

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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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 proprietors, will be charged 25 cts. per year, extra.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.
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 papers addressed to the Editors must be post paid.

To all Concerned.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers, and especially certain Post Masters, to the following reasonable, and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, to the patrons of newspapers.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the officers to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Written at my Mother's Grave.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew-drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers—like souls at rest—
The stars shine gloriously—and all
Save me, is blest!
Mother—I love thy grave!—
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Wave o'er thy head—when shall it wave
Above thy child?
'Tis a sweet flower—yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow,
Dear mother—'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow!
And I could live to die—
To leave untraced life's dark, bitter streams,
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.
And must I linger here
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes to childhood dear
With bitter tears?
Aye—must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee!
Oh from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.
And, when the evening pale,
Bows like a mourner on the dim, blue wave,
I stray to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave.
Where is thy spirit flown?—
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.
Oh come—whilst here I press
My brow upon thy grave—and, in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless, thy child!
Yes, bless thy weeping child,
And o'er thy urn—religion's holiest shrine—
Oh, give his spirit undefiled
To blend with thine.

Remedy for Deafness.

The following simple remedy for deafness is said to cure the most obstinate cases, where it has been tested. Persons afflicted will do well to try it.
"Take a pint of pure clarified honey, put it into a strong glass bottle, and then the bottle into the centre of a loaf of bread, first taking care to stop it tightly, and bake the whole thoroughly in an oven. Pour a small quantity of the honey thus treated into your ears, and protect them from the action of the external air by the use of raw cotton."
Ladies of fashion starve their happiness to feed their vanity.

The Cannibalism of the Feejeans.

The eating of human flesh is not confined to cases of sacrifice for religious purposes, but it is practised from habit and taste. The existence of cannibalism, independent of superstitious notions, has been doubted by many.—There can be no question that, although it may have originated as a sacred rite, it is continued in the Feeje group for the mere pleasure of eating human flesh as a food. Their fondness for it will be understood from the custom they have of sending portions of it to their friends at a distance, as acceptable presents; and the gifts eaten, even if decomposition have begun before it is received. So highly do they esteem this food, that the greatest praise they can bestow upon a delicacy is to say that it is as tender as a dead man. Even their sacrifices are made more frequent, not merely to gratify feelings of revenge, but to indulge their taste for this horrid food. In respect to this propensity they affect no disguise; I have myself frequently spoken with them concerning it; and received but one answer both from chief and common people, that it was *ruaka* (good). The bodies of enemies slain in battle are always eaten. The Feejeans will, however banquet upon the flesh of their dearest friends; and it is even related that in times of scarcity, families will make an exchange for children for this horrid purpose. The flesh of women is preferred to that of men; and they consider the flesh of the arm above the elbow, and of the thigh as the choicest parts; the women are not allowed to eat it openly; but it is said that the wives of chiefs do partake of it in private. It is also forbidden to the *Kais*, or common people, unless there be a great quantity; but they have no opportunity of picking the bones. As further instance of these cannibal propensities, and to show that the sacrifice of human life to gratify their passions and appetites is almost a daily occurrence, a feast frequently takes place among the chiefs, to which it is required to bring a pig. On these occasions Tanoa, from pride and ostentation, always furnishes a human body. A whale's tooth is about the price of a human life, even when the party slain is of rank, as will be shown by the following anecdote:—Rivalta, the youngest son of Oralan in his canoe, descried a fishing party. He at once determined to possess himself of what they had taken; and for the purpose dashed in among them, and fired his musket. The shot killed a young man, who proved to be a nephew of Tui Levuka, the Chief Oralan, and was recognised by some of Rivalta's followers. This discovery did not prevent their carrying the body to Amban to be feasted upon, but in order to prevent it from being known there, the face was disfigured by broiling it in the fire in the canoe. Tanoa, however, soon became aware of the fact, and forthwith sent a whale's tooth to Tui Levuka, as the value of his loss together with a number of little fingers cut from the people of Amban, as a propitiatory offering. The remuneration was received by Tui Levuka as sufficient and no more notice was taken of the matter.—*Capt. Wilkes.*

REV. RICHARD DEFROST, an Evangelist in the Western part of the State of New York, has been troubled with affections of the Lungs, produced from frequent preaching. By a timely use of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, he uniformly succeeded in breaking up attacks in a few hours, no matter how severe. He pronounces them an absolute specific.

On Sows devouring their Offspring.

Some have supposed that this is caused by a desire for meat, and they have fed pork to their sows to remedy the evil. But it is a mistaken view of the case. When they are confined to a sty or small pen, they are deprived of pure earth, and various condiments that conduce to their health, consequently a feverish habit is induced, which causes an appetite unnatural, and the unfortunate animal in her frenzied state attempts to satisfy it by eating her own offspring. It has been found that when hogs run at large, seeking various condiments as they please, they do not devour their young. Allow the sow as much room as convenient in the yard, and throw in fresh, pure earth, if there be not a supply; and if she be limited to a small space, where there are no green vegetables, give her weeds and grass sods, also charcoal and rotten wood.

The Farmer.

"Agriculture is the most healthy, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man."
—Washington.

The character of "the man who scarcely conferred greater benefits on his country, than posterity will derive from his example"—who was himself a practical farmer, passionately fond of rural pursuits, and an accurate discriminator in regard to everything which can engage the attention of a virtuous and mighty mind, has, in the above quotation justly characterized the calling of the FARMER. Ask the truly intelligent men of our country their views of its character and importance—its bearing and influence upon all the interests of society, and the future well-being and prosperity of its various institutions, and without a single exception they will respond to the sentiment of Washington. They will tell you that not only the farmer, but the mechanic, the lawyer, the doctor, and the ruler is supported by the field. They will tell you that it is not only pre-eminently useful and indispensable, but honorable, and they will refer you to innumerable instances in which the farming art, as in the case of Washington, has been dignified by the practical example and admiration of the wisest and best of men, and that

"Good Cincinnatus, at his plough,
With more true glory shone,
Than Caesar with his laurel'd brow,
His palace and his throne."

They will furthermore assure you that agriculture is a health-giving and invigorating employment; that those who engage in it are the most robust, the most intelligent and virtuous—that agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches she can call her own—that corruption of morals among the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which age or nation has furnished an example; and that taking into consideration all the advantages of the farmer—the regularity of his labors, the salubrity of his situation, his proverbial contentment and cheerfulness of disposition, together with his superior means of mental and moral cultivation, no condition or employment is better adapted to aid the functions in the accomplishment of their purposes, or to render humanity more truly blessed. Man was created an active being. A condition of indolent, inactive rest and happiness are, in this state of existence, utterly incompatible. Ask the man of wealth, into whose frame indolence has been the gentleman usher of loathsome and careless disease, whether he would not gladly exchange all the splendors with which he is surrounded, for the robust frame and bounding spirits of the penniless laborer—ask him if, on his couch of 'eider down,' bathing almost literally as it were, like Danae in the fable, under a shower of gold—with every gratification within his reach, if there is not a spectre whose absence he would gladly purchase at the expense of his wealth. "Time murdered," remarked some person, "leaves a ghost behind." That ghost is *ennui*—the especial companion and enemy of those whose unhappy condition in life exempts them from labor and brands too often the seal of disgrace on the brow of "honest toil."

We intend hereafter to resume this subject, but are unable to do so now for want of time. We can assure our readers, however, that we most cheerfully concur in the sentiment expressed in the following humble distich:

"A farmer's life's the life for me,
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of g'ee,
I'll take its labors cheerly."

[Cultivator.]

DELICATE COMPLIMENT.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed, that her only objections to an union was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to the sorrows of widowhood. To which he ingeniously replied:—Blessed is the man that has a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled.

It is said that in Iowa, the petrifying power of the soil is most remarkable. The body of a woman, after having been buried five years, is found to have changed to stone, so as to be broken like marble. Birds, insects, and many other strange things, are found to be petrified in the same region.

True Politeness.

He who has a heart glowing with kindness and good will toward his fellow men, and who is guided in the exercise of these feelings by good common sense, is the truly polite man. Politeness does not consist in wearing a white silk glove, and in gracefully lifting your hat as you meet an acquaintance; it does not consist in artificial smiles and flattering speech, but in silence and honest desires to promote the happiness of those around you, in the readiness to sacrifice your own ease and comfort, to add to the enjoyment of others. The poor negro women who found Mungo Park perishing under the palm trees of Africa, and who led him to their hut, and supplied him with food, and lulled him to sleep with their simple songs, were generally polite. They addressed him in language of kindness and sympathy; they led him tenderly to their home, and did all in their power to revive his drooping spirits.

A poor drover was driving his beeves to market on a winter's day. The cattle met a lady in the path, and apparently unconscious of the impoliteness, compelled the lady to turn one side into the snow. "Madam," said the drover, apologizing for the rudeness of his herd, "if the cattle knew as well as I do, you should not walk in the snow." That drover was, in the best sense of the term, a gentleman, while many a young man, in Washington street or Broadway, with glove and cane, and graceful step, is a brute.

The man who lays aside all selfishness, in regard to the happiness of others, who is ever ready to confer favours, who speaks in language of kindness and conciliation, and who studies to manifest those little attentions which gratify the heart, is a polite man, though he may wear a homespun coat, and make a very ungraceful bow. And many a fashionable, who dresses genteelly, and enters the most crowded apartments with assurance and ease, is a perfect compound of rudeness and incivility. True politeness is a virtue of the understanding and of the heart. It is not like the whited sepulchre, or like Sodom's far-famed fruit.

Early Marriage.

The Senior editor of the Savannah Republican, writing from Smyrna, says:—

I think it will surprise some persons to know that girls are actually sometimes married here (not to say betrothed) when they are children—that is, ten and a half and eleven years of age. They attain to womanhood very early, owing perhaps, as much to the use of the bath as to the climate. A consequence of this is, however that women here are regarded as *old* at the age of thirty or thirty-five. The population here too seems to increase abundantly. I state what is a fact when I say that there is a lady in Smyrna, who is remarkably well looking, who has eighteen children, and whose grandmother had thirty-three! What a climate, and what productions!

A Word to War Hasteners.

Snatchers at Oregon,
All of you stop;
Wait till the pear is ripe;
Then it will drop.

WAR PRICES.

IN THE WAY OF QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Q. Pray, will you tell us, Mr. Polk,

Why about Oregon such work?

A. In time of war our western folk

Will have a market for their pork.

"POKING FUN;"

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE HON. MR.

BUCHANAN TO SIR ROBERT PEEL:

Don't, good Sir Robert, snap so, like a gun:

Our Mr. Polk was only polk-in' fun!

"DO YOU GIVE IT UP?"

What is the great bore in all creation?

Why, Mr. Polk's in-augur-al oration.

IRON ORE.—The Alleghanian states that thousands upon thousands of tons of iron ore, for use at Mount Savage, can now be seen lying adjacent to Cumberland, Md. Hundreds of hands are employed in raising it. The veins vary in size from seven to twenty inches in thickness—the yield is from forty to seventy-five per cent.

There are only three ways to get out of a scrape—write out, fight out, or back out, but the best way is to keep out.

An Act concerning Bail and Attachments.

§ 1. Be it enacted, That in lieu of the bail heretofore required by law, in the case herein mentioned, the bail in cases of appeal from the judgments of aldermen and justices of the peace, and from the awards of arbitrators, shall be bail absolute, in double the amount of costs accrued and likely to accrue in such cases, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of all costs accrued or that may be legally recovered in such cases against the appellants; and the bail in all cases where bail is now required for the stay of execution, shall be bail absolute, with one or more sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the debt, damages, interest, and costs recovered, conditioned for the payment thereof, in the event that the defendant fail to pay the same at the expiration of the stay of execution.

§ 2. That in all cases of dissolving foreign attachments, the bail shall be bail absolute, in a recognizance in double the amount in controversy, as nearly as may be ascertained, with one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of the debt or damages, interest and costs that may be recovered.

§ 3. That the right to appeal from judgment of aldermen and justices of the peace, and from their judgments on awards of referee, is hereby extended to defendants in all cases where, in, by existing laws, the right of appeal is enjoyed by plaintiffs.

§ 4. That so much of the act of assembly, passed the 16th day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled, "An act relating to executions," as provides for the levy and recovery of stock, deposits and debts due to defendants by process of attachment and scire facias, hereby extended to all cases of attachment and scire facias, is hereby extended to all cases of attachments to be issued upon judgment against corporations, (other than municipal corporations,) and from and after the passage of this act, all such process, which hereafter may be issued, may be proceeded in to final judgment and execution, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as are directed against corporations, by the provisions of the act of the 16th June 1836, relating to executions; and that so much of the thirty-sixth section of the act of 16th June 1836, as requires service of attachment on any defendant, be and the same is hereby repealed, except when the defendant is a resident of the county in which the attachment issued.

§ 5. That this act shall take effect on the first day of June next, and so much of existing laws as are hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED—the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

Raising Cucumbers.

As soon as there appears several flower buds on a plant, bend second or third joint or branch below the bloom, fasten it firmly in the ground, and cut off the capillary point of the plant.—The vegetable speedily takes root when you separate it from the parent stalk. Proceed thus with the most vigorous plants; and as each has only to support a few fruits with nourishment, you both save labor and procure a constant succession of cucumbers, for a number of months from one sort, and which are not as likely to degenerate as if they were raised from a variety of seed.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Two tea-spoonsful of finely powdered charcoal says the N. Y. Herald, drank in a tumbler of water, will, in less than fifteen minutes, give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

A gallant wag was lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of any thing else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor? "I don't know," said she, with a pouting lip, "unless it's because I am sitting beside my goose."

Somebody who writes with "more truth than poetry," says, "An angel without money is not thought half so much of now-a-days, as a devil with a bag full of guineas."

The gross value of property in the U. States is estimated at four thousand million of dollars.