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

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POETRY.

The Sailor-Boy's Farewell.

The sails are set, the anchor weigh'd,
And seaward blows the gale;
Farewell, my friend! my village home!
To all a long farewell!
Dear Mother! let not anxious thought
For me your mind employ;
For God in safety o'er the deep
Will guide your Sailor Boy.

No more around our Cottage fire,
At happy eventide
My little brother on my knee,
My sister by my side;
No more I join my comrades gay,
At sunset on the sea:

But watch the twilight stars come out,
Above the lonely sea.

I am a little Sailor-Boy;

But twelve years old, 'tis true;
But I can learn to reef and steer,
And all that Sailors do.
And Mother, I'll remember now,
What you've oft said to me;
"The honest heart and busy hand
Can never luckless be."

And time flies fast—in twelve years more
I may a captain stand;
And guide a gallant vessel home
With wealth from foreign land.
My father dear to toil for us
Is forc'd abroad to roam;
But, Mother, then I'll toil for him,
And he shall 'bide at home.

And when his raven locks are white,
And your red cheek is pale;
For both I'll steer the flying ship
And spread the distant sail.
So, Mother, never weep for me,
But think of all the joy,
When I come home a Captain bold—
And bless your Sailor-Boy.

From the Boston Atlas.

Impromptu.

On the re-nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency by Col. Thomas Hart Benton.

When pumpkins shall grow on the top of a steeple,
And showers of pancakes shall fall like the rain;
When Bronson and Bancroft can humbug the people—
Van Buren may come back to power again.

When grindstones shall turn themselves round on the spindle—
And John Bull shall swallow a third part of Maine;

When Grammites fatten and beef-eaters dwindle
Van Buren may come back to power again.

When mint-drops shall flow up the broad Mississippi—
And Amos no longer shall scribble for gain;
When Ritchie refuses to scold like Zantippe,
Van Buren may come back to power again.

When camels shall creep through the eye of a needle—
And dunces confess themselves minus in brain;
When rogues cannot cheat us nor parasites wheedle—
Van Buren may come into power again.

The insect which satisfies its thirst with the dew-drop contained in the flower's cup, has as much enjoyment as the elephant which drinks from the stream of some mighty river.—N. Y. Atlas.

Yes! and the boy who sucks molasses on the dock is as happy as he who riots in the luxury of clam-soup.—Albany Atlas.

Exactly! and the little pig which takes its provender from a pint tin-dish is just as comfortable as the unwieldy grunter that luxuriates in a big mud hole and eats its dinner out of a six foot trough.—New Orleans Picayune.

The smiles of a pretty woman are glimpses of Paradise.

From the Philadelphia North American.
Penn's Mansion.

In Second street at the corner of Norris Alley, opposite the Pennsylvania Bank, stands the old Mansion of this venerated benefactor of our city. It ought to be revered by us as the people of England reverence the house of Milton and Shakespeare. In this age of improvement, it is quite a marvel that this edifice has escaped the spirit of innovation this long. But there it stands in its primitive condition, two stories in height with projecting wings, the front, originally receding to form a court yard. In these latter days this has been filled up with a wooden structure, but yet the external form of the old Mansion is distinctly retained. The same old chimneys and windows upon the roof are there, and in this humble and degenerated building were formed Penn's conceptions of the greatness of this Republic, and the hopes and fears which agitated him while acting as Governor of Pennsylvania.

William Penn occupied it in 1700, and three years afterwards it was sold for 350 pounds, to William Trent founder of Trenton. It originally stood alone with spacious grounds in the rear, extending to Front street. In its palmy days, it was considered a Mansion of more than ordinary extent and elegance. After Penn left the house and returned to England, it became the residence of Governor Logan, and was often the place of great entertainments for distinguished guests of the colonial officers. Subsequently it became a fashionable and elegant boarding house, and Governor Hamilton resided there some years prior to the Revolution. Governor Forbes, successor of Braddock, died there in 1759. His funeral from this house was one of great splendor and military magnificence, such a one as the primitive settlers had never before beheld. In 1764, "Widow Graydon" opened the house, and it became the resort of all the aristocracy of the day especially did the British officers most frequent it. John Adams lodged there and during the sittings of the Continental Congress, the "state house" as it was called, gave entertainments to numerous illustrious personages.

The present appearance of the building is ancient and even dilapidated, but in its early days it was doubtless an imposing residence. Where William Penn and the colonial aristocracy slept and banqueted, where some of the most illustrious men of the age once held sweet counsel together, is now merchandize and lumber, and even the smith's forge and hammer is heard.—Its interior bears still some resemblance to what it once did. Yet the occupations of the present inhabitants are so opposite to those of other days, it is difficult to imagine the former aspect of its chambers and its banqueting rooms. How changed to the inhabitants of the humble dwelling! How unlike the costumes and manners and pursuits of these days, compared with those primitive ones of our ancestors!

If we look at the chief direction of the universal activity of the age, we shall find that it is a conservative one, so as to render social convulsions next to impossible. On what, after all, are the main energies of this restlessness spent? On property, on wealth. High and low, rich and poor, are running the race of accumulation. Property is the prize for which all strain their nerves; and the vast majority compass in some measure this end. And is such a society in danger of convulsion? Is tumult the way to wealth? Is a state of insecurity coveted by men, who own something and hope for more? Are civil laws, which, after all, have property for their chief concern, very likely to be trodden under foot by its worshippers. Of all the dreams of fear, few seem to be more baseless than the dread of anarchy among a people, who are possessed almost to a man with the passion for gain. I am especially amused, when among such a people, I sometimes hear of danger to property and society, from enthusiastic, romantic reformers, who preach levelling doctrines, equality of wealth, Quaker plainness of dress, vegetable food, and community of systems, where all are to toil and divide earnings, alike. What! Danger from romance and enthusiasm in this money-getting, self-seeking, self-displaying land! I confess that to me it is some comfort to see some outbreak of enthusiasm, whether transcendental, philanthropic, or religious, as a proof that the human spirit is not wholly engulfed in matter and business, that it can lift up a little the mountains of worldliness and sense with which it is so borne down. It will be time enough to fear when we shall see fanaticism of any kind stopping ever so little the wheels of business or pleasure, driving ever so little from man's mind the idea of gain, or from woman's the love of display. Are any of you dreaming an innovating enthusiasm? You need only to step into the streets to be assured, that property and the world are standing their ground against the spirit of reform as stoutly as the most worldly man could desire.—Channing.

More Southern Insolence.—The New-Orleans papers are boasting that they have had ripe peaches for a fortnight. To us of the North their swagger and braggadocio is absolutely tormenting.

Popular Folly.

Mechanics get tinged somewhat with the idea that it is not quite genteel enough for a darling child to be out to a trade—and that it would be a little more reputable for him to attend a store! Now no one will contend that all boys should be apprenticed to a trade, any more than that they should all be merchants, physicians or lawyers. But few will doubt, that many lads are crowded into what are called the learned professions who are as unqualified by nature for those professions, as some of the members of those professions are incompetent to make good mechanics. It is not any dullard that will make a mechanic—as is too often thought. If there is a bright boy in the family, he must be classically educated—if there is a very stupid one, "why," (says the fond parents) we must apprentice him to some hard working mechanic, and he will probably be able to plod thro' the world." With all proper deference to the parents so mistaken as these, we, as mechanics, must say that a stupid boy will make as competent a professional man as mechanic. It requires good parts, and a ready, active mind, to master the principles of a mechanical business. We can easily account for the unworkmanlike manner in which mechanism is often executed when we reflect how generally the opinion has been—"the dullard for the trade, if we cannot do any thing else with him." It is a disgrace to us as mechanics, to have it prevail that a mechanic can be formed of any "crooked stick of a boy." We should show a proper pride, by rejecting those boys whose only recommendation is stupidity—and whose parents think they are good for nothing but mechanics! We should return the compliment they pay our pursuits, by saying to them, "your sons are too poor stock for mechanics!"—Holden.

More Economics.

How to save Oil and Candles.—Use sun-light two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours after 9 P. M. The morning sun-light is much cheaper, and better than evening lamp-light.

How to save expense in clothing.—Purchase that which is at once decent and the most durable; and wear your garment despite the frequent changes of fashion, till it becomes too defaced to appear decent; then turn it and wear it henceforth as long as it protects the body. A blue coat is as warm after fashion requires a green one, as it ever was. A red shawl in fashion to-day, is as comfortable as a black one which fashion requires to-morrow. A few years hence your fame will not depend upon the style, color or quality of the broadcloth you wore in 1841.

How to save time.—Have a place for everything, and when you have done using it, return it to its place. This will save much time in hunting after articles which are thrown carelessly aside, and lie you know not where.

How to save expense in travelling.—Cultivate the bump of inhabitiveness; and if you want to go a mile or two, walk rather than hire an establishment at a livery stable. This will be for the health of your body as well as a security of your purse from languishment.

How to save in little matters.—Procure a book and keep an exact account of all your expenditures. At the expiration of three months, review the account and see how much you have expended in four penny and nine penny items which you could have done without as well as not. Then see to it that each ensuing quarter shall be minus just those things. In many of those cases the aggregate will be found more considerable than you would be aware of unless you keep such an account.

How to save your property if your house should be consumed by fire.—Get it insured. No one is entitled to much charity after he suffers loss, if he neglects so easy a method of securing himself.—Augusta Banner.

LONG HAIR.—An old and experienced hair dresser condemns, in very strong terms, the present fashion of wearing the hair; and predicts that baldness will be as extensive, as the present fashion of wearing long hair is prevalent among young men. The fashionables have the present mortification of being assimilated to goats, baboons, and ourang outangs, and the future prospect of being young baldies. If only our soaplock should have his hair parted over his forehead, and brought over his right ear in a mat, he might be taken for a cropped criminal, and the cluster on his chin might be taken for the concealment of an ugly face. A fine face and noble forehead cannot be too much uncovered; but not possessing these, or having the reverse, it may be well enough to cultivate excessive locks, and exhibit only an oval visage of three or four inches. If some of the gentlemen of the "toga" should lay aside the "toga virilis," and assume petticoats, they would pass very well for affected females.—N. Y. Express.

CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—Mix a penny-worth of pounded camphor with a wine glass full of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or the fourth generally enables the patient to swallow with ease.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Caledonia at Boston.
FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th instant, and arrived in Halifax in eleven days and five hours, and arrived at Boston at one o'clock on Saturday. The news was brought by Harnden's extraordinary Express to New York city, several hours in advance of the regular mail.

The Caledonia brought seventy-four passengers—among whom was Samuel Jaudon, Esq. His family did not return with him.

The President.—Every vestige of hope for the safety of the President had flown.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was better. Cotton had improved in demand, 1-8 a 1-4 in price for American descriptions. Very little change in corn. The prospect for the crops was not quite so promising. Money in London was worth 5 per cent. per annum, and many heavy failures had taken place.

The President's message was received on the 23d ult., but did not seem to excite much interest.

The Queen, &c.—Victoria and Albert are in capital health and spirits.

Marriage of Prince Albert's Brother.—It is stated that the present visit of the King of the Belgians to London has reference to a contemplated marriage of the brother of Prince Albert with the Princess Clementine, the only unmarried daughter of Louis Philippe.

England was in the greatest ferment in regard to the election, as was anticipated. Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday by the Queen in person, the 23d June, and it dissolved on the Wednesday following.

The Riots.—There have been serious riots in Liverpool, Carlisle, Blackburn, Manchester, Edinburgh, Nottingham, Cambridge, Kensington, and the Tower Hamlets; and several persons stabbed, and some died of excitement.

The Elections.—Two Liberals and two Tories returned for the city of London; 1 of each side for Westminster; 2 Radicals for each of the boroughs of Finsburgh, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Mary-le-borne; Commodore Napier is one of the last. Lord Palmerston is returned for the borough of Tiverton.

Latest Election Returns.—The Liverpool Mail of July 2d, says that there were, on that day, 148 Tories, and 145 Liberals returned to Parliament. Lord Palmerston was beaten in Liverpool; two Tories returned. Hobhouse is returned for Nottingham. Roebuck and another liberal for Bath. Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, have each returned two liberals.

Rioting, fighting, murder and bloodshed were the order of the day all over England and Ireland. Four men, one woman, and one policeman were shot in Liverpool.

The Countess of Gosford is dead.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The 22d of June being appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by her Majesty in person, a very large number of persons assembled in the Park, and along Whitehall to the Horse Guards, down Parliament street, to the Peer's entrance of the House of Lords.

At half past one o'clock, the royal procession left Buckingham Palace in the usual state, the Queen being accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the different officers of the household. Her Majesty and the Prince were much cheered as they passed along, and on their arrival at the House of Lords, a royal salute of 21 guns was fired.

Having robed, the Queen entered the House of Lords, the body of which, as well as the strangers gallery, was chiefly occupied by ladies in full dress. The Queen then commanded their Lordships to be seated, and the Usher of the Black Rod was despatched to the House of Commons to command their attendance at the bar.

The Commons, with the Speaker at their head, having appeared at the bar, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to address her Majesty on the results of the session, and concluded by praying her Majesty's assent to the Appropriation Bill.

The ceremony of giving the royal assent to the Appropriation Bill and several other bills, was then gone through, and her Majesty proceeded to read, in a clear and firm voice, the following speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—
"On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burthensome to the community, have induced me to resort to means which the constitution has intrusted to me of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establishments.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:
"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament, and the loyal zeal of my people, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station amongst the nations of the world which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country."

The Lord Chancellor then declared Parliament prorogued, and a royal proclamation was issued immediately after, dissolving the present Parliament and for the calling of another, the writs for which are returnable on the 19th of August.

The cheers with which her Majesty was hailed on her return from the house of Lord's were greatly increased as she reached Whitehall, but as her Majesty's carriage turned into the Horse Guards loud cries were raised of "Remember the corn laws! Repeat the corn laws!" These cries evidently reached the Royal ear, as her Majesty seemed to bow assent, which drew forth renewed acclamations.

ELECTION RIOTS—THE MILITARY OUT—MEN KILLED!!

In Liverpool and other places most disgraceful riots, ending in the death of several persons have occurred. On the 30th ult. a large body of Irishmen attacked a party of ship carpenters and assaulted them with brick bats, bludgeons, &c.—The whole town was in a complete uproar. The mounted police were at hand, and charged upon the rioters, when several were severely wounded, and upwards of 80 persons taken into custody.

It is now confidently asserted, that the Duke of Richmond and family have gone into mourning for Lord Fitzroy Lennox, all hopes of the safety of the President steamer being now given up.

The parliament, which was prorogued by the Queen on Tuesday, has lasted nearly four years, having been the first elected during the reign of her present majesty. The last parliament of William IV. (elected in January, 1835), was dissolved by Queen Victoria on the 15th of July, 1837, about a month after her accession to the throne. The new parliament was then elected in the months of July and August, 1837, and met for the first time on the 15th of November in the same year. It has sat during four sessions—viz. those of 1837 '38, '40, and '41; the last of which has just been abruptly terminated in consequence of the late ministerial feuds. The new parliament now about to be elected will be the fourth which has been chosen according to the provisions of the reform act, or in other words "the fourth reformed parliament." It will be the second parliament of her present Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Governor of Sierra Leone is dead. Ships of War.—Great activity prevails all over France and England, in fitting out ships of war. The following ships of war will be launched this summer, in addition to the Trafalgar, first rate. Hindostan, 80, at Plymouth, the 2d of August; Collingwood, 80, at Pembroke, the 17th of August; Cambrian, 36, at Pembroke, the 3d of July; and Growler, steam vessel, at Chatham, first week in August.

FRANCE.

The party adverse to the peace of Europe is again beginning to be active. The war mania is again rising; and it is by no means satisfactory to know that some of Louis Philippe's Ministers show a disposition to encourage it. The French Marine Minister is threatening, and at variance with the policy of M. Guizot. Vessels are being regularly despatched to the Mediterranean. The Turkish Empire is distracted. Eastern affairs unsettled; and this, coupled with the state of feeling in Paris all dictate the prudence of not relying on the professed peaceable disposition of France.

FRENCH AFRICA.

A letter from Toulon of the 18th ult., has the following news:—"The Euphrates steamer has arrived from Algiers. It brings the following intelligence, dated Algiers, June 11:—"The army has again taken the field. The expedition, about 10,000 strong, including the 10th Battalion of Sharpshooters, left Bidah on the 10th, escorting an immense convoy destined to revictual the garrison of Medeah and Milianah. On the 11th the troops passed the Col de Monzata without obstacle, and on the 12th left 150,000 rations at Medeah. On the 13th the column proceeded on its march to Milianah. All these particulars have been transmitted to us by the telegraph. The weather is cool and favorable to the expedition.

"Come Simon, get up my good boy; it's after sunrise." "What of dat, massa? What if it be sun yise? Spose if sun yise two hours afore day, poor Simon must get up, cause, sun yise, eh? Don't come dat game over dis naggar no how."