

# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

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

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**AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.**

**The Flight of Time.**  
Restless Time! who ne'er abides—  
Driver! who life's chariot guidest—  
O'er dark hills and vales that smile—  
Let me, let me breathe awhile:  
Whither dost thou hasten? say!  
Driver! but an instant stay!

What viewless distance thou,  
Still unretard, hast travel'd now!  
Never tarrying—rest unheeding—  
Over thorns and roses speeding,  
Through lone places unforseen—  
Cliff and vast abyss between.

Fire and twenty years thou'at pass'd,  
Thundering on uncheck'd, and fast;  
And, though tempests burst around,  
Still nor stay thy coursers found:  
I am dizzy—faint—oppress'd—  
Driver! for one moment rest!

Swifter than the lightning flies,  
All things vanish from my eyes;  
All that rise so brightly o'er me,  
Like pale mist-wreaths fade before me;  
Every spot my glance can find,  
Thy impatience leaves behind.

Yesterday, thy wild steeds flew  
O'er a spot where roses grew;  
These I sought to gather blindly,  
But thou hurriedst on unkindly;  
Fairest buds I trampled, lorn,  
And but grasp'd the naked thorn!

Driver! turn thee quickly back  
On the self-same beaten track!  
I of late, so much neglected,  
Lost—forgot—contem'd—rejected—  
That I still each scene would trace;  
Slicken thy bewild'ring pace!

Dost thou thus impetuous drive,  
That thou sooner may'st arrive  
Safe within the hollow'd fences  
Where delight, where rest commences?  
Where then dost respite crave?  
All make an answer—"At the grave!"

**A True Story.**  
Col. C. of Mansfield, Ohio, was lawyer and merchant of that place some twenty-five years since. Col. C. was a tall, muscular man, noble and high minded in all his transactions in life. He purchased goods at Pittsburg, and had occasion to repair to that place, at a certain time, and fork over and buy more goods. On his arrival at P., he called his creditors together, and told them he would not be able to pay them but fifty cents on the dollar, and if they would accept of that proposition he was ready to do it; if not, they might dispose of him as they pleased. They would not accept of his offer, but had him immediately arrested and put in prison. On arriving at the jail he found three hearty looking men, who were confined for debt, sitting on their blocks or stools, in rather a desponding attitude.

"Well," said the Col. to the one nearest him, "what are you here for?"  
"For debt, sir," replied the prisoner.  
"How much is it?" asked Col. C.  
"Three or four dollars," was the reply.  
(The Sheriff being present), "how much is it Mr. Sheriff?"  
"Four dollars and seventy-five cents."  
"Well," said the Col. "here is the money, but don't let me catch you here again for that amount."  
The Col. addressing the next one, "Well, sir, what are you here for?"  
"For debt, sir," replied the prisoner.  
"How much is it?"  
"Twenty-five dollars or more."  
"Yes," said the Sheriff, "twenty-five dollars and seventy-five."  
"Well," said the Col. "here is the money, and now, clear yourself, and do not let me see you here again."  
The Col. put the same question to the third one, and paid twenty-five dollars for his liberation.  
"I have now," said the Col. "vacated the coop, and am cock of the walk. Now, Mr. Sheriff, lock me in, and go and engage me a good, trusty servant man, at a good price.—I've got the money to pay him and you also, for pour trouble, and one with whom you can entrust the keys of the prison."  
"Very well," said the Sheriff, "I will do so." Accordingly the man appeared with the key of the prison in his hand.

"Well," said the Col. "you have come, I suppose, to work for me while I remain in this solitary abode of justice!"  
"Yes, sir," was the reply.  
"Now," said Col. "get all the help you want, to renovate this room by washing, whitewashing, &c., and in the meantime, purchase one table, six chairs, one bedstead and bedding, one washboard stand, a two gallon jug of the best brandy in the city, one loaf of sugar, pitcher, tumblers, decanters, and all that is convenient and comfortable for a gentleman to keep house with, and put them in as soon as the room is cleaned," and the Col. furnished the necessary funds. All these requisitions being complied with, his hired man was employed from day to day, in attending to visiting gentlemen, and also to see the Col. furnished with all the luxuries of life.  
Gentlemen and ladies, and creditors, came to visit the Colonel; the latter were surprised to see the expense incurred in fitting up a room, and furnishing it with such costly furniture.  
"Well," said the Col. to his creditors, "I was raised to live decently and comfortably, and when you had me conveyed to this horrible place of justice, I found it in a filthy, uncomfortable condition, and I was determined to make it more comfortable during my stay in this unholy abode. And further said Col. C. call on me to-morrow at 3 P. M. and dine with me on fine roast turkey, and although my conveniences to entertain gentlemen are not very good, as I am confined to this room alone, I will endeavor to make you as comfortable as circumstances will permit."  
"Very well," said his creditors, "we will dine with you on the morrow."  
At dinner, Col. C.'s creditors said they did not feel disposed to keep him in prison; if he could not pay but fifty cents on the dollar, they would take it and give him a discharge.  
"But," said the Col. "I have incurred some necessary expenses that must be deducted out of that fifty cents."  
"What are they?" asked one of his creditors.  
"One hundred and five dollars and fifty cents," said Col. C. "for the liberation of three prisoners, which I conceived to be an act of charity and humanity; and then again pay expenses of fitting up the prison room, a duty I owed to myself, treating friends, hired help, &c. and six days imprisonment at \$3 per day will amount to all \$181, and I will pay the balance after deducting this."  
"Very well," said his creditors, "we will do it. We do not want to see you absent from your family for the paltry sum of \$4,000, when you say honestly, you are unable to pay the whole."  
"Very well," said the Col. "I have told you what I would do, and I will do nothing else. Let us make out an estimate of the amount you are to have."  
All being done, Col. C. purchased a lot of goods, and returned again to his residence in Mansfield, Ohio.

**A Wonderful Tail.**  
A year or two since, some French travelers in Africa reported the existence of a negro tribe with tails. Lately, Count de Castellhan, the explorer of South Africa, communicated to the Geographical Society of Paris, the result of some personal inquiries at Bahia, which seem to confirm, or at least give a coloring of truth to the former report. The count said he found himself there in the midst of a host of negro slaves, and thought it possible to obtain from them information of the unknown parts of the African Continent. He soon discovered that the Mohammedan natives of Soudan were much farther advanced in mind than the idolatrous inhabitants of the coast. Several blacks related to him that they had taken part in expeditions against a nation called Niam Niams, who had tails. They traced their route, on which they encountered tigers, giraffes, ephants and wild camels. Nine days were consumed in traversing an immense forest. They reached at length a numerous people of the same complexion and frame as themselves, but with tails from ten to fifteen inches in length. This organ of excessiveness they described as smooth and motionless. The Houssas massacred the greater part of the tribe; among the bodies were some females with the same appendage. Both sexes were entirely naked. Some lived in straw hovels, but the greater part lived in caves. The only article of furniture seen among them was a wooden bench, pierced with a hole for the accommodation of the tail.

**A GREAT HEAD.**  
"Did you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady.—He has made a fiddle all out of his own head, and he has wood enough for another.

A miserly old farmer who had lost one of his best hands, in the midst of hay-making, remarked to the sexton, as he was filling up the poor fellow's grave, "It's a sad thing to lose a good mower, at a time like this—but, after all, poor Tom was a great eater."

**Governor's Message.**  
*To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:*  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In the abundance of our harvests, the universal health of our people, and the maintenance of peace, and individual and social prosperity, are to be found new motives of gratitude to the Father of Mercies, who holds our destinies in his hands. That grateful homage, the acknowledgement of our dependence on his Almighty Will, it becomes us most cheerfully to render.  
Never, in the history of the Commonwealth, has there been a period of more prosperous tranquility. The citizens of the State, aside from other sources of contentment, have at last realized that a cause of disquiet, which has for the last twenty-five years oppressed them, is about to be removed. A beginning has been made in the practical liquidation of the public debt.

On the 1st of Dec. 1848, the amount of the public debt was \$40,842,379 31  
On the 1st of Dec. 1851, the amount of the public debt was \$40,114,236 39  
Thus within the last three years, there has been effected a reduction of upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness, without impairing the efficiency of the public works or retarding any plans of practical beneficence, such as the Legislature, according to a policy of wise economy, have thought proper to authorize.

I do not hesitate to attribute this important result to the successful operation of the efficient and real sinking fund system, established by the act of the 10th April, A. D. 1849. The detailed transactions of the commissioners of the fund will appear in their report, to be submitted to the Legislature.  
This system, copied in its leading features from that which was established in the early years of our history, for the extinguishment of the national debt, has worked admirably. While there can be no precipitated cancellation of public securities, such as would derange and disturb our monetary relations, neither can there be, under the present law, any such accumulation of stocks in the hands of the commissioners as to tempt or permit the application of the fund, under any accidental emergency, to other purposes than that for which it is set apart. Pledged to the payment of the public debt, it must be sacredly regarded. The creation of the fund, and the adoption of the system of making no loans unless provision for their liquidation be made in the laws authorizing them, have already exercised a moral influence on public policy.

Like the protective system in national legislation, though by another process, they prevent the Representatives of the people from headlessly incurring new debts; they make the payment of the public debt a part of the fixed policy of the State, which no one will be willing to disavow or disturb; they interfere with no extension of public improvements or expenditures for beneficent purposes. The first application of surplus revenue is to pay a portion of the State debt, the next to extend and maintain such objects of public improvement as will when completed, increase actual revenue and diffuse the greatest good. To maintain that system of financial policy, which has for its object the gradual and certain extinguishment of the public debt, is as well the duty as it will be doubtless the earnest desire of the General Assembly.

Believing that the revenues of the Commonwealth, if properly guarded, are adequately sufficient for both objects—the payment of the debt and the completion of the public improvements, I again and earnestly, press on the attention of the Legislature the claims of that great section of State lying on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. The North Branch Canal ought to be finished without further delay. Its completion would insure increased revenue to the Treasury, and would be a simple act of justice to a large portion of the people interested in its construction.

The propriety of calling upon the National Government for a portion of public lands in aid of the several great lines of railway communication within our borders, is again suggested and urged upon your favorable consideration.  
To the existing and completed Internal Improvements of the State, or rather to the mode of their administration, I invite special attention. There is in it some radical defects which need reformation. It is wanting in proper checks, and the enforcement of proper responsibility, to secure which it is respectfully urged upon the Legislature to make such change as will authorize the election of one Canal Commissioner by the people for a term of three years, to whom shall be entrusted the whole supervision of the system, and the selection by the Legislature of an Engineer, to serve for a similar term, to whom shall be committed the duty of making the necessary examination and estimates of the propriety and cost of construction and repair of the public works. That a commissioner or agent for payments shall be selected by the Internal Improvement Commissioners, to be charged with the disbursement of the pub-

lic funds annually appropriated to these purposes. Officers thus selected, owing their appointment to different powers in the Government, would, from the fact and the nature of their duties, act as checks upon each other, bring responsibility directly to each department of the system, and secure a more active and energetic discharge of duty.

It cannot be doubted that the revenues derived from the public works ought to be very greatly increased. These improvements should now bring a clear revenue to the Treasury.—In other States, canals and railroads have rarely failed to become sources of such revenue within twenty years from the period of their construction, while with us, from causes heretofore suggested for legislative action, and still within legislative control, the result has been widely different.

Our system of public education is far from that perfection which is desirable. The defect appears to arise from insufficiency of funds, and the want of proper teachers. It is manifest that competent persons, in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for their services, cannot be had, unless some practicable plan is adopted as part of the Common School system, to create professional teachers. The ability to impart knowledge to others, particularly to young minds, is to be obtained only after long and patient study, assisted by all the facilities which science and learning can afford. The future greatness and happiness of the country depend so much upon the enlightenment of the public mind, that the statesman and patriot cannot devote his time, energies, and talents, to a more worthy object than its attainment.

The recent agricultural exhibition was so numerously attended, and so creditable to our people, in the display of works of skill and home industry, as well as of agricultural implements and stock, that I am convinced great public good must result from it. The urgent requests of a former message, believed to be of value and importance to this great interest, it is hoped will meet favorable action at your hands. These exhibitions should be repeated in other parts of the State, and cherished as the best means of diffusing a practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture. The establishment of a State Society for Western Pennsylvania, would be highly advantageous to the people of that portion, deprived as they are, by the difficulty of transportation, of a full participation in the benefits of the present society.

Contracts have been made for the publication of the Colonial Records, and of the maps and other documents connected with the Geological Survey of the State. An interesting report from the gentlemen charged with the arrangement, for publication, of the Pennsylvania Archives, accompanies this message. I invite it to and to their important and interesting papers your favorable action.

The supervision of the publication of these papers should be entrusted to the gentleman who has arranged them. The labor performed has greatly exceeded the amount contemplated by the Legislature, and hence demands additional compensation.  
The Insane Asylum, as well as the other charitable institutions in which the State is directly interested, are in a prosperous condition. The kindly regards of the Assembly are solicited for these institutions.

It is a pleasant reflection now, and will be a grateful reminiscence hereafter that in the promotion of all these interests, the Administration of public affairs, while under my control, has faithfully and to some extent, effectually directed its labor. It is to be regretted that more was not accomplished; but it is still encouraging to know that so much of practical good has been done.

In the enactment of the revenue laws of the National Government, much injury has resulted to many of the industrial interests of this State. Their alteration in such a manner as will protect those interests, all must earnestly desire. I have, on former occasions, most fully expressed my views on this subject, and have urged upon the Legislature the propriety of such action as would influence favorably the National Congress. The great manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania require and demand a change of the present system of tariff laws. The ill success attending former efforts, furnishes no excuse for any omission again to call attention to the subject. In the confederacy of States, we hold an important position. Pennsylvania, from the numbers of her population, and her acknowledged patriotism, has a right to demand for her industry that kindly legislation which it deserves and should receive. It is not the part of a high-minded people to make bargains for the security of their rights, and it is equally unbecoming, tamely to submit to oppression and wrong. A firm and manly demand for a change of the policy which is rapidly impoverishing a portion of our citizens, retarding the growth of the State, and preventing the development of its mineral resources, would have an effect of securing from our National Government, such modifications of its laws, as would protect American labor against the ruinous competition it

meets, in our markets, from the labor of foreign countries.

It is most sincerely to be hoped, that the present Assembly will determine, in its action on this subject, to be faithful to Pennsylvania.

A communication from the Inspector of the Western Penitentiary has been laid before me. Its statement shows that the number of finished cells is inadequate to the accommodation of the convicts. To secure punishment by separate confinement, it is proposed to finish another tier of cells already commenced. While concurring fully in the recommendation of the worthy Inspectors, I desire to call your early attention to the letter hereto annexed.

My attention has been directed, by the occurrence of fearful accidents in the cities of our Commonwealth, to the necessity of precautionary legislation on the subject of the construction of private and public buildings in crowded communities. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter. It is idle to say that a sense of individual self-interest is a sufficient protection on this subject. All experience shows it is not so; and that in localities where ground is very valuable, space restricted, and competition for position active, everything is lost sight of but temporary advantage. The public is not roused to the sense of impending danger until some frightful casualty, involving the loss of innocent human life, startles it from false security. Legislation in prevention of the recurrence of these casualties is earnestly recommended.

The laws in relation to small notes issued by banks of other States have failed to realize the results intended by the Legislature. In many counties they are entirely disregarded. In a former message reference was made to the evil consequences likely to result to the morals of a community from open disobedience to law. It is clear that the present law is not, and will not, be executed. The circulating medium it proposes to banish should not be permitted to exist among us in its present condition. Authority to banks of the Commonwealth to issue this denomination of money would speedily drive from circulation this depreciated currency, by the substitution of notes issued by institutions under the control of the Legislature. In relation to this subject, as well as to a system of free banking, based upon public securities, the recommendations of a former message are respectfully referred to your careful consideration.

I would refer you to the Report of the Canal Commissioners for a detailed statement of the proceeds on the public works during the past year, and to the Reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, for information in relation to the operations, and condition of their several departments during the same period.

The following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year are duly submitted:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
From Lands,	\$20,000
" Auction Commissions,	22,000
" Auction Duties,	50,000
" Tax on Bank Dividends,	220,000
" " Corporation Stocks,	160,000
" " Real & personal estate,	1,350,000
" Licenses, Taverns,	100,000
" " Retailers,	170,000
" " Pedlars,	2,000
" " Brokers,	8,000
" " Theatre, Circus and Menagerie,	4,000
" " Distillery and Brewery,	3,000
" " Billiard Rooms, &c.,	3,000
" " Eating Houses, &c.,	8,000
" " Patent Medicines,	3,000
" Pamphlet Laws,	500
" Militia Fines,	9,000
" Foreign Insurance Companies,	3,000
" Tax on Writs, &c.,	45,000
" " on offices,	18,000
" Collateral Inheritance,	175,000
" Canal and Railroad Tolls,	1,700,000
" Canal Fines,	4,000
" Tax on Enrollment of Laws,	5,000
" Premium on Chartrs,	20,000
" Tax on loans,	140,000
" Interest on Loans,	20,000
" Sales of public property,	10,000
" Tax on Tonnage, &c.,	25,000
" Dividends from Bridge Tolls,	500
" Accrued Interest,	10,000
" Reforested Cash,	1,500
" Escheats,	4,000
" Fees of public officers,	5,000
" Miscellaneous,	5,000
	\$1,517,500

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.	
Public works—supervision & repair,	\$900,000
Expenses of Government,	240,000
Militia Expenses,	5,000
Pensions and Gratuities,	15,000
Charitable Institutions,	100,000
Common Schools,	200,000
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	233,000
Interest on Public debt,	2,020,000
Guaranteed Interest,	30,000
Domestic Creditors,	5,000
Damage on Public Works,	20,000
Special Commissions,	500
State Library,	500
Public Grounds and Buildings,	10,000
Penitentiaries,	40,000
House of Refuge,	6,000
Nicholson Lands,	2,000
Escheats,	1,000
Geological Survey,	8,000
Colonial Records,	5,000
Abatement of State Tax,	45,000
Relief Notes,	2,500
Council Fees, &c.,	5,000
North Branch Canal,	350,000
Miscellaneous,	10,000
	\$4,253,500

An act, entitled "An Act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,"

passed the 10th day of April, A. D. 1835, expired, by its own limitation, on the 10th day of December last. Its re-enactment would secure to many the advantages of its provisions, who, from pecuniary inability, or other causes, have been unable to avail themselves of its provisions.

It will devolve on the present Assembly to make an apportionment of the State, for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. I feel confident the greatest care will be observed, to give to every portion of the Commonwealth its just claims, and to make the arrangement of the Congressional Districts strictly conformable to those considerations of population and locality which should apply to them.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly as this is the last occasion upon which I shall formally by message, address you, I beg to present to you, at parting, assurances of my highest esteem and regard.

Wm. F. JOHNSON,  
Executive Chamber,  
Harrisburg, January 5, 1852.

A stove has been invented for the comfort of travellers. It is put under the feet, and a mustard plaster upon the top of the head which draws the heat through the whole system.

'John,' said a pedagogue the other day, 'what's detained you?' 'Well, sir, I had hot soup for dinner, and had to wait for it to cool.' 'Take your seat, your excuse is sufficient.'

The man who had to lower his shirt collar to pass under Wheeling bridge arrived in Cincinnati last week. He was laboring under a slight attack of collar morbus.

THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—The Boston Times of Thursday says—"The gentleman who advertised for a wife in the Times about a fortnight since, called on yesterday, and said that through that advertisement he had been able to select one of the best women, and that he was the happiest of men. In addition he handed us a ten dollar gold piece, and insisted on our accepting it as it was a present from his better half."

**Dict and Liberty.**  
There is no writer that says more pointed or piquant things than Mrs. Swishhelm. Her views on revolutions are somewhat different from those of many able and distinguished individuals, but are certainly original. She says that the reason one nation conquers another, is not owing to the kind of arms they use, but the kind of food. In her opinion, meat will triumph over cabbage. So long as cattle and Hindoos feed on cauliflowers, so long will bull-dogs triumph over the one and the Tartars over the other.—When Ireland frees herself from England, it will be from Ireland sways off her potatoes and takes to pork. To expect freedom to come from buttermilk, is as absurd as to look for ballot boxes in Russia.

**Advice to Girls.**  
Dr. Boeswax, in his admirable "Essay on Domestic Economy," talks to the young ladies after this fashion:—  
"Girls, do you want to get married—and do you want good husbands? If so, cease to act like fools. Don't take pride in saying you never did housework—never cooked a pair of chickens—never made a bed, and so on. Don't turn up your pretty noses at honest industry—never tell your friends that you are not obliged to work. When you go shopping, never take your mother with you to carry the bundle. Don't be afraid to be seen in the kitchen cooking a steak—or over the wash tub; cleansing the family duds."

**Unable to Decide.**  
Parker's Journal says that one of the editor's interesting female friends awoke one night just about the witching time, and in a state of dreadful doubt and anxiety, informed her alarmed sister that she did not know whether she was going to die, or only wanted to take a walk. This reminds us of a very uninteresting old maid we once saw, who during a religious revival was induced to go forward to be prayed for. One of the ministers asked her if she felt herself under the influence of the Holy Spirit. Placing her hand on her stomach, she replied, "I feel something here, but I don't know whether it is wind or religion."

A few weeks ago, a youth of sixteen arrived in this city to prosecute his studies with a view to professional life. He came from a distant State, and was to remain here for some years. A week or two after his arrival he was seized with a paralysis in both legs, which advanced upward till nearly the lower half of his body was benumbed and apparently lifeless. The most distinguished physicians in New York attended the case, but no relief being afforded, the unfortunate youth has been taken on his way home, and there is but little hope of his recovery. The cause of his disease is stated by the physicians to be tobacco-chewing—a habit which he early acquired, and persisted in to the time of his attack.—N. Y. Home Journal.