

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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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 offices 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.

From the Louisville Journal.

Forest Melodies.

I love the fine old forest,
That for centuries hath stood,
And waved its lofty branches
Grandly in the solitude;
Mid its glories and its graces,
A stately grandeur dwells;
And Nature's hand there traces
All her bright and magic spells.

Its shades are full of voices,
Ever ringing joyous out;
From its trembling whispered breathings,
To the storm's wild boisterous shout—
And its notes, so deeply thrilling,
From the dark recesses start,
And swell through ether, stilling
The quick beatings of the heart.

When the gorgeous robe of spring-time
Hath arrayed them in its green,
And the leaves are bright with dew drops,
Glancing in the morning's sheen;
Then its full enchanting chorus
With a rapture we have heard,
For the songs are round and o'er us
Of each gladsome forest bird.

Or when the sere of Autumn
Hath fastened on the leaf,
And clad the Summer glories
With the fading garb of grief;
One tearful strain of sorrow
Will thy songsters sadly chime,
Ere they fit upon the morrow
To some far and sunny clime.

We have heard the gentle zephyrs
Stealing through the waving boughs,
With a melody entrancing
As the maiden's whispered vows.
And the storm-wind, as it rushes
In its wild and mad career,
The bravest bosom hushes
To a solemn awe and fear.

E'en the frosty reign of Winter
Hath a cheerful minstrelsy,
As the ice of morning falleth
From the tall and stately tree.
And the heart can feel no power
In the poet's sweetest lay,
Like the music of the shower
In some Summer's sultry day.

Oh! I love the brave old forest,
That for centuries hath stood,
And waved its lofty branches
Grandly in the solitude!
My home is in its bosom,
Where no human foot hath trod;
My companion the wild blossom,
And my trust in Nature's God.

There is a great deal of poetry, if not much truth, in the following lines:—
"A land there is where doctors die
Of hunger, they're so poor;
The reason is, none pay them there
But those they truly cure."

We have no doubt that our readers will thank us for laying before them the famous acts, known as the Alien and Sedition Laws. We publish them merely as matters of enlightened curiosity—and as such we commend them to the attentive and candid perusal of our readers.

An Act respecting Alien Enemies.

Passed and approved the 6th day of June, 1798.

Sect. 1. BE it enacted, &c. That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, in any event as aforesaid, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, towards the aliens who shall become liable, as aforesaid; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those, who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which shall be found necessary in the premises and for the public safety: Provided, That aliens resident within the United States, who shall become liable as enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed for the recovery, disposal and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is, or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States, and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects; and where no treaty shall have existed, the President of the United States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity, and national hospitality.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the United States, and of each state, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be, and are hereby respectively authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction and district, to the danger of the public peace and safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the President of the United States shall and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such court, judge or justice; and after a full examination and hearing on such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall and may order such alien or aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States, or to give securities of their good behaviour, or to be otherwise restrained, conformable to the proclamation or regulations which shall and may be established as aforesaid, and may imprison, or otherwise secure such alien or aliens, until the order which shall and may be made, as aforesaid, shall be performed.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who by the President of the United States, or by order of any court, judge, or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, as aforesaid, to provide therefore, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien out of the territory of the United States; and for such removal, the marshal shall have the warrant of the President of the United States, or of the court, judge, or justice, order-

ing the same, as the case may be.

The Sedition Law.

Passed and approved the 14th of July, 1798.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding a place or office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty; and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise, or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination, whether such conspiracy, threatening, counsel, advice or attempt, shall have the proposed effect or not, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months, and not exceeding five years; and further, at the discretion of the court, may be held to find securities for his good behaviour, in such sum, and such time, as the said court may direct.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing, any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States; or to oppose or defeat any such law or act; or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being convicted thereof, before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted and declared, That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act, for the writing or publishing any libel as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication, charged as a libel. And the jury who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer: Provided, That the expiration of the act shall not prevent or defeat a prosecution and punishment of any offence against the law, during the time it shall be in force.

The Snow Storm of 1787.

The storm of 1787 shut up people as snugly at home as if they had been locked in. Those who were blockaded had to use furniture and the like, for fuel; in some places the snow was thirty feet deep. People made their exit frequently from the second story windows, and the trees cut down for fuel, left long stumps behind. One Hannah Dingly—a poor woman, who lived not far from New Haven, was buried for six or eight days, but at last discovered by her neighbors by the smoke of her fire coming through the snow. Hannah died *a la Graham*, on potatoes and dried corn, and warmed up with chairs and tables. A flock of one hundred sheep were dug up out of a snow drift on Fisher's Island, where they had been buried to the depth of 16 feet.

"The Dumb shall Speak."

Dr. Bartlett, writing from Vienna to the Lowell Courier, gives an interesting account of the progress made at the Berlin Institution, under Dr. Muller, in teaching the dumb to speak, and in elevating imbecile children and youth to rational and intelligent men and women. A girl born deaf and dumb, was asked how many brothers and sisters she had, which she readily answered, and then gave their names. She then told the color of the table, its shape—saying *it is not round—it is square*—the kind of wood of which it was made, and so on. The plan of instruction is very simple. The pupils by placing the hands or fingers on the throat of the teacher, so as to feel the voice, and then by placing them on their own, for the same purpose, by imitating the motions of the teacher's lips and tongue and jaws—and by similar means come at last to utter the elementary sounds. They are then carried along from the easier and simpler elements of speech to the more difficult. The idiots are educated with the same wonderful simplicity. Dr. Bartlett says: "One little fellow, with a now thoughtful and intelligent face, interested us exceedingly. He was very intently and earnestly at work, writing upon his slate; and for three months after his entrance, he was unable to fix either his attention or his eyes upon any thing. Another boy, considerably advanced—we cannot say in the recovery, but in the creation or development of his reason, was endeavoring to instruct a third, on whose face still rested the blank and void expression of idiocy. The director inquired particularly after Mr. Horace Mann and Dr. Howe; of whom, and his interesting child, Laura Bridgman, we hear at all these places."

To know good Flour.

When flour is genuine, or of the best kind, it holds together in a mass when squeezed by the hand, and shows the impression of the fingers, and even the marks of the skin, much longer than when it is bad or adulterated; and the dough made with it is very gluey, ductile, and elastic; easy to be kneaded, and which may be elongated, flattened, and drawn into every direction, without breaking.

Christ is Mine.

A gentleman took a friend to the roof of his house to show him the extent of his possessions. Waving his hand about, "These" said he "is my estate." Pointing to a great distance on one side, "Do you see that farm? Well that is mine." Pointing again to the otherside, "Do you see that house? That also belongs to me." In turn his friend asked, "Do you see that little village out yonder? Well there lives a poor woman in that village who can say more than all this." "Ah what can she say?" "Why she can say, CHRIST IS MINE.

"How vain a toy is glittering wealth,
If once compared with thee!
Or what's my safety or my health,
Or all my friends to me?
Were I possessor of the earth,
And called the stars my own,
Without thy graces and thyself,
I were a wretch undone."

Classification of Mankind.

ACCORDING TO THEIR LANGUAGES.
The researches made by Balbi for the construction of his *Atlas Ethnographique*, have led him to set down the number of known languages as 2000 at least; but the imperfect state of ethnography, he states, has allowed him to class only 860 languages, and about 5000 dialects; of which number, 143 languages belong to Asia, 53 to Europe, 115 to Africa, 117 to Oceania, and 422 to America.

Tribute to Henry Clay.

A letter from New Orleans to the Philadelphia Inquirer states that on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Johnson, the Hon. Henry Clay, who has been a guest of Dr. Mercer, of that city, for some time past, entered the church unattended a short time before the ceremony commenced; the moment he was recognised by the crowd, the whole house resounded with shouts and clapping of hands, which continued for some moments. This seemed not a little singular, occurring as it did, in the very midst of the Democratic party of Louisiana; but it told the feelings of high esteem and love for the man.

Beauties of "Democracy."

The lococo family in New York, have got into something of a snarl, and say divers queer things about each other. A short time since, during the discussion of a motion to expel the reporter of the Argus, Senators Clark and Young (loco) appear to have exhausted the vocabulary of Billingsgate in abusing each other. The members of the lower House and the people from the streets crowded the Chamber to witness the fray. We are told by the reporters that Young asserted that a respectable individual from Washington county has told him (Young) that Gen. Clark was regarded in his neighborhood as a notorious liar!! And in reply Senator Clark proceeded to give the inscription which would shine on Col. Young's monument after his death. He premised that Young had never been in the Senate without disturbing the peace of that body. He was always quarrelling, and was a morose and petulant old man. The following (said Clark) will be inscribed on Young's monument. On one side will be, "To the memory of one whose temper had become fretful and morose, on account of disappointed ambition and vanity."—On the other side will be—

"Pass, gentle reader—lightly tread—
For God's sake, let him lie!
We live in peace since he is dead,
But hell is in a fry."

"Amen" is a word as old as the Hebrew itself. In that language, it means *truth, faithful, certain*. At the end of a prayer, it implies *so be it*. It has been generally used both in the Jewish and Christian churches.

Death Scene of an Infidel.

Mr. Reed of Philadelphia, in a lecture on the 'Life and Times of Thomas Paine,' alluding to his death bed scene said: Paine dreaded being left alone, or being left in darkness, and screamed like a terrified child for his nurse and the light. He insisted on his nurse reading aloud: it was not so much in order to take solace from what she read, as to be satisfied by the sound of her voice, that she was at hand.

"Kiss me Kate."
"No sir-ee."
"Why not, Kate. Do I not love you better than anything else?"
"My goodness gracious! I should think so! What a fool you are, John."
"Why so, Kate?"
"Why 'No sir-ee' means yes."
Scene closes—John in an enviable position.

"Well what do you think of Sierra Leone?" said a devoted laborer in the field of colonization to one of his sable listeners, after the close of his lecture.

"Sarah Leon? I dosen't know dat gal: 'sides dat, I's 'gaged to Dinah, and you can't fool me wid none of your white gals, no how!" was the encouraging reply.—*Orleans Rep.*

"Mother, mayn't I wear my new clothes to-day?" said an urchin who was just supplied with his winter suit. "Oh, no, my dear, the weather is too warm entirely." "No, but mother, I'll keep on the *shady side* of the street."

"Ma, sint Joe Smashby a courting our Melby?" "No; what makes you think so?" "Why, always when he comes near her sorter leans up to him like a kitten to a hot brick."

Hon. HENRY CLAY's letter to the Gold and Silver Artizans of New York, acknowledging the reception of their beautiful \$1000 vase, is one of the most admirable specimens of epistolary composition extant.—*Morris's Nat. Press.*

SINGULAR.—It has recently been stated that fifty of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence were masons, and that all the Major Generals of the Revolutionary Army were masons, save one, and that one was Benedict Arnold.

An editor in Illinois, mentioning the fact that ladies have discarded corsets, concludes with the following effusion:—
Sound the loud timbrel o'er valley and sea,
The tape strings are broken and women are free!

At Canton, Ohio, there are 29 cider distilleries making 500 barrels of cider brandy.