

Jefferson Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST—Jefferson.

[and Publisher.

VOL. I.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1840

No 19.

JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance.—Two dollars a quarter, half yearly,—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1-2 cts. per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c. Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In pursuance of Section 3d, of an Act incorporating the "Upper Lehigh Navigation Company," the undersigned, Commissioners under said act to receive subscription of Stock to the Company aforesaid, hereby give notice that books for that purpose will be opened on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, in the village of Stoddartsville, and be kept open from day to day until said Stock is all subscribed.

CHARLES TRUMP,
MILLER HORTON,
JOHN S. COMFORT,
HENRY W. DRINKER,
LEWIS S. CORYELL,
LORD BUTLER,
WILLIAM P. CLARK,
Commissioners.

May 14, 1840.—3t.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged IRA B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Eason and Milford Stages pass it daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, deportment and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended to as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished Instructress. Summer Session commences May 4th.

EXPENSES.

Board for Young Gentleman or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$1 to \$1 25
Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00

N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.

Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres'
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840.

The present expectation of the subscriber is that he will leave here at the close of his school, which will be at least in two weeks from this date. The timely attention of his patrons to their bills will save him much delay and inconvenience.

I. B. NEWMAN.

POETRY.

From the Daily Cincinnati Gazette.
HARRISON AND LIBERTY.
TUNE—"Jefferson and Liberty."

From Mississippi's utmost shore,
From cold New Hampshire's piney hills;
From broad Atlantic's sullen roar,
To where the Western ocean swells,—
How loud the notes of joy arise
From every bosom warm and free!
How strains triumphant fill the skies
For Harrison and Liberty!

Turn to the scroll, where patriot sires
Your Independence did declare,
Whose words still grow like living fires,—
His father's name is written there.
That father taught that son to swear,
His country ne'er enslaved should be;
Then lend your voices to the air
For Harrison and Liberty.

O'er savage foes, who scourged our land.
When Wayne so wild and madly burst,
Among his brave and gallant band
The youthful Harrison was first,
And when on Wabash leafy banks,
Tecumseh's warrior's gathered free;
How swift they fled before the ranks
Of Harrison and Liberty!

When Meig's Heights, his army held,
And Haughty Britons circled round,
His conquering Legions cleared the field,
While notes of triumph peal'd around:
And though on Thames's tide again
His progress Proctor sought to stay,
Dismay'd he fled, and left the plain
To Harrison and Liberty.

Now honored be his hoary age.
Who glory for his country won—
Shout for the Hero, Patriot, Sage,
For William Henry Harrison:
Of all our Chiefs, he oftenest fought,
But never lost a victory,
And peace was gain'd and plenty brought
By Harrison and Liberty. G. A. P.

Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania.

(CONCLUDED.)

9. Benjamin Franklin, one of the greatest benefactors of America, was born in Boston, January 17, 1706. His father, an English non-conformist, who had emigrated to America to enjoy religious freedom, was a tallow chandler. Benjamin the 15th of seventeen children was put to a common grammar school at the age of eight years; and from the talents displayed in learning, his father conceived the notion of educating him for the ministry. But as he was unable to meet the expense, he took him home, and employed him in cutting wicks, filling moulds and running errands. The boy was disgusted with this occupation, and was soon after placed with his brother a printer, to serve an apprenticeship to that trade. His early passion for reading was now, in some measure gratified, and he devoted his nights to perusing such books as his limited resources enabled him to obtain. The style of the Spectator with which he early became acquainted, delighted him. As he had failed entirely in arithmetic while at school, he now borrowed a little treatise, which he mastered without any assistance, and studied navigation. At the age of 16 he read Locke on the understanding, the Port Royal Logic, and Xenophon's memoranda. Happening to meet with a work which recommended vegetable diet, he determined to abstain from flesh, and we now find the philosophic printer and newspaper carrier, purchasing books with the little sums he was enabled to save by the frugality of his diet. From Shafsbury & Collins he imbibed those sceptical notions which he is known to have held during a part of his life. His brother published a newspaper, which was the second that had as yet appeared in America. Franklin having secretly written some pieces for it, had the satisfaction to find them well received; but on its coming to the knowledge of his brother, he was severely lectured for his presumption and treated with great harshness. One of the political articles in the journal having offended the general court of the colony, the publisher was imprisoned and forbidden to continue it. To evade the prohibition, young Franklin was made the nominal editor and his indentures ostensibly cancelled. After the release of his

brother, he took advantage of this act to assert his freedom, and thus escape from the ill treatment he suffered. His father's displeasure, his brother's enmity, and the odium to which his sceptical notions subjected him, left him no alternative but a retreat to some other city. He therefore secretly embarked on board of a small vessel bound to New York without means or recommendations, and not finding employment there, he set out for Philadelphia where he arrived, on foot, with his pockets stuffed with shirts and stockings, a roll of bread under his arm, and one dollar in his purse. Who would have dreamed, that this poor wanderer would become one of the legislators of America, the ornament of the new world, the pride of modern philosophy?

Here he obtained employment as a compositor, and having attracted the notice of Sir Wm. Keith, the Governor of Pennsylvania, was induced by his promises to go to England, for the purpose of purchasing types to establish himself in business. On arriving in London, (1762,) he found that the letters which had been delivered to him, had no reference to him or his affairs; and he was once more in a strange place, without credit or acquaintance, and with little means. But he soon succeeded in getting business, and although at one time guilty of some excesses, he afterwards became a model of industry and temperance, and even reformed his brother printers by his example and exhortation. While in London, he continued to devote his leisure hours to study, and wrote a small pamphlet himself on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain. After a residence of 18 months in London, he returned to Philadelphia in his 21st year, in the capacity of clerk to a dry goods shop; but he soon returned to his trade, and in a short time formed an establishment, in connection with a person who supplied the necessary capital. They printed a newspaper, which was managed with much ability, and acquired Franklin much reputation. It is impossible for us to trace all the steps of his progress to distinction.

In 1736 he was elected clerk of the General Assembly and continued in that office until 1752, when he was returned one of the members from the city. His industry, frugality, activity, intelligence; his plans for improving the condition of the province, for introducing better systems of education; his municipal services made him an object of attention to the whole community. His advice was asked by the Governor and Council on all important occasions. He had begun to print his Poor Richard's Almanac in 1733; and the aphorisms which he prefixed to that for 1757 are well known. At the age of 27, he undertook to learn French, Italian and Spanish, and after having made some progress in those languages, he applied himself to the Latin. He was the founder of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the chief promoters of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1742, he invented the Franklin stove, for which he refused a patent on the ground, that such inventions ought to be made at once subservient to the good of mankind. In '46 he commenced his experiments in electricity, which resulted in such brilliant discoveries—one immediate practical application of which was the invention of the lightning rod. Franklin had ever shown himself the zealous advocate for the rights of the colonies, and it having been determined in 17—, to hold a general Congress at Albany, to arrange a common plan of defence against the French, he was named a deputy. In '51 he was appointed Deputy Post Master General, and in this capacity advanced large sums of his own money to Gen. Braddock, the result of whose expedition, he foresaw, and in regard to which he made some fruitless suggestions to that General. After the defeat of Braddock, he introduced a bill for establishing a volunteer militia; and having received a commission as commander, he raised a corps of 560 men, and went through a laborious campaign on the northern frontier of the province, then in the vicinity of the Blue Mountains in Northampton county. Pennsylvania was then a proprietary government, and the proprietaries claimed to be exonerated from taxes. In consequence of the disputes to which this claim gave rise, Col. Franklin was sent out in 1757 to the mother country, by the Assem-

bly as the agent of the province. His reputation was now such both at home and abroad that he was appointed agent for the provinces of Massachusetts, Maryland and Georgia. Oxford and the Scotch Universities conferred on him, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the Royal Society elected him a fellow. In '62 he returned to America, but new difficulties arising between the province and the proprietaries, the Assembly determined to petition for the establishment of a royal government, and Franklin was again appointed agent in '64. But the American Revolution was now commencing, and he appeared in England no longer as a colonial agent, but as a representative of America. For eleven years he was constantly engaged in resisting the designs of the British Ministry, on the rights and liberties of America. He was dismissed from his place of Deputy Post Master General. Attempts were made as the difficulties increased, to corrupt the man, whom it had been found impossible to intimidate; but he was as inaccessible to corruption as to threats. Having received an intimation, that the ministers were preparing to arrest him as guilty of fomenting a rebellion in the colonies, he embarked for Philadelphia, where he arrived in May '75, and was immediately elected a member of Congress. As one of the committee of safety, and of that of foreign correspondence, he performed some of the most fatiguing services, and exerted all his influence in favor of the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 he was sent to France as Minister Plenipotentiary, to obtain supplies from that court, and after the reception of the news of the surrender of Burgoyne, he had the happiness of concluding the first treaty of the new States with foreign power, February 6, 1778. He was subsequently named one of the commissioners for negotiating the peace with the Mother country; at its close in November '82, he requested to be recalled, after 50 years spent in the service of his country, but could not obtain permission to return until '85. During this interval, he negotiated two treaties, one with Sweden, and one with Russia. The general enthusiasm with which he was received in France, is well known. His venerable age, his simplicity of manners, his scientific reputation, the gaiety and richness of his conversation, all contributed to render him an object of admiration to courtiers, fashionable ladies and the learned.

He regularly attended the meetings of the Academy of sciences, and was appointed one of the committee which exposed Mesmer's imposture of animal magnetism. On his return to his native country before he was permitted to retire to the bosom of his family, he filled the office of President of Pennsylvania, and served as a delegate in the federal convention of '87, and approved the constitution then formed. He died April 17th, 1790, with his faculties and affections unimpaired, and was buried in the North East corner of Christ's Church burial ground in Philadelphia, and according to the directions of his will, by the side of his wife, with a plain marble stone placed over them, with this inscription

Benjamin Franklin,
and Deborah
1790.

GEN. HARRISON.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The following anecdotes and incidents in the life of General Harrison, have been collected from various authentic sources.

A curious anecdote is on record, illustrative of the cheerful temper and intrepidity of General Harrison's father who was identified with every turn in the fortunes of his country; at a period when that country was convulsed by a struggle in which all its rights and very existence was involved. Eldridge Gerry, a delegate from Massachusetts, as slender and spare as Mr. Harrison was vigorous & portly, stood beside Harrison, while signing the Declaration. Harrison turned round to him with a smile, as he raised his hand from the paper, and said, "When the hanging scene comes to be exhibited, I shall have all the advantage over you. It will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."

The following is a copy of the message of Thomas Jefferson, nominating General Harrison sole Commissioner to treat with the Indians.

I nominate William Henry Harrison of Indiana to be a Commissioner to enter into ANY treaty or treaties which may be necessary, with any Indian

tribes, north west of the Ohio and between the territory of the United States on the subject of the boundary or lands.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The message containing these nominations was transmitted to the Senate of the United States, on the 3d of February, 1803, read on the 4th and on the eighth taken up for consideration, when the nomination of William Henry Harrison, above recited, received the unanimous sanction of that honorable body.

In September 1809, Governor Harrison held a council at Fort Wayne, and negotiated a treaty with the Miamies, Delawares, Potawatamies, & Kickapoos, by which he succeeded in purchasing from these tribes an extensive tract of country on both sides of the Wabash, and extending up the river more than sixty miles above Vincennes. The tribes who owned these lands were paid for them by certain annuities, which they considered a satisfactory equivalent.

Tecumseh was absent when this treaty was made, and the Prophet not feeling himself interested, had opposed it; but on the return of Tecumseh some months after, both he and his brother expressed great dissatisfaction, and even thought to put to death all those chiefs who had signed the treaty. Hearing this and anxious too to ascertain their intentions from themselves if possible, Governor Harrison despatched messengers to invite them both to Vincennes and exhibit their pretensions, and they should be found to be valid, the lands would be the lands would be given up, or an ample compensation made for them. Tecumseh came without his brother—and though the Governor having no confidence in his good faith, had requested him not to bring with him more than thirty warriors, he came with four hundred completely armed. The Governor held a council on the 12th of August, 1810, at which Tecumseh and forty of his warriors were present. The Governor was attended by the judges of the supreme court, several officers of the army Winnemack, a friendly chief and a few unarmed citizens. A sergeants guard of twelve men was likewise placed near him, but as the day was exceedingly sultry, and they were exposed to the sun, the Governor with his characteristic humanity, directed them to remove to a shaded spot at some distance.

Tecumseh addressed this council with a speech, in which he openly avowed the designs of himself and his brother. He declared it to be their intention to form a coalition of all the red men, to prevent the whites from extending their settlements farther west—and establish the principle that the Indian lands belonged in common to all the tribes, and could not be sold without their united consent. He again avowed to put to death all the chiefs who had signed the treaty at Fort Wayne, yet, with singular inconsistency, he at the same time denied all intention to make war, and declared that all those who had given such information to the Governor were liars. This was aimed particularly at Winnemack, from whom the Governor had received a timely notice of the designs of Tecumseh and his brother.

Gov. H. replied to Tecumseh in a mild and conciliatory tone explaining the treaty at Fort Wayne, and clearly proving that all the chiefs whose tribes who had any claims to the land ceded at this time to the United States, were present at the treaty, and had volun-