

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 2.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1842.

No. 51.

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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.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental Type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms AT THE OFFICE OF THE **Jeffersonian Republican.**

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, Ornaburg, 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.

BUFFALO ROBES.

C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER, have just received a bale of superior BUFFALO ROBES, and will sell them as cheap as they can be purchased in the City. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.
Milford, January 12, 1842.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers respectfully inform those engaged in the Mercantile business and Hotel keepers, that they have constantly on hand at their manufactory on Elizabeth street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a large and splendid assortment of

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

manufactured from the best Leaf, and warranted to be good, which they will sell wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms (with credit).

Orders for Tobacco and Cigars will be strictly and immediately attended to.

Those who come in or pass through the place will please call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to use our best exertions to accommodate the public, and merit a liberal share of their patronage.

EYLENBERGER & BUSH.
Stroudsburg, July 14, 1841.

BLANK MORTGAGES

For sale at this office.

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.

REMOVAL. Wholesale and Retail CABINET WARE, AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to the building on Elizabeth street, one door west of the Stroudsburg House where he intends carrying on the Cabinet Making business in all its various branches.

He shall keep constantly on hand or make to order all kinds of furniture: Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Centre-tables, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, &c. &c. together with every other article usually kept at such establishments; all of which he will sell at the Eastern prices.

As his materials will be of the best quality, and all articles manufactured at his establishment will be done by first rate workmen, he confidently assures the public that his endeavors to render general satisfaction will not be unrewarded.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Chairs, Settees, &c. will be kept constantly on hand and for sale.

CHARLES CAREY.
Stroudsburg, May 4, 1841.

COLUMBIA BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, will meet at the following places, to wit: On Tuesday 22d day of February inst., at the house of JOHN J. VANIKKE, Columbia, on Wednesday and Thursday 23d and 24th days of February, at the Inn of STROUD J. HOLLINSHEAD, Stroudsburg; and on Friday the 25th inst., at the Inn of MICHAEL WELLS, Dills' Ferry, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, for the purpose of opening the Books for subscription to the capital stock of the

Columbia Delaware Bridge Comp'y., authorized to be incorporated for the purpose of building a Bridge over the Delaware River at Columbia, and if the capital stock is not all subscribed for on those days, the Books will continue open at such times and places as the Commissioners may direct.

J. I. BLAIR, JNO. J. VANKIRK, ANDREW SMITH, ENOS GOBLE, GEORGE TROXELL, Jr. JACOB DEITTERICH. Commissioners.
February 2, 1842.

Stoves.

C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER, have on hand a large assortment of COOKING & BOX STOVES, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. All persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Milford, November 1, 1841.

BAR IRON.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE REFINED, Bar Iron, Car, Coach & Wagon Axles, SAW SLABS.

CROW BAR, SLEDGE AND PLOUGH MOULDS, Axle and Gun Barrel Iron, And a general assortment of WAGON TYRE & SQUARE IRON, constantly on hand and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by EVANS, SCRANTON & Co. Analomink Iron Works, } January 1, 1842.

BELVIDERE FOUNDRY.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in the best manner, and with dispatch. He will manufacture

MILL GEARING

for Flour and other Mills, together with Castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. Possessing conveniences for making

HEAVYCASTINGS

with Lathes of different sizes, &c., he feels confident in his ability to execute all orders with which he may be entrusted in a workmanlike manner.

ALSO:

Pratts Cast Iron Smut Mills, surpassed by none in use. Reference STOGDELL STOKES, Stroudsburg.

Particular care will be taken to employ none but good workmen in the different departments of the establishment, and no pains will be spared by the proprietor to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with orders for work. He has on hand a supply of

PATTERNS

embracing the leading variety of Mill Gearing, such as Bevel, Spur and Mortise Wheels, &c.—He is also making daily additions to them, and is at all times prepared to make such patterns as may be required without (in most instances) any additional charge; in doing which great attention will be paid to combine the latest improvements with strength and lightness.

BRASS CASTINGS

of all kinds will be made to order. The highest price will be paid for old Copper or Brass.

Thrashing Machines

and Horse Powers of the most approved construction, ready made and for sale low.

Wrought Iron Mill Work

will be done to order on the most reasonable terms. DAVID P. KINYON
Belvidere, N. J. January 12, 1842.

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. 22, 1841.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

A Bargain.

The following actually took place in our city a few days since. The dialogue was conducted in a sort of low toned voice, and therefore it is not likely the bargain was overheard by the bystanders; but as an evidence of the truth of the matter, the mates of the unfortunate young lady have, by this time, perceived that one of their number has all of a sudden left their ranks.

"How do you sell those flowers?" said a good looking stranger of one of the Southern States, to a pretty little damsel in the market the other day, who had hitherto been compelled to sell pinks, posies, and similar notions, honestly to maintain herself and family.

"Twenty-five cents, sir," said the maiden, holding-up to the gaze of the gentleman a sweet scented bunch.

"Cheap," said the Southerner.
"Indeed they are," said the maiden.
"So much so, that I can't possibly conceive how you can make a living at the business."
"Ah, sir," said the pretty little damsel, "the times are hard, and we are compelled to do the best we can. By economy, sir, we do manage to get along. Did those who live in glittering palaces but know how severe is the lot of the dejected and poor, we might, perhaps, get a trifle more for our labor. But alas! sorry am I to be compelled to say it, justice is blind, and dim indeed is the vision of opulence."

Here the stranger touched by the powerful remarks of the flower girl, was seen to drop his head and let fall a tear of sorrow. Recovering, however, he continued as follows:

"Here, my pretty fair one," said the gentleman, "why not turn your attention to something more profitable?"

"I know not what, sir," said the girl.

"Turn your attention to speculation."

"I know not what kind, sir, and if I did, I am not possessed of the capital."

"Oh, miss," said the gentleman, "there are some kinds of speculation in which to meet success a capital is not required."

"Name it, sir."

"Marriage, miss."

"Sir," said the maiden, "my chances in that speculation are poor, poor indeed."

"Perhaps not so poor as you imagine."

"I have now on my hands a dear, dear father and mother to support by my little earnings, and to marry a youth as poor as myself, would only be heaping misfortune on our already overburdened shoulders."

"But perhaps in the search you might fall in with some who has more of this world's treasures than yourself."

"But to get him," modestly articulated the young lady."

"'T were an easy task if he loves you."

"But where shall I find him—which way shall I look?"

"Here, my pretty fair one," said the gentleman, at the same time throwing his eye upon the young flower girl in such a manner as to leave no doubt on her mind that she was adored by the stranger.

The reader will please pardon us for not giving the remainder of the dialogue; for we do not think it right that every one should know all that little love talk of two hearts engaged in one common cause. Suffice it to say, that the couple became more intimate with each other—that the stranger did buy the flowers of the maiden, and as compensation, he gave her a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, with, by the by, a written contract that himself should be thrown into the bargain. They are now man and wife—the aged parents are comforted in their declining years—the maid is no longer compelled to vend her nosegays—the pair are on their way to their new residence, and the stranger doubtless blesses the hour he visited the city of monuments, and went to buy the blue eyed maiden's charming posies.—*Baltimore Argus.*

Vegetable diet is well hit off by the celebrated writer Mr. Slick. Sam met a Grahamite in his travels, and thus describes him: "His skin looked like a full blown bladder after some of the air had leaked out, kinder wrinkled and ruffled like, and his eyes as dim as a lamp that's living on a short allowance of oil. He puts me in mind of a pair of kitchen tongs, all legs, shafts, and head, and no belly; a real gander-gutted looking crittur, as holler as a bamboo walking cane, and twice as yaller. He actually looked as if he had been picked off a rock at sea, and thrown through a gimlet hole."

Sure Sign of Rain.

"Good mornin' Simon, how you do, mighty nice weddedd arta-noon—think it's gawn to rain afore shortly!"

"Why, de fact is, Peter, I do tink him look werry wedderish. I always observe dat when de sun rises werry early, and go down again fore he gits up, dat it's a monstus sartin sign that we gawn to hab rain after soon."

A Heavy Load.

The New York Mechanic has an account of a little boy who lately walked nearly a mile, carrying on his shoulder an iron article which weighs twelve hundred pounds! Don't start, reader—it was "a pair of patent steelyards!"

From the Daily Chronicle.

"Trade will Regulate Itself."

The caption of this article will be readily recognized as one of the self-created, self-supported dogmas, of the advocates of free trade; a cant that is incessantly retailed by them against the policy of the Government taking care of the interests of its subjects. If the principles of free trade were acknowledged by all the nations of the earth, and a free intercourse maintained between them for purposes of commerce—or the unrestricted exchange of one species of the product of labor for another, then the trite dogma "trade will regulate itself," might be urged with some degree of plausibility. But now that the utmost inequality reigns in the commercial intercourse of nations, the remark is as far being, in the abstract, true, as that a ship in the midst of adverse winds and currents, would keep a safe and proper course, without the aid of either rudder, compass or steersman.

But suppose it were true, that all restrictions upon trade are wrong, and that the only true policy is to let it alone to regulate itself—how would this end be accomplished? The meanest powers of comprehension may readily discern that the means, in our case, would soon bring ruin upon the whole nation. It would regulate itself by importing the products of labor from England, where labor is worth twenty cents a day; from France, where it is worth fifteen cents, and from Germany, where a day's labor commands ten to twelve cents, and where the laboring population are but half fed, half clothed, and destitute of the comforts, to say nothing of the blessings, of life. Our laboring population, being placed in direct competition with the pauper labor of the old world, would gradually be brought down to the same level; for the products of the cheaper labor would be imported until such a proportion of our money would be drawn out of the country to pay for them, as would equalize the price of labor, and enable the holders of the remainder to purchase a day's labor in the United States for about fourteen cents. Then, and not till then, would money come by the ordinary laws of trade, in payment for the products of our labor; because these would be cheaper here than abroad. This would be the glorious spectacle of American trade regulating itself!

It is authentically ascertained that between September 1840 and September 1841, about \$9,000,000, in silver and gold, were exported from New York, while, during the few months which have since elapsed, a farther exportation of about \$2,500,000 has taken place.—While the bullion has thus been flowing out of the vaults of our banks and the pockets of our people, it has accumulated with equal rapidity in the vaults of the Bank of England. The increase of bullion from December 1840 to December 1841, was £1,520,000; and it is the opinion of competent authorities, that the quarterly return for the present month, will show an increase from £5,031,000 to £7,000,000. This shows what has become of a portion, at least, of our gold and silver, and who have been reaping the harvest of our enterprises. These are facts against the moonshine theories of free trade, and such as will readily enable us to understand the reason of the wide-spread bankruptcy of our own manufacturers—why our own labor is out of demand, and American enterprise prostrated.

The Federal Constitution has delegated to Congress the power to "regulate commerce," with a view, as the opinions of the framers of the constitution, frequently expressed, prove, to counteract the undue influence upon the commerce, money, and industry of the country. It is theirs to counteract, by wise legislation, such catastrophes in the United States; experience, and sound reason, both teach the necessity of such legislation, and of so protecting the industry of our citizens, as to maintain at all times, if possible, a balance of trade in favor of the United States, which is the only means by which our gold and silver can be preserved, and those ruinous depressions prevented, which bring adversity and distress upon the most enterprising portions of our population.

The Fire Department of Philadelphia, is composed of 5614 members—of whom 2634 are active, 1540 honorary, and 1440 contributing.—The companies own collectively 40,078 feet of hose, a little over 7 miles—they number 28 engines and 37 hose carriages—average number of members in each company is 102.—*Phila. Gazette.*

TAKE IT BACK.—The editor of the Davenport (Me) Sun wants the man who stole his axe from his wood pile to bring it back, so that he can grind it.

The best lip salve in creation, is a sweet kiss. The remedy should be used with great care, however, as it is apt to bring on an affection of the heart.

The latest case of absence of mind is that of a shoemaker who the other day took home a pair of shoes to his own wife.