

# Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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No. 41.

## A NEW ENTERPRISE.

By the former Editor of the Saturday Evening Post and Saturday Courier.

Comprising the fruits of twenty years experience in the Newspaper business; the aid of the most distinguished newspaper writers of the day; a valuable Foreign Correspondence; with troops of Literary friends, and the determination to publish a Newspaper for all classes, which shall not be surpassed!

## Philadelphia Saturday Museum

OF KNOWLEDGE, NEWS, & AMUSEMENT.

A Family Newspaper, neutral in politics—opposed to quackery, and devoted to the useful Arts, Education, Morals, Health & Amusement. The Tales, Sketches, Narratives, Biographies, Essays and Poems, shall be of the first order—the best productions of the best writers of the day. Also, articles on History, Astronomy, Chemistry, and all the useful Arts and Sciences, with a liberal portion of light reading, anecdotes, wit and humor, making a varied, rich, and mirth-inspiring Olio.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN.—Furnishing narratives of sterling adventures at sea, showing the courage and heroism of the bold Mariner, as

He springs from his hammock and flies to the deck, Where amazement confronts him with images dire, Wild winds and mad waves drive the vessel a wreck, The mast is in splinters—the shrouds are on fire.

Foreign and Domestic News, Congressional Proceedings, and a general view of all matters of interest or importance, will appear.

Pictorial Embellishments, comprising maps, landscapes, architecture, portraits of distinguished personages, of both sexes. In these, as well as in neatness of typography, the Museum shall not be surpassed.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Arrangements have been completed for securing a regular Foreign Correspondence more extensive and complete than has ever enriched the columns of an American Newspaper.

COMMERCIAL.—The state of business, of stocks, prices of grain, flour, and all descriptions of country produce, merchandise, &c., will be given from actual sales, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, &c.

SELECT AND ORIGINAL GEMS FROM

Miss Leslie, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Loud, Miss H. Gould, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Irving, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Morris, Mr. Chandler, Dr. Bird, &c. &c.

## ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

At an early period, will be announced the offer of One Thousand Dollars, which the Proprietors intend awarding in premiums for the best Literary Productions, Instructive Stories, Touching and Affecting Descriptions, Essays, Poems, &c., in order to enlist the strongest array of the best Native Talent in favour of this great Literary Enterprise. It being, in fact, the determination of the proprietors, to leave nothing undone, and to spare no pains, exertions, or expense.

Every subscriber to this paper will receive a copy of CLARKE'S AMERICAN POCKET LIBRARY, noticed below, without charge, thus rendering the Saturday Museum the most desirable, the most attractive, and the cheapest Family Newspaper that has ever been published in the United States.

TO AGENTS—TERMS, COMMISSIONS, &c.

Any individual who will take the trouble to procure the names of his friends, and remit the funds, will be entitled to the commissions which are at present, and will continue to be, until further notice, more liberal by far, than have yet been offered by any Newspaper of real character or merit. A commission of 70 cents will, for the present, be allowed to Agents upon each subscriber.

TERMS.—The Philadelphia Saturday Museum is published every week at \$2 per annum, as usual, in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

For \$20, in current funds, 16 copies of the Newspaper, and 16 copies of the Library, will be forwarded, securely packed, to any part of the U. States. 3 copies for \$5. All orders and communications to be addressed, free of postage, to

THOS. C. CLARKE & CO., Saturday Museum, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

## LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscribers have at their Mill situate three miles from John Fleet's Tavern, which is on the Drinker Pike, and only half a mile from Henry W. Drinker, Esq., a large and general assortment of seasoned

## White Pine Lumber

of the best quality, which they offer at very low prices. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their assortment, it being from 5 to 10 miles nearer, and a much better road, than to any other Mill in this section of country, where a general assortment can be had.

PHILIP G. READING & Co. September 21, 1842.—4m.

## JOB WORK

Neatly executed at this Office

## Stanzas.

If when we meet I ne'er betray  
By quivering lip or smothered sigh,  
The thoughts that still my bosom sway,  
And swell my heart when thou art nigh,  
Oh think not that I'er forget  
The dream that's past since first we met.  
Though 'neath the curb of wounded pride,  
Each pang is in my heart repress,  
The anguish I from others' hide  
Still swells within my stormy breast;  
And maddening thoughts, and cold despair,  
Yet war with deep affection there!

In vain, where gay companions call,  
I strive to join in social glee;  
Or break, mid studious cares, the thrall  
That chains my every thought to thee;—  
Nor festive friends, nor books, can ever  
My soul from these one moment sever.  
To thee when breaks the morning dawn,  
My earliest thoughts impassioned turn;  
Towards thee, till day's last light is gone,  
As ardently my heart doth burn;  
And through the night's deep hours of rest,  
In dreams thine image haunts my breast.

In thee alone, through weal or woe,  
My fondest hopes must centre still;  
From only thee my heart can know  
Its dearest good—its darkest ill:—  
And though by thy unkindness crushed,  
Its every pulse is thine, till hushed.

From the New York Weekly Tribune.  
Gen. Jackson's Fine.

Great efforts for a year past have been made to excite popular feeling and procure legislative action against the sentence and execution of the law which in 1815 imposed upon General Jackson, after the battle of New Orleans, a fine of \$1,000 for a gross contempt of Court in refusing obedience to a writ and in imprisoning a Judge to prevent a resort to ulterior process for enforcing obedience; and President Tyler has lately urged the matter upon the attention of Congress. We find the circumstances of this case detailed with great precision in a pamphlet entitled "Marital Law, by a Kentuckian," from which extracts are made in the Intelligence; and as we apprehend the knowledge which most of our readers possess upon the subject is but vague, we copy from it the following narrative.

The writer premises that there has been no instance of Martial Law in England for the last hundred and fifty years, and none in this country, not even during the Revolution, but that given by Gen. Jackson in New-Orleans. In the difference of habits, &c., between the two classes of the population at New-Orleans and in the suspicion of the loyalty of the French, Gen. Jackson found ground for the proclamation of Martial Law, which he enforced upon the Members of the Legislature by keeping or thrusting them out of their Halls by an armed force. All classes, however, did their duty in the field; the enemy was beaten back, the country was evacuated, and every thing was quiet—yet Gen. Jackson still maintained Martial Law:

"On the 18th January the enemy had embarked his troops. On the 12th February he was off Mobile, a distance of 150 miles, and never again approached nearer to Orleans. On the 20th, Mr. Livingston returned from the fleet with information, derived from the Admiral, of the treaty of the peace. 'On the 23d it was confirmed from another quarter,' and nobody but General Jackson doubted its truth. A general discontent at the unnecessary keeping up of martial law and the exaction of constant military duty from the citizens began to manifest itself; but more particularly on the part of some two or three hundred domiciled, but unorganized Frenchmen, who, though not compellable to serve against a nation then at amity with France, yet had volunteered their services, and rendered such gallant and valuable aid in obtaining the great victory, as to extort the special commendation of the General himself.—These men complained that they were unnecessarily kept in a disagreeable encampment some miles below the city, and away from their business and trades, upon which their families depended for support, whilst other Louisiana militia from a distance, who had neither families nor business there, were comfortably quartered in the city. To relieve themselves, they claimed and obtained exemption from military duty on account of their alienage; but the General immediately issued an order banishing all who had or should obtain such exemption to Baton Rouge, 150 miles above the city.

"On the 3d March there appeared in an Orleans newspaper a temperate and sufficiently decorous remonstrance against this order of banishment: first, because of the indignity and injury inflicted on men who deserved a very different requital of their gallantry; second, because it violated rights secured under the treaty with France; third, because it violated their right to protection as denizens under the Constitution of the United States; fourth, because

the General could have no right so to treat alien friends, whilst the act of Congress only authorized the President himself so to treat alien enemies; fifth, because it was time that the civil law should resume its empire, that citizens should be restored to their constitutional judges, and no longer be dealt with before military tribunals. This was written by Mr. Louis Louallier, an intelligent and respectable member of the Louisiana Senate, who had heretofore rendered himself very obnoxious to the General by his active opposition to the General's request to have the writ of habeas corpus suspended by act of the Legislature. From this or some other cause, Mr. Louallier had availed himself of his privilege of exemption from military duty under the laws of Louisiana, and had in no other way rendered himself amenable to military authority. The General caused Mr. Louallier to be arrested and tried for his life before a court martial, for having written this remonstrance, making its publication the sole specification, under the following charges: first, mutiny; second, exciting mutiny; third, for being a spy; fourth, for harboring, relieving, and protecting the enemy, and in holding correspondence and giving him intelligence by this publication; fifth, for writing and publishing a corrupt libel.

"The order for the arrest, though made on the day of the publication, and though accompanied with abundant threats of hanging, was not executed till the sixth. On the fifth, Judge HALL of the United States Court, acting upon misinformation as to his being then under arrest, issued a writ of habeas corpus to have him brought before the Court. Finding, on a renewal of the application the next day, that the writ had been prematurely issued and never acted on, the Judge, for the purpose of saving the trouble of writing a new order, and for no other conceivable motive, altered the date of the order to the sixth, and re-delivered it to the officer. Whether, strictly speaking, it was proper to make such an alteration, or rather, whether there could possibly be any impropriety in it, would require a more minute statement of the facts than has yet been published to determine. But that is immaterial; for it is very certain there was nothing criminal in it, and that it does not lie in General Jackson's mouth to impute any such criminality to him. For the General, in one of his recently published letters, with an amusing sort of naïveté, tells us that he robbed the records of the Court of this very document, and that, for private purposes of his own, he has retained the paper so robbed ever since. It would be equally indecent and false to impute a felonious intent to either of them.

"The writ of habeas corpus was answered by an order to a file of soldiers to arrest and imprison the Judge. Mr. DICK, the United States Attorney, then obtained from Judge LEWIS, of the Louisiana Court, a writ in behalf of Judge HALL; and this was answered by an order for the arrest and imprisonment of BOTH LEWIS AND DICK. The latter was arrested and imprisoned; the former, from some unexplained cause, was not. They had both served in the battle, and LEWIS had particularly distinguished himself for his gallantry.

"The General himself admits that, on this same sixth of March, he wrote to the British commander, notifying him that he had received information of the ratification of the treaty of peace, which though not official, was such as to leave no doubt of the fact. Mr. Louallier was therefore tried after the General believed the treaty was ratified, and, though acquitted by the Court Martial, was not released from prison until the fifteenth, when martial law was revoked. It was not until the eleventh, and not until the militia had been disbanded, that Judge Hall was released from actual confinement; and even then was ignominiously escorted by a file of soldiers beyond the city limits, and then dismissed with the modest commands of the General that he should not return within twelve miles of the city until official intelligence of the peace was received, or until the enemy had left the Southern coast. Thus, in the language of a La. Senator, 'when it was thought the military force might safely be disbanded, it was not thought safe for a helpless old man to take part in the general rejoicings in which his fellow citizens were indulging; and he might have added, an old man who bore a most enviable reputation for exemplary purity and integrity of character.

"For the contempt of court, in thus refusing obedience to the writ, and in imprisoning its judge to prevent a resort to ulterior process for enforcing obedience, the General was arraigned before the court, which, without the intervention of a jury, but according to law and the universal usage of all courts in cases of contempt, ordered a fine of a thousand dollars, which the General paid."

A company in London have actually patented an aerial steam car, which is to travel 100 miles an hour through the air—thus conveying passengers across the Atlantic in 30 hours.

TYING UP A WIFE.—A man was lately fined in the Boston Police Office for tying up his wife to prevent her going a shopping. Hardly a fineable offence these hard times.

## Polly Peablossom's Wedding.

Under this title, the Georgia "Family Companion" relates a story which has by this time caused the loss of several "buttons." It is too long for our paper, but we give the closing scene. The Justice of the Peace called to marry the parties, was long on his way—got lost, stalled, and what not, and was so taken up, after he arrived, in relating his impediments, that he forgot the marriage ceremony as prescribed by the church.

He thought over every thing he had learned by heart, even

"Thirty days has September,  
April, June, and November,  
April, June, and November,"  
but all in vain—he could recollect nothing that suited such an occasion. A suppressed titter all over the room admonished him that he must proceed with something, and, in an agony of desperation, he began:

"Know all men by these presents, that I—here he paused and looked up to the ceiling, while an audible voice in a corner of the room was heard to say, "He's drawing a deed to a tract of land," and they all laughed.

"In the name of"—he began a second time, only to hear a voice in a loud whisper say, "He's making his will now; I thought he couldn't live long, he looks so powerful bad." He began again,

"Now I lay me down to sleep,"—

A wag added,

"All curled up in a little heap."

An erudite gentleman also remarked—"He is not dead, but sleeepeeth."

"O yes! O yes!" continued the squire.

"To all and singular, the sher"—"Let's run! He's going to levy on us," said two or three at once.

Here a gleam of light flashed across the face of Squire Tomkins. That dignity looked around all at once, with self satisfaction, and in a grave and dignified manner, said—"Mr. Hodgkins, hold up your right hand." George Washington obeyed, and held up his hand. "Miss Polly, hold up yours." Polly, in her confusion, held up her left hand. "The other hand, Miss Peablossom." And the squire proceeded in a loud and composed manner, to qualify them.

"You, and each of you, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, and the present company, that you will perform all and singular the functions of a husband and wife, as the case may be, to the best of your knowledge and ability, so help you God!"

"Good as wheat," said Captain Peablossom. "Polly, my gal, come and kiss your old father: I never felt so happy since the day I was discharged from the army, and set out for home to see your mother."

## Nicely Caught.

"Come here, Sally, my love—now tell me what belt means."

"Don't know, mam."

"What—eh!—la! what ignorant children.

Take your finger out of your mouth—there—well—now, Sally, what's put round your waist every day? Come now, look at me—speak out—pshaw; what are you looking so sheepish for? Tell me, now."

"Oh! Mrs. Boozle, I didn't think you knowed it."

"La! what are you thinking about, child? Come, t'other scholars are waiting. Answer me directly. What is put round your waist every day?"

"A—a—a—I—a—hem!—it's Joe Stokes' arm, mam—but he hain't kissed me, only jast ouce."

## Power of Industry.

It was a beautiful expression of a Chinese sage, that, by time and industry a mulberry leaf becomes a silk shawl. If the following statement be correct, it affords a still more striking proof of what human ingenuity can accomplish. In the manufacture of steel, an article may be raised from one half penny to 35,000 guineas! A pound of crude iron costs one half penny; it is converted into steel, that steel into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the 10th of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight 7,000 grains. It therefore affords steel for 70,000 watch springs, the value of which, at a half guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

## A Roman Catholic Protracted Meeting.

A letter to the Journal of Commerce from a gentleman in Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., dated Nov. 28, says:

"We had a sort of auto-de-fe at the Carby, (a village in the township of Champlain,) a short time since. The Roman Catholics had a protracted meeting, and during its progress they called in all the Protestant Bibles which had been purchased and distributed among them (except some few who would not give them up) and made a public bonfire of them. It was said by those who witnessed it, that the number thus burned was between two and three hundred. Efforts were made to purchase them, but to no effect. We have had public meetings both here and in Champlain, to give some expression of sentiment in regard to the wicked outrage.

## Anecdote of an Arab Horse.

A most moving incident, illustrative of the extraordinary strength as well as attachment of the Arab horses, is given by Lamartine, in his beautiful Travels in the East.

"An Arab chief, with his tribe, had attacked in the night a caravan of Damascus, and plundered it; when loaded with their spoils, however, the robbers were overtaken in their return by some horsemen of the Pacha of Acre, who killed several, and bound the remainder with cords. In this state of bondage they brought one of the prisoners, named Abou el Marek, to Acre, and laid him, bound hand and foot wounded as he was, at the entrance of their tent, as they slept during the night. Kept awake by the pain of his wounds, the Arab heard his horse's neigh at a little distance, and, being desirous to stroke, for the last time, the companion of his life, he dragged himself, bound as he was, to his horse, which was picketed at a little distance. 'Poor friend,' said he, 'what will you do among the Turks? You will be shut up under the roof of a kham, with the horses of a pacha, or an aga; no longer will the women or children of the tent bring you barley, camel's milk, or dourra, in the hollow of their hand; no longer will you gallop free as the wind of Egypt in the desert; no longer will you cleave with your bosom the waters of the Jordan, which cool your sides as pure as the foam of your lips. If I am to be a slave, at least may you go free. Go; return to your tent, which you know so well; tell my wife that Abou el Marek will return no more; but put your head still in the folds of the tent, and lick the hands of my beloved children.' With these words, as his hands were tied, he undid with his teeth the fetters which held the courser bound, and set him at liberty; but the noble animal, on receiving its freedom, instead of bounding away to the desert, bent its head over its master, and seeing him in fetters and on the ground, took his clothes gently in his teeth, lifted him up, and set off at full speed towards home. Without ever resting, he made straight for the distant but well known tent, in the mountains of Arabia. He arrived there in safety, and laid his master safe down at the feet of his wife and children, and immediately dropped down dead with fatigue. The whole tribe mourned him; the poets celebrated his fidelity; and his name is still constantly in the mouths of the Arabs of Jericho."

This beautiful anecdote paints the manners and the horses of Arabia better than a thousand volumes. It is unnecessary to say, after it, that the Arabs are, and ever will be, the first horsemen, and have the finest race of horses in the world.

One Evil better than two.

A merchant having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to "any body. The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it. "If you divulge this loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief, and the joy of our neighbours."

Surgical Operation.

A young woman in Warren county, N. J., lately underwent the operation of Lithotomy. A calculus was taken from her, measuring in its largest circumference 5 1-2 inches. In its centre was found, firmly imbedded, a stout darning needle, the sharp point of which projected five eighths of an inch from the smaller end of the stone. The weight of the whole, after being dried, was six hundred and ten grains. The patient has no recollection of a needle having at any time been introduced into her body. It must probably have been swallowed in childhood; and having passed into the bladder there formed a nucleus, around which the calculus deposited itself. The patient is now convalescent and comfortable.

Baptism.

Fourteen persons were baptised in the Susquehanna near this place, on Sunday last. The river being frozen over, the ice was removed, and the new converts, among whom were several females, braved the waters with Christian fortitude and resignation. They have closed their protracted meetings.

The whole number baptised during this religious excitement, is as follows:—Nov. 13th, 10; Nov. 20th, 25; Nov. 27th, 15; Dec. 4th, 14. Total 62.—Danville Democrat.

A lady's bustle was found at the corner of Hanover street, Boston, on Saturday afternoon last, weighing eight pounds. On examination it was found to contain an old hen and ten chickens, a peck of bran, fire mice and a number of other vermin.

A rough Kentuckian hearing a child squall very loud and furiously, remarked, 'how wickedly that small sample of mankind is swearing now, in the infantile vernacular! What will it come to when it's educated!'

A GOOD TOAST.—Married Printers—May they never want caps for the heads of their little ones, nor beds whereon to lay their forms.