

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1841.

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JURY LIST.

Persons drawn to serve as Grand Jurors, for May Term, 1841.

Joseph Snyder, Stroud.
John Green, Chesnuthill.
Christian Eysenberger, M. Smithfield.
Joseph Harman, Hamilton.
Daniel Snyder, Chesnuthill.
Peter Storm, Price.
Casper Metzger, Hamilton.
Christian Bittenbender, do.
Robert Newell, Tobyhanna.
Ludwick Smith, M. Smithfield.
Peter Shaw Hamilton.
Charles Strous, Ross.
Thomas Stout, Tobyhanna.
John Kern, Stroud.
Charles J. Walton, Hamilton.
Benjamin Singer, Pocono.
John Frutchey, M. Smithfield.
John Overpeck, Hamilton.
James Gonsales, M. Smithfield.
John Miller, Stroud.
Daniel Brown, Chesnuthill.
Rudolph Keller, Hamilton.
Bidleman Gordon, Stroud.
Peter Yeisley, Smithfield.

Persons drawn to serve as Petit Jurors.

David Bush, M. Smithfield.
John P. Dowling, Coolbaugh.
George Krasge, Chesnuthill.
George Phillips, Stroud.
Jacob Siglin, Chesnuthill.
George Altemos, Tobyhanna.
Peter Learn, Pocono.
William McNeal, Hamilton.
George L. Van Buskirk, Hamilton.
Jost Dreisbach, Tobyhanna.
John Boram, Price.
Charles Foulke, Stroud.
David Roth, Ross.
John Pipher, M. Smithfield.
Joseph Johnson, Ross.
John J. Price, Price.
John Shoemaker, M. Smithfield.
Martin Place, do.
James Van Buskirk, Stroud.
Adam Custard, Hamilton.
Robert Brown, Stroud.
Nicholas Metzger, Hamilton.
Simeon Schoonover, M. Smithfield.
Michael Gower, Ross.
Michael Brown, Stroud.
John Bond, Hamilton.
George Meckley, Smithfield.
Francis J. Smith, Stroud.
Townsend Palmer, do.
Peter Metzger, Hamilton.
Frederick Smith, Smithfield.
William Bisbing, Pocono.
Robert Boys, Stroud.
Jesse Shaffer, Tobyhanna.
Sydenham Walton, Stroud.
Peter Williams, Hamilton.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB BROWN, late of Stroud township, Monroe county, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the first day of May next, and all those having demands against said estate, are requested to present their accounts legally attested for settlement, to either of the Administrators.

DANIEL BROWN, } Administrators
ROBERT BROWN, }
EDWARD BROWN, }

Stroud tsp. March 24, 1841.—6t.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Saw Mill situate in Smithfield township, Monroe county, about two miles from Bushville, adjoining lands of Peter Trively and others. The said Mill was built in 1837 by Adam Metzger, a first rate workman, and is as good as new—Irons and all in good repair. This mill is situated within a few rods of the river Delaware and can be easily removed. It will be sold cheap.
GEORGE BARNES.

February 5, 1841.

POETRY.

Requiem on the Death of President Harrison.

WRITTEN BY GEO. P. MORRIS.

Weep for a spirit fled!
The solemn word is spoken!
Weep—for the silver thread
And golden bowl are broken!
A warrior lived—a Christian died!
Sorrow should slumber in our pride!

Go—bring his battle blade,
His helmet and his plume;
And be his trophies laid
Beside him in the tomb!
Where files of time-marked veterans come,
With martial tramp and muffled drum.

Give to the earth his frame!
'Twas born but to decay:
Not so his deathless name!
That cannot pass away!
In youth, in manhood, and in age,
He dignified his country's page.

Green be the willow bough
Above the swelling mound,
Where sleeps the hero now
In consecrated ground.
His monument his fame endears—
His epitaph—A NATION'S TEARS!

Philadelphia Appointments by the Methodist Episcopal Convention.

The following appointments were made by the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Friday 16th inst:—

South Philadelphia District.

James Smith, P. E.
Union.—To be supplied.
Ebenezer.—Pennell Coombe.
Salem.—Elijah Miller; James Mitchell, sup.
St. Paul's.—T. J. Thompson.
Western Church.—J. S. Inskip.
Mariners' Bethel.—J. Lednum.
Wesley Chapel and Fairmount.—M. H. Sisty;
J. Woolson, sup.
Bethesda.—W. H. Elliott.
Trinity.—John Kennedy.
Asbury.—C. A. Lippencott.
Haddington.—T. S. Johnson.
Chester.—I. T. Cooper, T. Sumption; J. Talley, sup.
Radnor.—H. G. King, L. M. Prettyman.
Phoenixville.—W. M. Michael.
Susquehanna Miss.—J. Edwards.
Harrisburg.—Joseph Lybrand.
Halifax.—E. Reed.
Springfield.—J. Hand, W. L. Gray.
West Chester.—M. Sorin.
Dauphin.—W. Cooper, J. W. Arthur.
Brandywine.—H. Sutton, W. Henderson.
New Holland Miss.—A. John.
John P. Durbin, President of Dickinson College.
Levi Scott, Principal of the Grammar School of Dickinson College.

North Philadelphia District.

S. Higgins, P. E.
St. George's.—J. B. Hagany; E. Cooper, sup.
Nazareth.—W. A. Wiggins.
Eighth street.—J. Nicholson.
Fifth street.—A. Atwood.
Kensington.—G. Lacy.
St. John's.—J. D. Onins.
Harmony and Elizabeth street.—R. M. Greenbank.
Zoar.—G. Wiltshire.
Parish street.—T. Miller, sup.
Melody.—V. Gray.
Cohoesink.—J. A. Roache.
Frankfort and Bridesburg.—J. L. Taft.
Bristol, Bustleton, and Holmesburg.—R. W. Thomas, J. Allen.
Manayunk.—W. Urie.
Germantown.—D. Dailey, D. Shields; W. H. Gilder, sup.
Lehman's Chapel and Bethel cir.—W. K. Goentner, J. A. Boyle.
Norristown.—J. Neal.
Rising Sun.—H. E. Gilroy.
Doylestown and Auleborough miss.—C. J. Crouch.
Easton.—S. H. Higgins.
Stroudsburg.—J. Flannery.
Mauch Chunk.—W. M. Combs, J. Ashton.
Pottsville and Port Carbon.—W. Barnes.
Reading miss.—J. Mason.
Pottsville miss.—J. Harmer.
Stoddartsville.—P. J. Cox.
Minersville and Westwood.—L. K. Berridge.
Mt. Bethel cir.—To be supplied.

SHARP TONGUE.—A gentleman of Leeds in his description of his eloped wife says, she has a tongue that cuts like a razor.

MILITARY.—When I say fire! said a militia captain to his men, all you that have guns must shoot—and you that have only sticks and corn stalks must point them outwards and cry boo!

An editor out West, when he wishes to write sharp articles, puts vinegar in his ink.

From the Albany Cultivator. Work for the Month.

In the month of April the farm labor of the husbandman may be said to commence. His flocks and herds, his fields and his garden, all now require, or begin to demand, his constant supervision. His young animals now, as well as his old ones, claim his care, and the least neglect on this point may occasion losses which a year of toil can hardly repair. Too many seem to suppose that because the snow is gone, and the cows or sheep are permitted to go into the fields, (a very bad policy at this season by the way,) therefore, less attention is necessary, and that they may safely be permitted to "shirk for themselves." Now no man who understands his true interests will do this.—He is aware that animals need good looking to now as much as ever, and it is probable the inattentive farmer loses more of his stock in April than any other month in the year. Look then well to your animals; see that that expressive, but unfortunately too often appropriate phrase, "poverty struck," be not applicable to your creatures. One great secret of having first rate cattle, sheep, and swine, consists in keeping them in the first rate condition at all times.

PLOWING.—Do not plow when your land is not in a fit condition to work. Some soils, those of a light or porous kind, are ready for the plow as soon as the frost is out, but there are many of a clayey, heavy or retentive kind, in which early plowing, or moving the soil while wet, would prove fatal to a crop. Such must remain until sufficiently dry to work without adhesion, or the labor upon them is worse than thrown away. To remedy such tendency to adhesion as far as practicable, they should be thoroughly underdrained, which will much reduce the period of time in which they cannot be worked. It is generally an excellent plan to plow heavy soils in the fall, while quite dry, as the winter's frost pulverizes them, and they are fit to work earlier than when left for spring plowing.

SPRING GRAINS.—Spring wheat, barley, and oats, will succeed best when put in the earth as soon as it can be properly fitted for their reception. Wheat when sown late is very apt to suffer from blight or rust, and give an inferior kernel; barley is injured by the extreme heat of our summers, unless its growth is so far advanced that such an effect cannot take place; and although oats will bear late sowing better than other grains, yet every farmer is aware that his heaviest crops and best berried oats are produced by early sowing.

CORN.—We are inclined to the opinion that the agricultural census of the United States will show that, notwithstanding the vast quantity of wheat produced, and its importance to the country, the great bread product of the nation is, after all, corn. Certainly it will be so, if its capacity of feeding both man and beast is taken into consideration.—April is the month in which preparation must be made for this staple crop. The manure should be spread and plowed in, and always remember that corn is one of the few cultivated plants that cannot be manured too high. Cold, wet land should never be planted to corn, and if necessary to cultivate such, it should not be moved with the plow until so dry as to fall to pieces or be friable. There is many a piece of ground spoiled for the season, and the labor and crop lost, by being worked when

too wet. The English make great use of the turnep, and it is a most valuable plant in proper soils and climates; but would the English grow the turnep as much as they do, if they with the same manure and labor would raise 70 or 100 bushels of corn to the acre? Give your manures invariably to your corn and root crops, and let these be followed by grain with grass seeds.—Heavy manuring will make great wheat straw, but it will not give a plump fine berry; the manure must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil for that, and corn is the best crop for this purpose.

REMEDY FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.—The following recipe, as a remedy for burns and scalds, was communicated to the editor of the U. S. Gazette, by a physician of Philadelphia. It is said to be an efficacious and almost unfailing remedy, and ought to be generally known.

"Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts, or nearly so, of hog's lard, fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted, spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton cloth for easier or more perfect adaption. If in very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting over the scald. Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as perfectly to cover all the burned part. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to supply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c.

In steamboat explosions, this remedy can in nearly all cases; be at once applied, and if done, many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.

Durable Polish for Furniture.—Take your table to the cabinet-maker and make him plane off the wax or varnish, then take some very fine sifted brick dust, mix a little sweet oil with it, just enough to make it stick together like flour; rub this mixture on the wood with a pumice stone, until it is perfectly smooth; then add some spirits of wine or strong old whiskey, and continue rubbing until you have the required polish, which will be the more beautiful and far more durable than varnish. Water may be thrown upon it without injury, and when by age the polish becomes dim you can in five minutes restore its beauty by rubbing it with a cloth dipped in boiling oil, or by using the brick dust, as at first.

We copy, with cordial approbation, the following timely suggestion of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Standard, concerning due provision for Gen. Harrison's family.

I hope that the next Congress will appropriate either the whole or at least the half of the salary of President for the term of four years to General Harrison's family. This would be nothing more than justice. General Harrison had to make many sacrifices incidental to his election; he had to neglect his business and his farm, and he had to give up the management of his own private affairs in order to remove to the seat of government and attend to the affairs of the nation. I know that he is largely indebted and that his farm at North Bend is mortgaged for nearly all it is worth. It would be a disgrace to the nation if his widow and children were to be impoverished by the admiration and affection of the people whose suffrages invested him with the chief magistracy of the nation. There is already a precedent of this kind on record in the instance of General Brown, and every one of your readers will recollect with what manly eloquence Gen. Harrison at that time advocated his cause. What are fifty thousand dollars to a great nation determined to discharge a debt of gratitude to the widow and orphans of one of its most illustrious patriots. I can scarcely believe that a member of Congress would oppose a proposition to that effect, and sincerely hope and believe it will be made at the next session.

The Earl of Chatham, who bore no good will to a certain physician, was rallying him one day about the inefficacy of his prescriptions; to which the doctor replied, "I defy any of my patients to find fault with me." "I believe you," replied the witty earl, "for they are all dead!"

To the People of the United States. A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of Nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community, in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of His providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our Government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

The Prophetic Dew Drop.

A delicate child, pale, and prematurely wise, was complaining on a hot morning, that the poor dew-drops had been too hastily snatched away, and not allowed to glitter on the flowers like other happier dew drops that lived the whole night through, and sparkle in the moonlight and through the morning onwards to noon-day. "The sun," said the child, "has chased them away with his heat or swallowed them up in his wrath." Soon after came rain and a rainbow, whereupon the father pointed upward—"See," said he, "there stand the dew-drops gloriously reset—a glittering jewelry—and the clownish foot tramples on them no more. By this, my child, thou art taught that what withers on earth, blooms again in heaven." Thus the father spoke, and knew not that he spoke prophetic words; for soon after, the delicate child, with the delicate brightness of his early wisdom, was exalted like a dew-drop into heaven.

LAWYER AND THE IRISHMAN.—While a number of Lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wiscasset, a few years since, a jolly soul from the Emerald Isle appeared and called for a dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done. "Let him crowd in among us," whispered a limb of the law, (Albert Smith we believe,) and we will have some fun with him. The Irishman took his seat at the table. "You were not born in this country, my friend?"

"No sir, I was born in Ireland."
"Is your father living?"
"No sir, he is dead."
"What is your occupation?"
"A horse jockey, sir."
"What was your fathers occupation?"
"Trading horses, sir."
"Did your father cheat any one while here?"
"I suppose he did cheat many, sir."
"Where do you suppose he went to?"
"To heaven, sir."
"And what do you suppose he's doing there?"
"Trading horses, sir."
"Has he cheated any one there?"
"He cheated one, I believe, sir."
"Why did they not prosecute him?"
"Because they searched the whole kingdom of heaven, and couldn't find a lawyer."

MARRIED.—Richard Twigg, Esq., to Miss Julia Tree.—[Liverpool Courier.]

By news arrived from Liverpool, we see That Richard Twigg has married Julia Tree; The proverb illustrated here we find, "Just as the twig is bent the tree inclined."

CUT AND COME AGAIN.—We saw a little boy yesterday.—[Crescent City.]

Come here and you may saw a little wood.—[Rich. Star.]

We should be apt to saw a very little, were your saw no sharper than your wit.—[Crescent City.]

We can well believe it—if you handle it as awkwardly as you do the other. Wait till you feel the teeth, man.—[Star.]

A little man observed that he had two negative qualifications, which were, that he never lay long in bed or wanted a great coat.

"I am ticklish there," as the roast pig when the fork went between his ribs.