

Jefferson Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor]

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

[C. W. De Witt, Publisher.

VOL. I.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840

No 22.

JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and 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 PLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

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, department 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 Gentlemen 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.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Was lost on Thursday, the 21st inst. between Stroudsburg and John Brown's Tannery, a large fair grain Calf Skin Pocket Book, containing one \$50 bill on the Easton Bank, one \$3 bill on the Goshen bank, one note of hand against John Brown for one hundred dollars, payable one day after date, and dated 23d of March, 1840, and one note of hand against Samuel Bogart for twenty dollars, dated May 2d, 1838. Any person finding said pocket book and returning it to the subscriber at John Brown's, shall receive the above reward.

MICHAEL BROWN, Jr.
Smithfield, May 22, 1840.—*31

NOTICE

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing either of the above notes, from any person, as said notes were obtained unlawfully.

JOHN BROWN,
SAMUEL BOGART,
May 27, 1840.

POETRY.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

Where is Truth.

BY MRS. MARY S. TAPPAN.

Oh! where is truth, can any tell?
Ye angels! is it where you dwell?
It is not here, beneath these skies,
Perish'd within the street it lies.

It is not in the human heart,
There all is falsehood, guile, and art.
Mortal's most solemn, binding oath
Shows in his word there is no truth.

It is not in affection's tear,
Altho' it seem so warm, and clear;
For scarce the tender wife is dead,
And there's another in her stead.

"I love you," says the ardent youth
The maiden thinks he tells the truth,
But now a fairer face appears,
How much he loved is told in tears.

Honour, and wealth, and dazzling fame,
Have decked the gallant hero's name,
The anxious crowd with eager strife,
Proffer their friendship and their life—

But from the crumbling, giddy height
Riches and fame have wing'd their flight;
The crowds have with the honors pass'd—
And where are all these friends at last!

The lawyer and the judge can show;
By many a turn what truth they know;
But it's the law—so all is right,
Tho' truth be left quite out of sight!

The doctor with his gilded pill
And waters died, his vials to fill,
Passing for healing medicine,
Can tell what truth there is in him.

The merchant with his wily clerk,
With here a twist, and there a quirk,
Will make you think that black is white,
Till he has got your money quite.

With compliments the sleeky beau,
Intent his dandy self to show,
Protesting that the lady fair,
An angel is with golden hair—

And yet the whisker'd wretch the while,
Turns to his sleeve to hide a smile,
To see how all he says is heard
As tho' were true his every word.

With what despair I look around
And ask, oh! where can truth be found?
The hooded monk, and mitred priest
Have but become the scoffers jest—

And even those from them reform'd,
Who seem their heartless creeds to've scorn'd,
Will turn in hate upon each other,
Wrangling with every differing brother,

As tho' our Lord had not commanded,
Those whom together he has banded,
To love each other with pure love,
If they would hope to dwell above.

Stroudsburg, June 14, 1840.

Leave not your Native Soil.

Inscribed to a young man of ———, who "talked of going West."

Leave not your own, your own loved home,
For clime more bright, more fair;
Leave not your hill-sides and your streams,
Your own pure mountain air.

Though warm and fertile be the West,
Though lighter there the toil,
Still labor here reaps rich reward:
Leave not your native soil!

How can you leave your native soil,
Where all your treasures be,
The old house by your father built,
Under the waving tree—

That tree was planted by our sire,
When young in years and toil,
Near which in infancy you played;
Leave not your native soil!

You will not leave your native soil,
Your fields and pasture fair,
Your greenwood haunts, the babbling stream
That maketh music there:

You will not leave this sylvan home,
Far from the world's turmoil,
You will not slight this friendly voice:
Leave not your native soil!

I know you love your native soil
With feelings strong and deep,
The old church, planted 'round with graves,
Wherein your kindred sleep.

Forsake not then, the old homestead,
Lest fortune should you foil;
Check vain desires, and be content:
LEAVE NOT YOUR NATIVE SOIL!

Fill the hungry poor with good things, and thou shalt never want bread.
Believe not all thou hearest, nor speak all thou believest.

Marry thy daughters betimes, lest they marry themselves.

Biographies of Distinguished Pennsylvanians.

CONTINUED.

STEPHEN DECATUR, was born January 5, 1779, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, whither his parents had retired from Philadelphia, while the British had possession of that city. He entered the Navy in March '93, and was soon promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. While at Syracuse, attached to the squadron of Commodore Preble, he was first informed of the fate of the American frigate Philadelphia, which, in pursuing a Tripolitan corsair, ran on a rock about 4 miles from Tripoli, and was taken by the Tripolitans and towed into the harbor. Lieutenant Decatur conceived the project of attempting her recapture or destruction. He selected, for this purpose, a ketch, and manned her with 70 volunteers. February 16, 1804, at 7 o'clock at night, he entered the harbor of Tripoli, boarded the frigate, though she had all her guns mounted and charged, and was lying within half gun-shot of the bashaw's castle and of his principal battery. Two Tripolitan cruisers were lying within two cable's length on the starboard quarter, and several gun boats within half gun-shot, on the starboard bow, and all the batteries on shore were opened upon the assailants.—Decatur set fire to the frigate, and continued along side until her destruction was certain. For this exploit, Congress voted him thanks and a sword, and the President immediately sent him a captaincy.

The next spring, it being resolved to make an attack on Tripoli, Commodore Preble equipped six gun boats, and two bombs, formed them into two divisions, and gave the command of one of them to Decatur. The enemy's gun boats were moored along the mouth of the harbor, under the batteries and within musket shot. Capt. Decatur determined to board the enemy's eastern division, consisting of nine. He boarded in his own boat, and carried two of the enemy's boats in succession.—When he boarded the second boat, he immediately attacked her commander, who was his superior in size and strength, and his sword being broken, he seized the Turk with a slight struggle ensued. The Turk threw him, and drew a dirk for the purpose of stabbing him, when Decatur having a small pistol in his right pocket, took hold of it, and turning it as well as he could, so as to take effect upon his antagonist, cocked it, fired through his pocket and killed him. When Commodore Preble was superseded in the command of the squadron, he gave the command of the frigate Constitution to Capt. Decatur, who was afterwards removed to the Congress, and returned home in her, when peace was concluded with Tripoli. He succeeded Commodore Barron in the command of the Chesapeake, after the attack made upon her by the British man of war Leopard. He was afterwards transferred to the frigate United States. When war broke out, whilst in command of her, he fell in, October 25, 1812, with the Macedonian, mounting 49 carriage guns, one of the finest of the British vessels of her class, and captured her after an engagement of an hour and a half. When Capt. Carden the commander of the Macedonian, tendered him his sword, he observed, "that he could not think of taking the sword of an officer who had defended his ship so gallantly, but should be happy to take him by the hand." In January 1814, Decatur in the United States with his prize the Macedonian, then equipped as an American frigate, was blockaded at New London, by a British squadron, greatly superior in force, a challenge which he sent to their commander Sir Thomas Hardy, offering to meet two of the British frigates with his two ships, was declined. In January 1815, he attempted to set sail from New York, which was blockaded by four British ships, but the frigate under his command, the President, was injured in passing the bar, and was captured by the whole squadron, after having maintained a running fight of 24 hours, with one of the frigates, the Endymion, which was dismantled and silenced. After the conclusion of peace he was restored to his country. The conduct of the Barbary powers, and of Algiers in particulars, having been insulting to the U. S., war was declared against the latter, and a squadron was fitted out under the command of Commodore Decatur, for the purpose of obtaining redress. In the spring he set sail, and June 17, off Cape de Satt, captured an Algerine frigate, after a running fight of 25 minutes, in which the famous Admiral Rais Hammidor, who had long been the terror of the Mediterranean, fell. The squadron arrived at Algiers, June 28.

In less than 48 hours, Decatur terrified the regency into his own terms, which were mainly, that no tribute should ever be required by Algiers from the U. S. that all Americans in slavery, should be given up without ransom; that compensation should be made for American property seized—that all citizens of the United States taken in war, should be treated as prisoners of war, are, by other nations, and not as slaves, but held subject to an exchange without ransom. After concluding this treaty, he

proceeded to Tunis, where he obtained indemnity for the outrages exercised or permitted by the Bashaw. Thence he went to Tripoli, where he made a similar demand, with like success, and procured the release of 10 captives, Danes and Neapolitans. He arrived at home November 12, was subsequently appointed one of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and was residing in Washington, in that capacity, when he was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron, March 23, 1820, occasioned by his admidations of the conduct of the latter.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, a distinguished astronomer, was born near Germantown, April 8, 1732. During his early years he was employed on his father's farm; yet even there his peculiar genius manifested itself. His younger brother used to say, that when David was employed in the fields, he repeatedly observed the fences, and even the plough with which he had been working, marked over with mathematical figures.

The construction of a wooden clock exhibited the first evidence of his mechanical talents. He was then but 17 years of age, and had never received any instruction, either in mathematics, or mechanics. The delicacy of his constitution and the irresistible bent of his genius, soon after induced his parents, to allow of his giving up husbandry, and to procure for him the tools of a clock and mathematical instrument maker. From the age of 18 to 25, he applied himself with great assiduity, both to his trade and of his studies. Engaged throughout the day in the former, it was only the time commonly assigned to rest, or to use his own expression, *his idle hours*, that he could devote to the latter. Yet, with so little time at his command, with but two or three books, and without the least instruction, he acquired so considerable a knowledge of the mathematical sciences, as to be able to read the Principia of Newton. It is even asserted that he discovered the method of fluxions, and that he did not know, until some years afterwards, that Newton and Leibnitz had contested the honor of an invention of which he deemed himself the author. It was during this double employment of his time, in labor and in study, that Mr. Rittenhouse planned and executed an instrument in which his mathematical knowledge and his mechanical skill were equally required. This instrument was the *Orrey*. Machines, intended to give to the student of Astronomy a general conception of the relative motions of the heavenly bodies, had been constructed before; but the object Mr. R. was, to construct positions of the planets, and their satellites at any given period of the world, past, present or future. It was in fact, to make a kind of perpetual astronomical almanac, in which the results, instead of being given in tables, were to be actually exhibited to the eye. In this attempt he succeeded. Two of these orreyes were made by his own hands—one belongs to the University of Pennsylvania; the other to the college of Princeton. In '69 Mr. R. was named one of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society to observe the transit of Venus, over the Sun's disk, which happened June 3d of that year. A temporary observatory was built for the purpose, near his residence. In silence and trembling anxiety Mr. R. & his friends waited for the predicted moment of observation; it came, and brought with it, all that had been wished for and expected by those who saw it. In one philosopher it excited in the instant of the contacts of the planet with the sun, an emotion of delight so exquisite and powerful as to induce fainting. The reputation which Mr. Rittenhouse had now so justly acquired as an astronomer, attracted the attention of the government, and he was employed in several geodesic operations, of great public importance.

In '76 he was appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, one of the Commissioners for adjusting a territorial dispute between that State and Virginia, and the success of this commission is ascribed, in a great degree, to his skill and prudence. In '86 he was employed in fixing the Northern line, which divides Pennsylvania from New York. In '69 he was employed in settling the limits between New York and New Jersey; and in '87 he was called upon to assist in fixing the boundary line between the States of Massachusetts and New York. He was elected a member of the American Academy of arts and sciences at Boston in '82 and of the Royal Society of London in '95. In '91 he was chosen successor of Dr. Franklin in the presidency of the American Philosophical Society. All his philosophical communications were made through the medium of the "Transactions of this Society," and the list of his papers in the three first volumes, shows his zeal for science and the fertility of his genius.

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In '77 Mr. Rittenhouse was appointed Treasurer of Pennsylvania, in which office he continued until '89. In '97 he was appointed by the President, Director of the U. S. Mint. His mechanical skill rendered him a highly useful officer. In '95 he was obliged to resign in consequence of the state of his health. His constitution naturally feeble, had been rendered still more so, by sedentary labor and midnight studies, and on the 25th of June, '95, he died. His last illness was short and painful, but his patience and benevolence did not forsake him. Upon being told that some of his friends had called at his door to inquire how he was, he asked why they were not invited into his chamber. "Because," said his wife "you are too weak to speak to them." "Yes," said he "that is true, but still I could have pressed their hands."

proceeded to Tunis, where he obtained indemnity for the outrages exercised or permitted by the Bashaw. Thence he went to Tripoli, where he made a similar demand, with like success, and procured the release of 10 captives, Danes and Neapolitans. He arrived at home November 12, was subsequently appointed one of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and was residing in Washington, in that capacity, when he was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron, March 23, 1820, occasioned by his admidations of the conduct of the latter.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, a distinguished astronomer, was born near Germantown, April 8, 1732. During his early years he was employed on his father's farm; yet even there his peculiar genius manifested itself. His younger brother used to say, that when David was employed in the fields, he repeatedly observed the fences, and even the plough with which he had been working, marked over with mathematical figures.

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