

from Mexico. Immediately on his arrival in this city, I called to pay my respects to him, and not finding him at home, left my card, as is the custom. A few days after this I met Gen. Shields, when his manner towards me was so cold and repulsive that I saw all familiar personal intercourse was at an end, and of course I did not attend the dinner given to him. I repeat that I did not treat Gen. Shields with "coldness and unkindness," for I entertained, at that time, none other than the most friendly feelings towards him; and I confidently appeal to the whole history up to this time of our personal, professional, and political intercourse to support this declaration. As to his eligibility to the office of Senator, I can only say that "propagated" no "report," here or elsewhere, in relation to it. In conversation upon this subject, I stated to a friend, a fact which the record of the Effingham circuit court will establish, and "blood," no matter where, or how, "poured out," cannot alter that record, or change the Constitution of the United States. The assertion of Gen. Shields that I charged him with "ineligibility," in an article to the St. Louis Republican, not only is not true, but is without any color of truth. I positively assert, and defy contradiction, that I did not write, or cause to be written, nor knew until after its publication, that it had been written; and that any other article, for that or any other paper, in relation to this subject.

Not the least so of the many remarkable passages of this letter of General Shields is the following: "On this subject I have simply to say that, had I been defeated by you on that ground, the ground of ineligibility, I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success; and depend upon it, I would have kept my vow regardless of consequences." Certainly it is fortunate for the honor of the country that this rash "vow" has been "cancelled" by my defeat! General Shields submits his pretensions to a seat in the Senate to a Democratic caucus of the Illinois Legislature, and agrees expressly, or by the clearest implication, that he will abide their decision; and yet it appears that at this very moment "he had sworn in heart" to defeat the will of the party that had pronounced in favor of his most prominent competitor; and, in order to accomplish his purpose, he determines, to perpetrate an assassination; for such is the obvious import of this language. Such a design and such a deed are repulsive to the American mind, and foreign to the American character. They are worthy only of the most infamous age of Italian crime. If our political contest are to be mingled with, or followed by personal violence, how long will our elective system endure! Without further comment, I submit this extraordinary passage to the consideration of candid men, Christians and patriots, who love and respect the laws and institutions of our country, and desire to guard and defend them against all violation.

Gen. Shields says: "In 1840, I gave him something in the shape of a final certificate of naturalization," which was "to simplify the proof in case of difficulty." The naturalization laws do not recognize "something" or "anything" in the shape of a final certificate to "simplify proof in case of difficulty," or for any other purpose. How, then, could I, a circuit judge, have given him any such paper? The statement has no fact, legal provision, or probability to support it. The truth is, no such "certificate" was ever given by me. He may or may not, have procured a copy of the record of this naturalization under the seal of the court, and that is the only certificate I could have any connection with directly or indirectly. The first and only knowledge I ever had of Gen. Shield's father, either in connection, with his citizenship or in any other connection, I derived from an article published in the St. Louis Republican, a short time subsequent to the election of Senator. And I have yet to see or hear of any man in Illinois or elsewhere who knew that his father was even a resident of this country.

Gen. Shields says, I knew that he (being a minor at the time) was naturalized by the naturalization of his father, because he "told me of the circumstances." Suppose he did tell me so, (which positively deny,) does that make it so? Even though his assertion might convince me of the fact, a bundle of certificates from me, no matter how strong, would be of no legal value. If it be true that his father was in this country and naturalized, it is possible that Gen. Shields should know the fact, and not know the State and county where it occurred? When authentic copies of those naturalization papers, if they exist, could be so easily procured, is it not strange he should attempt to extort from me by menace a statement which, if obtained, could have no legal bearing upon the subject?

What the "consequences" are against which Gen. Shields gave me "fair warning," if I persist in what no sane man will call "injustice," I am equally ignorant of and indifferent to. One thing is certain, be they what they may, I have not given, nor shall I give him any "statement" of the character required, either "quietly" or upon "imperative demand."

In conclusion, I will state that I have neither invoked nor desired the necessity that has impelled me to make this communication. I respectfully submit it, under the full conviction that it is called for by the circumstances.

SIDNEY BREESE.

Washington, February 26, 1849.

The mission to Berlin is to be given to Col. Webb, of the New York Courier, so says the Tribune of that city.

Court Proceedings.

The February Term of the several Courts of Monroe county, commenced on Monday, the 26th ult.; present Judges Kidder, Coolbaugh, and Merwine.

There was but little business for the Grand Jury to perform; no bills of indictment whatever were laid before them. Two applications for new bridges were returned with a negative recommendation.

The following report of the proceedings, are taken from the Democrat.

The first case called up was *Amiel Overfield vs. Dr. Thomas Grattan*, both parties of Middle Smithfield township. This was a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to recover the body of Hannah Overfield, an infant about two and a half years of age. The circumstances of the case appeared to be that a few years since Amiel Overfield was married to Julia Kerwin a niece of Dr. Thomas Grattan, being a daughter of his sister, and that Hannah Overfield was the issue of said marriage. Julia Overfield died in December, 1846, leaving this child in charge of her mother, first exacting from Dr. Grattan, upon her death-bed, a promise that he would take proper care of it until it had arrived at the age of maturity. In July 1848, Mrs. Kerwin, mother of Julia Overfield, also died, having first exacted from Dr. Grattan a repetition of his promise to retain possession of the child. Amiel Overfield, having made application for the recovery of this child, on the ground that he was the father and lawful protector, it was resisted by Dr. Grattan, on the ground that shortly after marriage Overfield had separated from his wife, that he had exhibited no interest in her welfare, and made no provision for her support or for the support of the child, that even at the time of her sickness when lying at the point of death, he seldom or never visited her, and that there was a virtual abandonment of her on his part,—also, that he was an improper person to be entrusted with the charge of the child on account of his being a single man, not keeping house, &c. &c. After a great many witnesses had been examined, and the case submitted to the Court, Judge Kidder decided that the child, for the present, should be retained in possession of Dr. Grattan. Davis for plaintiff, Dimmick and Reeder for defendant.

Bossard vs. Ward.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a debt due for hauling some goods and furniture for defendant, from Philadelphia to Stroudsburg, for which plaintiff claimed \$30. As the debt was contracted some seven years ago and has been tried since before Justices, arbitrators, and once or twice before in this Court, as well as in the Supreme Court, the plaintiff also claimed damages for a remuneration of his vexatious delay and trouble in endeavoring to collect the money, claiming for debt and damage \$95. The claim was resisted on a variety of grounds,—that the contract was an entire one, or that Bossard was to bring all of Ward's goods and only brought part,—that by his inattention Ward had suffered damages to a greater extent than the benefit he had derived, &c. The jury brought in a verdict of \$93 for plaintiff. Reeder for plaintiff, Dimmick for defendant.

In the case of the *Commonwealth vs. C. B. Shaw, Esq.*, the motion for a new trial was ably argued by Reeder for Commonwealth and Gibbons for defendant. The Court decided that the grounds set forth in the application for a new trial were insufficient and therefore refused to grant it.

After disposing of a number of cases upon the argument list, &c., the Court adjourned on Thursday morning.

The following applications for Tavern Licences were granted by the Court:

- Stroudsburg.—Jos. J. Postens, David Keller, Jacob Knecht.
- Stroud township.—Philip Fisher, Ezra Marven, Hamilton, Jacob Spragle.
- M. Smithfield.—Melchior Dupue.
- Tobyhanna.—Joseph Fritz, John Smith, Sarah Stoddard, Samuel Mildeberger.
- Chestnut Hill.—Melchoir Kresge, John Kerchner.
- Pocono.—Mannasse Miller, Gideon Burriett, Thomas Knecht.
- Coolbaugh.—Robert Keiple, George Eley, John Vliet.
- Pulk.—Jacob W. Kresge, Ephraim Christman, Adam Bowman, Henry Neff.
- Ross.—James Ely, Michael Gower.
- L. Smithfield.—Peter Trible, Wm. A. Brodhead.

The following applications for License presented to the Court were not finally decided upon, but were continued over until May Court for final decision:

- L. Smithfield.—A. A. Long.
- Hamilton.—Henry J. Weiler, Thomas Sigfried, Jacob Shaffer, George Swartwood.
- Pocono.—Jacob Long.
- Ross.—Jos. Greenswig.
- Coolbaugh, Jesse Weiss, O. D. Smith.

New Jersey Legislature.

The 79d Legislature of New Jersey, adjourned sine die on Friday, after a session of 53 days, during which upwards of 140 bills were passed. The appropriation of \$31,000 to the Lunatic Asylum, \$10,000 extra, to the support of Public Schools, \$4,000 for the purchase of a lot adjoining the State House yard, \$1500 to the Commissioners to investigate the Joint Railroad Companies' affairs, with several other drafts upon the treasury, have caused an excess in the expenses of the State, over the receipts, of \$65,443:47. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$25,000 to meet it. The general manufacturing bill; the general banking bill and the resolution to appropriate \$2,000 to complete the records of the colonial Council from the state paper office in London, and the other States of the Union, were postponed to the next session.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Binghamton Express, of the 21st ult. says: "The freight train this morning, numbered fifteen cars full loaded, and among the items was 10,000 lbs. of pork, received last night from the west. The accumulation of bulky freight along the whole line to Piermont is very large, and fully equals the facilities for transportation.—The return of mild weather will enable the trains to bring up the arrears of work and keep the depots clear.

From Bowen's North American Farmer, 3d inst.

The Money Market, which was decidedly tight a few days since, has at length become somewhat easier, and in New York, we learn that loans may be negotiated at 6 per cent., on Treasury notes at call; while it was anticipated that the Banks, being partially relieved of the pressing demands upon them for specie, would soon discount with more liberality. We perceive that a commencement of the Spring Trade is already imparting animation and activity to the commercial emporium.—In Philadelphia, money out of doors commands from 9 to 10 per cent. on good paper—the Banks just now not being particularly liberal—but the truth is, business paper has of late been rather scarce, though considerable amounts, the product of the nascent and coming trade, will shortly be in the market. Very little specie has been remitted to Europe for some time past, but it should not be overlooked, that the drain for California is considerable. Up to this date, the gold fever has proved a vast expense, especially to the cities, while the receipts of the yellow dust have been but trifling. Stocks are rather inactive, though since Friday last, when the foreign news by the Europa was received, they have been more buoyant, especially in shares and script of national, or otherwise of high character. The Niagara, which sailed on Wednesday last, took out a large amount of United States stocks for a market in London, and as remittances for the fulfilment of orders. The demand for sterling exchange was limited, and the quotations low—say 107 to 108. The intelligence brought by the Europa is of a highly cheering complexion, except as regards breadstuffs, which are rather dull. The great manufacturing towns in England are busy—cotton is active and prices are well maintained—stocks have improved, and money is abundant at very low rates.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1849.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill supplementary to the act abolishing the District Court of the County of Lancaster, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. J., the bill was taken up and amended, by providing that the President Judge of the second judicial district shall receive, for the trial and decision of the unfinished business of the District Court and the Mayor's Court, the compensation now allowed by law to the other President Judges, for holding special courts, provided the compensation thus allowed shall not exceed the sum of \$400 per annum. Yeas 15, nays 12.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating Samuel Shaefter as an Associate Judge of Chester county.

Bills Read in Place.—By Mr. Stine, to extend the charter of the Lebanon Bank.

By Mr. Konigsmacher, to amend the constitution of this Commonwealth, in the 14th section of the first article, so that any one hereafter applying for a divorce must have resided twelve months in this State.

Mr. Konigsmacher submitted the following resolution, which was read twice, considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Auditor General be and he is hereby requested to furnish the Senate, as soon as practicable, with all the information in his possession in the relation to the provisions of the 3d section of an act, "enjoining duties upon the Attorney General and for other purposes," and whether any money is due the Commonwealth by the late Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General of this State, in pursuance of the provisions of said section, and whether any measures have been taken to collect the same.

Mr. Forsyth submitted the following resolution, which was read twice, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be requested to transmit to the Senate a list of the Judicial Districts, with their respective members, designating the counties in each, and the names of the several President Judges respectively, together with the date of their respective commissions.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the propriety of increasing or diminishing the number of Judicial Districts within this Commonwealth.

The joint resolution relative to an amendment of the constitution, providing for the election of Judges by the people, coming up, was read a third time and passed—yeas 21, nays 8.

HOUSE.—A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented, one of them in favor of selling the bodies of insolvent debtors, after death, to satisfy their obligations.—It was withdrawn.

The Common School bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and occupied the remainder of the session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion of the School bill was continued. It finally passed Committee of the Whole.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1849.

SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor General, in obedience to a resolution, asking for information "relative to the provisions of the third section of the act enjoining duties on the Attorney General," transmitting a tabular statement showing the amount of money received from sundry deputies, agreeably to the said provisions.

No moneys have been received from any Deputy Attorney General since 1833, nor does it appear from the records of the Auditor General's office, that any are due on this account.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, transmitting the information called for by the resolution of

the 1st inst., viz: A list of the Judicial District of the Commonwealth, the names and number of the Judges, together with a date of their respective commissions. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE.—*Alphabetical Bill Day.*—Mr. Biddle called up his bill changing the mode of granting tavern licenses, which passed Committee of the Whole.

On second reading, Mr. Robb moved to substitute his bill on the same subject, which was lost—72 to 17.

[Mr. Biddle's bill is intended as a revenue measure, and will bring from Philadelphia alone from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum.]

The bill passed second reading without any material change from the form in which it was drawn up by Mr. Biddle.

A motion to suspend the rule, and read it a third time was agreed to—yeas 71, nays 13. The bill then passed final reading—yeas 71, nays 9. Messrs. Bellis, D. Evans, Henszey, Henry, Horiz, John McRee, Pratt, Schoonover, and N. Thorn, voting, in the negative.

DIED.

In Smithfield township, on the 5th instant of Palsy, RACHAEL POSTENS, consort of Edward Postens, aged about 45 years.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Pike, will be sold at public vendue or out cry at the Court House in Milford, in said County, on the 27th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M., of said day, the following described property, late the estate of HARVEY ROYS, Esq., dec'd, to wit: All those certain Town Lots of the town of Milford, numbered upon the general plan of said Town

387, 388, 389, 390, 391 and 392 fronting on Broad street, and

436, 445 and 446

fronting on George street, and those parts of Town Lots of the Town aforesaid, numbered as aforesaid,

437, 444, 465 and 472

adjoining the lots above described, bounded by a fence dividing those part Lots from lands of Richard Eldred, and lands late of George Bowhanan. Upon said premises are erected a large

Frame Dwelling House and a large STORE HOUSE adjoining. Upon the premises is also a never failing WELL of excellent WATER.

ALSO:

A certain tract or lot of land situate in the township of Westfall, in the County aforesaid, bounded by lands of Benjamin Hornbeck and lands of Charles Ball on the south east, by lands of Richard Eldred on the south west, and by lands late of Daniel Quick on the north, containing

60 ACRES,

(more or less.) This lot is situate about two and a half miles from the Village of Milford, on the public road to Port Jarvis. About 8 acres of the tract is in a good state of cultivation and the greater part of the residue is covered with Timber valuable for fire wood and fencing purposes.

TERMS.—One half Cash, and one half at 6 months to be secured by bond and mortgage.—Possession given on the first of May next.

HORACE L. WEST,

Milford, March 8, 1849. Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of Administration to the estate of George Bowhanan, late of the County of Pike, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to FRED. A. ROSE, Administrator.

Milford, March 8, 1849.—6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Pike Co., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court house, in Milford, in said county, on Saturday the 17th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Westfall, in the county of Pike, bounded on the Delaware River and lands of Levi Middaugh, and others, containing

FIFTY ACRES

more or less, with the buildings and other improvements thereon erected and being the same land upon which the within named Zephaniah Drake resided at the time of his death. Also one other piece or parcel of land situate as aforesaid, adjoining the above described property, being the same land for which the said Zephaniah Drake took out a warrant from the land office of Pennsylvania, containing

THIRTY ACRES

more or less. Seized and taken in execution at the property of Zephaniah Drake, deceased. JACOB KIMBLE, Sheriff. Per H. WESTBROOK, Deputy. Sheriff's Office, Milford, Feb. 22, 1849.

BLANKS.

The subscriber has on hand and offers for sale, a superior assortment of blanks, viz: Deeds, Mortgages, Executions, Summonses, Subpœnas, Bonds, &c. L. F. BARNES.

Milford, November, 2, 1848.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

To our Friends in the Country. INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS!!

R. T. CONRAD AND J. P. SANDERSON, EDITORS. The publishers of the *Daily News*, believing the best interests of the party demand the wide extension of cheap and thorough Whig papers, and having frequent applications from the country for the formation of Clubs, offer their Daily Journal to Clubs of six subscribers, (having the paper sent to the same post office,) for \$37 per annum; and to Clubs of twelve, at \$50 per annum. The terms of the *Daily News*, to single subscribers, is \$5 per annum.

The Dollar Weekly News,

a cheap literary and family journal, published every Saturday, is furnished to single subscribers at One Dollar per annum; and to Clubs at the following low rates:—Six copies, \$5; Thirteen copies, \$10; Twenty copies, \$15; Twenty-seven copies, \$20; Thirty-four copies, \$25; Forty-two copies, \$30; and Fifty copies, \$35. The Dollar Weekly News, contains all the latest intelligence, with a vast amount of literary matter, and choice reading, and has already a wide circulation.

The conductors of the *News* are Whigs, and they are determined to spare no effort to make both their daily and weekly journals, efficient organs of the Whig party; but while doing this, special attention will also be paid to general News, Literature, the Arts, Science, the interests of Trade and Business, the Markets, &c., with all such other matters as are necessary to make a good Family and Business Paper.

No paper will be forwarded unless payment be made in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the time subscribed for. Money may be remitted by mail, postage paid, at the risk of the publishers.

J. P. SANDERSON & CO.,

News Buildings, N. E. corner Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Executor's Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Levi Vangorden, late of the Township of Westfall, in the County of Pike, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JAMES S. WALLACE, Executor.

Residence at Milford, Pike County, Pa. Milford, Jan. 25 1849.—6t.

STROUDSBURG ACADEMY.

The Spring Session of the *Stroudsburg Academy* will open on Monday the 17th inst., when READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC will be taught for \$2 per quarter of 12 weeks. GRAMMAR and GEOGRAPHY, with the use of the globes and maps, \$2,50 ALGEBRA, ASTRONOMY, BOTANY, MENSURATION, BOOK-KEEPING, PHILOSOPHY, &c. \$3. Beginners in LATIN and GREEK for \$3,50.

All pupils charged from the time they enter until the end of the quarter, except in cases of sickness.

The principal hopes by properly and seasonably imparting instruction to the young, patient endurance in moral training, and unwearied diligence in the various branches of his profession, to merit and obtain that patronage and support which the arduous duties of an instructor demand.

THOMAS HARRIS,

Stroudsburg, April 6, 1848. Principal.

Fashionable Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.

THADDEUS SCHOCH, at his old stand in Hamilton street, Easton, Pa., opposite T & P. Mixsell's store, continues to manufacture to order, every description of Boots and Shoes, for men and boys; also the most fashionable Gaiters, Buskins, half Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies and Misses, which will be warranted to fit, be made of the best materials, and sold at small profits for cash. Also on hand a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be sold cheap, and can be recommended.

The public are respectfully invited to call, leave their measures, or examine his ready made stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident they will be suited with the style, quality and price of his articles.

ALSO—Just received a large supply of

GUM SHOS,

for Ladies and Misses of a new style, very superior, together with a stock of Men's Gum shoes; also Children's Gum shoes. Call and try them.

Easton and Milford Mail Line,



VIA STROUDSBURG.

Passengers in this line will leave JOSEPH HAGENBUCH'S Inn, sign of the "Black Horse," Easton, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, passing through the following places, viz:—Richmond, Centreville, Williamsburg, Dills Ferry, Delaware Water Gap, Dutoitsburg, Stroudsburg, Bushkill, and Dingman's Ferry, and arrive in Milford the same day; Distance 60 miles. Returning, leave Samuel Dimmick's Hotel, Milford, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and arrive in Easton the same day. Fare from Easton to Stroudsburg, \$1 25

Milford, 2 87

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WILLIAM DEAN,

Stroudsburg, June 3, 1847. Proprietor.