

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 4.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1843.

No. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SCHUCH & KOLLOCK.

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 proprietors, will be charged 27 1-2 cts. per year, extra.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.
If 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.
If all letters addressed to the Editors 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.

JOHN H. MELICK.
CLOCK AND WATCH
MAKER,
STROUDSBURG, PA.

Informing the public generally, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand at all times an assortment of

Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which he is determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

The attention of the public is particularly called to his assortment of

SPECTACLES AND GLASSES for nearsighted and old persons—PLAIN WHITE, GREEN AND BLUE GLASSES. No charge will be made for showing them, if he cannot suit, no harm done.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!
Brass eight day Clocks for \$14 00
Do thirty hour do 9 50
Wood do do from \$4 to 6 00
ALSO, an assortment of
WATCHES,

all warranted good time keepers, or will be repaired gratis.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired at the shortest notice.
ALSO, an assortment of **MAPS** of the United States and World, varying from \$1 62 1-2 to \$2 50—large size.
Violin Strings of all sizes—best quality.—Call and see for yourselves.
March 22, 1843.

STROUDSBURG
FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Autumn Term of this Institution commenced on the seventh day of November, under the superintendence of Miss **A. M. Stokes**, and is now open for the reception of pupils.

The branches taught in this Seminary are *Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting, the Greek, Latin, German Languages, &c.*

The Seminary being endowed by the State, instruction is afforded at two dollars per quarter, inclusive of all the above branches.

Board can be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms.

The Trustees with full confidence commend the Stroudsburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public.

JOHN HUSTON, President
of the Board of Trustees.
December 14, 1842.—1f.

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

MORRIS EVANS.
Anatomink Iron Works, April 6, 1842.

Clocks.

Brass 30 hour Clocks,
Wood 30 do do
For sale cheap, by

C. W. DEWITT.
Millford, Dec. 8, 1842.

BLANK MORTGAGES,
For sale at this office.



STROUDSBURG IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

The subscribers take this method to inform the public generally, and Millers and Farmers especially, that they have taken that convenient

Foundry and Machine Shop, adjoining Jacob Singmaster's Tannery, and would be thankful for any patronage extended towards them, and respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in the best manner and with despatch. They will manufacture

MILL GEARING for Flour and other Mills, together with Castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. We feel confident in our ability to execute all orders with which we may be entrusted in a workman-like manner. 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 proprietors to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders for work.

BRASS CASTINGS, such as Spindle Steps, Shaft and Gudgeon Boxes, &c. will be made to order. Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange at the highest price. Patterns made to order.

Thrashing Machines & Horse Powers of the most approved construction, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice.

Wrought Iron Mill Work will be done on the most reasonable terms, and all kinds of smith work.

The best kind of Sled Shoes and polished Wagon Boxes will always be kept on hand.

Ploughs of the most approved plan will be kept on hand, and an excellent assortment of Plough Castings which they offer for sale to Plough makers.

HAYDEN & SCHLAUGH.
April 26, 1843.

NOTICE.

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by Abraham Marsh, Weaver, Monroe,

And Friday the 28th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.
Philadelphia, May 3, 1843.—10f.

WOOL CARDING.

The Carding Machines at Biddis' Mill, having been thoroughly repaired, and put in complete order, will be in operation this season, under the superintendence of Mr. **BUCKLEY**, a first rate workman. All persons having Wool to Card, can have it done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction.

BIDDIS & BUCKLEY.
Millford, May 1, 1843.

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

All persons indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising, job work, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and save costs. Since his co-partnership with Mr. Kollock, a set of new books for the firm, have been opened, and it is therefore necessary that the old books should be settled up. His pecuniary concerns also imperatively require him to call upon all who are in arrears to make immediate settlement.

THEODORE SCHUCH.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Calfskins, Kips, and Upper
Leather.

For sale at the **POCONO TANNERY.**
February 1, 1843.

DR. LANING,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Has removed two doors east of the Republican Printing Office and directly opposite the Law Office of William Davis, Esq. where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with their patronage.
May 24, 1843.—1f

May.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

The sweet, voluptuous May
Is here at length—through all its sunny hours,
Over the grateful earth to sprinkle flowers
In beautiful array:
And clothe with deeper verdure hill and plain,
And give the woods their glory back again.

No bird whose swelling throat
Quivers with song, or whose extenden wing
Fans the soft air, but cheerlier doth sing—
And on the breezes float,
Odors from blossoms which the Sun's caress
Hath woke to life in field and wilderness.

The shimmering sunlight falls
On mount and valley with a softer sheen—
And lo! the orchards, newly clothed in green,
Lift up their coronals
Of flowers bright-hued, or, shaken by the breeze,
Rain fragrant blossoms from a thousand trees.

The green and tender maize
Pierces the moistened mould; and from the air,
And from the sunshine, gather strength to dare
The sultry summer days—
With care the farmer tends the fragile shoot,
And, hopeful, trusts the future for his fruit.

Out underneath the sky
Where the free winds may toss their sunny curls,
Frolic the happy children—boys and girls—
In sinless revelry;
While Nature smiles, approving, on their play,
And lambs and birds with them keep holiday!

All gentle things rejoice
In the calm loveliness around them spread,
Green earth beneath—the blue sky overhead—
And with exultant voice
Pour their thanksgivings to the Lord of all,
Who marks an Empire's or a sparrow's fall.

Then welcome, bonny May,
With thy soft sunshine and thy fragrant flowers,
Thy balmy breezes and thy laughing hours—
The glad year's holiday!
With grateful hearts thy presence will we bless,
And in thy gifts rejoice with thankfulness!

China.

Religion.—The ancient Chinese adored a Supreme Being, under the name of *Chang-ti*, or *Tien*; and also worshipped subaltern spirits, supposed to preside over kingdoms, provinces, cities, rivers, and mountains.

Since the fifteenth century many of the Chinese literati have embraced a new system; so that there are two different sects. The Literati—whose tenets are embraced by the Emperor—acknowledge a Universal Principle, which they call *Taiki*, and offer sacrifices to the spirit of their great philosopher and legislator, *Confucius*, who was born A. M. 3453, and died 3525. They also pay a sort of worship to the dead, by burning incense before their pictures, and offering fruits. The other sect, embracing the majority of the common people, is that of *Fo*, or *Xanca*, brought to China from India about a thousand years after the reformation by *Confucius*. It is a kind of gross idolatry, mixed with Atheism. The priests of this sect, called *Bonzes*, are sorcerers and astrologers, and believe in the transmigration of the soul. Some Mahometans and Jews, and a few Christians, are also found in China. America has had, for some years, a number of Christian missionaries there; and several have gone thither since the Celestial Empire has made peace with England. We wish them all success in spreading the light of the gospel among the countrymen of *Confucius*.

National character, manners and customs.—The Chinese are middle-sized, their faces broad, their eyes black and small, their noses blunt, and turned upwards. They have high cheek bones, and large lips. They pluck out the hairs of the lower part of their faces by the roots, with tweezers, after the manner of our North American Indians, leaving a few straggling ones as an apology for a beard. They cut off the hair of their heads, except a single lock on the crown; and in this they also resemble our Indians. Their complexion, towards the north, is fair, but swarthy towards the south. Corpulence is esteemed a beauty in men, but a palpable blemish in the women, who aim at preserving a slenderness and delicacy of shape. In this respect, they resemble our American ladies; but in the other, our city aidmen! Men bred to letters let the nails of their fingers grow to an enormous length, to show that they are not employed in manual labor. The women have small eyes, plump rosy lips, black hair, regular features, a delicate though florid complexion. The smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, which is produced by very tight bandages from their infancy, in consequence of which, they are so crippled, that, when grown up, they rather totter than walk. We hope John Bull and Brother Jonathan will enlarge their understandings.

Etiquette.—The etiquette of Chinese politeness, on meeting with friends, is very ceremonious, consisting of various evolutions of the body, and inclinations of the head, bending or stiffening the knee, and joining or disengaging the hands; but when these ceremonies are once played off, the performers relapse into ease and familiarity. In their address to strangers, they are not restrained by bashfulness, but present themselves with an easy, confident air, as if they considered themselves the superiors, and that nothing in their manner or appearance could be deficient or inaccurate.

Dress.—The dress of the Chinese is entirely under the regulation of the law, which has ever fixed the colors that distinguish the different ranks. The Emperors and Princes of the blood have the exclusive right of wearing yellow; certain mandarins are entitled to wear satin of a red ground, but only on days of ceremony; in general, they are all clad in black, blue, or violet. White is only worn for mourning, and is often soiled for the occasion, to indicate a negligence and disregard of personal ease and ornament. The common people are confined to blue or black for the colors of their dress, which always consists of cotton. The men wear bell-shaped caps on their heads; those of the gentry are ornamented with jewels. The rest of their dress is easy and loose, consisting of a vest and sash, with a gown thrown over them; silk boots, quilted with cotton; and a pair of drawers. The ladies generally wear—over a silk netting, which is substituted for linnen—a waist-coat and drawers of silk; in cold weather, trimmed or lined with fur; above this is a long satin robe gracefully gathered round the waist, and confined with a sash. The different parts of their apparel are usually of distinct colors; in the selection and contrast of which, the weavers chiefly display their caste.

Matrimony.—In matrimonial contracts, the parties rarely see each other till the marriage is determined by the parents, which generally takes place while they are mere children; when the nuptials are celebrated, the lady, yet unseen by the bridegroom, is carried to his house in a gilt and gaudy chair, hung round with festoons of artificial flowers, followed by her relations, attendants, and servants, bearing the paraphernalia, which are the only portion given to the daughter in marriage by her parents.

Next to being barren, the greatest source of regret with married women is to bring females into the world; and if a woman of poor family happens to have three or four girls successively, she frequently exposes them on the high roads, or throws them into the river, which parents, who cannot support their female children, are allowed to do; but they first fasten a gourd to the child, that it may float on the water. In this situation it is sometimes discovered by a person of property, who, moved by its cries, extricates it from impending destruction. The parental affection of these Celestials is far beneath that of our American savages; though we must acknowledge it is quite up to the refinement of some of our fashionable cities.

Influence of bad company.

The old Greek poet Menander says, in one of his verses, "good manners are corrupted by profane talk," and another poet, Euripides, says very nearly the same thing. Perhaps the Apostle Paul, when he said, "Evil communications corrupt good manners," meant to use the words of Menander; but whether he did or not, he teaches by these words a very important truth. He teaches us that it is very dangerous to keep bad company.

INFLUENCE OF BAD COMPANY UPON KING SOLOMON. Many years ago there lived a wise and powerful king, and the Lord loved him. When God appeared to him in a dream, and asked him "what shall I give thee," this good king did not ask for long life or great riches, but for "a wise and understanding heart," so that he might govern righteously a great nation. God was so pleased with his request, that he gave the king not only what he asked for, but great riches and honor, so that he became one of the great kings that ever lived. He built for the Lord a most splendid temple, and when it was dedicated, the temple was full of the glory of the Lord.

Well, you would hardly suppose that such a good man could be injured by "evil communications." But how was it? He married some wives that did not love the Lord, but worshipped dumb idols. They talked to the king—probably laughed at him for worshipping the great God—and tried to get him to worship their idols. And at length, (it is a sad thing,) "his wives turned away his heart," and he worshipped some abominable idols. "Then the Lord was angry with him," and declared that the most of his kingdom should be taken from him.

How true are the words of the Apostle, "evil communications corrupt good manners." Evil communications with vile idolaters caused the good and wise King Solomon to forsake the Lord and worship idols.

A poet in the St. Louis Ledger, speaks of the "lily legs of ladies." This is a "poetical license," the Ladies ought not to tolerate.

A Witty Parson.

A Scotch clergyman by the name of Watty Morrison, was a man of great laughter and humor. On one occasion a young officer scoffed at the idea that it required so much time and study to write a sermon, as ministers pretended, and offered a bet that he could preach half an hour on any passage in the Old Testament without any preparation. Mr. Morrison took the bet and gave him for a Text, "And the Ass opened his mouth and he spake." The parson won the wager, the officer being rather disinclined to employ his eloquence on that text.

On another occasion, Morrison entreated an officer to pardon a poor soldier for some offence he had committed. The officer agreed to do so, if he would in return, grant him the first favor he should ask.

Mr. Morrison agreed to this. In a day or two, the officer demanded that the ceremony of baptism should be performed on a young puppy. The clergyman agreed to it; and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism.

Mr. Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog as was customary in the baptism of children, and said, "As I am a minister of the church of Scotland I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the church."

"Certainly," said the Major, "I expect all the ceremony."

"Well then, Major, I begin with the usual question: *You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy!*"

A roar of laughter burst from the crowd, and the officer threw the candidate for baptism away! Thus the witty minister turned the laugh against the infidel, who intended to deride the sacred ordinances.

Another Calculation.

The following, not from the Midnight Cry, but from the Vial of Wrath, N. Y., is not so bad:

"The beast had seven heads, and ten horns on each head, which makes seventy horns, answering to the seventy weeks of Daniel. Now the tail of this beast was 666 feet long, which is the number of the beast. Multiply this by seven, and it makes 4662, which was the age of the world when the first anti-christian pope began to reign. Now tie up the beast's tail into three knots, and it will shorten it to 614 feet 4 inches, which, being multiplied by three, the number of knots, gives 1843 exactly—the year in which the world will be burnt up. But there is another remarkable coincidence. Martin Luther wore boots with nails in the soles—just 263 nails in both boots, which being multiplied by the seven heads, gives 1841. *Throw in the boots, which correspond to Miller and Himes, and it gives 1843.*"

A Warning!

A Mr. Blindman, pilot on a flat boat on the Ohio, recently saw a most wonderful sight in the heavens. He was watching eagerly the comet's tail, when all at once, he saw the tail curl up, and form in big letters, the word

PAY

He didn't pay much attention to it; but in a few minutes he looked round again, and saw distinctly, in the same place, the word

THE

Astonished at this, he ran below to inform the captain, and when he got back, and looked up at the tail, he found that it had changed again, and had formed the word

PRINTER.

Whereupon the captain marvelled greatly, and did resolve instantly to heed the admonition, and as soon as they got home to pay the printer. We wish a good many could see that sight, and profit by it.

One of the papers states that the Boston ladies are holding lemonade parties. A punch bowl of water is provided, which is sweetened by the young ladies all placing their lips to the brim. The old maids then look into it, and the lemonade is "done did."

Panther Hunt.

The last Sullivan County Watchman gives an account of a panther hunt in the town of Colikoon in that county, on the 12th of April:

The panther was shot in his den, the entrance of which was too small for a man to crawl into it. A lad named William Lane armed himself with a Spanish dirk and hunting knife, and in he crept, and soon buried the axe in the head, and the throat of the ferocious beast, which soon put an end to his struggles. He then hauled out the panther, which measured 9 feet 7 inches from his nose to the end of his tail. The editor thinks this throws the story of 'Old Put and the Wolf,' entirely in the shade.

"Oh, ma! do you know I'm next to the head in my class at school?" "Dear child! your pa will be so delighted! My dear husband do you hear that? Henrietta is next to the head of her class!" "Indeed, my love, I am very glad to hear it; pray, Henrietta, how many are there in your class?" "Two, papa!"