

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL. 4.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1843.

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JURY LIST.

List of Grand Jurors, drawn to serve at December Term, 1843.

- 1 Henry Miller, Stroud
- 2 Christopher Felker, Hamilton
- 3 Thomas Miller, do
- 4 Joseph Titus, Pocono
- 5 Joseph Fenner, Smithfield
- 6 Samuel Myers, Pocono
- 7 George Umphred, Hamilton
- 8 Peter Woodring, Pocono
- 9 John D. Frailey, do
- 10 John Frable, Ross
- 11 Michael Mackes, Hamilton
- 12 Daniel Heller, do
- 13 Elias Dietrich, Middle Smithfield
- 14 John F. Williams, Hamilton
- 15 Jervis Gordon, Stroud
- 16 Morris Evans, do
- 17 Peter Snyder, Hamilton
- 18 Enoch Buskirk, Ross
- 19 Michael Altomos, do
- 20 Abraham Edinger, Hamilton
- 21 William Rafferty, Stroud
- 22 Henry Drake, do
- 23 Felix Weiss, Chesnuthill
- 24 James Palmer, Stroud

PETIT JURORS.

- 1 Isaac DeLong, Stroud
- 2 John V. Bush, Smithfield
- 3 Washington Overfield, Middle Smithfield
- 4 Benjamin Carchner, Ross
- 5 David Edinger, Pocono
- 6 Adam Moser, Middle Smithfield
- 7 George Miller, Hamilton
- 8 Edward Brown, Stroud
- 9 Valentina Werkhiser, Smithfield
- 10 Adam Wellfoll, Middle Smithfield
- 11 John Keller, Hamilton
- 12 Jacob Altomos, Chesnuthill
- 13 Peter Storm, Price
- 14 James Hallett, Stroud
- 15 Daniel Kreidler, Pocono
- 16 Henry Weiss, Chesnuthill
- 17 Jacob Miller, Middle Smithfield
- 18 Joseph Houser, sen. Smithfield
- 19 John Turn, Middle Smithfield
- 20 Leonard Bartron, Smithfield
- 21 Joseph Heckman, Pocono
- 22 John J. Price, Price
- 23 Richard Vanliet, Stroud
- 24 David Hanna, Middle Smithfield
- 25 Anthony Vanetta, do
- 26 Meichior Kintz, Hamilton
- 27 William Edmunds, Chesnuthill
- 28 John Place, Middle Smithfield
- 29 Charles Lander, Smithfield
- 30 Adam Angelmoyer, Pocono
- 31 Peter Angelmoyer, Price
- 32 Peter Yersley, Smithfield
- 33 John Overpeck, Hamilton
- 34 Chancey Dimmick, Middle Smithfield
- 35 Peter Jones, Ross
- 36 John Kresge, Chesnuthill.

Death from Diseased Potatoes.

The Utica (N. Y.) Gazette, notices the appearance, in that neighborhood, of a singular disease among the potatoes, which has already destroyed thousands of bushels. The kind called pinkeyes are almost universally affected. The disease first manifests itself by a black spot on the surface of the potato, which rapidly spreads till the whole root becomes soft and worthless. Many farmers have lost their entire crops, the disease in many cases destroying the roots while in the ground and in others the potatoes, having been carefully stowed in the cellar, apparently free from disease and sound, in a few weeks were thrown away utterly lost. Some, as soon as they saw the symptoms appear, in order to save as much as possible of their crops, commenced feeding them to their hogs, and in two instances, where this course was pursued, it resulted not only in the loss of the potatoes, but also of the hogs, one man losing his whole stock, fifteen in number, and another four out of six, which ate of the affected food. If animals are so soon destroyed by feeding on such potatoes, are they not dangerous food for man? Can some agriculturalist give any satisfactory account of this singular disease, and suggest some plan for preventing its return?

Goop.—An up country gallant, not long since went over to see his 'bright particular,' and after sitting near half a day without saying a word, got up, and says: 'Well, I reckon it's gettin' to feedin' time—I must be a goin'.'—Well, a good even' to you all, Miss Nancy.'

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Dear Sirs.—While on a recent visit to the city of New York, in company with some friends I rode out on the Island, one pleasant afternoon, to visit the Orphan Asylum. While passing through the building, we were conducted by the very gentlemanly Superintendent of that Institution into the school room, where the lone orphans, in uniform dress, were receiving the rudiments of an English education. Under the direction of the Superintendent, the girls sang for us that beautiful little piece, The Messenger Bird—ending, as you remember, with those touching inquiries of their lost friends, "Oh! say do they think of us yet? do they love there still?" Of this and the attending circumstances, one of the young ladies of the company remarks—"It was, in truth, a sweet scene, that cool, quiet school room, and that band of little ones, with their bright cheerful faces and soft sweet voices, and then the address to The Messenger Bird, always beautiful, but so impressive and appropriate when falling from the lips of the desolate orphan," &c. The scene was truly an interesting one, and at my request, this young lady has penned the following lines, which are at your service.

Oh! sweetly they sung of the spirit land,
Those orphans lonely and fair,
And they ask'd of its dim and shadowy band,
Our friends, do they still love there?
They have passed away, they have passed away,
And we see them here no more,
The eyes that smiled on our childish play,
Now gleam on a brighter shore.

They have passed away and left us here,
Life's darkened path to tread,
Alone and sad, Oh! bitter is the tear,
By the lonely orphan shed.
To the Heaven's we lift our yearning eye,
With the burning tear-drops wet—
Oh! tell us do they hear our moaning cry?
Oh! say do they love us yet?

Aye orphans—and oft they bend their bright wings,
To linger round your way,
Sweet answers of mercy from Heaven they bring,
When on your knees ye pray.

Oh! ever they're present by day and night,
To shield ye from every ill,
They think of ye though their home is bright,
Sigh not, for they love ye still.

Look upwards lone orphans, know ye no fear,
Jehovah your guide will be,
Trust in him orphans and safely He'll steer
Your bark o'er life's troubled sea.

And then ye shall meet in the haven of rest,
The lov'd who have gone before,
And ye shall dwell in the land of the blest,
In rapture forever more. E. A. A.

Milford, November 1843.

Col. Richard M. Johnson's Opinion of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Editor.—I am opposed to the practice of giving publicity to fire-side conversation, but when the leader of a great party, in a respectable company of his fellow citizens, composed of both political parties, makes use of language either in praise or derogation of a political opponent, I consider it no breach of propriety to give his voluntary testimony to the world.

On the 30th of September last, Col. Johnson, being in Staunton, Va., a number of gentlemen paid him the respect of calling to see him. One of the company remarked to him, "Colonel, when you reach the Rail Road Junction, you will be near the SLASHES OF HANOVER." The honest old warrior's face immediately lit up with an expression of sincerity and pleasure, and eloquently said, "I should be delighted to see that place. Every spot of ground Henry Clay touches he immortalizes. I have been in public life for forty years, and in that time have been associated with all the great men of the country. Leaving out Madison and Gallatin, who were old men when I first stepped upon the theatre of politics, I will place Jefferson first, then Henry Clay. He is a perfect Hercules in all the qualities that can adorn human nature. Some men may excel him in a single quality—for instance, Webster may be a greater logician, or some may be more renowned for deep research, but take Clay all in all, he has not an equal in the Union, either in the North or South—the East or West. In moral courage—in physical courage—in Oratory—in Patriotism, and in every noble quality, he is without a superior. I have been associated with him on committees in conjunction with Calhoun, Lowndes, Cheever, Webster and other distinguished individuals, but Clay was always the master spirit. We looked up to him, as the Ajax of the Union; and by his counsel we were guided in our deliberations. If the rest of the committee assembled before him, and were in doubt about how to proceed, when he made his appearance,

all eyes were turned upon him—(here the Colonel represented by gesture and expression how they looked)—and we were certain to be right when we followed his opinion. He is a great man, a very great man."

I have given you the very words of Col. Johnson. I do not suppose that his praise can "add a cubit to the stature of Clay"—yet it may serve to show to the Democracy, that in the opinion of one of their leading men, Mr. Clay is not the monster in human flesh that many of them suppose him to be.

ONE WHO HEARD.

From the N. Y. Daily Tribune.

Political Analysis of Pennsylvania.

That excellent work, Trego's Geography of Pennsylvania, recently published, by giving the character and origin of the population of that State, enables us to make out the following classification of the Counties, with their political character, as ascertained at the Presidential election of 1840, when a full vote was brought out. The tables we now give, we doubt not, will be deeply interesting to politicians, particularly as they tell a tale which will be found to counteract the general impressions entertained with regard to the majority of the people of Pennsylvania.

The Counties of the State may be divided into four classes, namely: first, those in which the population is principally of German origin; second, those which have been settled chiefly by Irish, Scotch, English and Welsh emigrants; third, those in which the settlers were mostly from New England; and fourth, those Counties which were first settled by the Quakers or Friends, who came over from England with William Penn.

I. THE GERMAN COUNTIES.

The following are considered the Counties in which the German population preponderates with their votes at the Presidential election in 1840.—(Ten of these Counties, in italics, gave Whig majorities, and fourteen gave Loco-Foco majorities):—

	Whig.	Loco.
Adams,	2463	1628
Bedford,	2910	2446
Berks,	3582	7423
Centre,	1448	2442
Clinton,	638	649
Columbia,	1325	2829
Cumberland,	2791	2695
Dauphin,	3124	2187
Franklin,	3586	2892
Huntingdon,	3856	2266
Juniata,	966	1043
Lancaster,	9678	5470
Lebanon,	2370	1402
Lehigh,	2405	2450
Lycoming,	1504	2181
Mifflin,	1226	1269
Monroe,	345	1447
Montgomery,	4068	4869
Northampton,	2846	3838
Perry,	1072	1970
Schuylkill,	1881	2184
Somerset,	2501	765
Union,	2423	1518
York,	3782	4382
Total,	62,760	62,047

Whig majority in the German Counties, 713.

2. IRISH, SCOTCH, ETC. COUNTIES.

The population of the following Counties is of a mixed character, but the majority of the people are the descendants of the early settlers, who emigrated principally from the North of Ireland, Scotland and Wales. All of these are Western Counties, except Northumberland, (a central County on the Susquehanna,) many of the inhabitants of which are descendants of Irish and English families, who settled here at an early period. In that and some few other of these Counties, there are also German settlements. Cambria was principally settled by Welsh and Irish emigrants, and the Welsh language is yet spoken there:—

	Whig.	Loco.
Allegheny,	7619	4573
Armstrong,	1260	1744
Beaver,	3143	1710
Butler,	2100	1804
Cambria,	811	920
Clarion,	648	1366
Clearfield,	499	812
Crawford,	2469	2909
Fayette,	2755	3035
Greene,	1350	2010
Indiana,	1953	1209
Jefferson,	476	592
Mercer,	3247	2336
Venango,	856	1276
Washington,	4149	3611
Westmoreland,	2778	4704
Northumberland,	1351	2187
Total,	37,463	36,797

Whig majority in the above Counties, 666.

3. NEW ENGLAND COUNTIES.

These Counties all lie on the northern boundary of the State, adjoining New York, except Luzerne, (and including Wyoming,) which is south of Susquehanna County; it was first settled from Connecticut, and contains also

some German and other population. Notwithstanding the small proportion these Counties bear to the other parts of the State in the number of inhabitants, they give a large aggregate Loco-Foco majority. Erie, it will be observed, is the only Whig County among them:—

	Whig.	Loco.
Erie,	3636	2061
Warren,	827	929
McKean,	263	276
Potter,	180	365
Tioga,	695	1721
Bradford,	2631	2844
Susquehanna,	1560	2022
Wayne,	675	1188
Pike,	135	524
Luzerne,	2776	4119
Total,	15,578	16,047

Loco-Foco majority, 2,469.

4. QUAKER OR PENN COUNTIES.

We include Philadelphia in this list, although the present population of the City and County differs materially from the primitive character of the early settlers, to which there is a greater similarity among the people of the adjoining Counties in this class:—

	Whig.	Loco.
Bucks,	4705	4488
Chester,	5642	4882
Delaware,	2031	1335
Philad. City,	7655	4774
Philadelphia county,	10189	13303
Total,	30,222	28,782

Whig majority in these Counties, 1,440.

[N. B.—There are three new Counties recently formed, viz: Carbon, taken from Northampton and Monroe; Elk, taken from Clearfield, Jefferson and McKean; and Wyoming, taken from Luzerne.]

RECAPITULATION.

	Whig.	Loco.	Majority.
German Counties,	62,760	62,047	713 Whig
Irish, Scotch, &c do,	37,463	36,797	666 do.
New England, do,	12,578	16,047	2,469 Loco.
Quaker, do,	30,222	28,782	1,440 Whig
Total,	144,023	143,673	350 Whig

From the above statements, the Whig party may learn that their political views and principles are sustained in Pennsylvania by a majority of the votes in the German Counties, so called, which is contrary to the opinion entertained by many. The election which has just transpired shows that the Whig cause has not lost ground in these German Counties, but has even gained in some of them. It will gratify Whigs also to observe that they had a majority in 1840 in the Counties where the people are principally descended from the Irish, Scotch, and other emigrants from the British Isles. It is difficult to account for the uniform Loco-Foco character of the New England Counties in Northern Pennsylvania, (the county of Erie excepted.) Perhaps the same causes operate here as those which govern the people of Maine and New Hampshire. It is possible, however, that a political change may ere long take place in these Counties, which are rapidly increasing in population from emigration. In some of them, symptoms of improvement were visible at the late election.

A marked difference with regard to education appears in the character of the two large German Counties of Lancaster and Berks, which, with their heavy majorities, nearly balance each other at State elections. In the Whig County of Lancaster, according to Mr. Trego, education is encouraged among the mass of the people—while in Loco-foco Berks, he says, "The general state of education among the people is not flourishing. The early settlers were chiefly of the laboring classes from Germany, who in their own country had enjoyed very limited means for the acquisition of knowledge. They have since, with some very creditable exceptions, practically maintained the principle that, as the father has lived and made money without education, so may the son. It is, however gratifying to observe, that of latter years such principles are gradually, but perceptibly, yielding to more liberal views and a more just appreciation of the benefits and advantages of education. In many instances, (he adds, however,) there has been much opposition to collecting the school taxes, building school houses, and making any improvements involving cost. The common language of the County is the impure German usually spoken in Pennsylvania, and which has become so much corrupted and mixed with common English words, that it would scarcely be understood by a well educated German from the fatherland. In many parts of the County, where the inhabitants seldom leave their own neighborhood, English is neither spoken nor understood."

This is "old Democratic Berks," which turns out her annual majorities of thousands in the Loco-Foco cause. Even in this region of darkness, there are some symptoms of light and improvement. Wonderful to relate, at the recent election part of the Volunteer Ticket was elected, and the charm of "Regular Nominations" is thus broken.

We rejoice that the ladies are coming nobly to the help of gallant "Harry of the West," as they did to the support of Gen. Harrison in 1840.—They contributed largely towards the election of the old hero, and it is gratifying to see that they are lending their aid to another "hero" who has bared his breast—not in the field, to the guns of the British; nor in the councils of the nation, to the malice and ingenuity of its more insidious foes, and at whom an unceasing fire is still kept up by unprincipled politicians; enemies alike to him, and to the true interests of his country. Below we give a fine Clay song which, however, is not the first evidence our readers have had, that the ladies go for Clay and his friends.—Fortun.

From the Cecil Whig.

A Whig Song.

TUNE.—"Rosin the Bow."

If e'er I should wish to get married,
And indeed I don't know but I may,
The man that I give up my hand to,
Must be the firm friend of Old Clay,
Must be &c. &c.

For I am sure I could ne'er love a loco,
No matter how grand he might be,
And the man that could vote for Dick Johnson
Is not of a taste to suit me.
Is not &c. &c.

Tom Benton's too much of a roudy,
To claim any good man's support,
And on Jemmy Buchanan's low wages
The people have made their report.
The people &c. &c.

John Tyler's too mean to be thought of,
A circumstance dropt for a man
By every true Whig he's regarded,
As only a "flash in the pan."
As only &c. &c.

His conduct can no way dishearten
The Whigs only wait for the day,
To make him another "gone Martin,"
And move on with Old Harry Clay.
And move &c. &c.

Then rouse gallant Whigs to your duty,
And drive all the miscreants away,
Complete what you strove for in forty,
Your watchword be Old Harry Clay.
Your watchword &c. &c.
CAROLINE.

'Pa, isn't that man in what is called the spring-time of life?'
'Why, my son!'
'Cos he looks so confoundedly green.'

Walking Fifty-six Hours.

A person named Tichenor accomplished the feat of walking fifty-six hours, at Buffalo, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. After leaving the plank, he succeeded in running 684 yards in five minutes—picking up a stone at every yard.

"Cause I Love You so."

"Good mind to pinch you, Sal," said an awkward Josey, on his first visit to his rustic flame.
'What you 'ant to pinch me for, Zekiel!'
'Golly! 'cause I love you so!'
'Now, go 'long, Zeke, you great hateful! I should think you might be big enough to be ridiculous!'

An Important Discovery.

A means of instantly stopping a horse when he runs away has been discovered in France. It is simple. A sudden transition from light to total darkness, is the principle. It is contrived, by means of a spring connected with the reins, to cover the horses' eyes. This was done in an instance when the animals were at the top of their speed, and the result was their instantaneous stoppage; for the light being suddenly excluded, horses no more rushed forward, says the discoverer, without seeing their way, than would a man afflicted with blindness.

Newspapers.

A newspaper, says a contemporary, is a school in a family worth ten dollars a year.—Even the most barren paper brings something new. Children read or hear the contents, gain intelligence of the affairs of the world, and acquire useful knowledge, of more importance to them than a present of fifteen acres of land.—Parents are not aware of the vast importance of a newspaper in a family of children. We have made the remark before, and we repeat it, that take two families of children equally smart, and both going to the same school—let one of them have the free use of a newspaper, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them. Full one half, and an important half of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to rise and make one's self respectable, is derived from newspapers. What parent would not wish his children respectable? Who would be willing to have his neighbor's children more intelligent than his own? Yet how trifling is the sum a paper costs! It is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible in amount, except in its beneficial consequences, to him who has paid his subscription regularly.