

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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POETRY.

Night.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Night is the time to rest;
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round an aching breast
The curtain of repose;
Stretch out the tired limbs, and lay the head
Upon our own delightful bed!
Night is the time for dreams;
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is and truth that seems
Blend in fantastic strife;
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by daylight are!
Night is the time to toil;
To plough the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield;
Till all is ours that sages taught,
That poets sung, or heroes wrought.
Night is the time to weep;
To wet with unseem tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years,
Hopes that were angels in their birth,
But perish young, like things on earth!
Night is the time to watch;
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance
That brings unto the home sick mind
All we have loved and left behind.
Night is the time for care;
Brooding on hours misspent,
To see the spectre of despair
Come to our lonely tent!
Like Brutus, midst his slumbering host,
Startled by Caesar's stalwart ghost.
Night is the time to muse;
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight, and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole,
Describes athwart the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light.
Night is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew,
To desert mountains far away,
So will his followers do;
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
And hold communion there with God.
Night is the time for death;
When all around is peace,
Calmly to yield the weary breath,
From sin and suffering cease;
Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign
To parting friends—such death be mine!

"Pa," said an interesting juvenile yesterday to his indulgent sire—"Pa, haven't I got a veto as well as the President?" "No, my child."
"Yes I have, Pa; my fifth toe is a V-toe, I reckon." "Thomas, take that boy to his mother, he's ruined!"

Some body says the true illustration of kidnapping is an infant goat asleep.

There are upwards of three hundred and sixty thousand persons employed in the cotton, woollen, and silk mills in Great Britain.

The following is one of Prentice's best: We perceive that Mr. Wise is denominated at Washington 'Mr. Otherwise.' Why don't they call him Mr. Crosswise?

There is a man in New Orleans, says the Crescent City, with a nose so big, that he can only blow it by the use of gunpowder.

"Well, how did you like the sermon this afternoon?" "Gosh I dun know," said Sam, "I haint heard uncle Zeke say yet."

When a person gets married in the town of Hull, down East, he pays the parson in molasses. The Rev. gentleman is furnished with a long stick, and led to the cellar. The bung of the molasses cask is knocked out and he sops to his hearts content.

When a man wants to get trusted to three cents worth of rum while his wife and family are suffering for the want of bread, it about time for him to begin to think of joining the temperance society.

[OFFICIAL.]

By the President of the U. States of America.

A Proclamation!

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country, by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territory of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides the line, visit these Lodges and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there belonging: Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons, who may have joined these Lodges, immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceeding, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country, against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1841, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Shoe Pegs.

A paper recently established at Meredith, N. H., called the Belknap County Gazette, describes a manufactory of shoe pegs in that place, as follows:

We found it in full operation, and were gratified to see its wonderful simplicity, and astonishing rapidity with which wood is converted into pegs. The logs of birch wood, from six to twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, are taken into the mill and cut off by a circular saw, for the length of the peg for which they are intended. The blocks then go through a planing process by which they are made perfectly smooth—they are then creased or marked off for the size of the peg to correspond with its length—the blocks then go through the splitting operation by which they are converted into pegs of any desirable size—the pegs then undergo the drying process, in summer by sun, in winter or wet weather by the use of a furnace—they are then put into a revolving cylinder, where they are turned over and over for the purpose of polishing, and finally come out into a box like a miller's meal trough, from which they are packed into sacks containing from half a bushel to two or three bushels each, and being marked and numbered, are ready for market. These pegs are a source of revenue to our community, drawing a profit from our forests, of which we had no conception until we witnessed the operation. It is not uncommon to see Messer's big teams loaded with pegs from the Meredith Bridge manufactory. The price of these pegs vary according to their size and quality, averaging, perhaps, a little more than two dollars to the bushel.

SOLDER FOR SHEET IRON.—Sheet iron may be soldered by filings of soft cast-iron applied with borax (deprived of its waters of crystallization) and sal ammoniac. Tubes of sheet iron have been constructed at Birmingham lately by a process of this kind, which, according to Messrs. Perkins and Gill, is to be practised in the following manner:—The borax is to be dried in a crucible, not till it fuses, but till it forms a white crust; then powdered and mixed with the iron filings; the joint is to be made bright, and moistened with a solution of sal ammoniac; then the mixture is to be made into a thick paste with water, and placed along the inside of the joint, and the whole heated over a clear fire till the cast-iron fuses.—Tech. Rep. 1822.

From the Berks & Schuylkill Journal Extra.

The following paper has been put into our hands for publication. The signers are men of the highest respectability—were all former supporters of D. R. Porter, and most of them Van Buren men, at the last election. Their views are worthy the attentive consideration of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS

To the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned members of the democratic party, and recently supporters of D. R. Porter, find themselves compelled by a sense of duty to act unpleasant to their own feelings and perhaps surprising to their late political associates. For many years past we have acted cordially with the democratic party of this State—supporting its nominees and laboring to promote its principles. To those principles we are as much attached as ever, but convinced as we are, that the man forced upon the party as its candidate for Governor, is neither a democrat in feeling nor conduct, we have determined to publish to the world our reasons why we can no longer give our support to David R. Porter. To the various acts of his administration we have given a careful attention,—with every disposition to support them, so far as we could do so consistently with honest principle and our duty to the state and the democratic party. But when a man elected by the party, turns traitor to its principles, we consider it better that he should at once be thrown off than that by supporting him, the party might be suspected of approving of his measures or conniving at his dereliction from duty. Whatever may be the views of some others, we would rather suffer an election to go by default, and see a man of the opposite party, but of unimpeachable character and honesty elected—rather would we see this happen than give the sanction of our approval to such a man, as we regret to say D. R. Porter has proved himself to be—or help to sustain the corrupt faction he has gathered around him.

We now submit to our democratic fellow citizens and a candid public the reasons for which we can no longer support David R. Porter.

BECAUSE, He was elected by the democratic party in 1838, against Gov. Ritner, exclusively upon the ground of opposing the Bank of the United States, and to restrict the Banking system and compel them to pay specie for their notes—whereas, he was scarcely in office before he took a loan from the Bank of the United States and thereby, instead of opposing the Bank humbled the state of Pennsylvania to become her debtor.

BECAUSE, He has interfered with the action of the Legislature forstalling them, when they were passing an act compelling the Banks to pay specie for their notes by sending a special message to the Senate in favor of a suspension and thereby preventing the passage of the act; and because it has been recently discovered that the brother of the Governor, J. M. Porter, about that time visited Philadelphia and spent an evening with Thomas Dunlap, the President of the U. S. Bank—returning to Harrisburg with a Director of the U. S. Bank, in whose hands were placed at that time and afterwards \$99,200.00—these facts giving grounds for suspicions and charges which there is too much reason to believe are true and which charges have never been properly met or contradicted.

BECAUSE, His leading measures are Federal and have been approved by the federal party.

BECAUSE, He has no independence of character, as is shown by his conduct whenever an act was passed which might affect his re-election.—He has refused to approve or disapprove the act relative to granting tavern licenses, for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Temperance friends by signing the act, and that of the friends of tavern keepers by vetoing it.

BECAUSE, His nomination was not the result of the choice of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, but was forced upon the party by the tactics of the Cameron and Wharton faction and his office holders—and therefore is not binding upon the democracy of Pennsylvania.

BECAUSE, He consults his own interest before that of the State, by recommending appropriations to certain improvements, which will enrich him, his relations and favorites at the expense of the State.

BECAUSE, It is generally believed and upon good grounds, that he is a private contractor in the great excavation which his brother has undertaken and receiving 62 1-2 cents more per yard than offered by others.

BECAUSE, We consider him in every respect, unfit to rule this great Commonwealth.

BECAUSE, He is in favor of high taxes, such taxes as we cannot endure—taxes which all our earnings will be insufficient to pay—and which in the end, will swallow up all our prosperity.

BECAUSE, He is not the friend of the farmer, mechanic and laboring class of people, but more of that class which ride in chariots, and wear silk stockings.

BECAUSE, He has made his appointments throughout the state—confering them generally on his relations and our opponents, and now makes appointments which are obnoxious to the party.

BECAUSE, He has expended ten millions of dollars without having affected any thing to the benefit of the state, but gave nearly every dollar into the hands of his Political Robbers.

BECAUSE, We consider the ONE TERM PRINCIPLE the most salutary means to keep together the Democratic party and give strength to all our undertakings.

BECAUSE, He has borrowed 400,000 dollars from the U. S. Bank, four days before she suspended specie payment, (with the full knowledge that she would suspend,) by this act of outrage on the Democratic party, he has identified himself completely as the friend of the U. S. Bank.

BECAUSE, We have been fighting against the U. S. Bank for ten years with all our might, and were victorious, with the great Jackson at our head; but in spite of our exertion D. R. Porter has deserted us by going soul and body for the monster.

BECAUSE, He signed an act of Incorporation for a Rail Road, going through the district of Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia, to a foreign company, thereby destroying an immense property and streets in said district without any compensation to the property holders against the expressed will of upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, which we consider unjust and without being called for, to the great injury of the inhabitants and a measure which no democrat can approve of.

BECAUSE, When a bill was passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth at their late Session, providing for the institution of a suit at Law, against the late State Treasurer for the purpose of determining the legality of the payment of large fees to the Governor's brother and the Attorney General; Governor Porter retained the bill and prevented its enactment into a law; thus manifesting a desire to evade the investigation provided for by the bill and affording just grounds for suspecting that the payment in question was made under authority illegally and unwarrantably assumed by the Executive.

BECAUSE, After formal and solemn promises to approve of a Bill for rendering the Canal Commissioners elective by the people, he has retained the bill passed for that purpose by the Senate and House of Representatives, which is in effect a veto, thus evincing his contempt of the Democratic principles which refers the selection of the officers of Government to the will and the votes of the Governed.

BECAUSE, The State Debt under the administration of the present Governor has been increased by the addition of nearly ten millions of dollars, and a crisis has been reached in the fiscal Department of the Government, in which nothing but an immediate and radical change both of men and measures can save the people of this great Commonwealth from the shame and infamy of State Bankruptcy and ruin.

BECAUSE, From the bargaining between J. Madison Porter and the President of the U. S. Bank—the large loans to said Porter and Attorney General Johnson, from the bank, and the appointment of the Governor's nephew to an office in the Bank, at a salary of \$2,000, there is every reason to believe that the Governor entered into an unholy, traitorous and criminal alliance with the bank—an institution for whose destruction every Democrat has labored with unending assiduity since the period when its character and designs were detected, and denounced by that illustrious statesman and Patriot, Andrew Jackson.

BECAUSE, He on several occasions Pardoned Criminals before they had a trial, thereby bringing disgrace to the laws of our State, when he in fact ought to be the guardian of the State to see that every man that violates the sacred laws should be punished accordingly.

BECAUSE, He has suffered the Central Committee to lay a tax or contribution on each and every one of the Clerks of the different offices at Harrisburg, of 200 dollars to carry on and defray the expenses of his coming election; an act of the most aristocratic and shameful character.

The foregoing reasons we deem sufficient to justify our act, and to take away every suspicion of having treated D. R. Porter with injustice.

We respectfully submit them to the candid consideration of the DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Samuel Miller	Amos Imboden
Adam Miller	A. M. Ulrich
John Imboden	Adam Moyer
John O Stroth	Jacob M. Ulrich
J. F. Behm	H. Shaeffer
John Shenk	Amos Oberhelzer
Jacob Meyerly	John Eyerly
Samuel Grebil	J. Seizrist
Daniel S. Hening	John M. Seytrist
Peter M. Reist	Frederick Beidner
John P. Kaufman	J. S. Burk
P. S. Heilman	H. D. Dees
James Landis	Jacob W. Miller
Sebastian Keefer	W. Palm
John Bard	Solomon Boyer
Philip N. Kline	George Boyer, jr.
John Keefer	Jacob Marshall
Jonas Kaufman	John B. Mourer
Philip Hirst	A. B. Koehel

Jno. M. Edheberger	John S. Quinter
Jacob Xander	N. Buchwall
P. N. Seltzer	J. Bush
Charles Young	Peter Smith
Fredk. Heller	W. S. Hanteh
John M. Barlet	Augustus Spengler
J. Addams	James H. Vanreed
Mathias Eisenbeis, jr	James Gehret
John Homan, jr.	Peter Berger
B. M. Breneiser	J. L. Imboden
Jeremfah Eisenbeis	Jacob Stroh
J. Ritter	James Fregan
Henry Witman	John M. Bollman
Samuel Alleman	Daniel L. Erguta
M. E. Baily	E. Davis
John Reinhart	Elisha Landis
George Yerger	Abraham Mosser
John Hanteh	Owen McGovern
John S. Moore	John Eichorn
Francis M. Bollman	Charles Egelman
John Miller, jr.	George S. Quinter
S. M. Reist	Joshua Van Reed
Samuel Reinel	Joseph Murphy
John Xander	J. M. Rupp
J. S. Carmony	Abraham Herist
Jonas Seltzer	Ferdinand Egelman
Peter Bachman	James Rupp
David Keller	Amos Grist
Jonathan Noll	John Eicholtz
David Bachman	J. L. Keely
Jacob Maurer	John Ernst
J. D. Fisher	Henry Bard
John Moyer Taylor	Joseph Quinter
Henry Smeeck	John R. Van Reed
J. S. Koehel	George Obold
Jacob Pile	Peter S. Egreth
James S. Beatz	John M. Quinter
William Church	Amos Krepp
Jonathan Clark	James Cassel
George Stine	Peter Cassel
John Berger	Jonathan Kreamer
D. M. Stroh	John M. Pauli
Hugh Tregan	Amos S. Flickinger
John W. Noll	John Grantz
James Keller	Peter N. Forney
John Bachman	John D. M. Vocht
John Reinel, jr.	Andrew Breneman
Jacob Moll	Jefferson Breneman
Jonas Behm	J. K. Ruth
Jacob K. Shenk	Michael K. Ruth
Alfred Behm	John S. Christian
Jonathan Shenk	D. H. Marshall
John Haberstiell	A. U. Spohn
John Grebil	James Huber
Jacob Grebil	John S. Hiester
E. C. Forest	John Moyer
J. S. Hening, jr.	J. P. Hinnershitz
John Veist, jr.	John T. Albright
Peter S. Foust	George Heller
John Heibman, jr.	Henry Biedencop
John Light	Peter Levan
John Foust	David Fox
Daniel Sheely	James Harrison
Daniel C. Guldin	John Y. Gehr
Peter Stine	Peter S. Moore
W. S. Yerger	James M. Bollman
J. Yerger	Adam Stine
	William S. Fichtborn.

SOLOMON OUTDONE.—A lady living in Hanover-street, Baltimore, lost by robbery, a few days since, a box of valuable jewelry. A young man in the employ of the gentleman of the house, determined on an experiment which would probably clear up some slight suspicion already entertained against three colored boys, who had occasional access to the house. He procured a bucket, turned it bottom upwards, and carefully covered the bottom also with a thick coat of blacking—placing inside a large rooster. The three boys were then called into the room and charged with stealing the jewelry. It was then proposed that each should lay his hand in turn, on the bottom of the bucket, and the guilt should be fixed on that one whose hand was on the bucket when the rooster crowed. Two of the lads laid their hands on the bucket; the third one refused, fearing that the rooster would actually betray his guilt. The one was then charged with the theft; he confessed it, and pointed to the place where box of jewelry was concealed.

We find the following account in a late English paper, and we regret to state it is by no means a rare occurrence in that country:

SELLING A WIFE.—A disgraceful scene was exhibited in Stafford market on Saturday. A laboring man of idle and dissolute habits, called Hall, residing at Dunstone Heath, near Penkridge, led his wife into the town with a halter round her body, for the purpose of disposing of her in the public market to the best bidder. Having taken her into the market place, and paid toll, he led her twice round the market, when he was met by a man named Barlow, of the same class of life, who purchased her for eighteen-pence and a quart of ale, and she was formally delivered over to the purchaser. The parties then went over to the Blue Posts to ratify the transfer, followed by a considerable number of persons, who had been attracted by the proceeding.—Staffordshire (Eng.) Adv.

Peter Mill Strayer and Wm. Corman, the accomplices of Braddoe the mail robber, have been pardoned by the President.