

Jeffersonian Republican.

VOL. 4.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1844.

No. 44

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 7 1/2 cts. per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors. 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 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.

Informs 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 7 00
Wood do do for \$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.

STROUDSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of this Institution commenced on the eighth day of May last, under the superintendance 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.

May 8, 1843.—if.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as publishers of this paper, was on the 17th of August last, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, will present them to Theodore Schoch for settlement, and all who are indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to him, he being authorized to receive the same.

THEODORE SCHOCH, THOMAS L. KOLLOCK.

P. S. The Jeffersonian Republican will continue to be published by Theodore Schoch and F. E. Sperring, who respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

THEODORE SCHOCH, F. E. SPERRING.

Stroudsburg, Sept. 28, 1843.

STOVE-PIPE,

At Reduced Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

STOVE-PIPE,

which he will sell at from 10 to 10 1/2 and 11 cents per pound, according to quality, for cash.

WANDEL J. BREIMER.

Stroudsburg, Oct. 5, 1843.

Romance in Real Life.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, (and women too!) Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

[Hamlet.]

There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we will. [Brutus.]

A few evenings since, attended by a fine-looking, dark-haired boy, apparently 14 or 15 years of age, a richly dressed lady, in the "mellow flush of life" might have been seen entering the National Theatre, and taking one of the front seats in the box. A seraph might have envied the serene composure of her countenance, and the melting softness of her deep blue eyes; and yet, at times, one could persuade himself an expression of anxiety mantled her ruby cheeks. Ladies and gentlemen, as usual, came in, and the theatre soon wore its wonted aspect—a cloud of witnesses. There she sat, the mistress of an entire seat in front, as though her extreme beauty, and that commanding look which ever accompanies dignity of mind, forbade a nearer approach to her person. Presently a lady and gentleman dressed in dashing gait, entered the circle. They were shown room in the seat she occupied, and were soon comfortably fixed. A sudden emotion—thrill—seemed to seize the "fair lady," which was manifested by the trembling of the artificial flowers on her bonnet. Her eye was instantly turned from them, and flashed with a brilliancy we have rarely seen, while her brow contracted, and face colored so deeply as to raise a momentary doubt of her being the same person. In a few moments she was again composed, but seemed as if on the point of some movement fraught with interest to her. The drop-leaf rose; she looked not toward the stage. The house thundered with the reception of a favorite actor; she seemed to hear it not. In a moment she turned her head, and gazed long and steadily on the young man who had entered with the lady at her side. He was convulsed with laughter—absorbed in the scenes passing before him. Turning to address his companion he caught the fierce glance of her eye. It was enough. He trembled; grasped his hat; rose to his feet, and was about to quit the place, when his companion observed him. Again he seated himself; we watched him closely;—he was agitated beyond description. Whispering a moment together, they rose and left the theatre, leaving the strange lady and her boy again in possession of the entire seat.

Yesterday we learned the cause of this mysterious affair—our source of information is immaterial to the reader—from a person of undoubted veracity. About three years since the gentleman was a resident of Mobile, Alabama, and in moderate circumstances in life. He was what may be called a gay, social southerner. By attention and perseverance he succeeded in winning the affections of this young lady, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of the same city. As soon as his pretensions were known, the father prohibited his visits, and threatened the daughter with a disinheritance and an abandonment, if she would longer permit his attentions. In this state of things he prevailed upon her to consent to a clandestine marriage, which was accordingly solemnized. They lived together near two years, when the man became involved—lost all he was worth at the gaming table—and from want of employment, was reduced to a state of degradation in society. Sickening at the melancholy prospect before him he quitted the city without letting his affectionate and confiding wife know of his intentions. For six months he has resided in Cincinnati; passed for a single gentleman, and has been paying addresses to one, if not more, of the first young ladies of our city.

The father-in-law of the young man died in a few months after he left Mobile, and through compassion for a deserted and miserable wife, he received his daughter to his arms once more, and left her all his wealth. With her relative, the boy above named, she soon after journeyed to New Orleans; from thence to Natchez; thence to St. Louis; thence to Louisville, hearing nothing of his whereabouts. A few days ago she arrived in Cincinnati; as yet unconscious of his being here. On the evening alluded to she visited the Theatre, and as we have described, found the idol of her true heart in a situation not at all pleasing to her mind or in accordance with her wishes. They met on yesterday morning at her boarding house, and in tears of gratitude and joy, so far compromised the matter, that the hopeful and eccentric young husband has determined to accompany his more faithful and romantic bride, back to the sunny city of Mobile. While we were listening to this narration, we thought we heard a "still small voice" whisper—This is Woman's love, the only thing that changes not! May heaven bless the re-united pair.—*Civ. Serv.*

PRINTERS.—The Lowell Courier says:—The average age of printers is only 31 years, but they do quite as much good in their lives as some that live longer. Yeoman live to the age of 66, clergymen, 55, fishermen, 44, mariners 43, gentlemen 58, lawyers 53, physicians 57, laborers 51, butchers 62, traders 60, painters 42.

The Evergreen.

Love cannot be the aloë tree,

Whose bloom but once is seen;

Go search the grove, the tree of love

Is sure the evergreen:

For that's the same in leaf or frame,

'Neath cold or sunny skies;

You take the ground its roots have bound,

Or it, transplanted, dies!

A Change for the Better.

A chap wanted to borrow some change from a friend.

"You don't deserve assistance," said the man applied to, "for I am told you lost all your money betting on horse races."

"Well, well," replied the broken jockey—"you must help me now to some change for the better."

A Strike.

"I ain't going to be called a printer's devil any longer—no more I ain't," exclaimed our imp the other day, in a terrible pucker.

"Well, what shall we call you?"

"Call me typographical spirit of evil, if you please—that's all."

Corn-Cobs.

In a communication in the Central (N. Y.) Farmer, by C. M. Bemint, Esq. on the subject of feeding stock with corn-cobs, that gentleman says:—"We will take the present opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the great value of meal obtained by grinding corn and cobs together for stock; and from the many evidences of practical farmers, as well as from experiments of our own, we cannot but press it upon the attention of the prudent farmer. Many will object to this on account of the low price at which corn and cobs are selling. But we see no reason why a farmer should throw away or squander his feed because it sells at a low price. We conceive that one of the very best reasons why he should economize in every possible manner, so that he can have more to sell, and an extra quantity to make up the deficiency in price.

That there is a nutritious substance in the cob, no one, we think, that has paid any attention to the subject, will pretend to deny. In throwing away the cobs of our corn, we have been wasting very good feed. On the distillation of four gallons of cob meal, four gallons of spirits have been obtained, other nutritive matters besides saccharine, such as mucilage and oils, have been found in it. 'But, besides the actual economy,' says a writer in the American Farmer, 'there is another advantage in this way of feeding corn, which ought to engage the attention of every farmer. It is notoriously true, that the unground grain, as corn, is heating to the stomach of all animals, and of difficult digestion, producing cholera and other inflammatory disorders, particularly in horses.—They are deprived of the benefits derived from the stimulus of distention, (necessary to the health of all animals,) by being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce it, before they become gorged.'

For hogs, corn and cob meal is much improved by scalding and boiling with vegetables of any kind, and still more by a partial fermentation.

The manner of feeding stock on raw or unground corn is too common. It is undoubtedly one of the best grains to finish off a lot of stock; but it lacks milk, and is too stimulating without some coarser or more bulky substance to mix with it. Corn alone gives too much fat inside, without a corresponding bulk outside. It has been found that corn and oats, equally mixed and ground together, will improve and fatten hogs faster than the same amount of corn alone."

Manufacturing Artificial Marble.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says an individual has a mode of manufacturing marble which is pronounced superior to any other artificial stone or marble in use, and will supersede the use of the lime mortar in varied processes of plastering, will be extensively used for stucco work, mosaic, statuary, mantel pieces, table-slabs, atmospheric and hydraulic cement, roofing of houses and paving of streets, &c. It will set or harden in six hours when applied in plastering houses. It will resist the action of atmospheric heat, damp, frost, &c., and is susceptible of a high polish, and can be manufactured at a cost little exceeding ordinary lime mortar.

We copy the following paragraph from a late English paper. What would be said of us in England, if a similar case should occur in this country?

SALE OF A WIFE.—On Saturday, the 27th ult., a brute in human shape, from West Hallam, named Hart, sold his wife in Nottingham market-place, for one shilling to a fellow, named Smith, with whom the woman had been living for several years. A rope was tied round the woman's waist, and on the bargain being completed and the money paid it was given to the purchaser who carried off his prize. All parties seemed satisfied.

On Ladies wearing Watches on their necks.

Amongst our fashionable bands,
No wonder now that Time should linger;
Allow'd to place his two rude hands
Where others dare not lay a finger.

Mysterious Noises.

One of those mysterious noises which have been heard in Trenton, N. J. (says the State Gazette of that place) for several winters, and which we have called slight earthquakes, was heard by a number of persons in this city, about 20 minutes before 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning. One gentleman who heard the noise, says it was so loud as to cause every window to rattle, and one person jumped up in bed, in alarm. These occurrences are so common and harmless, that we will not call them earthquakes any more; but what are they, and what causes them?

Another Singular Explosion.

The Springfield Republican says that another terrible instance of centrifugal force bursting a grindstone, occurred at the United States Water Shop, on Monday of last week. When going with immense velocity, it burst apart, one half going through the side of the shop, and over the pond to the opposite bank, where it lodged. The other half, weighing about 400 pounds, burst through the floor above, cutting a sleeper in two as if it were a pipestem. The man who was grinding at the stone stepped one side a moment, at the time of the bursting, and thus his life was saved. Several workmen above the floor, when the stone burst through, narrowly escaped.

Elephant Eggs.

The Reading (Pa.) Democratic Press says, the following letter was found in the streets of this borough.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have just met with a Frenchman here by the name of Lapriere, who has visited this country under the most singular and indeed laughable impression. He is possessed of heavy funds, and is now buying up all the cocoa nuts in this city, and has agents in Boston doing the same. He believes that, and indeed is under the impression, that cocoa nuts are elephants eggs, and has with him contracts to deliver young elephants in England and France by the first of January 1845. He proposes to send all the elephant eggs to Florida to hatch and then charter a ship to take the young elephants to Europe. Now a good speculation can be made out of this man—he buys for cash, and I wish you would go and buy all the cocoa nuts in Philadelphia, and write me immediately, and state how many you have. He will pay 47 50-00 per thousand, and if they exceed a cubic foot in size, double that sum. For my information I shall expect half the profits. Do be quick about it, and write me as early in the week as you can. I have got him to say on the other side that he will take cocoa nuts to any amount. He has now bought nearly a million of them and wants double that number.

Yours, truly and respectfully, F. H. G.

West Point.

The following is an abstract from a return made to the House of Representatives, in regard to the Military Academy at West Point:

Number of students admitted since the establishment of the academy.	2442
Number graduated	1237
" resigned after 5 years service	61
" declined receiving command	6
" resigned after serving more than five years	323
" disbanded, dropped or dismissed	33
" killed in service	11
" died in service	147
" in service	542

Of which list, there are 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, 13 majors, 73 captains, 170 1st lieutenants, 131 2d lieutenants, 70 brevet 2d lieutenants, 5 paymasters, and 1 military store-keeper.

Total expenses for materials \$711,399
Pay, subsistence, &c. 3,291,501
\$4,002,900

THE EMIGRANTS TO OREGON, says a Western paper, have a long route to travel, much of the way over mountains and barren deserts, and but few resting places—the distance is set down as follows: from Independence on the frontier of Missouri to Fort Larimie 750 miles; from Larimie to Fort Hall 550 miles; from Fort Hall to Fort Wallah Wallah 450; miles from Fort Wallah Wallah to Fort Vancouver 350 miles.

AN OATH.—The Philadelphia Sun states that a man named Zimmerman, residing in Huntingdon, Pa. having an arbitration with his neighbor, made an affirmation in relation to his account, and said, "If what I have stated be not true, I hope the Almighty will send me to hell!" the words were scarcely uttered, when he fell over and expired!

The Merry Sleigh.

Jingle! jingle! clear the way,
'Tis the merry, merry sleigh!

As it swiftly scuds along,
Hear the burst of happy song.
See the gleam of glances bright,
Flashing o'er the pathway white,
Jingle! jingle! how it whirls,
Crowded full of laughing girls!

Jingle! jingle! fast it flies,
Sending shafts from hooded eyes,
Roguish archers, I'll be bound,
Little heeding who they wound.
See them with capricious pranks,
Ploughing now the drifted banks—
Jingle! jingle! 'mid their glee,
Who among them cares for me?

Jingle! jingle! on they go,
Caps and bonnets white with snow,
At the faces swimming past;
Nodding thro' the fleecy blast;
Not a single robe they fold,
To protect them from the cold;
Jingle! jingle! 'mid the storm,
Fun and frolic keep them warm.

Jingle! jingle! down the hills—
O'er the meadows—past the mills—
Now 'tis slow, and now 'tis fast—
Winter will not always last.
Every pleasure has its time!
Spring will come and stop the chime!

Jingle! jingle!—clear the way,
'Tis the merry, merry sleigh!

The Alexandria Gazette is quite right in holding the Richmond Enquirer to a strict accountability for its hysterical lamentations over the mummeries of the age. Why the least regulated of the log cabin and hard cider rejoicings in 1840, were as nothing to the hickory pote and whole hog worship of the days of Jacksonism. In this city, hogs—veritable hogs—were paraded in triumphal procession as the emblems—not unmet—of the party; and hickory trees were planted and barrels of beer poured into the holes, and animals claiming to be men some of whom have since been in office and run away with the treasure—laid down and lapped up the drink. And the Richmond Enquirer, the ally and fellow worshipper of these animals, ventures to taunt Whiggery with mummeries and intemperate excesses!—N. Y. Amer.

Cows holding up their Milk.

A farmer observes that he was troubled with a cow holding up her milk, and he could devise no means to remedy the evil; when his son, only nine years old, took the management of the cow, in this respect and succeeded well. This son was afterwards at his uncle's, who had the same trouble, and feared that he should lose his cow, as she had not given down any milk for several days; the boy said that he would milk her. He went to work performing the operation precisely as though the cow gave down her milk, though for some time she gave none; he still persevered, and after some time, the milk flowed freely, and he obtained nearly two pails full.

This shows that mildness and steady perseverance is necessary in this business. Some persons become fretful if they cannot succeed in milking at once, and then abuse the cow for her obstinacy, instead of persevering, and succeeding as they might in many cases. It is doubtless most natural and easy for a cow to give down her milk, and when she holds it up she puts herself under a restraint, and this requires constant exertion, of which she will become tired after a while, if the milker perseveres. These are our views, and we advise those who are so unfortunate as to have a case of this kind, to try the effect of perseverance, if necessary. [Bost. Cult.]

RECEIPTS.

TO MAKE LEATHER WATER PROOF.—Cut India rubber into thin pieces, put them into neat's foot oil, and set it in a warm place. After several days, the gum will dissolve and form a kind of varnish, rendering boots and shoes impervious to water.

CURE FOR THE SCRATCHES.—Take about two quarts of blood from the neck vein of the horse; wash the feet affected with strong soap suds till perfectly clean. Let them dry—then having dissolved one-fourth of an ounce corrosive sublimate in one pint of strong spirituous liquor, pour about one table spoonfull on each affected part. Two or three applications will effect a cure.

ECONOMY.—It is said that a lady removing from Philadelphia to Illinois saved the price of transportation of a feather bed by using it as a bustle.

Forty-eight of the members of the U. States Senate in 1836, have died since that time.