G. Potts, 33

The Hon. William L. Dayton was elected United States Senator, in the place of the Hon. Saml. L. Southard. James Wilson, of Trenton, was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court.

COINAGE.—There is a large establishment at Rutherfordton, near the gold mines in North Carolina, under the management of Mr. Bechtler, which coins pieces of about the value of eagles and half eagles, which, without imitating in the least the national coinage, pass as freely in the Southern States as do the coins issued from the government mints. Their actual value is a few cents less than the amount named on their faces—they bear no emblematical device, but simply the name and residence of the manufacturer, the weight and fineness; and an expression of the quality of the gold. Such coinage as this is not prohibited. Government assumes by law the exclusive privilege of coining copper, but gold and silver are left free to any person who does not imitate the government stamp.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

TO MAKE ICE.—There is a receipt for making ice travelling about the country in the newspapers which, if genuine, may be found useful when it is required by physicians in cases of sickness. Here it is as we find it;—"A mixture of four ounces of sub carbonate of soda, four ounces of nitrate of ammonia, and four ounces of water, in a tin pail, will produce eight or ten ounces of ice in three hours."

COAL TRADE.—The shipments of coal from Pottsville, Port Carbon, and Schuylkill Haven, by Canal and Reading Railroad, for the week ending Thursday evening last, amounted to 17,250 tons.

It is said that the Farrington Canal Co., in Connecticut, have this year made their first dividends. They mowed the tow path and divided the hay.

COL. EDWARDS IN THE STATE PRISON.—This celebrated financier and forger was yesterday conducted to the State Prison at Sing Sing, by Deputy Sheriff A. M. C. Smith, to commence his ten years term of imprisonment. In order to give more lightness to his ideas in that dark abode, it is understood he is to be employed in carpet weaving, as more congenial with his peculiar talent, showing himself off to advantage in the world.—*Tribune.*

To take Grease out of Silk.

If a little powdered magnesia be applied on the wrong side of the silk as soon as the spot is discovered, it is a never failing remedy, the stain disappearing as if by magic.

A party of Kickapoos recently brought into Fort Gibson a white boy about ten years of age purchased by them from the Cumanches at the price of \$300. He could not speak a word of English. The little fellow's sister was left with the Cumanches, and will be obtained from them.

"ANDALUSIA" FOR SALE BY THE SHERIFF.—The splendid country seat of Nicholas Biddle, Esq., late President of the U. S. Bank, is advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Bucks county. The Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Courier in reference thereto says "it is merely a matter of form for the purpose of making a legal transfer of the property from the father to the son the latter holding a large mortgage upon the property." "Old Nick" is not then so bad off for change after all.

The race between Fashion and Blue Dick, came off on the Camden race course on Saturday last. Fashion won the two first heats of four miles. Time—first heat 7-35 minutes. Second heat—7-52 1-2 minutes.

Died, on the evening of the 19th of September, 1842, at Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, John McDonald Ross, son of Lewis Ross, and nephew of John Ross, principal chief. The deceased was in the 22d year of his age.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1842. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The receipts of Flour continue limited, and the demand the week has been very trifling for shipment. Early in the week small sales were made for export at \$4.50; subsequently, a sale of Brandy wine was made at \$4.50, and a lot of Penn. about \$4.37 per bbl. To-day prices are unsettled; some holders nominally ask \$4.50, while others would take less. Rye Flour—Last sales were at \$3.37. Corn Meal—A sale in bbls. at \$2.62. No sales in hdds. Prices remain steady.

GRAIN.—Since the decline in the price of Flour, Wheat has also declined a trifle. Sales of Penn. red at 90 to 95, and Southern at 81 to 90 cents per bushel. A cargo of 4,000 bushels Virginia brought 87 cents. To-day good Penn. Wheat may be quoted at 90 a 92 cents. Rye—Sales of Southern at 47 a 50 cents. Corn—Sales of Penn. round at 52, and both Southern flat yellow and white at 50 a 51 cts. which is a slight decline. Oats—Considerable sales at 23 1-2 to 24 1-2 cts. for Southern.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork is held at \$8.50 a \$8.75, and Prime at \$6 per bbl., which is an improvement. Hams are steady at 7 a 8, and both Sides and Shoulders at 5 a 5 1-2 cts. per lb. Lard—No sales. Butter—Sales at 8 a 9c. per lb. in firkins. Cheese remains steady in price.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beeves—600 Penn. 318 Virginia, and 342 Ohio were offered, and 427 Penna. and Ohio were taken to New York, 315 to New Jersey, 340 by butchers, at \$2 a \$4 per 100 lbs., and about 210 left over. Cows and Calves—219 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—about 617 were offered, and 425 disposed of at \$4 a \$5 per 100 lbs. Sheep—1600 offered, and 425 sold at \$1 a \$3 each as in quality.—*Sat. Cour.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, the auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe county, to examine and if necessary resettle the accounts of James H. Stroud, the Administrator, &c. of Alexander Eagles, deceased, and make distribution of the remaining assets to and among the creditors of said deceased, will discharge the duties of his appointment on the 24th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at his office in the Borough of Stroudsburg, when and where the creditors and all other persons interested may attend.

JOHN D. MORRIS, Auditor.
Stroudsburg, Oct. 26, 1842.—41.