

THE JEFFERSONIAN

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

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

FANCY PRINTING.

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FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

There is a mighty engine now
That runs each day and hour,
Though very small it sways the mind,
Exerting mighty power.
It is a lever, by its force
The world is moved with ease,
It strives the wants of all to meet
And all mankind to please.
It does exert a moral power
Upon our race of men,
Which floweth from a little thing
(I mean the humble pen).
We have through it alone attained
Present civilization;
Making this happy land of ours
A great and mighty nation.
Kind reader, can you give its name?
(A Yankee sure might guess)
And tell perhaps before these lines
Are handed to *The Press*. R. W. H.

A Good Take Off.

The rallying cries which fill our political papers just on the eve of every appeal to the ballot-box, are hand-somely satirized by the following article which appeared in a Buffalo paper, the day before the late election in the state of New York:—

VOTERS!

Only a few hours will intervene before you will be called on to exercise your rights of freemen, and at the ballot-box state your preferences for rulers and officers.

BE PREPARED!

DON'T WEAR YOUR BEST CLOTHES!
Patriotism doesn't require the sacrifice of your other clothes for the sake of the Union.

ROLL UP YOUR TROUSERS AND GO IN!

VOTE EARLY!

VOTE FREQUENTLY!

VOTE BY "SUBSTITUTES!"

KEEP ON VOTING!

When you get well known at one Ward go to another, but vote manfully, and for whom you like, and frequently—we insist frequently.

DON'T VOTE FOR GENERAL JACKSON!
For he is dead.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

TO THE POLLS.

Save your country! Save your wife and children! Note that those orphans may enjoy heretofore the political privileges you are enjoying, and let not the traitor and treason strike them down.—If they do hit, hit back. We need not suggest biting hard when you hit.

VOTE UNTIL SUNDOWN!

DON'T LOSE A CHANCE!

GET ALL THE "SUBSTITUTE" YOU CAN!
GO IT! GO IT! GO IT!

Swear in your votes! If you can't swear your vote in, swear out the election taxes. Have a swear at somebody at all events.

VOTE ALWAYS!

Never mind your dinner or supper, but stay at the polls and vote.

DRINK CONSIDERABLY!

The more you drink the better you will feel. Moreover the candidates pay for the liquor. See that there's nothing left over; therefore, in conclusion, we would say,

"DON'T FORGET THE SUBSTITUTES."

Reward of Industry.

One of the largest clothing merchants in New York, commenced business twenty years ago on a capital of \$180. His establishment now gives employment to 3000 persons, and as many of these have families, it is estimated that not less than 10,000 persons depend upon him for their bread. During the year ending January 1st, 1858, he sold clothing to the amount of \$3,000,000, upon which he made a net profit of \$235,000.

Cranberries.

There are extensive cranberry fields in Wisconsin, which yields the berries for the picking. Juneau county is famous for its cranberry crop, and the quantity sold the present season at the town of New Lisbon alone, is 28,000 bushels, at the average price of \$1.75 per bushel. The trade has brought some \$55,000 to the town, and not less than 5000 persons have been engaged in harvesting and preparing the berries for market. The Juneau Argus says the cranberry crop has been a far greater benefit than the most abundant wheat harvest would have been.

The assessed valuation of property in Philadelphia for 1857, is \$155,697,569, which is an increase over 1858 of \$3,000,000.

ABSTRACT

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House was promptly opened at 12 o'clock.—Nearly all the members were present.—The galleries are crowded, a large proportion of those present being ladies.—The greatest anxiety is manifested to hear the reading of the message.

The Private Secretary of the President appeared and handed in the message, which is now being read.

The President says there is much reason for gratitude when we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress. Much had been done by the legislation of the last Congress to allay the sectional strife on the subject of slavery, which was fostered by the application of Kansas for admission. It was a well established position that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property, and to hold such property under the guardianship of the Federal Constitution, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it effect. Left to manage its own affairs, all resistance to the Federal Government has been finally abandoned. Had the citizens been obedient to lawful authority, it would have contained a large additional population. The refusal to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was a fruitful source of all evils that followed a wiser spirit that prevailed first.

In January last, a large majority of the members elect belonged to the party which had previously refused to vote; the anti-slavery power was thus in the ascendant. If the State had admitted the LeCompton Constitution, the Legislature could have submitted the question of amending the Constitution to the people, and the Kansas question would thus have been finally settled. His recommendation for the immediate admission having failed, he cordially acquiesces in the English bill. In accordance with this bill, it is not probable that the third Constitution can be lawfully presented to Congress before the population has reached the designated number nor is it presumed they will attempt to adopt a constitution in violation of an act of Congress.

By waiting for a short time Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment, and the provision applied to Kansas ought to be applied to all the Territories hereafter. Had this been previously the rule of the country, we would have escaped all the evils exposed by the Kansas question. Justice requires the establishment of this rule, and for these reasons he recommends the passage of such an act. He regards the present condition of Utah as a subject for congratulation, the Governor and other officers performing their duties without resistance, and he recommends the extension of the benefits of land laws to the people of Utah.

The result of affairs in China had proved the wisdom of the neutral policy of the United States, and the treaty which had been made would be submitted to the Senate.

It was his earnest desire that every misunderstanding with Great Britain be amicably and speedily adjusted. The question of visitation and search had been settled, by the abandonment of the claim by Great Britain. A proposition for a mutual agreement had been submitted, in reply to which the Secretary of State said the Government was ready to receive any proposals. He had formed no opinion on the subject, but did not believe any plan could be adopted free of embarrassment. He was sorry the difficulties growing out of the Clayton-Buwer treaty had not been settled; a final settlement is greatly desired, as it would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute.

Our relations with France and Russia, as well as all other Governments on the Continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character. A Spanish official insulted our flag and inflicted injuries on our citizens, and all attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. It was a great grievance that this Government was obliged to apply to Madrid for the settlement of questions when they are immediately referred back to Cuba. Cuba was the constant source of injury and annoyance to the Americans, and so long as it remains open as a market for the slave trade there could be no hope for civilization. The Island of Cuba commands the Mississippi, and with that Island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, our trade must be exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war. Whilst it is important to us, the value of this Island to Spain is comparatively unimportant.

The publicity of former negotiations, and the large appropriation required to effect the purpose, render it expedient to lay the whole subject before Congress, as it might become indispensable to success that it should be entrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government, after the signing of the treaty, and before its ratification by the Senate.

He repeats the recommendation made in relation to the Amisted case, as an appropriation for this purpose could not fail to exert a favorable influence.

Our relations with the independent States South, and in North America, are peculiar. Mexico has been in a constant

state of revolution, and it would be vain to attempt to force the payment of claims of American citizens. Abundant cause now exists for a resort to hostilities against the Government holding possession of the Capital, and should they succeed in subduing the Constitutional forces, all hope of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties will have expired. On the other hand, should the Constitutional party prevail, there is reason to hope for speedy redress to grant the necessary power to take possession of the remote territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until the demands are satisfied for the protection of the frontier.

He recommends the establishment of military posts and the assumption of a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora. This protection could be withdrawn as soon as the local and government is established. He repeats his recommendation for a territorial Government in Arizona.

In relation to the transit route across the Isthmus, the President says the Government has no objection to a demand for a fair compensation, but insists hereafter that the route shall not be closed by an arbitrary decree of the Government of Nicaragua, and he recommends Congress to pass a law authorizing him to employ force to prevent the obstruction or closing of the transit by lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the protection of the Panama and Tehautepec routes.

Our Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua is instructed to demand and negotiate redress for injuries to American citizens, and unless speedily complied with, it only remains for our Government to adopt such other measures necessary to obtain that which they failed to acquire by peaceable means.

In relation to the Paraguay expedition the President says that if the Commission proves unsuccessful after an earnest effort, nothing will remain but the employment of force.

In relation to the financial revulsion, he says that no Government could have prevented it, and that the Tariff of 1857 had nothing to do with it; but these revulsions must continue to return at intervals so long as the present unbounded system of Bank credits prevail; still, he renews the recommendation of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to Banking Institutions. The effects of the revulsion are passing away, and confidence is gradually reviving. In relation to a tariff, he says it is his deliberate judgment that specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices. Besides specific duties would afford American manufacturers the incidental advantages to which he is entitled. Under a revenue Tariff the rapid accumulation of the public debt should admonish all to a rigid economy, and he invites Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny. He recommends the addition of several steam sloops to the Navy.

Time and reflection have confirmed him in the justice of his observations in regard to a Pacific railroad communicated in his last message. The construction of the road ought to be committed to companies, incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might assist them in the work by grants of land, or of money, or of both, under conditions that they would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war, free of charge; and the mail at reasonable rates.

He recommends an amendment to the law in relation to the capture of slaves, so that the duty of the President shall be clear, and before closing he recommends the District of Columbia to the attention of Congress.

Reports of Departments.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.—The fact is prominently set forth that from and after the 1st day of July next the mails are to be conveyed between New Orleans and Washington in three and a half days. The expenses of the department over and above its resources have regularly increased ever since the reduction of postage. It would however be obviously erroneous to suppose that this charge upon the Treasury is to progress in a ratio proportionate to what it has been for the last few years. Our postal system is now extended over the whole country from one ocean to the other.—There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connection with California, except one other route commonly called the Northern Route. No other is now thought of as likely to become necessary.

The Post Master General proposes, in lieu of the franking privilege now allowed by law to members of Congress, that the Secretary of the Senate or such other officer as may be designated for the purpose, furnish the members with postage stamps to be used on all letters, public documents, &c., transmitted by them in the mails, and keep an account of the stamps furnished each member, to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House; all letters, etc., to members of Congress to be prepaid at mailing offices. A uniform rate of postage of five cents for all distances is proposed.

On the 30th of June last there was in operation eight thousand two hundred and ninety-six mail routes, the length of which is estimated at 200,603 miles, and

cost \$7,795,418, being an addition of 18,002 miles to length of routes, and \$1,173,372 to the cost in a year. Total estimates for current year are \$10,615,947.—Total expenditures of Department in fiscal year ending June 30th, \$12,622,470.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1859, exhibits a deficiency of \$3,682,127.

The Post Master General says by the time the contract for the California lines, via Panama and Tehautepec, expire on October 1, 1859, it is probable that route by lake Nicaragua will have been re-opened and in successful operation.—This presents the question whether one, two or three of these routes shall hereafter be employed for mail purposes. The Tehautepec route is shortest and most reliably protected, but it will be comparatively too new and the line of staging too long, while it is destined, no doubt, to become a transit of the first importance, and will deserve the highest patronage and encouragement. Still it cannot supercede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America.

It is of highest importance that the route by Nicaragua should be re-opened and its undisturbed use for the transportation of the mails, passengers, troops and munitions of war, secured by a solemn guarantee of a public treaty.—Without this, in view of the unstable condition of the local governments of Central America, the safety and security of transportation can hardly be relied on as calculated to furnish the requisite facilities of communication between Europe and the Southern and South-western States. The projected lines between Norfolk and England, and between New-Orleans and Bordeaux, are among the most important to be established. The Post Master General regards it as highly important that the line to Vera Cruz should be continued.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior submits whether it would not be a wise policy to pass a general law reserving all auriferous silver and cinnabar mines from sale, for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, and leaving those lands containing copper, iron, lead and coal, subject to the ordinary laws of settlement and sale, for their development. He recommends legislation with regard to the public lands in Utah, to put the lands surveyed in market, and enable the present occupants to obtain titles to their homes by the establishment of a land office, and the extension of the pre-emption laws to that territory.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War, in speaking of the war with the Indians on the Pacific, says that a permanent peace has been established by treaty entered into with them. The war in Texas may be looked on as just begun, and the probability is it will be one of the fiercest, and may be of considerable duration. The operations of the Utah army have been important and fraught with momentous results. The people of that territory, however, still evince a spirit of insubordination, and a strong force needs still to be kept there.—The disbursements amount to nearly ten millions in the Quartermaster's department. The Secretary calls attention to the necessity of providing for payment of claims against the Government by different States for services of volunteers.—The Secretary says he attempted as far as possible to meet the wishes of Congress in reducing the expenses. The estimates of the next fiscal year are less than the appropriations of last by \$914,480. They amount in the aggregate to \$180,100 90, and he hopes expenditures may be still further reduced. Unless there shall be further and larger demands for expenditures in suppressing other Indian hostilities there will be no necessity for a deficiency bill.

Debut as a Clown.

The newspapers chronicle the fact, that the son of a highly respectable gentleman in Kentucky has taken to the ring as a clown. The pibald adornments of the horse-harlequin have more attractions for him than the guise of respectability. The applause of the witless crowd who are convulsed with thread-bare and miserable jokes, is of more value than the good opinions of friends. And the rough, unrefined, and low life associations by which he is surrounded, are more to his taste than the company of the polished and educated. The odor of stale tan, and the sticker of tallow dips, are pleasanter in his nostrils than the atmosphere of the drawing-room. Bar room mirth, and coarse, dirty fun, are henceforth his enjoyments. Such are the bright features of his future. The shadows of his distinguished course will be "professional jealousy" and hearty hatreds, dissolute attachments and ram ruts, infuriated spectators and mob onslaughts, broken heads and broken fortunes, broken health, and general bankruptcy, mental, bodily and pecuniary. The papers say his family are "inexpressibly mortified." We might have guessed that without the help of the journals. Such a reward for the care and anxieties of early training may well make parents mortified—even to the death.

But there are other clowns besides these in the ring. Thousands of ungrateful sons "make their debut" in rowdiness, without receiving the distinguishing honor of a newspaper announcement. Thousands of parental hearts are wounded, upon whose unhappiness the public prints are silent. Sisters weep with vexation, and conceal their tears. It is some pollution to misery when it not public, tho' it were hard to say what is public and what not. Family and friends are our dearest world and when in that cherished circle our grief and shame are known, it matters not so much who, beyond that learns our sorrow, boys will make their debut as clowns, sisters and mothers blush for them, and fathers almost hate them, just so long as the incipient steps towards the customs of barbarism are not merely winked at in youth, but encouraged.

The boy who, for any reason, makes a habit of spending his evenings abroad, and prefers places where his sisters and their companions cannot accompany him, is in training for his debut as a clown. His laurels may be won in the lager saloon, or the engine house, or on the street corners; but wherever first are worn they will soon "cluster thick upon him," and the "inexpressible mortification" of his family is a certain consequence. Cigars and tobacco, which mothers and sisters cannot abide, are found to be no bar to his welcome in less fastidious company; and many a young man makes his debut as a clown and married man, by a misalliance which disgusts his friends.

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The lad whose taste inclines him to read of "milling matches," and who knows the slang names of the fighting-men—who affects rat killing dogs, and studies the lower descriptions of newspapers—who is neither interested in home pursuits, nor able to get the sympathy of his friends in his own amusements, is a promising candidate for that questionable fame which has the honor of the ring clown, without his emoluments. He is the glory of his own audience, and the arbiter in their disputes. And if he has only reached the favor of underlings of the theatres and the worshipful fraternity of bar tenders, so that he can presume familiarly to say, "How are you Bill?" to them, his graduation as a clown may be considered as fixed. He is, to use the elegant phraseology current in those distinguished circles, "one of 'em."

Circus companies, and many other matters of the sort are, we suppose, "institutions." With all their disadvantages, they are things that cannot be abolished without a stretch of authority, which would produce worse evils. Man has need of relaxation and amusement; and every individual rests the discretion and responsibility of selecting his own. The current too closely checked in one place, will force for itself outlets in others. But admitting all that can be said in favor of these doubtful things, there should still be, in young men, that decent pride which would keep low company at a distance. We may laugh at a monkey, without taking him to bed with us; if we could not, it were better never to laugh at all. The man is known by the company he keeps. Not only is he known, but made what he is, by his chosen associates. If there are classes—and they may be necessary—who wilfully make Bohemians of themselves for a living, it is no part of wisdom, certainly, to envy them. Still less should youth willingly come in contact with "fast people," or find amusement in doubtful company. He who does it elects to himself the same character, and is clown without the perquisites and without the pain.

Even circus clowns are sometimes ashamed of themselves. We have seen posted up a full-length Siamese of clown in his fool's cap, and clown in the dress by the tailor strove to make a gentleman of him. But Harlequin was evident, even in the broadcloth. The smooth of burnt cork is difficult to remove, and the staid of low company is ineradicable.—So will those young men find who overdo democracy by leveling themselves down, and who are weak enough to be ashamed of decency, or of taste so low as to prefer the free and easy manners of people morally beneath them to the society of their equals. There is no true freedom without that mutual restraint which ensures courtesy and gentle manners. He who foregoes the proprieties of life, is in danger of undervaluing and forfeiting the proprieties as well.—*North American.*

A Beautiful Extract.

A new paper called the "Trumpet Blast," published somewhere in the neighborhood of the lakes, thus retorteth upon an impudent cotemporary:

"The editor of the *Ep*, like a sanguinary wolf creeps up behind us with bloody sword reeking with sanguinary gore of other victims, and raising his bludgeon, attempts to stab to the heart, with his steel pen dipped in poisoned Arnold's fluid, our little paper. We smile grimly and are ready. Like the actor we heard speak in our days, we tell him,
"Go it, I am tough,
And, villain, you shall find I'm up to snuff."

A countryman, who witnessed a lady lifting up her dress, exclaimed, upon beholding the numerous tiers of hoops that encircled her petticoat in the shape of erminoline, "Well, may I be danged, if she ain't got a five-barred gate wrapped round her."

"What did you give for that horse, neighbor?" "My note." "Well, that was cheap enough."

Lust for Office—Good Advice.

During the Presidential term of Millard Fillmore, on the removal of all the Clerks from the Census office, there was a great rush upon the Department for clerkships, by the young men who were thus thrown out of employment, and among the rest a young man presented himself to Mr. Corwin for a Clerkship.—Thrice was he refused; and he still made a fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the Secretary advised him, in forcible terms, to abandon his purpose, and go to the West, if he could do no better outside the Department. "My young friend," said he, "go to the North-west; buy 160 acres of government land—or if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an axe and a mattock, put on a log cabin for your habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear and live like a freeman; your own master with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody. Do that, and you will be honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and I can kick you out again to-morrow; and there's another man over at the White House, who can kick me out, and the people by and by can kick him out; and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you." If thousands who so ardently strive for places under the Government would ponder well those words, and exercise a sound discretion in their application, thus many a young and gallant spirit would be saved from inanition, to be useful to the world, and a joy rather than grief to its possessor.

Notice to Travelers.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Union says that the following "rules of the road" are all based upon local decisions, and that they ought to be universally made known: "It has been legally decided that applicants for tickets on railroads can be ejected from the cars if they do not offer the exact amount of their fare. Conductors are not bound to make change. All railroad tickets are good until used, and conditions 'good for this day only,' or otherwise limiting the time of genuineness, are of no account. Passengers who lose their tickets can be ejected from the cars unless they purchase a second one. Passengers are bound to observe decorum in the cars, and are obliged to comply with all reasonable demands to show their tickets. Standing upon the platform or otherwise violating a rule of the company renders a person liable to be put from the train. No person has a right to monopolize more seats than he has paid for, any article left in a seat, while the owner is temporarily absent, entitles him to the place upon his return."

Tit for Tat.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier relates the following amusing incident: "A good story is current concerning the Rev. Geo. Ripley, who is one of the editorial staff of the N. Y. Tribune. It seems that Judge Clark had given public utterance to the opinion, that the editors of the Tribune were regarded by him as no better than lunatics. Of course, it went to the ears of the paper.

A short time afterwards, Mr. Ripley was summoned to act as a juror. Now, any one who has tried it, knows that it is not an enviable position to occupy, and the reverend editor not relishing the idea, bethought himself of the aforesaid judgment of lunacy as a loophole of escape.—He accordingly wrote on the back of the subpoena, "Mr. Ripley begs to be excused on the ground of lunacy, and in support of the plea, mentions the fact that he is one of the editors of the *Tribune*." Judge Clark being on the bench took the document, and, reading the explanatory endorsement, promptly said, "the plea is recognized by the Court," and dismissed the wagging reverend, who, to the no small amusement of those who were in the joke, forthwith went on his way rejoicing."

"Wasn't I There Too?"

At the recent election in this State, a lad presented himself at the poll to claim the benefit of the elective franchise:

Feeling a deep interest in a favorite candidate, the father, who was evidently opposed to the boys' preference, stood at the ballot-box, and challenged his right to vote, on the ground of his not being of age.—The young man declared that he was twenty-one years old, that he knew it, and insisted on his right. The father becoming indignant, and wishing, as the saying is, to "bluff him off" before the Election Board, said: "Now, Bob, will you stand up there and contradict me?—Don't I know how old you are? Wasn't I there?"

Bob looked his contempt for the old man's speech, as he hastily replied:—"Thunderation! 'spose you was, wasn't I there, too?"

This settled the sire, and in went the boy's vote.