

There were some half a dozen of those defences called forts, but consisting only of stockades, or logs, planted upright in the earth, and about fourteen feet high, the enclosures within which served also as places of retreat for the women and children in seasons of alarm. They had no artillery, save a single four pounder, kept at Wilkesbarre, as an alarm gun, and their only means of defence therefore consisted of small arms, not always in the best order, as is ever the case with militia. Thus weakened by the absence of its most efficient men, and otherwise exposed, Wyoming presented a point of attack too favorable to escape the attention of the British and Indian commanders in the country of the Six Nations, and in Canada. They were also, beyond doubt, stimulated to undertake an expedition against it by the absconding loyalists, who were burning with a much stronger desire to avenge what they conceived to be their own wrongs, than with ardor to serve their King.

Under these circumstances, the ever memorable expedition of Colonel John Butler, with his own Tory rangers, a detachment of Sir John Johnson's Royal Greens, and a large body of Indians, chiefly Senecas, was undertaken against Wyoming, early in the summer of 1778, and, alas! was but too successful. The forces of the invaders were estimated by some authorities at eleven hundred, seven hundred of whom were Indians. Other accounts compute the Indians at four hundred. Opposed to those forces were a company of some forty or fifty regulars, under Captain Hewett, and such numbers of the militia, heretofore described, as could be hastily collected. The expedition of the enemy moved from Niagara, across the Genesee country, and down the Chemung to Tioga Point, whence they embarked upon the Susquehanna, and landed about twenty miles above Wyoming—entering the valley through a notch from the West, about a mile below the head of the valley, and taking possession of a small defence called Fort Wintermoot, after the name of its proprietor, an opulent loyalist of that town. Colonel John Butler established his head quarters at this place, and from thence, for several days, scouts and foraging parties were sent out, for observation, and to collect provisions. The enemy's arrival at Fort Wintermoot, which was on the bank of the river, was on the 2d of July.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Though the subject more properly belongs to sketches of Monroe county, we cannot resist adding a letter from Daniel Brodhead, Esq. (one of his Majesty's justices of the peace,) to Governor Hamilton, in which he gives the first authentic report of the arrival of agents of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company, west of the Delaware—it is preceded by extracts from a letter of William Parsons of Easton, who held all the county offices of Northampton county, dated February 8th, 1754. "Having heard that some persons, under pretence of authority from the Government of Connecticut, had passed by Daniel Brodhead, Esq's., on their way to Wyoming upon Susquehanna river. I went up to Mr. B's, to speak with him, and to be more fully informed of the matter. Mr. B. told me, that my information was but too true, and that, some of his near neighbors had accompanied three gentlemen-like men to Wyoming, who produced a writing under a large seal, which they said was the public seal of the Government of Connecticut, empowering them to treat and agree with such persons as were disposed to take any of those lands of them."

DANSBURY, Feb. 21, 1754.

"May it please your Honour.—Whereas there has been and is a great disquietude amongst the people of these parts, occasioned by some New England gentlemen to such a degree, that they're all or the majority of them going to quit and sell their lands for trifles, and to my certain knowledge, many of them have advanced money on said occasion, in order that they might secure rights from the N. E. Proprietors, which rights I suppose to be on Susquehanna river, at a place called Wyomeck.—At the time those gentlemen were here, I was at a loss how to act, lest I should do the thing not just—I therefore desire your Honour will be pleased to favour me with your advice, and depend, I shall justly obey your orders, in case they come again, as I'm conscious of acting with the utmost honesty, both to the Honourable the Proprietaries in every respect (and to every one in General) I am resolved so to continue.

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

Dansbury is the present residence of Judge Brown, near this borough—the near neighbors of Mr. Brodhead referred to, in Mr. Parsons letter, were the McDowels, the Shoemakers, and others, who afterwards settled on the Susquehanna—as a principal cause of the alarm felt in this vicinity, we may remark, that the South line of the Connecticut claims would strike the Delaware about the 41st degree of latitude, and consequently the largest portion of Monroe county, would have been embraced within the limits of the charter of New England, if its validity had been acknowledged by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

The total population of Massachusetts is 718,000.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. Sept. 11, 1840.

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

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Gen. William Henry Harrison,
 OF OHIO.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
John Tyler,
 OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,
 DISTRICTS.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Levis Passmore, | 12 John Dickson, |
| 2 Cadwallader Evans, | 13 John M'Keehan, |
| Charles Waters, | 14 John Reed, |
| 3 Jona. Gillingham, | 15 Nathan Beach, |
| 4 Amos Ellmaker, | 16 Ner Middlewarth, |
| John K. Zeilin, | 17 George Walker, |
| A. R. M'Ilvaine, | 18 Bernard Connelly, jr |
| 5 Robert Stinson, | 19 Gen. Joseph Markle |
| 6 William S. Hendrie | 20 Justice G. Fordyce, |
| 7 J. Jenkins Ross, | 21 Joseph Henderson, |
| 8 Peter Filbert, | 22 Harmer Denney, |
| 9 William Adams, | 23 Joseph Buffington, |
| 10 John Harper, | 24 James Montgomery, |
| 11 Wm. M'Elwaine, | 25 John Dick. |

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—
 "Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

We are indebted to "a subscriber" who has heretofore furnished us with several communications, for a large collection of revolutionary and historical matter for our first page, which we humbly think will prove far more instructive and interesting to our readers, than the mawkish silly tales, which grace but too many of our periodicals.

VERMONT.

We have again to congratulate the friends of Reform, on the good news, from the "Green Mountains."—The Whigs have carried their Governor by nearly Ten thousand majority, and they have elected all five of the Congressmen, being a gain of two. The Senate will stand 28 Whigs, 2 Van Buren men, and the House will be divided about three to one.

Nashville Convention.

On the 17th August, a vast concourse of the people of the West assembled in Convention at Nashville, Tennessee. Twelve States were fully represented by upwards of twenty thousand delegates, by whom the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Henry Clay addressed the meeting with his usual power. He had been invited to attend through numerous letters, among which was one, signed by 350 ladies of the city.

Decisive Testimony.

Charles Frailey, a V. B. Senator from Schuylkill county, Pa. lately asserted in a speech, that Gen. Harrison was not at the battle of the Thames, but far distant from the scene of action. An old neighbour fortunately was able to recollect, that when the news of the victory was received, a procession was formed in honour of Gen. Harrison, and he saw Senator Frailey's father lead Charles by the hand in the procession.

Don't be Deceived.

Many honest persons of the Van Buren party are simple enough to believe that the Army project is abandoned. Let them not be deceived. The Sub-Treasury, on its first appearance, was quite as unpopular—and indeed it took three years to get the party to swallow it—and then they could not get it down without being nearly choked.

The Deputy Marshal of Monroe county, has nearly completed the enumeration of the inhabitants, and as soon as we have full returns, we will publish tables of the census of the several periods from 1790 to the present time.—The population of Ross township, during the last ten years, has increased but 62—that of Chesnut Hill 263, while Tobyhanna has more than doubled its numbers. The greatest increase will be found in Pocono and the lumber districts, Hamilton and the Smithfields will be nearly as they were in 1830.

Proceedings of Court.

The sentence upon Christman, who was found guilty, (as stated in our last) is, imprisonment of three months in the County jail, and a fine of \$100 with costs of prosecution.

In case of Commonwealth vs. Kintner, for larceny of a promissory note, the defendant was found guilty—application was made for a new trial, which will be argued next term.

In case of administrators of Zimmerman vs. Bell and others for trespass, verdict for plaintiff—application for new trial, will be argued at next term.

To all good Harrison Men in Pennsylvania, we send GREETING:

The State Central Committee having appointed the THIRTIETH of SEPTEMBER as the time, and the Borough of WILKESBARRE as the place, of the holding of a Convention composed of Anti-Van Buren men, we invite you, one and all, to come! Though it was the original design to confine the Convention exclusively to the Northern counties of the State, yet after-considerations have induced us to be more liberal, and to embrace every part and portion that may feel disposed to honor us with members. The inducements to attend are many, and the reasons obligatory. The party in power have, in their maddened career, trampled upon the Constitution and Laws; broken the Public Faith; destroyed the Currency; ruined Commerce; prostrated Credit, and paralysed the best interests of the People. New and dangerous schemes are daily introduced into the policy of our Government; a system of dictation and Executive misrule exists at Washington that threatens the subversion of our liberties; the wages of the honest day-laborer are to be reduced; the rich made richer, and the poor poorer; a Standing Army is to be quartered upon us in times of peace; the annual Expenditures are alarmingly increased; the Tariff broken down, and a resort to Direct Taxation substituted, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Government. Thrown among evil times, and cursed with corrupt rulers, it is the imperative duty of every Freeman to rally to the rescue, and redeem our common country from the thralldom which oppresses her.

From amidst the surrounding darkness there is much light, ominous of a brighter and more glorious day. From the hills of New England—the burning dimes of the South, and from the green prairies of the West, we have certain and abiding assurances that the ball of REFORM is rolling wide and deep. The enthusiasm is unparalleled, and could alone have had an equal in the great American Revolution, whereat our Fathers obtained their liberties by the sword and their toils. We will give you, one and all, a heartfelt reception to our Valley—a spot consecrated in story and in song. Identified with many of the darkest and bloodiest scenes of border warfare, you will find some of those hearts that gloved with fire to beat off the savage and English Tory, ready to receive you, and affectionately commune upon the present wrongs of our unfortunate land. We have room for all of you, and no pains will be spared to render your sojourn pleasant and agreeable. Men reputed for their eloquence will be here, to lift a lance with grace at the corrupt party in power. Forget any inconveniences which may attend your journey hither! Remember that you are engaged in a glorious work, and that one day is small, indeed, to devote to it.

Access to our borough may be had in different directions, by coach, railroad and canal. We desire that Northern Pennsylvania will be here in her power and her strength, and we fervently trust that there will be a happy demonstration made, which, in view of the many outbursts of popular feeling in other sections, may excel them all in a final overthrow of Martin Van Buren, and in deep and lasting good to that war-worn veteran and time-honored Patriot, General WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

- CHARLES MINER,
 ANNING O. CHAHOON,
 CHARLES D. SHOEMAKER,
 JOHN L. BUTLER,
 JOHN J. SLOCUM,
 JOHN SMITH,
 E. CAREY,
 NATHAN BEACH,
 JAMES NESBITT,
 WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER,
 HENRY W. DRINKER,
 HENDERSON GAYLORD,
 ELIAS HOYT,
 A. SIXTY,
 SOLOMON WHITCOMB,
 ELISHA HARDING,

Committee.

A Whole Regiment of Harrison Recruits in Ohio.—The Dayton Journal of the 18th ult., contains a renunciation of Van Burenism signed by 41 'true democrats' in Dayton township. The Washingtonian of August 15th, contains eleven conclusive reasons subscribed by 32 citizens of Fayette county, why they can no longer support Martin Van Buren. The Troy Times of the 19th, adds 10 more, citizens of Monroe township, Miami county. The sturdy old farmers of Holmes county are throwing off the shackles of Locofocoism, and 31 'straight-out unchanged Democrats' proclaim to the world through the Millersburg Democrat of August 18th, that they shall support Van Buren no longer, but will go for the country and old Honesty.

An Important Letter from Vice President Johnson.

We invite attention to the following letter. It possesses the strongest interest, and refutes at a word, and in the most emphatic language, the base insinuations of certain presses against the courage of Gen. Harrison. The letter reflects the highest honor upon its author. It is in reply to a communication addressed to the Vice President, by T. D. Carneal, Esq., of Cincinnati—

MANSFIELD, Aug. 18, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of Gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I AM HAPPY TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INFORMING YOU THAT DURING MY SERVICE WITH GEN. HARRISON, I HAD NO CAUSE TO DOUBT HIS COURAGE, BUT CONSIDER HIM A BRAVE MAN, AND I HAVE ALWAYS EXPRESSED MYSELF TO THAT EFFECT—NOR HAVE I EVER DISAPPROVED OR CENSURED ANY OF HIS MEASURES AS COMMANDING GENERAL IN THE PURSUIT OF PROCTOR, OR IN THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES—EVERY THING I SAW MET MY ENTIRE APPROBATION, AND I HAVE NEVER SPOKEN OF IT IN ANY OTHER TERMS. In speaking of the Battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others, much less did I intend to imply that Gen. Harrison, or Gov. Shelby, or any officer attached to the army, avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger,—nor have I ever doubted, that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier, who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Governor Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact, injustice is supposed to have been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others, and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your City on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

RH. M. JOHNSON.

MAJ. THOS. D. CARNEAL.

Which is Right.

It seems now that men of all parties (not all men of both parties) are satisfied that Mr. Poinsett's plan of a standing army was one of the worst measures ever proposed by an administration that has proposed the worst measures ever condemned; and such has been the denunciatory tone of the Whig press, and the craven cry of the Loco-focos, touching this measure, that Mr. Van Buren has, in a letter to certain citizens of Elizabeth city, Virginia, disavowed any approval of the plan, and pronounced it unconstitutional as well as impolitic; nay, he went further, and declared that he never did approve of the plan, having never seen it until it appeared three months after the opening of Congress. We subjoin, for the benefit of our readers, two passages, one from Mr. Van Buren's annual message of December last, and the other from his letter to the men of Elizabeth city:

TEXT.	COMMENT.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Van Buren, to certain citizens of Elizabeth City county, Va., dated Washington, July 31, 1840.	Extract from the message of President Van Buren to both Houses of Congress, on the 2d December, 1839:
"We have been compelled to see, not, I should think, without shame and mortification on the part of every ingenious mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to statements, that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was of the militia of the United States."	"The present condition of the defences of our principal sea-ports and navy yards, as represented by the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with the subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration, THE PLAN SUBMITTED BY THAT OFFICER, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was of the militia of the United States."
M. VAN BUREN.	M. VAN BUREN.
See President's message—public doc.	

The alternative is, that Mr. Van Buren did not see, read, and understand, the plan of Mr. Poinsett, of which he said: "I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan, &c." and thus the President of the U. States most earnestly recommended a plan of which he was ignorant; or, that he had seen the plan, approved of it, recommended it, and then said that he had not seen it, and thus the President of the United States—

We leave the alternative to his friends; but "Either way he's sped."
 U. S. Gazette.

The Way of the Transgressors.

John Spencer was Receiver of Public Monies, a Sub-Treasurer at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was found a defaulter, and Mr. Woodbury addressed him the following note:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 August 13, 1836.

Sir:—Your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing your monthly return for June, is received. Seeing that the balance in your hands amounts to the sum of \$100,599 82, I must require that the same be transmitted to the bank of Deposits forthwith, and request you to explain why the amount has been so long retained in your hands.

No answer to my letter of the 8th ultimo has been received.

I am, &c.,
 LEVI WOODBURY,
 Secretary of the Treasury.

Receiver of Public Money, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

On the 21st of August, eighteen days after Mr. Woodbury wrote, William Hendricks, late Senator in Congress, now Van Buren candidate for elector in Indiana, wrote to Mr. Woodbury the following letter:

MADISON, August 31, 1836.

Sir:—I am informed that some things are stated recently, to the prejudice of Col. John Spencer, Receiver at Fort Wayne, and I am requested to write you. In doing so, I can only say that I have been gratified in learning that his deposits have been made to your satisfaction; and if so, I hope that minor matters, if mere irregularities, will be overlooked. He is reputed to be an honest and honorable man, and I do not believe that he has intentionally either done wrong or violated his instructions. It would to some extent produce excitement if he were removed, for he has many warm and influential friends, both at Fort Wayne and in Dearborn county, from which he removed to his present residence. Better let it be. With much respect,

WM. HENDRICKS.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, Sec'y of the Treasury. "Better let it be"—this man has "influential friends," and the election is approaching. Spencer was "let be," and wrote to Woodbury a letter from which we give the following:

Extract of a letter from John Spencer to Levi Woodbury.

"My democratic friends think that I ought not to leave until after the we hold our election for President, on the 7th of November, which I have concluded to await."

A defaulter retained because he has "influential friends," "democratic friends," who think he should not leave until after the election!

The result is what might be expected. A late Fort Wayne Sentinel states that a suit has been last commenced against Mr. Spencer for \$33,000, the balance now claimed against him! Let the people look to it.

QUESTION.—From the Nashville Union of June.—"What man of sense, who can read and understand the English language, will now make bold to pretend that a National Bank is constitutional?"

ANSWER.—From Jackson's message, July 10, 1832.—"That a Bank of the United States, competent to do all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers or the respective rights of the states, I do not entertain a doubt.—Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

Items.

On the 9th August, the Brig Florence from Rotterdam, bound for New York, struck on a rock on the coast of Newfoundland and went to pieces in a few hours. 49 persons were drowned, the remainder escaped after suffering great hardships.

Efforts are being made in Philadelphia, to erect a statue of Washington on horse back, in one of the public squares—it is to be of Pennsylvania Iron, and the expense estimated at \$50,000.

"Tell Chapman to crow." We find in the National Gazette, the following account of the origin of this now familiar word:—

Chapman has been until a recent period the Editor of the Wabash (Indiana) Enquirer, a V. Buren paper. A member of the party writing to another in Chapman's district, found fault with the low spirits evinced in that quarter on the score of Van Buren's prospects, and by way of cheering the disconsolate desired his friends to "tell Chapman to crow." Whether the worthy editor obeyed the injunction we know not—but according to the Indianapolis Journal of July 4, he was indicted in the court of Vigo county, for perjury.

"Old woman, said I.—The census taker of Long Island met at Gravesend, a colored woman at the advanced age of one hundred and thirteen! she appears to be in perfect health; eats, drinks, and sleeps well. She says she can milk the cows as readily as she could a hundred years ago.

A lady who walked through a portion of the city on Wednesday evening, was asked on her return how the Loco-focos looked. "Why," said she, "their faces are evidently trying to make up in length what they lack in number."—Louisville Journal.