

Jeffersonian 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, OCTOBER 23, 1840.

No 39.

JEFFERSONIAN 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 27 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 dispatch, 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 Easton 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 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't
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840

NOTICE.

The Book of Subscription to the Stock of the Upper Lehigh Navigation Company, will be re-opened at Stoddartsville, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July ensuing, when subscriptions will be received for the balance of stock which remains yet open. At the same time and place the Stockholders will elect a board of Directors.

Charles Trump,
John S. Comfort,
Henry W. Drinker,
William P. Clark,
Commissioners

June 16, 1840.

N. B. Proposals will be received at Stoddartsville, on Thursday the 16th day of July ensuing, for doing the work either wholly or in jobs, required by building a lock and inclined plane with the necessary grading, fixtures and machinery for passing rafts descending the Lehigh over the Falls at Stoddartsville. It is expected that the work will be commenced as soon as practicable and be completed with dispatch.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly, passed the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and two, it is provided that the several counties of the Commonwealth, qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, hold an election at the same places at which the said member shall have been voted for at the preceding election, on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December, one thousand eight hundred and four, and on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Now, therefore I, Samuel Gunsauls, sheriff of the county of Monroe, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me, by the above recited act, do issue this my proclamation, giving notice to the freemen of said county, qualified to vote for the members of the general assembly to meet at their several election districts on

Friday the 30th of October next,

then and there between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the afternoon of said day to vote for

Thirty Electors

for President and Vice President of the United States; and that the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who shall have attended at the preceding election for members of Assembly, are requested to attend and perform at the said election the like duties and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they shall be liable to at the election of members of Assembly.

Given under my hand at Stroudsburg, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1840, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

S. GUNSAULS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, }
October 16, 1840. }

CURING PRACTICE.

The principle of purifying the body by purging with vegetable physic is becoming more and more understood as the only sensible method by which sound health can be established. Hundreds of individuals have become convinced of this doctrine, and are daily acknowledging the practice to be the best ever discovered. Now is the unhealthy season when our bodies are liable to be affected with disease; and now is the time the state of the stomach and bowels should be attended to, because on the healthy state of those organs depends the healthy state of the general system; and every one will see at once, if the general health be bad while that remains, local disease cannot be cured.

All the medicine that is requisite to restore the body to a state of health is Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which have performed cures upon thousands of helpless and hopeless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians have consorted them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these Pills as anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use them recommend them, their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician. Remember, none are genuine sold by druggists.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Office in Philadelphia for the sale of his Pills, is No. 8, North Eighth street.

Agents for Monroe and Pike Counties are at the following places.

MONROE COUNTY.—
Stroudsburg, RICHARD S. STAPLES.
New Marketville, TROXEL & SCHOCH.
Duttsburg, LUKE BRODHEAD.

PIKE COUNTY.—
Milford, JOHN H. BRODHEAD.
Bushkill, PETERS & LABAR.
Dingsman's Ferry, A. STOLL & Co.
Observe, no pills are genuine sold under the name of Brandreth's in Monroe or Pike counties, except those sold by the above agents.

B. BRANDRETH, M.D.
October 16, 1840.—1y.

POETRY.

The Life of the Blessed. From the Spanish.

Region of life and light!
Land of the good, whose earthly toils are o'er!
Nor frost, nor heat, may blight
Thy vernal beauty; fertile shore,
Yielding thy blessed fruits for evermore!

There, without crook or sling,
Walks the good Shepherd; blossoms white and red
Round his neck temples cling,
And, to sweet pastures led,
His own loved flock beneath his eye are fed.

He guides, and near him they
Follow delighted; for he makes them go
Where dwells eternal May,
And heavenly roses blow,
Deathless, and gathered but again to grow.

He leads them to the height
Named of the infinite and long sought Good,
And fountains of delight;—
And where his feet have stood
Springs up along the way their tender food.

And when, in the mid skies,
The climbing Sun has reached his highest bound,
Reposing as he lies,
With all his flock around,
He watches the still air with modulated sound.

From his sweet lute flow forth
Immortal harmonies of power to still
All passions born of earth,
And draw the ardent will
Its destiny of goodness to fulfil.

Might but a little part,
A wandering breath of that high melody,
Descend into my heart,
And change it, till it be
Transformed and swallowed up, O love in thee;

Ah, then my soul should know
Beloved, where thou liest at noon of day,
And, from this place of woe
Released, should take its way
To mingle with thy flock, and never stray.

By a "curious coincidence," the writer of these lines while transcribing this adventure, found among some old family papers, a letter addressed by Gen. Hazen to William Henry of Lancaster, then a member of Congress from Penna.—the bearer of which was the Captain Lee, who is the hero of the following pages.

Revolutionary Adventure.

The leading events of the War of Independence are familiar to every American; but many incidents, full of interest and adventure, yet remain to be disclosed. There are those yet living who remember the following story:

The American authorities found much difficulty in disposing of their prisoners. They had no posts regularly fitted for the purpose; and they could suggest no better means for securing them, than to place them under guard in a thickly settled part of the country, where the inhabitants were most decidedly hostile to the English. The town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, was of those selected for this purpose. The prisoners were confined in barracks, enclosed with a stockade, and vigilantly guarded. But in spite of all precautions, they often disappeared in an unaccountable manner, and nothing was heard of them, till they had resumed their place in the British army.

Many and various were the conjectures as to the means of their escape; the officers inquired and investigated in vain; the country was explored to no purpose; the soldiers shook their heads, and told of fortune-tellers, pedlars, and such characters, who had been seen at intervals; and sundry of the more credulous could think of nothing but supernatural agency; but whether man or spirit was the conspirator, the mystery was unbroken. When this became known to Washington, he sent Gen. Hazen to take this responsible charge. This energetic officer, after exhausting all resources, resorted to stratagem. He was convinced that, as the nearest British post was more than a hundred miles distant, the prisoners must be aided by Americans, but where the suspicion should fall he could not even conjecture; the reproach of Toryism being almost unknown in that region.

Having been trained to meet exigencies of this kind in a distinguished career, as Colonel in the British army, his plan was formed at once, and communicated to an officer of his own, upon whose talent he relied for its successful execution. This was Captain Lee, whose courage and ability fully justified the selection. The secret plan concerted between them was this. It was to be given out that Lee was absent on furlough or command. He, meantime, was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and having provided himself with information and a story of his capture, was to be thrown into the barracks, where he might gain the confidence of the soldiers, and join them in a plan of escape. How well Capt. Lee sustained his part, may be

inferred from the fact, that when he had disappeared and placed himself among the prisoners, his own officers and soldiers saw him every day without the least suspicion.

The person to whom I am indebted for most of these particulars was the Intendant of the persons, and familiar with Lee; but though compelled too see him often in the discharge of his duty, he never penetrated the disguise. Well it was for Lee, that his disguise was so complete. Had his associates suspected his purpose to betray them, his history would have been embraced in the proverb, "dead men tell no tales." For many days he remained in this situation; making no discoveries whatever. He thought he perceived at times signs of intelligence between the prisoners and an old woman, who was allowed to bring fruit for sale, within the enclosure. She was known to be deaf, and half witted, and was therefore no object of suspicion. It was known that her son had been disgraced and punished in the American army, but she had never betrayed any malice on that account, and no one dreamed that she could have had the power to do injury, if she possessed the will. Lee watched her closely, but saw nothing to confirm his suspicions. Her dwelling was about a mile distant, in a wild retreat, where she shared her miserable quarters with a dog and cat, the former of which mounted guard, over her mansion, while the latter encouraged superstitious fears, which were equally effectual in keeping visitors away.

One dark stormy night in autumn, Lee was lying awake at midnight, meditating on the enterprise he had undertaken, which though in the beginning it had recommended itself to his romantic disposition, had now lost all its charms. It was one of those tempests which in our climate so often hang upon the path of the departing year. His companions slept soundly, but the wind, which shook the building to its foundation and threw heavy splashes of rain, against the window, conspired with the state of his mind, to keep him wakeful. All at once the door was gently opened, and a figure moved silently into the room. It was too dark to observe its motions narrowly, but he could see that it stooped towards one of the sleepers, who immediately rose; next it approached him, and touched him on the shoulder.—Lee immediately started up; the figure then allowed a slight gleam from a dark lantern to pass over his face, and as it did so, whispered impatiently "not the man—but come!" It then occurred to Lee that this was the opportunity he desired. The unknown whispered to him to keep his place, till another man was called; but just at that moment some noise disturbed him, and making a sign to Lee to follow, he moved silently out of the room. They found the door of the house unbarred, and a small part of the fence removed, where they passed out without molestation; the sentry had retired to a shelter, where he thought he could guard his post without suffering from the rain; but Lee saw that his conductors put themselves in preparation to silence him if he should happen to address them. Just without the fence appeared a stooping figure, wrapped in a red cloak, and supporting itself with a large stick, which Lee at once perceived could be no other than the old fruit woman. But the most profound silence was observed; a man came out from a thicket at a little distance and joined them, and the whole party moved onward under the guidance of the old woman. At first they frequently stopped to listen, but having heard the Sentinel's cry, "all's well," they seemed reassured and moved with more confidence than before. They soon came near to her cottage under an overhanging bank, where a bright light was shining out from a little window upon the wet and drooping boughs that hung near it. The dog received them graciously, and they entered. A table was spread with some coarse provisions upon it, and a large jug, which one of the soldiers was about to seize, when the man who conducted them withheld him. "No," said he, "we must first proceed to business." He then went to a small closet, from which he returned with what seemed to have been originally a Bible, though now it was worn to a mahogany color and spherical form. While they were doing this, Lee had time to examine his companions; one of whom was a large quiet looking soldier, the other a short stout man with much the aspect of a villain. They examined him in turn, and as Lee had been obliged formerly to punish the shorter soldier severely, he felt some misgivings when the fellow's eye rested upon him. Their conductor was a middle-aged harsh-looking man, whom Lee had never seen before.

As no time was to be lost, their guide explained to them in few words, that before he should undertake his dangerous enterprise, he should require of them to swear upon the scriptures, not to make the least attempt to escape, and never to reveal the circumstances or agents in the proceeding, whatever might befall them. The soldiers, however, insisted on deferring this measure, till they had formed some slight acquaintance with the contents of the jug, and expressed their sentiments on the subject rather by actions than words. In this they were join-

ed by Lee, who by this time had begun to contemplate the danger of his enterprise, in a new and unpleasant point of view. If he were to be compelled to accompany his party to New York, his disguise would at once be detected, and it was certain that he would be hanged as a spy. He had supposed, beforehand, that he should find no difficulty in escaping at any moment; but he saw, that their conductor had prepared arms for them, which they were to use in taking the life of any one who should attempt to leave them—and then the oath. He might possibly have released himself from its obligations, when it became necessary for the interests of his country; but no honorable man can well bear to be driven to an emergency, in which he must violate an oath, however reluctantly it was taken. He felt that there was no retreating, when there came a heavy shock, as of something falling against the sides of the house; their practised ears at once detected the alarm gun; and their conductor, throwing down the old Bible, which he had held all the while impatiently in his hand, directed the party to follow him in close order, and immediately quitted the house, taking with him, his dark lantern. They went on with great despatch, but not without difficulty. Sometimes their footing would give way on some sandy bank, or slippery field; and when their path led through the woods, the wet boughs dashed heavily in their faces. Lee felt that he might have deserted his precious companions, while they were in this hurry and alarm; but he felt, that, as yet, he had made no discoveries; and however dangerous his situation was he could not bear to confess that he had not nerve to carry it through. On he went, therefore, for two or three hours, and was beginning to sink with fatigue, when the barking of a dog brought the party to a stand. Their conductor gave a low whistle, which was answered at no great distance, and a figure came forward in the darkness, who whispered to their guide, and then led the way up to a building, which seemed, by the shadowy outline, to be a large stone barn. They entered it, and were severally placed in small nooks, where they could feel that the hay was all around them, except on the side of the wall. Shortly after, some provisions were brought to them with the same silence, and it was signified to them, that they were to remain concealed through the whole of the coming day. Through a crevice in the wall Lee could discover, as the day came on, that the barn was attached to a small farmhouse. He was so near the house that he could overhear the conversation which was carried on about the door. The morning rose clear, and it was evident from the inquiries of horsemen, who occasionally galloped up to the door, that the country was alarmed. The farmer gave short and surly replies, as if unwilling to be taken off from his labor; but the other inmates of the house were eager in their questions, and from the answers Lee gathered that the means by which he and his companions had escaped, were as mysterious as ever. The next night, when all was quiet, they resumed their march, and explained to Lee, that as he was not with them in their conspiracy, and was accidentally associated with them in their escape, they should take the precaution to keep him before them, just behind the guide. He submitted without opposition, though the arrangement considerably lessened the chances in favour of his escape. He observed, from the direction of the stars, that they did not move in a direct line toward the Delaware, but they changed their course so often that he could not conjecture at what point they intended to strike the river. He endeavoured, whenever any peculiar object appeared, to fix it in his memory, as well as the darkness would permit, and succeeded better than could have been expected, considering the agitated state in which he traveled. They went on for several nights in this manner, being delivered over to different persons, from time to time; and as Lee could gather from their whispering conversation, they were regularly employed on occasions like the present, and well rewarded by the British for their services. Their employment was full of danger; and though they seemed like desperate men, he could observe that they never remitted their precautions. They were concealed by day in barns—cellars—caves made for the purpose, and similar retreats, and one day was passed in a tomb, the dimensions of which had been enlarged, and the inmates, if there had been any, banished to make room for the living.

(Conclusion next week.)

Changes in Virginia.—The Abingdon Virginian contains an address, signed by two hundred and thirty-four citizens of Scott county, who have abandoned the cause of Martin Van Buren.

We note in a contemporary's columns, the advertisement of a lady for a husband. "None need apply under six feet!" Whew! but the lady goes in ferociously for Hy-men.

"I'm gitting fat," as the loafer said, ven he was stealing lard.