

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**THEODORE SCHOCH.**

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars a quarter, half yearly,—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1-2 cts. per year, extra.  
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar: twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion: larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.  
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

PROTECT EACH OTHER.

**WAYNE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

All Persons insuring in this company are members equally interested in its welfare and in the election of its officers.

In order to become a member of this company and thereby be insured, the applicant gives a premium note, the amount of which is in proportion to the amount to be insured, and its degree of hazard, thus: If \$1000 is to be insured, at 5 per cent., he gives his note for \$50. If at 10 per cent. he gives his note for \$100, and in that proportion for a greater or less sum, according to the rate of hazard, on which note he advances 6 per cent; and an additional sum of \$1 50 for survey and policy. He then becomes a member on the approval of his application and is insured for five years. The aggregate of the premium notes constitutes the cash fund, chargeable first, with the expenses, and second, with the losses of the Company; and should it prove insufficient to pay both losses and expenses the money to meet the losses, (should any occur) is borrowed agreeably to the act of incorporation, and paid. An assessment is then made to repay such loan upon the premium notes, in proportion to their respective amounts, and in no case to be made but once a year, notwithstanding several losses may happen.

At the expiration of five years the note, if any assessments have been made and paid, is given up, and the insured may renew his application.

Policies may at any time be assigned or surrendered and cancelled, and the premium notes given up, according to the by-laws of the Company. No more than three fourths of the cash value of any property will be insured, and all great hazards: such as Cotton Factories, Powder Mills, Distilleries, Machine Shops, Manufactories for Printer's Ink, and all establishments of the same class of hazards, are not insured upon any conditions whatever, and that no one risk is taken over \$5000, it is considered much more safe and less expensive than in Stock companies, where they insure large amounts and hazardous property.  
STOGDELL STOKES, Agent.  
Stroudsburg, Monroe co., Dec. 15, 1841.

**DELAWARE ACADEMY.**

The winter session commenced November 1st. The school is now in complete operation under the direction of the Principal IRA B. NEWMAN.

STUDIES.

Greek, Latin and French languages, Belles-Lettres, Modern Sciences including Geography, Ancient and Modern; Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, Mathematics including Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, &c.

Terms.

Tuition for any of the above branches not to exceed (per quarter) \$2 00  
Music on Piano Forte, extra 5 00  
Board for young Gentlemen with the Principal, per week 1 50  
Do. for young Ladies with the Teacher of Music, per week 1 50  
Not including incidental expenses.

N. B.—Board can be obtained for lads from 10 to 14 years, of age in families of the first respectability near the Academy, from \$1 00 to \$1 25 per week.

The Trustees feel that they need say nothing in commendation of this school. The terms are easy, lower than any other Academy in the State. The course of instruction thorough, and discipline strict; the Academy situated in a part of the country proverbial for health, is likewise removed from those inducements which lead to a neglect of studies. With full confidence they recommend it to the patronage of the public.

By the Board.

DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres't.  
JOHN WESTBROOK, Sec'y.  
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa. }  
December 2, 1841.

AN OFFER.

The subscriber, from considerations entirely connected with his health, offers his situation as Principal of the Delaware Academy, to a well qualified Teacher. One of indifferent abilities or qualifications need not apply. To a good Teacher, the inducements are many and perquisites ample.

IRA B. NEWMAN, Principal.  
Dec. 23, 1841.

LOOK HERE!

Old TIN WARE of all kinds, repaired in the best manner and on short notice, by  
WILLIAM H. WHITE.  
Stroudsburg, Dec. 22, 1841.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
For sale at this office.

**NEW GOODS.**

C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER, have just received in addition to their former stock, a large assortment of

**SEASONABLE GOODS;**

among which may be found black, blue black, blue, invisible green, Cadet mixed and drab,

**BROAD CLOTHS;**

CASSIMERES and SATINETTS, Merinos of all colours; Alpaca Lustre, a new and fashionable article for cloaks and dresses. Fashionable plaid Gingham; a choice selection of English and American prints. Blue black Crape, Hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Cotton Batts, Wadding, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Warp.

Also a large stock of

**FOREST CLOTHS,**

Moleskin, Cord and Vestings, bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Merino and Brocha Shawls, Bedtick Burlap, Ornaburgh, Canvass, Padding, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, brown Jeans, coloured Cambrics, Italian Cravats, Cotton and Silk pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats, Morocco Slippers, Ladies over Shoes, Kip and Cowhide



BOOTS,

Children's Shoes, &c. &c.

Also a general assortment of GROCERIES, Hard and Hollow Ware, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

They respectfully return their acknowledgments for the liberal patronage already received and solicit the public to call and examine their stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that they have the best assortment of goods in the place, which they will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Call and examine for yourselves.  
Milford, Nov. 1, 1841.

SHERMAN'S

**WORM LOZENCES**

Are the greatest worm medicines in the world.

Dr Churchill has used them in over fifty cases, cured ten of spasms and three of fits. He considers them safe and sure, and recommends them to all.

Mr. J. B. Noyes has used them in his family with entire success, and several of his friends have great confidence in them.

Col L. Clark cured one of his children of spasms, and one of fits occasioned by worms.

The Hon B. B. Beasley thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline, and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so, and through the blessing of God his child is now well—another living evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr B says no family should be without them. More than 2,000 certificates might be added to their truly wonderful properties.

Capt Coffin, of Nantucket, consulted Dr Sherman, on account of his son, 8 years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians, who could afford him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The doctor pronounced the case one of worms and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he used one box, was entirely cured.

Benj. F. Goodspeed, 130 Sixth Avenue has always cured his children of worms, by Sherman's Lozenges. He would not be without them in his house on any account.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Stevens, one of the most distinguished physicians in this country, says Sherman's worm Lozenges are the safest, best article he knows of for destroying worms.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other worm medicine in his practise.

Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practise for more than two years, and never knew them to fail.

These valuable Worm Lozenges can be obtained at the Office of the JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

(Only 31 cts. per box.)  
July 7, 1841.

**Coach Body Varnish.**

5 Barrels Coach Body Varnish, warranted not to crack, just received and for sale by  
JOHN DICKSON, Druggist.  
Easton, March 31, 1841.

**A Yankee taken in.**

The Governor of Indiana, a small man, encountered recently, a six-foot Yankee at one of the hotels in Indianapolis, who was loudly boasting that he could beat all creation at every thing. The Governor, a total stranger to him, after listening a while to his unrestrained self-laudation, offered to bet him "drinks round" the company being pretty numerous—that, though the Yankee was a big man, yet he (the Governor) was Bigger. As soon as Jonathan found that the little fellow was really in earnest he shouted "Done! and now let all hands liquor first, and we'll measure afterwards." A pretty extensive as well as expensive drink went round, for every one in the room knew the Yankee would have to pay for it, except the Yankee himself. A two foot rule was then procured. The Yankee stretched himself up against the wall, and his measure was announced to be six feet one and a half inch—"It's no use measuring me," said the Governor, "for I'm Bigger." "The Devil you are!" quickly rejoined the Yankee. "Yes, I'll have my throat cut if he aint," chimed in one of the party who had freely partaken of the bet. "Why, you tarnal fool said another looking straight at the Yankee, who appeared half bewildered. "Don't you know that that is little Bigger, Governor of the State of Indiana!" Jonathan instantly streaked it for Connecticut, and Governor Bigger for the Executive Chamber.

**A Cold Water Gallant.**

Joe Sykes, a dry chap who is writing letters to the N. York Commercial from the southern counties of the State, immortalizes a wag by the name of Manrow, a contractor on the New York and Erie railroad, who owns a wagon, the fore wheels of which are as large as the hind wheels. One of his horses he calls Fanny, the other Elssler; and he swears that "Fanny Elssler is a whole team;"—One day he stopped to dine and feed his horses. A pretty damsel waited at the table, and came to fill his tumbler whenever he rang the bell to call her from an adjoining room. He was smitten with her beauty, and drank his glass dry as quickly as possible, that he might have the pleasure of seeing her fill it again. His desire to see her, however, exceeded his capacity to hold all the water she poured out; and, seeing a jar of pickles standing in the room, instead of drinking the water he poured it into the jar, repeating his calls for the damsel to fill his tumbler till he had filled the jar to overflowing. His reputation for drinking water, of course, soon spread over the neighborhood; and the secret was not found out until the good landlady discovered that the liquid in her jar had been diluted, and her pickled cucumbers thereby destroyed.

**Rather Funny.**

**Street Scene.**—A gentleman pushing down the street in hot haste, a ragged urchin running after him.  
'Mither! Mither! O, Mither! I thay—Mither.'  
'Are you calling me, boy?'  
'Yeth, thir; I thwov, what a hurry you ith in.'  
'Well, speak quick; what do you want? I've no time to spare.'  
'Ith you going down threet?'  
'To be sure, you little dunce—what do you want?'  
'Why mother thent me out to hunt her old thpeckled hen, and if you thee her, I wish you'd catch her for me.—Coth, you see, I'm tired a looking for her.'

**The New Fiscal Agent.**

A BILL,

Amendatory of the several Acts establishing the Treasury Department.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is created and established in the Treasury Department, at the seat of Government of the United States, a Board, to be called the Exchequer of the United States, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, and three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; one of the said Commissioners first appointed to be appointed for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and vacancies subsequently occurring to be so filled as that one vacancy shall regularly occur at the end of every period of two years, the said Commissioners not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty; and in case of any such removal, it shall be the duty of the President to lay the reason thereof before the Senate. And on the first organization of the Board, one of the three Commissioners shall, by the members thereof, be elected President, who shall hold his office for two years, when a new election shall be made; and in like manner a new election shall take place at the end of each successive period of two years. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint all such inferior officers as in the judgment of the Board the transaction of its business may require, the amount of their respective compensation to be fixed by the Board, who may take bonds for the faithful discharge of their duty for such sums and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. And each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of—dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Board of Exchequer shall have power to establish agencies or offices in such of the cities or towns of the States and Territories of the United States as it may judge expedient, not exceeding two in any State or Territory, and also wherever Congress may by law require the same to be established and such officers and agents as may be by the Board of Exchequer be thought necessary for the management of such agencies, and the transaction of their business, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Board of Exchequer; and the said Board shall have power to fix the amount of the respective compensation of such officers, and to provide regulations for the government of such agencies, the transaction of their business and the rendering accounts of all their proceedings. And in such regulations they shall so assign and arrange the duties of the officers of the said agencies, as that one of those officers shall be a check and control upon the other, and for that purpose they shall require that the accounts and proceedings of each shall be entered in proper books. And any of the officers of the said agencies may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury for physical inability or incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty, but it shall be his duty to state every removal of any principal officer of any agency, with his reasons therefor, in his general annual report of the transactions of the Board of Exchequer.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Exchequer and its officers, shall be the general agents of the Government of the United States for receiving, safe keeping, and disbursing the public moneys, and transferring and transmitting the same under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all public moneys received, from whatever sources, shall, under the same directions, be paid into the said Exchequer or agencies; and the principal officers employed in such agencies shall give bonds to the United States for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe for the faithful performance of their duties. And the said Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall pay all warrants, drafts, or orders made thereon by the Treasurer of the United States, and by all disbursing officers and agents of the Government having authority to make such drafts or orders. And every such payment shall be made at the option of the person entitled to receive it, in gold and silver coin or in Treasury notes.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Exchequer and its officers shall perform the duties of Commissioners of Loans, in receiving subscriptions, transferring stock, and paying dividends and interest thereon, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall render to the Treasurer of the United States all necessary facilities for transferring and disbursing the public funds as shall be required by him, and shall perform all the duties of pension agents under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall render and perform all other duties and services in relation to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing of the public funds as shall be prescribed by law or by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Exchequer at the seat of Government and its several agencies, to receive on private deposits, gold or silver coin or bullion, the property of individuals, to be held as in other cases of deposits made by individuals for convenience and security; and to issue certificates of the fact of such deposits having been made; which certificates shall always be redeemed on presentation at the agency where issued. But the amount so deposited shall never exceed in the whole fifteen millions of dollars to be distributed by the Board among its several agencies according to the extent of their business respectively, and for issuing such certificates no higher premium shall be demanded, than shall be sufficient to indemnify against the hazard of loss and remunerate for the safe keeping the deposits, and in no instance to exceed the one half of one per cent. But paper issued by the Board and its several agencies, whether in the form of bills or certificates of deposit, shall be redeemable only at the place where issued, unless the Board shall see cause to order otherwise.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, within three months after its organization, to establish such by-laws and rules of proceeding as may judge expedient and proper for the regulation of its concerns and the government of its agencies; and copies of existing by-laws and regulations shall be laid before Congress every year at its annual session.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared Treasury notes of denominations not less than five dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars, which notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, and shall be by him endorsed when issued at such agency, and which notes shall be redeemable and shall be redeemed in gold and silver, on demand, at the agency where issued; and Treasury notes intended to be issued by the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government shall be in like form, and shall be payable to the order of the Commissioners, and shall be endorsed by some one of them when issued, and shall be redeemable and redeemed at said Board, on demand, in gold and silver, and exact and perfect lists of all notes so signed shall be kept at the Treasury; and all Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may, when redeemed, be re-issued by the Board and its agencies respectively.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the amount of Treasury notes issued and outstanding shall not, at any one time, exceed the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, unless otherwise ordered or provided by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, from time to time, on the application of the Board of Exchequer, to furnish for its own use and that of its several agencies a suitable amount of such notes to be used in the transaction of its business; and all dues to the United States, or any officer or department thereof, may be paid in gold or silver coin, in Treasury notes issued under this act, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately convertible into specie at the place where received.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government and each of its agencies shall settle weekly or oftener, with all banks in their neighborhood whose paper they may have received, and pay or collect, as the case may be, all balances between it and said banks; and no individual shall be allowed at any time to stand as debtor to the Exchequer or any of its agencies in account; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, and each of its several agencies, at all times, so to limit its issues that its gold and silver on hand shall be equal to one third of the amount of such issues outstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said Board of Exchequer may draw bills or drafts on any of its agencies, and may authorize any agency to draw bills or drafts on the Board or any other agency; and may sell and authorize its agencies to sell such bills or drafts for a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment, and in no case to exceed two per centum on the amount of such bill or draft.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Exchequer and each of its agencies to purchase domestic bills of exchange subject to the following rules and regulations:

1. No bill of exchange shall be bought which is payable in the same State or Territory in which it is drawn, nor any bill payable within less than—miles of the place of drawing.
2. Bills drawn on places not more than five hundred miles distant from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from date; and bills drawn on places more than five hundred miles from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from sight.
3. In no instance shall more be demanded from the seller of such bill, by way of interest.