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To-Day and To-Morrow.

To-day, man's dressed in gold and silver bright, Wrapt in a shroud before to-morrow night; To-day he's feeding on delicious food, To-morrow, dead unable to do good. To-day, he's nice and scorns to feed on crumbs, To-morrow, he's himself a dish for worms. To-day, he's honored, and in vast esteem, To-morrow, not a beggar values him. To-day, he rises from a velvet bed, To-morrow, lies in one that's made of lead. To-day, his house, though large, he thinks but small, To-morrow, no command, no house at all. To-day, has twenty servants at his gate, To-morrow, scorned, not one of them will wait. To-day, perfumed as sweet as any rose, To-morrew, stinks in every body's nose. To-day, he's grand, majestic, all delight, Ghastful and pale before to-morruw night. True as the Scripture says, "Man's life's a span." The present moment is the life of man.

A Strange Story.

A few days since a medical man named Philippe died in a village near Paris, where he had resided many years, and had acquired a great reputation for skill and probity. He never demanded any remuneration except from those who were in circumstances to be able to pay him; and during the last visit of the cholera he was indefatigable in his attention to the suffering poor. Last year an Englishman, traveling in that part of the country, was taken so suddenly ill that he was obliged to stop at an inn in the commune, and Dr. Philipe sent for. Scarcely, however, had he arrived at the bedside of the patient when the latter became violently agitated, and at once ordered every one out of the room .-When that was done, the door was locked on the inside. The landlady being curious to know what was going on, listened at the door, but the conversation was carried on in a language which she did not understand; she, however, heard the patient exclaim in French, 'Assassin! assassin!' after which a violent altercation ensued. The Englishman appeared to threaten, and the doctor to supplicate

The latter afterwards left the room and went into the kitchen, where he prepared some medicine, which he ordered to be given to the patient several times during the night. On the following day the stranger was much worse, and feeling his end ney. "I can tell your Grace, why my Lord of approaching, he made a sign for a pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a few words in English, which the landlady gave to the mayor of the commune, who, not understanding the language, threw it aside into a drawer, where it was forgotten. The stranger died the same evening. A few days since the mayor, when called on to register the gotten. And besides this, it is the Acts of the Adeath of the doctor, who in his turn had paid the debt of humanity, thought of this paper, and on his showing it to his nephew, who understood the language, it was found that Dr. Philippe was no other than the famous Patieson, a noted robber of ideas of Scripture reading. In the latter part of the United States, all traces of whom had been lost. The Englishman had recognized him as a man who had, twenty years before, attempted to murder him, while travelling in the State of Vermont, in America.

The mayor proceeded to the house of Dr. Philippe to institute an inquiry. He found that he had, during his illness refused to be undressed and ise that he should be burried in the clothes which he then wore. The mayor, howevever, ordered the body to be undressed, when it was found in reality a very spare man, although he always anpeared stout, the bulk being caused by his wearing clothes wadded most thickly. His legs were also bandaged, and one of his feet was found to be a very skillfully made artificial one. The body was covered with marks of wounds. In a dark closet there were found several chests fastened with triple locks, and on these being forced open, they were found to contain arms of various kinds, watches, gold coins of all nations, and diamonds and jewels to a considerable value. Particulars of this discovery have been transmitted to the Government, and a copy sent to the authorities of the State of Vermont.-Galignani.

modestly asked a young lady, if she would let him spend the evening with her.'

mean this evening, but some stormy one when I can't go any where else."

From the Commonwealth. The Bible.

"I am of opinion," says sir William Jones, "that the Bible contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poerry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books written."

the English language by Wickliffe, about the year 1380. The next translation was by William Tyndal who was educated at Oxford, and early embraced the doctrines of the reformation. Having by his opinions, subjected himself to the censures of the church, he secluded himself from public observation, in the house of an alderman in London, and devoted himself to the translation of the New that time, no safe place for such a labour, he with- Inquisition. drew to Antwerpt; where, with the assistance of two others, a friar by the name of Roger and John Fry, he completed the work, and had it printed in that city in 1526; 8 vo and without a name. The doors and dungeons of the inquisitions were open- rios lor that is !" greater part of the work was sent to England .ple, but was so distasteful to the Church Dignitaries, especially the Bishops, that they complained lips of an intelligent eye-witness the most ample of it to the King, (Henry VIII,) who issued a proclamation calling in all the copies in June, 1530 at the same time promising a more correct translation should be published. But the curiosity of the people was excited, and five successive editions were printed in Holand, to supply their wants .-The Bishops bought up and burned all they could lay their hands on, but many copies were privately circulated and dispersed among acquaintances and friends. Tindal was still engaged in translating the Old Testament, and in want of money, which Bishops Warham and Tunstall especially, unwittingly supplied him with, in purchasing so large a portion of his work for the flames. He did not, however, live to complete the work, having been burnt at the stake, as a heretic at Augsburgh, in

this translation, and hence it was sometimes called Cranmer's bible. This bible was reprinted in English with this title "The Holy Bible, which is all the Holy Scriptures in which are contained the Olde and Newe Testament truelve and purelve translated into English, by Thomas Matthew."-This was a fictitious name, but the Bible was hence often called Matthew's Bible.

Cranmer sent portions of the work, as he revised it, to many of the learned men of his day, for Judgment, steped from time into eternity. correction. These, it is said were returned to him. with the exception of the Acts of the Apostels. which had been entrusted to Stokesly, Bishop of London who wrote thus to Cranmer, "I marvel what my Lord of Canterbury meaneth, that he thus abuseth the people, in giving them liberty to read the Scriptures, which doth nothing else but infect them heresy. I have bestowed never an hour upon my portion, nor ever will. And therefore, my Lord shall have this book again, for I will never be guilty of bringing the simple people

When Cranmer expressed his surprise (says) London will not bestow any labor or pains this way. Your Grace knoweth well, that his portion in his testament, thought it mere madness to bestow any labor or pains where no gain was to be fore my Lord of London disdained to have anything to do with any of them."

But Bishop Stokesly was hot singular in his the reign of Henry VIII, the Bible was prohibited by statute to be read in any English church, and the reading thereof in English was prohibited also to all women, artificers, apprentices, journeymen, sowingmen, husbandmen or laboureres.

The next edition was called the Geneva Bible The translators were Coverdale, Goodman, Gilby, and several others, all of them exiles from their lite Greek apologized for its size and said he was traveller, 'I had a seat with the driver, who, on had made the persons who had attended him prom- native country, during the reign of Queen Mary. This was the first Bible printed with numerical verses, and was published in 1557.

Complaint having been made of this translation Archbishop Parker projected a new one, committed its execution to the dignitaries of the Church from whence it was called the Bishop's Bible. It was printed in folio in 1568, with maps and cuts.

Our edition of the English Bible which has been the standard now for upwards of three hundred years, succeeded the Bishop's Bible.

Of this translation, Dr. Adam Clarke, one of the best linguists and most learned commentators of the 19th century, remarks: "Those who have compared most of the European translations with the original, have not scrupled to say that the English translation of the Blble, made under the direction of King James 1., is the most accurate and faithful of the whole. Nor is this its only praise; the Didn't Mean that Evening .- A cracked brain- translators have seized the very spirit and soul them to stand as upon Mount Sinai' to use the ex-

country's language to the dignity of the originals, Small Mouth one Husband .-- Large, so that after the lapse of 200 years, the English Bible is, with the very few exceptions, the standard of the purity and excellence of the English language. The original from which it was taken, is alone superior to the Bible, translated by the au in whatever age or language they may have been the late Miss Freeman Shepherd, a very learned and extraordinary woman, and a rigid Papist, and The New Testament was first translated into the Dr. concludes by remarking): "This is an opinion in which my heart, my judgment, and my conscience coincide,"

Of King James' agency in the translation we may speak hereafter.

The Inquisition.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of he replied. Commerce, writing from Italy, gives the following Testament into English. But England being at thrilling description of a few of the horrors of the the excited querist.

'In Turin I met the American Consul of Rome, who had passed through the entire revolution in the Eternal City, and who was present when the to the smallest possible compass, whot a queer cued by the decree of the Triumvirs, its prisoners refor the poor. It was interesting to hear from the have two husbands!" to the condition and appearance of this iniquitous establishment. The Holy Inquisition of Rome is situated near the Porta Cavalligeri, and under the very shadow of the sublime dome of Saint Peter's vanished .- Green Mountain Freemam. Cathedral, and capable, in case of emergency of accommodating three thousand prisoners. The Consul was particularly struck with the imposing dimensions of the 'Chamber of Archives,' filled with voluminous documents, records and papers. Here were piled all the proceedings and decisions of the holy office from the very birth of the inquisition, including the correspondence with its collateral branches in both hemispheres. Upon the third floor, over a certain door, was inscription to this effect-'Speak to the first Inquisitor.' Over a nother-'Nobody enters this chamber, except on pain of excom-Archbishop Cranmer reviewed and corrected muncation.' They might as well have placed over that door the well remembered inscription of Dante over the gates of Tartarus-'Abandon hope, all ye who enter here.' That chamber was the solemn Hall of Judgement, or Doom room, where the fates of thousands have been sealed in death. Over a door directly opposite another inscription read, "Speak to the second Inquisitor." Upon opening the door of that department a trap door was exposed, from which the condemned, after they left the Hall of

The well or pit beneath had been built in the ordinary cylindrical form, and was at least 80 feet deep, and so ingeniously provided with projecting knives and cutlasses that the bodies of the victims At the bottom of this abyss quantities of hair and beds of mouldering bones remained. Not only at the bottom of the pit, but also in several of the lower chambers of the building, were found of hubeen mortered into the walls. The usual instiuments of torture in such establishments were likewise manifest. The consel presented me with a bone which he brought with him as a memorial of his visit. The pope fled from Rome on the 24th of my own dwelling, to have actually occurred. A Strype in his life of Cranmer) at the conduct of claimed on the 11th of February, 1849 and imme-Stokesly, he was replied to by Mr. Thomas Law- diately after its installation the Assembly solemnly declared the abolishment of the Holy Inquisition, and by a special decree charged the Triumvirate her hands, she was offered as much corn meal as swingling board in the pulpit, and when they are with the duty of erecting a lofty column to com- would fill it, 'No ma'am!' was the indignant rememorate the overthrow of one of the greatest ply. 'I am poor enough, God knows, but I can't is a piece of the New Testament: but he being evils that ever darkened the face of earthr. But persuaded that Christ has bequeathed him nothing the scenes of this world change. On the 1st of go corn meal; when I come to that, I mean to laughed heartily, and said no more about hubbing July, 1849, the Roman Republic, after a brief ex- starve!' istence of five months capitulated to the French, and in May, 1850, Pius IX., after an exile of one year and six months, returned to his capital, pro- married a gentleman called Mudd, gave rise to the postels, who were simple poor fellows, and there- scribed the Triumvirate, and re-established the In- following: quisition in all its former power."

Good Application

A correspondent of the Era tells the following anecdotes in reference to President Fillmore's Boston Prociamation:

This Proclamation reminds us of two stories, one of Greek, the other of American origin.

A Greek of small wit and great connections lost a child. His friends and relatives collected in great numbers at the funeral; and when the corpse of the child was exhibited to the audience, the po- in Massachusetts, some twenty years ago,' said ashamed to show so small a child to so great a stopping at the Post-Office, saluted an ill-looking handle the most venomous snakes with impucollection of people.

The Yankee story runs thus:

A man was breaking a colt, and having tamed him so that he would bear his rider, told his boy to hide in the bushes, and rush out when he rode the colt by, so as to practice the colt against simi- last week, and he was judge.' lar occasions, and teach it not to shy." The boy did as directed-turned his jacket over his head, rushed out of the bushes, and shouted at the top of his voice. The colt shyed and threw his master, who jumped up, brushed his clothes, put on his hat, and with an oath asked the boy why he did

"Because you told me to scare the colt," said

"Yes," said the fallen rider, "but there was no use in making so big a boo for so small a colt."

ed man, who was slighted by the females, very of the original; and expressed this almost every- toes are watery, put into the water before boiling earlier; but in the case of cucumbers and melons, where with pathos and energy. Besides, our trans- a small piece of lime. This will render them they are shorted-lived .- Working Farmer. lators have not only made a standard translation, perfectly dry and mealy. This is an easy and "No," she angrily replied, "that's what I but they have made their translations the standard cheap method of remedying a very common evil, of our language; the English tongue in their day and at this season very extensively complained of. "Why," said he, "you need't be so fussy; I did'nt was not equal to such a work, but God enabled The lime should be fresh, and for a common sized amily, say of six, the piece should not exceed the ize of an English walnut. pression of a learned friend, and crane up their

Old Gov. I , of Vermont, was one of the most inveterate jokers of the early times, in which he figured. An anecdote is told of him, which has never been related in print, and never can be, perthority of King James.' (These are the words of haps, with much effect; but we will try it. One fall, as he was returning from the Legislature, on durable wash for wooden fences and buildings .horseback, as usual at that day, he was hailed from He thinks it owes its durability to the white vitriol a house by a garrulous old maid, who had often annoyed him with questions respecting public af-

"Well, Governor," said she, coming out towards the road, " what new laws have you passed at Montpelier, this time !"

"Well, one rather singular law, among the rest,"

"Dew tell! Now, what is it, Governor?" asked

"Why, that the women in each town who has the smallest mouth, shall be warranted a husband.' "Why, whot!" said she, drawing up her mouth

"Yes, but we have passed another that beats There it had a wonderful spread among the peo- leased, and the building converted into an asylum that; the woman who has the largest mouth is to

'Why, whart !' exclaimed the old maid, instantconfirmation of the published statements relative ly relaxing her mouth, and stretching it wider at every syllable, 'what remarkable law that is; when does it come in force, Governor?"

An Apt Illustration .- The Norfolk Democrat says that "Mr. Culver, from N. Y., in his address at the Tremont temple, gave the following apt il- departed on the long journey to the spirit land lustration to the bargain in Congress at the last some twelve months ago, determined, the other session-that is, if the South should have the day, to consult the 'Rappers,' and endeavor to ob-Compromise measures carried through, the North tain spiritual communication, feeling anxious reswas to have a Tariff. He said there was a boy in pecting the future State of his wife. These 'raphis neighborhood, after having eaten a full meal, pers,' be it known, were not the genuine 'mediwho had a spaniel dog that was very hungry. He ums,' but of a bogus kind-adventurers endeavortook a cracker and held it up, telling the dog if he ing to reap a harvest out of the late mysterious dewanted it to stand up. The dog stood up. 'Now,' velopements. After the usual ceremonies, the said the boy, 'sit down.' The dog sat down .- spirit of 'Mrs. Hauntz' manifested its willingness to 'Now roll over.' The dog rolled over. 'Now converse with her disconsolate spouse. speak.' The dog spoke. Then turning round, the boy put the cracker into his pocket, saying 'I man. shall want that to make him do it again.' So with the Tariff. After carrying all the obnoxious measures, the South turns coolly around, kills the bill, and says, 'We shall want that to make them roll notting but Deitch, and she never said 'tearest' in the mud again.'

friend of his, somewhere about Christmas time for ping spirits' were all humbug and that he was safe something to eat. According to the hospitable from any further communication with his shrewish custom of the neighborhood, he was invited into frau on this earth. the kitchen and a pie placed before him. Just as must have been dreadfully mangled in the descent. the good lady of the house was about to cut the pie, the fellow looked up at her with the greatest erable of a farm, as was generally the case in our assurance in the world, and said in an inquisitive fathers' days, went out to see one of his labourers, tone-' Is it mince ?' Upon the lady's informing who was ploughing in the field, and found him sitman bones. In some places they appear to have him that it was not, he indignantly rose, said he did ting upon the plough, resting his team. not care about eating it if it wan't mince.

This may seem a caricature, but I think it likely, from an incident happening a few days since at bing a few bushes while the oxen are resting ?" to eat. A few dinner remnants were put in her pliedbasket, and having a small bag or pillow-slip in

A young lady, whose name was Mayden, having Inoculation with the Venom of Rat-

Lot's wife, 'tis said, in days of old, For one rebellious halt, Was turned, as we are plainly told, Into a lump of salt.

The same propensity of change, Still runs in woman's blood; For here we see a case as strange-A Mauden turned to Mudd.

An American Title .- When I was travelling fellow on the step, with 'good morning, Judge Sanders, I hope you are well, sir.'

man he spoke to was really a Judge."

know, that tomatoes, cucumbers, and melons, grown from cuttings, will produce fruit earlier than from seed. My plan is to sow the seed; (in a hotbed, of put three or four in a small pot, water them, and shade from the sun is the only care requisite; trans- ulated Indian boy to a whiteboy, with whom plant to the open ground as soon as the weather is To Remeev Watery Potatoes .- If your potathat they grow less in vines, but more in fruit, and

> Here is a specimen of 'tall writing' in the way of poetry.- There is a man who came to town, he swallowed a keg of molasses down- the barrel worked, the molasses bust, the man lay scattered in the dust!"

The editor of the Horticulturist, in answer to the queries of a correspondent gives the following recipe for a whitewash. We have published a good many recipes for this purpose but believe that we have never published one exactly like this. He recommends it as most excellent, as a cheap and which it contains.

Another Whitewash.

Take a barrel and slake a bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slaked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good whitewash. Then disolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine salt. To give this wash a cream color, add one half pound of yellow ochre, in powder. To give it a fawn color, add one fourth of a pound of Indian red To To make a handsome gray stone color, add one half pound of French blue, and one-fourth pound of Indian red. A drab will be made by adding one half pound of burnt sienna, and one-fourth pound of Venitian red.

For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime, use a half bushel of lime and half bushel of hydraulic cement.

These washes are very useful in prereserving buildings, fences, &c., to which they are applied; and although it may be renewed much oftener than oil paints, they give a very neat appearance to At this, the Governor put spurs to his horse and farms, where they are applied to the buildings, gates, &c. As their cost is trifling, it is strange that they are not used more often than they are.

A Dutch widower, out west, whose better half

'Ish dat you, Mrs. Hauntz? inquired the Dutch-

'Yes, dearest, it is your own wife, who-' 'You lie, you tam tevil of a ghost,' interrupted Hauntz, starting from his seat, 'mine frau speak in her life. It was always 'Hauntz, you tief!' or 'Hauntz, you tirty schamp!' and the Dutchman OFA beggar applied at the house of a country hobbled from the room well satisfied that the 'rap-

Saving Time .- A clergyman, who had consid-

"John," said he, " would it not be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here, and be hub-

John, with a countenance which might well November, 1848. The Roman Republic was pro- destitute woman called on my family for something have become the clergyman himself, instantly re-

"Would it not be well, sir, for you to have a singing, to swingle a little flax !"

The reverend gentleman turned on his heel,

tle Snakes.

In a work called, "Life in Mexico," recently published, the fair author gives the following account:-" We have just been hearing a curious circumstance connected with poisonous reptiles, which I have heard for the first time. Here, and all along the coast, the people are in the habit of inoculating themselves with the poison of the rattle-snake, which renderers them safe from the bite of all venomous animals. The person to be inoculated is pricked with the tooth of the serpent on the tongue, in both arms, and on various parts of the body, and the venom introduced into the wounds. An eruption comes out, which lasts a few days. Ever after, these persons can nity; can make them come by calling them ; have great pleasure in fondling them; and the 'On leaving the office, I asked the driver, if the bite of these persons is poisonous! You will not believe this; but we have the testimony of 'Certainly, sir,' he replied, 'we had a cock-fight seven or eight respectable merchants to the fact. A gentleman who breakfasted here this morning, says that he has been vainly endeav-Tomatoes, Cucumbers, and Melons, from cut- oring to make up his mind to submit to the tings, etc.-Perhaps it might be interesting to operation, as he is very much exposed where he lives, and is obliged to travel a great deal on the coast; and when he goes on these expeditions, he is always accompanied by his sercourse;) when the plants are large enough, take off vant, an inoculated negro, who has the the cuttings with a sharp knife close to the leaf, power of curing him should he be bitten, by saw this negro cure the bite given by an inoche was fighting, and who was the stronger of fit. A number of years' experience convinces me the two. The stories of these eastern jugglers, and their power over these reptiles, may, perhaps, be accounted for in this way. I cannot say that I should like to have so much snaky nature transferred into my composition, nor to live among people whose bite is venom-

> Of one thousand infants fed by the mother's milk, not above three hundred die, but of the same number reared by wet nurses, five hundred die.