

# Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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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 35 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.

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## Jeffersonian Republican.

### To all Concerned.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers, and especially certain Post Masters, to the following reasonable, and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, to the patrons of newspapers.

#### THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

### Honest and Happy.

There's much in the world that is doubtful  
There's much we shall ne'er understand—  
Why virtue should live in a Poorhouse,  
And vice on "the FAT of the land."  
For those who are fretful and peevish  
This duty remains to fulfill—  
But try to be HONEST and HAPPY,  
And let the world do as it will.

The poor man who walks upon crutches  
May often be envied, far more  
Than he who in splendid apparel  
Can shut on the beggar his door.  
He cares not for claret and sherry—  
Of venison he has not his fill,  
Yet tries to be honest and happy,  
And lets the world do as it will.

He boasteth no lordly possessions,  
No livery at table to wait—  
He maketh no hollow professions  
To cheat his friends, sooner or late;  
He ruins no hard-working tradesman,  
Who gets but a curse for his bill—  
But tries to be honest and happy,  
And lets the world do as it will.

The frail one who roams through the city,  
The jest of the thoughtless and gay,  
No folly to him can attribute,  
No charge to his memory lay.  
He breaks not the heart of a father,  
He seeks not the injured to kill—  
But strives to be honest and happy,  
And lets the world do as it will.

He joins not the bowl or the wassail—  
He seeks not the gambler or sot—  
Contentment and health are the blessings  
That daily recur to his lot.  
And whilst in the midst of his children  
Good precepts he tries to instil—  
He shows that he's honest and happy,  
And lets the world do as it will.

Oh! who then would grumble at fortune,  
Though sorrow and toiling betide?  
The man that with wealth is a villain,  
Might be virtuous were it denied.  
Too much may o'erburden and sink you,  
Too little oft keep you from ill—  
Then try to be honest and happy,  
And let the world do as it will.

The man who with plenty is honest,  
Hath little to ask for his name;  
But he who, though humble, is upright,  
Shall live in the annals of fame!

The vicious may mock at his mem'ry,  
But ages will think on him still—  
Then dare to be honest and happy,  
And let the world do as it will.

Whatever your fate or your station,  
To God and your country be true;  
Love those who have proved to be faithful,  
And laugh at what malice can do.  
And then when affliction o'er takes you,  
And death scorns at medicine's skill,  
You'll fall asleep honest and happy,  
Yes—let the world do what it will.

From the N. Y. Herald.

### Chronicles—Chap. XXXVII.

[A CHAPTER NOT FOUND IN THE OLD BOOK.]  
A Scriptural Review of the Oregon Question from the day of President Polk's Annual Message to Congress, to the final recommendation of the Notice.

1. And it came to pass, in the first year of the reign of Polk, whose surname was Young Hickory, and in the tenth month thereof.
2. That he sent a message to the Great Sanhedrim of the seven and twenty tribes of the children of Jonathan, assembled in their chief city.
3. And the chief ruler set forth that the Philistines had sent a messenger, named Richard, to confer with his chief councillor upon the dividing of the hill country which is called Oregon, which lieth upon the Great Sea of the West.
4. For in that the chief government had sent out spies, like the children of Israel, to spy out the land of their inheritance.
5. And they had returned, having found high mountains and great rocks, and a mighty river, flowing to the setting sun.
6. But the country was not over spontaneous, inasmuch as the spies had to subsist chiefly upon dog soup and roots; and finally they made a sort of hash of their mules.
7. But inasmuch as the country abounded in harbors for ships, and quarries of rock, and had a great river, it was esteemed by the spies a great country.
8. How be it, some of them desired not to go again, the hair of the dogs skin having affected their health.
9. And the Captain, whose name was Freedom, small of stature, but a man of valor,
10. Having explored the country, from the mountains to the sea, reported it a great country; and having spoke in high terms of the flesh pots of Oregon, to wit the dog soup of the Flat Head Indians.
11. Whose heads were flattened from reason of the great rains in the rainy season, beating all the hair off their heads, and flattening them by reason of the hail stones.
12. And Polk, in his message to the Great Sanhedrim, said that he had offered Richard of the Philistines one half of Oregon to the northward, because the chief rulers of Jonathan had offered it before.
13. But in that Richard had refused in high dudgeon, Polk proclaimed, by reason thereof, that his title was good to the whole.
14. And sent to the Great Sanhedrim divers papers to prove it.
15. Now the Great Sanhedrim was composed of two assemblies—the one was numerous and noisy and called the House of Representatives, or in the vulgar tongue, the House of Rips; the other was a body of the chief-priests of all the tribes, called the Senate.
16. But there were men in both Houses noisy for war; because they imagined the people would like the sound of great guns, and the trampling of great horses over their corn fields.
17. And it came to pass that these men moved in both Houses that the Philistines, who had, by reason of agreement, held a joint use of Oregon, be ordered to leave.
18. Though it was known they would go to war, rather than be kicked out of the wilderness without their consent.
19. And those who had nothing to lose among the tribes from war as well as those out of the Congress as in it, spoke in loud voices, that the honor of Jonathan demanded he should go to battle, in the hope of dividing the spoils.
20. And there was an old councillor in the House, whose name was Adams, and who had been a chief ruler, and who had offered the Philistines half of the wilderness, who now proclaimed that Jonathan's right was good to

the whole, and that it would disgrace him to give an inch to the enemy.

21. And the men of war in the house hailed him with great applause; and the peace men stood in alarm.
22. And in the Senate there was a younger delegate of the tribe, of Ohio, named Allen—a mighty man of war on paper, who walked forth like Goliath of Gath, and defied the Philistines and the Gauls, and all the kingdoms of the world together.
23. Howbeit he was restrained from declaring war against the whole world, by the voice of the Senate.
24. And after many weeks, the House passed the notice for the Philistines to leave, and the war men were in the ascendant.
25. Notwithstanding, the Senate had yet to say yea or nay, to the voice of the House.
26. And the war party, in the beginning, in the Senate, derided the men of peace as cowards, and as traitors; and the people, jealous of their rights, looked on in doubt, and the peace men bowed their heads in silence, and in tribulation of spirit.
27. But the Chief Councillor of the tribe of South Carolina, named Calhoun, deputed by them to plead for peace, stood up in the face of his enemies, and defined his position.
28. And Colquitt, of the Georgians; and Haywood, a gallant man of the tar burners of North Carolina; and Mangum, whose surname was Willie, rallied in the debate.
29. And a great discussion between the war party and the men of peace succeeded, and was prolonged for many days.
30. And Colquitt handled Breese of Illinois without gloves, showing that though a man of peace, the Georgian would suffer no man to "snub him with a want of nerve."
31. And Breese was as gentle thereafter as the summer winds among the roses of Sharon.
32. And Allen declared that the "hearts of the people must be prepared for war," and proclaimed that the Philistines were as weak as the "unborn infant reposing in the lap of the past," and they were cowards who would not go to war for the whole or none.
33. And Calhoun twigg'd him, and Colquitt twigg'd him, and Mangum twigg'd him, and he was scored on every hand by the men of peace; but still he stood aloft in great dignity, so that he appeared scarcely less than a king.
34. And Haywood, a quiet and amiable man, arose to speak upon the matters in dispute; and the ladies came, expecting to hear him read poetry.
35. But for two days he kept the war party in fear and trembling; and towards the end of the second day, Allen, and Hannegan (a warrior of the tribe of Indiana) fell upon him right and left.
36. But he battled them with great skill, and finally told Allen that his place in the foreign chair of the Senate was too much for his capacity. And Allen was quiescent for a time.
37. And as the debate progressed, Daniel, surnamed the God-like, of Massachusetts, and brought in a speech of Charles Jared of the House, to sustain his attacks upon old Black Dan, who gave notice that he should call the Senator to account by-and-by, which, in the Chaldaic, signifieth too soon for your comfort.
38. Meantime Benton, surnamed Old Bullion, for his love of gold and silver, came out for a division of Oregon and for peace.
39. And Cass, a bona fide General came into contact with him, in which the General burst his boiler, and great was the explosion.
40. And Hannegan came to his aid with great fury, but Benton regarded him as an old lion regardeth a young lion who hath not yet a mane.
41. And the war men stood aghast, for they had looked, peradventure, to the support of Benton, a great high priest among the tribes of Jonathan.
42. After which, M'Duffie, the right-hand man of Calhoun, described the country in dispute as a region blasted by the God who made it; and showed the title of Philistines to be good to a part, from the settlements of the Hudson Bay men;
43. A species of men who fatten upon such things as pine bark, fish oil and new whiskey;
44. A wery set of men, who deal in skins

of beavers, making a savory dish of their meat.

45. And after that, Daniel, surnamed the God-like, gave notice that he would speak of the lesser Daniel and Charles Jared, of the other assembly of the great Sanhedrim.
  46. And the next week, the aforesaid Daniel spoke for two days, waxing warmer and warmer, until at length he denounced Charles Jared a liar, and the lesser Daniel the endorser of a liar.
  47. And Daniel, of York state, essayed to reply, and did as well as could be expected; having gained the great point of satisfying himself that Daniel the God-like
  48. Was a used-up expounder of the Constitution.
  49. And the debate at last was brought to an end; and the Senate was about to speak for peace, for the men of peace had waxed stronger and stronger, and the war men had waxed weaker and weaker, like Saul of old.
  50. And Allen, seeing that the notice to the Philistines would be such as to lead to "an amicable adjustment,"
  51. Rebuked the Senate, and declared that "his voice was still for war."
  52. And Crittenden, of the Hunters of Kentucky, reproved the great war chief before the world, and reduced him to submission.
  53. And the peace men took the notice out of the war party, and passed it as a measure of peace.
  54. But the House disagreed, and arbitrators were ordered between them, and Allen was ruled out of the arbitration of the Senate, and the Senate carried the day with the arbitrators of the House; and they reported so, and the measure was adopted as a measure of peace.
  55. And the war men were constrained to be silent before the common sense of the great Sanhedrim.
  56. And Jerusalem was saved, and the Greeks dispersed; and peace, like an angel of light, spread her beautiful and shining wings over the four quarters of the earth.
  57. And it came to pass that there was a treaty between the Philistines and the tribes of Jonathan; and the nation greatly prospered.
- Respectfully,  
THE DOCTOR.

### The Rancheros of Mexico.

A writer in the Albany Atlas gives the following description of the Mexican "Rancheros," of which such frequent mention is made in the war reports from the Rio Grande: This is an appellation derived from their occupation and mode of life, and is common to a similar class of men who subsist on the pampas of South America. Half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction, gaunt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frames, and dark and swarthy visaged as they are, these men are the Arabs of the American continent: Living half of the time in the saddle, for they are unrivalled horsemen, with lasso in hand they traverse those vast plains in search of the Buffalo and wild horse, who roam them in countless herds. The killing of these animals and the preparation and sale of their hides is their sole means of livelihood, other than occasionally lending a helping hand to some of the partizans in the civil wars that are continually being waged around them. Their costume generally consists of a pair of tough hide leggins with sandals of the same material bound together with leathern thongs, over which is a blanket with a hole in the center large enough to allow the head to be thrust out and which falls not ungracefully over their shoulders, leaving ample room for the play of their arms. Add to this a broad straw sombrero and the lasso hanging ready for use at his girdle, and you have the the *Ranchero* as he appears in the time of peace, or in the pursuit of his occupation. Join to this a long lance with a sharp spear head, ornamented with a strip of red bunting, on a horse as savage and unmanageable as himself, and his belt plentifully supplied with pistols and knives, and you have the *Ranchero* as a member of a troop of banditti, or as a soldier in a body of cavalry. Cowardly as they generally are in the open field, yet in a conflict among the chapparels of Mexico, or in an ambuscade they are indeed a formidable enemy. Their power of enduring fatigue is almost inexhaustible, and a scanty meal per diem of jerked beef and plantain suffices them during months.

Such are the *Rancheros*, and under disciplined control they would be rendered the best light troops in the world. These are the men who comprise the great body of the Mexican cavalry, and they are to the armies of that nation what the Cossacks are to the Russians—ever on the alert, never to be surprised, and untiring in the pursuit of the foe when powder, no matter how trifling, is to be obtained.

### Kicking in the Traces.

The Lycoming Gazette, the organ of the Locofocos of Lycoming county, in a long article addressed to "the friends of the late Henry A. Muhlenburg," complaining of the treatment they have received in that county, says: "To secure the re-nomination of Shunk it was necessary to renominate his friend Foster—and to accomplish this the whole patronage of the Canal Commissioners was thrown into the market, and virtually offered to the highest bidder—while those in office were put upon their good behaviour. If a circular had been issued by the Board directing their subordinates to procure delegates to the Convention favorable to Foster's election, or in case of defeat to prepare to 'walk the plank,' the wishes of the Canal Commissioners could not have been better understood. 'Bergain and Sale,' was stamped upon the very face of the transaction—and although it enabled the State administration to consummate their wicked schemes, still it is looked upon by every honorable man, as establishing a precedent alike dangerous and disgraceful." The Sunbury (Northumberland) American, (Loco) also speaks out in regard to Mr. Foster, as follows: "The fact is, a large majority of the people were opposed to Mr. Foster's nomination, which was effected solely through the influence and wire-working of the administration. The people were in favor of rotation in office. But Gov. Shunk finds it necessary to perpetuate Mr. Foster in office, in order that the majority of the Board may bring their influence to bear in favor of the Governor's own election, and thus they work into each other's hands for the purpose of continuing themselves in office.— Besides, Mr. F's conduct in regard to the rates of toll, has created great dissatisfaction in the East as well as the West. Of Mr. Burrs we hear no complaint, whatever. He is a liberal-minded, practical man. But what can one man do in a board thus constituted? Should Mr. Foster propose, or object to any measure, Mr. Hartshorn is always at hand to sustain him." The Indiana Republican, the organ of the Locofoco party in Indiana county, notices the nomination of Mr. Foster was "received throughout the State with a unanimity unprecedented, and replies as follows: "Perhaps so, but we must say that so far as our observation goes hereabout, it has not been received with 'unprecedented' cordiality. In these 'diggings' it has been received rather coldly, if not with *disapprobation*. The county was evidently favorable to the nomination of a new man." **Loco Foco Presidential Aspirants.** 'Potomac,' the pithy correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, alluding to the jealousies of the brood of Loco Foco aspirants to the Presidential chair, says that Mr. Cass has no wish in the world that Mr. Benton should succeed in any act that would place him in "the line of safe precedents" for the Presidency. Mr. Calhoun does not mean that either of those Senators ought to or will be in that line. Mr. Dallas wishes all three of them in Guinea. Mr. Buchanan ditto, including Mr. Dallas. SILAS WRIGHT has no love for any of them. MARTIN VAN BUREN the same. Mr. Polk will smile if they all will quarrel among themselves and kindly call upon him to sacrifice his private wishes and consent to serve a second term! **NEW ATTACHMENT.**—Poor Coleman had no sooner realized a handsome fortune by his piano attachment, than Walker invented another, which is much praised. A Boston gentleman has discovered a new attachment to his piano. It was put on by the Sheriff! A *fi. fa.* not a *sol. fa.* "Annexation and war"—that's true, every word of it," said a pert old maid: "no sooner do you get married than you begin to fight!"