

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

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1842.

No. 6.

VOL. 3.

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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 proprietors will be charged 7-12 cts. per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except by the order of the Editor. Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) to be inserted three weeks for one dollar: twenty-five cents every subsequent insertion: larger ones in proportion. A special 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

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

NOTICE.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, now composing and holding the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said County. The Petition of James Johnson, of the township of Coolbaugh, in said county, Respectfully sheweth: That he occupies a house in the said township, which has heretofore been used and occupied as a Public House of Entertainment, and is desirous of continuing to keep a public house therein. He therefore prays your Honors to grant him a License to keep a Public House at the place aforesaid for the ensuing year. And he will pray.

JAMES JOHNSON.

We the subscribers, citizens of and residing within the bounds of the township of Coolbaugh, do hereby certify that we know the house for which license is prayed, and from its neighborhood and situation believe it to be necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travellers, that such house should be licensed; And we further certify, that we are personally and well acquainted with James Johnson, the above petitioner, and that he is, and we know him to be of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. Timothy Madden, Jesper Vliet, William Roche, William Madden, Frederick Bush, Jeremiah Galvin, Philip Gearhart, Dennis Murphy, Patrick Galvin, Daniel Callaghan, John Callaghan, William Holmes, Oliver D. Smith, Samuel Warner. March 30, 1842.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honorable WILLIAM JESSUP, President Judge of the 11th Judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, Monroe and Pike, and Joseph Keller and John T. Bell, Esqs. Associate Judges of the courts of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said county of Monroe, have issued their precept to me, commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery and court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the said county of Monroe, be holden at Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next, to continue one week.

NOTICE

Is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognition to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences, to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just.

SAML. GUNSAULES, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg, } to. March 30, 1842. GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

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 despatch. 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

HEAVY CASTINGS

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 Mortice 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.

NOTICE.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, now composing and holding the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said County.

The Petition of Henry Whitesell, of the township of Tobyhanna, in the county of Monroe, Respectfully sheweth: That he occupies a house in the said township, which has heretofore been used and occupied as a public house of Entertainment, and is desirous of continuing to keep a public house therein. He therefore prays your Honors to grant him a License to keep a Public House at the place aforesaid, for the ensuing year. And he will pray.

HENRY WHITESSELL.

The subscribers, citizens of, and residing within the township of Tobyhanna, said in the county of Monroe, recommend the above petitioner, and certify, that the Inn or Tavern above mentioned is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers, and that the petitioner above named is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Philip Hoffman, William Adams, John Dreishach, Jacob Sox, Thomas Birmingham, John Arnold, Franklin Sox, Robert Winter, Henry Snyder, Peter Merwine, Adam Bond, George Harman, Peter Merwine, jr. March 30, 1842.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

American Constitutions, Analytical Reader, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, English do, Hale's History United States, American Popular Lessons, Parkers Help to Composition, Comstock's Natural Philosophy, Do Chemistry, Colburn's First Lessons, Town's Analysis, Do Little Thinker, Andrews's Latin Grammar, Do do Readers, Smith's Arithmetic, Daboll's do Adams' do Greenleaf's English Grammar, Smith's do do Brown's do do Olney's Geography and Atlas, Mitchell's do do Mitchell's Primary Geography, Village School do Botany for Beginners, Elementary Spelling Books, Cobb's do do Webster's Old do do American do do Table Book, Bascom's Writing books, Blank Books, Writing paper, Quills, &c. for sale cheap, by C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER. Milford, February 2, 1842.

The American Laborer.

PROSPECTUS.

Under the above title the subscribers will publish on the 1st of April, 1842, and on the 1st of each succeeding month, a Magazine of Facts, Arguments, Statistics, Speeches, Editorials, &c. &c., devoted exclusively to the advocacy and defence of the policy of Protection to American Labor against the selfish and grasping policy of Foreign Nations, especially of those with which we chiefly made, which shut out of their ports the great bulk of our Products, and especially those of our Free Labor, while they glut our markets, bankrupt our Merchants, depreciate our currency and furnish our Laborers and Artisans by pouring in upon us the products of their skill and Industry, on the easy terms proffered them by our low and non-Protective Duties. This Magazine will inflexibly and ardently advocate the true American Policy of counteracting these gross exactions of Great Britain and other Nations by a system of direct, avowed Protection to our Home Industry which shall be thorough and efficient.

The American Laborer will affirm and maintain the policy of encouraging and fostering by wise legislation the establishment and growth in our country of new or yet feeble branches of Industry, such as the Culture of Silk, the Manufacture of whatever fabrics of Wool, Cotton, Iron, &c., may be necessary for the supply of our own wants and to secure and perfect our Independence. It will demonstrate that the true and permanent interests of all, but especially of the Agricultural and Working Classes universally, will be inflexibly and signally promoted by adopting and carrying out the Protective Policy, and that the Wages of Labor, the average price of its Produce, and the aggregate Product of the National Industry, will be surely and largely enhanced thereby. In short, this work is intended to form a complete text-book for the friends of Protection, and a thorough refutation at every point, of the pernicious fallacies put forth by the foreign and misguided American apologists for the policy of one-sided Free Trade.

The American Laborer will be published monthly in a large octavo form, each number containing 32 large double-column pages of closely printed matter. Each number will contain one great Speech, Report, or other convincing document, and a variety of shorter articles. The work will form one complete and comprehensive volume of three hundred and eighty-four large and fair pages, and will be afforded to single subscribers for seventy-five cents each, three copies for Two Dollars, five copies for Three Dollars, nine copies for Five Dollars, or twenty copies for Ten Dollars. Payment is required in advance, in all cases. The lowest possible price has been fixed in order that its circulation may be rendered universal, should the work receive the approbation of the public.

The several Home Leagues, Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Associations and individual friends of Protection throughout the Country are earnestly solicited to aid us in extending the circulation of The Laborer. GREENLY & McELRATH, 30 Ann-st. N. Y. New-York, March 4, 1842.

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.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

POETRY.

What is Solitude?

Not in the shadowy wood, Nor in the crag-hung glen, Nor where the echoes brood In caves untrod by men; Not by the bleak sea shore, Where barren surges break, Not on the mountain hoar, Not by the breezless lake; Not on the desert plain Where man hath never stood, Whether on isle or main— Not there is solitude! Birds are in woodland bowers; Voices in lonely dells; Streams to the listening hours Talk in earth's secret cells; Over the grey ribbed sand, Breathe Ocean's frothy lips; Over the still lake's strand The wild flower tow'rd it dips; Pluming the mountain crest Life tosses in its pines; Coursing the desert's breast Life in the steed's mane shines. Leave—if thou would'st be lonely— Leave Nature for the crowd; Seek there for one—one only With kindred mind endowed; There—as with Nature erst Closely thou would'st commune— The deep soul-music nursed In either heart, attune! Heart-wearied thou wilt own, Vainly that phantom wooed, That thou at last has known What is true solitude!

On a second Marriage.

The shipwreck'd sailors, who again To storms expose their lives, Show far more wisdom than the men Who marry second wives.

Lawyer's Declaration.

Fee simple, and a simple fee, And all the fees in tail, Are nothing—when compared to thee Thou best of fees—FEMALE.

Nothing Perfect.

How beautiful the rose! And yet Sharp thorns its stem infest; How bright the diamond glows! But it Has specks upon its breast. Think not in man to find A throne Of truth and sinless grace: The best are oft unkind, And prone To tread life's turbid ways.

Deep Ploughing.

A correspondent of the Farmer's Visitor bears the following testimony in favor of deep ploughing:

"SIR—My experience in favor of deep ploughing is such, I feel it a duty to give it to you. I have in taking up my land for planting, ploughed very deep—full one foot; my practice has been so for some time. When I adopted this mode, my first crop was rather against this practice, but my after crops were in favor of it. And in a dry season like the last it was much so, for in the commencement of the drought my corn did roll, as we term it—but when the roots had left their horizontal course and taken the perpendicular, as they will if you give them deep soil (and deep ploughing will do it) I saw but little effects of the drought afterwards. I have grown as good corn as usual this season, and I have given the credit to deep ploughing. My land would still improve, I have no doubt, if I should plough still deeper, as others have with subsoil plough, and have had a corresponding benefit."

Living and Ornamental Fences.

At a meeting of the Botanical Society of London, Mr. D. Cooper gave an account of a new living fence, formed by planting young trees in a slanting position, every tree leaning the opposite way, so that they will cross each other, and then at the parts which come in contact, take off from each a piece of bark and tie close together, covering the part with clay.—This grafts each tree into its neighbor, and forms in a few years a living fence with diamond-shaped openings. The plan is an excellent one for ornamental and durable fences.

MAPLE HONEY.—Some of the farmers in Maine, who keep bees, gash and score the maple trees, for the purpose of supplying the bees with early food, and stock for business, before the blossoms put out. The bees think it an excellent plan.

Village Farming.

It is all fudge to suppose that a man must live in the country in order to be a farmer. All experience proves that extensive farming business can be carried on in every village.

For example, every village farmer can keep a *Hen-ery* supplied with 50 or 100 chickens; which will fatten easily on his neighbors' gardens.

Every man should have at least two cows and other horned cattle. In the summer they will do well in the woods, and in the winter they pick up a very respectable living from the farmers' wagons as they come into town. We have cows among us that can climb a ladder, or a ship's rigging.

Hogs can be easily kept in great abundance, and the more porkish their disposition the better. They eat up all the filth in the streets, have great regard for the property of their neighbors, and discourse most eloquent music on a rainy day. We found one in a barrel of flour the other day, but on being reprimanded he ejaculated "ugh!" and took his departure. A sow and sixteen pigs are indispensable to every well regulated family. We recommend every body to attend to these little matters, and they will soon find that village farming is not only profitable, but interesting and delightful.

All manner of Travelling.

A traveller writing from Illinois states that in getting to the place of his destination, he experienced all kinds of go-a-headitiveness. In the first place, he took a steamboat—in the second the railroad—the third a mail-coach—the fourth rode on horseback—the fifth went six miles on foot to Terre-Haute—and was finally rode out of the village on a rail. He says he don't know which to prefer out of the six; but thinks the latter method is unquestionably the cheapest, though its accommodations are the most wretched.

The Philadelphia Arch Street Theatre is "busted up."—Boston Post.

We can explain how that happened.—While they were playing to thin houses, not long since, a rough Hoosier who had visited the theatre "for that night only," stepped to one of the bars and said:

"Just shell out a couple of your cold sassengers there. What's the charge?"

"Dont keep cold sassengers," said the bar-keeper, quite gruffly.

"Dont keep cold sassengers?" exclaimed the Hoosier in extreme surprise, "no wonder your theatre is going to 'ell when you dont keep cold sassengers," and so saying, he walked away with calm contempt.—N. O. Picayune.

A Tavern Sign.

"My dear," said the affectionate husband, "you are good at contriving things, I wish you would find some suitable design to paint on the sign for our new tavern."

"I'll do no such thing. I dont like your going to keep tavern. It's a dirty business, and the temperance men are making such a fuss about it that it will soon come to nothing."

"There's no use talking, for my mind's made up. I've got a license and paid for it, and I must use it. I want something neat and appropriate to paint on the sign."

"Well, I'll tell you what. Make a little big horn, and yourself crawling out of the little end of it."

The best Hunting Story of the season is that which appeared in the Grand Gulf Advertiser. The gun alluded to must have been a powerful weapon.

"Squire R., of 'the Lake,' went out some time ago, to hunt water fowl. He has a shot gun, which I understand shoots most powerfully. Observing a flock of geese approaching him he waited until they were nearly over him, when he discharged his gun and killed the whole flock, which was a large one. After the fall of the geese, and while engaged in picking them up, there came down seven sand hill cranes, which were so high up at the time he shot, that he did not see them. For fear the truth of this story should be doubted, and to prove the great force with which this gun shoots, he had gone to hunt bear, some time previous to this, and in loading the gun, rather over-charged her. On firing at the bear, the gun kicked him down, and kept kicking him until she had kicked him one hundred yards, and would have probably kicked him to death, had not one of his negroes, who was with him, run to his assistance and taken her off!"

The editor of the New Haven Herald says that every family should have a black board in it, for the benefit of the young folks. He is right. Every family should be a school house, where the heart, and the will, as well as the head, are to be cultivated.

Maj. John Fenton, a soldier of the Revolution and one of Gen. Washington's life-guards, died recently in Clarke Co., Miss. He was nearly 100 years old.

UNTYING THE KNOT.—One hundred divorces were granted by the Legislature of Maryland during the recent session.



PROTEUS BACK OYSTER, 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.