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AT THE OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONIAN.

YOU ASK HOW I LIVE?

BY JOSEPH ROBBINS.

Living friendly, feeling friendly,
Acting fairly to all men,
Seeking to do that to others
They may do to us again.
Hating no man, scorning no man,
Wrangling none by word or deed;
But forbearing, soothing, serving,
Thus I live—and this my creed.

Harsh condemning, fierce contemning,
Is of little Christian use,
One soft word of kindly peace
Is worth a torrent of abuse;
Calling things bad, calling men bad,
Adds but darkness to their night,
If thou would'st improve thy brother,
Let thy goodness be his light.

I have felt and known how bitter
Human coldness makes the world,
Ev'ry bosom round me frozen,
Not an eye with pity peared;
Still my heart with kindness teeming,
Glad when other hearts are glad,
And my eyes a tear-drop findeth
At the sight of others sad.

Al! be kind—life hath no secret
For our happiness like this;
Kindly hearts are seldom sad ones,
Blessing ever bringeth bliss;
Lend a helping hand to others,
Smile tho' all the world should frown,
Man is man, we all are brothers,
Black or white, or red or brown.
Man is man, through all gradations,
Little rocks it where it stands,
God's image is impressed upon him,
Scattered over many lands;
Man is man by form and feature,
Man by vice and virtue too,
Man is all one common nature,
Speaks and binds us brothers true.

A Fish Story.

Four clergymen, a Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic, met by agreement to dine on fish. Soon as grace was said the Catholic rose, armed with knife and fork, and taking about one-third of the fish, comprehending the head removed it to his plate, exclaiming as he sat down, with great self-satisfaction, "Papa est caput ecclesie" (the Pope is the head of the Church.) Immediate the Methodist minister arose, and helping himself to about one third embracing the tail, seated himself, exclaiming, "Fidis coronat opus" (the end thoughts the work.) The Presbyterian now thought it was time for him to move, and taking the remainder of the fish to his plate, exclaiming, "In media est veritas" (truth lies between the two extremes.) Our Baptist brother had nothing but an empty plate and the prospect of a slim dinner, and snatching up the bowl of drawn (melted) butter, he dashed it over them all exclaiming "Ego baptizatus vas" (I baptize you all.)

Musk.

The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and above all of musk. Her dressing room at Malmaison was filled with it in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the walls of that dressing room repeatedly washed and painted, but neither scrubbing, aquafortis nor paint has been able to remove the smell of the good Empress's musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

A mixture of four ounces of nitrate of ammonia, four ounces of sub-carbonate of soda, and four ounces of water, in a tin-pail, will produce ten ounces of ice in three hours.

Somebody says the way to discover how many idle men there are in a place, all that's necessary is to set two dogs a fighting.

The Russians never laugh. When they feel 'funny' they double up, squeeze their vitals, and give their moustache a deuced twitch. Queer dogs, are those bears.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The North and the South.

The policy of the North looks homeward. Northern men seek no enlargement of territory, but they do seek to render productive what they have. To accomplish that object, they need canals, railroads, lighthouses, and the removal of obstructions to the navigation of rivers, and for these latter purposes they have steadily and regularly asked the aid of Congress.

Southern policy looks outward. Southern men seek additions to their territory, but they do not endeavor to render productive what they have. Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, with much of the Carolinas, and of Kentucky, have been exhausted by abstracting from the soil all the elements of production, and the occupants of their exhausted lands find themselves forced to seek abroad for new lands to be in their turn exhausted—and hence it is that the South is always on the watch to secure, by war or purchase, enlargements of her surface.—Southern men, consequently, deny to the Government the right of aiding in the construction of roads or canals, or of appropriating from the treasury any moneys to be used in the construction of lighthouses, the formation of harbors, or the removal of obstructions from rivers; and it is to meet southern objections to governmental action that it is now proposed to establish a great system of local taxation, calculated largely to interfere with the free circulation of men and merchandise throughout the Union.

Half a century since, the great territory of Louisiana was purchased, chiefly for the South. At the close of that long period, the North has obtained from it but a single State, while the South has already three, and now insists that the whole vast territory which yet remains unoccupied should be thrown open to cultivation by slaves, and to ownership by the masters of those slaves. In 1820 the territory of Florida was purchased for the South, at a cost of seven millions of dollars, paid out of taxes imposed on property of the North and South. In the eight years succeeding that purchase—from 1821 to 1829—the annual expenditures of the Government, exclusive of payments on account of the national debt, was but thirteen millions of dollars, and yet out of that small sum considerable appropriations were made in aid of the Cumberland Road and other works of internal improvement.

The Administration of Gen. Jackson succeeded to that of Mr. Adams in 1829, and the expenditure rose in the first term to nearly seventeen millions, while in the second it was more than twenty-five millions, little or none of which was expended on any of those works of peace desired by the North, because the South had then determined that all such appropriations were violations of the Constitution. It was, however, deemed perfectly constitutional to swell the military and naval expenditure from eight millions in 1828 to twenty-two millions in 1836, because the object of that increase was the extirpation of the few poor Seminoles of Florida, whose occupancy interfered with the enlargement of the field for slave-labor.

Mr. Van Buren followed, and in his period we find the expenditure to have been carried up to an average of thirty millions, no part of which was permitted to be appropriated to internal improvements asked for by the North, while the Florida war was allowed to absorb enormous masses of treasure contributed by the people of the Union, North and South. In the first two years of this Administration, the expenditure for military purposes alone averaged no less than twenty-one millions, and the total amount so expended in the four years was sixty-eight millions, or sixteen millions more than was expended for all purposes by Mr. Adams. It was, however, for southern benefit, and therefore constitutional.

Under the succeeding Administration, the total expenditure was reduced to twenty millions, or less than was expended on the army and navy alone by Mr. Van Buren, while engaged in clearing out the Seminoles. The death of General Harrison having thrown the executive power into southern hands, we find that twice during Mr. Tyler's occupation of the Presidential Chair, was the veto applied to bills intended to satisfy the just expectations of northern men anxious to improve the intercourse by the lakes and rivers of the West.

With Mr. Polk came the war for set-

ting the boundaries of Texas and enlarging the area of slave territory, and now the expenditure rose to an average of forty-four millions, chiefly bestowed on the army and navy. Large, however, as was the amount to be extended, not a dollar could go for the promotion of the peaceful improvements of the North; when in 1845, Congress appropriated about a million of dollars for improvements in the lakes and western rivers, the bill was vetoed by Mr. Polk as unconstitutional; and when, in 1846, a still more modest bill was sent to him, appropriating only half a million to all such purposes, he pocketed it and it failed to become a law. The same difficulty occurred in regard to a bill for the payment of the debt owing by the nation to the unfortunate claimants on account of French spoliation. Passed by Congress, it was vetoed by the President because it was inconvenient to pay such claims while engaged in a war for the extension of territory on our southern & southwestern borders. To secure that extension, we had to support an expensive war, and finally to pay fifteen millions to the Mexican Government; but happily "squatter government" secured to the Northern States a portion of the territory, for so nearly all of which they had been required to pay.

Texas had been dragged into the Union by Mr. Polk, and in 1850 the people of the North were required to unite in paying ten millions for the enlargement of slave territory.

The expenditure seems now to be fixed at from forty to fifty millions of dollars, of which the military and naval department, exclusive of the contracts for mail steamers, require more than twenty, or one half more than was expended by Mr. Adams for all purposes, internal and external. Having purchased Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and New Mexico for the South, we have but escaped paying twenty millions for an enlargement of the area of Slavery arranged by Gen. Gadsden, and yet no appropriations can be obtained for removing obstructions from the great rivers of the West, or for improving the harbours of the lakes. Any amount may be lavished upon foreign missions, having for their object a removal of restrictions on the tobacco trade of France and Germany, because that interests the South, but the treasury is hermetically sealed against the claims of the North for any aid in developing the resources of its territory, or in facilitating intercourse between the States of the East and the West.

We beg our readers to reflect carefully upon these facts and to study how much expenditure would be required for the North alone. We need scarcely any army, for we desire no extension of territory; while the South is always at work to obtain territory by purchase, or by force of arms. But recently it offered a hundred millions for Cuba, to be paid out of revenues contributed by all the States; and the chief reason for so doing was the danger that the slaves of that island, might, at some future time, become free, and thus be placed in a situation that would render them dangerous to their slave-holding neighbors of Florida and Carolina. The North could not be allowed to accept, free of cost, the British possessions with two and a half millions of free inhabitants, and yet the South does not hesitate at buying Cuba at a hundred millions, nor would it hesitate about involving the whole country in a war that might cost twice that sum for the purpose of preventing any movements in the island looking to the enfranchisement of its negro population.

The North, as we have said, scarcely needs an army. It has but little need for a navy; but even admitting that five millions were required for that purpose, it is difficult to see how the expenditure of Mr. Adams could be much exceeded.—The Post Office of the North could support itself at lower rates than those now paid; for we have thrice the population capable of maintaining correspondence, and three times the quantity of exchanges, while the organized territory of the South is greater by almost one half than that of the North. The diplomacy of the North would require small expenditure, for we have nothing to ask for, and there is nothing for which we desire to fight.—Northern policy looks as we have said, always homeward, while that of the South looks always outward, as witness the constantly repeated invasions of Texas, of Cuba and Mexico.

Admitting, however, that the expendi-

tures of the North should reach the sum of twenty millions, even that is less by five-and-twenty millions than its present amount—not one-half of that excess is paid by the South. How, indeed, should it be? Nearly all our revenue comes from duties on foreign merchandise, of which slaves consume but little, and the poorer class of white people of the South consume but little more. Taking, however, the whole white population of the South, we have but five millions of consumers to put against three that number at the North; and if the consumption, per head, were equally as great in all portions of the Union, their contributions would be but one fourth of the whole, or about one half of the twenty-five-millions of excess expenditure. That the southern consumption, per head, will average less, and much less, than that of the North no one can doubt; as it is, we think, quite as little to be doubted that the contributions of the South towards the revenue are less than ten millions of dollars—a sum not more than sufficient to pay the mere interest upon the sums expended in the purchase of southern land, and in the making of wars for southern purposes.—We have now been asked to spend twenty millions more, and if Cuba can be had at a hundred millions, it will be bought—and the interest upon these two sums alone would amount to seven millions two hundred thousand dollars, or a large portion of the whole amount of contributions furnished by the South. The same men who now urge upon the whole Union these enormous expenditures for southern purposes, deem it so highly unconstitutional to appropriate any part of the revenues for the improvement of rivers and harbors, that to keep within the letter of the law they would violate its spirit by authorizing states, counties, cities, and towns to make improvements and charge tonnage duties upon ships and merchandise, by which Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, would be compelled to contribute largely in taxation for the promotion of the trade of New Orleans.

We are assured that all these expenditures are necessary to provide an outlet for the rapidly growing negro population. Well! the land is purchased, and next we are told that labor is scarce—that negroes are high—that it is unjust to permit Alabama and Texas to be taxed by Virginia to the extent of a thousand dollars for a negro, when as good an one can be brought from Africa for an hundred and fifty dollars, and that therefore, we would re-establish the African slave-trade. Such is the tendency of things, and such is the end to which we are pointed before the close of a century after the publication of the Declaration of Independence, in which it was asserted that all men were born "free and equal." Prussia has emancipated her serfs, and Russia and Austria have long been moving steadily towards the enfranchisement of their people; but we of the North are paying many millions of dollars annually for the enlargement of slave territory, to end in re-establishing the infamous trade by which Africa was so long degraded and is at this moment depopulated. We are urged to expend several millions on the enlargement of our steam marine, and among the important reasons for this measure offered by Mr. Boeck of Virginia is, that "the latent spark" of freedom may perhaps blaze out in Cuba, when the "blood of Mr. Crittenden and his companions will cry for vengeance." Should, however, the spark of freedom blaze out among the laborers of that island, these steamships will certainly be used for its extinguishment. Mr. Boeck is for extending the area, of slavery, and not that of freedom, and it is for that object he would have us build so many ships.

There are in the United States, as we are told, 234 colleges, with 1,651 teachers, 27,156 students, and an annual income of \$452,314 from endowments, \$15,485 from taxation, \$184,549 from public funds, \$1,264,280 from other sources: making in all, \$1,916,628. Of public schools for common and academic education, there are 80,991, with 92,000 teachers, 3,354,173 pupils, and an income of \$182,594 from endowments, \$4,686,414 from taxes, \$2,747,669 from public funds, and \$2,147,853 from all other sources: reaching a total of \$6,591,520. Adding together these sums, we find an expenditure for popular education, in all its departments, of \$11,508,158 of money. Of this, the proportion expended north of Mason and Dixon's line, is probably not less than four-fifths, or more than nine millions of dollars, a considerable sum certainly, but yet less than the interest on the expenditures for purchasing Florida and exterminating the Seminoles—for purchasing Texas and carrying on the war that was declared to "exist" when it was deemed desirable to enlarge the bounds of that State by seizing on New Mexico.

Of the hundred millions already offered by the South for Cuba, four-fifths would be paid by the North; and if northern men desire to understand the object for which

they are required to pay this enormous sum they will obtain the information by reading the following passage from the Richmond Enquirer:

"Our view of the policy of this measure as every other, is determined by the paramount and controlling consideration of southern interests. It is because we regard the acquisition of Cuba as essential to the stability of the system of Slavery, and to the just ascendancy of the South, that we consent to forego our habitual repugnance to political change, and to advocate a measure of such vast, and, in some respects, uncertain consequences. The only possible concessions to the Anti-Slavery fanaticism, is by the acquisition of additional slave territory.

"We must re-inforce the powers of Slavery as an element of political control, and this can only be done by the annexation of Cuba. In no other direction is there a chance for the aggrandizement of Slavery. The intrigues of Great Britain for the abolition of Slavery in that island are pursued with a zeal and an energy that cannot fail of success, unless the United States interfere to prevent the consummation. The only effectual mode by which this can be done, is by the transfer of the island to the dominion of the States. If we contemplate the possible alternative of the disruption of the Union by the mad spirit of Abolition, the necessity for the acquisition of Cuba as a support to the South, becomes even more manifest and urgent. With Cuba in the possession of a hostile interest, southern Slavery would be exposed to an assault which it could neither resist nor endure. With Cuba as a member of a great Southern Confederacy, Slavery might bid defiance to its enemies."

We are now called on to convert the Messilla Valley into slave territory, and to arrange for bringing the negroes of Cuba within the Union, and thus forever to prevent the island from becoming the property of free black men; and the mere annual interest of these two purchases—to say nothing of the additional army and navy that will be required—will amount to four-fifths of the whole amount we pay for educational purposes throughout the free States of the Union.

Such is a portion of the cost of the Union. What is its value has been shown. On a future occasion we shall furnish some other items as to the cost; but meantime we beg our readers to reflect whether a trade which cannot be worth a dozen millions per annum is not dearly paid for by the maintenance of a system that takes from the North so many millions annually to be applied to the purchase of southern land, the support of southern wars, and the "re-inforcement of the powers of Slavery as an element of political control," when they might so advantageously be applied to the improvement of rivers and harbors, by which northern farmers could cheaply get to market, and the improvement of schools, at which northern children might be cheaply educated.—Tribune, April 19th.

Lusus Nature.

We copy the following account of a wonderful production of nature from the Sacramento (California) Union:

"Dropping into the 'K street drug store' yesterday, we observed Dr. Logan busily engaged in his office, making a drawing of the most monstrous *lusus nature* we ever saw. It was no less than an abortive attempt on the part of Dame Nature to manufacture a human being out of a hog. The animal had attained its complete fetal growth, and was one of a litter of well and naturally formed pigs. The particular one in question, however, is entirely destitute of hair, while its skin is white and smooth. The forehead and head are full and round, and at about the same facial angle as that of the Caucasian race. In lieu of the nose, a proboscis, in exact miniature shape of an elephant's, proceeds from above and between the eyes, and rests on the upper lip. The eyes are large, round, and full as a man's. The lower jaw and chin project beyond the upper, and the tongue protrudes a little beyond the lips. The ears are flattened, and laid back against the side of the head. Indeed, the whole contour and figure of the head and face are those of a human being while the rest of the strange animal partakes of the characteristic formation of the porcine species. We understand that this phenomenon was obtained by a gentleman of this city from one of the neighboring mining districts, and that he intends sending it to Europe, in order to give the savans there an opportunity to speculate concerning its formation.

Magnitude of Russia.

Russia is the greatest unbroken empire for extent that ever existed, occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe.—It is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it was too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said, "I insist upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian for a bathing place, the Baltic Sea as a wash-hand basin, and the North Pacific Ocean as a fish pond." He "encroached on Tartary for a pasture, on Persia and Georgia for a vineyard, on Turkey for a garden, on Poland for a farm, on Finland and Lapland as a hunting ground, and took part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders."

An Abduction Indeed.

With our gentlemen's kid gloves all made of monkey-skins (as they are,) it is not "irrelevant to the epoch" to know of what the monkey tribe is capable. We think it worth while, therefore to copy a passage from the paper read before the American Geographical Society, by Captain Gibson, lately returned from the East Indies, bringing with him some new facts as to the tribes of Ourangoutangs inhabiting the deserts of that part of the world. He says:—

"My statement of the extraordinary peculiarities of these apparently semi-human beings, has led to the expression of so much curiosity to know more of them by some, and of skepticism as to the fact of their existence on the part of others, that I have deemed it due to myself and to give some additional facts, along with all the corroborative evidence that has fallen under my observation.

While at Mintoak, Palembang and Batavia I heard many remarkable stories of the agility, audacity, and especially of the superhuman strength, of the Ourangoutang. I will trespass upon your attention by relating one of the most extraordinary, at the same time one of the best attested which I heard at Batavia. Lieutenant Schoch of the Dutch East India Army was on a march, with a small detachment of troops and coolies on the southeastern coast of Borneo: he had encamped on one occasion, during the noon day heat, on the banks of one of the small tributaries of the Bangarmissin. The lieutenant had with him his domestic establishment which included his daughter, a playful and interesting little girl of the age of thirteen. One day when wandering in the jungle beyond the prescribed limits of the camp, and having, from the oppressive heat, loosened her garments and thrown them off almost to nudity, the beauty of her person excited the notice of the Ourangoutang, who sprang upon her and carried her off. Her piercing screams rang through the forest to the ears of her dozing protectors, and roused every man in the camp. The swift bare footed coolies were foremost in pursuit; and now the cry rings in the agonized father's ears that his daughter is devoured by a binatang—again that an Ourangoutang has carried her off—he rushes, half frenzied, with the whole company to the thicket, from whence the screams proceeded, and there, among the topmost limbs of an enormous banyan, the father beholds his daughter, naked, bleeding and struggling in the grasp of a powerful Ourangoutang who held her tightly yet easily with one arm, while he sprang lightly from limb to limb, as if wholly unencumbered. It was in vain to think of shooting the monster, so agile was he. The Dyak coolies, knowing the habits of the Ourangoutang, and knowing that he will always plunge into the nearest stream when hard pressed, began a system of operations to drive him to the water; they set up a great shout, throwing missiles of all kinds and agitating the underbrush, while some proceeded ascend the tree. By the redoubled exertions of the whole company, the monster was gradually driven toward the water, yet still holding tightly to the poor girl. At last, the monster and his victim was seen on an outstretching limb, overhanging the stream; the coolies, who are among the expertest swimmers in the world immediately lined the banks, the soldiers continued the outcries and throwing of missiles. He clasped his prize more tightly, took a survey of the water, and of his upward gazing enemies, and then leaped into the flood below; he had hardly touched the water, ere fifty resolute swimmers plunged in pursuit—as he rises, a dozen human arms are reached out toward him, he is grasped, others lay hold upon the insensible girl, the Ourangoutang used both arms to defend, and after lacerating the bodies of some of the coolies with his powerful nervous claws, finally succeeded in diving beyond the reach of his pursuers, and in escaping down the stream, while the bleeding insensible Ledah was restored to the arms of her father and nurse, in whose hands she was ultimately restored to consciousness, strength and health once more. This savage version of the classic story of Pluto and Proserpine is well authenticated, and the girl, now a grown up woman is living at Amboyan in the Moluccas."

Dog Meat.

We have been informed that on Saturday last, one of our German citizens killed a dog, some of the meat of which he in a public manner offered to dispose of as an article to be used by families as food. The dog had been regularly fattened for that purpose, and was slaughtered and dressed in a manner that would have done credit to a practical beef butcher. The German himself pronounced the dog meat "reicht goot," said it was much better than a great portion of the meat sold in this market, and manifested much surprise that our people were so fastidious as to refuse to purchase his dog meat!

We can assure our readers that there is no joke in this statement. It is an absolute fact, and can easily be substantiated. The German himself, not being able to effect any sales, used the dog meat in his own family and upon his own table. If this German persists in indulging his fondness for canine flesh, we hope he will soon free our streets of the presence of hundreds of useless, yelping, barking, idle and ill-conditioned curs.—Catholic Polemic, &c.