

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHARMS OF A FARMER'S LIFE.

Mr. Coleman certainly deserves great credit for his exertions in the agricultural cause. It is undoubtedly the great and vital interest of the country, and the more attention is drawn to it the better for us all. In his address late delivered before a Society at Concord--and truly elegant as well as sensible discourse it is--we have the following passage on what may be called the poetry of his profession; a little of flourish we acknowledge, but founded essentially on strict truth. "What a means of imparting pleasure is an improved agriculture. How many charming examples present themselves among us of improvements which every eye gazes upon with unmingled delight. Let a man according to his power, take his ten, his twenty, his fifty, his hundred acres. Let him comb the hair, and wash the face of nature. Let him subdue, clear, cultivate, enrich, embellish it. Let him smooth the rough places; and drain the wet, and fill up the sunken and enrich the barren. Let him enclose it with a neat and substantial fence. Let him line its borders and roadsides with ornamental trees, and let his stock every proper part with vines and fruits. Let his fields and meadows wave with their golden harvests, and let his hills be covered with the herds rejoicing in the fulness with which his labors, under the blessing of God, have spread their table, and who, when he goes among them, hasten from all sides to meet him and gratefully recognise in him a friend and benefactor, and lick the hand which is accustomed to feed and fondle them. Here now let us see the neatly painted cottage with its green shades, its piazzas trellised with vines, its sides covered with the spreading elm or the flowering acacia, with here and there the beautiful fur to shade the picture, and the mountain ash showing its clusters of crimson fruit among the deep green foliage, and the smooth and verdant lawn stretching its soft and beautiful carpet in the front view; then look again and see the parents at the close of day, resting from their labors, and enjoying the calm evening, with the pledges of mutual and devoted affection rioting before them in all the buoyancy of youthful innocence and delight; and if at such an hour as this, you can hear the hymn of grateful praise rising from this humble abode of peace and love, and its charming notes mingling with the music of the gurgling brook that flows near by, or by the occasional shrill and hollow notes of the gentle and fearless bird, which deem themselves loving members of this loving household; if then, whether traveller or sojourner, your heart is not touched with this charming and not unusual picture of rural felicity, cease to call yourself a man. If still you sigh for the bustle and the noise and the confinement of the city, with its impure water, with its midnight festivities, with its utter destitution of sympathy, with its low estimate of human life, with its squalid poverty, its multiplied forms of wretchedness and crime, its pride, its vanity, its ambition, its pomp, its servility; then go back to your gilded prison house and to pleasures, which an uncorrupted and refined taste, accustomed to drink in the free air of heaven, and to appreciate its freshness, its purity and its salubrity, you will find no occasion to covet or envy. The man who by his cultivation and good husbandry presents such a picture to the passer by shall he not be called a benefactor to the community? Has he not done much to improve and bless society by his example? Has he not built a monument to his own honor, more eloquent than the sculptured marble?"

WASHINGTON LOVED HIS MOTHER.

Immediately after the organization of the present General Washington repaired to Frederickburgh to pay his humble respects to his mother, preparatory to going to New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son feelingly remarked the ravages which a tottering disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her! "The people madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of that office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and"

at the age of 85, confiding in the promises of immortality to the humble believer.

LAFITTE, THE PIRATE.--It is generally known that Lafitte, for a considerable time, occupied Galveston Island, and finally abandoned it upon the compulsion of the U. States. We have seen several persons who were here during his stay, and who knew him. He and his party had built quite a village upon the site of the present city, as early as 1812. His own house was two stories high, and a very good one. The others were only one story, and of plainer construction. They procured their building materials from New Orleans, with which place they kept up a regular intercourse. In fact, Lafitte boasted that he had made half the merchants of that city rich. He uniformly alleged that his depredations were committed upon vessels sailing under Spanish colors, and he is known to have hung one of his men for having robbed an American citizen. He was a Frenchman by birth, but had lived some time in the United States. He would stand and talk upon any serious matter, with one eye shut, for hours, and at such time had rather a harsh look. But he was tall and finely formed; his manners were highly polished, and in his pleasant moods, one who did not know him, would have suspected him for being anything but a pirate. He lost four vessels and many men in a storm in 1818. Three of the vessels were lost at sea, and one went ashore on Virginia point, on the opposite side of the bay. He stated that he had spent one winter in fashionable society at Washington City, and that he had expended sixty thousand dollars during the time. When he left the Island, he went to embark in the Columbian service, having received the tender of a commission in their navy. No authentic account has ever been given of his death, and some of those who know him believe that he is alive. Nearly all published in relation to him in the Lives of the Pirates, as well as in the novel bearing his name, with the exception of what relates to his conduct at the battle of New Orleans, and his operations in Louisiana, is said to be fabulous by those who knew him.--Galveston Gaz.

A CORSE GOING TO A BALL.

You recollect the first day of January, 1840. It was a bitter cold day. It was cold as far south as the city of New York, and up here in the country, where I am writing, it was terribly severe. You could not ride far against the wind without being exposed to freezing. I have heard of two cases of death by cold on that day in this region, and of another case in which the sufferer was saved by great exertion, when on the point of perishing. The night of that day was to be observed, as is usual here, by a New Year's ball. Invitations had been extended for many miles around, and a great gathering of the young, and gay, and thoughtless, was expected. Extensive preparations had been made for an evening of merriment and glee, and merry hearts beat quickly in anticipation of the pleasure of the scene. None was happier in the thought of coming joy than Miss --, who took her seat in the sleigh, by the side of her partner for the evening, and set out for a ride of some twenty miles, to join the dance. She was young and gay, and her charms of youth and beauty never were lovelier than when dressed for that New Year's ball. Of course too thinly clad for the season, and especially for that dreadful day, she had not gone far before she complained of being cold; but their anxiety to reach the end of their ride in time to be present at the opening of the dance, induced them to hurry onward without stopping by the way. Not long after this complaining, she said that she felt perfectly comfortable, was now quite warm, and that there was no necessity of delay on her account. They reached, at length, the house where the company were gathered: the young man leaped from the sleigh, and extended his hand to assist her out, but she did not offer hers; he spoke to her, but she answered not; she was dead; stone dead; frozen stiff; a corpse on the way to a ball.--Cor. N. Y. Observer.

A CHILD IN THE WOODS.

Some sensation has been caused in the neighborhood of Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, by the discovery of a white child, supposed to be four or five months old, in the possession of a small party of the St. Francis Indians. The poor little creature was in a wretched state of suffering--emaciated almost to a mere skeleton; lashed to a board, pappoose fashion, with a piece of raw venison in its mouth, which the squaw who had it in charge had given it to satisfy its ravenous hunger, being herself incapable of supplying the proper food designed by nature for infants of that tender age. The poor child was purchased from the Indians by a kind hearted Captain Adams, who paid them for it five dollars and a barrel of flour. He also provided for it a suitable nurse and comfortable clothing. It is estimated that the parents are known, or at least suspected. The child was not stolen from them, but transferred by themselves to the Indians: with what purpose the Canada papers do not say.--N. Y. Com. Adv.

Sambo's Description of a Potatoe.

The following dialogue is said to have taken place in one of our markets a few days since between a gemmon of color and a huxter: "Wha' yer ax for dem taters?" "Fifty cents a bushel." "Whoy, I've no' jectons to gib yer fifty cents if I know'd em to be rail genuine. A tater is inevitably bad, unless invariably good, dare is no mediatory in de combination of a tater; de outside may appear perfectly exemphary and beautisome, de inside is a total negative.--But if yer wends de article on yer own recommendation, knowing you to be a man of probability in yer transactions, I, widout any fuder circumlocution, take a bushel."

NECROS.--Too much freedery breeds despise, said a young lady with a magnificent toss of the head, by way of rebuking another who had ventured to speak to her on the wharf at Philadelphia, without having been, formally presented. "Pomp and Ceasar berry much alike," said a venerable old man that we knew,--"berry much alike inbeed--specilly Pomp!" Another, wishing to say that if the sun rises clear and goes into a fog immediately, it is a sign of rain,--did so in the following terms: "Ben e sun rise berry airy, set afore he rise, sartin to have rain afore soon." And we never shall forget a prayer made by a negro of the late Gov. Tomkins, who had been allowed by his master, on account of his fidelity and great piety, (he was thought wonderfully gifted in prayer) to have company at thanksgiving. The other negroes having secured places at the table, some holding by the cloth, some by a chair, and not a few, "to make assurance doubly sure," by both--Cato fixed himself with his legs as far apart as he could stand without tumbling over, and locking his hands together, began thus--"O Lord! pray see good viciell on e table; more in e pot--good as any Massa Tomkin's got--tunner in e heavens! trashee down dry henlochee tree! trashee up afore Massa door! save Cuffe on the even wood--under glorious sunshiny gospel--dis day to one day, world afore end, Godsake amen!"

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.--The following is a description of a new invention, applicable to locomotive engines, which is considered by a number of scientific men, (as railway travelling is proceeding so rapidly) well calculated to supply a desideratum, and which is likely to prove a great national benefit, by reducing the expenses, and increasing the safety, of internal intercourse.--The advantages of it are:--First, the condensing the steam after it escapes from the cylinders, and the water produced thereby returned to the boiler to be wrought over again and again, by which means the boiler is rendered more durable, being kept perfectly free of incrustation or deposit of any kind; and no stoppage is required to take in water; of course freeing the engine of the burden of carrying a supply along with it. Second--The air that supports the combustion of the fuel is considerably heated previous to entering the ash-pit; by which the smoke is completely consumed, although fresh coal be used in the furnace. Consequently a great saving in the consumption of fuel is effected. It is pleasant to add, that an experiment has been made with the apparatus, which is exceedingly simple, and found to answer for all the purposes intended, and for which a patent is in progress. The inventors are Wm. and Andrew Symington, whose ingenious talents are likely to be of as great benefit to their country as those of their father, the late Wm. Symington, celebrated as the author, and introducer of practical steam navigation. Edinburg Chron.

UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE.--The law of benevolence applies to a man as man; that is, to man irrespective of any of the temporary relations in which he may stand to us. It makes no matter whether he be of our kindred or of another, a fellow citizen or an alien, or of our religion or of another, it is enough that he is a man; and this entitles him, under the law of God, to all the benefits of the law of benevolence. Nay, in one sense, the fewer the ties that bind him to us, the more glorious is the act of goodness, because it is under these circumstances that we can cherish the least hope of reward; and the more evident will be the proof our disinterestedness.--It would have been noble in Howard to have visited the prisons of England alone, but it was more noble to extend his inquiries to France, the national enemy of England. It would have been glorious to have died a martyr to the cause of benevolence at home, but how much more so was it, to die in a remote province of the Russian empire, in a town of which the existence would scarcely be remembered but for the fact that it witnessed his last deeds of mercy, and guards his sacred remains until the morning of the resurrection. Write your own epitaph when young in as flattering terms as you please; and then let it be the business of your life to deserve it. Don't think of giving a shilling while you owe a pound.

There were (and I believe still are) two lawyers in partnership in New York, with the peculiarly happy names of CATCHEM and CHEETUM. People laughed at seeing these two names in juxtaposition over the door; so the lawyers thought it advisable to separate them by the insertion of their christian names. Mr. Catchem's christian name was Isaac. Mr. Cheetum's, Uriah. A new board was ordered, but when sent to the painter it was found to be too short to admit the Christian names at full length. The painter, therefore, put only the initials before the surnames, which made the matter still worse than before, for there now appeared, "I. catchem and U. cheetum." --Marryatt's Diary in America.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jeffersonian Republican, A new Weekly Paper, to be published at Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pa., and Milford, Pike County, Pa., simultaneously.

The whole art of Government consists in the art of being honest.--Jefferson.

THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN in principle, will be all its title purports, the firm and unwavering advocate of the principles and doctrines of the democratic party, delineated by the illustrious JEFFERSON: to the right of the people to think, to speak, and to act, independently, on all subjects, holding themselves responsible to no power for the free exercise of this right, but their God, their Country, and her Laws, which they themselves have created.--A free and untrammelled Press, conducted in a spirit worthy of our institutions, is a public blessing, a safeguard to the Constitution under which we live, and it should be cherished and supported by every true republican. Such, then, it is designed to make the paper now established, and as such, the publisher calls up the enlightened citizens of Monroe and Pike to advocate and support the schemes of any particular set of men. It will speak independently on all State and National questions, awarding to each that support which its merits may demand, never hesitating, however, to condemn such measures, as in the opinion of the editor is justly warranted, holding as a first principle: "The greatest good to the greatest number."

Believing that the great principles of democracy are disregarded by the present Chief Magistrate of the Nation, MARTIN VAN BUREN, the JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN, will decidedly, but honorably oppose his re-election to the high and responsible station which he now holds. It will firmly oppose the "Independent Treasury" Scheme, and all other schemes having for their object the concentration in the hands of one man, and that man the President of the Nation, all power over the public moneys, a power, which, when combined with that vested in him by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, Military and Naval, together with an enormous official patronage, would render him more powerful than the Executive of the British Nation, and in short make our Government, de facto an Elective Monarchy. It will ever maintain that the welfare of our Country and the preservation of her Republican Institutions should be the first and only sentiments of our hearts in the choice of our public servants; that honesty, fidelity, and capability, are the only true tests of merit; that all men are created equal, and, therefore, should alike enjoy the privileges conferred on them by the Constitution without being subject to proscription, or coerced by the influence of party. The columns of the JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN will ever be open to the free discussion of all political questions, believing as we do, that there is no liberty where both sides may not be heard, and where one portion of freemen are denied the privilege of declaring their sentiments through the medium of the Press, because they differ from the majority. The JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN will ever take a lively interest in the affairs of Monroe and Pike, and of the Senatorial and Congressional Districts with which they are connected.

The Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Laborer, will each find a friend in the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN. Due care will be taken to furnish its readers with the latest Foreign and Domestic News, and such Miscellaneous reading as will be both interesting and instructive. In short it is designed to make the paper worthy of an extensive patronage, both from the strictly moral tone which it will ever possess, and the efforts of the editor to make it a good and useful Family Newspaper. The JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN will be printed on a super-royal sheet of good quality, and with good type. TERMS--\$2 in advance; \$2.25 at the end of six months, and \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of the year. No subscription taken for a less term than six months. RICHARD NUGENT.

Wholesale and Retail CABINET WARE, AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by James Palmer, on Elizabeth street, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, in this Borough, where he intends carrying on the Cabinet Making business in all its various branches. He shall keep constantly on hand or make to order all kinds of furniture: Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Centrotables, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, &c. &c. together with every other article usually kept at such establishments; all of which he will sell at the Eastern prices. As his materials will be of the best quality, and all articles manufactured at his establishment will be done by first rate workmen, he confidently assures the public that his endeavors to render general satisfaction will not be unrewarded. He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Chairs, Settees, &c. will be kept constantly on hand and for sale. CHARLES CAREY. Stroudsburg, Jan. 15, 1840.



TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.
D. W. BUTZ begs leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Stroudsburg, and vicinity, that he continues to manufacture every description of TIN WARE, at his establishment, on Elizabeth street, and where a general supply is constantly kept on hand. Those wishing to purchase good articles, and at reasonable prices, will do well to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. STOVE PIPE of all sizes to suit purchasers always on hand--cheap for cash. Stroudsburg, Jan. 15, 1840.

PAINTING & GLAZING.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of Plain & Ornamental Painting, Glazing, &c. at his shop nearly opposite the store of William Eastburn, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. JAMES PALMER. Stroudsburg, Jan. 15, 1839.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber, in addition to his Fall supply has just received a full and complete assortment of GOODS admirably adapted to the season, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, Hard and Hollow Ware, STEEL, NAILS, and NAIL RODS, in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store, all of which he is disposed to sell at moderate prices. N. B. Grain and Country produce, White and yellow pine boards will be taken in exchange; also, oak joist, &c. &c. WILLIAM EASTBURN. Stroudsburg, Jan. 15th, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers trading under the firm of Stokes & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Stogdell Stokes, who is duly authorized to settle the same. STOGDELL STOKES. J. A. BROWN. All persons indebted to the firm of Stokes & Brown, are particularly requested to make settlement on or before the first day of March next, and those having claims against the firm present them for settlement. STOGDELL STOKES. Stroudsburg, Jan. 1st. 1840.

JOHN H. MELICK. CLOCK & WATCHMAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Monroe and adjoining Counties, that he is ready at all times to discharge his duties to all who may favor him with their custom. Mending and Engraving neatly executed. Clocks, Watches, and Music Boxes repaired and warranted. Always on hand, and for sale, a variety of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry. Stroudsburg, Jan. 13, 1840.

NOTICE
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN STARBIRD, late of Stroud township, Monroe county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the said Estate, are desired to present them in proper order for settlement. HANNAH STARBIRD, January 31, 1840. --6t. Executrix

Sawyer Wanted.
To attend a saw mill on Broadhead's, in the ensuing four or five months, and his wages will be given. A man with a family will be preferred. For particulars apply at the office of STOGDELL STOKES, Stroudsburg, Feb. 7, 1840.

TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by the subscriber, 'WM. EASTBURN Stroudsburg, Feb. 14, 1840.

KIRKHAM'S GRAMMARS.
A FEW copies of Kirkham's Grammars have had cheap at this Office. Stroudsburg, Feb. 14, 1840.