

# Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL 5

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1844.

No. 18

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SCHOCH & SPERING.

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 25 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.

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Having a general assortment of large, elegant plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

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BLANKS,

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Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

The Stockholders

Of the SYLVANIA PHALANX, but particularly those residing on the Domain, in announcing the abandonment of their enterprise, think it advisable, before separating, to inform the friends of Association and the public of the causes which have impelled them to this step, lest it might be considered as a failure of the System discovered by C. Fourier, and the erroneous impression that association is impracticable, spreading abroad uncorrected, should materially injure the cause of Social Reform. After one year's experience in this new mode of life we are satisfied that the principles, which under very unfavorable circumstances we have attempted to carry out are true,—greatly favorable to the improvement of morals,—to the elevation of the laboring class,—capable of reconciling the various interests of individuals, thereby establishing justice in their social relations and kindness in their intercourse.

But we find that coming from cities as most of us do, and consequently unused to the severe toil necessary to clear and subdue this wild land, the task is beyond our physical strength, and not being able to accomplish it profitably to ourselves and our friends, we have come to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to solicit any further investment of capital, for the prosecution of the enterprise, and resolved on the sale of the property, payment of debts, and immediate winding up of the business.

Persons having claims against the Society, will please present them to J. Whitney, Secretary on the Domain, and one of the Committee appointed by the Stockholders to settle the affairs of the Association.

SAMUEL KINZER, Pres't.

J. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Lackawanna tp., Pike co., Aug. 8, 1844.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

The subscribers are now ready for the reception of Wool and Cloth at their Mill, at Bushkill, where work will be done with neatness and despatch. No pains will be spared. Their prices are as follows: For Wool carding, 4 cents per pound; oiling 2 cents per lb.

CLOTH DRESSING.

Men's Wear.	Cts.
Indigo Blue, per yard	36
Invisible Green, "	31
Blue Green, "	31
Olive, "	25
Black, "	20
Snuff Brown, "	20
All shades of Brown, "	20
All shades of Snuff, "	20
All other dark colors, "	20
Drab, "	20
Fulling, shearing & Pressing "	10
Fulling and Pressing, "	7
Fulling and Napping, "	8
Women's Wear.	
Indigo Blue, "	18
Madder Red, "	20
Green, "	15
Black and Brown, "	12½
Other dark colors, "	12½
Olive, "	14
Scouring and Pressing, "	5
Scouring and napping for blankets, per yd.	8

COLORING YARN.

Indigo Blue, pr. lb. 25c. Black, per lb. 12c.  
Madder Red, " 25c. Green, " 18c.

DIMOCK & STIFF.

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.

Stroudsburgh, Oct. 5, 1843.

JOB WORK

Neatly executed at this Office

The Tariff of 1842.

OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATES.

HENRY CLAY. Without intending to express any opinion upon every item of the Tariff, I would say that I think the provisions in the main wise and proper.—Sept. 13, 1843. Letter to a Committee of Georgia Whigs.

JAMES K. POLK. I am opposed to the Tariff Act of the late Congress. I am in favor of repealing that act, and restoring the Compromise Tariff of March 2, 1832.—May 15, 1843. Reply to citizens of Tennessee.

Let it be Remembered,

That James K. Polk is opposed to the excellent Tariff Act of 1842, and to all Protection of American Industry. Also, that George M. Dallas, introduced a Bill into the Senate of the United States to re-charter the U. S. Bank, and voted to pass it by two-thirds, after Gen. Jackson had vetoed it.

Last week we showed what little part Loco Focoism had in making the Tariff; now let us see whether it has been as backward to repeal it.

What part had Loco-Focoism in the attempt to Repeal the Tariff?

At the last session of Congress the Tariff question was again brought up. Who were in favor and who against? Mr. McKay, L. F. from the committee on ways and means reported a tariff bill reducing the duties to a low rate, about 20 per cent. When the final vote was about to be taken, Mr. Elmer moved to lay it on the table. The vote on this motion was a test of strength, and stood in favor of laying on the table,—105 to 99 against it, in favor of McKay's bill. Of the 105 ayes, seventy-seven were Whigs, all who were elected by four; and 28 Locos. All the nays were Loco Focos, except one Whig from Georgia. Here they are: Every Loco Foco from Maine 4  
Every Loco Foco from New Hampshire 4  
Half of the Loco Focos from Conn. 12  
A maj. of the Locos from N. Y. 10  
Every Loco Foco from Virginia 4  
Every Loco Foco from N. Carolina 4  
Every Loco Foco present from Georgia 7  
Every Loco Foco from S. Carolina 5  
Every Loco Foco from Alabama 3  
Every Loco Foco present from Miss. 1  
Every Loco Foco from Louisiana 1  
The Loco Foco from Arkansas 4  
Every Loco Foco present from Missouri 6  
Every Loco Foco from Illinois 7  
Every Loco Foco present from Indiana 9  
Every Loco Foco from Ohio 4  
Every Loco Foco but one from Kentucky 5  
Every Loco Foco present from Tennessee 3  
Every Loco Foco from Michigan —

Making a Loco Foco vote of 98 BEING MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WHOLE LOCO FOCO DELEGATION IN CONGRESS, voted AGAINST the present Tariff and in favor of sustaining the LOCO FOCO TARIFF BILL of Mr. McKay.

Why the Locos did not pass McKay's bill, and thus destroy all protection, may be seen by the following declaration of Mr. Henry, a Loco Foco member from Indiana, during a discussion in the House:

"The Democratic party has been taunted with a fear of passing the late tariff bill? I can tell gentlemen that the present Tariff will be reduced so soon as we (the democracy) are in full power. We very well knew that it was no use to pass it in the House now, as we have not the majority in the Senate. Give us a majority there, and THEN SEE IF WE DO NOT PASS THE BILL! WE WILL DO IT! FOR SUCH IS OUR PURPOSE—SUCH IS OUR RESOLUTE DETERMINATION!"

The Nashville Union the Organ of Polk and Jackson, holds the following language—

"We wish it borne in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. That its provisions are viewed with abhorrence by Gov. Polk and his friends we need not repeat."

The Trick.

We have before us a copy of the Democratic Union, a leading Polk paper, published at Harrisburg, which contains something intended for a figure of a dissected Coon, as a representation of the Whig Party, below the heart of which, is the word "Anti-masonry." The Union supports Polk, and endeavors to exhibit Clay as opposed to the Tariff.

We have also before us a Polk paper published in another State, in which is the same figure, and where the word Antimasonry occurs in the figure as contained in the Pennsylvania paper, are the words "High Protective Tariff."

The fact exhibits concisely, the trick attempted to be played off. In one state Polk is supported as opposed to the Protective policy, and Clay is represented as being in favor of it. In Pennsylvania, Polk is said to be in favor of it, and Clay opposed to it.

Any person wishing to see the evidence of the trick, can do so by calling at the office. [Wilkesbarre, Pa. Advocate.]

Harrison's Opinion of Gen. Markle.

The Pittsburg Gazette contains the following communication from a responsible source.

MR. WHITE:—Being at Washington City, in March 1841, I was accosted in Pennsylvania Avenue, by my old friend, Major James Moorehead, of Westmoreland county, then at the seat of Government on business connected with his mail contracts. He was going with some friend, whose name I do not now remember, to pay his respects to General Harrison, and persuaded me to accompany them to the White House.

We were promptly shown into the President's reception room, and in a few minutes were joined by the venerable and good Harrison, who readily recognized Maj. Moorehead, from meeting him a few weeks before at Pittsburg, and, (what I thought quite remarkable) also recognized me, from having spent but a few minutes together at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, in the previous October. We all knew how much the President was necessarily occupied at the beginning of his administration, and remained with him but a few minutes, exceedingly pleased with the ease and republican simplicity of his manners and conversation during the interview—but especially impressed with the manner of his allusion to Gen. Markle, our present candidate for Governor. As soon as the usual civilities of our reception were passed, the President remembered that Gen. Markle was a neighbor of Maj. Moorehead's and enquired in the most friendly and solicitous manner after his health—and when we were about withdrawing, charged Maj. Moorehead to renew to Gen. Markle the invitation he had given him at Pittsburg, to visit him at Washington; and, said the good old soldier "Tell MARKLE when he comes to Washington to come and ENCAMP at the White House. We slept together under the same blanket, in the North-western Swamps, and HE IS AS WORTHY OF THE PALACE AS I AM." I thought the compliment so rich and beautiful and so characteristic, that I could not forget it. Maj. Moorehead, if he sees this notice will doubtless corroborate my account of the incident, and the people of Pennsylvania will esteem Gen. Markle none the less for the love and veneration with which he was regarded by the good and lamented Harrison; than whom no one knew him better.

Testimony of John Quincy Adams.

On retiring from the Presidential office in 1829, Mr. Adams thus spoke of Mr. Clay, in a letter addressed to a committee of gentlemen in New Jersey:

Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both houses of our national legislature, as the unrivaled speaker, and, at the same time, most efficient leader of debates in one of them, as an able and successful negotiator for your interests in war and in peace, with foreign powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trusts.—The department of state itself was a station, which, by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honor upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honor, by the manner in which he has discharged his duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow citizens, in the presence of our country and of heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize, with pleasure, the opportunity afforded me by your letter, of discharging the obligation.

As to my motives for tendering to him the department of state when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look around among statesmen and legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man, whom by his pre-eminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic—a president of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country, ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man, and then, judge you, my fellow citizens, of my motives.

MR. CLAY is a practical farmer, and has done more to improve the agriculture of the country, and especially of the southwest, than any other one man in the Union.—The Buffalo Commercial tells us he was the first man to import from England the best Durham cattle and the best breeds of swine and take them to the far West. The best sheep in Spain and the best animals for breeding nules ever seen in Kentucky, were imported by the patriotic farmer of Ashland.—The best specimens of water rooted Hemp sent to the Atlantic cities from the southwest, came with directions published for the benefit of all, how to prepare it, from the farm of this distinguished agriculturist. And yet, because Mr. CLAY, seeing all foreign ports closed against American agricultural products, desires to extend the home consumption of these articles, he is to be denounced as the enemy of the honest cultivator of the soil!—Newary Daily Adv.

From the South-western Christian Advocate.

A Living Wonder.

Within five miles of Huntsville, Alabama, there lives a negro boy. He was seventeen years old last August, and weighs over 200lbs. But his body is not the wonder. It is his mind, if it may be said he has any.

On the 8th June, 1844, Rev. John C. Buruss, Mr. T. Brandon and myself went to see him, and were amazed. From himself and Mr. McLemore, (his master,) we learned that he has no idea of a God. When asked, "who made you?" he answered, "nobody." He has never been but a few times half a mile from the place of his birth. He has not mind enough to do the ordinary work of a slave; eats and sleeps in the same house with the white folks, having his own table and bed. He will not ask for any thing, nor touch food, however hungry, unless it be offered to him. He was never known to commence a conversation with any one, nor continue one, further than merely answering questions in the fewest words. He speaks very low and tardily. He has never been known to utter a falsehood, or to steal, and is but little subject to anger—will not strike a dog or any thing else; but when vexed by his sister, he will take hold of her arm, as if he would break it with his hands. He cannot be persuaded to taste intoxicating liquor. His utter aversion to this bane, is either the result of his having seen its effects in his master, or it is instinctive. He has never manifested any predilection for the sex. There is nothing remarkable in the configuration of his head or his countenance, save that his eye is uncommonly convex and continually rolling about with a wild and glaring expression. His laugh and movements are perfectly identical. He does not know a letter or figure. Withal, in one respect, he is the most extraordinary human being I ever saw. Almost his only manifestation of mind, is in relation to numbers. His power over numbers is at once extraordinary and incredible. Take any number under 100, and ask him its product when multiplied into itself, or into any other number, and he will state it at once, as readily as any one can give the sum 12 time 12. He multiplies thousands, adds, subtracts and divides with the same certainty, though with more mental labor. He has, however, no idea of numbers above millions.

With pencil and paper we made the following calculations and asked him the questions, thus: 'How much is 99 times 99?' He answered immediately, '9,801.' 'Well; how much is 74 times 86 1-2?' He answered, 6401. 'How many nines in 2,000?' He answered: 'two hundred and twenty-two nines, and two over.' How many fifteens in 3,356? He answered, '323 fifteens and 11 over.' How many twenty-threes in 4000? He answered: '173 twenty-threes and 21 over.' How much is 321 times 789? He answered after a short pause, 252,369. If you take 21 from 85, how many will be left? He answered, 64. If you take 5,211 from 6,920. He answered, 1,809. How much is 7 times 8, twenty-two and 14? He answered, 92. How many is 17 and 16? He said, 33. If you had to give one dollar and a half for one chicken and a half, how much would you have to give for two chickens? He said 'two dollars'

If a stick, standing straight up, three feet long, makes a shadow five feet long, how high would a pole be, that has a shadow thirty feet long? At this he put his hand to chin, drew himself up and gave a silly laugh. His master said, he did not understand such as that. We then asked him, how much is 3,333 times 5,555. In this instance, as in some others, he looked serious, began to twist about in his chair, to pick his clothes, finger nails, to look at his hands, put the points of his thumbs to his teeth, move his lips a little, and then seemed to think a little, and then his countenance would give indications of mental agony; and so on. His master told him to walk about and rest himself. He went into the yard and appeared to be alternately elated with rapture, and depressed with gloom. He would run, jump up, throw his arms into the air above his head; then stand still, and then drag his foot over the weeds, look up and down; in a word he took on all sorts of crazy motions. We sat down to dine, and when we arose, we found him on the piazza sitting down perfectly composed. On being told he had done it, I said, how much is it? He answered, 'eighteen millions, five hundred and fourteen thousand, eight hundred and fifteen.' What? said I. He replied, '18,514,815.'

We could get no clue to the mental process by which he ascertained such results. When asked, how he did it; his unvarying answer was, 'I studies it up.' But what do you do first, and what next? He merely drawled out, 'I studies it up.' He did not count on his fingers, nor any thing external, nor indeed did he seem to count at all; and yet he combined thousands and millions, and played with their combinations, just as others would with units. All the instruction he ever received, was from his master, who learned him to count one hundred; and would ask him how many twenties in a hundred, and how many fives, &c.

On the following Monday, I saw him again, and asked him what was that hard sum I gave

him last Saturday. He replied, '3,333 times 5,555.' On Saturday we told him there were 365 days in a year, and 24 times that would give the hours, which he said was 8,760; sixty times that, the seconds; and he said, 5,256,000; and sixty times that, the second; and he said 31,536,000. On Monday, I asked him how many seconds in a year; and he recollects the number. Being then asked how much is 24 1-2 times 48 1-2; he answered, 1,188. How much is 15 times 41 and 78 and 7? He said, 709. How many thirty-threes in 777? He said, '23 thirty-threes and 18 over.' His recollection of numbers is almost as wonderful as his power to combine them. I submit these facts, to the consideration and reasoning of mental philosophers; for whoever has carefully read this paper, knows about as much as I know of this living wonder.

JOHN W. HANNER.

Huntsville, Ala. June 11, 1844.

Mr. Clay's Neighbors.

What a blush of shame ought to mantle the cheeks of the vile traducers of Mr. Clay!—With all the influences which the baseness of his enemies could bring to bear against him, his own neighbors have given the Whigs a majority of 720, being a gain over the vote of 1810 of 111. Where now are Gen. McCalla and old Bob Wickliff? Fayette has spoken, in a voice which cannot be misunderstood, her verdict of condemnation against these bitter revilers of the pure and honest Statesman of the West, and if they are not wholly incorrigible, as we suspect they are, they will hide themselves in some private retreat and not again appear before their outraged fellow citizens, at least until after the Presidential.—Maysville Eagle.

Sport Extraordinary.

We learn from the Opelousas Gazette, that on the 28th ult. three gentlemen residing on the Bayou Waxie, in that parish, went out on a hunt, and in less than one day, the result of their excursion was six panthers killed, of which one was a full grown female, and the other five about one-half grown. Mr. John Rider, one of the party, killed four for his part of the sport. The hunt was a very exciting one. Can any of the Northern men, who brag so loud about their shooting, produce a sportsman who has "bagged" more than four tigers in one day's hunt?

Another Important Change.

The Hudson (Columbia Co) Republican publishes a letter from Ezekiel Butler, Esq., of Stockport, which thus concludes:

You allude to my political associations. I have always been a member of the Democratic party;—but there is a great difference between Mr. Van Buren and opposition to the annexation of Texas, and Mr. Polk, the two-thirds rule, no protection and the immediate Annexation of Texas, which will tend at a future day towards the dismemberment of the Union. A refusal to support Polk I consider no abandonment of principle, because his nomination was secured by his adherence to a question never before recognized by the party, and the application of a rule, which, if carried out, would give the few the power over the many, a principle not to be found in Mr. Jefferson's creed of Democracy.

I consider the alternative we now have is to vote for Polk, Free Trade and Annexation; or, for Mr. Clay, a Protective Tariff, Equal rights, and Constitutional liberty; and whatever our party lines hitherto have been, this is now the distinction, and I shall not hesitate in my choice. Respectfully, E. BUTLER.

Mr. Butler is a cousin of the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, and for many years has been one of the leaders of the Van Buren party in this County.—Ed. Col. Repub.

The Apple Crop.

The Wilkinson, (Del.) Republican says, that in that county and State there is perhaps the most abundant crop of apples that has been grown for the last twenty years. The fruit will be exceedingly cheap and very fine. We believe the same remark applies generally throughout the country.

Premature Apples.

Every apple that falls from the tree before the crop is ripe, should be gathered up and given to the hogs. Almost every such apple will be found, on examination, to contain a small worm or maggot, which is said to be the curculio in its pupa state. This worm will leave the apple soon after it falls, and enter the earth, whence it returns in the spring, in another form to recommence its depredation upon your fruit.—Farmer's Gazette.

Married, in Dover, New Hampshire, Mr. Hiram P. Snow to Miss Roxana D. Gentleman.

We read that people turn to grass:

And one was changed to salt, we know;

But stranger things now come to pass—

A Gentleman has turned to Snow.

Pride often destroys the sweetest pleasures of life by excessive luxury and indulgence.