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AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

Be kind to Each Other.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Be kind to each other;
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!
Then 'midst our dejection,
How sweet to have earned!
The best recollection
Of kindness—RETURNED!
When day hath departed,
And Memory keeps
Her watch, broken hearted,
Where all she loved sleeps!
Let fashions assail not,
Nor envy disprove—
Let trifles prevail not
Against those ye love!
Nor change with to-morrow,
Should fortune take wing,
But the deeper the sorrow,
The closer still cling!
Oh! be kind to each other,
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!

The Poor Man to his Son.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Work, work, my boy, be not afraid,
Look labor boldly in the face;
Take up the hammer or the spade,
And blush not for your humble place.
Hold up your brow in honest pride,
Tho' rough and swarthy your hands may be;
Such hands are step-veins that provide
The life blood of the nation's tree.
There's honor in the toiling part,
That finds us in the furrowed fields;
It stamps a crest upon the heart
Worth more than all your quartered shields.

Food and Drinks for the Sick.

As more or less sickness always prevails, we have thought that we could not perhaps render better service to our female friends than by giving a few receipts for cooking or preparing food and drinks for sick persons. Many benevolent families, which are blessed with health themselves, may have sick and poor neighbours, for whom it would be a mercy and also a privilege to prepare and send occasionally a nice dish, if they only possessed the requisite knowledge for preparing it. To such we recommend the following chapter, with the hope that when occasion offers they will not be slow to put in requisition the knowledge it affords. We copy them from that true friend of American housewives, Mrs. Becher.

General Remarks on the Preparation of Articles for the Sick.—Always have everything you use very sweet and clean, as the senses of taste and smell are very sensitive in sickness. Never cook articles for the sick over a smoke or blaze, as you will thus impart a smoky taste.—When the mixture is thick, stir intently to prevent burning. Be very careful, in putting in seasoning not to put in too much, as it is easy to add but not to abstract.

The nicest way to flavor with lemon or orange peel is to rub loaf sugar on the peel till oil is absorbed into it, and then use the sugar to flavor and sweeten. Herbs and spice, when boiled to flavor, should be tied in a rag, and they will not then burn on the vessel at the edge.

Chicken Tea is made by boiling any part of the chicken, and using the broth weak, with only a little salt.

Chicken Broth is made by boiling chicken a good deal, and skimming very thoroughly and season with salt. A little rice or pearl barley improves it, or a little parsley may be used to flavor it.

Chicken Parade is made by pounding some of the meat of boiled chicken in a mortar, with a little broth, and also a little salt and nutmeg. Then pour in a little broth and boil it five minutes. It should be a thick broth.

Milk Porridge.—Make thin batter with Indian meal and Wheat flour, a spoonful of each, and pour into it a quart of boiling milk and water, equal proportions of each. Salt it to the taste. Boil ten minutes.

Rice Gruel and Oat Meal Gruel.—Make a thin paste of ground rice or Indian meal, and pour into boiling water or boiling milk and water. Let the rice boil up once, but the corn meal must boil half an hour. Season with salt, sugar and nutmeg. A little cream is a great improvement.

Arrowroot and Tapioca Gruels.—Jamaica arrow-root is the best. Make a thin paste, and pour into boiling water, and flavor with sugar, salt and nutmeg. A little lemon juice improves it.

Tapioca must be soaked in twice the quantity of water over night, then add milk and water, and boil till it is soft.—Flavor as above.

Dropped Egg.—Salt some boiled water, and drop in a raw egg out of the shell; taking care not to break the yolk; take it up as soon as the white is hardened. Dip some toast in hot water and put salt or butter upon it, and lay the egg on to it.

Herb Drink.—Balm tea is often much relished by the sick. Sage tea is also good. Balm, sage and sorrel, mixed with sliced lemon, and boiling water poured on, and then sweetened is a fine drink. Pennyroyal makes a good drink to promote perspiration.

Herb drinks must often be renewed as they grow insipid standing.

Other Simple Drinks.—Pour boiling water on to tamarinds, or mashed cranberries, or mashed whortle berries, then pour off the water and sweeten it. Add a little wine if allowed.

Simple Wine Whey.—Mix equal quantities of water, milk and white wine.—Warm the milk and water, and then add the wine. Sweeten to the taste.

A Great Favorite with Invalids.—Take one-third brisk cider, and two-thirds water, sweeten it, and crum in toasted crackers, and grate on nutmeg. Acid jellies will answer for this, when cider cannot be obtained.

Water Gruel.—To two quarts of boiling water, add one gill of Indian meal and a heaped tablespoonful of flour, made into a paste and stirred in the water. Let it boil slowly twenty minutes. Salt, sugar and nutmeg to the taste.

Oatmeal makes a fine gruel in the same way.

Sago for Invalids.—Wash one large spoonful of sago, boil it in a little water, with a pinch of salt and one or two sticks of cinnamon, until it looks clear; then add a pint of milk, boil all well together and sweeten with loaf sugar.

New Rat Trap.

A friend of ours writing from Cincinnati, says he has invented a new rat trap, which he verily believes is the *ne plus ultra*, for taking, in a most coaxing way, the most treacherous and cunning rascals of the rat genus. He has a small box about 20 inches long, open at both ends for Mr. Rat to take a gallopade through, he being a gentleman who likes to see both ends of the road clear. No sooner, however, does he reach the middle, allured perhaps by a sweet savory morsel, than down goes his apple cart with the lightest tread of his foot, and all unexpectedly he finds himself in safe keeping.—*Scientific American.*

BLOOMERISM.—A man was seen near Broadway, in New York on Saturday morning in petticoats, and with a bonnet on. When asked by the police why he wore this costume? he replied, "My wife has taken my clothes, and I have taken hers."

Wants.—A piece of the astonishment the man was struck with.

The hinges of a lady's gait.
A piece of leather from the boot the man got in trade.

A feather from the bed of a river.
A portion of the last link that was broken.

The key that will fit cuburn locks.
A bomb from the Free masons' mortar.

A witticism from the wag of a dog's tail.
A kitten from a cat-suet.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.

Sketch of his Speech at Lancaster.
Mr. President, gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow-Citizens:

I have no language sufficiently strong to express my cordial thankfulness for the renewed manifestation of your kindness and confidence implied by the unanimous re-nomination tendered me for the office of Chief Magistrate of the State.

In accepting the honored position which has been assigned me, I can only pledge my honest intentions to discharge, if elected the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal.—To this work I should feel bound to bring my whole energy of mind and body. I have no disposition to claim exemption from error, but I should endeavor to act in such manner as to give my fellow-citizens assurance, that to want of capacity, and not lack of will, should be attributed over-sights and mistakes.

I might here close with another expression of thanks for your kindness, if I did not believe that this large assemblage of my fellow-citizens expect from their candidate, an expression of his views in relation to many questions connected, with the results of the approaching campaign.

Your proceedings remind me that the people will, this fall elect a Governor, Canal Commissioner, and five Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court of the State is a Tribunal armed with almost omnipotent power, if I may use so strong an expression in reference to an institution of man's creation. It is the mightiest authority in our State, and is clothed with powers unknown to any other branch of our government. It is the last expounder and expositor of our laws. The Maker and Executor of the law may, by its unswayed and unalterable decision, be made to conform to its decrees. It holds within its sphere of action the lives, reputation and property of each citizen. Although, controlled by a written constitution and by written laws, it still possesses the power of expounding and declaring the meaning of each. In the control of incompetent or bad men, a Supreme Court may prove the most blasting curse which may befall a nation, while in the direction of pure, faithful, competent and courageous Judges, it may be made the surest guarantee of Constitutional Liberty. An incompetent Judiciary is a fearful tyranny in any country.

A distinguished politician once said in Congress, on a question connected with the Federal Judiciary, that the "book of Judges immediately preceded the book of Kings." The remark was justly true when applied to incompetent or corrupt Judiciary. The selection of the members of this Court thus in the necessity of things, clothed with large powers, rests with the people at the next election. Each man who fails in the discharge of this solemn duty to make good selections, is faithless to the Constitution, to his country, to himself and posterity.

What are the qualifications essential to the incumbent of a position vested with such delicate trusts? I would say profound learning, unbending integrity, moral and physical courage, pure patriotism, kindness and gentleness of heart, singleness of purpose, and devoted attachment to republican institutions. The pathway of a good Judge is marked by the evidences of a religious trust in the governing control of the Supreme Authority, and by a walk and conversation among men, which can give none an occasion of offence.

Of the Canal Commissioner I need say but little. All know the immense responsibility connected with the office. The annual disbursement of one million, or one million two hundred thousand dollars, is necessary to keep the vast machinery of our public improvements in repair. The Canal Commissioner annually selected to assist in the expenditure of so large a sum, should be no ordinary man. A dishonest officer might use his position to plunder the Treasury and aggrandize himself. An ignorant officer would be incompetent to see that others, subordinate or equal to him in office, discharged their whole duty with honesty and fidelity. Checks in such a body as the Canal Board are desirable and necessary. They cannot be too numerous or great. One of the most effective is, a representation in that Board of each of the political parties of the State. Such an arrangement would destroy much of the opportunity for wastefulness, and would result in the saving of large amounts to the State Treasury.

Having thus briefly referred in general terms to the other offices, I come now to speak of that with which my name has been associated.

Upon my accession to office in 1848, I found the State debt exceeding forty millions of dollars—the interest on that debt paid in depreciated currency, and the credit of the Commonwealth greatly depressed. My first effort was to remedy, if possible, these evils—devising some mode of reducing this alarming debt—paying the semi-annual interest in par funds, and restoring the sunk credit of the

State. These were the first objects of my care. In my first message, in January 1849, I urged the establishment of a Sinking Fund with an earnestness required by the importance of the end to be gained. The Legislature acknowledged the propriety of the recommendation—passed a bill in accordance with the suggestions, and the system is now in operation, fulfilling the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends, and presenting to the people the hope that, under its action, and the exercise of that economy which should be the prime aim of all public servants, the debt now upon them will eventually disappear. At least one-half a million of that debt has been already paid, and this is but the beginning of the end.

In addition to this, works of great public importance have been completed and improved—works which have made the remaining improvements more valuable, and to that extent are increasing the revenues of the State. The reduction of the debt half a million of dollars, and the completion of certain of the public works, have been effected without any increased taxation upon the farmers of the Commonwealth.

The North Branch Canal when in progress of construction was abandoned by the State. In 1848, when I entered office, it was in an entirely useless condition. A large amount of money had been invested in the work.—That money was yielding less than nothing, while the resources of that large portion of the State were undeveloped and the lands through which the unfinished canal had been made were directly injured by its construction. Under these circumstances I recommend that the work should be resumed and the canal completed, but without any increase of the State debt. The recommendation was regarded—the work has been resumed and now far advanced to completion. Thus the large amounts the State formerly invested will be made productive—the revenues of the State will be increased, and another avenue will be opened by which the long-neglected North may march to greatness.

One fact is proved by the official records to which I wish to call the especial attention of this meeting and of the people of the State generally. It is this: That during the time I have been Executive of the State, a less amount of money has been collected from the farmers and others owning Real Estate than during a corresponding period under the previous Administration. Notwithstanding this fact, however, I flatter myself that much has been done towards the liberation of the State from her financial difficulties.

More than twenty years have been occupied in the creation of this public debt. Its large amount precludes the hope of a very speedy liquidation. But we can hope that as it was gradually increased so it will from this time henceforth gradually diminish, and that the hour will soon arrive when the taxes wrung from the earnings of the people will be applied, not to the payment of a debt created by a preceding generation, but to the education of the present coming generations—that the moment is not far distant when the voluntary offerings of the people of this great Commonwealth will be devoted to the noble purpose of spreading the purifying, healthful, ennobling influences of Education. Then, when every man within our broad limits shall enjoy the opportunity of such mental training as the high duties of American Freeman require, and when the public morality is ever-prevalent characteristics of our people, will Pennsylvania completely work out her glorious destiny of elevating the character, strengthening the Government, and purifying the legislation of America.

Our opponents apparently manifest an earnest desire to escape those State issues which appeal immediately and personally to the interest of every tax-payer of the Commonwealth. They constantly recur to National questions of the day. Upon these subjects I have no wish to conceal my opinions.

With regard to the Union of the States, my views are upon record. In my last annual message I remarked that "it is the basis of constitutional right, the bulwark of all law and order; that it is 'the perfect work of deific intelligence and rational patriotism; that it is 'hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic; and that it is 'the outer and inner wall which encircles and guards the temple of our independence.' I never trust myself to think of its dissolution as even a probable event, and with cheerfulness subscribe to the correctness of Washington's doctrine that we should 'discuss and whatever may suggest be abandoned.' These are the views I hold. I have always maintained them. I shall always maintain them and teach them as a most valuable lesson at my own fireside to my own children.

On the question of slavery I have already frequently expressed my opinions. When the National Constitution was formed, slavery was among us. That instrument contains certain provisions relative to those held to service or labor which no man dare disregard. They should be carried out in good faith by all good citizens. The adjustment measures of the last Congress grew out of certain difficulties connected with the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. Most of these laws are irrevocable. The Texas boundary has been settled, and the stipulated money has been paid by the National Government. California has been admitted. Territorial governments have been established in Utah and New Mexico. The slave trade has been abolished in the District of Columbia. These questions are settled. The fugitive slave law alone is within reach of amendment. While it remains the law of the land it must and will be enforced. Resistance to law has never been a characteristic of the Whig party.

To say however, that the people shall refrain from discussion of the provisions of the law is practically to restrain the freedom of speech, and as such never will secure my approbation. If the National Legislature adopt measures defective in themselves and requiring modification, it is Anti-Republican and conflicts with one of the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, to intimate that

the people shall not discuss the merits and ask for a modification, if they desire it.—Such restriction of liberty of thought and speech does not belong to the American character. It is not indigenous to our soil. It is of foreign birth. If I had been in Congress I would have voted against several of the adjustment measures. I would have voted against the fugitive slave law, as almost all Northern Whigs did, because I believe the constitutional provisions on the subject might have been more effectually carried out, by a law more equitably and justly constructed. To ask changes in these points—changes which will make the law more consonant with the wishes of the people, more acceptable to them and more conformable to truth, justice, and the requirements of the Constitution, cannot be considered otherwise than the exercise of an undoubted constitutional privilege. And this, for the sake of right, and not for the purposes of agitation.

But we are told not to discuss the question, as a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. This is weak and puerile. The love of the Union is deep seated among the people. They are not contemplating even the probability of dissolution. The determination to transmit unimpaired to posterity the institutions we received from our Fathers, prevents them from even harboring the thought for an instant. Public opinion is healthy on the subject. The fate of the Union does not depend upon so slight a circumstance as the modification of a law of Congress. It is an insult to the intelligence, virtue, and integrity of the people, to intimate so treasonable an idea. These are my views freely and frankly given. Whatever representations may be made, to these and none other I adhere.

There are other important questions to which I invite your attention. When before the people in 1848, I pledged myself to advocate a modification of the Tariff of 1846. I did so. I recommend a modification in each of my messages, but the counsels of the opposition prevailed and the law has not been changed. It still remains, doing its work of harm to our State and country. Our manufactures are depressed; our coal interests are languishing; the main profit of the farmer—the home market—is becoming less and less valuable; the prices of grain and other products of the earth are gradually sinking; in parts of the State, property has much depreciated in value; the trade on the public works is not so active as if all were prospering; the revenues of the State are consequently less in amount and every tax payer in the Commonwealth is the loser. These are the necessary results of the Tariff of 1846—which favors the British instead of the American manufacturer, and which is slowly but surely depriving the American farmer of a good market for his productions. I have used my efforts to avert these evils. I have not been seconded by the other party who had a majority in Congress, and hence these difficulties. I have discharged my duty. It remains for the people to discharge theirs—to express at the ballot-box their approval or disapproval of the conduct of those men who enacted and kept in force the Tariff of 1846.

And now a few words about the bill repealing the sixth section of the anti-kidnapping law of 1847. It is represented that upon my signing this bill immediately the Union depends. The facility with which the argument of the dissolution of the Union is used is remarkable. Permit me to call your attention to the facts of the case, and see how far they sustain me in my course. This law was passed in 1847—was signed by my predecessor in office, Francis K. Shenk, then Governor of the State. It has continued on the statute book four years. If what is said of the importance of the bill repealing the sixth section be true, it is not singular that the Union exists at this day! Not only this. The section upon which it is alleged so much rests, was repealed, when? At the beginning of the last session! At the earliest practicable moment after the organization! No. At the middle of the session! No. When did they, who had the power, pass this bill upon which it is asserted the Union hangs! About one hour before the final adjournment of the Legislature. Could any thing more clearly show the folly and inconsistency of those who are pursuing me for not having acted upon the bill! If they could postpone action upon it until all other business was transacted, why may not I be excused from being hasty!

The Pamphlet Laws of the last session will cover about 800 pages. An examination will show, that the laws which cover about 400 of these pages, were passed on the last two days of the session. These bills were presented to me for action, and it was after the most laborious application, I was enabled to read, examine and dispose of even part of this mass of enactments. The bill to repeal the sixth section was presented to me after almost all others, about one hour before the final adjournment, after committees had been appointed to inform me that the two Houses were ready to adjourn, and while a large mass of business, including the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, still remained undisposed of. Under these circumstances, I have held the bill over in the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to the Executive by the Constitution, to prevent invasions upon his rights by the Legislative branch of government. What man who venerates that instrument as he should, will intimate that the provision is wrong! And who can justly blame me for an unwillingness to allow a tardy Legislature to deprive me of the right of considering an important public bill, and of communicating my action thereon to the people's representatives!

I had often pressed upon the Legislature the necessity of acting upon public bills at a period of the session sufficiently early to give the Executive time to examine and deliberate. The Legislature saw fit to disregard this recommendation. Having received nothing from their courtesy, I insist upon the constitutional rights of the Executive, which, as a sworn officer I am bound to protect and defend, as much as those of any other Department of the Government. With the peculiarly domestic institutions of other States I have no wish to interfere. Neither by word nor deed will I seek to influence the local legislation of any

State. The right of passing their own local, police laws, which I cheerfully accord to them, I demand for Pennsylvania, and whether a public officer or a private citizen, I shall ever protest against my native State surrendering any of those glorious rights of sovereignty which belong to each member of the Union—a well-earned legacy of the days in which the foundations of the government were laid.—Pennsylvanians are abundantly competent to the government of themselves, and they will not and should not, submit to the dictation of others outside her limits. Giving one's whole attention to his own concerns is an admirable rule among private individuals. Those who practice the wise precept are generally respected members of society, and grow prosperous and happy. Its observance among States could not be otherwise than beneficial.

With these opinions I am willing to enter the canvass, and to labor for a party which cannot fail to succeed if harmony and a spirit of fraternal feeling animate the whole. I will be found in the front of the battle, and will be glad to hail as companions in arms in the glorious cause of Justice and truth the active and faithful spirits, who without fear or favor, contend earnestly for the Right.

A Capital Story.

There lived lately in one of the mountain counties off Western Virginia, many Germans, and among them was one named Henry Snyder; there were likewise two brothers, called George and Jacob Fulwiler, they were all pretty well off in worldly possessions, and each of the three owned a mill. Henry Snyder was subject to fits of derangement, but they were not dangerous to any one. He merely conceived himself to be the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; and while under the infatuation, had himself a throne built, on which he sat to try the case of all who offended him: and pass them off to heaven or hell, as his honor prompted—he personating both Judge and culprit.

It happened one day that some difficulty occurred between Henry Snyder and the Fulwilers, on account of their mills; when, to be avenged, Henry Snyder took along with him a book in which he recorded his judgements, and mounted his throne to try their cause. He was heard to pass the following Judgment.

Having prepared himself, (acting as Judge and yet responding for the accused, he called George Fulwiler.

'Shorge Fulwiler, stand up. What hash you been doin in dis lower world: 'Ah Lord! I does not know.

'Well Shorge Fulwiler, hasn't you got a mill? 'Yes, Lord, I hash.

'Well Shorge Fulwiler, didn't you never take too much toll? 'Yes, Lord, I hash, when der water was low, and mine stones wash dull, I take a leetle too much toll!

'Well den, Shorge Fulwiler, you must go to dar left, mid der goats.' 'Well, Shake, Fulwiler now you stand up. What you been doin in dis lower world?'

[The trial proceeded precisely like the former, and with the same result.]

'Now I tries *mineself*. Henry Snyder! Henry Snyder! stand up. What hash you been doin in dis lower world?'

'Ah! Lord, I does not know.

'Well, Henry Snyder, hasn't you got a mill?'

'Yes, Lord, I hash.

'Well Henry Snyder, didn't you never take too much toll?'

'Yes Lord, I hash—when der water wash very low, and mein stones was dull, I hash taken leetle too much toll!'

'But Henry Snyder, vat did you do wid der toll?'

'Ah! Lord, I gave it to the poor.'

(Pausing) 'Well, Henry Snyder, you must go to der right' mid der sheep, but it ish a tam tight squeeze

Foreign Paupers to be Shipped to England.—The overseers of the poor, in Connecticut—with the directors of the house of industry, and the municipal authorities at Boston, are making arrangements to send from thirty to fifty off the recent importation of blind, paralytic, lunatic and idiotic paupers, back to the old World.—Those only will be sent who have been taken from the alms houses of England and Ireland, or who have been sent to this country by heartless landlords, to become instantly and permanently a charge upon our public charities.—*Boston Post.*

67—'Mother, don't you wish you had the tree of evil in your garden?'

'Why, Josh you sarpent, what do you mean?'

'As money is the root of all evil, I wish we had the tree, couldn't we get all the precious stuff?'