

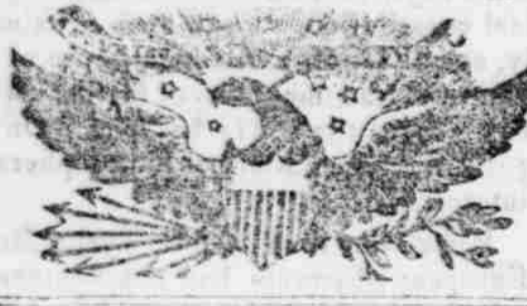
Table with columns for candidates (e.g., Stroudsburg, Chestnut Hill, Coolbaugh, Eldred, Hamilton, M. Smithfield, Price, Pocono, Paradise, Folk, Smithfield, Street, Jackson, Tophanna, Tankannock, T.W.O.N.) and rows for various election categories (e.g., Judge Supreme Court, Wm. A. Porter, John M. Read, Wesley Post, Wm. B. Rorer, Wm. H. Dimmick, D. K. Shoemaker, C. D. Brodhead, Chas. Shoemaker, Melahot Dreher, John D. Freley, A. J. Coolbaugh, Albert Lee). Includes a section for 'Picking up the Wounded--Glancy goes Abroad.' and 'Triumph of the Steam Plow.'

latters. The best they have now to say of the Declaration of Independence is to speak of it as a political wisp—a generally sure to lead those who attempt to follow it into sloughs and quagmires. They have been driven to confess and to proclaim that, in their own opinion the men who labor with their own hands are not fit to be trusted with political power, unless it may be the right of suffrage, to be always exercised in elevating to office some slaveholding patron, never in promoting the interests of Free Labor.

We have full official returns from twenty-nine counties, in which the vote for the Supreme Judge foots up as follows: For John M. Read, Opposition 128,750 For Wm. A. Porter, Democrat, 107,959 Majority for Read, 20,791 The remaining thirty-six counties, from many of which we have reliable reported majorities, will increase the majority of Read to from 30,000 to 40,000.

folly of his Kansas policy, and we hope will by it become a wiser man and more faithfully represent the people whom it is his duty to a degree to govern. That the tariff question had something to do with the result it is not denied; and we are to be taught by it that the people of this State are decidedly in favor of a protective tariff.

ded—that they have an atmosphere, in which the nebulous matter of them floats as clouds do in ours; that the aggregate amount of matter they contain, compared with the least of the heavenly bodies known to us, is exceedingly small; that the tail is constituted of the subtlest portions of the cometic matter, diffused by solar agency; that their orbits are parabolic, or ellipses of great eccentricity; that they are liable to great changes in their periods of revolution, being sometimes made to revolve in new orbits, with a quickened or retarded motion, by the attraction of foreign bodies into whose neighborhood they may pass in the course of their eccentric career; and, thus, that of the thousands of comets which are supposed to have our sun for a focus, all, except the half dozen of short periods, must ever elude the grasp of human calculations and, finally, that some have appeared which will not probably ever revisit our earth! Well may we say with the sweet Psalmist of Israel:



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1858.

Church Dedication. Providence permitting the new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Middle Smithfield, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Saturday next, the 28th inst. Preaching in the morning at 10 o'clock by the Rev. J. R. Barr, of Newark, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Geo. W. MacLaughlin, of Stroudsburg. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Also, on Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock, preaching by the Rev. Geo. W. MacLaughlin, and in the evening at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. J. H. Baunyan. "Come, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel."

Result. From the result which the freemen of this State brought to so happy a conclusion on the 12th instant, we are to be taught many important lessons. When Mr. Buchanan first came into office he had it in his power to have made the Democratic party impregnable; and when we reflect that that result could have been attained so easily, we are most assuredly much surprised at the remarkable and extraordinary dilemma in which he has placed the party, and by which he has been so signally rebuked within so short a time after assuming the executive duties. We are taught first, that the people of this State are inseparably welded to the true principles of Democracy—that a party may have the name of Democratic, and still not have the essential principles of that party, and that in such cases there are enough patriots who are willing to break allegiance to the dangerous tyranny of party rule, when it becomes necessary that that party should be rebuked for its desertion of its true and vital principles.

If such were not the case, it would be but a trifling matter, by at first sapping one Republican principle and then another, until we would become so far advanced in tyranny and so tightly bound by party ties, that before we were aware of that state to which the logic of events was directly tending, for us to be finally emerged into a despotism as galling as that of Russia. That the direct tendency of Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy was to a despotism either intentionally or by accident on his part, cannot, we trust, be successfully contradicted, for it is a fact so evident to every one who is capable of distinguishing between Republican and despotic governments. In despotism the will of the people is not consulted—the will of the despot reigns supreme. That the policy of Mr. Buchanan was to totally disregard the will of a very large majority of the people of Kansas, will not be denied by any person familiar with the history of that extraordinary affair. The end of the last canvass shows conclusively that the freemen of this State are worthy of the glorious institutions of the northern portion of this middle Republic, by setting at defiance the bidding of him who sits at the head of the Nation, and who was presumed to embody the will of the Democracy, when they became convinced that that bidding was repugnant to and subversive of our form of government.

Well will it be for the old Key Stone State, if she should continue to be as free and untrammelled from party alliances and willing to follow the principles of Democracy to their logical conclusion.—We trust she will. We trust also that Mr. Buchanan has nearly realized the

Since the freemen of this State have declared in such an unmistakable manner that they would not support a candidate for Supreme Judge who entertained a belief in the damnable Lecompton doctrine, Judge Porter has arrived at the conclusion that it is best for him, and due to the people whom he has been serving, that he should not serve them in the capacity of Judge, and accordingly returned his commission to Gov. Packer on the 16th instant. Judge Porter seems to think it rather hard that a man should be rejected on account of his political opinions. But it would be well for him to remember that we live in a free Republic, and that it is therefore exceedingly unreasonable to ask freemen to endorse that despotic Lecompton doctrine, by voting for him who supported it.

The anti-Lecompton party of this county have elected the County Auditor. We see that the Monroe Democrat exultingly claims the County Auditor. Mr. A. J. Coolbaugh was and is strongly anti-Lecompton, and labored faithfully to elect Doctor Shoemaker. He, of course, is a Democrat, but one of the conscientious kind, and therefore scorns to sanction a dishonorable act even when it is done by the party with which he is connected.—He was voted for and elected by the anti-Lecompton party. Mr. Democrat, we are well aware that the late election does not give you much to boast of, yet we shall not agree to let you claim the honor of electing our anti-Lecompton Auditor.

Table titled 'Monroe and Pike' showing official vote for Representative in this District. Columns: Candidate (Shoemaker, Brodhead, Monroe, Pike), Vote (1500, 467, 638, 1967, 633, 1334).

Thirteenth Congressional District. The official result of this Congressional District is as follows: Shoemaker 1538, Dimmick 1120, Monroe 783, 1261, Northampton 2,375, 2992, Pike, 179, 491, Wayne, 1791, 2139. Dimmicks majority, 1443.

- The Next Legislature. The House of Representatives will be strongly in opposition to the Buchanan Administration. The Senate will undoubtedly stand, at the next session, as follows, which places the Democratic Party in a majority of one. Those marked (\*) are new members. 1. John H. Parker, Opp.\* Richardson L. Wright, Dem., Isaac N. Marselis, Dem., Samuel J. Randall, Dem. 2. Thomas S. Bell, Dem. 3. John Thompson, Opp.\* 4. Mahlon Yardley, Opp.\* 5. Jeremiah Shindle, Dem.\* 6. Benj. Nunnemacher, Dem.\* 7. Robert M. Palmer, Opp.\* 8. Thomas Craig, Jr., Dem. 9. E. Reed Myer, Opp. 10. George P. Steele, Dem. 11. Glenni W. Scofield, Opp. 12. Andrew Gregg, Opp. 13. Reuben Keller, Dem.\* 14. Henry Fetter, Dem. 15. John B. Rutherford, Opp. 16. R. Baldwin, Bart. A. Shaeffer, Opp. 17. William A. Welsh, Dem.\* 18. George W. Brewer, Dem. 19. William P. Schell, Dem. 20. John Cresswell, Jr., Dem. 21. T. J. Coffey, Opp. 22. Jacob Turney, Dem. 23. George W. Miller, Dem. 24. Saml. McKee,\* Ed. D. Gazzam, Opp. 25. John R. Harris, Opp. 26. William M. Francis, Opp. 27. Darwin A. Finny, Opp.\* 28. Kennedy L. Blood, Dem.\*

Ohio Election. Cleveland, Oct. 16.—The Republican majority for the State ticket is about 15,000 votes. The Congressional delegation will be composed of fifteen Republicans and six Democrats—a republican gain of three Representatives.

Indiana Election. INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858. The returns for members of the Legislature thus far received, show the election of 12 Republican, 3 anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 12 Administration Senators, while there are 13 Republicans and 10 Democrats holding over from last session. To the House 52 Republicans, 3 anti-Lecompton and 45 Administration Democrats are elected. The official returns of a few counties are not yet received, but will not change this result. The Democratic State ticket has about 2,500 majority.

Minnesota Election. CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858. The St. Paul (Minnesota) Times of the 17th inst., says that the Republicans have elected 33 members of the House, and the Democrats 28, and that there are nineteen Districts yet to hear from. The Senate stands, with four Districts still to hear from, 10 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

Newspaper Change. Our old friend Gordon who for five or six years past has conducted the Belvidere Intelligencer with much taste and ability, has sold his establishment to Mr. F. P. Sellers, late editor of the Lambertville Beacon. The latter is a man of talent, industry and experience, and will prove an effective worker in the cause of correct Republican principles.—Sussex Register.

The results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—to be followed up, no doubt, by similar results next month in other Northern States—may be taken as conclusive proof that the country is now about to enter on a new era. From the commencement of the present century down even to the present moment, the Free-Labor States have played an inferior, secondary, and, a large part of the time, very inconsiderable part.—Strange as it may seem, just in proportion as in population, wealth, civilization and culture, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, letters, science and art, they have left the slaveholding States further and further in the rear, till, indeed, they have almost fallen out of sight—just in the same proportion have these great and growing communities fallen more and more into a political subjection of the most humiliating character, till the administration of our national affairs may serve almost to remind one of the condition of the fallen and prostrate Roman Empire, overrun and governed by small hordes of conquering barbarians, who lorded it with haughty pride over the wealth, the intelligence, the civilization and the numbers of the conquered Romans. There is this difference, however, between the two cases, that the predominance which the slave holders have obtained over us, has been not so much by force as by stealth and by fraud. They have, in fact, realized, against the people of the North, that fable of Aesop in which the wolves prevailed by fair words and a deceptive show of friendship upon the silly sheep to dismiss their trusty and faithful shepherd dogs, as in fact their enemies; who only allowed them to get fat for the prospect of afterward devouring them, and to receive these said speaking wolves in the capacity of guardians of the fold. For a large part of the current century, the slaveholders wheedled the Northern people, or enough of them to accomplish their purpose, keeping themselves at the head of affairs and of subjecting the Administration of the Federal Government to their exclusive control, into the belief that they, the slaveholders, were the only true democrats, thoroughly imbued with the Jeffersonian doctrine of the equality of all men and whom it was necessary for the workmen of the North to aid in keeping in power, in order to save themselves from becoming the slaves of Northern merchants, bankers, manufacturers and capitalists. This dodge has long served the slaveholders exceedingly well. Possessing by law a despotic power, practically without any limits at all, over their own households and their own plantations, the slaveholders figured away with great unction in Congress as the advocates of liberty and equality, disciples who had studied democracy at the feet of Jefferson, and upon whom his cloak had fallen, having undergone as it fell a miraculous multiplication, furnishing to each of our hundred or two thousand of slaveholders a mantle quite broad enough to conceal the over-ear's whip which he carried in his hand.

This answered well for more than one entire generation. The Anti-Slavery agitation, commenced some twenty years ago, resulted, however, before long, in compelling the slaveholders to throw off this, till then, most convenient disguise. Their cloak of Democracy began all at once, under the operation of Anti-Slavery tracts, to scorch, burn, blister and torment them like the shirt of Nessus. All at once it became highly incendiary, and, in their rage, fury and passion, they not only stripped it off in haste, and threw it aside with every mark of horror and detestation, but, in doing so, indignantly tore it up into ten thousand ribbons and

putting Pierce and Buchanan very well in the Presidential chair. But it is already abundantly manifest that the conservative dodge can never serve their turn at all to the extent of the Democratic dodge.—The Free Labor States are essentially Democratic, and the time has long gone by when the class of men who compose, or did compose, our Silver-Gray Whigs have it in their power to give a political complexion to any Free-Labor State in the Union. The immense vote cast for Fremont, followed up as it has been at the recent elections, affords conclusive evidence that this new slaveholding dodge of conservatism and the safety of the Union has seen its best day, and can hardly avail for another Presidential election. At last, there exists in this country a party Republican not merely in name, but in fact—a party based on the advocacy of the rights and interests of Free Labor as against the pretensions and usurpations of slave holders. There is every reason to expect that, with a moderate exercise of good sense, this party—provided it can keep itself tolerably free from the intrigues and influence of trading demagogues and self-seeking politicians will be able to triumph at the next Presidential election, and, in so doing, to carry back the administration of the Government to those principles of justice, equity and equal rights with which the Administration of Washington set out, and to those principles of Democracy of which Jefferson was the great expositor.—Tribune.

Will Mr. Buchanan Resign?—Ev. Bulletin. Not quite. Mr. Buchanan prefers to remain in his present position for a few years longer, and to try his chances for a second term. The people have recently shown that they are not pleased with Mr. Buchanan; and he is just even with them, for he disapproves their conduct as they do his.—News.

Below we give the names of Congressmen elected, in this State. 1. \*Thomas B. Florence, } Phila. 2. \*Edward Joy Morris, } 3. William Milward, } 4. John P. Verree, } 5. John Wood, from Montgomery. 6. \*John Hickman, from Chester. 7. Henry C. Longnecker, from Lehigh. 8. Maj. John Schwartz, } 9. Thaddeus Stephens, from Lancaster. 10. John W. Killinger, from Lebanon. 11. James H. Campbell, from Schuylkill. 12. George W. Seranton, from Luzerne. 13. \*Wm. H. Dimmick, from Wayne. 14. \*Galusha A. Grow, from Bradford. 15. James T. Hale, } 16. Benj. T. Junkin, } 17. Edward McPherson. } 18. Samuel S. Blair, from Huntingdon. 19. John Coville, } 20. Wm. Montgomery, } 21. James K. Moorhead, from Pittsburg. 22. Robert McKnight, from Allegheny. 23. \*William Stewart, from Lawrence. 24. Chapin Hall. 25. Elijah Babbitt, from Erie. \*Members of the present House Administration Members in italics.

A Tough Story. The Mobile Advertiser of the 31st ult., publishes a queer story about a tree in that city, the bark of which was gnawed by a mad dog in one of his paroxysms.—It was not perceptibly affected until the first rain came, when it burst into a thousand pieces. Thirteen hogs standing near were wounded by the fragments, and together with a foolish man, who made a toothpick out of one of the splinters, have since died of hydrophobia.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

Picking up the Wounded--Glancy goes Abroad. The Reading Gazette of yesterday says: "The Hon. J. Glancy Jones received on Saturday evening last a letter from the President of the United States, tendering him the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria. "We have not learned whether Mr. Jones will accept the distinguished compliment offered or not."

Of course he will accept! Why not? Has he not earned this distinction? Has he not eaten dinners with Mr. Buchanan when every one else was shut out? Has he not misrepresented the old county of Berks, and closed up the eye of the President and should he not, therefore be rewarded? Who is so well fitted to represent Locofocoism (not the country) at the Austrian Court as he who was its victim in Berks? But seriously, it would seem that Mr. Buchanan is determined to show the people of Berks that if they dare to rebuke his favorite he will exult him!

Is not this prompt offer of so high an office to the defeated Jones a direct insult to the people of the country? And is not this mission, being as it is the manifest reward for his misrepresentation of the sentiments of his constituency, a disgrace instead of an honor? There is an appropriateness in this appointment. Austria is the proper place for the residence of the toady of a tyrant.—Daily News.

There are some people in this selfish world just fools enough to be pleased when you step on other people's corns, but when you step on their good Lord, what a howl!

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A Singular Case. The Philadelphia Press, in an article on the loss of the Austria, relates the following case of infatuated fidelity: It may be within the knowledge of many of our readers that a clergyman of this city was among those who left for Europe in 1840 on the ill-fated steamer President, and was never again heard of. His wife, who remained in Philadelphia, and was deeply attached to him, never did, because she never could, believe that he was lost to her. Eighteen years have passed away, and yet that trusting lady—we cannot speak of her as wife and she repudiates the name of widow—continues to expect his return. Every day a cover is placed for him at the table where still stands his accustomed chair. Every ring at the bell, we are informed, awakens the cherished conviction of her heart that the loved one will return.

Mrs. Mary Twigg, confined in the jail of Montour county under the sentence of death for the murder of Catharine Ann Clark, attempted to make her escape last Tuesday night. She had made a hole in the wall behind her bed, and succeeded so far as to be able to see through it, when the attention of Mrs. Sheriff Young, on sweeping the room the next morning, was called to it by the unusual quantity of dust on the floor. The instruments she used for the purpose were a spike and a bone. She has since been transferred to the room lately occupied by Clark, and now hopped to the floor. The day for her execution is fixed upon the 22d day of this month.