



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, June 7, 1843.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

Sale of the Delaware Canal.

Thursday last was the time fixed upon by the Legislature for the sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. On that day the Commissioners appointed by law to carry the sale into execution, met at the Merchants Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, and opened the Books for subscription. The number in attendance, was immense; and the crowd, who were anxious to subscribe, was so great that it was soon found to be impracticable to proceed with the sale. A number of bullies, who had been employed by the Brokers, forced their way over the heads of the multitude, who filled the large room of the Exchange, to the place where the Commissioners were stationed, and succeeded in getting about 1500 shares. These were immediately sold at a handsome profit. This lasted for several hours, when the Commissioners finding themselves unable to do any thing, adjourned for the day. On Friday they again assembled, at the Merchants Hotel, and after entertaining various motions, at length resolved to return the whole matter to the Legislature again, for their further action at the next session. The Canal, therefore remains unsold. From the manifestations on Thursday, and the great desire on the part of the Loan holders to purchase it, it is thought that when the stock is again put up, the Canal will sell for at least \$500,000 more than could have been taken for it under the present law. The price fixed by the law was \$1,650,000. It will bring upwards of \$2,000,000.

Fourth of July.

The anniversary of our National Independence is again rapidly approaching, and warns us, if we wish to make any public display in honor of the day, to be up and doing, and make the necessary arrangements. A meeting should be forthwith called, and a Committee appointed to carry its Resolutions into effect. If we wish to have an Oration, on that day (which of course we do) it is time that we looked about us for an Oration. To prepare a good address is a work of some labor, and in justice to the Speaker, he should have sufficient time allowed him to write an address worthy of himself and of the occasion. Heretofore we have always delayed our arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, till within a few days of the time. This should not be;—and we therefore hope, our suggestion will be immediately acted upon.

Dreams.

Does our neighbor of the Monroe Democrat know "what stuff dreams are made of?" Since his opposition to Governor Porter, has commenced, he indulges in reries, which scarcely can be called waking fancies. He has taken such an inveterate dislike, too, to the arch apostate Tyler, that wherever he mentions his name, he seems to forget that such small things as matters of fact still exist in this common-place world of ours. In his paper of last week, he says that "Capt. Tyler, recently passed thro' Philadelphia, on his way to the Bunker Hill celebration, which took place on the first of June," and that so few persons turned out to greet him, that the whole affair was a failure. Now the truth is, Captain Tyler did not pass through Philadelphia, and will not reach that City before Friday of this week, when he will no doubt be received in a manner becoming the dignified office of President of the U. States. What a strange dream our neighbor must have had to make him think Capt. Tyler had arrived in the City, and that his reception there was a failure. But the strangest dream of all, is the one which made him think that the "first" of June was the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill!!! Come, wake up, neighbor, and stop your dreaming! Don't you know that that Battle, so important to the cause of American liberty, was fought on the seventeenth of June! It is rather disreputable that a paper, claiming to be the leading one of Monroe county, should be thus caught dreaming.

Foreign News.

The Steamer Acadia, arrived at Boston on Friday last, from Liverpool, bringing news up to the 19th of May, her day of sailing. This news is fifteen days later than was before received.

Commercial affairs have suffered little or no change. Cotton has slightly advanced in price, and money was abundant.

The movements of O'Connell, upon the subject of the Repeal of the Union, are exciting great alarm. O'Connell, instead of attending Parliament, has remained in Ireland, arranging his plans, and great numbers of the Catholic Clergy, have joined his standard. Great numbers of Troops have been ordered to Ireland, to suppress the disorders by force, if necessary. The next arrival will be anxiously looked for.

There were 109 Deaths in New York last week. Deaths by consumption 27.

Anniversaries in Philadelphia.

The several religious, charitable, and scientific societies, who held their annual meetings in Philadelphia, in the month of May, met, as usual, in that city, during the past few weeks, and were uncommonly well attended. Below, will be found a short synopsis of their doings, which we have been at considerable pains in preparing.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.—The Pennsylvania Convention, of the P. E. Church, commenced its annual session in St. Andrew's church, on Tuesday afternoon the 16th of May, and continued its sittings until Saturday the 20th. The Rev. Bishop Onderdonk presided, and delivered a tri-ennial charge to the Clergy who were in attendance, in which he particularly advocated the form of prayer established by the Church, and pointed out its excellencies, &c. He traced back to the earliest ages of Christianity the use of forms of prayer—as well as to the service of the Temple at Jerusalem.—to which service of the *One True God*, the only forms of worship in the primitive Christian Church had been in some measure engraved. He also adduced a number of texts from Scripture, to sustain his position. He censured saint worship, under every guise, and insisted that we should offer our devotions, at once, and directly, to the Triune God of all things, the Creator. He also pointed out, as an error, the desire of many in going to church to hear some eloquent preacher or sermon, as a main or first object. The great object, he said, ought to be, in the first place, to worship God in spirit and in truth—to pray to Him for his holy spirit, guidance, and support, and to praise Him for all his mercies and the blessings we enjoy. The sermon should be considered a matter of instruction—well worthy of our utmost attention, but still not the chief object in which was the worship of the Most High. The charge was ordered to be printed.

The Rev. Henry J. Morton, was elected Secretary of the Convention, in the place of G. M. Wharton, resigned. The number of Delegates in attendance were 46 clerical, and 60 lay. It was resolved that each Episcopal Church take up separate collections once every year, and place the amounts so collected at the disposal of the P. E. Society for the advancement of Christianity or to be applied in distributing Bibles.

Some difficulty arose in the election of a Standing Committee for the ensuing year, and after several ineffectual ballotings were had, the matter was laid on the table, and the *Old Committee*, left to serve for another twelve months. The Convention, after having united in prayer, then adjourned to meet in the same place on the third Tuesday of May 1844.

New School Presbyterian Assembly.—The triennial meeting of this religious body, took place on Thursday the 18th of May, in the Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square. The Rev. Dr. William Wisner, Moderator of the last Assembly, which was held in 1840, took the Chair, and preached the stated sermon. Upwards of 100 Delegates were in attendance. The Rev. A. D. Eddy, was then elected Moderator of the present Assembly. Upon motion of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, it was Resolved, that the first Sunday of January next be set apart, by the church, as a day of general prayer for the salvation of the world. The Reports on the state of Religion, in the churches connected with the Assembly, particularly in the Western States, were of the most flattering character. In 15 churches, more than 2000 converts have been made. The reforms are attributed, in a great measure, to the glorious work of Temperance. The most engrossing business which came up, was a resolution denouncing Slavery. After an exciting discussion, which lasted for several days, it was indefinitely postponed. Promiscuous dancing was denounced as unscriptural and sinful, and the different churches were called upon to use all their exertions in breaking it up. The Report of the Board of Missions was then made. There are 303 missionaries employed by this church. During the past three years, 125 new ones were appointed and sent to proclaim the gospel to the heathens. The receipts of the missionary fund, amount to \$3,760, and the expenditures to \$29,998. Many petitions, overtures, &c. were also acted upon, when the Assembly, on Monday the 29th of May, adjourned to meet in the same place on the third Thursday of May 1846.

American Sunday School Union.—This excellent and useful society celebrated its nineteenth anniversary, on Tuesday the 23d of May, at the church on Washington Square. The exercises throughout were deeply interesting. The annual Report was read and listened to with great attention—the following is a summary of it.

The mission of Rev. Dr. Tyng, who was sent as a deputy from this body to the London Sunday School Union, has been attended with the most desirable results. Among the fruits of Dr. Tyng's mission, are two donations; one from the London S. S. Union, valued at \$377, and the other from the London Religious Tract Society, amounting to \$400. There are to be applied in furnishing Sunday School Libraries, to Schools in the districts of the U. States, where there are British emigrants.

The total means of the Union, during the past year, amounted to \$62,299. Of this sum \$56,595 were received from the sale of Books, and \$12,305 from donations. During the past year, the Union has given to different schools and mission stations, books to the value of \$4,000.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Beecher, and Rev. Mr. Peck, of Ohio, Dr. Leland, of S. Carolina, and Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, in which

many flattering statements were given, and some really eloquent observations made.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—The anniversary of this Society, took place on Friday evening, May 23d, at the Church corner of 12th and Walnut streets. In the absence of Joseph R. Ingersoll, the President, Capt. W. S. Shortman, took the chair. Dr. McKinley opened the meeting by prayer, and was followed by a brief address from the Rev. Mr. Pinney, formerly Governor of Liberia, and now General Agent of the Society, in which he stated its objects and prospects—what it had done, and what it would do if furnished with funds.

During the year 1842, four hundred colored persons had left this country for Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, to which this Society is an auxiliary. The meeting was further addressed by the Rev. T. H. Stockton, and Rev. Mr. Converse, and much interest was manifested throughout. The attendance was quite large.

American Philosophical Society.—This honorable and useful Society, founded in 1743, by Franklin, celebrated their 100th anniversary, on Thursday the 25th of May, and continued their meetings, daily until Tuesday the 30th. The meetings throughout were crowded, with divines, judges, lawyers, doctors, officers of the army and navy, merchants, mechanics, ladies, &c.

The Society was called to order by the President, the venerable Peter S. Duponceau, who occupied the chair, which was the identical one occupied by Franklin, and by him presented to the Society. Dr. R. M. Patterson, of Philadelphia, one of the Vice Presidents, delivered the centenary address, which is spoken of in the warmest terms of praise.

Several hundred papers were received from different parts of the country, treating upon various departments of science and art, and read: Many of them were of rare worth, and were listened to with the most profound attention. This Society deservedly ranks among the first of the kind both in this country and in Europe.

Old School Presbyterian Assembly.—This body assembled on Thursday the 18th of May, in the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of 8th and Cherry streets. The Chair was taken, and the opening sermon (in the absence of Dr. Edgar, Moderator of the last Assembly) preached by the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, Moderator of the Assembly of 1841. About 140 delegates were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Spring of New York, was elected Moderator for the present year. The principal subject which engaged the attention of the Assembly, was the question, "has a man a right to marry his deceased wife's sister." The Presbyterian Church at present prohibit it, and some of the members sought to have them altered in that respect. The question was taken up several times, and elicited much warm, and almost angry discussion. It was finally referred to a committee of five, who are to report their views to the next General Assembly. Much other business was transacted, which possess very little general interest. The next meeting of the Assembly will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, in May 1844.

P. S. The annual meetings of the Orthodox, and Hicksite societies of Friends were also held, but we regret that we have been unable to procure any account of their proceedings.

Advertising, &c.

We have several times been on the point of calling the attention of our Merchants and Tradesmen, in Stroudsburg, and throughout Monroe co. to the subject of *Advertising* in Newspapers, and the advantages resulting therefrom, but have always heretofore had our mind diverted from it by matters which admitted of no delay. It is strange that with all the admitted advantages which result to business men from advertising in Newspapers, so many of them should neglect the matter, and thus overlook their true interests. In almost every other respect we find those very persons wide enough awake, and looking out where they can turn a shilling—and it is, to us, passing strange that in this they continue so long in ignorance. Let us ask, and answer them a question. Why is it that when a man once advertises his business, he always afterwards continues the practice? The answer is ready. He finds out the advantage it gives him over those who do not, and the benefit which he derives from it. Moreover, many persons, by seeing things advertised, are put in the notion of buying, when they would otherwise never dream of it. In fact, advertising reminds people of what they want, and where they can get it.

Since, then, the benefits of advertising are so evident, we would suggest the columns of the Jeffersonian Republican, as the medium through which it can be done in the most satisfactory manner to those interested. This paper circulates widely through every township in Monroe county, and also in many parts of Pike. In those places it is anxiously looked for by almost every one, and perhaps read by at least twice as many persons as any other journal. It is also sought after in consequence containing all the public advertisements of Pike county, and most of those of Monroe. The business men will therefore at once see the inducements it holds out to him to address the public through its columns. Our terms are reasonable and accommodating. The expenses of advertising will be returned to advertisers more than ten-fold by their increased sales.

The New Jersey Murder.

Carter, the individual upon whom suspicion rested concerning the murder of Mr. Parke, and his relatives, has been discharged. He was detained upwards of a week, and examined daily, but sufficient could not be ascertained to warrant his commitment for trial. Nothing else has transpired to throw any light upon the horrid deed.

The Magnet.

The first number of the second volume of this work is now before us. It is well executed, and possesses a considerable degree of talent and profound research.

Gen. Washington's last Vote.

Every incident in the life of Washington is full of interest. That plain heroic magnitude of mind which distinguished him above all other men was evident in all his actions—Patriotism, chastened by sound judgment and careful thought, prompted all his public acts, and made them examples for the study and guidance of mankind. It has been said that no one can have the shortest interview with a truly great man, without being made sensible of his superiority. Of too many, who have some way earned the title of great, this is by no means true. Its applicability to the character of Washington, is verified in the following interesting circumstance related by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

"I was present," says this correspondent, "when General Washington gave his last vote. I was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died the 14th December following. The Court House of Fairfax county was then over the market house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons in the Court House yard and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Gadsby's steps when the father of his country drove up, and immediately approached the Court House steps, and when within a yard or two of them I saw eight or ten good looking men, from different directions, certainly without the least concert, spring simultaneously, and place themselves in positions to uphold and support the steps should they fail in the General's ascent of them. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the Court House with him—followed in his wake through a dense crowd to the polls—heard him vote—returned with him to the outward crowd—heard him cheered by more than two thousand persons as he entered his carriage—and saw his departure.

There were fire or six candidates on the bench sitting, and as the General approached them, they arose in a body and bowed smilingly, and the salutation having been returned very gracefully, the General immediately cast his eyes towards the registry of the Polls, when Colonel Deneale, I think it was, said, "well, General, how do you vote?"—The General looked at the candidates, and said, "Gentlemen, I vote for measures not for men," and turning to the recording table, audibly pronounced his vote—saw it entered—made a graceful bow and retired."

A Mother in Israel.

The following is a copy of an inscription on a tomb stone in Litchfield, Conn.—
"Mary, wife of deacon John Buel, Esq.
Died Nov. 4, 1768,
Aged 90.
She was the mother of
13 children,
104 grand children,
274 Gr. grand children,
22 Gr. Gr. grand children.
Total, 410 Of whom 336 survive her."

Chief Justice Gibson, of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided recently that the salary of clergymen and of common school teachers is not subject to taxation.

The ladies of Carbonville, Pa., have adopted the ludicrous fashion of carrying canes.

The saying that "knowledge is wealth," puzzled the lady who asked "why, if it were true, so many literary men were poor?"

An Invention.

A reaping machine has been invented by a gentleman of Rock Ridge, Va, named McCormick. The Richmond Compiler, in noticing an experiment with it, says that the machine placed on small wheels, was moved by two horses around the rye-field in which the exhibition took place, at a quick pace, making a clear passage through the grain as it moved, about five feet wide. This it did with a completeness which it is impossible for the cradle to accomplish. This machine would effectually destroy the vocation of the "Gleaner," who has been in times by-gone the subject of many a pretty story or pleasant poem.

Death of Gen. Washington's Servant.

The Washington Capitol of Tuesday says:—"General Washington's colored servant Cary, was buried on Sunday last, from Greenleaf's Point, and followed to the Grave by a large number of blacks.—He was, we understand, at the time of his death 114 years old, and was for a number of

years ostler to Gen. Washington, whom he served at the passage of the Delaware, and at the battles of Brandywine and Trenton. Old Cary was known and respected by every citizen of this place—he loved the memory of his patriotic master, and as an humble mark of respect, on his birth day, and in fact every military parade, wore an old shad-bellied uniform coat, and a three cornered hat, with a huge cockade, which he said Washington gave him. On these occasions the boys used to collect around him, but his venerable appearance disarmed them of all thoughts of mischief, and he was allowed the honorable privilege of hobbling in the rear of the military, under whose protection he generally placed himself.

A LONG NOSE AND NO MISTAKE.—Within a few miles of Wilmington there lives a merry cobbler whose nose is very long, and when he takes snuff, he is obliged to walk forward three paces to reach its point.

Among the persons to be present at the celebration at Bunker Hill, on the 17th June, is General Gideon Foster a resident of Danvers, Mass., now ninety-five years old. He commanded the Danvers minute men who fought in the battle of Lexington, and has survived all those who served under him. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and bids fair to live many years longer.

Toads.

Never destroy the toad! He is a benefit to the farmer and one of the cheapest and most efficient "operatives" he can possibly employ. In the season of bugs and flies, a toad will do more towards the preservation of a garden than a man, and all he requires of your hands for this valuable assistance, is the freedom of your garden walks and beds, and the paltry shelter of a chip or turf! He meddles with no one's business but his own—constantly avoiding company, and intent only on extirpating those voracious insects by whose jaws the beauty of the garden is so frequently laid low. Farmers who cannot conveniently keep hens for the protection of their garden vegetables, can raise no reasonable objections against keeping a few toads. They will not necessarily diminish the "treasure of the exchequer," nor intrude themselves into scenes where they are not desired.

Honesty Towards Uncle Sam.

The Waldo (Me.) Signal relates an anecdote of the Hon. Edward Kavanagh, at present acting Governor of Maine, which is important if true, and is a remarkable instance of honesty in a politician, the story is as follows: While a member of Congress, some of his hangers-on used to call on him to frank letters for them. This his excellency did with pleasure, and always kept an exact account of the amount of Postage which ought to have been paid to the Government, and at the close of every quarter caused to be deposited in the Post Office department the precise amount he had franked out of the Department.

A clergyman writing from Granville, N. C., mentions that there are at a house of a friend, with whom he is residing, a chicken with four legs, and a terrapin with two heads. And in the woods near the house a common robin has commenced singing like a canary bird, and crowing like a cock. The four legged chicken is a rarity, but a double headed tortoise and a singing or crowing robin are frequently found.

German capitalists are said to have purchased large tracts in Missouri and Iowa, where they intend to plant colonies from Wurttemberg, Saxony, and Bavaria, giving the cultivators the right of pre-emption.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Rev. PETER S. COX, of Philadelphia, and Miss MARY ANN COLBERT, of Stroudsburg.