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AT THE OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONIAN.

## What might be Done.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

What might be done if men were wise—  
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,  
Would they unite,  
In love and right,  
And cease their scorn of one another!

Oppression's heart might be imbued  
With kindling drops of loving kindness,  
And knowledge pour,  
From shore to shore,  
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies, and wrongs,  
All vice and crime might die together;  
And wine and corn,  
To each man born,  
Be free as warmth in summer's weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,  
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,  
Might stand erect,  
In self respect,  
And shun the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done! This might be done,  
And more than this, my suffering brother,  
More than the tongue,  
Ever said or sung,  
If men were wise and loved each other.

## Interesting Statistics.

The N. Y. Daily Times, last week contained a large and valuable table, showing the number of the white population of several States classified by ages. By this it appears that in the State of Pennsylvania, when the census was taken, the white population was of the following classification of ages:—Under one year 31,929 males and 31,917 females; between one and five years, 139,268 males; and 135,990 females; between five and ten years 157,099 males and 154,424 females; between ten and fifteen, 185,633 males and 123,258 females; between fifteen and twenty, 116,773 males and 124,483 females; between twenty and thirty, 209,438 males and 206,501 females; between thirty and forty, 144,049 males and 133,072 females; between forty and fifty, 97,558 males and 89,451 females; between fifty and sixty 70,632 males and 55,919 females; between sixty and seventy, 31,813 males and 32,224 females; between seventy and eighty, 15,168 males and 13,569 females; between eighty and ninety, 3344 males, and 4035 females; between ninety and one hundred, 330 males and 406 females; of one hundred and upwards, 20 males and 31 females; age unknown, 964 males and 446 females; total 1,142,734 males and 1,115,426 females. By this it seems that the male population in Pennsylvania out numbers the female, and the same is the case in the States generally, as it appears that there are 10,026,402 white males, and 9,525,666 white females. The exceptions to this rule are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, from which States the male population is greatly decreased by emigration, while the female population remains at home and find employment in the factories which abound there.

## Remarkable Instance of Abstinence from Food and Drink.

A. Doesburg, Esq., editor of *The Hollander*, a paper published in the Dutch language, in Holland Colony, in Western Michigan, communicates to *The Tribune* an interesting item which he culled from one of his Netherlandish exchanges, of one Engel, Van De Vlies, a female at Pijnacker, near Rotterdam, aged 66 years, who has not eaten in 25 nor drunk in 31 years. She is now in her last decline. Professors and doctors and numerous scientific men from all parts of the world, go to see her. The Board of Health of the Hague, instituted inquiries into the matter as far back as 1829.—No medical man has yet ascertained the true condition of that wonderful lady.—She lives in good humour, and suffers with Christian love and faith, her lot and condition. This is certainly a remarkable phenomena in the history of humanity, and is an important news item for the whole world, as there is no instance of such abstinence among mankind.

## Infant's Rights Convention.

A large and spirited meeting of infants was recently held in Nurserydom, at which they asserted their rights and called for an immediate redress of the wrongs which had been inflicted upon them. It seems they did not go quite so far as a speaker at a Women's Rights Convention, where one of the leading members asserted that she believed they would be justified in drawing the sword to obtain and defend their rights! The resolutions they passed, however, are rather spirited, and present a list of grievances that ought to be looked into. If what is asserted be true, we think our fair readers have something to do at home by way of reform, instead of taking part in our political affairs, or providing themselves with military weapons. We give below the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have been brought into existence, without being consulted at all in regard to our feelings or wishes, thus laying the immediate author of our existence under the strongest obligations to see that our rights are protected and our wants supplied; therefore,

Resolved, That we claim the right to draw our nourishment from that fountain which nature has provided for our sustenance, and which is universally admitted to be the only source from which we can derive materials for a vigorous growth; and that the too common practice of cutting off our supplies from this source to avoid the necessity of attendance on our wants, is inhuman, and unworthy of Christian mothers.

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the partiality sometimes exhibited by our mothers in nursing lap-dogs, and making parlor companions of them, as though they were the offspring instead of ourselves, while we are turned over to Bridget.

Resolved, That we claim as our right a place in the parental bed, and deem it a very poor excuse for tucking us away with the nurse, that our mothers come home from parties later at night, and do not like to be broken of their rest.

Resolved, That we are opposed to taking medicine, when it would seldom be required if we were properly taken care of by our mothers; and especially do we raise our voices against the practice of many nurses, who secretly keep a bottle of paregoric, or Godfrey's cordial, and force down our throats a dose in the evening, so that we may not disturb them in the night.

Resolved, That our being called cross and ugly because we raise our voices against being stuffed with improper food while the nourishment nature has provided is withheld from us, is a most outrageous slander upon our tempers.

Resolved, That in consequence of these and many other abuses to which we are subjected, most of us become sickly, and about half our number die before we are old enough to take care of ourselves.

Resolved, That our cry shall be "War, war," and not "Peace, peace," until our wrongs are redressed and rights restored to us.

Voted, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the papers from Maine to Texas.—*Old Fellow.*

## A Model Dun.

A Pennsylvania Yankee publishes the following advertisement in the *Doylestown Intelligencer*. We copy it without charge:

To Money Lenders and Speculators—I want to pay my debts, and as the only means I can devise to get money without suing, I have resolved to expose at public sale, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the second week of court, (when there will be a good many politicians about,) a large number of Unsettled Book Accounts, and the like number of Notes of various dates and amounts. Many of them against nice young men who wear good clothes, drive fast horses, and pay particular attention to the ladies—and of course are A No 1. Some against men who think they do you a favor if they buy your goods and never pay for them—they are No 2. Some against men who promise to pay to-morrow. They are not quite so good. But a full and complete printed catalogue of the names, dates and amounts, will be distributed on the day of sale. Conditions cash. R. THORNTON.

N. B.—The above accounts will be open for settlement until the day of sale.

¶ In the West Indies is found a tree, the inner bark of which resembles lace or net-work. This bark is very beautiful, consisting of layers which may be pulled out into a fine white web, three or four feet wide. It is sometimes used for ladies' dresses.

## From the National Intelligencer.

## Legislative History.

It cannot have escaped the observation of those who have attended to the Legislative history of our country that with the growth of our Government the complexion of the Senate of the United States has gradually varied from that which it appears to have worn in the infancy of our political institutions; and that the character of its deliberations more and more nearly approaches the Representative chamber.

The Senate, on its first organization under the Constitution, secluded itself from the public eye, and appears to have been considered rather in the light of a Privy Council to the President than as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. Indeed, if we mistake not, it was so termed in conversation occasionally, if not in official proceedings of that day. There are not many probably of the present generation of readers who remember the fact that in the first session of the first Congress of the United States President Washington personally came into the Senate, when that body was engaged on what is called Executive business, and took part in their deliberations. When he took the Vice President's Chair, and the Vice President took that of the Secretary of the Senate; one or other of the Secretaries [heads of departments] occasionally accompanied the President on these visits.—The President addressed the Senate on the question before them, and in many respects exercised a power in respect to their proceedings which would now be deemed entirely incompatible with their rights and privileges. The practice however, did not long continue. An occasion soon arose of collision of opinion between the President and the Senate on some nomination, and he did not afterwards attend, but communicated by message what he desired to lay before them.

At this period the Legislative as well as the Executive proceedings of the Senate were always transacted in secret session, and the public knew of the proceedings of that branch of Government only from its messages to the other House announcing its decisions. It became evident, however, that, in practice, all responsibility to the constitution under such circumstances was ideal; but it was not until the 20th of February, 1794, after a considerable struggle, that the Senate came to a resolution that its legislative proceedings should, after the end of that session, be public, and that galleries should be provided for the accommodation of auditors. On this question we find the yeas and nays registered, nineteen members having voted for it and eight against it.

From the day of this triumph of popular principles the Senate has gradually parted with the character of reserve which appears to have belonged to it.—By the increase of its members from the admission of new States into the Union its legislative business has become so laborious that its peculiar character of an Executive Council is almost overlooked, notwithstanding the great importance of this feature in our Government; and the debates in the Senate are of much greater length at this day, in proportion to the members composing the body, than those of the House of Representatives.

Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us, with a beauty that is not of earth and then pass away and leave us to muse on its faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festive around their midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with unapproachable glory? And why is it that forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in the Alpine torrents upon our heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will set out before us like Islands that slumber in the ocean, and where the beautiful being that now passes before us like the meteor, will stay in our presence forever.—*Prudence.*

The *Tribune* states the number of places in that city where alcoholic drinks can be obtained, to be 7,103. Of these, 5,894 are devoted to the "equal and exact" distribution of "three centers," 1,211 are closed on Sundays, 930 have gambling, 1040 are kept by Americans, and 5,831 by foreigners. 233 by women, and 22 by colored.

The dread of censure is the death of genius.

SHAME.—A feeling that overtakes people, not because they have done wrong, but because they have been found out.

## Correspondence of the Belvidere Intelligencer.

## TRENTON, N. J. Nov. 1853.

The Morris & Essex Rail Road Co. vs. John I. Blair, Charles Scranton, William P. Clark, James Blair, James Hiles, George Titman, Adam Wandling, Jr., and the Warren Rail Road Company, Defendants. In Chancery of New Jersey. Abram Browning, Esqr., Chancery. On motion to dissolve Injunction.

Asa Whitehead and E. W. Whelpley, Esqs., appeared for the complainants, and F. T. Frelinghuysen and J. P. Bradley, Esqs., for the defendants and the Warren R. R. Co. This cause was called up on Tuesday, 25th October, and after considerable argument by counsel, was set down for Thursday, 27th, when the counsel all appeared. The reading of complainants' Bill, of several hundred pages and also the defendants' answer, which was a long document, occupied Thursday and part of Friday.

The Bill of the Morris & Essex R. R. Co. was drawn by E. W. Whelpley, Esq., and the answer by J. G. Shipman, Esq., both were ably drawn and displayed great legal knowledge. The cause was opened by F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq., on the part of the defendants, and in an argument of much ability and much force, insisted that the Warren R. R. Co. had priority of right; that the Charter of the Warren R. R. Co. was first granted by the Legislature of N. J.; that this Company was legally organized on the 4th March last, and the Stock subscribed; that Company, on 5th March, adopted the survey of the route for the Road, as made by Edwin McNeil, the Chief Engineer, and ordered their President, John I. Blair, to file the same in the office of the Secretary of State; that the company, by their President, John I. Blair, did, on the 7th March last, at four minutes before 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, file the survey of the route, in the office of the Secretary of State; that on the 4th March last at the time of organization, the Warren R. R. Co. appointed a committee to purchase the right of way for the Road; that the said Company did, on 4th March, immediately after the organization, contract for the right of way, under hand and seal, with certain landholders, owning part of the passes in the Vass, and the Vanness Gaps; and that immediately after filing the survey of the route of the Warren R. R. in the office aforesaid, that Blair and his associates, contracted, under hand and seal, for the remainder of the right of way, of the landholders, through the Vanness and Vass Gaps, important passes in the mountains, where both roads occupy the same ground; and this was the bone of contention. It was also shown on the part of the Warren R. R. Co. that they had procured the necessary legislation from the State of Pennsylvania, recognizing the Warren R. R. Co., and allowing their road to connect with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. of Pa., and to bridge the Delaware; and that J. I. Blair and associates had constructed the Lackawanna & Western Rail Road, from Scranton, in the Lackawanna valley, in the State of Pennsylvania, to the N. Y. & Erie R. R., at the Great Bend, on the Susquehanna River, and are now constructing the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. from Scranton to the Delaware River, through the Delaware Water Gap, to connect with the Warren R. R., and which latter Road connects with the Central R. R. of New Jersey, near New Hampton; and that these Companies are large owners of Coal Lands, at Scranton; and that it was their intention, by these connections, to open a great R. R. Road route from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario; and that it was intended to construct the Warren R. R., in good faith, as a complete outlet; that the Warren R. R. Co. had taken possession of the Vass and the Vanness Gaps under their contracts and contracted with an experienced contractor to grade the same, and had expended large sums of money in the grading; that the Warren Charter was the oldest, and vested in the Warren Company the right, in express terms, to construct their Road by the most feasible route, to the Delaware Water Gap, and that route was shown by complainants themselves to be through the Vanness and Vass Gaps; that the Warren route was adopted on the 4th March, while the Morris & Essex route was not adopted until the 8th March; that the Warren route was first filed in the office of the Secretary of State; that the Warren Company had first contracted for the right of way through the passes of the mountains, and had taken possession of the land, and had fully fortified their position by contracts, duly acknowledged and recorded, and full notice given to the Morris & Essex R. R. Co.; and that any purchase made by them since the contracts made, by the Warren R. R. Co., with the same parties was a fraud on the part of the Morris & Essex R. R. Co., in order to defeat the just and legal rights of the Warren R. R. Co., and that the Bill was fairly and fully answered, in every particular; and that the survey of the Warren R. R. as located and described by Edwin McNeil, Esq., one of the most practical and experienced Engineers in the country, was exactly right, while the survey of the Morris & Essex R. R. Co. was exactly wrong.

Asa Whitehead, Esq., appeared on the part of the Morris & Essex R. R. Co., and in a very able argument, set out the claims of this Company, showing the progress of their Road from Newark to Morris-

town, thence to Dover; and from Dover to Hackettstown; and that they always intended to construct their road to the Delaware Water Gap; that this intention was formed when the road was extended from Morristown to Dover, and he charged that this was all well known to Blair and his confederates; that the Morris & Essex R. R. Co. had expended large sums in the construction of their road from Newark to Dover; that they were a company in existence, while the Warren Rail Road Company had done nothing; and generally, that the organization of the Warren R. R. Co. was a fraud, to defeat the Morris & Essex R. R. Co.; and that the adopting the survey on 4th March, and the filing of it on 8th March, and purchase of the right of way first, and taking possession of the ground, were all done to prevent and defeat the Morris & Essex R. R. Co.; that the contracts taken by Blair for the right of way, although first, were not good, as against the Morris & Essex R. R. Co., as it was not done in good faith, but to defeat and prevent the Morris & Essex R. R. Co. from constructing their road, unless they would consent to connect with the road that Blair and his associates were constructing in Pennsylvania, on such terms as Blair might dictate; and that the Mor. & Es. R. R. Co. had obtained Deeds for some of the lands that the Warren R. R. Co. had contracted for; and that these Deeds had priority over conditional contracts, taken in bad faith, and a fraud against complainants rights.—These were some of the grounds taken by Mr. Whitehead in his argument; he concluded it on Saturday last. The cause was then adjourned by the Master until Tuesday of this week.

On Tuesday, the parties all present, E. W. Whelpley, Esq., on the part of the Complainants, opened his cause in support of his Bill in an able argument; alluded to every point in it; as he had drawn it, he of course, was well booked up as to its contents. He attacked with great force all the supposed discrepancies in the answer, which was not full; that it was, in part, evasive, and in many cases adroitly avoided and did not fairly come up to his pointed interrogatories, and that the Bill was not fairly answered. Like Mr. Whitehead, he contended that the organization of the Warren R. R. Co., the filing of the survey, the contracting for the right of way—was done, got up, concocted, conceived and carried out by John I. Blair; that he was the head and front of the whole transaction; that the haste of the whole proceedings showed and proved plainly that it was a deep and dark laid plan, to defeat and circumvent the M. & E. R. R. Co., which was fairly entitled to the right of way through the Vanness and Vass Gaps, by prior right of Discovery; and that Blair and his confederates had ascertained, by watching the operations of Complainants Engineers in the field, and running by their stakes, that this was the only feasible route through these mountain passes, over which a road could be constructed.

Mr. Whelpley also contended that there was no force in the argument, that the oldest charter had priority; or that the filing of the survey gave priority; or that adopting of the survey, or the procuring of the right of way by conditional contracts, first, gave priority. He contended, and made a bold push, that a certain contract which Blair had procured in advance of the M. & E. R. R. Co., was a fraud, on the ground that this Company had dispatched a messenger across the Delaware to bring a person to New Jersey, to sell them the right of way; that Blair crossed the Delaware, took the person out of their possession, and purchased the right of way of him. He further contended, that the survey of the route of the Warren R. R. was not sufficiently definite, and did not describe the route by monuments and marks sufficiently; while the survey of the Morris & Essex R. R. was got up with great care, and that their description was full and definite.

Mr. Whelpley commenced his argument on Wednesday, and concluded on Thursday evening. Mr. Whelpley and Mr. Whitehead, the counsel of the Complainants, are both men of strong intellect, ripe scholars, and able debaters.

After Mr. Whelpley had concluded, Mr. John P. Bradley commenced the argument on the part of the Warren R. R. Co. He first recited the act of Incorporation, dated 12th day of February, 1851, of the latter Company, and proved by demonstration, and what he insisted did not admit of a doubt, that the incorporation of the Warren R. R. Co. by the Legislature of New Jersey was a franchise, granted by the State of New Jersey, to that Company; that it was a property, a reality, owned by the State and under their control; that the State granted to the Warren R. R. Co., a part of their franchise to construct a Rail Road, by the most feasible route, from New Hampton to the Delaware Water Gap, and that that grant had priority over all others; it was a valid contract, and was binding on the Warren R. R. Co. to construct their Road on the most feasible route, which he alleged the company intended to do; and that it was alleged and admitted by the M. & E. R. R. Co., that the route through Vanness and Vass Gaps was the only possible route, and that the grant to the Warren R. R. Co. was a special grant to use that route, that it was the only route in law they were entitled to occupy as it was the only feasible route; that the State

of New Jersey did, on the 12th of February, 1851, confer on the Warren R. R. Co. the right of domain, and all the franchise that she had, by the most feasible route through the Vanness and Vass Gaps; the State therefore having parted with that franchise and right of domain to this Company, she had, therefore, fully assigned and quit claimed, and conferred by her own acts, her right and franchise to the Warren R. R. Co., she, therefore, had no power to confer it upon others, as she had already parted with it for full consideration, and no other construction could be put upon it. Again, the Warren R. R. Co. was first chartered, and had carefully and lawfully organized their Company on the 4th of March; had adopted the survey of their route first; had first filed the survey of their route; had first contracted for the land necessary for the construction of the road; were the first to take possession of the land, and were the first to obtain subscriptions to build the road; and instead of Mr. Blair and his associates using great exertions to defeat the Morris & Essex R. R. Co., it was the Morris & Essex R. R. Co. that used all their endeavors to defraud and defeat the Warren R. R. Co. out of their just and legal rights conferred upon them by the State of New Jersey; that instead of Blair and his associates watching the movements of the M. & E. R. R. Co., that company, by their own showing, was watching, through their spies, the organization of the Warren R. R., having learned that the Warren R. R. Company had finished their survey, and had advertised to open books, to organize the said Company, it was then determined to defeat the Warren R. R. of their just and legal rights, well knowing that the Warren R. R. was duly and legally organized on the 4th of March, and had adopted the survey of their route. This accounts for their following Blair to Trenton to defeat him in getting their survey first filed, but in which they were defeated; they then conceived the plan of sending agents to Warren, to purchase the right of way in the Vass and Vanness Gaps, to defeat Blair and his road, but this Blair and his associates had already purchased.

The M. & E. R. R. Co. being fairly defeated in all their unjust endeavors, they then conceived the plan of inducing by bribery some individuals who had sold the right of way to the Warren R. R. Co. and contracted with them for their land, to sell the right of way over the very same route to the said M. & E. R. R. Co., and to violate their contracts with the Warren R. R. Co. This they did by paying larger and exorbitant prices, and they succeeded in seducing two individuals to violate their contracts, and thus obtained deeds; but in the one case, if not in both, they took the precaution to make it a condition in the deed, that if they did not retain or use the land described in the deed, they should have a right to have the same amount of land in another place upon which to locate their Road. The Warren R. R. Co. took immediate possession of the lands of the persons seduced and put it under contract, y it is upon this land that the Morris & Essex R. R. Co. have obtained without notice, the present injunction, and this is the controversy.

It was clearly shown in the answer of J. I. Blair and his associates, that the offer to the M. & E. R. R. Co. to induce them to extend their road, was liberal and fair; and that they were willing that the latter Company should build their road.

Mr. Bradley read from numerous authorities and decisions, in support of his position, all proving the right of prior grants; he cited the case of the Susquehanna Canal Co. against the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co. In this case the R. R. Co., was last chartered and the first to act but the Court decided that the canal Co., having the oldest charter gave them priority and the choice of grounds, and so he construed all the cases read; that they all proved that the first grants always held. Mr. Bradley closed his argument on Friday evening, the cause having occupied seven days.

## A New Medicine.

The following certificate, says the *Dutchman*, has been received by the author of the "Granular Syrup":

POTTSVILLE, July 20, 1853.—Dear Sir:—I will be ninety-three years old next October. For forty years I have been an invalid, unable to move, except when stirred with a lever; but blessed be God, a year ago I heard of the Granular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man.—I can now run twelve miles an hour, and throw eight double somersets without stopping.

P. S.—A little of your Alienistoutam Salve applied to a wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in eighteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh outcrop of white pine bark.

¶ Dr. Lispenard, of Albany, has invented a stomach gargle of such power, that we imagine it will tend to quite a revolution. Two drops placed on the tongue of a dyspeptic last week, gave him such a passion for food, that in less than an hour he consumed a quarter of mutton, two hen-coops and a pickled boot-jack. The doctor is around.

The lady who 'stood upon her dignity,' is said to have lost her balance.