

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 11

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.

No. 1.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

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 proprietor, will be charged 27 1/2 cents per year, extra. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. The charge for one and three insertions the same. A liberal discount 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.

Long I Loved Her.
I loved her when the sunny light
Of youth was on her brow,
And not a trace of care was seen,
Which sheds so darkly now,
When wreathed around those rosy lips
Lay smiles in beauty rare,
It seemed that nought could ever harm
A loveliness so fair.

I loved her when, in after years,
A change came o'er her heart,
Yet knew that earth could never more
One ray of joy impart.
The rose upon that fading cheek,
I saw must soon decay,
'Twas marked by earth's corroding care
To early pass away.

I loved her when that marble brow
Lay cold in death's embrace,
When the sweet smile could play no more
Upon her angel face,
I mourn for her so early lost,
Yet still the hope is given,
That we shall meet in Heaven above,
Where friends no more are riven.

Jonathan and Sallie.
A Duet.—BY MRS. L. T. PIERSON.
SALLIE—Naow, Jonathan, I guess as how,
You're going arter rum,
And if ye be, I tell you naow
Ye better stay to hum.

The tater patch is full o' weeds,
The pigs keep crawlin' in,
And that old shacklin' barn-door needs
A staple and a pin.

The old coaw t'ul has run away,
Because the fence was down;
Ye'd better dew some chores to day,
And stay away from town.

JON'S.—Dod blast it! Sal, I tell you naow,
Ye kinder raise my spunk;
I'll go to town, to-day, I swow,
And demme! I'll get drunk!

Ye're fuller of yer jaw, I snore,
Than Satan's full of sin;
Ye're mouth needs more than the barn door
A staple and a pin.

SALLIE—That's pretty stuff to give your wife,
That's pleadin' fur yer good,
That's w're to lead a dreadful life
Is clearly understood.

Ye'll learn to guzzle like a saow,
And be a drunken smack—
The little we have gathered, naow
Is goin' all to rack.

Then quarrels, poverty and duns,
And constables will come,
And we, with our poor little ones,
Shall be without a home.

Hunger and rags will foller fast,
And poverty and shame;
And ye'll die in the street at last,
And who will be to blame?

Oh, husband! I remember still
When first ye were my spark,
Then ye were busy as a mill,
And merry as a lark.

A very bird's nest was our hum
In our first married years,
Before ye larnt to put down rum,
And I to put out tears. [She weeps.]

JON'S.—Ye're right, Sal, every wurd ye drop,
Is jest like preachin' true,
I'll never drink another drop,
I'm blasted if I do. [And he didn't.]

The Parrot.
In a small family in the south part of this city, there was a parrot which had found a home there for years, and had become a pet of the family. A child was taken sick this spring, and was not seen by the parrot in some days. The bird had been used to repeat her name; and in the child's absence kept repeating the name so incessantly as to annoy the family. The child died; the repetition of the name was kept up, until one of the family took the parrot to the room where the corpse lay. The parrot turned first one side of its head and then the other towards the corpse, apparently eyeing it, and was then taken back. He never repeated the name again, was at once silent, and the next day died.—Pittsburgh (N. H.) Journal.

A false friend is like a puddle, that only looks bright when the sun shines on it.

A Great Discovery in Science.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE POWER.
Some important experiments have just been made at Washington by Professor Page. It will be remembered that during the last session of Congress, Mr. Benton presented a memorial, setting forth that Dr. Charles G. Page had discovered a mode of applying electro-magnetic power to the purposes of navigation and locomotion, and as a general substitute for the dangerous agency of steam. He also suggested that an appropriation of \$20,000 be made, to enable Dr. Page to test his discovery by practical experiments. The proposition was acceded to, and the experiments have been made; and in the Senate, on Friday 16th inst., Mr. Benton announced that Dr. Page was ready to exhibit the result of his labors, and illustrate them by remarks and explanations. The Smithsonian Institute was mentioned as the most suitable place, and Saturday evening named as the time. Mr. Benton then submitted this interesting statement:

The practical question which has occupied Dr. Page is the question of cost—monied cost—of producing this power. Its capacity and applicability had been previously established—its capacity unlimited—its applicability convenient and safe.— But the great question of cost remained, and that has been deemed too great to admit of its use in the business operations of the country. In Europe the cost has been held to be fifty times greater than the cost of producing steam. Dr. Page, in a written communication, now in my hands, says that he produces this power at a less cost than steam power can be produced. His words are: "With the same size of battery, and much less cost, I am enabled now to exert a force of six hundred pounds, where, more than a year ago, I obtained a force of only fifty pounds. With a consumption of two and a half pounds of zinc, I now produce one horse power for twenty-four hours.— This is nearly as cheap as the cheapest steam engine in the world, and much cheaper than steam under some conditions."

Supposing Dr. Page to be right in this statement of the present cost of producing the electro-magnetic power, the hitherto insuperable objection to its use as a propelling power is entirely obviated, and the cost actually converted into a consideration in its favor. It is now cheaper, and must become more so when the demand for zinc shall occasion that to be brought into market which is now thrown away, as a refuse of lead ore, in the vast lead mines of Missouri and the Upper Mississippi. Dr. Page now gives eight cents a pound for the zinc which he uses; when a large demand is created for it, it may be furnished for much less, and at the same time open a market for an article now thrown away.

So much for comparative cost—the electro-magnetic power becoming an economy—a moneyed economy—in its production. But how many economies will follow from its use? Dr. Page enumerates them, putting at their head, justly, the economy of human life, now so deplorably wasted by the dangers incident to the use of steam. All danger from explosion, and the main cause of danger from conflagration, will be avoided—a consumption devotedly to be wished by every human being. Other economies are thus stated: IN NAVIGATION—saving room in the vessel, the engine and battery requiring but little space, and the fuel very compact compared to coal—doing away with chimneys, smoke-stacks, and their cumbersome fixtures—instanter communication of the whole power, so important in changing course and avoiding collision—capacity to run a blockade, making no noise, and showing no light, except at pleasure—simplicity in the construction of vessels—diminution of insurance from absence of danger from explosions and conflagrations, and less danger from collisions. IN LAND CARRIAGE—no stoppages to take in wood and water, and saving the expense of all structures and attendances for such purposes, one charge of the battery being sufficient for twenty-four hours, or more—no danger to cars or property from fires—diminution of insurance from absence of danger from fire—comfort to passengers in freedom from smoke, sparks, and ashes—safe entrance into towns and cities from the absence of all the annoyances and dangers which result from the use of steam. Such are some of the economies claimed by Dr. Page, of which, one alone, that of human life, would give an immeasurable preponderance to this power over that of steam, if the cost of its production should be made near equal, much more if it should be made equal to steam, as Dr. Page avers it can be.

Mr. B. said further, that he intended to move another appropriation for Dr. Page, one sufficient to enable him to work a ship of war or merchant vessel by this new power, and said that if it should be successful, it would be an advance upon the use of steam power, equal to the advance of that power over sails, oars, and wheels. The National Intelligencer, in an article upon the subject, notices some of the experiments made by Dr. P. and describes the results as truly startling. For example, "an immense bar of iron, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up by magnetic action, and to move rapidly up and dancing like a feather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon this bar he stated to average three hundred pounds through ten inches of its motion. He said he could raise this bar one hundred feet as readily as through ten inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton or a hundred tons. He could make a pile-driver, or a forge-hammer, with great simplicity, and could make an engine with a stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any number of feet.

"The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol; and when he produced the same spark at a little distance from this point, it made no noise at all. This recent discovery he stated to have a practical bearing upon the construction of an electro-magnetic engine. Truly, a great power is here; and where is the limit to it!

"He then exhibited his engine, of between four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubic feet. It looked very unlike a magnetic machine. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet stroke, and the whole engine and battery weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of a lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hundred and fourteen strokes per minute, though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths, the engine made but about eighty strokes per minute. There was great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph.

"The force operating upon his magnetic cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet, was stated to be six hundred pounds when the engine was moving very slowly, but he had not been able to ascertain what the force was when the engine was running at a working speed, though it was considerably less. The most important and interesting point, however, is the expense of the power. Professor Page stated that he had reduced the cost so far, that it was less than steam under many and most conditions, though not so low as the cheapest steam engines. With all the imperfections of the engine, the consumption of three pounds of zinc per day would produce one horse power. The larger his engines, (contrary to what has been known before,) the greater the economy. Professor Page was himself surprised at the result. There were yet practical difficulties to be overcome—the battery had yet to be improved—and it remained yet to try the experiment on a grander scale, to make a power of one hundred horse, or more.

"Truly the age is fraught with wonders; and we can look forward with certainty to the time when coal will be put to better use than to burn, scald and destroy."

BY REQUEST.
Minority Report

OF A COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE ON THE SALE OF SPIRITOUS LIQUORS.
The majority of the Committee having reported that nothing could be done, and that the petition be returned to the next assembly, the minority made an able report, and recommended a bill which passed the House. Says the Committee:

As a means of determining the precise effects of this traffic, a prohibition of which is sought, we have only been able to examine the common sources of evidence which are open to all. From thence, we are pained to learn that full three-fourths of all the paupers in our State have been reduced to their present condition by intemperance. From actual examination of the facts in the case, it has been ascertained that, in many towns, almost the entire poor tax is created as a direct result of this evil, which is paid, not exclusively by those who have been benefited by the sale of strong drinks, but mainly by such as pray to be relieved from these excessive burdens.

Your Committee have learned, also, that a very large proportion of all the crime which is exposed and punished in your State, is traceable directly to this evil.

The Commissioners of Hartford County, in their report for 1849, say, "that of the 127 commitments to the county prison, 97 were intemperate persons. Of the remaining 30, few were known to be strictly temperate."

The late keeper of the Hartford county prison, in answer to the question, "What portion of commitments to your prison owe their origin directly or indirectly, to intemperance?" answers, Ninety per cent., and more than two-thirds directly.— There have been twelve hundred commitments to this prison in ten years—ten hundred and twenty of which, by this estimate, have had their origin in intemperance. The costs of the State the last year, for executing the criminal law in Hartford county alone, upon those charged with various offences, who were more or less addicted to the use of strong drinks to excess, have been nearly \$1,500; while the cost of trying all other criminal cases not connected with the use of liquors, has been less than \$275.

In New Haven county your Committee have sought in vain for relief from the terrible facts brought to their knowledge from other parts of the State.

In 1849, the commitments to the New Haven county prison were 227; 181 of which had their origin in the same source.

The Chief of the Police of the City of New Haven unequivocally affirms that seven-tenths of all the vagrancy and crime which comes under his observation, is the direct fruit of intemperance.

In New London County the increase of vagrancy and crime has been so great, within a few years past, as to make it necessary to enlarge the jail at Norwich; the keeper of which affirms that more than three quarters of all the persons who have been committed there for several years past have been intemperate.

The Commissioners of Windham County say "that of 58 commitments to their prison in a single year, 50 had their origin, directly, or indirectly, in intemperance.

Of the 40 commitments to the Litchfield County prison, from May, 1848, to February, 1849, 31 were directly occasioned by the use of intoxicating drinks, and the remaining 9 confessed intemperance, if not the direct, the indirect cause of the commission of the crimes for which they were committed.

From June 1st, 1845, to February 1st 1848, there were committed to the Fairfield County prison, at Danbury, 80 persons. Of this number 38 for offences committed while in a state of intoxication; and 25 of the remainder were more or less addicted to habits of intemperance, while 16 were in the constant habit of using "strong drinks": leaving 1 only of the whole number a total abstinence person, and 17 out of the 80, who did not owe their criminal confinement and degradation to the use of intoxicating drinks.

From other counties we have not been furnished with statistics, but can see no reason to expect any better state of things, than those already presented.

From thence we turn to the State Prison, and, if possible, to a more appalling development of this evil, than we have found elsewhere.

On the 15th day of May, 1849, there were 130 male convicts in this prison: 105 of whom confessed to intemperate habits before commitment, and 85 of them were intoxicated when committing the crimes for which they were imprisoned.

On the 23d of April, 1850, there were, in the

same prison, 170 male convicts; 128 of whom drank to excess before imprisonment, and 92 of them were intoxicated when committing the crimes for which they are punished.

There are among these prisoners 58 husbands and fathers, who have, in the aggregate, 180 children, who are exposed to the evils incident to their father's position.

For information upon this subject we have searched the records of insanity, and there learn the melancholy fact that a large portion of the lunacy which comes under the inspection of the officers of our Insane Retreat, has its origin in intemperance.

We have searched, too for the legitimate causes of idioy, and though we have no statistics upon this subject in our own State, we learn from a report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed in 1848, to investigate this subject, that of thirteen hundred idiots in that State, between eleven and twelve hundred were the children of drunken parents. A committee of the Ohio Legislature, appointed for a similar purpose, report two thousand idiots in that State, a very large majority of which have either been intemperate themselves, or are the descendants of intemperate parents.

From hence, we have turned to the history of murder in our own State, and learn the singular fact that nearly all the murders which have been committed here during the last twenty years, have either had their origin in the grog shop, or their authors have been prompted to their deeds of violence under the stimulus of strong drinks. Six murders * * * have been committed in this State the last year, and the authors of five of them have been proved to have been urged to the fatal word under the maddening influence of intoxicating liquors. We have been favored with the testimony of Judge Ellsworth, of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State which is that eight-tenths of all the criminal cases he ever tried, and every case of murder ever investigated by him, have had their origin in intemperance.

From a still further increase of pauperism and crime, with the terrible consequences to community incident upon their further development, a large portion of the people feel that they have a right to be protected. Whatever compromise may have been heretofore tacitly acknowledged in the administration of the State Government, by virtue of which, under our present system, a few have made themselves rich by crowding our prisons and poor houses, as well as furnishing victims for the gallows, two of whom are now under sentence of death; the people feel that this Legislature is under solemn obligations to exercise the ample and unquestioned power vested in them, and to say that henceforth and forever there shall be no more legalized extension of this great work of desolation and death; no more special privileges given to men engaged in that traffic, which, more than any other slavery endured on earth, robs men of their manhood, sunders the family relation, and transforms men into drunkards and criminals.

Your Committee are deeply sensible that no object whatever so vitally affects the whole community, in all its social and moral interests, as this; and they can only expect an efficient remedy for the gross wrongs under which the people suffer, by prohibiting entirely the traffic which is the primary source of the evil. As far as we can ascertain, those States which have enacted such laws are eminently in advance of our own in ability to abridge the sources of pauperism and crime, and of course to lessen the expenses incident thereto. None of the New England States, save our own, now sanction the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, each having prohibitory laws, more or less stringent, according to their circumstances.

Anecdote of D'Alembert.

D'Alembert was the illegitimate son of a celebrated lady of high rank, who, for the purpose of concealing her indiscretion, caused him to be exposed on the steps of St. Roch. Here he was found by a poor woman who earned a livelihood by her needle. She adopted him, maintained him by the produce of her labor, and placed him in the college of Moutaigne.— The young man profited by the instruction received, so that, like Pascal, he made new discoveries in geometry in his 15th year. His name soon became known over all Europe, and the learned courted the society of the young student of Moutaigne. Such was the fame he acquired by his early talents, that the lady at last began to be proud of having given birth to such a son. His foster mother had been watched, and consequently the real mother had obtained information concerning the fate of the child, but without contributing to its subsistence.— Vanity brought about what the voice of nature was incapable of effecting. She one day repaired to the college, and requested to see the youth. He came. She began a long harangue on the tyranny of prejudice, on the pain she felt at being obliged to forsake him, and so forth. "I am your mother," said she. "You my mother? You are mistaken; I have no mother but her who took care of me in my infancy." He turned his back upon her and never saw her more; but continued the affectionate and dutiful son of the seamstress, and repaid her with interest in her old age the care she had bestowed on his childhood.—Family Herald.

Wonders of Chemistry.

Aquaforts and the air we breathe are made of the same materials. Linen and sugar and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition, that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Wine is made of two substances—one of which, is the cause of all combinations of burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than anything in nature. The famous Peruvian bark, so much used to strengthen stomachs, and the poisonous principles of opium are made of the same material.—Scientific American.

Advice to Fools.

BY HORACE GREELEY.
Fools are not above taking advice; they even seek it sometimes, though generally after they have followed their own noses into dilemmas that they cannot stay in nor see their way out of. We shall try to give them a little that may be taken earlier if they have a mind to.

Of course, we are not green enough to advise them according to their needs—if they were prepared to take such advice, they would not be fools. The advice they will take is that which accords with their inclinations, and we shall ply them accordingly in the following:

HOT-WEATHER MAXIMS:

- 1.—Crowd into the Cities and Villages as many of you as possible, especially in dog days.— You can be more useless there than elsewhere, and will have to beg harder and cringe lower for opportunity to earn a living. If you can't earn anything so, you can probably beg a quarter-dollar by working as hard for it as you need to earn a dollar by honest industry in the country.— You can sleep for nothing on some stoop or steps, when the best bed in the City is not equal to an armful of hay under an apple tree in the country.
 - 2.—Cram your stomachs (if you have the where-withal) with as much greasy flesh, strong coffee, &c. as possible as soon as you have fairly risen in the morning. That will prepare you to
 - 3.—"Go in" for a good supply of green apples, wilted peaches, sun-struck water-melons, &c., in the course of the forenoon. Only eat enough of these, with a few dried up dough-nuts, hunks of pie, gingerbread, &c., and you won't need any dinner.
 - 4.—You will begin to feel faint, heated and thirsty, along in the middle of the day; now pour down tumbler after tumbler of ice-water. It is a very refreshing beverage, and never made anybody drunk. It sometimes kills people, like other good things, but they are generally such as have been drinking heartily of stonger liquors, which we don't advise you to take; being fools, you will swig these bounteously without any prompting.
 - 5.—When evening comes on, parade about the streets a while, and then sit or lie down, thinly clad, in the strongest draft you can find, with the least possible clothing. What are Summer evenings sent for but to recover people from the heat of the day?
 - 6.—Keep your pores closed as if with wax, and your skin as if rubbed over with printers ink or bad oil. Who wants the heat let into his system this weather? If you are poor, you can hardly sleep under the shelter where there shall not be abundant noxious effluvia, so there is no need of council on that point.
- Only let the Fools master and implicitly obey the above maxims, and if they don't have the cholera, the proportion of wise and considerate persons among our population will very certainly be considerably larger next November than at present.

Down East Girls.

Speaking of Barnum's Chinese lady, who is holding court at Amory Hall, and who boasts a foot only 2 1/2 inches long, the Post observes that—"In some countries one thing, and in other countries something else indicates beauty. 'What a splendid woman!' says the Hottentot, 'she weighs over 300!' In American it is, 'What a lovely girl, her waist is only a span!' In China it is, 'What a lily! her foot is only two inches.' So we go. Which is the best?"

To this the wag of the Belfast (Me.) Journal, who is evidently as shrewd a connoisseur of female beauty, as the Moor whom Shakespeare has immortalized, replies in the following satisfactory style:

"Nature of course. We can show you some specimens down east, who have not been deformed by liver-squeezers or tight shoes, fatted after the manner of Hottentots, or starved to a la mode in cities. They have grown up according to organic laws, dieted on beef steak and corn bread, exercised as the Greeks used to; are up and coming like a flock of partridges with a pointer among 'em, can wash the tea things, go out and milk the cow, and jump over a fire rail fence with the pail full and never spill a drop. Needn't 'rap,' we have seen 'em do it."

Life in Stumptown.

It becomes our duty this morning to record an occurrence of the most singular, startling and alarming nature. At a late hour last night, as the citizens of the quiet borough lay in the unconsciousness of sleep they were aroused from their slumbers by the most fearful shrieks for help, accompanied by appalling cries of murder! Several persons hastily arming themselves with bludgeons, hurried to the spot from whence the alarm proceeded. The shrieks fearfully increased, accompanied by the agonizing entreaty "Oh come quick! He's EATING ME UP!!" A light was procured and multitudes rushed to the scene of action, and oh! horrid! what a spectacle presented itself. There lay a man stretched upon the ground beside the fence, on one side was a calf sucking his ear, and on the other was another calf looking on, as if in perfect wonder. It seems that the individual had partaken too freely of "refreshments," and choosing this for his quarters for the night, was awakened by the calf tugging at his ear, when he commenced the uproar alluded to.—Newark Mercury.

Appearance always take precedence of utility. Roses and double pinks are among the least useful of all vegetables, and yet roses and pinks have always a place provided for them even in the parlor. A potato, on the contrary, is among the most useful of plants, and yet who ever saw a potato vine even on the mantelpiece of a kitchen. How is this world taken with show.

The Cincinnati Commercial says—We know a lady in this town who has lost three husbands by death within ten months, and is now engaged to a fourth.

It is very curious that men never know they have grey hairs. The discovery is always made for them by other people.