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Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

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AT THE OFFICE OF
THE JEFFERSONIAN.

A Friend.

Commend me to a friend, who comes,
When I am sad and lone
And makes the anguish of my heart
The sufferings of his own.

Who coldly shuns the glittering throng
At pleasure's gay levee,
But comes to gild a sombre hour,
And gives his heart to me.

He hears me count my sorrow o'er,
And when the task is done,
He freely gives me all I ask,
A sigh for every one.

He cannot wear a smiling brow,
When mine is touched with gloom,
But like the violet seeks to cheer
The midnight with perfume.

Commend me to that generous heart,
Which, like the pine on high,
Uplifts the same unvarying brow
To every change of sky.

Whose friendship does not fade away,
When wintry tempests blow,
But like the winter's ivy crown,
Looks greener through the snow.

He flies not with the flitting flock,
That seeks the Southern sky,
But lingers where the wounded bird
Hath laid him down to die.

Oh, such a friend! he is, in truth,
Whate'er his lot may be,
A rainbow on the storm of life,
An anchor on its sea.

The following good one is from a
Western exchange:
When Satan couldn't climb the wall
Of Paradise, to peep in,
He got a snake with forked tongue
Beneath the gate to creep in.

So when Nebraska's virgin soil
His scaly track he'd leave in,
"Who'll be my reptile now?" he cries:
"Lo! hear am I," says Stephen.

The worst feature in a man's face is
his nose—when stuck in other people's
business.

Mrs. Mary Prewitt, the widow
editress of a Mississippi paper, nominates
Millard Fillmore for the Presidency.

There are twenty-one thousand
tons of shipping under construction and
contract in Baltimore at this time.

He was a poetical man who de-
scribed ladies' lips as "the glowing gate-
way of beans, pork, sourcrot and pota-
toes."

Married life sometimes begins
with rosewood, and ends with pine. Think
of this young folks before you furnish
your parlors.

Wheat was brought from the cen-
trable lands of Tibet, where it is or-
iginal, yet exists as a grass, with small
mealy seeds.

There are said to be 10,000 destitute
children in the city of New York, wret-
ched girls and outcast boys, who live by
beggary and shame.

A youngster who had just risen to
the dignity of the first pair of boots with
heels to them, made himself liable, thro'
some misdemeanor, to maternal chas-
tisement. After pleading to get clear, to
no effect, he exclaimed:
"Well, if I've got to stand it, I mean
to take off my boots."
"Why?" asked his mother.
"Because I won't be whipped in them
new boots, no how. That's so."

Take the hand of the friendless—
smile on the sad and dejected—sympa-
thize with those in trouble—strive every-
where to diffuse around you in sunshine
and joy. If you do this you will be sure
to be beloved.

A New Epidemic.

From the 'Daily Register,' we learn that
a new epidemic has made its appearance
in Philadelphia, and is entirely unknown
to the Faculty. It is almost exclusively
confined to boys from 8 to 14 years, the rap-
id spread of the malady is matter of just
alarm. The symptoms of the disease are
marked, and are thus described by the
eminent Professor, Andrew Merryman.—
The patient for a moment stands erect,
with his eyes fixed on the ground, and
slightly raising his arms with a jerk,
stretches out his fingers and thumb, *a la*
piéd de poulet. Sometimes he pauses a
while in this attitude, then drops his arms,
looks round, and again resumes the same
position. Suddenly he bends forward and
drops his arms till the digital termini
touch the ground. A succession of vio-
lent spasms then take place. The feet,
almost simultaneously, are thrown back-
ward and upward, the sufferer usually
seeking some wall or other vertical ob-
ject against which to place them. In the
early stages of the complaint he seldom
succeeds in this attempt. From day to
day, however, while the fit is on, the mus-
cles become more and more under control.
The arms, which at first would give way
under the weight of the body, become
rigid and at last sustain it in its reversed
position. With this unhappy state, the
crisis is still not reached. It is succeed-
ed by periods of repose, but the paroxysm
returns with increased violence, and at
last the victim, without an instant's notice
is thrown upon his hands while his feet
fly in the air, and in that way he walks a-
bout, regardless of time, place or observ-
ers. Dr. Merryman pathetically de-
scribes the injuries incident to these strange
convulsions among them, contortions of
the dorsal vertebrae, straining of the ab-
dominal muscles, congestion of the cere-
bellum, and frequently soiling of the
hands with tobacco juice deposited on the
parietals. The name given by the learned
professor to this contagious malady, is
delirium ambulans heeslover heeslovis; and
he assures us that he has used the follow-
ing prescription for it, in several instan-
ces with sensible benefit.
"R.—*Fuscis hickori* ietux xxxix a pos-
teriori, to be given hot and heavy."

Nathaniel Shelly, Esq., was complain-
ing that some one had insulted him by
sending him a letter addressed to Nat
Shelly.
"Why," said a friend, "don't see any-
thing insulting in that. Nat is an abbre-
viation for Nathaniel."
"I know it," said the little man, "but
blast his impudence! he spelled it with a
Gnat."

Bayard Taylor relates the follow-
ing amusing anecdote in his own experi-
ence in Arabia:—While in Arabia, I had
a very remarkable experience. There is
a drug in the East whose effect is like that
of opium; it is prepared from the Indian
hemp. It was much used by the Saracen
warriors when about to enter a battle, as
a stimulant. It produces on the imagina-
tion a double consciousness; one part of
the mind seems to study while the other
part looks on. From motives of curiosity,
I was persuaded to try the effect of it on
my own system. I was in Damascus at
the time. Soon after taking the drug,
the effect of it began to appear. I saw
the furniture in the room, talked with the
company, and yet I seemed to be near
the pyramid of Cheops, whose blocks of
stone appeared to me like huge squares of
Virginia tobacco. The scene changed,
and I was on the desert in a boat made of
mother of pearl. The sand seemed grains
of gold, though my boat ran as easily as
on the waves of the sea; the air seemed
filled with harmonies of the sweetest mu-
sic; the atmosphere was filled with light,
with odors and music. Before me seemed
to be a constant series of arcades of rain-
bows, through which, for fifteen years, I
seemed to glide. The finer scenes were
developed, and all gratification was a sin-
gle harmonious sensation. Hence we can
easily conceive the origin of the Arabian
Nights. My companion, a huge Ken-
tuckian, tried the drug with amusing ef-
fect. After looking at me for a while, he
started up with the exclamation, "I'm
a locomotive," and began to cut off his words
like the puff of an engine, and to work
like the moving of the wheels. At last
he seized the water jug for a drink but
set it down with a yell, saying, "how can
I take in water into my boiler when I am
letting off steam."

What is nothing? A footless stocking
without a leg.

Ahead of the Rappers.

We doubt if the rapping and tipping
fanaticism of the present day can produce
anything equal to the scene below de-
scribed, drawn from the accounts of Drs.
Stone and J. B. Dods:
Forty-five years ago there was an ex-
tensive religious excitement in Kentucky.
The excitement was produced by a man
partially deranged, who had been a great
hunter, and who believed himself inspired.
All his proceedings were characterized by
the greatest fanaticism, and partook of
the character of the man as a hunter. In
order to resist the devil and make him
flee from you, it was necessary, he con-
tended, to give him chase, to tree and
shoot him as he would a wolf among the
sheep who came but to devour. As the
meeting was held in a grove, one individ-
ual suddenly started in pursuit, as he sup-
posed, of the devil; and others of a nervous
temperament, having no power to resist,
involuntarily joined in the pursuit, and
this was called "the running exercise!"—
One climbed up into a tree after the de-
vil, and others involuntarily caught the
mania. This was called the "climbing
exercise!" One individual was moved to
bark; and soon others, even though they
used every method to prevent it, fell to in-
voluntarily barking, like dogs, while others
gathered around the tree praying for
success. This was called "treating the
devil!" It was literally a devil chase!—
And such a time of running, climbing,
dog barking and devil-chasing was per-
haps never known before or since.
On another occasion, insisting upon the
words of our Savior being literally un-
derstood—"Except ye be converted and
become as little children, ye cannot enter
into the kingdom of heaven!"—one indi-
vidual went to playing marbles in the
broad aisle of the church; others involun-
tarily joined him. An old man went to
expostulate, saying that it was carrying
matters, as he thought, rather too far!—
On hearing this, an old lady, who was
down upon her knees among the marble
pillars, sprang to her feet, grasped her
umbrella, and taking a side saddle seat on
it, rode down the aisle in full child-like
glee. On seeing this, the old gentleman
could resist no longer—seized his cane,
threw himself astride of it like any boy,
and rode down thence after her,
in a singing voice: "Oh my dear
brethren and sisters, I feel the child-
like spirit carrying me to heaven on a
wooden horse!" Several others now
caught the mania, having no power
to resist it. Others, less serious, broke
into convulsive laughter, shouted and
hurraed, and the meeting broke up in one
scene of confusion."

A Geologist Complained.—An old batch-
elor geologist was boasting that every
rock was as familiar to him as the alpha-
bet. A lady, who was present, declared
that she knew of a rock which which he
was wholly ignorant. "Name it, madam!"
cried Colebs, in a rage. "It is *rock the*
cradle, sir," replied the lady. Colebs e-
vaporated.

Passing the Compliments.—"Good
morning Mr. Smith—on the sick list to-
day?" "Yes; got the ague." "Do you
ever shake?" "Yes; shake amazingly."
"When do you shake again?" "Can't say
when; shake every day; why do you ask?"
"Oh, nothing in particular; only I thought
if you shook bad I'd like to stand by and
see if I couldn't shake those fifteen dol-
lars out of your pocket which you've owed
me so long."

The Pennsylvania Patriot, at Har-
risburg in speaking of its neighbors of the
Democratic Union, says they are "poison-
ous reptiles, unfit for heaven and too mean
for hell."

In Utah, on the death of a man, his
property descends to the Mormon Church;
his wives and children not being recog-
nized as heirs. The Church is sole heir
to all the property.

The New Orleans Delta tells a story of
a man in that city, who being about to en-
ter upon a doubtful speculation, disposed
of all his real estate and deposited the
proceeds thereof in the bank, in the name
of his wife, that the money might be be-
yond the reach of creditors, should his
speculation prove unprofitable. The wife
finding herself the sudden possessor of
wealth, in her own right, ran away to
Hayanna with a good looking masculine
friend, leaving her loving spouse to con-
sider at his leisure, the truth of the old
adage, Honesty is the best policy.

The French say, "He who has a
good son-in-law has gained a son; he who
has a bad one has lost a daughter."

A New Book Coming.

Hon. N. P. TALLMAGE communicates
to the National Intelligencer the fact that
a new book is in process of being written
under spiritual influence, which is shortly
to be published. He gives the following
account of it, which may interest some of
our readers:
The book is being written through Mr.
Charles Linton, a writing medium, of
Philadelphia. Mr. Linton is a native of
Newton township, Bucks county, State of
Pennsylvania, and is now about twenty-
six years of age. He is a young man of
good natural capacity, of limited educa-
tion, having only had the advantages of
a common district school in Pennsylvania,
and that too at a time when the com-
mon schools of that State were not as far
advanced as they now are. He had no
opportunity of going beyond the common
branches, and, as he has often said to me,
"never did like to go to school." At the
age of sixteen he went to learn the black-
smith's trade, and worked at it till near-
ly twenty-two years of age. He then en-
gaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store in
Philadelphia, and afterwards as a book-
keeper of a firm of lumber commission
merchants. Whilst thus engaged he be-
came developed as a writing medium, and
most of his time since then has been thus
employed. Some of the purest and high-
est communications which I have seen
have come through him. His character
for personal integrity and moral purity is
unblemished.
In November last Mr. Linton was di-
rected to write no more miscellaneous
communications, but to give his attention
to writing a book, which would be dic-
tated to him by spiritual influence. He
procured, according to direction, a thick
bound blank volume of the largest ruled
letter sheet, and in that volume com-
menced writing. The volume itself is almost
a miracle. The chirography is beautiful.
His handwriting as a medium is totally
different from his ordinary handwriting,
and can be read as easily as print. He
writes with a steel pen, and the original
writing is in this bound volume. A large
portion of the book has been written in
my presence. When I last saw it there
were nearly four hundred pages written,
and the most expert copyist could not
do it more accurately or more neatly.—
The medium knows nothing of what is
written, except as, word by word, it is im-
pressed upon him. Many literary and
scientific gentlemen have seen it, and pro-
nounce it beyond human conception. The
style is simple and faultless, and adapted
to every capacity.
The book seems to have but one great
object, namely, the good of man. It is
intended to show the connection of God
with every thing created. It shows the
individual responsibility of man; his con-
nexion with God through spiritual affini-
ty; his spirits' connexion with his reason-
ing faculties, his mind and his body. It
analyzes thought and will, and shows dif-
ferent action separated from and con-
nected with the spirit. It teaches how to
think correctly, and, this good foundation
being firmly fixed, proves inspiration, and
shows its connexion with every spirit on
earth. It shows the difference between
inspired and uninspired music and poetry;
connects these with painting; shows the
painter how he must paint; teaches the
sculptor how to glorify God with his
mallet and chisel; and teaches the poet
how to write poetry, and gives examples
of astonishing truthfulness, and simplici-
ty. It shows the teachers that they must
be inspired to enlighten their kind in the
acceptable knowledge of God. The in-
spired composer is taught to write the in-
spired truths of God's Eternity plainly
and simply, and how he must write to
have his compositions last and lastingly
benefit mankind. The physician is shown
how he must use God's inspiration to
cope successfully with disease, or to teach
the true laws of man's being. The philo-
sopher is divided into the philosophic
chemist, botanist, and the mathematician.
All are taught higher plans for their
science, and admonished to ascend to-
wards God and to help their kind also up-
ward. Then the lowly are addressed in
the most affectionate terms, and instruct-
ed and encouraged and strengthened in
their trades to glorify God by love one
for another. The tiller of the soil, the
weaver, the printer, the blacksmith, all
are encouraged to do good unto one an-
other, and to seek for themselves the glory
of their Father's home. After all the
sublime truths above alluded to were
written, the inspired voice turned still
further down, and is now giving "hope
for the outcast," in words of loving sym-
pathy.

Leg Stretching.—Mrs. Nichols, of Brat-
tleboro', in a letter to the Brattleboro'
Eagle, complains with much feeling that
"so open is the violation of our liquor law
in certain towns and localities, that the
casual passer cannot avoid being aware of
the fact." She says it is an every-day oc-
currence for some passenger in the stage-
coaches—while the latter are waiting at
hotels for mails—to say, "I guess I'll get
out and stretch my legs," which always
ends in their having a drink somewhere
in the hotel; and she intimates that it is
perfectly astonishing with what uncheck-
ed ease and frequency legs are now stretch-
ed in Vermont.

The prettiest lining for a bonnet is a
sweet face!

"Eminent Americans."

[A serial work professing to give the
biographies and portraits of "Eminent
Americans," is now being published in
New York. We find by a communica-
tion in the Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel, that
the "eminent" postmaster at that place,
Mr. Tobin, has been solicited to fill a
niche in the temple of fame. His reply
to the publisher aforesaid, is as fol-
lows:—]
Dear Sir,—Your communication reach-
ed me last week, and in replication, I
beg leave to state, that if I have ever
done anything worthy of the immortality
of your paper, I am not conscious of
it. However, as true merit is always
modest, it may be to that virtue that I
owe my ignorance; at all events, (and I
am now anxious the world at large should
know it,) I have not sought fame, but
fame has sought me, as Alexander Smith,
the poet, would say:—
"Fame! Fame! next grandest word to God!"
In taking the retrospect of my early
days, I can discover nothing worthy of
record, unless it be the stealing of a few
water-melons at school, for which I was
beaten with many stripes, or the riding
of a few quarter races, for which I re-
ceived an occasional and solitary ginger
cake; or adventures of similar import.
At 17, I ran away from my venerable
old guardian, the Rev. Hansford Dade
Duncan, (long life to him,) and ramosed
to the great far west, where I flourished
for a short time only, and upon returning
I lost all my money upon a game vulgarly
called "poker," (of which, of course,
you know nothing,) upon one of the boats
of the Alabama River. This was about
the time the Ben Franklin bursted, and
killed so many; and had I not been stand-
ing near the stern of the vessel, you would
never have had the opportunity of hand-
ling my name, *fac simile*, character and
adventure, down to an eager posterity in
the columns of your justly celebrated
magazine.
I returned to my own, my native land,
fundsless, and perhaps somewhat seedy in
appearance, and ran for 1st Lieut. in a
distinguished military company, but was
unfortunately beaten by one vote, by my
worthy competitor.
In the year of our Lord, 1849 my il-
lustrious friend, Thomas D. Condy, gave
me the office of Assistant Deputy U. S.
Marshal for the District of Barnwell, and
while taking the Census I killed one
horse and another ran away and broke
my buggy; upon which occasion I rode
my horse bare back 14 miles in 40 min-
utes, of which fact Col. B. H. Brown, is a
living witness.
After I had concluded this Herculean
undertaking, a man, calling himself "C.
F. P.," wrote me from Washing-
ton that if I would forward a certain
amount of money to him, he would pro-
secute my claims for an increase of pay
sufficient to cover these immense disas-
ters, but I grieve to say that from the
time I sent the money, I have not heard
a word from the aforesaid and never-to-
be-forgotten C. F. P.—, he probably
having gone to parts unknown. How-
ever, I still entertain strong hopes of
seeing his distinguished name and fac-
simile in your widely circulated magazine.
Last year I ran for Tax Collector in
this important township, and was beaten
so badly by a base combination, of which
I was wholly unconscious until a few
minutes before the closing of the polls,
that I have not since entirely recovered
my equanimity. As a salvo, however,
to this disaster, and just at this crisis, my
distinguished but benighted friend, the
Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster Gen-
eral, gave me the Post Office at this
place, the duties of which I may without
vanity say, I have discharged to the com-
plete and entire satisfaction of the whole
community.
My friends anxious to secure me for the
distinguished honor you have so politely
tendered, and as a reward for my various
and arduous services, are now busily en-
gaged in raising a subscription for the
purpose of defraying the expenses attend-
ant upon this momentous affair. I al-
lude to the engraving of my portrait.—
They have already appointed a commit-
tee to secure the services of a competent
artist for the all-absorbing occasion, and
as soon as the picture is completed I will
forward it to your address.
Permit me to express the hope that you
will delay the publication of the next
number of your magazine until it makes its
advent.
I avail myself of this opportunity to
assure you of the distinguished consid-
eration with which
I remain, dear sir,
Your grateful and obd't servant,
C. F. TOBIN, P. M.
At Barnwell C. H., S. C.
Jno Livingston, Esq., 157 Broadway, N. Y.

The following has been forwarded
us from Philadelphia, with a request
that we insert it. We cheerfully comply
with the desire of the senders:
Bill for the House of Refuge.
A further Supplement to an Act, en-
titled "An Act to incorporate the Ar-
ticles of Association, for the purpose of
establishing and conducting an Insti-
tution for the confinement and reforma-
tion of youthful delinquents, under the
title of 'The House of Refuge,'" passed
the 23d day of March, 1826.
Whereas, the new buildings now in
course of erection by "The House of Ref-

uge," are approaching completion, and
are adapted for the proper accommoda-
tion and classification of double the num-
ber of inmates which the buildings at
present occupied are capable of receiv-
ing—
And Whereas, It is deemed desirable,
by the Board of Managers, that the Coun-
ties (other than that of Philadelphia)
composing the Eastern District of Penn-
sylvania, should have extended to them
greater facilities for the commitment of
Juvenile Delinquents to the Institution, in
order that the said counties may partici-
pate more fully in its benefits—
And Whereas, the Board of Managers
of the said House of Refuge have mem-
orialized the Legislature, praying that
the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars,
payable in four equal annual instalments
of Five Thousand Dollars, may be appro-
priated from the Treasury of the Common-
wealth, for the purpose of completing the
the said buildings—
Therefore,
SECTION FIRST. Be it enacted by the
Senate and House of Representatives of
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in
General Assembly met, and it is hereby
enacted by the authority of the same, that
in lieu of the manner prescribed by the
fourth section of the Act entitled "An
Act to endow the house of Refuge, and
for other purposes therein mentioned,"
passed the 23 day March, 1827, the Man-
agers of "The House of Refuge," shall
receive under their care and guardianship,
infants under the age of twenty-one
years, committed to their custody, by two
Judges, the President Judge being one,
of the Court of Common Pleas of any
County in the Eastern District of Penn-
sylvania (which said District shall em-
brace all the Counties of the Common-
wealth from which infants cannot be sent
to the "House of Refuge of Western
Pennsylvania") except the County of
Philadelphia, in which said infant resides
or may be found, on complaint and due
proof made to them by the parent, guard-
ian, or next friend of such infant, that
such infant is unmanageable and beyond
the control of the complainant, and that
the future welfare of said infant requires
that such infant should be placed under
the care and guardianship of said Man-
agers of the House of Refuge; or when said
complaint and due proof shall be made by
the prosecuting officer of the County, that
said infant is unmanageable, or a vag-
rant, and has no parent or guardian ca-
pable and willing to restrain, manage, and
take proper care of such infant.
SECTION SECOND. Be it further enacted
by the authority aforesaid, that the said
Judges shall carefully examine the com-
plaint made to them in the presence of
the complainant and infant complained
of, and for the purpose of bringing the
parties and witnesses before them, shall
be fully authorized to use such process of
the Court as may be necessary; and where
the said Judges shall adjudge an infant to
be a proper subject for the care and
guardianship of said Managers of the
House of Refuge, they shall in addition
to their adjudication, transmit to the said
Managers the testimony taken before them,
on which their adjudication was founded,
and the testimony shall be taken under
oath or affirmation of the witnesses,
and in the presence of the party com-
plained of.
SECTION THIRD. Be it further enacted by
the authority aforesaid, that the power
and authority of the said Managers of the
House of Refuge shall be as full and ample
in all respects over the infants com-
mitted to their care and guardianship,
under this Act, as are given and granted
to the said Managers over infants com-
mitted to their care and guardianship
from the County of Philadelphia, by the
said Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate
the subscribers to the articles of associa-
tion for the purpose of establishing an
institution for the confinement and refor-
mation of juvenile delinquents, under the
title of 'The House of Refuge.'"
SECTION FOURTH. Be it further enacted
by the authority aforesaid, that the Fourth
Section of the Act entitled "An Act to
endow the House of Refuge, and for other
purposes therein mentioned," passed
the 23 day of March, 1827, be, and the
same is hereby repealed.
SECTION FIFTH. Be it further enacted by
the authority aforesaid, that the sum of
Twenty Thousand Dollars be, and the
same is hereby appropriated towards the
erection and completion of buildings for
the accommodation of white juvenile delin-
quents; which said sum of Twenty Thou-
sand Dollars shall be paid in manner
following, to wit: Five Thousand Dollars
thereof on or before the first day of Sep-
tember, one thousand eight hundred and
fifty-five; Five Thousand Dollars thereof
on or before the first day of September,
one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six;
Five Thousand Dollars thereof on or be-
fore the first day of September, one thou-
sand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and
the remaining Five Thousand Dollars
thereof on or before the first day of Sep-
tember, one thousand eight hundred and
fifty-eight; and for which said sums the
Governor of this Commonwealth shall, as
they respectively fall due, draw his or-
der on the State Treasurer in favor of the
Treasurer of the House of Refuge.
Tommy, how's all your folks?
All well but Growler—he's got the bow-
wow wow-ol complaint.