

# Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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**BLANKS,**

**PAMPHLETS, &c.**

Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms

**AT THE OFFICE OF THE**

**Jeffersonian Republican.**

**Knowing Folks.**

How wondrous wise some people are!

How vast their knowledge is!

They know the sun is not a star,

Nor the moon a piece of cheese.

They're very sure society

Consists of various sects,

And know that causes oftentimes

Are followed by effects.

They bore one with strange theories

Of sciences occult,

And know a process must be tried

To come to a result.

They tell you with a look profound—

Of course you must believe—

That often, in these wicked times,

Appearances deceive.

They think consistency should mark

The ways of those who teach;

And think—as who does not?—they should

Practise as well as preach.

They likewise have found out that he

Who quotes much holy writ,

And wears a face as long 's your arm,

May be a hypocrite.

They know—good Heav'n!—what don't they

know!

That honesty is care;

That virtue is not always found

In maidens who are fair.

In every matter, great or small,

What wisdom they display;

They'll swear, that, if the wind is right,

'Twill be a rainy day.

And when a man in climbing falls

And breaks his neck—what then?

They know, as sure as eggs are eggs,

He wont climb there again.

And when they hear a Yankee has

Been kill'd in Greece or Rome,

They doubt not, he'd be living still,

If he had staid at home.

In short, they know quite every thing

That's sanctioned by the schools,

Except one little item—that

Themselves are knowing fools.

**Coming to the Point.**

William Smith, only brother of the late Mormon prophet, has been preaching lately at New Bedford. The Bulletin says he concluded one of his discourses in the following emphatic words: "Brethren, I will say here, for the credit of the audience, that at our last meeting I collected some two dollars, while at the same time the expenses of the hall were six dollars. Now, I wish in all soberness to assure you, my dear friends, of one solemn truth, and that is, that rather than pay all expenses, preach for nothing and find myself into the bargain, I will see the whole generation damned first."

**A Hard Master.**

Thomas Litchfield, a hired servant, complained against his master, Mr. Chambers, of Wellinsborough, for the non-payment of wages due him up to the time he left.

"He sees me such funny jobs," said Litchfield, "such as standing on a gate post to white wash the moon with a pot of blacking; at another time to fetch a load of clouds to litter the horses. He tell'd me the other Sunday when I wanted my dinner, to cut a bath brick into nuton chops, and fry them in a four wheel wagon at Vishuvians. It ain't likely I can do them there conjuration tricks."

The complaint was dismissed, and Litchfield was ordered to return to his work.

**The next Legislature.**

The following is a list of the members elect, of the next session of the Legislature, to commence at Harrisburg, January, 1845.—Those in Roman are Locofocos—those in italics are Whigs—those marked with a star \* are new members—those with a dagger † are Native Americans:—

Dist. SENATE.

1. Philadelphia City—William A. Crabb.
- \*Charles Gibbons.
2. Philadelphia County—John Foulkrod, James Eneu, Jr., \*Oliver P. Cornum.
3. Montgomery—John B. Stiergere.
4. Chester and Delaware—Joseph Bailey.
5. Berks—Samuel Fegely.
6. Bucks—Henry Chapman.
7. Lancaster & Lebanon—Benjamin Champneys, Levi Kline.
8. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike—George Rahn.
9. Northampton and Lehigh—J.K. Heckman.
10. Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming—W. H. Dimmick.
11. Bradford and Tioga—Daniel L. Sherwood.
12. Lycoming, Clinton, and Centre—Joseph F. Quay.
13. Luzerne and Columbia—\*Wm. S. Ross.
14. Northumberland and Dauphin—Jesse C. Horton.
15. Mifflin, Juniata, and Union—Henry C. Eyer.
16. Perry and Cumberland—\*William B. Anderson.
17. York—Adam Ebaugh.
18. Franklin and Adams—\*Thomas Carson.
19. Huntingdon and Bedford—\*John Morrison.
20. Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria, and Armstrong—William Bigler.
21. Westmoreland and Somerset—John Hill.
22. Fayette and Greene—Charles Black.
23. Washington—Walter Craig.
24. Allegheny and Butler—Charles C. Sullivan, George Darsie.
25. Beaver and Mercer—\*Robert Darragh.
26. Crawford & Venango—\*James P. Hoover.
27. Erie—William R. Rabbit.
28. Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, Potter and M'Kean—William P. Wilcox.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adams—James Cooper.  
Allegheny—T. F. Bingham, John Riddle, Alexander Hildans, Fauntley Muse.  
Armstrong—Findley Patterson.  
Beaver—William Bishop, John Metzger.  
Beaver—Thomas Nicholson, J. T. Cunningham.  
Bradford—John Elliot, Ira Wilson.  
Bucks—William M. Armstrong, Michael Worman, Robert James.  
Butler—Joseph Cross.  
Berks—Henry W. Smith, Jacob Tice, Michael Hoffman, James Hunter.  
Crawford—Alexander Power, Joseph Gray.  
Centre and Clearfield—Lewis W. Smith, Jas. Burnside.  
Chester—Jesse C. Dickey, Robert Parke, William Price.  
Columbia—Thomas G. Funston.  
Cumberland—Jacob Heck, James Kennedy.  
Cambria—Michael D. Mageeian.  
Delaware—John Larkin, Jr.  
Dauphin—John C. Kunkel, John C. Harper.  
Erie—J. D. Dunlap, Mark Baldwin.  
Franklin—Jasper E. Brady, Andrew Snively.  
Fayette—James C. Cummings, John Morgan.  
Green—Maxwell M'Caslin.  
Huntingdon—R. A. M'Murtrie, H. Brewster.  
Indiana—John M'Farland.  
Jefferson, Clarion and Venango—James Dowling, Robert P. Barber.  
Lebanon—John P. Sanderson.  
Lehigh and Carbon—James R. Strubbers, Jesse Samuels.  
Luzerne—Wm. Merrifield, Jas. S. Campbell.  
Lancaster—Abraham Herr Smith, Theodore D. Cochran, Benjamin Herr, Joseph Paxson.  
Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter—A. A. Stewart, John Smythe.  
Mifflin—James Burns.  
Montgomery—Henry Dotts, Benjamin Hill, B. F. Hallowell.  
Mercer—William Porter, David Sankey.  
Northumberland—E. Y. Bright.  
Northampton and Monroe—Jas. Vliet, John Jacoby, Rudolphus Smith.  
Perry—Thomas O'Bryan.  
Philadelphia City—Thomas G. Conner, Chas. B. Trego, Isaac Huzzelhurst, James Bayard, John Gilder.  
Philadelphia County—†D. G. Walton, †William L. Banning, Josepa H. Amer, †H. A. Salter, †Jacob S. Hoffman, †Franklin L. Jones, †William Hollingshead, †Joseph S. Brewster.  
Schuylkill—James Taggart, George Boyer Somerset—Michael Zimmerman.  
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Lewis Brush, Thomas Morely.  
Tioga—George Knox.  
Washington—Daniel Rider, John Meloy.  
Westmoreland—Israel Painter, J. M. Burrell, Henry M'Bride.

Warren and M'Kean—Russelas Brown. Wayne and Pike—Richard Eldred. Union and Juniata—John Hall, John Adams. York—Sam'l N. Bailey, Stephen M'Kinley, John Keller.

RECAPITULATION.

	Loco.	Whig.	Native.
Senate	21	11	1
House of Rep.	52	40	8
	73	51	9

**Apples as Food for Animals.**

Apples, when ripe, afford more or less nutriment to the animals. Sweet apples are generally supposed to be the most nutritious, though we are not certain that the supposition is correct. Our fathers and grandfathers held that sweet apples would fatten hogs; but in later years, it has been proved that hogs will fatten upon apples that are not sweet.

A hog is naturally an epicure—(we don't say an epicure is a hog)—and when left to himself, is a pretty good judge of what is best. Observe, then, what are his natural habits. Put him in an orchard where there are various kinds of apples, and see how he will work, or rather how he will eat. He will always select the most palatable apples—he will not confine himself to one kind, nor to sweet apples alone; but will go over the orchard and pick out the choicest fruit, always choosing that which is in such a state of ripeness that its qualities are nearest perfection. Like the boys, his regular haunts are the "best trees," whether the apples are sweet or pleasantly sour; but he never eats a crab apple, or an unripe one, unless forced by hunger. We should therefore infer from the natural habits of the hog, that if we wish to obtain the greatest thrift from him when feeding on apples, it is best to feed him partly with those which may be called sub-acid.

When hogs or cattle are being fed principally on grain, their appetite, health and thrift, will be found much improved by a small allowance of raw apples, occasionally. As a regular food for hogs, the value of apples is undoubtedly much improved by cooking, either by steaming or boiling. If they are to be fed by themselves, steaming is probably best. But it is believed that the most judicious way is to boil or stew them thoroughly, and mix with them while hot, a portion of meal. This checks the laxative nature of the apple, imparts additional value, and causes the food to be retained in the stomach and intestines a sufficient length of time for the whole nutriment to be extracted. The meal may be made from Indian corn, rye, barley, buckwheat or oats and peas. We think we have never seen hogs fatten faster, than when fed on the following kinds and portions of food, viz: a bushel of potatoes and a bushel of apples boiled together, and when sufficiently soft, a peck of oat and pea meal stirred into them, having the mixture when cold, about the consistency of good stiff mush, or "hasty pudding." The pork was solid, sweet and good. Some experiments made several years since by Payne Wingate, Esq. of Hallowell, Maine, a very close and accurate observer, showed that apples were worth more than potatoes for fattening hogs, especially when both were cooked and mixed with an equal portion of meal. Apples are also excellent for cattle. We have repeatedly witnessed their effects in the thrift and smoothness of the coats of cattle to which they were fed at the rate of about a peck per day, during the winter. Fed regularly, in this quantity, they increase the quantity and richness of the milk of cows, while the condition of the animal is likewise improved.

It is the opinion of some very judicious farmers, that a given quantity of ground will afford more nutriment for any kind of stock, when appropriated to apple trees, than when devoted to any other crop. Our own experience inclines us to favor this conclusion, and we think our friends, who for the promotion of temperance, have cut down their orchards, have shown a "zeal not according to knowledge." They seemed not to be aware that the same substances which produced the deleterious effects that they desired to avoid, might be converted into wholesome and substantial articles of human sustenance.—*Albany Cultivator.*

"I say boy, whose horse is that you're riding?" "Why, it's daddy's." "Who is your daddy?" "Don't you know? Why, Uncle Pete Jones." "So—you are the son of your uncle?" "Why yes I calculate I am. You see, dad got to be a widower, and married mother's sister; so I reckon he's my uncle?" "Boy you are not far removed from a fool." "Well, as we ain't more than three feet apart, I think just as you say." "Good morning." "Good morning. You didn't come it that time, stranger."

FILMS.—Perhaps all readers do not know the easiest, as well as the most effectual remedy for removing a film from the eye of an animal. It is simply to apply a teaspoonful of molasses on the eye-ball. I have relieved oxen, horses, cows, and sheep, in this manner, and know of no other equal to it.—*Clenburn.*

**New Orleans Guessing Institute.**

A seedy son of New England found himself, recently, all alone, unknown, and "hard up," in New Orleans. Of course he soon set about guessing some way to get out of the scrape; and, before he had quite whittled his stick away, he became absorbed in the inception of a grand thought. It seems, sitting down to guess, his astute brain made a plunge, at once, among the metaphysical and scientific ramifications of guessing; and, not long after, he might have been observed, with a sober sort of twinkle in his eye, marching off along the "Levee," apparently looking for a house to let, humming—

Yankee Doodle! come along!  
When fortune falls distressing,  
There's nothing like a Yankee song,  
And scientific guessing!

Early next day, our hero and another odd-looking genius were seen on a ladder, nailing up a broad strip of canvass all across the front of a house on the Levee; and the job being completed, there was displayed, in flaring, sprawling, struggling, broken-backed, decapitated, knock-need, round-shouldered, bow-legged, limping letters, Roman, German, Hebrew, calligraphic, chirographic, Arabian, Armenian, and Pathook-ian:

NU ORLEENS GESSING INSTITOOT.

GESSING TAUT IN ONE LESSON.

Only 20 Five cents.

The thing produced a sensation, at once, among sailors, pedlers, Levee laborers, and all sorts of stragglers. Our Professor borrowed an old rotten awning, hung it up, and divided his room in two, put his assistant at the door to take in quarters, turned a tin cup inside down on the middle of an old rickety table, got a vial of vinegar, pot of tar, a bottle of whiskey, and various other well-known odoriferous affairs arranged around him; and, with a black skull cap on his head, and a red stick in his hand, he made no bad "splurge" at the representation of a modern Faust. Madame Ludwig might have taken a lesson from him, ("you un'stand me now!") and Herr Alexander should have seen him. He drew a mystic ring on the ceiling, with charcoal, filling it up with most indescribable "curleucus," right over the table, and business soon commenced.

In straggled an open-mouthed enquirer after the mysteries of guessing.

"Stranger, good morning; walk up and prescribe yourself as a true enquirer after the ir-revelations of Gessology. Put your left hand upon the converted tin cup. Very well. Lift your right hand to the ceiling, and fix your eyes upon the magic circle. So. Now, if you wink or remove your eye, you'll ruin the hull business, stranger; so, jest hold still. Now I percede to pervoke the guessing spirit to descend upon you. What is this I hold under your nose?"

"Vinegar."  
"Crimin' jingo! you larn fast! what's this?"  
"That's tar."  
"Right again, my pupil; what's this?"  
"Brimstone."  
"Good; you envelope the faculty realy amazing! Can you guess what this is?"  
"Whiskey, by thunder!"  
"All creation! how quick you take it! are you sure its whiskey?"  
"Sure? well, I reckon!"  
"You'd better taste it and see. Is it whiskey?"  
"Well, it is."  
"Take a good swig, then; you'll do stranger; you're ready to graduate. Come in, next. Hello! mister, don't take that bottle away."

One after another, as fast as he could dispose of them, the Professor found his customers sideling half shyly in upon him all day long, and when, now and then, one would exhibit a belligerent spirit, between good humor and whiskey, the New England Magician still managed to send him off satisfied. Every body coming out was questioned by the eager crowd in waiting, as to "what sort of a show it was, any how?" and the answer was pretty generally the same—"First rate, and no mistake, and the last experiment is worth half the money!"

The Professor counted his receipts that night, finding a round sum to help him on West; sold his "institoot" for a premium to his enterprising assistant, and the next morning he was off, juggling the silver in his pocket and blessing devoutly the benefits of science!

"Papa, what does the editor lick his Price Current with?"  
"Whip it? He don't whip it, my child."  
"Then he lies, pa."  
"Hush, Tom, that's a very naughty word."  
"Well, by George! this ere paper says, 'Price Current carelessly corrected'—and I guess when I gets corrected, I gets licked—hey, don't I?"  
"Nuff sed, my son."

"Waiter, what soup is this?" "Turtle, sir."  
"Why, it's very thin; it hasn't been half boiled."  
"Oh, yes sir, it was on the fire all night."  
"Then what makes it so meagre and taste so queer?" "Why, sir, to tell you the truth, the turtle was sickly."

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Official.

	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.
Harrison	2,453	1,628	2,185	1,843	
Van Duren	7,620	4,573	8,105	5,861	
Adams	1,260	1,714	1,407	1,936	
Alleghany	3,143	1,710	2,730	2,093	
Armstrong	2,910	2,446	3,045	2,851	
Beaver	3,585	7,425	3,810	8,114	
Bedford	2,631	2,844	2,967	2,621	
Berks	4,705	4,488	4,804	5,109	
Bradford	2,100	1,801	2,197	2,051	
Bucks	811	920	969	1,129	
Butler			453	784	
Cambria	1,418	2,242	1,785	2,381	
Carbon (new county)	6,624	4,882	6,139	5,475	
Centre	648	1,366	793	1,859	
Chester	499	812	611	1,009	
Clarion	638	619	807	925	
Clearfield	1,325	2,829	1,593	3,109	
Clinton	2,469	2,908	2,410	2,990	
Columbia	2,791	2,695	2,971	3,008	
Crawford	3,124	2,187	3,213	2,352	
Cumberland	2,031	1,335	2,069	1,492	
Dauphin			103	151	
Delaware	3,636	2,061	3,510	2,207	
Elk (new county)	2,755	3,035	2,836	3,304	
Erie	3,586	2,892	3,797	3,211	
Fayette	1,350	2,010	1,125	2,255	
Franklin	3,826	2,266	4,032	5,639	
Greene	1,953	1,209	2,098	1,417	
Huntingdon	476	592	617	727	
Indiana	976	1,043	1,085	1,184	
Jefferson	9,678	5,470	9,513	5,531	
Juniata	2,370	1,402	2,478	1,748	
Lancaster	2,405	2,450	2,443	2,680	
Lebanon	2,776	4,119	2,561	2,619	
Lehigh	1,504	2,181	1,944	2,600	
Luzerne	263	276	307	416	
Lycoming	3,247	2,336	2,765	2,744	
M'Kean	1,226	1,269	1,508	1,585	
Mercer	345	1,437	377	1,601	
Mifflin	4,068	4,869	4,341	5,394	
Monroe	2,816	3,838	2,455	3,468	
Montgomery	1,351	2,187	1,498	2,384	
Northampton	1,073	1,970	1,316	2,246	
Northumberland	7,655	4,774	9,282	5,265	
Perry	13,303	14,138	12,200		
Philad. City	135	524	142	643	
Philad. County	180	363	20	527	
Pike	1,881	2,184	2,390	2,917	
Potter	2,501	755	2,150	923	
Schuylkill	1,560	2,023	1,495	2,468	
Somerset	896	1,731	1,019	1,975	
Susquehanna	2,423	1,518	2,721	1,777	
Tioga	855	1,376	873	1,230	
Union	4,149	3,611	3,901	3,953	
Venango	827	929	813	1,107	
Washington	675	1,188	811	1,553	
Warren	2,778	4,704	2,778	4,704	
Wayne			734	809	
Westmoreland	3,792	4,382	3,802	4,691	
Wyoming (new county)					
York					
	144,019	143,676	156,114	160,403	

**Important Discovery.**

Major Chase, Superintendent of the fortifications along the Gulf of Mexico, has made a very important discovery, and is about to obtain a patent for it. He has discovered a mode of making a composition, which he styles "Argillous Mastic," and which is said to be decidedly superior to any other known cement. It is composed of Mineral Tar, a mastic found in the Sessyl rocks of Switzerland, Escambian Clay, and pulverized Sand Stone of Black Water and Perdido, which latter contains a red oxide of iron. Experiments are about to be made which will determine whether mastics of a more domestic origin and less cost may not be used in the place of the Mineral Tar. The materials are mixed in a kettle over a hot fire, in variable proportions, according to the service required, and are stewed until the cooking is completed. It is applied with hot trowels. When taken from the kettle the mixture is perfectly yielding, but it loses this property in about half a minute, hardening under the hottest sun. It may be made hard enough to emit sparks when struck with a steel, or plant enough to receive the impression of a boot on a warm day. It may be prepared so as to possess expansion and contraction, or without this property, just as is most desirable. Its adherence to brick, when clean and dry, is equal to that of cement; it clings to iron with such tenacity that one man is required to clean the trowels used by another in applying it; its adherence to wood is equally as great, it is insoluble in water, and will not burn. It is believed, too, to be free from attrition. The asphaltic covering, which is the only composition now used, having the same object as the "Argillous Mastic," costs per square yard, half an inch thick, from \$1.50 to \$2, whilst the same quantity of the latter mastic costs 50 cents.—The new substance will prove invaluable as a covering for roofs, terraces and side walks, as lining for cisterns and cellars, and as a cheap and efficacious covering for piles, as it not only resists the worm, but preserves the wood.

**A DISCONSOLATE HOUSE.**—A man being asked by his neighbor how his wife did, made this answer. "Indeed, neighbor, the case is pitiful; my wife fears she will die, and I fear she will not, which makes a disconsolate house."

At a Sunday school examination, a few days ago, a little girl being asked by her catechizer, "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "Please sir, the baby."