

# Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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**Jeffersonian Republican.**

**The Poor—God help them.**

BY MRS. MARY E. HEWITT.

Old Winter hath come with a stealthy tread,  
O'er the fallen Autumn leaves,  
And shrilly he whisteth overhead,  
And pipeth beneath the eaves.  
Let him come! We care not amid our mirth  
For the driving snow or rain;  
For little we reck of the cold, dull hearth,  
Or the broken window pane.

'Tis a stormy night, but our glee shall mock  
At the winds that loudly prate,  
As they echo the moan of the poor that knock  
With their cold hands at our gate.  
The poor! We give them the half-picked bone,  
And the dry and mildewed bread;  
Ah! they never, God help them! know the pain  
Of being over fed.

Fill round again with the cheering wine,  
While the fire grows warm and bright;  
And sing me a song, sweet-heart of mine,  
Ere you whisper the words 'Good night!'  
You never will dream, 'neath the covering warm  
Of your soft and curtained bed,  
Of the scanty rug and the shivering form,  
And the yawning roof o'erhead.

The poor! God pity them in their need!  
We've a prayer for their every groan;  
They ask us with unstretched hands for bread,  
And we give unto them a stone.  
God help them! God help us! for much we lack,  
Though lofty and rich we be,  
And open our hearts unto all that knock  
With the cry of CHARITY!

**Our Population in 1900.**

A curious and interesting table has been published in the National Intelligencer, in relation to our population and its progress. It is from the pen of Mr. Darby, and we learn that the first idea of constructing such a table, was suggested by the results of a process undertaken from mere curiosity. That process was performed by taking the sum of the first census of 1790, and allowing an increment of three per cent annually; thus, 3,929,827, in ten consecutive operations, on the principle assumed, gave for 1800, 6,281,468, which differed only 23,475 in deficit from the actual returns by the census of the latter year. He then carried on the process up to 1840, and found that while the real census showed a population of 17,063,357, his mode of computing by the three per cent annual increase, showed a population of 17,217,706. The mean ratio during the fifty years from 1790 to 1840 inclusive, as shown by the decennial census, comes out to a very near fraction, 4.342. This ratio used to deduce the decennial numbers through the subsequent half century, will give the United States a population of 102,840,201 in the year 1900, i. e. about 50 years from this time, Mr. Darby's conjectural ratio of increase give us a population at the same time of 101,553,377. Mr. Darby says of this prodigious number:

"Even well-informed persons, but who have not paid particular attention to the subject, may be excusably startled when they read the future increase and enormous mass of population stated opposite the year 1900, at the foot of either column. The tables, however, contain internal evidence, of accuracy, as far as the case can admit, and especially by showing that, in the previous half century to 1844, the population had more than quadrupled. Further, that the so established increase was made under difficulties, some of which are altogether removed and all lessened in their deteriorating effects, whilst on the other side facilities of transportation by land and water, by steam, roads, and other improved means, are multiplied and multiplying beyond all human anticipation. The once terrible danger of savage warfare is now only a matter of history. In brief, the elements of civilized life are indefinitely increased in number and power."

From "The Friend."  
**Colman's Reports.**  
(CONTINUED.)

"In some parts of the country, as in Lincolnshire for example, twice a year, in the spring and autumn, are held, in some principal market towns, statute fairs, vulgarly called 'stattles,' where young men and women wanting service assemble, and persons wanting labourers or servants go there to supply their wants. Such arrangements have certainly many advantages; but they have also their evils, and the assembling of large numbers of men and women, in such cases with, not unfrequently, the usual accompaniments of a fair, are said to lead to much dissoluteness and dissipation. This is to be expected. This arrangement serves to average the rate of wages, and must be to all parties a great saving of time. In the present condition of female labour in the United States, there could be none but the worthless to offer themselves in this way; but with respect to young men seeking employment, there would be great advantages in having a day and place fixed in some principal town, when and where persons wishing for employment might be found by persons wishing to employ them; and such an 'Exchange' might be annually held to advantage. An arrangement of this kind has often recommended itself to my mind for its convenience, and I have, before this, urged its adoption.

"It is a painful, though not an unheard of anomaly, that, in the midst of the greatest abundance of human food, immense numbers of those by whose labour this food is produced are actually suffering and perishing from hunger; that where ten millions of acres of improvable lands, capable of being made productive lands, lie uncultivated, millions of hands, which might subdue, enrich and beautify this waste, from necessity remain unemployed; and that in a country, where the accumulations of wealth surpass the visions of oriental splendour and magnificence, there exist on the other hand, such contrasts of want, destitution, privation and misery, as would surpass belief and defy the power of the imagination, but for the support of incontrovertible and overwhelming evidence. Under the present institutions of the country, a perfect remedy is hopeless, and an alleviation of these evils is all which can be looked for. An entire revolution in the institutions of the country, in the forms of society, and in the condition of property, could only be effected by violence; and the consequences of such a revolution it would be frightful to contemplate. But should a revolution occur, and the frame-work of society be broken up, and its elements be thrown into a state of chaotic confusion, what sagacity could predict the results, and what security is there that in any re-arrangement these evils would be rectified, and the rights of labour, any better protected? I say the rights of labour, for who, under any circumstances, will presume to deny that they, by whose labour the earth is made to yield her fruits, and all accumulations of wealth are obtained, have not, indeed, in common justice, a perfect claim to a full share of the products of their own toil.

"I am not disposed to quarrel with any of the institutions of this great and enlightened country—great and enlightened, as a whole, beyond almost any precedent. I am not disposed, in any offensive form, to profess my own preferences for institutions, to which birth and education may have strongly attached me; but, to my mind, it is obvious that no great improvement can take place in the character and condition of the labouring population, while they remain a distinct and servile class, without any power of rising above their condition. At present the most imaginative and sanguine see no probability of their rising above their condition, of being anything but labourers, or of belonging to any other than a servile and dependent class. The low state of their wages absolutely forbids the accumulation of any property. They cannot own any of the soil which they cultivate. The houses which they occupy belong not to themselves, and they may at any time be turned out of them.

"I believe it is impossible for a man who lives in a state of entire dependence upon others to have the spirit of a man; and who, in looking out upon the beautiful and productive earth, where God has placed him, is compelled to feel that there is not a foot of soil, which, under any circumstances, he can claim for himself; that there is not a tree nor a shelving rock by the road side, where he can shelter himself and gather under his wing the little ones whom God may have cast upon his care, but he is liable to be driven away at the will of another; that the use of his own hands and limbs are not his own; that he cannot, but at the will of another, find a spot of ground where he can apply them; and that even the gushings from the rock in the wilderness, and the manna which descends from heaven, are intercepted in their progress to him, and doled out to him in reluctant and scanty measure.

"This will not be pronounced an exaggerated or coloured picture of the condition of the agri-

cultural labouring population of England. I suppose that, with the exception of some few rights of common, where some miserable mud hut has been erected and the possessor has a kind of allowed claim during his life, few instances can be found of a labourer's owning, in fee simple, a cottage, or so much as a rood of land. I recollect, in passing through a part of Derbyshire, in a region which I was told afterwards was, from the contiguity of several large estates, called the 'Dukeries,' the coachman, by whose side I was seated, said to me that this was the Duke of Devonshire's village, and this the Duke of Rutland's, and this the Duke of Norfolk's, and so on; and I could not help asking myself, with some sinking of heart, where is the people's own village!

"There are persons who see in this condition no evil nor hardship. I am not about to expatiate upon its evils or hardships, if evils or hardships there be in it. If, in the present condition of society, pecuniary gain is to be the only worthy object of pursuit, and a pecuniary standard the only rule by which the goods of life are to be measured, and the human frame is to be regarded only as so much organized flesh and bone, to be worked up at our pleasure into the means of wealth and luxury, their improvement of the character and condition of the labouring classes is not a subject to attract the attention of the political economist, excepting so far as the perfection of the machine may conduce to the increased amount of the work to be accomplished by it. But, if a better rule is to prevail, and men are to feel their moral responsibility to each other, and the physical comfort of those by whose toil we live, and the moral improvement of those upon whom as well as upon their more favoured brethren, God has equally impressed his image, are to be cared for, the condition of the labouring classes deserves the most cordial interest of every man who has a spark of patriotism, public spirit, or philanthropy in his bosom.

"The census of Great Britain reports the number of labourers employed in agriculture, at 887,167, and these, with their families, compose a population of not less than three million five hundred thousand, or one-fifth of the whole population of the kingdom. The wages of labour, according to the reports of the committees of Parliament, vary, in different counties, from seven shillings sterling to twelve shillings per week; and the rent of their cottages may be said to average about one shilling and sixpence sterling per week."

As a farther illustration of the great poverty of this numerous body of people, Colman makes a few extracts from a "Treatise on Cottage Economy," published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, and which certainly contains many valuable suggestions for the poor cottager.

"The liquor in which meat is boiled should always be saved for the making of soup, and the bones even of fish should also be preserved; for although quite bare of meat, yet if stewed down for several hours they will yield a species of broth, which along with peas or oatmeal, will make good soup. A lot of bones may always be got from the butcher's for two pence, and they are never scraped so clean as not to have some scraps of meat adhering to them.

"This done, the bones are to be again boiled in the same manner, but for a longer time, and the broth may be made the next day into a stew with rice."

"Nor is this all; for the bones if again boiled for a still longer time, will once more yield a nourishing broth, which may be made into pea-soup; and when thus done with, may either be sold to the crusher or pounded by yourself, and used as manure for your garden."

Colman exclaims at the "coolness with which the writer descants upon a single sheep's head and pluck making four savory dinners for a family; and a pasty made of any kind of meat or fruit rolled up in suet or lard, with a couple of ounces of bacon, and half a pound of raw potatoes slightly seasoned, carried in a man's pocket when he goes to work a good distance from home, being ample for his dinner;—and upon potatoes having the great advantage over bread of better filling the stomach; and the advice respecting the cooking of the same bones again and again, three successive days," and contrasts this meagre diet with the bill of fare of the Council of that same Royal Agricultural Society at the banquet at Derby in 1843, where at the first course were displayed sixteen dishes of fish and twenty-six tureens of turtle and other costly soups,—followed by a second course of venison, turkeys, &c., to the amount of fifty-eight dishes, and a third course of ducks, rabbits, lobsters, &c., with ninety-six puddings, making upwards of twenty different kinds of preparations, and closing with a fourth course of grapes, pine-apples, peaches, nectarines, &c. &c., and wines at pleasure. He adds: "In these comparisons most certainly I mean no disrespect to any human being. But the contrast here presented between the condition of the producer and the consumer cannot fail to read a most important and instructive lesson. What its moral uses are, I think no

fair and reflecting mind will be at a loss to perceive. I shall not therefore write the moral at the bottom

"As I have before remarked, it is much more easy to point out and deplore an evil, than it is to suggest a remedy. Yet the inquiry is one which deeply concerns religion and humanity. It is only just likewise to remark, and I do it with the highest pleasure, that the subject is now interesting innumerable benevolent persons in the highest ranks and in the middle conditions of life, to a degree never perhaps before known; and that many of the brightest minds are now concentrating their energies upon its investigation and cure. It is with equal pleasure that I can say that I have found among many of the landlords the most watchful attention to the welfare of their labourers, and every kind provision for them in sickness, decay, or misfortune. Alas! that there are so many, who do not come within the reach of this provision, and so many, who refuse or neglect to make it."

**A Yankee Editor's Apology.**

If we had a subscriber on our list that we tho't would not take the following as a sufficient excuse for the want of a single line, we would erase his name therefrom:

"The business of the editor has been too multifarious this week to admit his paying much attention to the editorial department of his paper. Our journeyman and devil have both been drunk, and we (that is ourself) have been compelled to set most of the types and do the press work for the paper. It is known that we are a practising physician, and that our calls are unusually prolific this week. Our sister's nurse has been sick, and we have been compelled to spend a considerable portion of our time in rocking the cradle. This would appear a sufficient excuse for any reasonable man, but it is not all. A beautiful black eyed girl came to town last Saturday, and we had no sooner seen her than we were half dead in love: we have, during the week, wooed and won the dame, and shall (if no lawful objection be made,) be married at the Methodist church to-morrow.—Are our patrons satisfied? If not, we hope they may be doomed to a life of celibacy, or if married to all the horrors of a hen pecked husband!"

**Anecdote.**

When Dr. Rush was a young man, he had been invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq., a man celebrated for the part he took in the American Revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who on his appearance apologized for detaining them, by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, "how did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled." "Why, Doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It's too smooth and tame for me." "Mr. Morris," replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like, sir," replied Mr. M., "that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him."

The Portland Bulletin tells a good story of a certain good Deacon, whose hat blew off and led him a long race after it through the street. At length the Deacon became exhausted in the race, and pulled up against a post by the sidewalk. A gentleman came along, to whom the Deacon addressed himself thus: "My friend, I am a deacon, and it is very wrong for me to swear: you will therefore greatly oblige me if you will just d—n that hat for me."

"What's the matter, Ephraim!"  
"O, I'm sick of this confounded influenza. I'm dead."  
"Why on earth don't you go and get a coffin, then?"  
"Thank you, I've been troubled enough with coughin, lately."

**APPEARANCES ARE DECEITFUL.**—Under this caption somebody discourses thus: "It is no sign because a man eats bull-frogs, that he can jump a ten rail fence, nor because he dines on snails occasionally, that he should travel slow."

**COMPARISON.**—Those who indulge in splendor of dress and equipage, beyond the amount of their incomes, are truly compared to houses on fire which shine by that which destroys them.

A correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, writing from Havre, (France) says:  
"The horses here are of a large Normandy breed, much larger than the Pennsylvania horse. I saw one to-day going apparently with much ease, drawing on a truck, like those at Boston, two hoghead of molasses and five boxes of sugar, a half of which in Boston is a load for two horses."

"Measures," says the Boston Yankee, "are to be taken immediately to prevent the Niagara Falls from roaring on the Sabbath."

**GOVERNOR SHUNK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.**

*Friends and Fellow Citizens:*—I appear before you in obedience to the will of the freemen of Pennsylvania, to give the solemn pledge prescribed by the Constitution, and to enter upon the office of Governor.

When I contemplate the interest of our Commonwealth, as an independent sovereignty, and as a member of the community of American States—the multiplied relations over which it exerts a supervising guardianship, and the peculiarly weighty obligations that press upon it at the present moment. I feel how imperfectly I am qualified to discharge, and even to comprehend aright, the arduous and complicated duties to which I have been called. To Him who watches over the destinies of States, as well as men, and whose favor is light and strength, I look upwards with humble trust, that He will overrule my errors and give efficiency to my honest efforts for the public good.

Happily the principles which should regulate the administration of the State, have been long since declared and established by our republican fathers. They are few and clear. That equal and exact justice should be administered to men of all parties in politics, and of all persuasions in religion—that our public faith should be kept sacred under all circumstances—that freedom of religion, of suffrage, and of the press, should be held inviolate—that general education is essential to the preservation of liberty—that the separate rights and powers of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government, should be strictly maintained—that the Government should be faithfully, but frugally administered, and all to whom it is entrusted held to frequent and strict accountability—that particular mischief should be corrected by general rather than by special laws—that the grant of exclusive privileges to some, is repugnant to our whole system the intent of which is to make firm the equal rights of all—that men associated for gain, should, in common with others, be liable individually for all their joint engagements, and that the obedience of the public agent to the will of his constituents is essential to a right administration of the Government, and to the preservation of freedom.

These are the leading principles by which I propose to be guided in the performance of my official duties. They are all of them primary truths, affecting the basis of our government, and needing no better confirmation of their value than is to be found every where in the history of our country.

Thus far the action of our system has illustrated the capacity of man for self government, and has shown that entrusted with his own political destinies, and unincumbered by bad laws, he advances steadily in knowledge and true happiness.—The doubts at first entertained of its adequacy to meet all the contingencies which arise in the affairs of nations, have been dissipated by experience. The practical operation of the governments of the States and of the Union, in advancing the welfare of the inhabitants of our extended and extending country, demonstrate their utility. This is the result of that simple and natural organization, founded upon the assent of the people, by which their sovereign will rules in their local affairs—is extended to the State governments, and by a happy combination gives direction to the government of the Union. Their competency to govern themselves is confirmed by the peace, happiness and prosperity which their government has secured to the citizens of these States, and is an assurance that in their hands the welfare of all will be, as it has been, guarded and advanced.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*—It has not been my purpose to enter at this time upon the consideration of particular topics, which may more properly be reserved for other communications. There is, however, one subject of such vital interest to the honor and well-being of the Commonwealth, as to challenge the very earliest expression of my views respecting it. I allude, of course, to the condition of our public debt.

If there is one distinguishing trait of character in our citizens, it is that of living within their means, and honestly paying their debts; and if there is one certain result in the working of our representative system, it is, that the character of the government is identical with that of the people. By the application of this truth, which is equally simple and certain, our duty under existing circumstances is rendered as plain as it is obligatory. The credit of our State must be redeemed. We are urged to the performance of this duty, not only by our fidelity as representatives, but also by the principles of sound morality, by our honest pride as Pennsylvanians, and by our obligations to the Union to maintain and elevate the national character.

I shall, of course, not be understood in these remarks, as expressing any opinion on the question of the immediate ability of the State Treasury to resume its payments of interest. This question