

# Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 8. STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1847.

No. 21

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars 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 driver employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1/2 cents, per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. Advertisements not exceeding one square (or ten 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 Editor 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.

## From the Anthracite Gazette. MACHINE POETRY.

### On a Medical Student.

A Student must experiment,  
Though hundreds from this world be sent!  
For life is mixed with griefs and ills,  
Including Powders, Quacks, and Pills;  
And should he doctor some to death,  
'Tis plain, they die—for want of breath!

Who would a Doctor's practice try,  
Must have a grave yard in his eye!  
It stulls the voice—complaint it smothers;  
Sorrows some, and pleases others;  
And covers many a bungling job,  
With silent dust and grassy sod!

We stop the Machine for its insinuations on the Medical faculty; but on reflection give it another trial—off she goes in plain matter of fact, calling on them for aid:

Oh, Doctor! Can you cure the 'Phthisis,'  
By bleeding, blistering, or with Physic,  
For those who have 'a note to pay,'  
And cannot 'raise the wind—they say!

Dear Doctor! Can you cure the 'Gout,'  
When Prison birds have 'just got out?'  
I would not have the culprit fail,  
When freedom comes through good 'leg bail!

Good Doctor! Can you cure 'a Sot,'  
Who seems to be—what he is not?  
—Come try your curreals, if you can,  
And make the hog—a perfect man!

Kind Doctor! Can you cure 'a chewer,'  
That makes a genteel house—a sewer?  
—Come try your jalaps, or by bleeding,  
Teach the vagabond good breeding!

Do Doctor! Help us cure 'the swearer,'  
Whose habit—ill befits the wearer;  
And if the cure should murder him,  
You will have put an end to sin!

Now Doctor! Help the 'mischief maker,'  
If killed—'I'll be the undertaker,'  
For scandal, is so foul a blot,  
If purged to death, it matters not!

Then Doctor! Let us join in trying,  
To cure mankind of wicked lying;  
And should he doctor some to death—  
They better die, than waste their breath!

Now Doctor, you have work! The fact is,  
You cannot say there is no 'practice,'  
And I will warrant it continues,  
While men have muscle, bone and sinews!

J. M. C.

## Well Done.

Alexander Hamilton was once applied to as counsel, by a man having the guardianship of several orphans. These infants would on their coming of age, succeed to a large and valuable estate, of which there were some defects in the title deeds. This fact, and the manner in which it happened, was known only to the guardian, who wished to employ Hamilton as a counsel to vest in himself the title of the estate.

He related the whole affair circumstantially, and was requested to call again before he would venture to give his advice in a matter of so much importance. On his second visit, Hamilton read over to him the minutes of their previous conversation that he had reduced to writing, and asked him if the statement was correct. On giving an answer in the affirmative, Hamilton replied, "You are now completely in my power, and I look upon myself as the guardian of the unhappy children. Take my advice—settle with them honorably to the whole amount, or I will hold you from your skin." It is proper to add that the advice was punctually followed.—U. S. Gaz.

From Wright's Paper.

## Educational Instrumentalities.

We contend that Teachers and School officers ought liberally to supply the schools under their instruction and care, with a requisite quantity of the best appliances for illustrating, and imparting instruction, as in the end, the most profitable investment that can possibly be made. By their proper use the amount of instruction in a given time will be greatly increased; hence, time of pupils, and money of patrons are both saved. Some teachers have found their reputation as instructors so much of an advance, that they could easily obtain 25 or 50 per cent increase in their wages, or tuition, although a large proportion of their success was chiefly owing to a trifling sum laid out for aids, like "bread cast upon the waters," which they soon found again in their own increase of pleasure in teaching, and in the improvement of their schools. Well adapted appliances, such as Charts, Globes, Diaries, &c., are indispensable requisites in order that children shall "acquire instruction with delight."

This acquiring with delight is of great importance and it may be safely concluded respecting all innocent knowledge, that if a child acquire it with pleasure, he is WELL TAUGHT. If education is so conducted, that it is a positive pleasure for a child to learn, (and there is more genuine satisfaction in hard study than in lax inert efforts,) there is little doubt but a habit and love of inquiry will be induced. Great advantages are gained by this kind of early intellectual culture.

While the child begins his acquisitions with the interest and delight spoken of, the instructor should constantly have means at hand, and in use, that shall keep the mind shut up to a kind of pleasing necessity, (not rigorously felt as such,) to "press onwards;" and in this way to implant habits of self-improvement, and self-control. Means may also be in use to beget and retain the co-operation of parents and patrons.

No one person, we believe, has gone so thoroughly, and successfully, into compiling and furnishing an extensive variety of "School Requisites, and Educational Incentives," which are also put up as "Teachers' Books of Instrumentalities," (either published or in the course of publication,) as Mr. Wickham of New York, a devoted friend to the interests of the young in more departments than this. We know incidentally, and by letters received by ourselves, that his works are meeting with decided approbation on the part of teachers, and we are happy to find they are aids adapted to every grade of scholars, and have found their way to some extent into every state of the Union. One pleasing feature pertaining to them all is, that moral instruction and maxims are blended with the intellectual; the former being aids to the latter. Another valuable characteristic of these works, is, that each edition is to bear marks of every possible improvement that can be combined from those gleaned in this or from other countries—so that they may become a concentrated medium by which improved facilities for instruction may be combined and sent out in a living freshness through the great arteries of the country—the mail—or by agents and booksellers, at a much less price than any teacher can furnish himself with what may be ordinary, thus putting all teachers, however remote, on a par with each other as to these aids.

Their form is most happily adapted for convenient use and for dissemination by mail, which is often at less expense than by any other conveyance. We most sincerely hope that they will find their way speedily into every school in the Union. At least we should think a sample book could be procured, as no part of it will come amiss in any district or primary school. There is much other valuable apparatus advertised in our present sheet that we can commend.

The following are some of the axioms which Mr. Wickham's plans are intended to carry out, which we have clipped from the catalogue of the Publisher.

1. Teachers must have aids or means by which to impart and illustrate their instructions, as well as possess capabilities of imparting knowledge. An eminent officer of the New York City Public School Society recently said, "that the instructions in those Schools had been four folded by the use of apparatus."

2. Children possess an inherent desire for employment; and by furnishing proper implements and materials for employment, they will instruct, improve, and develop their own powers, to a very great extent, and avoid the contraction of many bad habits.

3. The cultivation of right habits in youth, is more essential than the inculcation of mere knowledge; and the prime object of education should not be so much to give the pupil knowledge, as to teach him how to acquire it, and rightly to employ the faculties with which he has been endowed.

4. HABITS being but the acquired trades of the mind, it becomes evident that self-improvement—which is really the only improvement that is truly valuable and ennobling—can only be promoted by the right use of proper appliances.

5. SELF-ACQUAINTANCE is among the first things to be taught, in order to form correct habits—especially in order for successful mental and moral self-improvement. By it, each child's mind becomes his own outline-map, from which he may discover his own capabilities and learn the uses of his mental, moral, and physical faculties.

6. The greater the number of the senses and faculties which are brought to bear upon the object under investigation, the more easily will its acquaintance be acquired and retained.

7. SELF-CONTROL may become a cheerful and voluntary exercise, if made habitual by the presentation of proper motives; and it is exceeding essential in the process of self-improvement. Consequently, right moral instruction and discipline should be first and paramount to all others.

8. PRIZES and REWARDS are unnecessary, and are generally injurious stimulants to the acquisition of knowledge, and can rarely, if ever be used, without depraving the social and moral affections; but, instead of them, a moderate degree of APPROBATION, which all may have and enjoy, as they merit, for mental and moral attainments, and which may, perhaps, be expressed in some tangible form, with which, also, instruction may be blended, is healthful in its tendency; and when added to congenial employments and exercises, may be all that will be needed for successfully reaching and bringing forward the uninterested Scholar.

9. "In making use of 'rank and station,' or 'grade of scholarship,' it should be made possible for ALL to rank number one; that the rank of one pupil should not displace that of another; thus placing no bar to the social feelings, or the desire to promote social improvement.—Each should have equal approbation or credit, when each has done all that can reasonably be required.

10. There are high and ennobling pleasurable emotions, consequent upon right mental and moral exercises, that beget a thirst for useful knowledge and benevolent exercises; and when that is arrived at, other tangible means, as incentives, will be found to be needed.

We would conclude our, perhaps too extended remarks, (from the importance of the topic, we could scarcely have said less,) by asking those who are capable either of devising, making, or procuring necessary aids for the better performance of their work, and yet do neither, whether they can turn aside their responsibility in the case, and feel as they would desire.

It is a matter not to be calculated in the light of dollars and cents, but in the incalculable importance of abridging or advancing the happiness and usefulness of active social life.

A singular sort of man, sent for a magistrate to write his will. After mentioning a number of bequests, he went on—"I am, I give and bequeath to my beloved brother, Zack, one thousand dollars.—Why you are not worth half that sum in the world," interrupted the magistrate.—"Well no matter if I ain't replied the other, 'tis my will that brother Zack should have that sum, and he may work and get it if he has a mind to."

Accomplishments and ornamental learning are sometimes acquired at the expense of usefulness. The tree which grows the tallest and is most thickly clothed with leaves, is not the best bearer, but rather the contrary.

## "Glory."

One of the most spirited war songs of the existing hostilities is by JOHN H. WARLAND, of the Claremont Whig. One verse goes thus:

Oh, bold and free o'er the bounding sea  
Take we our gladsome way,  
To spread our glorious banner out,  
And mingle in the fray;  
At beat of drum we come, we come,  
Armed men and prancing steed,  
And we'll bear the stripes and stars  
Where Pierce and Ransom lead.  
Chorus—And Oh, &c.

All this is beautiful enough—but from what has happened a Yankee Editor "reckens" most of those who are fortunate enough to get back will "sing" something in this style:

Oh, lean and lank with a single shank  
The soldier limps away,  
For grub and grog not fit for a hog  
To spend his little pay,  
To die a sot and be forgot  
By the men that reap the spoils,  
While Pierce and Ransom take the stars,  
He takes the stripes and toils.

## Life at the Springs.

We clipped the following from one of our exchanges a few days since, but cannot at this moment recollect to which one belongs the credit of bringing it to light. Whether the incident happened at Drennon or Blue Lick, or Horrodsburg, we are not advised. It is a "good un," and will create a hearty laugh wherever it is read:

A few days since an elegantly dressed and handsome young gentleman arrived at the Springs. Curiosity was on tiptoe, nay leaped into the very air, to discover all about the stranger. The register was examined: his name was entered in plain round hand—Willie P. Mangum, Jr., North Carolina. The sensation produced by that discovery was tremendous and unparalleled. He was the son of a Senator—his father was once Speaker of the United States Senate and his family connections had long been distinguished for their enormous wealth and unquestionable ability.

The ladies immediately emptied their trunks—spent hours in dressing and appeared at the dinner hours in all the splendor of beautiful laces and costly silks. At the table all eyes were directed towards the Senator's son, and many a fair one anxiously desired an introduction. The afternoon passed by—evening approached—and an hour before the usual time, the company assembled in the dancing room.

At nine o'clock, precisely, young Mangum entered the hall and a buzz of admiration followed. One of the belles fortunately attracted his attention, and he led her to the dance. His every movement was closely observed, and from the ladies such exclamations as

"What princely manners! Such a magnificent figure! Such graceful dancing! A love of a foot! O, he is a duck of a dear, charming fellow!" and other similar expressions peculiar I believe to the sex.

During the entire evening, the favorite Belle received the most devoted attentions from Mr. Mangum. Many of the ladies, who thought they possessed some attractions were greatly mortified at his marked preference, and two or three of the gentlemen experienced the strongest symptoms of laboring under the influence of envy and passion. Your friends, the witty and graceful Col. — and the accomplished and handsome Major — were completely thrown into the shade, and your humble servant Rustic, was driven from the list of competitors. The Senator's son was declared victor, and nobly did he bear his honors. The next day Mr. Mangum was again the reigning lion. He was flattered, admired and courted by all the ladies, but the superior tact of the charming Belle, enabled her to engross the attention of the affluent Southerner.

Evening once more advanced and the company again assembled for the purpose of dancing. Mr. Mangum was again by the side of the happy Miss, admiring her appearance and complimenting her beauty in the most extravagant language, when a steamboat captain entered the room. Looking around him he remarked to the writer—

"Well he's, cutting in fat."  
"Who?" I inquired.

"My steward," he answered, pointing to the Senator's son.

I replied that he was mistaken—the individual was Willie P. Mangum, Jr., of North Carolina.

"Mangum, indeed," was the reply, "It's Toby Welch—my steward, and a very good steward."

The news circulated—Toby saw the captain and disappeared—the mortified Belle took the first stage and is now at home, deeply regretting that she met and admired the Senator's son!

## Gold Pens.

A letter from the New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier contains the following interesting statistics of the gold manufacture:

The controversy about gold pens waxes rather warm, the dealers trying to undersell each other, until a pen and silver case can be bought at \$1.25. The first pen I bought cost \$5.— This business, by the way, is a striking instance of the rapidity with which, in this country, a Yankee notion grows up to be a matter of merchantile importance. It is only nine years since the first gold pen was manufactured, and now they are numbered by thousands weekly. I well remember using silver pens previously to 1835, but they were without hardened points, or elasticity, and soon became useless. In 1838, Rev. Mr. Cleveland conceived the idea that pens might be made of gold, which would be better than quill pens, and more economical, although made of such costly material. He communicated his idea to Brown, who improved on them, and who was the first maker of gold pens in this or any other country. After Brown came Bagley, and then a dozen other makers, such was the demand for the article. Bagley is the most extensive manufacturer. Surprising as it may seem, he employs a capital of \$80,000 in this business. His expenses are \$1,000 per week. A house made a contract with Brown & Bagley, in the early stages of the business, for all the pens they made, and thus had a monopoly of the business for three years. They sold \$75,000 per annum of this article, nearly one-half of which was profit.— Bagley then went on and made a rapid fortune. His pens rank the first in the market, although the "Richieu" pen, made by E. Watson & Co., is equally good. They possess in the highest degree, the requisites of durability and elasticity, are made of the finest material, and furnished in the most workmanlike manner. In the manufacture of pens, the gold is first rolled out in ribbons, and then cut with a die the required shape, and points put on, and then ground down to the required nib. The points are all imported generally, without the ceremony of an introduction to the Custom House, and cost from \$7 to \$55 per ounce. The pens and cases sell at from \$10 to \$30 per dozen. The manufacture of the silver cases is a distinct business, and employs a large capital. It is not easy to make an estimate of the number of pens manufactured per annum, but it is not probably less than 1,000,000, of which Bagley makes nearly one-half. A person who had not thought of the subject would scarcely suppose that eight hundred pounds' weight of gold were used up every year in the manufacture of such a trifling article as pens, a business unknown ten years ago—yet such is the fact. The demand for the article is enormous, and it is now difficult to find a person who writes at all unprovided with this most economical of all pens. One export of 1,000 gross has been made to England, where they sell for a guinea a piece.

DREAMS.—To dream, and to remember your dream, is a forerunner that you were not awake, nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed.

To tell your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last dress to attract his attention.

To dream of happiness, shows that you will probably be disappointed when you wake.

CHARITY.—Putting your name upon a subscription paper in letters an inch long, with a flourish underneath it like a tangled skein of twine, or dropping a roll of bank notes into a Sunday's contribution box before the admiring eyes of a crowded congregation.