

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Dedicated to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL 15.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. DECEMBER 21, 1854.

NO. 5.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

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. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding one square (ten lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. The charge for one and three insertions the same. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large, elegant, plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, Juniors, Legal and other Blanks, Pamphlets, &c. printed with accuracy and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONIAN.

WRITTEN FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 15 letters.

My 7, 4, 13, 6, 14, 9, is needed in a garden.
My 8, 3, 11, 4, is what we do in church.
My 6, 15, 10, 14, 3, is a town in Italy.
My 1, 10, 7, 3, 4, is the name of an animal.
My 14, 3, 7, 4, 13, is a river in S. America.
My 12, 5, 4, 7, 11, 14, is a county in Ala.
My 7, 4, 11, 10, 14, is what Merchants buy and sell.
My 11, 7, 4, 11, is a town in India.
My 8, 3, 11, 15, belongs to the body.
My 9, 3, 11, 15, is a river in Maine.
My 15, 11, 9, 3, is a county in Georgia.
My 12, 5, 1, 10, 5, 14, is necessary in swimming.
My 1, 10, 12, 3, is something needful.
My 14, 5, 1, 3, is a piece of writing.
My 1, 10, 13, 7, 11, is a county in Penna.
My whole is the name of a Theatrical Play.—Answer next week.
Stroudsburg, Pa. J. F. D.

A Yankee Lyric.

[A domestic drama, in two acts and a half, short metre—being the kind of metre used by most gas companies.]

This longing after beauty,
This sighing after curls,
This chasing after fashion,
Wherever fashion whirls,
And all that sort of thing—
May do for those who like them—
For those devoid of taste;
For those who barter diamonds off,
For diamonds made of paste,—
And other block heads.
But to a wife that truly loves,
Who'd be what she appears,
Who'd spread sunshine around the man,
That keeps away her tears,—
And brings her taters home.
We'd whisper softly in her ear,
We'd know it on her heart,
That graving well to fry a steak
Beats sentiments and art—
"A darn'd sight!"

The Cabin Boy.

A poor widow had become very miserable since the death of her husband. She was full of painful anxiety, and was very often famished for want of food, and endured great hardships. Her only son had just left school, and was so unhappy at that state to which his mother was reduced, that he went about everywhere, seeing what he could do for her.
'We must not die of hunger,' said he one day; 'let me go to sea, perhaps I may be able to earn something for you.'
His poor mother at last gave way to his entreaties, but it cost a great deal to let him go, and almost broke her heart. The young boy went to the nearest seaport to see if he could get on board of a merchant vessel. He asked a great many captains to take him, but it was all in vain. After going from one to another, weary and sad, he thought he must return to his mother, but the thought of being a burden to her, made him desperately miserable. Just then he thought he saw a captain looking at him. John (that was the boy's name) went up to him directly, and said—
'Please, sir, don't you want a cabin boy?'
'I'm looking out for one here,' said the captain.
'Oh, then, dear sir, do take me.'
'Show me your testimonials.'
'No one knows me here, sir; if I were in my own parish, I could easily get some.'
'I can't take a boy into my ship without any recommendation.'
'Oh, sir, I'll be so obedient; I'll do whatever you bid me.'
'Oh that's well enough to say, my good fellow; but once for all, I say I'll not have a boy without his certificates.'
Poor John thought a moment, and looked about him with great sadness.— Suddenly he recollected he had got his Bible. He took it out of his pocket, and showed the captain what was written on the first page.
'Well, my boy, I'll take you on that recommendation. Follow me quick to my ship.'
John is now on board, on his way to St. Petersburg. After a few days, a vi-

olent storm arose, and the vessel was in danger of shipwreck. In the midst of the general confusion and alarm, John took out his Bible, and read the 51st Psalm aloud to them. He then knelt down, and earnestly prayed to God to make the storm cease, and to save them from its fury. One by one, the sailors, and even the captain, fell on their knees and prayed with him. It pleased God to hear their prayer; the wind ceased, and the ship went on her way in safety.

'It was happy for me when I decided to take you, my boy,' said the captain.— 'As soon as we reach St. Petersburg; you shall have a day on shore, for your prayers have saved the ship.'

He kept his promise, and the boy employed his holiday in going all over that large and beautiful city. He stopped in front of the Emperor's palace, and stood still, admiring all the magnificent carriages which were passing to and fro.— While thus employed, he saw something fall out of one of them. He picked it up; it was a beautiful diamond bracelet. He ran after the carriage, and called out to the coachman to stop, but it was useless. The carriage was soon out of sight. John went back directly to the captain, and showed him what he had found.

'You're a lucky fellow, John; these are very valuable diamonds.'

'But they are not mine,' answered John. 'Where did you find them?'

'They fell out close to me; I picked them up and ran after the carriage, but the coachman drove on, and neither saw nor heard me.'

'Well, John, you did all you could do to give them back to their owner; now they are yours, you can sell them in London, and get a great deal of money for them.'

But John was too honest to be caught by the bait.

'No, no, Captain, the diamonds are not mine. If we had a storm in returning to England, I could not pray to the Lord, with such dishonest intentions in my heart; and what would become of us then?'

'Ah, I had not thought of that,' said the captain, who only wanted to try him, come, we'll try and find the owner.'

He was soon discovered, and John received, £50 as a reward for his honesty. An immense sum for him! At the Captain's advice, he laid it out in furs, which he afterwards sold in England for double the price they had cost him. With this little fortune, and a light, joyous heart, he began his journey home. He saw the cottage where he had left his poor mother; but the path was all grown over with grass, the windows were shut up, the house was empty. Poor John was almost broken-hearted. 'Doubtless,' he thought 'my poor mother died of want and misery.' But he just recognized one of the neighbors, who ran up to him, and told him his mother was still living, and was well, though in the almshouse. With what delight they met, and how happy and grateful John felt when he brought her back to her cottage again. It is his greatest delight to take care of her, and to support her with his labor.

Now, dear children, it was the Bible that made John an honest, faithful and intelligent youth—that gave him the knowledge of Christ—that led him to the Savior, by whose spirit his heart was changed, and he became the joy of his mother's heart, and a blessing to the world.

Prohibitory Liquor Law Movement.
The State Central Committee which met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 21st ult., unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions. It will be seen that the Chairman of the Committee is authorized to call a Mass State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 17th of January next.

Whereas, the interests of the cause of Prohibition require the utmost harmony and union in the views and plans of its advocates at the present time; and, as they will naturally expect some expression of opinion from this committee as to the best course to be pursued in connection with the late popular vote, therefore,
Resolved, That in giving publicity to our views, the members of this committee disclaim all intention or right to interfere with the action of the State Convention which will meet in January next, while at the same time they deem it advisable to make such suggestions as will aid in producing union and harmony in the measures of that body.

Resolved, That the popular vote taken in October last has, in our judgment, established the fact that we are of right entitled to the passage of an efficient and prudent prohibitory liquor law for the whole State by the next legislature. In support of this opinion we offer the following reasons:—1st. The last legislature refused the proposition of our State Convention of January, to "pass a proper prohibitory law and submit its repeal to a popular vote at a special election. 2d. The same body provided for the submission of the question, without the law, at the general election, in spite of our well known opposition to and in the face of our solemn protest against it. 3d.—The Prohibitory Convention, in June, accepted the issue thus forced upon them, under protest, and upon the distinct and avowed condition "that the liquor party should poll more than one half of the whole vote of the State against the law, or be considered defeated." 4th. The liquor party did not secure such a vote, nor even a majority of the voters who attended the polls and voted for Governor, by more than forty thousand. 5th. A majority of the votes cast were against the law, because of the form of submission and the wording of tickets. Thousands supposed the law would require private houses to be searched, which was never desired; and our opponents were enabled to deceive voters with spurious tickets, by which enough votes were thrown out to change the result. It is therefore evident that a large majority of the legal voters in the State are in favor of and desire the law. 6th. A large majority of the counties have voted in favor of the law, while these same counties have elected a majority of the members in both houses of the legislature. The law for the whole State should therefore be passed, not only because it is right, but because it is in perfect accordance with the established principle of representation, "that a legislator is bound by the expressed wishes of his immediate constituents."

Resolved, That in case the next Legislature should refuse to pass a law for the whole State, then it is the duty of that body to pass an absolute law for all the counties voting in favor, to which might be added a provision that the other counties may accept the same by a popular vote on the subject.

Resolved, That should the above laws for the counties be deemed inadvisable, then a general law should be passed, with a provision, similar to the school law, by which the counties may accept or reject the same by a popular vote.

Resolved, That in case a special law for the prohibitory counties, or a general law to be accepted or rejected, be passed, then the Legislature should also pass a law absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks throughout the State, upon the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the resolution of the Convention in January last.— "That no law, however stringent, which recognises the right to sell intoxicating drinks, can receive our sanction, as we believe the time has fully come, when all efforts to regulate this traffic should be at once and forever abandoned."

Resolved, That if the Legislature will, in spite of all our efforts to prevent it, continue to license any portion of our citizens to sell intoxicating drinks, then justice absolutely requires that the dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors should be placed upon equal grounds, and be required to obtain their license in the same way, as the intoxicating principle is the same in all, and all are destructive to the health and happiness of society.

Resolved, That Messrs. Coombe, Graham and Simon of Philadelphia, James Black of Lancaster, and Martin Bell of Blair county, be a Committee to prepare an "Address" to the next Legislature setting forth the history of, and the facts connected with the late popular vote, together with such argument in favor of our claims as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be authorized to call a Mass State Convention of the friends of Prohibition, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 17th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That this Committee do now adjourn to meet in Harrisburg on Tuesday evening, the 19th of January, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

P. COOMBE, Chairman.
J. P. SIMONS, Secretary.
P. S.—Editors throughout the State are requested to publish the above.

Meeting of the Soldiers of 1812.
Pursuant to a call of a number of Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, a meeting was held on the evening of Thursday, 30th November last, at the Court House, in the Borough of Easton.

On motion of Abraham Miller, Hon. James M. Porter was called to the chair; Adam Hawk and James Clyde, were elected Vice-Presidents; and George Hess and Samuel Moore, Secretaries.

The President stated the object and design of the meeting in a very neat and appropriate historical address, detailing the causes which led to the declaration of war in 1812 by the United States,—termining it the "second war of independence" from the fact that it was but twenty-nine years after the peace with Great Britain in 1783; together with various interesting incidents of that war—which were received with acclamation by the old soldiers present.

The President also presented the resolutions of a meeting held at Milford, Pike County, requesting him to represent them

at this meeting, for this congressional district,—which proceedings were unanimously adopted.

On motion, a Committee of thirteen, representing the original thirteen states, was appointed to report resolutions, consisting of:—J. G. Raub, A. Miller, Paul Seigfried, John Luckenbach, P. F. B. Schmidt, John Ludwig, Geo. Straub, Leonard Walter, Conrad Heckman, Jos. Horn, B. F. Arndt, Christian Metzger, and Stephen Barnes.—After retiring and due deliberation, they reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby unanimously tendered, to Dr. Joel B. Sutherland, for his persevering, untiring, and indefatigable efforts to obtain the just dues of the government to the defenders of the country in the war of 1812, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to him.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a convention to be held at Washington on the 8th day of January next, to further the claims of the Militia and Volunteers who served their country in the second war of independence, upon the justice of their country.

Resolved, That the proposition to give to the citizen Soldiers of the war of 1812 a portion of the public lands, ought not to be considered as a bounty, but a just debt, due to men who left their homes, families, and firesides to defend their country,—which country is now enjoying an unmeasured extent of prosperity and national wealth.

Resolved, That we consider ourselves as well entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land each, as the soldiers who served in the war against Mexico; and that Congress be requested to enact a provision to grant the same to us and to the heirs of our deceased comrades, whether minors or adults.

Resolved, That James M. Porter, Abraham Miller, James Clyde, George Straub, Joseph Horn, Jacob G. Raub, Richard Eldred, of Pike, and Samuel Wilhelm, be appointed to represent the soldiers of the war of 1812 and their heirs residing in this congressional district, in the said Convention to be held at Washington on the 8th day of January next, with full power to do all things necessary for the promotion of their cause, and if any of them be unable to attend to appoint substitutes.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolutions adopted by our brother soldiers at the Convention held at Philadelphia on the 9th day of January last.

Resolved, That it is requested that the proceedings of this meeting be inserted in the several newspapers published in this Congressional district.

J. M. PORTER, President.

From there he was to go to Laguna, another Spanish town about twelve miles further up, and to give Mr. Godin's letter addressed to his wife, in charge to a certain ecclesiastic (clergyman) of that place to be forwarded to the place of her residence. He himself was to wait at Laguna the arrival of Madame Godin.

The galliot sailed and arrived safe at Loreto. But the faithless Tristan, instead of going himself to Laguna, or sending the letter there, contented himself with delivering the packet to a Spanish Jesuit who was going to quite another region, on some occasional purpose.—Tristan himself, in the meanwhile, went round among the Portuguese settlements to sell his commodities. The result was that M. Godin's letter, passing from hand to hand, failed to reach the place of its destination.

Meanwhile, by what means we know not, a blind rumor of the purpose and object of the Portuguese vessel lying at Loreto reached Peru, and came at last, but without any distinctness to the ears of Madame Godin. She learned through this rumor that a letter from her husband was on the way to her, but all her efforts to get possession of it were fruitless. At last she resolved to send a faithful negro servant in company with an Indian to the Amazon to procure, if possible, more certain tidings. This faithful servant made his way boldly through all hindrances and difficulties which beset his journey, reached Loreto, talked with Tristan, and brought back intelligence that he with the Portuguese vessel and all its equipments were for her accommodation and waited her orders.

Now then Madame Godin determined to undertake this most perilous and difficult journey. She was staying at the time at Riobamba, about one hundred and twenty miles south of Quito, where she had a house of her own with garden and grounds. These, with all other things that she could not take with her, she sold on the best terms she could.—Her father, M. Grandmaison, and her two brothers, who had been living with her in Peru, were ready to accompany her. The former set out beforehand, to a place the other side of the Cordilleras to make arrangements for his daughter's journey on her way to the ship.

Madame Godin received about this time, a visit from a certain Mr. R. who gave himself out for a French physician, and asked permission to accompany her. He promised moreover to watch over her health, and to do all in his power to lighten the fatigues and discomforts of the arduous journey. She replied that she had no authority over the vessel which was to carry her, and therefore could not answer for it that he could have a place in it. Mr. R. thereupon applied to the brothers of Madame Godin, and they thinking it very desirable that she should have a physician with her, persuaded their sister to consent to take him in her company.

So then she started from Riobamba which had been her home till this time, the first of October, 1749, in company of the above named persons, her black man and three Indian women. Thirty Indians, to carry her baggage, completed her company. O, had the luckless lady known what calamities, sufferings and disappointments awaited her, she would have trembled at the prospect and doubted of the possibility of living through it all, and reaching the wished-for goal of her journey.

The party went first across the mountains to Canelos, an Indian village, where they thought to embark on a little stream which discharges itself into the Amazon. The way thither was so wild and unbroken that it was not even passable for mules and must be travelled entirely on foot.

M. Grandmaison, who had set out a whole month earlier, had stopped at Canelos no longer than was necessary to make needful preparations for his daughter and her attendants. Then he had immediately pushed on toward the vessel, to still keep in advance, and arrange matters for her convenience at the next station to which she would arrive.—Hardly had he left Canelos, when the small pox, a disease which in those regions is particularly fatal, broke out, and in one week swept off one half of the inhabitants, and so alarmed the rest that they deserted the place and plunged into the wilderness. Consequently when Madame Godin reached the place, with her party, she found to her dismay only two Indians remaining, whom the fury of the plague had spared, and, moreover, not the slightest preparation either for her reception or her furtherance on her journey. This was the first considerable mishap which befell her, and which might have served to forewarn her of the great sufferings which she was to encounter.

A second followed shortly after. The thirty Indians who thus far had carried the baggage, and had received their pay in advance, suddenly absconded, whether it were from fear of the epidemic, or that they fancied, having never seen a vessel, except at a distance, that they were to be compelled to go on board one, and be carried away. There stood then the deserted and disappointed company, overwhelmed, and knowing not what course to take or how to help themselves. The safest course would have been, to leave all their baggage to its fate, and return back the way they came. But the longing of Madame Godin for her beloved husband, from which she had now been

separated so many years, gave her courage to bid defiance to all the hindrances which lay in her way, and even to attempt impossibilities.

She set herself therefore to persuade the two Indians above mentioned to construct a boat, and by means of it to take her and her company to Andonos another place, about twelve days' journey distant. They willingly complied, receiving their pay in advance. The boat was got ready, and all the party embarked in it, under the management of the two Indians.

After they had run safely two days' journey down the stream, they drew up to the bank to pass the night on shore.—Here the treacherous Indians took the opportunity, while the weary company slept, to run a way, and when the travellers awoke next morning, they were nowhere to be found. This was a new and unforeseen calamity by which their future progress was reduced greatly more hazardous.

Without a knowledge of the stream or the country, and without a guide, they again got on board their boat and pushed on. The first day went by without any misadventure. The second they came up with a boat which lay near the shore, alongside of an Indian hut, built of branches of trees. They found there an Indian, just recovered from the sickness, and prevailed on him, by presents, to embark with them to take the helm. But fate envied them this relief, for the next day Mr. R.'s hat fell into the water, and the Indian in endeavoring to recover it, fell overboard and was drowned, not having strength to swim to the shore.

Now was the vessel again without a pilot, and steered by persons not one of whom had the least knowledge of the course. Ere long the vessel sprung a leak, and the unhappy company found themselves compelled to land, and build a hut to shelter them.

They were yet five or six days' journey from Andonos, the nearest place of destination. Mr. R. offered for himself and another Frenchman, his companion, to go thither, and make arrangements, that within fourteen days a boat from there should arrive and bring them off. His proposal was approved of. Madame Godin gave him her faithful black man to accompany him. He himself took good care that nothing of his property should be left behind.

Fourteen days now elapsed, but in vain they tried their eyes to catch sight of the bark which Mr. R. had promised to send to their relief. They waited twelve days longer, but in vain! Their situation grew more painful every day.

At last, when all hope in this quarter was lost, they hewed trees and fastened them together as well as they could, and made in this way a raft. When they had finished it, they put on their baggage and seated themselves upon it, and suffered it to float down the stream.—But even this frail bark required a steersman acquainted with navigation, but they had none such. In no long time, it struck against a sunken log, and broke to pieces. The people and their baggage were cast into the river. Great however as was the danger, no one was lost. Madame Godin sunk twice to the bottom but was both times rescued by her brothers.

Wet through and through, exhausted and half dead with fright, they at last gained the shore. But only imagine their lamentable, almost desperate condition! All their supplies lost; to make another raft impossible; even their stock of provisions gone! And where were they when all these difficulties overwhelmed them? In a horrid wilderness, so thick grown up with trees and bushes that one could make a passage through it no other way than by axe and knife; inhabited only by fierce tigers and by the most formidable of serpents, the rattlesnake.—Moreover, without tools, without weapons? Who does not shudder at such a picture?

THE BEST PLACE.—A good old Dutchman and his frau sat up till gapping time, when the latter, after a full stretch, said: 'I wish I was in heaven.'

Hans also yawned and replied: 'I wish I was in der still-house.'

The eyes of Sallic flew wide open, as she exclaimed: 'I pe pound for you; you always wish yourself in der pest place.'

When does a young lady wish to win more than to seven beaux at once? When does she try to fascinate (fasten eight.)

The Know Nothing movements is all the talk in Texas, and it is rumored that lodges have been established in most of the towns throughout the State.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE IN BUTTSBURG, PA.
Three valuable Building Lots for sale on reasonable terms, in the thriving village of Buttsburg, suitable for private residences, and lying directly opposite the large Seminary, now building, and only a few rods from the Railroad, which is nearly completed. To persons desirous of a pleasant country residence and who wish to build on their own plan, the situation cannot be surpassed. To such applicants they will be sold low, and three fourths of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, if desired, and be paid at the convenience of the purchaser. Apply to Brodhead & Co., or to David Shannon, Buttsburg, Pa. Decem 11, 1854.

THE BEST PLACE.—A good old Dutchman and his frau sat up till gapping time, when the latter, after a full stretch, said: 'I wish I was in heaven.'

Hans also yawned and replied: 'I wish I was in der still-house.'

The eyes of Sallic flew wide open, as she exclaimed: 'I pe pound for you; you always wish yourself in der pest place.'

When does a young lady wish to win more than to seven beaux at once? When does she try to fascinate (fasten eight.)

The Know Nothing movements is all the talk in Texas, and it is rumored that lodges have been established in most of the towns throughout the State.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE IN BUTTSBURG, PA.
Three valuable Building Lots for sale on reasonable terms, in the thriving village of Buttsburg, suitable for private residences, and lying directly opposite the large Seminary, now building, and only a few rods from the Railroad, which is nearly completed. To persons desirous of a pleasant country residence and who wish to build on their own plan, the situation cannot be surpassed. To such applicants they will be sold low, and three fourths of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, if desired, and be paid at the convenience of the purchaser. Apply to Brodhead & Co., or to David Shannon, Buttsburg, Pa. Decem 11, 1854.

THE BEST PLACE.—A good old Dutchman and his frau sat up till gapping time, when the latter, after a full stretch, said: 'I wish I was in heaven.'

Hans also yawned and replied: 'I wish I was in der still-house.'

The eyes of Sallic flew wide open, as she exclaimed: 'I pe pound for you; you always wish yourself in der pest place.'

When does a young lady wish to win more than to seven beaux at once? When does she try to fascinate (fasten eight.)

The Know Nothing movements is all the talk in Texas, and it is rumored that lodges have been established in most of the towns throughout the State.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE IN BUTTSBURG, PA.
Three valuable Building Lots for sale on reasonable terms, in the thriving village of Buttsburg, suitable for private residences, and lying directly opposite the large Seminary, now building, and only a few rods from the Railroad, which is nearly completed. To persons desirous of a pleasant country residence and who wish to build on their own plan, the situation cannot be surpassed. To such applicants they will be sold low, and three fourths of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, if desired, and be paid at the convenience of the purchaser. Apply to Brodhead & Co., or to David Shannon, Buttsburg, Pa. Decem 11, 1854.