

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Disease of Heart.

There is disease where there is felt no agonizing pain,
No mad'ning throbbings of the pulse, no fever of the brain:
It steals upon us with a step noiseless as is the tread
Of those, who midnight vigils keep, beside the unburied dead.
It withers with a breath as soft as is the breath of love,
When young affection's tale is told within some star-lit grove,
Life's fibres—and removeth them as gently as ascend,
The christian's pray'r of trusting faith, to his Almighty friend.
'Tis ever near, in seeming joy its ghost-like spell appears,
And flits around our pillow's in the dreams of other years;
It saps the vital tide, the cheek's rich color fades from sight,
As fades the day-star's lucid rays before the fount of light.
The brilliant lustre of the eye grows dim without a tear,
Our strength is wasted, and we look with pleasure on the beer,
The sable pall, and the green turf which soon will lightly rest,
And wave its grass luxuriantly above the weary breast.
It is the lone disease of heart when cherish'd hopes have pass'd,
As doth autumnal foliage sere before the whirlwind's blast;
When every source of joy is drain'd and memory's places green
Are turn'd to barren wastes where no bright flowers intervene.
DELTA.
Milford, 1841.

Mr. Badger at Home.

Upon his late return to North Carolina, the Hon. George E. Badger, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, was welcomed and complimented by the inhabitants of the beautiful little city of Raleigh, (the place of his residence) with a Public Dinner, at which were assembled as large a number of respectable and intelligent citizens as had ever been gathered together in that place or neighborhood on like occasion.
"Our distinguished and respected Guest—all who knew him were well assured that office could have no charms for him when honor was at stake."
Among the regular toasts drank was the above—
After this Toast had been drank, Mr. Badger arose and addressed his assembled friends in a Speech whose eloquence is very highly spoken of, of which the following sketch, professing to be a brief one, taken down at the time, is published in the Raleigh Register, and affords (no doubt) a correct view of the general ground occupied by the gifted orator:
Mr. Badger commenced by remarking that he should indeed be wanting in sensibility not to be touched by the testimonial of undeserved approbation this day offered him, and by the complimentary sentiment which had just been so kindly received. He was fully aware that there were considerations other than personal connected with this mark of respect; and it was no doubt expected, surrounded as he was by his old friends, and by those best able to estimate his motives, that he should say something as to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, the present posture of our affairs, and the course proper to be adopted by the Whig party of North Carolina.
It was well known to his friends that he had never sought office, that he had no fondness for it, and that he took it from considerations no way connected with his own personal interest and advancement. Had he believed himself at liberty to consult only his own wishes and his own interest, he would have remained in his native State, and been content to attract that degree of respect and esteem to which he might be thought entitled. Having been influenced by public considerations to take office, he felt deeply gratified in laying it down, to find his conduct approved and his motives justly regarded by those who had the best opportunity to know him.
The events of the past year (continued Mr. B.) must have excited the astonishment of every observant man. It seemed to him only as yesterday, when this grove was filled with thou-

sands of determined Whigs, collected from every part of the State—brought together by no base or mercenary motives but by the solemn conviction that the fate of the whole country was involved in the issue of a great political struggle. They were fired by the same spirit of liberty that impelled our Revolutionary forefathers, and like them, felt that the success of their efforts was necessary to the welfare and happiness of their posterity. They did succeed.

Day after day the cheering tidings came in, that State upon State had declared for the whig cause. At length the voice of the whole American People was collected, and HARRISON, the Patriot, Sage, Statesman, Soldier, and, best of all, Christian, was called to direct the nation. To his voice (said Mr. B.) I yielded, and became a member of his Cabinet. And when, sir, I saw and knew that noble old man, and those whom he had called about him when I heard him, in the midst of thousands of his countrymen, take that solemn oath which bound him to redeem the pledge then given of faithful devotion to his country. I felt deep assurance that misrule was at an end—that the one man power was repudiated from our system, and the Nation secure of a true Representative Government.

But a fearful change has come over the land. There is a voice heard as of mourning, and a feeling of distrust seems to pervade every part of the country. Why is this? Are Whig principles less valuable now than they were twelve months ago? Are Loco Foco doctrines less fraught with destructive anti-social and anti-religious qualities than they then were?—Are the Whigs more ready now than then to embrace them? None will answer the questions in the affirmative. No, though there are many good, wise, and excellent men in the ranks of our opponent, the tendency of their party principles are still disorganizing and destructive, and the Whigs as much as ever reject and dread them. And yet look at the present aspect of things: of seven States of the Union, in which elections have recently taken place, and where last fall the Whig majority was told by thousands, five exhibit Loco Foco triumphs. Why is this, if the Whig strength be not diminished? In my opinion, this result is to be attributed to the same causes which led to the disruption of the late Cabinet. And what are they? The Whigs have raised up a man to the Executive Chair, who, though elected as a Whig, professing to be a Whig, and believed to be a Whig, nevertheless either does not justly understand, or truly value and consistently pursue, the great constitutional principles of that party.

It is neither my purpose nor wish (continued Mr. B.) to speak in terms of severity of Mr. Tyler; but the President of the United States, though the Chief Magistrate, is but a public servant, and, as such, his conduct is a fit subject for examination and remark. His conduct towards Congress and his constitutional advisers was the main cause of the dissolution of the Cabinet; and the same cause has led to our recent defeats. There is no abandonment of Whig principles any where, but uncertainty and distrust have produced, for the time, inaction among the Whigs.

Attempts have been made, I know, sir, (continued Mr. B.) to discredit the statement in Mr. Ewing's letter of what passed in the Cabinet meeting of the 18th August; but I say here, in the presence of the enlightened and respectable company, on the responsibility of my own reputation for truth, of which none are better able to judge than those I address, that that statement is true—in its leading and essential facts absolutely true—in all its details substantially true.

The Cabinet would not have been dissolved simply because the President vetoed the Bank bills. His scruples, if sincere, however unreasonable, and even absurd, would have been entitled to tenderness if not respect; and no member of his Cabinet would have visited with the harshness of censure the errors of a man who sought after truth with a willingness to find and a desire to embrace it, merely because, through feebleness of understanding or early prejudice, he was disabled to perceive it. It was the want of sincerity and ingenuousness—of directness and candor—it was the disregard of courtesy and respect—it was the manifestation of a vacillating and unsteady mind—it was the want of that manliness which assumes and avows its own errors, and scorns by concealment or evasion to visit them on others—that compelled the President's confidential advisers to abandon their position. Consider the circumstances of the case for a moment, and judge if this be not so. One bill having been defeated, he himself proposed another and induced the members of his Cabinet to urge its passage. The bill was passed and sent to the President. Did he sign it? Sir, after his Cabinet had induced their friends in Congress to accept it as the olive branch of peace, he not only did not sign it, but sent it back with scorn, as a measure that every one must have known he could not sanction. How, then, sir, was his Cabinet situated? The bill that they had been induced to recommend was so repudiated as

plainly but indirectly to exhibit the Cabinet as false to truth, false to Congress, and false to the country. What would be thought of that master who, having commissioned his servant to make a purchase, should, after the execution of his order, deny the contract, and put him upon proof of his authority? Every man must perceive that a total loss of confidence having taken place, there was an end at once, to all hope of rendering service to the country. Of the future conduct of the President we could only judge by the past; and from that, what could we infer but a disregard of all that was justly due to us as his confidential advisers? His conduct then, standing as it did to me; totally without any explanation of its apparent deviation from manifest propriety, and without any sufficient pledge for the future, left in my judgment no alternative but immediate resignation, unless I had been a miserable sycophant, willing to retain office, under whatever circumstances of degradation, for the sake of its emoluments and power. And in this opinion there is not a member of the Whig party or any other party probably in North Carolina, who would not concur.

Over the past (continued Mr. B.) we have no power, but from it we may gain lessons to guide the future. What course does it become the Whig party to pursue; or, rather, what steps shall be taken by the Whig party of North Carolina, under the present circumstances? We see our nominal chief opposed to a leading Whig measure, demanded for the relief of a suffering country, even when that measure had been framed upon his own suggestions. We see him rejoicing over Whig defeats, and the organ of his Administration boasting of every Loco-foco triumph. Yes, sir, our leader, who should have led the way in every conflict, holds intercourse with the enemy, and yet retains the name of Whig.

It was in this position he was seen when the recent elections took place, in which we suffered loss. Sir, how could we have expected to succeed under such circumstances? If any army, drawn up in battle array discovers its General not ready to lead them to the conflict or cheer them on to victory; but occupying some neutral position, in friendly converse with the enemy, how shall they answer with courage and confidence the trumpet which sounds the onset? Yet their numbers are not diminished, their strength is not enfeebled, their courage has not cooled, and if guided by a leader of undoubted fidelity, their arms would be crowned with glorious success. This is in my opinion, a just view of the condition of the Whig party. It is as strong this day as it was on the 4th of March last. In the elections which have taken place recently it is apparent that the Whigs have in numerical strength lost nothing, for our adversaries have gained nothing. Our voters have not gone over to the enemy, but uncertain and dispirited by the conduct of their chief, they have remained at home. Give them again a chief on whom they can rely, and the rallying word shall find them at their posts as numerous and as faithful as ever. Our course then seems to be sufficiently plain. The Whig party of the State should organize and concert their measures. To this end, it seems to me a convention of Whig delegates should be convened, from every quarter of the State. Let us stir up the People, and invoke the aid of their patriotism, that the State may be fully represented. Let us consult together like brethren, in behalf of our country, and leave no just means untried to preserve the union and integrity of the whig party. Especially let us select another and a better leader—one who knows that the only consistency suitable to a finite creature, like man, is a consistent pursuit of truth, and that to live for 30 years without changing an opinion is to live 30 years without improvement, and who, therefore, will not make it the great business of his life to think, or appear to think, to day as he thought yesterday, nor look upon it as reproach that he has become wiser by experience. Let us have a man who, while he has intelligence to know his own opinions, and firmness to pursue them, will yet understand that the only value of any opinion is its agreement with truth, and will therefore at once abandon any and every opinion, when satisfied that it is false and injurious. Let us have a man whose mind is deeply impressed with the importance to his country of the great principles of the whig party, and whose fidelity to them is guaranteed, not by pledges given upon obtaining a nomination, but by the faithful devotion of his life to his country's service. Above all, let us have a man with a sound American head and a sound American heart—whose patriotism, instead of dwindling into the narrowness of a political Sectary, enlarges itself to embrace and love and foster every interest of our whole country. Let us have such a leader, inscribe his name upon the glorious whig banner, and give it to the breeze, and rely upon it, gentlemen, a noble triumph await us.

With such a leader we defeated the phalanx of Loco-focoism, headed by Van Buren, and wielding without scruple, for party purposes, the whole Executive power and patronage of the nation. Shall it admit of doubt that we can defeat the same party under the guidance

of Mr. Tyler?

But, sir, (said Mr. B. in conclusion) however it may be in other States under such circumstances, the Old North State will again give evidence of her devotion to the Whig principles for which she was distinguished in 1775 and 1776. Then, again, will North Carolina—sir, I speak not of Carolina, nor of South Carolina, but of North Carolina—then again will North Carolina, the fearless, the faithful, the honorable, but moderate State, show herself true to whig principles, whoever may desert them!

From the United States Gazette.

Take care of Ourselves.

MR. EDITOR:—

It is with feelings of great satisfaction that a large part of this community observe the settled influence that the above, remark is having upon the conductors of the press. It is to be hoped that this subject will be pressed upon the attention of our rulers. We may complain interminably, and shall have no redress until you come in as auxiliaries; when we find you at the head of the column, then we may hope to have some beneficial results. The fact is, the country is groaning under our system of free trade, which works for the advantage of foreign countries, but, for want of reciprocity, ruinous to us. This free trade is free for all but us. It gives to the countries with which we trade, a market for their iron, cloths, hemp, manufactures, and wares of all kinds—but what do those countries take from us in return, besides cotton and tobacco, which they can procure in no other way? Literally nothing; and in the place of the produce of their industry and ingenuity, they kindly receive from us the balance in good solid gold and silver. This is well for them, but ruinous to us, and we are now only in a slight degree beginning to feel its influence. We have, so far, had money and means enough to pay our debts; but what is to be done when the specie which we shall have on hand is exhausted? Within the last four months, upwards of \$6,000,000 have been drained from us. The stream steadily runs onwards, and we have no means of stopping it, but by looking at home for our supplies.—Our supply of the precious metals must soon be used up, if we persist in this ruinous policy of buying annually more than we sell, and that in such enormous sums.

Would it not be better to make what we consume; to dig the iron ore out of our hills and convert it into rail-road iron, and manufacture it for other purposes? and if it should cost the consumer something more than the foreign article, would it not be better for the country in the end? Contemplate for a moment the number of people that would thence receive employment and profit. If the iron, wool, cloth, &c. that is consumed annually in this country was grown and manufactured here, could any man imagine the immense wealth that would be created in this country thereby, in the course of ten years? The steady employ which our people would receive in those branches, would divert a large part of our population from agricultural pursuits, and turn them into consumers, which would secure an increased demand for the produce of the farmers; and the farmers would be the customers of the manufacturers in their turn. If this policy was adopted, the beneficial results would soon be felt, both at home and abroad. With our sales of cotton and tobacco, we would annually be able to pay off the interest and part of the principal of our enormous State debts, and with an adequate protection given to our manufacturers, we would soon see this interest steadily advance in our country. At first, our goods would probably be sold at higher prices than the like of foreign fabric, and there probably would be, impositions practiced; but there would soon be a reaction, by reason of the competition, and we would finally, and that at no distant day, be supplied by our people at prices much lower than those we now pay. Such has been the result with cotton fabrics, glass, and many other articles now extensively manufactured here; and such results would undoubtedly prevail in all articles, as soon as their manufacture was firmly established. We could well afford to pay the additional price that would thus be exacted of us, when we reflect that this sacrifice would give profitable employment to vast numbers of our people, who are now comparatively without employment. It would establish the prosperity of our country, on a firm and solid basis. It would render us, as a nation, independent of all other nations. It would ensure a sound circulating medium, because the stream of specie would run inwards, and be steadily accumulating. It would, finally, ensure us an immense export trade, because it would not be long before we would be able to export the manufactured cotton fabric instead of the raw article. It would also be the means of building up for ourselves a solid prosperity and wealth, instead of exhausting our resources, to ensure the prosperity of England, France, and other countries, who, in their turn, do nothing to reciprocate the advantages which they derive from our trade. We have for years, been giving steady employment to their people,

and paying out to them, all the specie we could accumulate, to the ruin of our banks and our people, and in return, have seen them refuse our wheat and, except with great restrictions, our tobacco, and even an effort is now being made, to obtain their supplies of cotton from India. When will our people be "wide awake" to this subject? I answer, only when they shall import only those articles which they cannot manufacture or produce, and when their settled policy shall be to buy as little and sell as much as possible. It is then, and not till then, that we shall grow rich and prosperous as a people, and then our enemies and professing friends will see the folly of having driven us to extremities by means of their odious corn laws, tobacco monopolies, and other restrictive measures. K.

Improvement in Shingling.

It is well known that shingles decay around the nail, owing to the penetration of water by the nail hole. A Mr. Bowman, of Brownsville, Pa., has successfully applied a cheap and easy remedy for this defect. It is simply to dip the point of the nail, as it is driven, into white lead ground in oil, just as taken from the keg—the lead adhering to the point is forced up as the nail passes in, completely filling up the hole, and as the head of the nail is imbedded in the paint, the penetration of the water, and consequent corrosion of the nail head, is effectually prevented.

It is stated that the progress of the workmen is very little retarded by the operation, and that a keg of 25 lbs. will answer for about ten thousand shingles. The same process will do for shingling or weather boarding, and indeed in every instance where the nail is exposed to the weather. In ship building, it seems to us, the application of this simple plan will be particularly useful.—[Buffalo Com Adv.]

Onions planted in the same hill with vines, will protect them from the depredations of the striped bug. Farmers and gardeners, copy this in your note-books.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.—An eloquent and sentimental loafer leaning against a friendly lamp post for support, lifted up his voice and cried, "How are the mighty fallen?" A voice at his feet replied, "lengthwise in the gutter."

A GOOD RULE.—A man who had climbed up a chestnut tree, had by carelessness missed his hold of one of the branches, and fell to the ground with such force as to break his ribs.—A neighbor going to his assistance, remarked to him that, "had he followed his rule in these cases, he would have avoided the accident."—"What rule do you mean?" said the other, indignantly. "This," said the philosopher, "never come down a place faster than you go up."

Look abroad among the storekeepers, and you find that the burden of business, in every branch, is done by those who advertise most—and numbers there are of the most thriving and prosperous, who owe all their success in business to a timely resort to this method of establishing themselves while there are numbers of others who have suffered a valuable, fashionable and cheap stock of goods, to become antiquated and depreciated upon the shelves only because they would not let the public know, through the medium of an advertisement, that they had them for sale.

A man who had a scolding wife, in answer to an inquiry after her health, said, "she was pretty well in general, only subject at times to a breaking out at the mouth."

Jeff, in the height of indignation at some boys who had stolen every apple in his orchard, swore he would have them indicted for high-trees-on.

Not long since, two sailors passing by a tailor's shop, observed a tailor at work with his waistcoat patched with different colors of cloth, when one of the tars cried out to the other, "Look ye, Jack, did you ever see so many sorts of cabbage grow on one stump before?"

A Smart Job.

A Roxbury wag, who was known to be in no business, was inquiring for an active lad, saying that he was in great want of a man of quick parts, and preferred one from New Hampshire or Vermont, as he would be likely to attend to the business required. His solicitude excited the curiosity of a lady, who said to him, "Sir, I wonder what employment you can find for such a man as you are seeking for?" "I want him," said he, "to tend a lightning rod, and none but a sprightly lad will answer the purpose."

"Jane what letter of the alphabet do you like best?"

"Well, I don't like to say Mr. Snobbs."

"Pooh, nonsense—tell right out, Jane."

"Which do you like best?"

"Well, (blushing and dropping her eyes) I like you (u) the best."

"Egad! this is pot luck," as the fellow said when he tumbled into the boilers.