

# Jeffersonian Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor

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

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## Historical Notes.

(Continued from our last.)

Other causes prevented a general treaty before June 1742, when upwards of 230 Indians of different tribes assembled at Philadelphia—from the subjecting message of Governor Thomas to the Legislature, it appears, that he was greatly embarrassed by so large a number. The several accounts for the entertainment of the Indians lately here, having been committed to the examination of some of the members of Council, I have now ordered them, to be laid before you. Some of the chiefs and others of the Six Nations, not to exceed 50, on the whole, were invited down, by the Proprietaries, to receive a considerable quantity of goods in payment for lands purchased of them—but the wants of these people were so pressing, that they very much exceeded that number, in hopes of obtaining relief from us, their friends and allies, and as they are of great authority and held in great esteem, amongst all our neighbouring Indians, they were joined by some of the Shawnees, Delawares, Conestogoes and Conoys to the number of about 230 in all. Under this unexpected circumstance, I directed that as many members of your House as could be met with, should be consulted as well concerning their entertainment, as the making them a present on behalf of the Province on their departure—which as they readily agreed to, I suppose it will appear to the whole, and likewise to have been for the reputation and interest of the public, and more especially, when it shall be observed from the treaty had with them, that the Proprietaries business was but a very small part of what was transacted, and that their coming down was not only necessary for the present peace of the Province, in regard to some Indians, who had threatened to maintain by force, their possession of lands, which had been long ago purchased of them and since conveyed by the Proprietaries, to some of our own inhabitants: but for its future security likewise, in case of a rupture, with the French, who will leave no method untried, to corrupt their fidelity, and to persuade them to turn arms against us." The House voted £300 for presents, and agreed to defray one half the expenses of entertaining the Indians—even at this early day, fears were expressed of the influence of the French, and not without reason. A letter from James Logan to Thomas Penn dated July 10th, says: "This is the tenth and last day of my attendance on a treaty with the chiefs of the Six Nations, who with the Delawares between 20 and 30, in number, and 8 or 10 Shawnees made up 188 persons, with their women and children, when on the 29th of last month, they came to my house, where they were entertained, till the next afternoon, and then coming hither were joined by 40 more from the Conestoga, with the Gajawese, and soon after by Nutimus and his company from the Minisinks. This treaty will cost me £20 out of pocket, and which I shall not charge a penny to any."

July 9th. From the minutes of the Council we find that Governor Thomas spoke as follows: "Brothers—The last time the chiefs of the Six Nations were here, they were informed that your Province, a branch of the Delawares, gave this Province some disturbance about the lands the Proprietaries purchased from them, and for which their ancestors had received a valuable consideration 55 years ago, as appears by a deed now lying on the table. Some time after this, Conrad Weiser delivered to your Brother Thomas Penn your letter, wherein you request of him and James Logan, that they would not buy land of the Delawares. This has been shown to them and interpreted notwithstanding which, they have continued their former disturbances, and have had the insolence to write letters to some of the magistrates of this government, wherein they have abused your good Brothers, our worthy Proprietaries, and treated them, with the utmost rudeness and ill names. Being loth from our regard to you, to punish them, as they deserve, I sent two messengers to inform them, that you were expected here, and should be acquainted with their behaviour—as you on such occasions ap-

ply to us, to remove all white people that are settled on lands, before they are purchased from you, and we do our endeavors to drive such people off. We now expect from you, that you will cause these Indians to remove from the lands on the Forks of Delaware, and not give any further disturbance to the persons, who are now in possession."

Then were read the several conveyances, the paragraph of the letter wrote by the chiefs of the Six Nations relating to the Delawares, the letter of the Fork Indians to the Governor and Mr. Langhorne, and a draught of the land, and then delivered to Conrad Weiser, who was desired to interpret them to the Chiefs, when they should take this affair into consideration.

Among those present, were Sassoonan and Delawares, Nutimus, and the Fork Indians.—Pisquetoman, Cornelius Spring and Nicholas Scull, Interpreters to the Fork Indians. July 12th, Cannassatego the principal chief of the Six Nations then rose, and delivered the following speech.

"Brothers—The Governor and Council. The other day you informed us of the misbehaviour of our cousins the Delawares, with respect to their continuing to claim and refusing to remove from some land on the river Delaware, notwithstanding their ancestors had sold it, by a deed under their hands and seals, for a valuable consideration upwards of 50 years ago, and notwithstanding that they themselves have a few years since, after a long and full examination, ratified that deed of their ancestors, and given a fresh one, under their hands and seals—and then you requested us to remove them, enforcing your request with a string of Wampum. Afterwards you laid on the table our own letter by Conrad Weiser, some of our *cousin's* letters and the several writings to prove the charge against our *cousin's*, with a draught of the land in dispute. We now tell you, we have perused all these several letters. We see with our own eyes, that they have been a very unruly people, and are altogether in the wrong in their dealings with you. We have concluded to remove them, and oblige them to go over the river Delaware, and quit all claims to any land on this side, for the future, since they have received pay for them, and it is gone through their guts long ago. To confirm to you, that we will see your request executed, we lay down this string of Wampum in return for yours."

Then turning to the Delawares he said:—"You deserve to be taken by the hair of the head, and shaken severely, till you recover your senses, and become sober. I have seen with my eyes, a deed signed by 9 of your ancestors above 50 years ago for this very land, and a release signed not many years since by some of yourselves and Chiefs yet living, to the number of 15 and upwards. But how came you to take upon you, to sell lands at all? We conquered you; we made women of you: you know you are women, and can no more sell land than women; nor is it fit you should have the power of selling lands, since you would abuse it. This land that you claim is gone thro' your guts; you have been furnished with clothes, meat and drink by the Goods paid you for it, and now you want it again like children as you are. But what makes you sell lands in the dark? Did you ever tell us that you had sold this land? Did we ever receive any part, even the value of a pipe-shank, from you for it? You have told us a blind story, that you sent a messenger to us, to inform us of the sale, but he never came amongst us, nor have we ever heard any thing about it. This is acting in the dark and very different from the conduct our Six Nations observe in the sales of the Land. On such occasions they give public notice, and invite all the Indians of their united nations, and give them all share of the present they receive for their lands. This is the behaviour of the wise united nations. But we find you are none of our blood; you act a dishonest part not only in this but in other matters; your ears are ever open to slanderous reports about your brethren. For all these reasons we charge you to remove instantly; we don't give you the liberty to think about it. You are women. Take the advice of a wise man, and remove immediately. You may return to the other side of Delaware where you came from; but we do not know whether, considering how you have demeaned yourselves, you will be permitted to live there, or whether you have not swallowed that down your throats as well as the land on this side." We therefore, assign you two places to go, either to Wyoming or Shamokin. You may go to either of these places, and then we shall have you more under our eye, and see, how you behave. Don't deliberate, but remove away, and take this belt of Wampum."

After this he forbade them ever to intermeddle in land affairs, or ever hereafter to presume to sell any land, and then commanded them, as he had something to transact with the English, immediately to depart the Council. This peremptory command the Delawares did not dare to disobey. They therefore immediately left the Council, and soon after removed from the Minisinks and the Forks; some to Shamokin and Wyoming, and some to the Ohio. But though they did not then dare to dispute the order, yet, when the present troubles began, and

they found the French ready to support them, they shewed this province, and especially the whites who settled on lands (now in Northampton and Monroe counties.) of which they regarded themselves as the rightful owners, how they resented the treatment they met with from the Proprietaries and the Six Nations. They took a severe revenge, by laying waste the frontiers, and paid so little regard to a menacing message which the Six Nations sent them, that they in their turn threatened to turn their arms against them, and at last, forced them to acknowledge they were men, that is, a free independent nation. We see above, that great stress is laid on a deed, said to be granted above 55 years ago. This is said to be the deed of 1686. Yet, though it is mentioned here, as lying on the table; nay, though Cannassatego says, that he had seen it with his own eyes, yet it is doubted whether there really was such a deed—if so, the question may be asked, why was it not recorded as well as the release of 1737, answering thereto? It does not appear, that Sassoonan the Delaware chief with whom the treaty of 1728 was made, and Nutimus, one of those who had signed the above release, were admitted to make any defence, or to say any thing in their own vindication. Had there been any design to do justice to the Delawares, or to preserve the friendship of those, who, from the earliest settlement of the country, had been kind neighbours and friends, they would have been admitted to speak for themselves, and to offer what reasons they had, for refusing to quit the lands. But then this might have discovered the unfairness of the "Walk," and other unfair advantages taken, and might have brought back the boundaries to the Lehigh hills, the place agreed upon in the deed of 1718 and the treaty of 1728, and so well known by the commissioners of the Penns, as appears from Mr. Logan's letter, already quoted, and from the purchase, which the same gentleman and company made from the Indians about 1729 of the Durham tract. In this case it might then have cost the Proprietaries three or four hundred pounds more to purchase the lands in the Forks and Minisinks, if the Indians there had been willing to dispose of them; or, had the Indians refused that, it might have been difficult to remove the people settled there, and to reimburse them the money they had paid the Penns for the lands they had there taken up; besides Mr. Allen and other private persons, were making very large estates by getting the good lands there surveyed to them by virtue of old rights, which they had bought up. For these and other reasons, it was judged best to call in the assistance of the Six Nations, to put them in mind, as had been done before, of the use they might make, of having conquered the Delawares, and of the right they thereby acquired to their lands. As we have seen, by these means the removal of the poor Delawares was thus summarily effected.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Printers' Gratuities.

No class of mechanics, perhaps, suffer more from the predatory and begging habits of individuals than printers. They work so hard, invest so much, and furnish their papers so low, that people really seem to think they actually are worth nothing but to be given away, or taken without leave. Accordingly, nothing is more common than for people, who have the curiosity to read something that happens to be particularly interesting, or who wish send a paper to a friend as a token of remembrance, to run into a printing office, and ask for, or take a paper just from the press: and if the printer should think of taxing him anything for it, the customer would think himself quite insulted by the niggardliness of the printer! With what other mechanics or business-men would people think of taking the same liberties? Go into a grocery and ask the retailer to give you a four-penny ha-penny's worth of tea, coffee, or sugar,—and unless you were really an object of charity—he would probably think himself imposed upon. Or a visit to a book-store and make off with half a dozen sheets of writing paper, and most likely the proprietor will pursue his customer with a writ for petit larceny. Go into a joiner's shop and ask him to give you six cents worth of his wares, and you would feel as if you were engaged in a cheap business. And yet people will enter a printing office, and take six cents worth of a printer's labor and really think it one of that sort of things which should be given away—because the paper is printed. A clean white sheet he would think too valuable to abstract without pay, and yet it costs a printer twenty-five dollars every week to set up the types that are impressed upon the sheet that makes it worthless. No—no—this is not the way to do business. If you want a paper and will not subscribe for it—as all honorable men do—just step into the office and laying down a silver bit say, "Sir, if you please, let me have one of your papers and take that in pay for it." You will be readily accommodated, and then be seated, (not looking over the shoulders of the compositor to read his manuscript,) or retire and read your own paper like a man of good conscience and honorable principles.—*Maine Cultivator.*

## The Remains of Napoleon.

Of the removal of the great Emperor's body from its grave in St. Helena, on board the frigate Belle Poule, additional particulars of interest are given in the subjoined report of Count Rohan Chabot and Captain Alexander, the French and English Commissioners appointed to superintend the exhumation.

After mentioning the persons who entered within the enclosure the report proceeds as follows:

"We first removed the iron railing that surrounded the tomb, together with the strong layers of stone on which it was fixed; and the covering of the tomb 11 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 1 inch composed of three slabs, set in a second edging of masonry was then removed. This was done by half past one. We then found a rectangular wall forming the four sides of the vault 11 feet deep, and 8 feet by 4 feet 8 inches in the area. This vault was filled with earth to within 6 inches of the top. After having dug into this earth for 6 feet 10 inches, we found a layer of Roman cement adhering firmly all over the surface, and hermetically fastened to the sides of the walls. By three o'clock this layer having been completely laid bare, the commissioners descended into the tomb and verified that it was perfectly intact and without any injury in any part.

The layer of cement having been cut through, it was found to contain another layer, 10 inches thick, in blocks of stone fastened together with iron stanchions, which we were not able to get removed until after four hours and a half work. The extreme difficulty of this operation decided the English Commissioners on cutting a trench on the left of the wall, in order to arrive at the coffin, in case of the upper layer offering too strong a resistance for further efforts which were made simultaneously to pierce through it. But the layer having been entirely removed by about eight o'clock, the works of the lateral were abandoned. Immediately under the layer thus demolished we found a strong slab 6 feet 7 1/2 inches, long, 3 feet wide and 5 inches thick, forming the covering of the interior sarcophagus containing the coffin. This slab, perfectly sound was surrounded by an edging of blocks of stone, and Roman cement strongly fastened to the wall of the vault. This last piece of masonry having been carefully removed, and two bolts having been fixed on the slab, every thing was ready by half past nine for opening the sarcophagus. Dr. Guillard then purified the tomb by sprinkling chlorate of lime about it, and the slab by order of the English commissioners, was raised by means of a crane and lodged on the edge of the tomb.

As soon as the coffin was visible, all present uncovered their heads, and the Abbe Coquerneau sprinkled holy water and recited the De Profundis.—The commissioners then descended to inspect the coffin, which they found well preserved, but a small portion of the lower part, which although it was on a strong slab that rested on blocks of stone, was slightly decayed. Some sanitary precaution having been again taken by the Surgeon, an express was sent off to his excellency the governor to inform him of the progress of the operation and the coffin was drawn up by hooks and cords, and carefully transported beneath a tent raised for its reception. At this moment the almoner received the body according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The commissioners then inspected the sarcophagus which was certified to be in a proper state of preservation, and entirely conformable to the official descriptions of the burial. Toward 11, the French commissioner had assured himself that his excellency the governor had authorized the opening of the coffin. Conformably to the arrangements made, we removed with precaution the first coffin in which we found a coffin in lead in good preservation, which we placed in that which had been sent from France.

His excellency the governor, accompanied by his staff, Lieutenant Middlemore, his aid-de-camp, and secretary, and Capt. Barnes, Major of the place, entered the tent to be present at the opening of the inner coffin.

The upper part of the leaden coffin was then cut and raised with the greatest precaution; within it was found a coffin of wood in a very good state, and corresponding to the descriptions and recollections of the persons present who had assisted at the burial. The lid of the third coffin having also been raised, there was found a lining of tin slightly oxidized, which having also been cut through and raised, allowed us to see a sheet of white satin; this sheet was raised with the greatest precaution by the hands of the doctor only, and the entire body of Napoleon appeared. The features had suffered so little as to be immediately recognized. The different objects deposited in the coffin were remarked in the exact position where they had been placed; the hands were singularly well preserved; the uniform, the orders, the hat, but little changed, the whole person in fact, seemed to indicate a recent inhumation. The body remained exposed to the air for only, at most, the two minutes necessary for the surgeon to take measure prescribed by his instructions in order to preserve it from all further alteration.

The report concludes with an account of the funeral procession to Jamestown which does

not differ in any essential point from what we have already given.

The next document is an order, of the day from the Prince De Joinville to his crews, directing the various points of naval etiquette to be observed during the ceremonial of embarkation and afterwards.

The last, and one of the most interesting of the documents, is the process verbal of the coffins, drawn up by Dr. Guillard, surgeon major of the Belle Poule. The report after relating the precautions mentioned above, which were in opening the lids of the several coffins, continues as follows:

Something white which appeared to have become detached from the lining covered as with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were partially stained with it but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands or on the toes. The body of the emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin, the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh, the lower limbs were slightly bent. The head a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead presented themselves covered with hard and yellow teguments closely adhering to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges.

The bones of the nose, and the tegument which covered them were well preserved, the tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full. The teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon.

The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth, were white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone any change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adherent, and very white. The legs were in feet; but, in consequence of the opening of the seams, the last four toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes was of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the thorax was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes, they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chasseurs of the old guard, was to be recognised by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the legion of honor, was across the waist-coat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy, and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs, one surmounted by an eagle, which rose above the knees; they were found entire and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the King's Commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a closer examination."

The process verbal, after a remark that the above details though they might have been fuller, are sufficient to prove a state of preservation of the body more complete than the circumstances of the autopsy and inhumation warranted of, proceeds as follows:—

"This is not the place to inquire into the causes which have to this extent arrested the progress of decomposition; but there is no doubt that the extreme solidity of the masonry of the tomb, and the care taken in making and soldering the coffins in metal, have powerfully contributed to this result. However this may be, I learned the effect of atmosphere on the remains, and was convinced that the best means of preserving still longer was to exclude them from its action. I eagerly complied with the desire of the King's commissioner, that the coffin should be immediately closed, I restored the wadded satin to its place, after having slightly steeped it in creosote, and then caused all the wooden cases to be closely fastened as possible, and those of metal to be hermetically soldered. The remains of Napoleon are now deposited in six coffins—one of tin, a second of mahogany, a third of lead, a fourth also of lead, separated from that within it by sawdust and wedges of wood—the fifth, the sarcophagus of ebony—and the sixth, the outer case of oak."