



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, November 9, 1842.

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Pennsylvania.

Our election is over, the members of the Legislature have been chosen, and in less than two months from this date, they will assemble at Harrisburg to fulfil the duties of their station. This event, to judge from the objects for which all governments are instituted, should fill the people with joy, and give new confidence and energy to all kinds of business. To be governed by their own Representatives, has always been reckoned one of the most invaluable privileges of freemen. And hence the struggle of our forefathers with the mother country, which taxed them, before the Revolution, without allowing them a voice in Parliament. They were too free and sturdy to submit to slavery under any badge. It is supposed that when the people, by their Representatives, govern themselves, nothing will be done inconsistent with their interest, but that all their legislation will redound to the general good. In every well regulated free State, this good has been fully realized, and always will continue to be realized. It is out of the nature of things, that it should be otherwise.

What then is the reason that the citizens of Pennsylvania instead of being joyful in view of the assembling of the Legislature, should express their fears that the meeting will prove injurious rather than beneficial to them? The object of our government must have been widely departed from, if there are any just grounds for the entertainment of those fears. The truth is, for years the people of this State have looked forward with apprehension, to the annual meeting of the Legislature; and the only reason we can give is, that they had lost all confidence in the virtue and patriotism of that body; although they had the power at every election of changing its complexion.

Men have been elected to the Assembly, who were too ignorant to attend properly to the most ordinary affairs of life; and these men have undertaken to meddle with the currency and govern the financial concerns of the community. The result is that our currency has been debased to its present desperate condition. The same ignorance has been displayed in other legislative matters, and hence the general prostration of business of every kind.

During the last session of the Legislature, Relief Notes, in consequence of continual enactments in relation to them, were at a ruinous rate of discount. As soon as the Legislature adjourned, they got better, and passed freely, for the people knew that nothing would be done to debase them for at least six months. But now, as the period for law-making once more draws nigh, we find these Relief Notes again depreciating in value, and the people refusing to take them when they can help it. There is but one remedy. The people of Pennsylvania must disregard party lines and party ties, and return to the first principles of the government. They must elect men to the Legislature who will seek to advance the good of the country, instead of the good of the party. When they do this, and not till then, will things become right again, and the country be once more prosperous.

Tennessee.

On the 25th ult. the Senate of Tennessee concurred in the Bill which had been previously passed by the House of Representatives, to dis-trict the State for Members of Congress, conformably to the late Apportionment Act. The Bill has since received the signature of the Governor, and become a law. We are pleased to see this ready acquiescence in the law of the land, by the Legislature of Tennessee. It shows that the right feeling is still abroad in the country, and that disorganizers have little to hope for as long as the good sense of the community is left free to express itself on all occasions. Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made by a portion of the opposition, backed by John Tyler, to prevent the Single District from being adopted, we see the States of the Union, one by one, coming in and giving their sanction to that salutary measure.

Mr. Webster.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, arrived in New York on Thursday last, on his way to Washington, from Boston, where he had been staying for some weeks past. He was received in a highly complimentary manner by the citizens, at the Governor's room in the City Hall, and handsomely addressed by the President of the Board of Commerce, for his successful management and consummation of the recent Treaty with England. He replied in an appropriate manner, confining himself to topics growing out of the Treaty, and to the enterprise and greatness of the City of New York.

New York.

The long and warmly contested election in the City and State of New York, took place on Tuesday. We hope the labors of our friends there were not in vain, and that we shall be able to give our readers a good account of their work in our next.

The Treaty Ratified.

By the Steam Ship Columbia, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, intelligence has been received, that the Treaty lately entered into by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster, on behalf of Great Britain and the United States, was ratified by the Queen in Council, on the 12th of October. The Treaty, having already been ratified by the Senate of the United States, is therefore complete, and binding on both countries. We hope much good may come of it, and that under its provisions the two countries may long remain at peace.

Our Neighbours.

The *Sentinel* and *Argus*, the two loco loco papers of Easton, are in full blast of abuse against each other, on account of matters growing out of the late election. They are lavish in their epithets, to judge from the objects for which all governments are instituted, should fill the people with joy, and give new confidence and energy to all kinds of business. To be governed by their own Representatives, has always been reckoned one of the most invaluable privileges of freemen. And hence the struggle of our forefathers with the mother country, which taxed them, before the Revolution, without allowing them a voice in Parliament. They were too free and sturdy to submit to slavery under any badge. It is supposed that when the people, by their Representatives, govern themselves, nothing will be done inconsistent with their interest, but that all their legislation will redound to the general good. In every well regulated free State, this good has been fully realized, and always will continue to be realized. It is out of the nature of things, that it should be otherwise.

New Jersey.

The finances of New Jersey, according to the Treasurer's Report, are in a very flourishing condition. The receipts for the year amount to \$125,700, all derived from the usual sources of revenue, except \$1600 from the State Prison, and \$1250 from the tax on the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad. Of this, \$41,000 have been appropriated to the payment of temporary loans. The amount due the School Fund, is \$336,000 68. Balance in the Treasurer's hands, \$10,871 54. The State expenses for the year have been \$73,292 46, being \$2000 less than the expenses of the previous year.

Price of Produce in the West.

In St. Louis, Mo., the week ending October 26th, there had been a great falling off in the receipt of wheat, but the price continued at 40 cents a bushel. Flour was selling at \$2 75 a hundred.

At Eastport, on the Ohio canal, wheat, on the 2d instant, was also selling at 40 cents. On the 11th of last month it sold at the same place for 55 cents.

In Wheeling, Va., on the 30th instant, chickens, fine, large, and fat, sold at 6 1-2 cents, butter for 8, and vegetables for any price the buyer chose to offer.

Case of John C. Colt.

The application of the counsel of John C. Colt, to the Supreme Court of New York, for a writ of error to carry up the case to the Court of Errors for argument, with a view to the obtaining of a new trial, was unanimously denied by the Judges. Application was then made by counsel of accused to Chancellor Walworth, who also refused to allow the writ—and the unhappy man remains in prison, subject to the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentencing him to be executed on the 18th inst., from which nothing except a respite or communication of punishment by the Governor of New York, can save him.—*Chronicle, Nov. 5th.*

A gentleman writing from the interior of Illinois, says that it requires two hundred pounds of pork to purchase a pound of tin.

A regular hunt came off at Saugerties, New York, on Monday a week, upon which occasion 53 snipes, 32 woodcocks, 11 partridges, 9 quails, 150 squirrels, 1 coon, and a bear weighing 376 pounds, were captured. The contending parties met at the Phoenix Hotel in the evening, and had a dish of each kind of game served up in fine style.

More Indian Difficulties.

The Louisville Journal states that Colonel Taylor has given notice to the Seminoles, who have taken possession of a portion of the Cherokee country, they must remove by the 1st instant. Alligator who is at the head of that band of Seminoles, has avowed his determination to remain where he is. He says there are not U. States soldiers enough in the country to force him off, and he will not leave. It is, therefore, probable, that the war with the Seminoles will be renewed on our Western frontier.

New Kind of Small Coin.

We see it stated that Dr. Riddle, of the United States Mint, in New Orleans, is at present occupied in making experiments on alloys of metal, to ascertain which description of alloy is most suitable for forming small coin, to be used as a circulating medium. He proposes to coin a 3 cent piece of a composition of alloy of silver and copper, which shall be intrinsically worth that much.—The size of the coin will probably be that of a half dime, but thicker, and its color nearly that of silver.

Laboring men are now working among the farmers in the vicinity of Princeton, N. J., for twenty-five cents per day, and provisions found!

Nicholson lands in Jefferson and McKean counties, in this state were sold on Saturday a week, some of them as low as five cents an acre, and none higher than fifty-seven cents.

Poisoned Spring.

Some one writing to Mr. Gwinn, Representative in Congress from Mississippi, giving him an account of a poisoned Spring of water that has been discovered in the unsettled part of the State of Arkansas. One report says,—"Some Hunters on arriving at the place being thirsty, a part of them drank of the water and were immediately affected, and in a few hours died; upon which the rest became alarmed, and refrained from drinking; and on examination, they found the earth for a mile or two around the Spring, strewn with bones of birds, beasts and even human bones."

New Treatment in Consumption.

The Boston Health Journal, in giving place to the communication of Mr. Sanborn, in relation to the treatment of his own case by inhalation, which appeared originally in the *Courier*, remarks:

"The following communication of Mr. Sanborn, the intelligent and well known lecturer, we copy from the Boston *Courier* of August last; and having conversed with Mr. Sanborn recently, he informed us that his lungs were now fully expanded and his health good. He said he had realized all that he had anticipated from the new mode of treatment. There is a large number of patients throughout New England, and indeed throughout the United States, who are ready to testify to the skill of Dr. Mattson, who treated Dr. Sanborn, and we believe that inhalation, as practised by him, with an instrument or apparatus nicely adapted to the age and condition of the patient, based upon an accurate knowledge of the pathological condition of the lungs, which can be ascertained by means of percussion and the use of the stethoscope, is a powerful means, in connexion with a proper diet and regimen, in rescuing the poor consumptive from an early grave. We would have it understood, however, that we cannot approve of the treatment unless practised by one who has made it a particular study; and for this reason we have been particular in calling attention to Dr. Mattson. The lungs are delicate and important organs, and we to the individual who undertakes to meddle with them without a thorough knowledge of his business. We are pleased to state, as advocates of dietetic reform, that Dr. Mattson attaches particular importance to this subject, depending chiefly upon a proper diet and regimen, together with inhalation, as the true means of benefiting his patient and effecting a permanent cure. Furthermore, we fully agree with what Dr. Mattson has stated in his work on consumption, that no medicine in the world can possibly heal an ulcerous cavity of the lungs; that inhalation, having for its object the enlargement or expansion of the lungs, can effect this desirable and indispensable object. Wishing, as we have said, to direct public attention to Dr. Mattson, we would state that his infirmary is at the corner of Franklin and Hawley streets, Boston."—*Boston Courier.*

Milk Sickness in Indiana.

This fearful disease, we learn, rages to some extent in the northern part of Indiana. People are taken with vomiting, which continues until death. It is generally supposed to be caused by the water being impregnated with some mineral; but this fact has not been fully ascertained.

Later from Europe.

The steamship CALEDONIA arrived at Boston on Wednesday, having left Liverpool on the 18th ult. with London papers to the morning of that day. She brings no Political news of importance.

There is no change in Cotton, Corn or Money. Trade is remarkably dull in Manchester and some other of the great Manufacturing towns. There has been a considerable defalcation in the Bank of Manchester. Hopes of better times in 1843 are generally entertained.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Farmers' Fences in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nicholas Biddle estimated the cost of the wooden fences on the farms in Pennsylvania at one hundred million dollars, and says they require renewal about once in ten years. He proposes to the good people of the States, to do away with the necessity for these fences, by feeding their cattle in their barn-yards, and by tethering them, or having them watched by boys, when grazing. He says he knows of one farm, the fences on which have cost more than the whole farm would sell for.

Another Great Feat.

The American pedestrian, G. W. Dixon, finished his wonderful walk at Newark, N. J., on Thursday last at 8 o'clock, having walked 21 miles in 2 hours and 51 minutes, and then 60 consecutive hours without sleep or rest. George will leave New York for London on the 1st of January next.

Trance and Tragedy almost.

One of the most singular circumstances we have heard of for many years took place at Fish-lake, a short time ago. The facts are as follows:—A married female; beyond the meridian of life, and whose name is Ann Wrath, residing in the above township, had been ill for some time, and on Thursday, the 4th ult., her friends and family assembled around her, and took their last mournful farewell. She appeared to expire about five o'clock that afternoon. The ceremonies of laying out the dead were duly performed, the bandages were placed beneath her chin to her head, and every preparation was made for the solemn rites of the burial ground. The sexton tolled his bell; but at half past eight o'clock, some minutes before his work was accomplished, she reared her head in astonishment, and was amazed to find that she was able to partake of the refreshments for her funeral.

It is said that Elder Hines and Parson Miller met about ten miles from Providence, for the purpose of fighting a duel—the quarrel having originated in some theological dispute. The officers got wind of the business, and took them both into custody.

If you wish to recollect any particular errand or business, just button a few stinging nettles up in your breeches next your skin, or rub a little cowitch between your fingers, or deposit a grain of dirt in your eye, or stick a wafer on the end of your nose, and you will be sure to recollect what you wish.

The good people of the town of Blaine, Pa., were thrown into commotion on Monday week, by the appearance of three bees, which fell between the town and the creek. Arms were immediately procured, and within half an hour the whole three were killed.

To Housewives.

Recent experiments in more than one place in this city, says the Delaware Gazette, have established that the plant known to botanists as the *Polygonum punctatum*, commonly called water pepper or smart weed, and which is to be found in great abundance along the roads, lanes and barn yards, is an efficient and certain destroyer of the bed-bug. It is said to exercise the same poisonous effect on the insect. A strong decoction is made of the herb, and places infested with the insect are carefully washed therewith. The plant may also be much advantage, be strewn about the room. Elderberry leaves, laid upon the shelves of a cupboard, will also drive away bed-bugs in a very short time.

The following from the Portland *Baldwin* will "pass muster"—

At a country muster, after an order was given to "return ramrods," one of the soldiers ran from the line, and was off full split. "Haw-bawled the commanding officer, where was he going?" "Down to Squire Muggins to see the ramrod that I borrowed of him—as you see me."

Worse than the Toothache.

A Dutchman, in proceeding to a place whence he heard the cries of distress, discovered one of his neighbors lying under a wall which had fallen upon him, and fracturing his legs. "Vell den, neighbor Vanderloot, is dat ish de matter vid you?" "Vat vy you say my condition vid all dese pig stones upon me, and poth mine legs proke off close py mine poddy." "Mine Cot," said Honie, "ish dat you hollowed so like de tivil, I thought you was got the toothache."

Bustles.

A friend of ours took home on Saturday night one of the long water melons which grow in the Jerseys, intending to have it for his Sunday desert. Dinner time came, and he could find the melon. He asked his wife if she knew where it was. She made no reply, he instantly turned pale as death. The affectionate husband thinking she was ill and about to faint, cut open her dress behind for the purpose of loosening her corset, when, to his horror and astonishment, out dropped the water melon. She was wearing it for a bustle!—*Albany Herald.*

Solomon Bauman, the young mail robber, has been sentenced by Judge Baldwin to two years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Fire at Hamburg.—A Hamburg paper mentions that some days ago, when the rubbish was cleared away in some places, for the purpose of commencing the erection of new houses, flames burst forth on several points, although nearly five months had elapsed since the great fire.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1842.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—Superfine Flour has declined to \$4.25 per bbl. but the transactions for shipment have not been large, even at that price. Some choice brands brought \$4.25. The receipts are now increasing, but the demand is quite moderate, both for shipment and city consumption. Rye Flour—Nominal at \$3.37 per bbl. Corn Meal—Sales—bills at \$2.50 each, which is a decline of 12 1-2 cents.
GRAIN.—Wheat is coming to market more freely, but prices, owing to the decline in the market, are a trifle lower than last week; sales of Southern red at from 73 to 81 cents per bushel, inferior to good quality; Penna. at 92 to 94 cents, and a prime lot at 93 cents. To-day we got \$7 a 90 cents as the range for good Pennsylvania. Rye—A sale of Southern at 47 cents. Corn—Sales of round yellow at 52, flat yellow at 48 a 50, and white at 45 a 46 cents, closed at the lowest rates, which is a decline. About 3000 bushels of inferior to good Virginia corn was sold at 38 a 45. Oats—Sales at 22 a 24 cents for good Southern. Supply equal to the demand.

PROVISIONS.—There is not much inquiry for beef or pork, and the business season is now over. Mess Beef is held at \$7.50 and prime at \$6 a \$6.25 per bbl. Sales of hams at 7 a 8, sides and shoulders at 5 a 5 1-2 cents per lb. Western Lard we quote at 7 1-2 cents, and butter at 7 1-2 a 9 cents per lb. according to the packages.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beesves—878 offered, of which 360 were Virginia; 670 sold at \$3 a \$4.50 per 100 lbs., and about 165 were taken to New York. Cows and Calves—214 brought in, and sales made at \$6 a \$12 for Dry Cows; \$12 a \$22 for Springers, and \$18 a \$25 each for Milch Cows, with some extra at \$30 a \$35 each. Hogs—370 were offered, and all disposed of at \$4 a \$5 per 100 lbs. Sheep—2250 offered, and 1800 sold at \$1 a \$3 each, as in quality.—*Sat. Cour.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Take notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Monroe county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the said Judges have appointed

Tuesday the 13th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the hearing of me and my creditors, in the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, in said county, when and where you may attend if you see proper.
JOHN DEWITT.
November 9, 1842.

which they generally gave heed; and Lot seemed to them as one who mocked—they believed the Universal preacher, and were consumed—agreeably to the declaration of the apostle Jude, "Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."

II. Let us attend to the doctrine inculcated by this preacher. "Ye shall not surely die." Bold assertion! without a single argument to support it. The death contained in the threatening was doubtless eternal death,—as nothing but this world express God's feelings towards sin, or render an infinite atonement necessary. To suppose it to be spiritual death is to blend crime and punishment together. To suppose temporal death to be the curse of the law, then believers are not delivered from it, according to Galatians iii. 14. What Satan meant to preach was, that there is no hell; and that the wages of sin is not death, but eternal life.

III. We shall now take notice of the hearer addressed by the preacher. This we have in the text—"And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." That Eve had not so much experience as Adam is evident; and so not equally able to withstand temptation. This doubtless was a reason why the tempter chose her, with whom he might hope to be successful. Doubtless he took a time when she was separated from her husband.

That this preacher has had the greatest success in the dark and ignorant parts of the earth, is evident; his kingdom is a kingdom of darkness. He is a great enemy to light. St. Paul gives us some account of him in his day—2 Tim. iii. 6. "For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive silly women, laden with sins, led away with divers lusts." The same apostle observes, Rom. xvi. 17, 18, "Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. For they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly; and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple."

IV. The instrument or medium made use of by the preacher will now be considered. This we have in the text—"And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." But how came the devil to preach through the serpent?

1. To save his own character, and the better to carry his point. Had the devil come to our first parents personally and unmasked, they would have more easily seen the deception. The reality of a future punishment is at times so clearly impressed on the human mind, that even Satan is constrained to own that there is a hell, although at other times he denies it. He does not wish to have it known that he is a liar; therefore he conceals himself, that he can the better accomplish his designs and save his own character.

2. The devil is an enemy to all good, to all happiness and excellence. He is opposed to the felicity of the brutes. He took delight in tormenting the swine. The serpent, before he set up preaching universal salvation, was a cunning, beautiful, and happy creature; but now his glory is departed. "And the Lord said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." There is therefore a kind of duplicate cunning in the matter—Satan gets the preacher and hearers also.

"And is this not triumphant treachery, And more than simple conquest in the foe!"
Young.

3. Another reason why Satan employs instruments in his service is, because his empire is large, and he cannot be everywhere himself.

4. He has a large number at his command that love and approve of his work, delight in building up his kingdom, and stand ready to go at his call.

INFERENCES.

1. The devil is not dead, but still lives, and is able to preach as well as ever, "Ye shall not surely die."

2. Universal salvation is no new-fangled scheme, but can boast of great antiquity.

3. See a reason why it ought to be rejected, because it is an ancient devilish doctrine.

4. See one reason why it is that Satan is such a mortal enemy to the Bible, and to all who preach the gospel, because of that injunction, Mark xvi. 15, 16—"And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."

5. See whence it was that Satan exerted himself so much to convince our first parents that there was no hell, because the denunciation of the Almighty was true, that he was afraid that Adam and Eve would continue in the belief of it. Was there no truth in future punishment, or was it only a temporary evil, Satan would not be so busy in trying to convince men that there is none. It is his nature and element to lie, "When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar, and the father of it."—John viii. 44.

6. We infer that ministers should not be proud of their preaching. If they preach the true gospel, they only in substance repeat Christ's Sermons. If they preach "Ye shall not surely die," they only make use of the devil's old notes that he delivered almost six thousand years ago.

7. It is probable that the doctrine of universal salvation will still prevail, since this preacher is yet alive, and not in the least superannuated; and every effort against him only engages him more and more, and excites him to new inventions and exertions to build up his cause.

To close the subject. As the author of the foregoing discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of Satan, he trusts no one will feel himself personally injured by this short sermon. But should any imbibe a degree of friendship for this aged divine, and think that I have not treated this universal preacher with that respect and veneration that he justly deserves, let them be so kind as to point it out, and I will most cheerfully retract; for it has ever been a maxim with me, "Render unto all their dues."

The State of Rhode Island is in debt twelve thousand dollars.