

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 3.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1843.

No. 43.

NOTICE

**TO SAW-MILL OWNERS,
Or those who are about to build
or repair.**

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is duly authorized to sell the Right of the Johnson Re-acting Water wheel, to the counties of Monroe and Pike, patented the 23d day of June, A. D. 1840.

The Johnson re-acting wheel is the best now in use to propel a saw mill; it excels any other wheel in the United States under a low water head;—under a head from 5 to 7 feet is sufficient to cut from 2 to 3000 feet in twelve hours of inch or any other boards with ease. The wheels require, under a 7 foot head, 140 inches of water and so in proportion to any other head. Under a 7 foot head, the Saw will make from 200 to 250 strokes per minute. The advantage which those wheels have over any other wheels is, that it requires but four posts to make the floor or bulk head; the wheels are hung on the crank shaft. Two wheels are what is required for a Saw mill, and the posts planked inside the same as a pen stock. I have built one of these mills this season, on the Roaring Brook, in Luzerne county, for Mr. S. P. Templin, under about a 7 foot head, which will cut from 3 to 4000 in twelve hours of inch boards;—therefore, I can recommend them as the best wheels now in operation. There are several more mills in that part, all under low heads, which answers the same purpose as that of Mr. Templin's. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

FERDINAND DUTOT, Agent.

Lower Smithfield, Monroe co., Pa.
November 9, 1842

Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

M. M. BURNETT.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and county generally, that he is still exerting himself for their accommodation at his stand, one door below the office of Wm. Davis, Esq. on Elizabeth street, and has now in his possession plates and diagrams of the

Very Latest City Fashions;

from which he is enabled to cut all kinds of gentlemen's wearing apparel in a manner that cannot fail to please those who may wish to dress in strict accordance with the prevailing modes. For others whose tastes may not incline to the latest fashions, or whose ages may suggest ideas of comfort rather than display, he trusts he is equally well prepared; having had the advantage of many years experience in the difficult, yet not unsurmountable task of adapting his work to the wishes of many and various persons. He is prepared to supply orders with promptness and despatch. With his sincerest thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he respectfully solicits its continuance—determined to neglect no means of giving his customers full and ample satisfaction.

All kinds of cutting neatly executed at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style.

September 14, 1842.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale and Retail

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY,

At Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has opened a shop on Elizabeth street, nearly opposite William Eastburn's store, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, all articles in his line of business, such as

TIN-WARE in all its variety,
Stove Pipes and Drums of all sizes,
Spouts for Dwelling Houses and
other Buildings.

Also,—very superior Russian and
American Sheet Iron,

Which he will manufacture into every shape to suit purchasers, &c. &c.

As the subscriber is a mechanic himself, and employs none but first-rate workmen, the public may rest assured that his work is done in the best and most workmanlike manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Come and see for yourselves, before you purchase elsewhere.

WATER and LEAD, taken in exchange for work, and all kinds of REPAIRING in the Copper, Tin, and sheet Iron Business done at the shortest notice.

WANDEL BREIMER.

May 4, 1842—*inf.*

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THEODORE SCHOCH.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and 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 7 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 despatch, on reasonable terms

AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Jeffersonian Republican.

SELECTED FOR THE REPUBLICAN—BY A LADY.

WIVES!

Seven Wives Wanted.

The advertisers are seven gentlemen, who, from various reasons, prefer this mode of introducing themselves to the fairer part of the creation. They are all accustomed to good society, well educated, and unexceptionable as to respectability. Several of them are young men of fortune, and all in possession of a good income. They have associated themselves together for this purpose, and are pledged not to betray any confidence that may be placed in them. That the readers of this advertisement may understand the character and qualifications of each gentleman in particular, they submit themselves to the following classification.

No. 1. Is 22 years of age, very genteel in his appearance, engaged in a profession which yields \$2000 a year, and is the son of one of the most highly esteemed men in the United States, who has filled with honour several of the highest offices in the Union.

No. 2. Is a gentleman 25 years of age, one of the handsomest men in the city, steady, talented and in possession of an independent fortune. He is retiring in his habits, and well adapted for domestic happiness.

No. 3. Is an officer in the navy, related to one of our most celebrated commanders, good looking, and a man of fortune. He stands high in his profession, and is about 25 years of age.

Nos. 4 and 5. Are wholesale dealers in dry goods, in good business, of moderate fortune, and enjoying the best credit. They are both more than commonly good looking; ages 24 and 28.

No. 6. Is the confidential book keeper in a large West India House, of first rate prospects, and much beloved in every circle.

No. 7. Is a gentleman engaged in literary pursuits, who will come in possession of a moderate fortune. He has received the most flattering testimonials of his ability, and is in the enjoyment of a good income; aged 24.

It is believed that so good an assortment has never before been offered to the public in this manner. They are all in the enjoyment of good health. In height they vary from 5 feet 9 inches to 6 feet.

The ladies who reply to this must not be over 25 years of age, well educated, accustomed to good society, and of amiable dispositions. Fortune is not the object with most of the advertisers, so much as compatibility of temper.

Addresses to No. 1, 2, or 3, &c., according to choice, with the word "Matrimonial" attached to the care of M. R. M. H., office of the New-York Sun.

P. S. All letters must be post paid if out of the city.

The gentleman who wrote this and who is secretary to the associates, is instructed to say, that none need answer this, unless they are prepared to treat the matter with proper seriousness, and pledges himself that each reply will be treated strictly confidentially.

MISS MARIA LOVEWELL'S ANSWER TO THE SEVEN GENTLEMEN WANTING WIVES.

To M. R. M. H.—SIR:

I see your advertisement in relation to the seven young Gentlemen, who are in want of wives. I am a young lady in want of a husband. With this avowal, I am of course a proper candidate. At the beginning, I beg leave to state, that my friends say I am handsome; as to temper, that is yet to try; but all young ladies are good-tempered till married. I am only a young lady of 18, and have seen but little of the world any further than school, parents and a few impudent puppies, who occasionally call upon me to invite me to a walk, to the theatre, or as they think it more agreeable to go to church. But as I am in want of a husband, I will reply to all your men, as I suppose they are all candidates.

No. 1.—Is too genteel; has too large a salary for so young a man—as it will be apt to make him giddy and foolish. He is too highly connected—I should be afraid, to unite myself with

one so much my superior, who am of but humble pretensions, to such respectability of person and family. I wonder, whether his mother knows what a fool he is making of himself, in lowering himself down so low as to advertise himself in a common newspaper. Such greatness and respectability ought not to stoop so low nor be sold so cheap. Besides I have been taught at school and also by my mother, that real respectability is not derived from our parents, it is the reward of real merit and personal worth. You will see I am something of a politician and a republican.

No. 2.—Is a gentleman altogether too handsome, handsome men like handsome women, are generally vain—think too much of themselves—attract too much attention from our sex—create jealousy in their wives—besides his fortune would make me feel too dependent, and his habits might be more retiring than I should like, as most rich men are very parsimonious in their calculations and stingy with their wives. With him I might live a beggar in affluence, and a slave in a palace.

No. 3.—Is of all men the most objectionable. These men are not distinguished in any country or age for moral virtue. They are seldom at home with their wives, and their children are generally left to the care of the unfortunate mother, to weep over an unprotected offspring and absent father. I will not have him.

No. 4, 5.—Are Dry Goods men. Men of moderate fortune, and are dependent upon credit. The whole history of the race as far as New-York is concerned, if I am rightly informed, is that of bankrupts, and as far as my little knowledge extends, they are generally men of little education and less information, and spend their whole lives in making nothing; except a few old fashioned silks, remnants of calicoes, protested notes, bad debts, and unpaid creditors.

No. 6.—Is entirely too dependent, has nothing but prospects before him like myself, that may never be realized. If I should marry him, we might both die in anticipation of unfounded hopes and blasted expectations.

No. 7.—Is the only man worth attention. From reputation he is a man of some learning, providing his moral habits are as good as his learning ought to make him, and his person if not handsome, yet not disagreeable, would be the gentleman for a husband. But there are other qualifications necessary to please me. He must have a good understanding, a quick apprehension, a sound judgment, a good voice, a ready utterance, and capable of speaking at the bar, the senate, and even the pulpit, without being the slave of notes or any written composition before him.

These are my views. I want a husband, but I suppose ladies have as much right of choice as gentlemen. The man I want, must not be disagreeable in person, use no tobacco or snuff, drink no rum or ardent spirits, well educated, accustomed to good company, a lover of his wife and children, if he should have any, ambitious to improve in knowledge and usefulness, a keeper at home, and anything but a dandy. He must read his Bible, and love to go to church.

These are my views, if any of your seven gentlemen come up to this standard—I need say no more.

Yours,
MARIA LOVEWELL.

TEN RULES OF LIFE.

The following rules for practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1817:

1. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.
2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of eating too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, always count ten before you speak.

TOO MUCH MONEY.—A southern editor says he met a man lately ascending a hill, puffing like a broken winded dray horse, who observed to him, "I'm used up—I've got a long, slim bag, filled with dollars, wound round and round my body, and instead of being pressed for want of money, I'm squeezed to death with it." This fellow had been foolish enough to 'resume.' In a state of "suspension," he would not have been so dreadfully pressed by the hard stuff. The best remedy in such a case would be to come to Pennsylvania and exchange his specie for 'relief notes.' They would cure his disease, or any other caused by a plethora of cash.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times. A Tale of Horror—Life in Cincinnati.

"The love of money is the root of all evil."
SOLOMON.

GOLD.—This yellow slave
Will knit and break religions; bless the accurs'd;
Make the hoar leprosy adored; place thieves
And give them title, knee and approbation,
With ministers in the pulpit.—SHAKESPEARE.

One of the most revolting cases of human depravity, degradation, and black-hearted selfishness which we ever heard of, came under our notice recently from an authentic source. The place, Cincinnati—the time, a few weeks since—the victim, an old lady, about ninety five years of age, and the principal actors her children. The love of gold and the reluctance to part with it, was the prime cause of an aged lady being incarcerated in a small room, almost in a state of nudity, nearly starved to death, with nothing but a miserable, filthy straw bed to rest her aged limbs upon, with but a scanty covering, and so neglected that her body swarmed with vermin. Horrible thought!—Well and truly has the poet said, Selfishness, that subtle fiend,
'Can and does dis sever all the ties of blood,
Of faith, of friendship, of devoted love;
Arm brother against brother, and unite
The filial band in one unbroken league
Against the breast that bore & nurtured them.

The circumstances as detailed to us are as follows—they are substantially correct. The old lady referred to, lived in the city of New York, possessed of sufficient property to smooth the down-hill of life, and make her comfortable in her declining years.

A son, now living in this city, in good circumstances, it is stated, squandered a part of this sacred fund, and came to this city with the balance, leaving his parent to the cold charities of strangers. After some time a daughter of the old lady bro't her out to the West, with whom she lived near the Little Miami river for a while; but at last getting tired of her, she brought her to this city, and quartered her on another sister, who in a short time, reflecting no doubt, that as her brother had possessed himself of all the old lady's property, he ought to take care of her, and therefore applied to him to receive her under his roof. This he refused to do.

Determined not to be at the expense and trouble of shielding that venerable gray head and those feeble limbs, and of comforting that heart broken mother who had nourished her from her own bosom, fondled her in her arms and watched her slumbers in infancy and childhood, she placed her tottering frame in a carriage, and proceeded to her brother's house; when, not finding the family at home, she seated her mother on the door steps, and left her in the rain, where she remained for an hour or two. On the return of her son she was placed in a small back room in his house—a miserable straw bed and covering were given to her, and then she was locked up. The condition in which she was found is sufficient proof of the treatment she was subjected to. Humanity shudders at the picture—the mind is unable to conceive and the pen inadequate to describe the scene in all its loathsome particulars and heart rending imaginings. Suffice it to say, that the lady who first accidentally heard of the circumstance, told her husband, who immediately called on one of the sons-in-law of the sufferer, a local preacher or exhorter in one of the Methodist churches of this city, who is in the receipt of several thousand dollars of rent from his real estate, and stated the information he had received in relation to his wife's mother, and his apprehension that unless something was done immediately she could not survive such cruel treatment. Alas! he conjectured truly: the old lady died soon after.

"Life's fitful fever over,
She sleeps well."
Peace to her spirit! She has felt
"How worse than serpent's tongue it is
To have a thankless child."

The Christian (?) minister answered—
"I know it all; the old woman was very old, and ought to have died years ago; and that it was nobody's business."

But our friend was not to be so easily balked; the holy precepts which he had imbibed, taught him to persevere. He accordingly called on the township trustees, and insisted on their going to see her, which at first they refused to do; and it was only after he had threatened to publish them if they refused, that they consented to go.

His wife, previously to this, had called on the wife of her minister, and taken her down to view the scene.

After the whole matter was thus made public, and earnest threats made to the relatives of the victim, by our informant, that if they did not provide for her he would publish them to the world, they consented to and did employ a woman to board and wait on the aged and helpless invalid. They gave her some food, which she devoured as a famished wolf would have done. They cut off her hair, combed her head, and washed and dressed her. While the process of cleaning was going on, her daughter advanced, placed her gold spectacles upon her nose, and gave directions to "be careful not to leave any of the creases!"

The poor old creature was at last made clean and comfortable, and removed to the house of a hireling, where she afterwards died.

Our informant states further, that one of the regular stationed ministers of the Methodist church in this city, was an eye witness to the condition of the deceased, and remarked afterwards, "that he never had witnessed such a case of human wretchedness, such a revolting scene—it was, he thought, without parallel in a Christian community."

Well do most people know that, "Plat sin with gold, the lance of justice falls harmless; but when clothed in rags a pigmy straw would pierce it."

How to catch Owls.

A western paper mentions the following as an easy method of taking owls. When you discover one on a tree, and find that it is looking at you, all you have to do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl, in the mean time, will have its attention so firmly fixed, that forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head it will follow your motions with its eyes, till it wrings its head off.

The same paper proposes a method of taking rabbits equally easy and effectual. "Place," (says the writer) applies in the parts where they frequent after sprinkling them with snuff, and when they come to smell, the sudden effort to sneeze, which they make, never fails to break their necks, and even in some cases has been known to throw heads a foot beyond their tails.

The End Doubtful.

One of the followers of Mr. Miller, a country farmer, who is the owner of two hundred acres of good land in one of the Eastern States, was accosted by a merchant, and asked if he was as strong in the faith as ever, that the "final end" was to occur in April next.

"Yes," said the farmer, "every day's experience convinces me that the great day is near at hand."

"And you believe that day is the 23d of next April?" interrogated the merchant.

"I do—such are the prophecies."

"Now, sir," said the merchant, "I have a proposition to make, predicted upon the belief that you entertain of the certain prophecies of this event at that time. You have a capital farm, one of the best in the town; it is estimated to be worth \$40 per acre, and of course you will make no use of it next season; the spring crops cannot be put into the ground before that day arrives, and as there can be no object in your laboring any longer, I will give you \$15 per acre for the farm; you may retain possession till 21st of April, when it shall be delivered up to me. The deeds shall be drawn to-day, and the money paid over *instantly*.—What say you—shall it be a bargain?"

"Well, I don't know, really—if I thought it wouldn't be wrong," replied the farmer. "I think we could make a bargain. My sons talk of going to Illinois next spring to settle, and they might use the money to advantage in their purchases there, but can't you offer a little more?"

"No; the sum I offer is a good deal to lose, you know, in these hard times; besides I run a great risk," replied the merchant.

"I know it," said the farmer, "but there is no better farm."

"True."

"Very cheap, too—\$15 per acre."

"Very."

"Good house and out buildings."

"First rate."

"First rate fences, too."

"Fact."

"On the whole," said the farmer, reflecting a moment, "I think I may as well keep the old place and run the risk myself?"

The merchant went his way, perfectly satisfied, and the Millerite returned to his house in deep consideration upon the probable destruction of the world in 1843.

These are first rate times for getting married. Where two persons are made one, of course half the expense of living is taken away.