

# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 12

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1852.

No 19.

## Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 25 cents per year, extra.  
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. The charge for one and three insertions the same.—A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.  
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid.

## JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large, elegant, plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

## FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, Journals, Legal and other Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

## AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

### Jury List, February Term 1852.

#### GRAND JURORS

M. Smithfield, Simeon Schoonover, Smithfield, Samuel Deitrich, Henry Deitrich, Hamilton, Daniel Heller, George Larew, Chesnut Hill, James Smith, Charles H. Heany, Peter S. Altemose, Paradise, Andrew L. Storm, Stroud, Aaron Crosdale, William Smiley, Peter Keller, Jacob Loder, Philip Shafer, Polk, Andrew Serfoss, George Gorshimer, Pocono, Robert Mount, Thomas McElhenny, Ross, Peter Jones, Price, Jacob Miller, William Price, Jackson John Winters, Michael Miesner, Coolbaugh, John Vliet

#### PETIT JURORS.

Stroud, George Drake, Jr., Wm. Clemens, John S. Vanvliet, William Carey, John Malvin, Otis B. Gordon, Edward Brown, Chesnut Hill, George Everett, Charles Shupp, Patrick Daily, Smithfield, John Frutchey, Luke Staples, Joseph Fenner, Hamilton, Peter Snyder, Joseph Hinkle, Adam Keister, George K. Slutter, John Dreher, Alexander Brown, M. Smithfield, Jacob Angle, Henry Overfield, Charles Shoemaker, Polk, Peter S. Hawk, Ross, David Smith, Joseph Altemose, David Gower, Reuben Stevers, Wm. Smith, Price, Charles Price, (Elezzer's son), Coolbaugh, George Keiple, Hiram Warner, Paradise, George Smith, Henry Bush, Charles Transue, Tobyanna, Philip Abbot, Pocono, Matthias Miller

#### TRIAL LIST—FEBRUARY TERM.

Diebler v Price township  
Merwine & Walp v Greensweig  
Trainer v Teel  
Felker v Woodling  
Tayler to the use of Mosteller v Hoffman  
Getz et al v Getz  
Crook to the use of Huston & Durling  
Long v Kintz & Dietrich  
Jonas Greensweig v Joseph Greensweig et al  
Quigley v Albert  
Merwine & Walp v Greensweig  
Clark v Kemmerer et al  
Young v School Directors of Hamilton tp.  
Krege & Cornell v Charles Hawk  
Merwine v Keller  
Keifer v Heaney et al

#### ARGUMENT LIST.

Account of Michael Brown  
Account of Simeon Schoonover  
Schoonover v Schoonover  
King v Teel  
Hull et al v Miller et al  
Inquisition on Timothy Vanwhy's estate  
Sox v Buskirk  
Yetter v Quigley et al  
Road in Stroudsburg and Stroud township

#### REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the administration accounts of the following estates have been filed in the office of the Register of Monroe county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphans' Court to be held at Stroudsburg, in and for the aforesaid county, on Monday, the 23d day of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.  
Account of John Huston and Isaac Marsh, acting Executors of the last will of Abraham Marsh, senior, late of Hamilton township, deceased.  
First and final account of Daniel Keller, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Abraham Shafer, late of Chesnut Hill township, deceased.  
First account of F. E. Grattan, administrator of the estate of Matthew G. Grattan, late of Middle Smithfield township, deceased.

#### SAMUEL REES, jr., Register.

Register's Office Stroudsburg, January 29, 1852.

#### Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the account of Michael Miesner, administrator of the Estate of Ezra B. Bays, deceased. December 27th, 1851, the Court appoint Mr. Barry, Auditor to settle the account and make distribution if necessary and report the facts to the next Court.  
The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at the Hotel of Abraham & Simon Barry, in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 17th of February, 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all those interested can attend if they see proper.  
ABRAHAM BARRY, Auditor.  
January 22, 1852.

#### JOB WORK

Neatly executed at this Office.

## The Old Man to his Wife.

We are growing very old, Kate!  
I feel it every day;  
The hair upon our temples now,  
Is growing thin and gray.  
We are not as we were, Kate;  
And yet our hearts are young,  
As when we roved the sunny hills,  
And flow'ry dells among.  
We are growing very old, Kate;  
But it is not age of heart;  
Though speedily the hour comes on,  
When thou and I must part,  
When thou and I must part, Kate,  
As we have ne'er before,  
Beside our cottage hearth to meet,  
With words of love no more.

But we're growing very old, Kate,  
And the parting won't be long,  
'Till we meet within a better home,  
Amid our heavenly throng;  
'Till we sing the song together, Kate,  
The angels sing above;  
Where ne'er the fear of parting takes  
The blessedness for love.

## Keeping Secrets.

Mr. Ekselle's wife was always scolding him for presuming to doubt that a woman could keep a secret. He returned home one night about eleven o'clock, and Mrs. E. observed that he was very dejected and started at every footstep. His actions attracted the attention of his wife, who asked him what ailed him?

"Nothing," said he gruffly, "go to bed."  
"Why, what can ail you, Mr. E.? You look as if you had killed somebody."

Mr. E. started and turned pale; Mrs. E. entreated him to tell her what had happened.  
"You know," said she, "how I love you, and I will never tell any one if you don't want me to."

Mr. E. hesitated a moment, and then said solemnly, "Wife, I put my life in your hands; reveal what I am about to tell you, and I shall be—I cannot say the word. I have had luck all day, and as I was returning home this evening—I can't go on. Enough, the body is buried under the elm in the wood.—I did not mean to kill him, but I struck him when I was angry."

Mrs. E. was horrified, but said nothing. Mr. E. was silent, and next morning went out before breakfast, and did not return. About an hour afterwards Mrs. Gable came in to see her dear friend. "Oh, Mrs. G.," said Mrs. E. "you can't think what has happened. Mr. E. has killed—oh, dear me, I didn't mean to tell."  
"What is it, my dear?" said Mrs. G., "tell your dear friend, won't you! It shan't go any further."

"Well, don't tell anybody. Mr. E. has killed a man and buried him under the elm."

"Good gracious!" said Mrs. G., as she took her departure, "who'd a thought it!"

Towards night when Mr. E. returned home he found a policeman with a warrant to arrest him for murdering six men, and robbing them. He was taken to the magistrates' office, but after having had a few moments' private conversation with him, the judge beckoned a constable to him, and whispered a few words in his ear. The constable soon returned, and held up a dead toad, which was the body Mr. E. had killed and buried. Mrs. E. never said a word after that about women keeping secrets.

THERE WERE 2,550 marriages in Cincinnati, during 1851.

The Late Storm at Baton Rouge, La., destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

During the past year, the auctioneers in New York City sold \$13,000,00 worth of real estate.

THE FOLLOWING LINES written on an envelope of an unpaid letter, which passed through the Portland Post Office the other day, may serve as a hint to correspondents to pay their postage on the score of economy:—

The Post an extra gain has made,  
Because your last was not prepaid;  
The same is true with this reply—  
You've lost two cents, and so have I!

## Death of James G. Birney.

James G. Birney, who was, in 1844, the candidate of the "Liberty Party" for President, died at Saginaw, Mich., a few days ago. Mr. Birney was formerly an uncompromising Abolitionist, and an opponent of the Colonization scheme; but it is said that he has lately changed his views, and that there is now in press in Cincinnati, a pamphlet written by him, and which contains an address to the colored people of the United States, and gives very decisive reasons in favor of their removal, and no less decisive in favor of Liberia, in preference to Canada or the West Indies.

One hundred cots was part of the cargo of a vessel which sailed from Boston week before last for California.

## From the N. Y. Daily Times.

### Agriculture—Its Importance to the Community

Commencing with the immortal Washington, many of our Presidents have recommended the formation of an Agricultural Department of our Government, and as often has that part of the President's Message been referred to a Committee who have never reported a plan for its formation. While the farmers have been busy at home, earning and paying nine-tenths of the expenses of Government, the other interests have been busy in securing Government protection in various ways.

The manufacturers, under the excuse of their wares being required for the use of the Army and Navy have had various Commissions organized for expensive experiments for the settling of doubtful points of practice, and thus millions have been appropriated for the building of Steam Engines, Locomotives, Telescopes, Chronometers and a thousand other things said to be of general public utility. Every orator in Congress has called Agriculture a noble art, the farmers composing more than four fifths of the whole community are said to be bone and sinew of the Republic, and yet the Agricultural Department has not been organized, but the farmers have been insulted by the placing the care of their great interest in the hands of a single Clerk in a cellar room of the Patent Office, and under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents.

While the governments of Europe have been busily engaged in fostering "this noble art" and regarding it as a science, employing the best talent for its advancement, and doubling crops on old and apparently worn out soils, we have continued on without amendment, until the farmers of the Atlantic States have been driven west for fresh and unimproved lands—and this too, in the face of the fact that wherever the improved methods of agriculture have been adopted, the crops have readily been doubled.

In some States individuals have done much to improve the modes of culture and to arrest the continuous waste of fertilising material—thus in New Jersey, Professor J. J. Mapes has turned his attention to the subject, and a consulting agriculturist, has visited over two hundred farms, making analysis of the soils and advising proper modes of culture, amendments, and founded on these analysis. The result has been that the products of these two hundred farms have been much increased and it is the opinion of many who have attended his lectures and have availed themselves of his advice that he has increased the income of the State more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

In all parts of the country we find spirited individuals who have adopted improved methods, and thus we find occasional accounts of crops entirely above the average of the neighborhoods in which they are grown. One hundred bushels of shelled corn have been raised by many farmers on soils which previously gave less than twenty-bushels per acre; fifty-seven bushels of wheat have been raised to the acre, while the average crop of the State of New York is not more than 12½ bushels. Massachusetts does not raise grain enough for her own consumption, while a few of her farmers, by the use of improved processes alone raise double the average crop per acre.

President Fillmore has again called the attention of Congress to the subject. The President says:

"In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

"Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory, is daily adding to those engaged in that vocation.—Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and the welfare of that important class of our fellow citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, while the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture.—It is time that this reproach to our Legislature should be removed; and I sincerely hope the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them.

"An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate

and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last Annual Message to Congress, 'a very cheap instrument of immense national benefit.'"

Every interest would be advanced by the formation of such a bureau; an improvement of one per cent. in the amount of our crops, would increase the wealth of the country more than the present receipts of the government from all sources!

Our politicians must soon be alive to those truths, or the farmers will arise in their strength and demand what is now withheld. The State Legislatures are already busy in devising means for advancing the productive art, and some States have already appointed State Agriculturists to collate information, deliver lectures, &c. Others are about organizing other systems for disseminating the required knowledge; but none seems to us more effective than that reported by the Committee on Agriculture of the State of New Jersey last year, and petitioned for by 4,000 farmers of the State.

The Bill provided for the appointment of a State Agriculturalist, and among the duties assigned him were those of delivering a course of lectures on Agriculture in each county, each year, to establish County Societies, to make himself acquainted with all improvements in agriculture, and to make the same known through his lectures, and through his annual Report to the Legislature, which Report was to be printed for gratuitous circulation among the farmers. He was also to cause to be cultivated an acre of land or more in each county, in the best manner for the production of the standard crops of the county.

Such an organization could not but improve the products of the State many times the cost proposed, and the peculiar mineral resources of New Jersey render it singularly adapted to such an experiment.

Maryland has already made such appointment, and the results are highly satisfactory. It is impossible to treat this subject fully in a single article, and we shall therefore occasionally devote a column to its advocacy.

If New York would appoint one or more lecturers to travel among the farmers, and advise modes of culture, they would do more, and at less cost, for the advancement of agriculture, than will be accomplished by fruitless attempts to establish an expensive Agricultural College, before we are prepared to furnish the necessary number of teachers.

## Eating and Drinking.

The Poles seldom eat any breakfast, and are not fond of cold meat. In the morning, both men and women generally drink ginger, yolks of eggs, and sugar, boiled in beer. They are extravagantly fond of roast pig; but their sauces, to foreigners, are far from being agreeable. The great men seldom dine without a dish of peas and sliced bacon.

When the Poles make a feast, the host seldom furnishes the table either with spoons, knives, or forks; but each guest, or his servant, brings them with him, and after the banquet is over, carries them home. Each one at the table has a napkin, made of a broad piece of starched linen, which is sewed to the tablecloth, to prevent it from being stolen by the servants. After the guests are seated at the table, the gates of the house are immediately closed, and are not opened till the table is cleared, and an inventory taken of the plate, as a precaution against the peculiar failings of the footmen, who are always sure to diminish the number of the plate and other valuable articles, every opportunity.

Every person of rank and means has his banquet hall in his house, devoted exclusively to feasts and entertainments. In these halls is found a large table, always loaded with victuals and drink, adorned with a great variety of valuable plate, from which the cloth is seldom removed, until its original color is lost in the accumulated dust of months, equally offensive to sight and smell. The banquet-hall is furnished with a gallery for a band of music, which generally consists of violins and portable organs.

The invited guests always bring their footmen with them. As soon as the masters are seated at the table, they immediately give half the bread and meat to their servants, who stand behind them eating and drinking over their shoulders, while at the same time they wait on their lords when they call. When the master asks twice for wine, the servant brings a double quantity, which they both drink alternately from the same glass without rising. The large quantities of victuals brought from the kitchen are seldom returned, for the reason that the servants generally steal what they do not eat.—After the cloth is removed, the Poles retain their seats for a long time, while they excessively indulge in wine. They are very dexterous at carding, and will cut a partridge into six parts almost with a single blow of the knife, holding it on the end of a fork. While eating, they dismiss all other care and business; and when sent for, they seldom leave the table until they have finished their meal.

—Saxton's Fall of Poland.

## A "Crack Church" in New York.

A correspondent of the Knickerbocker, thus describes what is meant by being a member of a "crack church," in New York:

"Those who can't pay eight hundred or thousand dollars for a pew in a fashionable crack church are obliged to stay at home, unless they are humble enough to go to some of God's temples where Christianity is not only preached but practised. We found our way into a crack church last Sunday, in the upper part of the city. Casting our left eye as we entered, on a magnificent prayer book, we observed in gilt letters the name of a millionaire, with whose early history we were perfectly conversant. He started in life as a clamboy, and the old clam boat, to which he belonged, used to be stationed near Washington market until all its cargo of clams were sold out. He first acquired a few dollars capital. This he invested in the fish trade; speculated in eels, porgies, and other fish; made a large sum of money, and finally succeeded in 'cornering shad;' bought up all the stock of the season, both in and out of the water, and sold them afterwards at his own prices, and made \$50,000. He cut his market associations, bought lots up town, now lives in the Fifth avenue, and is a 'big dog.' As wealth increased he found himself at the head of the 'codfish aristocracy,' to which, of course, he had access, from his former business.—Phalon, the barber, was sent for; his daughters had their hair combed out and dressed for the first time; teachers of music, drawing, Italian, French, etc., were hired; old Mr. Porgie joined the church, and took a costly pew. We happened to get into it; but we no sooner discovered where we were, than we made up our minds to vacate. We were too late.

Old Mr. Porgie came sailing up the aisle with his wife and daughters, dressed as though they had known "what was what" all their lives. To our astonishment, instead of shutting the pew door in our face, he asked us to "keep our seat." And didn't we have a time of it? The mother looked at us—so did the daughters; and they snuffed, smelt their salts, and wriggled about as though one of their father's shad was in the slip. We felt annoyed, provoked, forgot our prayers, didn't hear a blessed word of the sermon, and came away disgusted with hypocritical upstarts, and with a determination next Sunday to go to a free church. Our ideas of pure, undefiled religion, are drawn from the recorded life of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. He was a living example of humility, charity, love; in fact, all that was good and lovely. Some of his chosen disciples were very close imitators of their Lord and Master; and though they were by profession fish catchers, (we were not aware that they were clam catchers or speculators) like Mr. Porgie, they were not above other men because of their success or money. We wonder whether there will be any upper places, best seats, private pews, in the great temple above, where the souls of rich people may be at their ease, and where poor folks can't intrude? Christian churches! Christian rich men! We will say nothing more, and then we shall have less idle words to answer for at the day of judgment.—Our costly churches are filled with Dives' sort of people, and are no place for the poor Lazarus.

## How to make Money in Business.

What perturbation of mind? What struggling, and scratching, and shifting, and lying, and cheating is practiced every day by mammon-worshippers to make money! What a comparison between the unsuccessful? Of the millions who embark in business to make money, how few succeed? And why? Because but few know the secret of success. Most think it chance, or good fortune, but they are sadly mistaken; and if such are now pining to get rich would only strictly mind the following advice and be guided by it, there would be no doubt of their realizing their golden dream.—

Let the business of everybody else alone and attend to your own; don't buy what you don't want; use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful; think twice before you throw away a shilling, remember you will have another to make for it; find recreation in looking after your business; buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits; look over your books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out; should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last; though you should fail in the struggle, you will be honored—but shrink from the task and you will be despised.

## Temperance—The Maine Law.

A very general movement is being made in this State, by the Sons of Temperance and the friends of Temperance generally, in the way of petitioning the Legislature to adopt a law similar to the one known technically as the 'Maine Liquor Law,' which entirely prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, other than for Mechanical and Medicinal purposes.—Petitions for this object we learn, are being circulated in this town, and will we doubt not, be very extensively signed.

That it is entirely competent for the Legislature to enact a prohibitory law, we have only to refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Massachusetts vs. Thomas Thurlow. Chief Justice Tansy says in the above case: 'Every State may regulate its own internal traffic, according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens. If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice or detraction, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper.'—Tunkhannock, Wb'g.

A young lad recently ran away from home and went to a tavern, where he was found by a friend with a cigar in his mouth. "What made you leave home?" said his friend. "Oh, confound it," said he, "father and mother was so sauey I couldn't stand it any longer, and I quit 'em."

## Otto Grunzig, who was to have been executed in N. Y. on Friday, Jan. 30, for poisoning his wife, received a respite from Gov. Hunt in a despatch sent to the Sheriff just before the hour appointed. The Governor stated that Margretta Lorenzy, his concubine, had made a confession that she did the deed, and the respite was granted for the purpose of making a further investigation. The girl was arrested in New York, on Friday, though it is said that Grunzig cannot have a new trial, and his release will rest entirely upon a pardon from the Governor.

Leaving a Fortune to Lovers.  
A lady of considerable beauty, and still young, died recently in France, leaving a fortune. The Constitutionnel thus narrates the troubles as to the heir:—  
"As she had lived alone, the Judge de Paix of the district took possession of her furniture and her effects on behalf of the heirs. Amongst other things, was a rather large collection of richly bound books. On opening one of the volumes, the Judge de Paix found a will; in a second there was a second will, and in nearly all the others. Each of these wills was of a different date, and each constituted a different person universal legatee. These legatees were all young men—officers of the army, advocates, shopmen, artists, actors, students, architects, physicians—in short, of every profession, and of almost every class of society. Inquiries having been instituted, it was ascertained that the lady had married eight or ten years before, but, being of a romantic disposition, had soon violated her fidelity to her husband, and, having abandoned him, had indulged openly in intrigues with every young man who struck her fancy. Her relations with each were, however, of short duration, owing to the fickleness of her disposition; but having it appears, a sort of monomania for making wills, she regularly drew up one in favor of every new lover. Each will thus set aside that which preceded it; but the last of all was valid. The Judge de Paix caused the person named in this last one to be sought for, and he turned out to be a young artist without fortune. He was warmly congratulated on his good luck, and calculated on being placed in comfortable circumstances for life—the lady having an income of 30,000 francs a year. But a few days ago the husband presented himself, and destroyed all the artist's hopes by producing his marriage contract, which established him inheritor of all his wife might leave at her death."

## Judge Buckley, of the District Court of Galveston, in a recent address to the Grand Jury, said that there was no country inhabited by the Anglo Saxon race in which there was so little regard for law and order as in that State; while her laws were superior to those of her sister States, she was overrun by lawlessness.

He continued:  
"I am still a young man, and a much younger Judge; but during the four years that I have been on the bench, there have been between fifty and sixty cases of murder before me; and if in each of the twelve Judicial Districts in the State there have been a like number, then there have been upwards of six hundred cases of murder in four years—showing a state of things unequalled in any country; and that of these six hundred cases not six of them had been guilty by the jury by which they had been tried. It is not supposed that in all these cases there was a deficiency in evidence, and the only conclusion to which I can arrive is that the juries must have forgotten or disregarded their oaths."

There were 1,320,184 deaths in the United States during the census year.