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

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

A Friend.

How sweetly do these little words
Break on the listening ear:
What hallowed incense cast around
The human heart to cheer;
To have one nearer than the rest,
Whose thoughts and feelings bleed,
Linked by that pure and holy tie
A true—a constant friend.

I do not mean the sycophant,
All radiant with smiles;
Who, like the rainbow's golden beams,
Are hasting but awhile;
But one whose thoughts will true remain,
In sunshine or in storm;
Influenza naught by tattling knave,
Or sneering taunts of scorn.

Who, when the storms of life shall come,
Like ivy on the roof—
Will ne'er release its hold upon,
Or parting, stand aloof;
But closer round its vines entwined,
As if to shield from harm;
Till by the cold and chilly blast
Is rudely snatched and torn.

This is the friend I would have,
No other will I claim;
For round the altar only kneel
Those worthy of the name.
'Twas love like this that prompted one
Whose life to man was given;
That after death his soul might find
A sweet repose in heaven.

Medical Use of Salt.

Being once on board a steambot on the Delaware, on a cold, unpleasant day, the passengers were nearly all crowded into the cabin. Suddenly one of them fell down in an epileptic fit, attended with strong spasmodic action of the muscles. A gentleman present immediately called to one of the servants to bring him some salt, with which he crammed the sufferer's mouth until he feared he would smother him. Almost instantly the muscular action ceased, consciousness returned, and the poor fellow manifested as much haste to get the salt out of his mouth as the other did in getting it in. We thought the incident worth remembering, and it is now brought to mind by a paragraph which we find in the New York Courier, on the medical use of salt, which we know from experience to be true. That paper says, "in many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent pain termed colic, a teaspoonful of salt, dissolved in a pint of cold water, taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who may seem almost dead from receiving a heavy fall."

Hints to Farmer's boys.

There is one thing that I would like to impress upon the minds of the farmers of this country. To all of you who have boys that can write, get each one a memorandum book, a few sheets of paper will do, if nothing better can be had, and in that let each one keep an account of each day's work done in the year; the kind of work employed in; and the day of the month and a date of the year. If in sowing, mention the kind of grain and the amount of seed to the acre—the time of planting and reaping. In fact, I should have them note all the passing events of the farm; and as they grow older they will find more of importance to note.

Five cents will buy a book that will last one year to commence with. My word for it—If the farmers will adopt this course their sons will be much better farmers than their fathers.

It may seem like a dry business to commence the first of January, but as the spring opens the green grass spears, and bright prospects are in our paths, the task will be more pleasing every day until the close of the year. Who would not give twice what the paper and ink cost, could he but obtain a memorandum book written by his grandfather one hundred years ago.

George Washington, one of the best farmers in America, kept a journal of his farm.

Try it farmers, young and old; keep a journal of every day and you will become a race of scientific book farmers, not to be imposed upon.

"How dare you," said a young snob to a mechanic, as they were once both crowding in at the Tremont Temple to hear Jenny Lind, "how dare you come to hear the Nightingale without a shirt collar?"

"How the deuce could I have a shirt collar when your mother has not sent home my washing!" was the reply.

The South Sea Scheme.

The South Sea Company was founded by the celebrated statesman Harley, Earl of Oxford, in 1711, for political purposes; and so much admired was the ingenuity of the scheme, that it was called "The Earl of Oxford's Master-piece." The Company, which consisted of merchants, undertook the payment of a large quantity of Government debt amounting to £10,000,000 sterling; and in return for this they were invested with numerous privileges, a mong which was a monopoly of the trade in the South Sea; now more usually called the Pacific Ocean. The idea was, that by means of commerce with Peru, Mexico, and other gold producing countries, Britain would soon be filled with the precious metals. Owing, however, to the refusal of Spain to permit the commerce with her transatlantic dominions, no voyage was made under the Company's auspices till 1717, when a single ship set out; and even this slight thread of connection between Britain and the South Seas was snapped by the outbreak of a war with Spain in the following year.

Still the Company flourished as a monetary concern; and in 1720 it and the Bank of England made rival offers to Government, contracting for the payment of the debts of the State, now amounting to about £31,000,000 sterling. The ultimate offer of the South Sea Company was, that in return for undertaking the discharge of the debt, it should be secured 5 per cent. interest for four years; after which Government was to be at liberty to redeem the debt, paying only 4 per cent. interest till the redemption should be effected. After a warm discussion in the House of Commons between the friends of the South Sea Company and the friends of the Bank, offer of the former was declared the more advantageous, and leave given to bring in a bill to that effect.

Immediately the South Sea Company occupied the public eye; and every person who possessed capital, desired to invest in a concern of such splendid promise. The day after the passing of the above resolution, the Company's stock rose from 130 to 300; and notwithstanding all the predictions of the more prudent men of the nation, among whom was Mr. Walpole, it continued to rise. The contagion of the Mississippi frenzy had reached England; and although by this time the failure of Law's scheme might have been evident, this did not hinder the English from rushing into a similar folly. Great efforts were likewise made by Sir John Blunt, the Chairman of the Company, and other interested parties, to inflate the public mind with the most extravagant rumors and anticipations, with a view still further to raise the price of stock; and by the time that the bill—after passing the House of Commons by a majority of 472 to 53, and the House of Lords by a majority of 83 to 17—received the royal assent, the price had almost risen to 400. "It seemed at that time as if the whole nation had turned stock-jobbers. Exchange Alley was every day blocked up by crowds, and Cornhill was impassable from the number of carriages.—Everybody came to purchase stock. 'Every fool aspired to be a knave.'"

The apparent success of the South Sea Scheme led to many other projects equally extravagant. In all, the share lists were speedily filled up, and an enormous traffic carried on in shares, while of course every means was resorted to to raise them to an artificial value in the market. These schemes soon received the name of bubbles, the most appropriate that imagination could devise. Persons of distinction, of both sexes, were deeply engaged in all these bubbles; those of the male sex going to taverns and coffee houses to meet their brokers, and the ladies resorting for the same purposes to the shops of milliners and haberdashers. The Prince of Wales became Governor of one company, and is said to have cleared £40,000 by his speculations. So great was the confusion of the crowd in the Alley, that shares in the same bubble were known to have been sold at the same instant 10 per cent. higher at one end of the Alley than at the other.

Unlike the Mississippi Scheme, which was a complicated affair, and really was founded on the reasoning of an able man, however, false that reasoning may have been, the South Sea project was a pure and simple bubble, blown by the breath of knaves, and accordingly its explosion was instantaneous.—When the price of stock had reached its highest, the Chairman of the Company, Sir John Blunt, and other influential persons, sold out; and as soon as this became known, the fall commenced. On a sudden, stock fell from 1000 to 700. A public meeting of shareholders was then held, at which many speeches were delivered by the principal parties concerned, most of them scouting the panic as utterly groundless, and declaring that the affairs of the Company stood as well as ever. In vain were all the attempts to arrest the progress of the alarm. Down, down, down fell the stock; till about the middle of September, it had reached 400! "Various are the conjectures," says Mr. Broderick, M. P., in a letter to Lord Chancellor Middleton, "why the South Sea directors have suffered

the cloud to creak so early. I made no doubt that they would do so when they found it to their advantage. Their most considerate men have drawn out securing themselves by the losses of the deluded, thoughtless members, whose understandings have been overruled by avarice, and the hope of making mountains out of mole-hills. Thousands of families will be reduced to beggary. The consternation is inexpressible, the rage beyond description, and the care altogether so desperate, that I do not see any plan or scheme so much as thought of for averting the blow, so that I cannot pretend to guess what is next to be done!" Wherever any of the directors of the Company appeared in the streets they were mobbed and insulted, and riots of a serious character were apprehended.

The Government, in the utmost alarm, sent despatches to the King, who was in Hanover, requesting his immediate return; and endeavored, with Mr. Walpole's assistance, to induce the Bank of England to come forward and support with its credit the sinking Company. The Bank consented to a contract, by which it agreed to circulate the Company's bonds; but finding the agreement would prove ruinous to itself, it retracted it, and left the Company to its fate. Before the end of September the demolition of the Scheme was complete; and South Sea stock was selling at 135. The rise, progress, and fall of the Scheme had occupied but eight months.

It would be impossible to compute the amount of suffering to which the South Sea Bubble gave rise—the number of persons whose health, and hopes were blasted—the number of families who were involved in ruin. We may allude to the case of Gay the poet. "Gay," says Dr. Johnson, in his Lives of the Poets, "had in that disastrous year a present from young Craggs of some South Sea stock, and once supposed himself to be master of £20,000." His friends persuaded him to sell his shares, but he dreamed of dignity and splendor, and could not bear to obstruct his own fortune. He was then importuned to sell as much as would purchase £100 a year for life. "Which," says Fenton will make you sure of a clean shirt, and a shoulder of mutton every day." This counsel was rejected; the profit and principal were lost; and Gay sunk under the calamity so low, that his life became in danger.

A cry now arose from all parts of the nation for vengeance against the directors of the Company, all who had made themselves notorious by the support they had given to the South Sea Scheme. Members arose in their places in parliament, and demanded the punishment of the guilty parties. "I look upon the contrivers of the villainous South Sea Scheme," said Lord Molesworth, "as the paricides of their country, and should be satisfied to see them tied up like Roman paricides in sacks, and thrown in the Thames." To appease the popular indignation, parliament was obliged to proceed hastily and even perhaps cruelly, not distinguishing sufficiently between the innocent and the guilty. A bill was brought in to restrain the South Sea directors, and all officials of the Company, from leaving the kingdom, or from disposing of their effects for a twelvemonth; but notwithstanding this bill, Knight, the treasurer of the Company, contrived to escape to the continent with many important books and documents. The House of Lords, after a long examination, passed a resolution declaring the conduct of certain of the officials of the Company to have been scandalous and fraudulent, committed five of the directors including the chairman, Sir John Blunt, to the custody of the black rod. The first proceeding of the House of Commons was to appoint a secret committee to inquire into the whole affair. At the instance of this committee, four members of the House, who were also directors of the South Sea Company—Sir Robert Chaplain, Sir Theodore Janssen, Mr. Sawbridge, and Mr. Eyles—were unanimously expelled from parliament. About the same time Mr. Aislabie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, it was discovered, had been implicated in a shameful way in the Company's transactions, resigned office. On the 16th of February, 1721, the secret committee gave in its report, impeaching a number of persons as having been guilty of fraudulent practices in connection with the Company. The first of these who was brought to trial was Mr. Charles Stanhope, who, it appeared, had been a gainer to the extent of £250,000. Great exertions were made in his behalf, and he was acquitted by a majority of three, to the great disappointment of the nation. Mr. Aislabie, who was next, was not so fortunate. Having been found guilty of disgraceful mal-practices, he was ordered to be expelled the house of Commons, committed a prisoner to the Tower, and prevented from quitting the kingdom until he had furnished a correct estimate of his property, which was to be confiscated for the relief of his victims. This sentence gave universal satisfaction; many houses in the city were illuminated, and the mob kindled several large bonfires to testify their delight. Next day Sir George Caswall, of the firm of Turner,

Caswall, and Company, was expelled from the House, and ordered to refund £250,000. The Earl of Sunderland, who was next brought to trial, was acquitted by a majority of 233 to 172. Mr. Craggs, senior, died the day previous to that appointed for his trial, some said by poison administered by his own hand, but really in an apoplectic fit brought on by grief, caused by his disgraceful situation, and the premature death of his son, Secretary Craggs, five weeks before. His property, amounting to 1,500,000 pounds, was confiscated. The directors of the Company were then tried one by one, and the whole property of each confiscated, except a small allowance which was left them to recommence life with. Sir John Blunt was allowed 5,000 pounds, out of 183,000 pounds; Sir John Fellows 10,000 pounds out of 243,000 pounds; Sir Theodore Janssen 50,000 pounds out of 243,000 pounds; Mr. Edward Gibbon, the grandfather of Gibbon the historian, 10,000 pounds out of 106,000 pounds; Sir John Lambert 5,000 pounds out of 72,000 pounds; and others in proportion.

Out of the funds procured by this large confiscation of property, some compensation was made to the sufferers; but altogether it did not amount to much. It was long before enterprise recovered the shock which it had sustained; and so terrible was the lesson, that to this day no national bubble has been blown at all comparable in magnitude to the South Sea Scheme. The year 1825 indeed was one of bubble; and speculation ran dangerously high in 1836; but the South Sea Bubble is still, and may it long continue to be, without a rival in our history.

We have mentioned that simultaneously with the South Sea Scheme, there were many other projects afloat, all attracting their groups of shareholders, and all giving rise to gambling and fraud. A list of eighty-three such projects, all of which were summarily extinguished by the privy council at one sitting, is given by Mr. Mackay in his work on "Popular Delusions." Some of these are feasible enough, being schemes for insurance, or for encouraging various branches of commerce and manufacture; and might have succeeded and been useful in a calm state of the public mind; others are so wild and visionary, that we can scarcely believe that their projectors were in earnest in believing they would gather dupes. One is for supplying London with seal coal—capital 3,000,000; another for effectually settling the island of Blanco and Sal Tartagus; another for encouraging the breed of horses in England—improving glebe and church lands, and building and repairing parsonage houses; a fourth for trading in hair; a fifth for a wheel for a perpetual motion—capital 1,000,000; a sixth for importing walnut-trees from Virginia; a seventh for purchasing and improving the fens in Lincolnshire—2,000,000; an eighth for insuring masters and mistresses against losses they may sustain by their servants—capital 3,000,000; a ninth for erecting hospitals to take charge of illegitimate children.—There was one for extracting silver from lead; and one for transmuting quick-silver into a fine malleable metal. In fact, whatever scheme was proposed, took. There was one projector, however, who outdid all the rest by a stroke of real genius. He proposed "a company for carrying on an undertaking of great advantage; but nobody to know what it is"—capital 500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of 10 each, deposit 2 per share. The schemer opened an office at Cornhill to receive names; nearly one thousand dupes came forward in five hours, and deposited each 2 per share, and next day the clever rascal was on the other side of the channel with 2,000 in his pocket.

Mr. S. W. JEWETT, of Vermont, has imported, at a cost of \$30,000, an improved breed of French merino sheep.—They are pure descendants from the Government merino sheep of Spain, the exportation of which from the country was at one time death. The average weight is 200 pounds a head; they shear from 12 to 26 pounds each, thus doubling and quadrupling the ordinary amount attainable.

First Use of Coal in England as Fuel.

When this article was first introduced into use as fuel in Great Britain, the prejudice against it was so strong that the Commons petitioned to the Crown to prohibit the "noxious" fuel. A royal proclamation having failed to abate the growing nuisance, a commission was issued to ascertain who burned coal within the city and its neighborhood, and to punish them by fine for the first offence, and by demolition of their furnaces if they persisted in transgression. A law was at length passed; making it a capital offence to burn coal within the city of London, and only permitting it to be used in the forges in the vicinity. Among the records in the Tower, M. Astle found a document importing that in the time of Edward I. a man had been tried, convicted, and executed for the crime of burning coal in London. It took three centuries entirely to efface this prejudice.

Ministerial Tactics.

It is well known that when the late Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, commenced his ministry, some eight years ago, there was in many parts of England a settled aversion to evangelical religion; so that, notwithstanding his position in life, and his eminent talents, he was not unfrequently the object of persecution. On one occasion while he was visiting his father and family at Hawkstone Hall, he was earnestly entreated to visit a neighboring town, where the small meeting-house had been closed by the hand of violence, and whose inhabitants were entirely without evangelical instruction. On his arrival, the house was crowded, chiefly with enemies to the gospel, and his friend entreated him not to preach, as among other plans the opposing party had obtained the presence of a most notorious prize fighter, on purpose to annoy the preacher personally. But Rowland Hill was one of the last men in the world to flinch from an encounter like this. He declared that he would preach, even though he died in the attempt; and having obtained an exact description of the person and dress of the prize fighter, he made his way, unguarded and alone, to the pulpit. Looking around him from the pulpit, as he never failed to do, his eye caught the pugilist, whom he very respectfully beckoned to him. The man apparently full of fury, ascended the pulpit stairs, when he told him that his name was Rowland Hill, that he was the son of Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkstone Park, and a clergyman, that he was come to the town to preach, and had been told that some bad men intended to disturb him; that he had full confidence in his talents as a prize fighter, and therefore put himself under his protection as a gentleman; that if any disturbance should arise, he should rely upon him to quell it; and at the close of the service he should be glad if he would accompany him in his carriage to dine at Hawkstone. The fury of the man was entirely subdued; he promised his best efforts to maintain quietness, which he actually did secure, and went away at the end of the service apparently ashamed that he had interrupted so complete a gentleman in his wishes to do good. Did not this conduct show that Mr. Hill understood human nature?—*Watchmen & Reflector.*

Use of Waste.

Our doctrines are—feed the earth and it will feed you—feed the apple-tree and it will yield fair fruit.

OUT-HOUSES AND CELLARS.—These should be cleaned out and white-washed. Appearance, comfort and health, all compine to recommend the discharge of this duty.

ASHES.—Take especial care of all the ashes made on your place; don't permit them to be exposed to the weather; but keep them under cover. Five bushels of ashes, mixed with two double horse cart-loads of marsh river mud, and muck, or peat, will convert the whole into good manure.

A hoghead or two of soap suds would do the same thing—therefore, among your other savings, save and utilize them.

POULTRY DUNG.—Have this regularly swept up every week, packed away in barrels and sprinkled over with plaster. Dana with force and truth says:

"The strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry yard." Next year each barrel of it will manure you half an acre of land; save it, then, and add to the productive energies of your soil. Don't look upon it as too trifling a matter for your attention; but recollect that the globe itself is an aggregation of small matters.

BONES.—Have these carefully saved; in every 200 lbs of them there is enough animal matter, phosphate of lime, and other salts, to grow an acre of wheat.—One bushel of bones added to a load of manure increases its value one half.

WOOLEN RAGS.—These are rich in the elements of manure; they contain when dry 20.26 per cent. of nitrogen, and should be used as manure. Dana says they are nearly thirty-four times stronger than fresh cow-dung.

In a word save everything in the shape of refuse or offal; it is all good to make the crops grow—all good to sustain vegetable life, and through it, products to sustain animal life. Let your eyes, your mind, your heart and your hands, be intently directed to the accumulation and preservation of the materials to make manure. Follow our advice and your lands will grow rich and your pockets heavy.

A Fatalist.

A Western newspaper publishes the following: "I knew an old man who believed that 'what is, be, would be.'—He lived in Missouri, and was one day going out several miles through a region infested in early times by very savage Indians. He always took his gun with him, but this time found some of his family had it out. As he would not go out without it, his friend tantalized him, by saying that there was no danger of the Indians—that he would not die till his time come, anyhow. 'Yes,' says the old fellow, 'but suppose I was to meet an Indian, and his time had come, it would not do to have my gun.'"

A Land of Wonders.

The following paragraph is from the report of Professor Forrest Shepherd.—It is interesting and doubtless true:

"I have now explored California for nearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are flowers every month in the year, and winter now bears the bloom of spring. I have found waterfalls three or four times as high as Niagara, natural bridges of white marble surpassing in beauty that of Rockbridge in Virginia, some thousand of gold bearing veins, inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome ores, lead and quicksilver, most beautiful procelain clay, and, in short, everything that can bless an industrious and enterprising people. In one valley, I found more than forty springs of a temperature over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. In another valley, sixteen geysers, like the famous one in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan, the rocks are so hot that you can stand upon them but a short time, even with thick boots on. The silicious rocks are bleached to a snowy whiteness, and brecciated and conglomerate rocks are actually forming. The roar of the geysers may be heard at times a mile or more, and the moment is one of intense interest as you approach them."

To detect arsenic in candles, take a piece of gold coin or a gold dollar or sleeve button, and suspended it over the flame of a candle, (one or two inches above,) taking care not to make the metal any thing like red hot. After being thus suspended for a few minutes, cool and rub the piece, and the sublimated arsenic will be found deposited on the polished surface of the gold. It will be amalgamated with it, and exhibit a white metallic lustre like inferior silver plate. It is well known that arsenic is used very extensively in the manufacture of all or most of the various sorts of hard composition candles, whatever name they assume. The community ought to have some protection against this mode of disseminating poison.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

To Prevent Dampness in Walls.

A correspondent of the Builder has contributed a very simple method of preventing damp walls, by the mere outside application of a lather of soap and hot water, and then, as soon as dry, sprinkling the wall with a saturated solution of alum. He states that he prepared several places in this way, and water, poured on the wall, ran off as from a duck's back without producing the least effect.

An oath reflected Upon.

Mr. Romain, hearing a man call upon God to curse him, offered him half a crown to repeat the oath. The man stared.

"What sir! do you think I would curse my soul for half a crown?"

Mr. Romain answered—"As you did just now for nothing, I could not suppose you would refuse to do it for a reward."

The poor fellow was struck with the reproof, and said—"May God bless you, sir! and reward you, whoever you are. I believe you have saved my soul, and I hope I shall never swear again!"

A certain editor recently found himself in rather an "excited" condition and was led home by a theatrical friend. No sooner had he secured himself by gathering the knob of his own door, than he in rather an angry tone, ordered his friend to depart. Thinking the language used unbecomingly, under the circumstances the friend replied why he was thus addressed?

"D—n it," inquired the knight of the quill, "if my wife comes down and catches you here drunk, she'll give you particular—jessie."

A Candidate's Withdrawal.

A candidate for the office of Coroner, in Louisville, gives the following good reason for withdrawing:

"In fact disappointments have followed me up on every hand. I had expected the assistance of a fellow to occasionally knock an individual in the head and tumble him into a canal, but he turned virtuous, joined a circus company, and left these diggins. I could not get along without him—and I must decline, and that positively."

Minnesota.

The population of St. Paul, 740 miles above St. Louis, on the Father of Waters, is 2,000, and rapidly increasing; 64 houses have been erected since the 1st of March. St. Anthony, at the Falls of that name, contains 1000 inhabitants; five steamboats arrive here weekly, all crowded with passengers. Stillwater is the only other considerable place, though other villages are springing into existence every year, and growing rapidly. "To the invalid its dry, bracing air, and pure spring water, are a panacea for all the ills with which he is afflicted. To the farmer it presents a soil rich and fertile, well watered with beautiful rills and rivulets, and a climate well-suited for great variety of productions."

Slanderers are like flies that leap over all a man's good parts, to light upon his sores.