# Published by Theodore Schoch.

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### The Grave.

BY J. H. R. BAYLEY. The trials of mankind are great! Whereby man must partake in part; Nor may avoid the common fate, Awaiting on the human heart! Wealth may not dash the tear away, That flows from sorrow's secret spring; Nor want, with all its force, allay The anguish of oppression's sting: And thus, the peasant and the peer, The freeman and the meanest slave, Have each and all their trouble here,

Which only vanish with "the grave.

"The grave" calms down the ruffled breast, Stills the quick pulse and feverish breath And gives the wearied sufferer rest, Within the silent halls of death; Where passion's once unbridled will, With every vexing strife is o'er, Where all is deep, and dark, and still, And sufferance may afflict no more! Then who, oppressed by bitter grief, Or maddened by tumultuous care, Would sigh to find "the yellow leaf"-Or dread to be an inmate there !

To reason with existence thus, And that non being voiceless state, May not be 'chance so wise in us, As 'tis to boldly cope with fate, But chase the sober thought away-Reason or not, the time will come, When every form of human clay, Shall find the "mother mould" its home! And those who, in the broadest range, View life and death, yet neither crave, Fear least to meet the final change, And calmly look upon "the grave!"

# The Happy Meeting.

Here we suffer grief and pain, Here we meet to part again, In heaven we part no more.

O! that will be joyful! Joyful, joyful, joyful!
O! that will be joyful! When we meet to part no more.

All who love the Lord below, When they die to heaven will go, And sing with saints above. O! that will be joyful! &c.

Lattle children will be there, Who have sought the Lord by prayer, From every Sunday school. O! that will be joyful! &c.

Teachers, too, shall meet above, And our Pastors, whom we love, Shall meet to part no more. O! that will be joyful! &c.

O! how happy we shall be! For our Saviour we shall see, Exalted on his throne! O! that will be joyful! &c.

There we all shall sing with joy, And eternity employ, In praising Christ, the Lord, O! that will be joyful! &c.

A HOOSIER IN BOSTON .--- The editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer, writing from Boston, tells

the following story: "Western folks feel in this city as though they were in a strait waiscoat, for their personal liberty is so hedged in that freedom of action is gone. Those addicted to smoking, especially, feel twice the desire to promenade the any degree discourage a traffic so beneficial to the streets, eigar in mouth, from the bare fact that English nation." the enemies of the fragrant weed have forbid So said the Earl of Dartmouth in 1777, when ergy due to the brain and muscles, and the pow- Legislature which were filled with a large ma- public places in said Borough, and if the owner or better than a book. After a good dinner at his ple. hotel, he ignited a cigar, and started out for a stroll. After a few steps a policeman tapped him on the shoulder, and informed him that the penalty was two dollars for the offence of smoking. He promptly pulled out a five dollar bill, mendicant. Again was he tapped on the shoulder by the policeman, and told it was against the laws of Boston to give away offal, as it all belonged to the city, and requested two more dollars for his grave offence. The three dollar bill was drawn out, and when the policeman tendred one in change it was refused by the Hoosier with the cool remark, 'No, keep it, I

shall want to whistle in a few minutes."

#### Origin and Progress of the North American Slave Trade.

Commerce, places this institution and its connection with American people, in its true light:

"In A. D. 1620, a Dutch ship sailed into the Chesepeake, and landed a cargo of slaves on the James River. From that time to the present, negro slaves have been found in North America. During the first century of colonial life, a few negroes were from time to time introduced into the plantations. But the 18th century opened with events deeply affecting the future fortunes of the black race, and strangely connecting slaves with the career of public government. By the begining of that century, the once mighty empire of Spain had grown weak. The line of her ancient monarchs was drawing to an end in the person of a feeble and dying sovereign; and the war of the Spanish succession lashed the elements of strife into a foam. Louis XIV wished to place his grandson on the vacant throne of Spain, but England and Germany resisted his wish, and all Europe was thrown into the uproar of a ten years' war. When it ended, England obtained as her share of spoils, a magnificent prize. Her prize ty of peace at Utrecht, in 1713, she gained the exclusive privilege of bringing African slaves into the Spanish West Indies, and to Spanish America. Immediately companies were chartered, ships built, and for thirty years England was the active slave merchant of the world. Her ships, and her ships exclusively, visited the African coast for out of the Declaration by Congress, before that inslaves, and an immense harvest of profit was reaped strument was signed; but it is a faithful exposi-Africa everywhere bore witness to the activity of pagan kings on the African coast. The slaves were shipped to the West Indies, to the Spanish source co-operated with others to drive them finmain, and to the North American colonies. Their ally to an assertion of their independence. importation into the plantations was found a profitable mercantile speculation, and the English slave ships entered with their cargoes into every port of the Atlantic, South of Maine.

But the provinces at an early day dreaded the introduction of negroes. They tried at first to legislate upon the subject, and passed laws prohibiting their importation, but slaves were an article of commerce, and Britian had undertaken to regulate the trade of America. The anti slavery legis- the subject, I inquired regarding the child's di- we should have lost the case, I mighgt have struct any of the side walks, streets, or alleys lation they attempted, consequently came into col- et. "O," says she, "it results from no fault in testified a great deal more than I did." "It is in said Borough, or shall commit any nuisance lision with the legislation of the mother country, diet, I assure you, for she is never allowed to of no consequence," replied the lawyer, "the therein, in any way, and after twenty-four hours and was nullified. Repulsed here, they tried re- eat a particle of fruit nor vegatables, and she has jury did not believe a word you said." monstrance upon the subject; but what did English merchants and manufacturers care for a colonial remonstrance? It was opposed to their interests, and was not worth the paper on which it was written. The enduring Quaker might talk of the light of Gop in the soul, and assert that man was by divine right free; the Puritan might remonstrate against trafficking in the image of his Creator; diseased action of the bowels, in turn, while The hands moistened with the acid when im- cessary for the purposes of building; which and the planter of the South might send his peti- the freedom and regularity of function produced mersed in melted lead, experience a sensation permit shall in no instance be for a longer time tion to the throne, that he might not be overrun by fruits and vegetables, prevent the accumula- of coldness when the radiation of heat from the than three months; but upon satisfactory cause with negro slaves; but all these petitions, remonstrances, and sublime truths, were unheard and causes disease. The mischief, however, does -- before experimenting with melted iron, I the discretion of the Burgess and Councilmen. unheeded in the onward thundering of the great Juggernant of commercial interest. English merchants counting their money and eating their beef and pudding, thought only of making yellow guineas out of black Africans.

The colonists were however, strenuous in the opposition to the slave trade, notwithstanding their strances treated with neglect. The Penns tried of negroes into the province of Pennsylvania, but from Georgia, till the British government offered their introduction. Virginia persevered in her opposition; 'but,' says Mr. Madison, 'the British government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia, to put a stop to this infernal traffic.'-South Carolina, like Virginia, tried to close her recognized the right of the British government to regulate colonial commerce, and her resistance to the slave trade was ineffectual. These efforts did not set bounds to the dark current which interest he said ? caused to flow from the African coast. The entire commercial policy of England in reference to this trade may be announced in a single sentence,

"We cannot allow the colonists to check or in

its use in the streets of Boston. I heard an the American jewel was falling from the English er of the former is diminished by being over- jority of Locofocos, have scarcely had time to owners thereof neglect or refuse to pay the fines, excellent anecdote of the adventures of a live crown. His earl-ship felt the passion which urged tasked. Hence the greatest eaters are often cool since they left them, where more incorpo-Hoosier in this city, which illustrates the muni- the negro upon our country, and cleared at a bound thin in flesh, receiving less nourishment from a ration bills were passed than any previous Lecipal regulations of this mummy-dissecting city, all the hedges and obstructions raised by the peo-

But, besides this commercial motive for forcing the negro upon the provinces, there were politicial considerations which were powerfully operative in bringing about the same result. ' Negroes,' said the British statesman, negroes cannot become re- degree of intellectual power and moral excel- illustration of the beastliness of the nineteenth cenon his walk, in a few minutes he next met a publicans; and they will be a power in our hands lence, of which they are susceptible, keep a tury. It is enough to sicken the atomach of a beggar girl who asked for something to eat, to restrain the unruly colonists.' Here was the guard over appetite, and pursue their onward dog: Recollecting that he had the remains of a hunk germ of the opposition of the British government course with mind untrammelled and spirits of gingerbread, the peculiar diet of Hosierland, to a cessation of the slave-trade. Merchantile in- free. in his pocket, he generously proffered it to the terest without doubt, suggested the argument; but the government made by adoption, the suggestion its rules of action, and slave ships continued to visit every port from Rhode Island to Florida .-The colonies were thus kept as an open market for slaves both for a commercial and political reason-was rich profits; the political reason was, the negroes could not become republicans. These two powerful motives kept the whole sea coast

open to the slave-ships; and it was not until the assembling of the continental Congress, at the The following account of the origin of the North | breaking out of the Revolution, that the aggregate American Slavery, says the New York Journal of opinion of the country was announced in an effective mauner. Among the first transactions of that body was an act which forbade the introduction

The irritation of the provinces in this matter is energetically set forth in the clause introduced by Mr. Jefferson into the original draft of the declaration of Independence, and which reads as fol-

"He (the King of Great Britian) has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery into another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the approbium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britian. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for the suppression of every legislative attempt to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very was the monopoly of the slave trade. By the trea- people to rise in arms among us, and purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he has obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, by crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of an-

This clause, for reasons affecting Georgia and the Carolinas, was, with several others, stricken from the unboly traffic. The western shores of tion of the opinion of the porvinces upon this subject. They knew as well as statesmen in England, that negroes could not here become republicans: her traders, and with British manufactures the and their knowledge of the motive which induced Christian nation purchased slaves from the black the British Government to persevere in bringing slaves into America, rendered them the more averse to their importation. The grievances from this

[M'Cartney's Origin and Progress of the United

## Remarks on Diet.

While traveling on a steamboat from the civ of P., I was thrown into company with a lady who was taking a very pale, sickly little girl to the country, for the benefit of her health. always been subject to such turns." I told her the results were what I should expect from such prohibitions; and directed her attention

to support the strength of the system. animal food, but I do mean that we are quite metal with impunity. too carniverous for the best interest of body or

on returning home from a visit to America be- bout the size of a large nutmeg, chop these all ports against slave ships; but South Carolina had ing asked what he thought of the Yankees, re- fine, then put them in a quart bottle, and pour ty of the High Constable, and he is hereby plied; "Their men are all gluttons, and their it full of rye whiskey; then let this 'remain enjoined under the penalty of two dollars, for women all slaves," nowise complimentary to for three days, after which time take one table every offence of wilful neglect, after notice either sex; but is there not much truth in what spoonful three times a day.

> The theory and practice of Dr. Cheyne was, 'The lightest and least of meats and drink a tally, the best preparation is rigid abstemious- buke. ness. Let those who would possess sound minds in sound bodies, and attain the greatest

Cimon, a few days ago was reading an account of the last Philadelphia riot to a friend, and when he came to the passage-"Bullets were heard whistling above the heads of several gentlemen," his friend inquired-

"I wonder what tune they whistled ?" Don't know, 'zacily,' replied Cimon; "but 1 am lead to think it might be an Ethiopian song - "Get out of the way," &c.

#### The Folly of Pride.

The witty and sarcastic Rev. Sidney Smith, for many years one of the contributors to the and Assistants or Councilmen of the Borough great English reviews, thus discourseth on the of Strondsburg, and it is hereby enacted by the folly of pride in such a creature as man:

life, and add together the two ideas of pride the limits of said Borough, the owner thereof and of man. Behold him, creature of a span or other person, suffering the same to run at high, stalking through infinite space in all the large shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty-cents his blood the coldness of death; his soul floats or escaped without default of the owner or other from his body like melody from the string; day person having charge of the same. When he lives is he free from pain? When owner or other person having charge thereof. he dies can he escape the common grave? Section 3 .- If any sheep shall be suffered rance, error and imperfection."

near Fayetteville, in this State, who sports un- without default of the owner or other person der the queer sobriquet of the "The Man with having charge thereof.

killing a woman, excused himself by saying that or escaped without default of the owner or othhe thought it was his wife.

by the newspapers that the Judge "charged the and pay five dollars for each and every offence.

She was much troubled with disorded stomach gainst his client. One of the witnesses came and every offence. and bowels. In conversation with the lady on to him and said, "Mr. Webster, if I thought Section 7 .- If any person shall stop or ob-

Scientific Discovery. not always terminate in the bowels; but what- placed a stick previously moistened in the stream | Section 8 .-- If any person shall discharge ever organ is the weakest will suffer most. of liquid metal, and on withdrawing it found it and fire off any hand gun, postol, or other fire But flesh is thought by some, to be necessary almost as wet as it was before, scarcely any of arms, or shall cast, throw, or fire any squibs, the moisture was evaporated. The moment a fire crackers, rockets or other fire works, with-It has peen argued that carniverous animals dry piece of wood was placed in contact with in said Borough, for mischief, sport or diversion, are the strongest! But are they? The lion the heated metal, combustion took place. M. except on the days of training and the Fourth may outdo the camel in a single effort; but can Covlet and I then dipped our hands into vessels of July, such person so offending, shall forfeit he endure the continued exertion of the latter, of liquid metal, and passed our fingers several and pay the sum of fifty cents, for each and legislation had been disregarded and their remon- for an equal length of time, with as little sus- times backwards and forwards through a stream every offence. tenance? A flesh diet, too, directs an undo of metal flowing from the furnace. We varied Section 9 .-- Any person who shall be intoxto abolish slavery and to prevent the introduction proportion of nervous energy to the base of the the experiments for upwards of two flours; and icated and stagger or lie about the streets or albrain, thus robbing the intellect, and higher Madame Covlet, who assisted at these exper- leys of said Borough, or shall in anywise inthe attempt failed. Oglethorpe excluded slaves feelings of their natural stimulus. I do not iments, permitted her child, a girl of 9 years turrupt the peace and good order of the same, mean to say that all should at once abandon of age, to dip her hand in a crucible of red hot shall forthwith be confined in the County Jail

> Important as is the kind of food, the quantity mustard seed, one large root of horse radish, pays the High Constable the sum of twenty is of still greater importance. An Englishman two cloves of garlick, one lump of saltpetre a- five cents.

# Impudence Without a Blush

The late Locofoco State Convention had the person can be tolerable easy under, is the shor- audacity to try to fasten upon the opposite test and most infallible means to preserve life, party the sin of "fixing upon the Commonwealth health and serenity." Those who feel an indis- an odious system of corporate and irresponsible position to take physical or mental exercise, monopolies." This out-herods Herod himself, rected to take and drive and put them in the Pound immediately after meals, have eaten too much and beats anything for downright impudence and advertise the same, (after being in the Pound and are exhausting through their stomachs en- that we have ever seen. The seats of the twelve hours,) by six advertisements put up at tive powers of moderate eaters extract from a cos seem to think the people gullible enough and may be lawful for the High Constable to sell much smaller amount. When any extraordi- to believe that they are opposed to incorpora- the same at public outcry, and the amount of such nary effort is to be made, physically or men- tions Such dishonesty deserves a severe re- sale (after deducting therefrom the fines, costs and [Lebanon Courier.

MARRIED-In Boston, on the 8th inst., by the ough absolutely. Rev. E. T. Taylor, Mr. John H. Brown, (colored) of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Mary Ann Beckler (white) of Boston.

CONVICTED .-- At the U. S. District Court in Williamsport last week, Chs. Gerheart was convicted of robbing the mail at Danville, and-Baldwin, convicted of robbing the mail at Great Bend. Both were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

There are a million cows in New York, and the anual product of the dairy of that State is estimated at \$50,000,000.

## Borough Ordinance.

SECTION 1 .- Be it enacted by the Burgess authority of the same : If any horse, mare or "After all, take some quiet, sober moment of gelding shall be suffered to run at large within granduer of littleness. Perched on a speck of per head for each and every offence, unless he Universe, every wind of heaven strikes into such horse, mare or gelding shall have strayed

and night, as the dust on the wheel, he is rol- | Section 2 .- If any cow, bull, ox, steer, heifled along the heavens through a labyrinth of er or other cattle, shall be suffered to run at worlds, and all beneath the creation of God are large within the limits of said Borough, --ex flaming above and beneath. Is this the crea- cept from 4 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M., ture to make himself a crown of glory; to deny from the first day of April till the fist day of his own flesh, to mock at his fellow, sprung December, -the owner or other person sufferfrom that dust to which both will soon return? ing the same to run at large shall forfeit and Does he not suffer? Does he not die? When pay the sum of twenty-five cents per head for he reasons is he never stopped by difficulties? each and every offence, unless the same shall When he acts is he never tempted by pleasure? have strayed or escaped without default of the

Pride is not the heritage of man; humility to run at large within said Borough, the owner should dwell with frailty, and atone for igno- or other person suffering the same to run at large shall forfeit and pay the sum of 12 1-2 cents per head for each and every offence, un-Tremendous Blast .- A noted hunter living less the same shall have strayed or escaped

the Bed Wrench," whilst hunting a few weeks | Section 4 .- If any swine be found running since in White River bottoms, with a single at large within said Borough, without rings in barreled gun, killed, at one shot, three deer, a their noses sufficient to prevent them from turncolt, crippled his dog, and was kicked off his ing up the ground, and triangle or three cormare. We give the story as it was given to us, nered yokes about their necks, and to extend and can only vouch for the credible source from at least six inches from the angular point or which we received it .-- [ Arkansas Intelligen- corner, sufficient to keep them from breaking through fences, the owner or other person suffering the same to run at large shall forfeit and A fellow who was brought before one of the pay twenty-five cents per head for each and eve-London Police Courts for assaulting and almost ry offence, unless the same shall have strayed er person having charge thereof.

Section 5 .- Any person or persons running Law me ! exclaimed Mrs. Partington I didn't any horse, mare, or gelding, through any street, know afore that they fought in court, but I see road, or alley, within said Borough, shall forfeit

SECTION 6 .- Any person leading, driving or riding any horse, mare, or gelding, or driving Anecdote of Daniel Webster .- The South any cow, bull, ox, heifer, steer, or other cattle, Boston Gazette first published the following: sheep, or swine, on any of the side walks, of At one time Daniel Webster had a difficult any of the streets in said Borough, shall forfeit case to plead, and a verdict was rendered a- and pay twenty-five cents per head, for each

notice, neglect or refuse to take away or remove such obstruction or nuisance, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each and every of-Mr. Corne, in a paper recently submitted to fence. Provided, that any person or persons to a child then present, whose food consisted the Paris Academy of Science, makes some as- building or about to build, shall on application of the products of the field, garden, and dairy, tounding statements of the result of experiments to the Burgess and Councilmen, receive a perexclusively; who scarcely ever had a bowel by himself and Covlet, upon the efficiency of mit to use and occupy so much of any side complaint. I argued that gross and highly con- liquid sulphurous acid in protecting the body walk, street or alley, (without causing any uncentrated diet frequently caused inaction and from the effects of contact with melted metal. necessary obstructon thereof,) as may be netion of morbiferous matter in the system, which fused metal was almost unbearable. He says shown, the same may be renewed to any time in

for the space of twelve hours, and until he or she pays the Jailor's fees, which fees shall be Cure for Dropsy .- Take one half cup of black the same as the fees for like services, and also

> Section 10 .- It shall be the particular dugiven, to have this Ordinance, and every section thereof complied with and carried in effect. Section 11 .- If any horse, mare, gelding, cow,

bull, steer, heifer, ox, sheep, hog, pig, or swine of any kind, shall be found in said Borough, against or in violation of any of the sections of this Ordinance, it shall and may be lawful for the High Constable, and he is hereby empowered and dicharges,) shall be paid to the Treasurer of said Borough, for the use of the owner or owners there-FAUGH !- We record the following as the last of; if claimed within six months from the sale, and in case the owner or owners of such creature shall neglect to demand the same within said six months, then the same shall belong to the Bor-

> Section 12 .- The High Constable shall receive as compensation for his services, one half of the fines and forfeitures collected by virtue of this or any other Ordinance of this Borough.

> SECTION 13 .- This Ordinance shall go into and be in full force and effect on and after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, and all Ordinances heretofore made are hereby repealed from and after that date.

> Approved the twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty. S. C. BURNET, Burgess. SHAS L. DRAKE,