

Jeffersonian Republican.

John Palmer

Richard Nugent, Editor.

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

[and Publisher

VOL. I.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1840.

No 26.

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

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 37 1/2 cts. 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; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be 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, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged IRA B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Eason and Milford Stages pass it daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, department and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended to as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished Instructress. Summer Session commences May 4th.

EXPENSES.

Board for Young Gentleman or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$1 to \$1 25
Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00
N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.

Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres't
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Stokes & Brown, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of July next, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection
STOGDELL STOKES.

May 29, 1840.

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, Croceries, 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. 13th, 1840.

A Jen D'esprit.

MARRIED—In New York, on the 24th ult., PRESERVED FISH, to MISS MARY SHEPHERD.

Folks wonder now, when men do change,
Each one to suit his wish;
But here, a lovely Shepherd lass,
Has been transformed to Fish.

Although 'twas strange, yet every one
Declares—the lass deserved
Not only to be changed to Fish,
But also—to be Preserved.

And, for their future happiness,
They have our kindest wishes;
With hopes, that they may have their share
Of loaves, and little Fishes.

From the Banner.

A Harrison Song.

TUNE—Sittin' on a Rail.

There is a man both wise and great,
Who lives up in the Buck-eye State,
Whom freemen now with hearts elate,
Are shouting loudly for,
Are shouting, &c.
His name is Harrison.

When the Indian with his bloody knife,
And savage purpose sought for life,
'Twas there he join'd the angry strife,
Where brave men only fought,
Where brave men &c.
By the side of General Wayne.

Where bullets flew, mid fire and flame,
He earned himself an honest fame,
Undying as his own bright name.
The name of Harrison,
The name &c.
The Farmer of North Bend.

In after years with a chosen few,
Of honest men both good and true,
He triumphed at the Tip'canoe,
The gallant Harrison,
The gallant &c.
The Farmer of North Bend.

And when with showy, glittering strains,
The British came with swelling strains,
'Twas then he took them at the Thames.
All prisoners of war,
All prisoners &c.
For Harrison, huzza!

Then who like he who years ago,
Beat back the proud and British foe,
Can teach the spoolmen how to go
From out the Capitol!
From out &c.
Why! none but Harrison.

The patriot's hope, sly Matty's fear,
Will mark the cause of vict'ry here,
Then let's rejoice and fondly cheer,
The name of Harrison,
The name of &c.
The Farmer of North Bend.

Then freemen join and catch the strain,
That rises from each hill and plain,
Declare that you, yourselves will reign,
Through the Farmer of North Bend.
Through the Farmer &c.
The gallant Harrison.

A Desideratum Supplied.

Dr. Mann, a respectable Surgeon Dentist of Boston, in connection with Dr. Thomas Womersly, has succeeded in discovering, or manufacturing a cement for filling and restoring decayed teeth, which appears to possess many advantages over any other kind of metal in use. It is called *Lithodeon*, and bears a resemblance in its external appearance to pewter. When applied to the tooth it is so soft that it may be moulded by the fingers into any form, and made to fill any crevices in the tooth, but in a few hours it becomes hard, and in twenty-four hours its consistency is so firm that it cannot be cut with a knife. The advantages of this cement are obvious, and one, perhaps not the least important in the minds of some persons, is, that the application inflicts no pain. Several highly respectable physicians have expressed their gratification at this discovery, which they consider to be of a valuable character.—*Mer. Journal*,

Biographies of Distinguished Pennsylvanians.

CONTINUED.

EDWARD BRADDOCK,—An Irishman by birth and Major General and Commander in Chief of the British army, in the expedition against the French and Indians, on the river Ohio, in 1755, arrived at Alexandria, in February of that year, and in the Spring marched against Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. He reached the Monongahela July 8th at the head of 1200 men, the baggage having been left behind, under the care of Col. Dunbar, to advance by slower marches. On the next day he moved forward to invest the fort, and by disregarding the caution of his provincial officers, who warned him of the danger of surprise in an Indian war, fell into an ambuscade and lost nearly one half of his troops, and received himself a mortal wound. All his officers, on horseback except Col. afterwards Gen. Washington who acted as aid; being killed, the army retreated precipitately near forty miles to Dunbar's camp, where the General who was placed on a tumbril expired. He was buried on the spot near the National Road in Fayette County Pennsylvania.

ALEXANDER WILSON,—Was born at Paisley in Scotland, in 1766. His parents were industrious people of an humble rank in life; and in his 13th year, young Wilson was bound apprentice to a weaver—after serving for three years, and working as a journeyman for almost four years during which period he had cultivated his mind, by his own unaided exertions and had already given indications of poetical talent; disgusted with the confined and tedious nature of his employment, he abandoned the loom and adopted the life of a wandering pedlar, three years were spent in this mode and in '89 having already prepared a volume of poems for publication he offered his musings and solicited subscriptions for his work at the same time. Unsuccessful in the latter object and tired of a Pedlar's life, he returned to the loom. In '91 and '92 he published poems which were received with much favor. Having soon after written a severe satire upon a person in Paisley, he was thrown into prison; he was likewise looked upon with suspicion as a member of the Society of "Friends of the People" who hailed the French Revolution as a new morning of liberty; and thus impelled he determined to come out to the United States. He arrived at New-Castle in '94 and again resumed his former trade, but after awhile, turned schoolmaster, acting in this capacity in several places in Pennsylvania. It was while thus engaged in Kingessing near Philadelphia with Wm. Bartram the naturalist, and Mr. Lawson an engraver, whose tastes and instructions proved the occasion of calling out his own talents. He had already undertaken some long excursions for making ornithological researches. Among them one to Niagara Falls on foot, of which he has left an interesting account in verse called the "Foresters." He passed from Easton, through the Windgap to Wilkesbarre. He devoted much time to the study when he was engaged in 1796, to assist in editing the American edition of Rees' Cyclopedia and now began to prepare for the publication of his work on American Ornithology. The first volume of this work was published in 1808 and the 7th in 1813 in which year the author died. The interval had been passed in exploring different parts of the country, for the purpose of extending his observations collecting specimens and watching birds in their natural haunts.

The 8th & 9th vols. of this great work were published in 1814, under the care of Mr. George Ord, who had been the companion of several of his exploring expeditions.
Wilson was buried in the grave yard of the Sweed's church near the navy yard at Philadelphia.
Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLY,—An eminent philosopher and divine was born in March 1733, near Leeds, England. His father was a clothier of the Calvinistic persuasion, in which he was also himself brought up, under the protection of an aunt, who after he attained a respectable degree of classical acquirement in several schools, finally placed him in a dissenting academy with a view to the ministry. On leaving here he accepted an invitation to become minister in Needham in Suffolk, when being suspected of heretical opinions, he received little encouragement, and after a residence of 3 yrs. he undertook the charge of a Congregation in Cheshire to which he joined a school. Here his reputation increased; and in 1761, he was invited by the trustees in a dissenting academy in Warrington, to occupy the post of tutor in the languages. Here his political opinions were manifested in an 'Essay on Government.' He also published his useful chart of Biography. A visit to London having introduced him to Dr. Fraeklin and Price, he was encouraged to compose a History of Electricity, which first appeared in '67, and procured him an admission into the Royal Society; he had previously obtained the title of Doctor of Laws, from the University of Edinburgh. He soon published his History and present state of discoveries relating to Vision, Light and Colors. He accepted an

invitation from Lord Shelburne, to reside with him as a companion in the capacity of a Librarian. He now occupied himself in Philosophical pursuits. In '73 his paper on the different animals obtained the prize of Copley's gold medal. This was followed by several others of the highest order of merits. He had already declared himself a believer in the doctrine of philosophical necessity & expressed some superior doubt of the sentient principles in man. His doctrine he still more forcibly supported in his disquisitions in Matter and Spirit, (77); and the obloquy which these works brought upon him, producing a coolness in his patron, the connexion was dissolved, the Dr. retaining an annuity of \$700 per annum by original agreement.

He next removed to Birmingham, where he became once more minister of a dissenting congregation and occupied himself in the support of his peculiar religious and political opinions. The era of the French revolution added to the usual animosity of theological dispute. The anniversary of the capture of the Bastille being celebrated at Birmingham, a mob assembled and, although Dr. P. was not present, proceeded to his house, which, with his library, manuscripts and apparatus, fell a prey to the flames. The outrage was countenanced by too many, who experienced both lay and clerical influence, and the legal compensation which he obtained fell considerably short of his real losses. He remained some time in the cultivation of the scientific pursuits, until, finally, goaded by party enmity to seek an asylum in the United States, which he reached in '94, and took up his residence at Northumberland on the Susquehanna. In America he dedicated his whole time to his accustomed pursuits, until a severe illness laid the foundation of debility in his digestive organs; and a gradual decay followed, which terminated his existence February 6, 1804 in his 71st year. Dr. P. was an ardent controversialist, chiefly in consequence of extreme openness of character, but no man stands so high in the walk of invention and discovery, to no one has pneumatic chemistry been so much indebted.

THOMAS TRUXTON,—A captain in the navy of the United States, was born on Long Island N. Y. Feb. 17, 1755. At the age of 12 years he went to sea. He was impressed during his apprenticeship on board an English 64, but was subsequently released. In the early part of '75 while in command of a ship he was successful in bringing considerable quantities of powder into the United Colonies, but was in the same year captured and carried into St. Kitts. Having made his escape he arrived at Philadelphia, he entered as Lieutenant, on board the Congress, one of the first armed ships fitted out in the colonies. This ship sailed in company with the Clance, in the winter of '76 and captured several valuable ships off the Havana, one of which he took the command of, and arrived in her at New Bedford. In June '77 in a vessel of which he was part owner called the Independence he sailed for the Azores and made many prizes. He now changed his ship and sailed in the Mars upwards of twenty guns. In this cruise off the British Channel, he sent his prizes into Quiberon Bay, which induced the English ambassador to make a remonstrance to the French Court. During the whole war, he was engaged either in fitting out, or commanding ships of war from Philadelphia. While carrying to France Thomas Barclay, Esq. our consul general to that country, in the ship N. James of 20 guns he, had a very close engagement, with a British private ship of 32 guns, and obliged to shear off. In all his engagements with the enemy he was victorious. From the peace of '83 until '94 he was very actively engaged in commercial pursuits. President Adams during our short war with France appointed him one of the six captains of the American navy; and after building the frigate Constellation, he sailed at the head of a squadron for the West Indies in the early part of '99. Feb. 9th of that year, he captured after an engagement of one hour and a quarter, the French frigate Insurgent of 34 guns, this was the first opportunity offered to an American frigate of engaging an enemy of superior force. In a short time the Constellation was again at sea, and soon encountered February 1, 1800, the French frigate La Vendegance of 54 guns, an action ensued which lasted from 8 in the morning until 1, when the enemy was completely silenced. A squall now ensued, which enabled the French ship to escape, and to arrive in Curacao, in a most shattered condition having lost one hundred and sixty men, killed and wounded.

Congress voted a gold medal to the Commodore for the gallantry displayed in this action. This was the last cruise of Captain Truxton. Having during the administration of Mr. Jefferson been appointed to the command of the expedition against Tripoli, he was denied the assistance of a captain to command his flag ship (a custom which had always prevailed,) & therefore declined the command of the expedition, which was construed by the President into a resignation of his command in the service; and he was therefore dismissed.

Commodore Truxton retired to the country near Philadelphia, where he continued to re-

side until his fellow citizens in 1816 elected him their high Sheriff. He remained in that office the usual term of three yrs. and died May 5, 1822 in his 67th year.

WILLIAM PENN.—The founder of the State, was born in London in 1644. He was the only son of Sir William Penn, Vice admiral of England in the time of Cromwell and afterwards knighted by King Charles II, for his successful services against the Dutch. He appears to have been seriously inclined from his youth, having imbibed religious impressions as early as his 12th year, which were soon afterwards confirmed by the ministry of Thomas Loe, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers, then newly associated in religious fellowship. In his 15th year, he was notwithstanding entered as a student at the University at Oxford, where meeting with some others, who were devoutly inclined, they ventured to hold private meetings among themselves, wherein they both preached and prayed. This gave great offence to the heads of the College, by whom these zealous tyros were at first only confined for non-conformity, but persisting in their religious exercises they were finally expelled from the University.—On his return home his father endeavoured in vain to divert him from his religious pursuits, as being likely to stand in the way of his promotion in the world; and at length finding him inflexible in what he conceived to be his religious duty, beat him severely and turned him out of doors. Relenting, however, at the intercession of his mother, and hoping to gain his point by other means, he sent his son to Paris, in company with some persons of quality; whence he returned so well skilled in the French language, and other polite accomplishments, that he was again joyfully received at home—after his return from France, he studied law, until his twenty-second year, when his father committed to him, the management of a considerable estate in Ireland—a circumstance which unexpectedly proved the occasion of his finally adhering to the despised cause of the Quakers, and devoting himself to a religious life. At Cork he again met with Thomas Loe, the person whose preaching had affected him, so early in life. At a meeting in that city, Loe began his declaration with these penetrating words, "There is a faith that overcomes the world," and "there is a faith, that is overcome by the world,"—which so affected Penn, that from that time he constantly attended the meetings of the Quakers though in a time of persecution. He was soon afterwards, with many others, taken at a meeting in Cork and carried before the Mayor, by whom they were committed to prison; but young Penn was soon released, on application to the Earl of Orrery, then lord President of Munster. His father being informed of his conduct, remanded him home, and finding him unalterably determined to abide by his own convictions of duty, in respect to plainness of speech and deportment, he would have compounded with him, if he would only have consented to remain uncovered before the King, the duke (afterwards James II) and himself. Being disappointed in this, he could no longer endure the sight of his son, and a second time, drove him from his family. Yet after a while becoming convinced of his integrity, he permitted him to return, and though he never openly countenanced him, he would use his interest to get him released, when imprisoned for his attendance at religious meetings. In 1668, in the 24th year of his age, Penn first appeared as a minister and an author; and it was on account of his second essay, entitled the "Sandy Foundation Shaken," that he was imprisoned in the Tower, and where he remained seven months, during which time he wrote his most celebrated work, "No Cross no Crown," and finally obtained his release from confinement by an exculpatory vindication, under the title of "Innocency with her open face."—In 1670 the meetings of dissenters were forbidden under severe penalties. The Quakers however believing in their religious duty continued to meet as usual; and when forcibly kept out of their meeting houses, they assembled as near to them as they could see in the street. At one of these meetings, Wm. Penn preached to the people thus assembled for divine worship: for which pious action he was committed to Newgate, and at the next session at the Old Bailey, was indicted for "being present at, and preaching to, an unlawful, seditious, and riotous assembly." He pleaded his own cause, though menaced by the recorder, and was finally acquitted by the Jury, but he was nevertheless, detained in Newgate and the jury fined. Sir William died this year fully reconciled to his son, to whom he left a plentiful estate, taking leave of him, in these memorable words: "Son William, let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience. So will you keep peace at home, which will be a feast to you in a day of trouble." Shortly after this event, Penn travelled in the exercise of his ministry into Holland and Germany. In 1672, he married Guitelma Maria Springett, whose father (Sir William) having been killed at the siege of Bamber, in the civil wars, her mother had married Isaac Pennington an eminent minister and writer among the