



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1859.

People's State Convention.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of this Commonwealth, attached to the People's Party, and all voters who are opposed to the unjust, unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send Delegates, equal in number to their several representations in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, June 8th, 1859, at 10 A. M., to nominate Candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman. WILLIAM B. MANN, Secretary. April 14, 1859.

Celebration by Fort Penn Lodge, No. 134 Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On Tuesday last the members of the above lodge, established in this place, turned out in full regalia, in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the introduction of the society into this country. At 3 o'clock, the members of the Lodge issued from their Hall, and marched in procession, headed by the Stroudsburg Cornet Band, to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The exercises of the day were opened by an eloquent and beautiful prayer, by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. J. C. THOMAS, after which, the following appropriate Ode was sung.

TOISE—MENDON. L. M. No narrow sphere confines our zeal— Our hearts no fetter'd limits see; But the sweet influence we feel, Is universal—boundless—free.

On Friendship's base securely stands Our Order,—and where'er is found Suffering or sorrow,—there our hands Pour forth the balm to heal the wound.

Love holds the lamp to guide our feet, On mercy's mission, and its ray Illumines every dark retreat— And cheers life's rugged toilsome way.

Truth points the weapons of our war, 'Gainst vice, what'er the guise it wears, And still unscathed by blight or scar, The laurel wreath of victory bears.

Hail! Friendship, Love and Truth! the ties Which bind our willing hearts in one— Thine is the spirit that we prize— And thine the power we joy to own.

Heavenward we look, high is our aim, And Love the rock on which we rest, Let Friendship keep our souls the same, And Truth illumine each brother's breast.

God! our great Master! teach us e'er Thy Friendship, Love and Truth to trust, So shall we meet without a fear, The hour that gives us back to dust.

The audience was then addressed by H. B. BURNHAM, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, who was listened to with marked attention throughout. Mr. BURNHAM, after a brief exordium proceeded to give a cursory view of the rise, progress and gradual development of the Order. He said they were met to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of American Odd Fellowship.—On the 26th day of April, 1819, Thomas Wilkey, John Duncan, Richard Rushworth, John Welch and John Cheatem, of Baltimore, being the only members of the order in that City, met and formed themselves into a lodge, under the name of Washington Lodge, No. 1. From this small beginning had originated the Grand Lodge of the United States, the State Grand Lodges, and the numerous Encampments and Subordinate Lodges that are scattered throughout every part of the country. Forty years had now passed away, and Thomas Wilkey still lives to see the glorious fruits that have sprung from the institution he originated, or rather transplanted. He still lives to see Lodges numbering over two hundred thousand members, acting together in "Friendship, Love and Truth," ministering to the sick, relieving the widow, and educating the orphan. Mr. B. then proceeded to give an explanation of the leading principles of the Order, and the motives by which they were actuated. He combatted with earnestness, and, as we thought, with success, the many objections that have from time to time been urged against the Order. Nor did he wish the Ladies to carry away the impression that they were excluded from the good work laid out for the industrious hand of Odd Fellowship. The field was broad enough, the work was good enough, to employ the services, and enlist the sympathies of the fair ornaments of creation. Degrees had already been conferred upon benevolent and charitable sisters, who now hand in hand with their husbands might go abroad and carry hope and joy and consolation into many a sorrow-stricken home.

After holding the unabated interest of his hearers for upwards of an hour and

a half; the audience was dismissed with the Benediction.

On emerging from the Church, the interest of the occasion was somewhat dampened by a slight drizzling rain, but notwithstanding this drawback, the procession paraded through the whole length of Main Street, the clarion notes of "B flats" and "E flats," and "tenor," from the Band, bidding defiance to the lowering elements. At 7 o'clock, the procession again formed, and marched from the Odd Fellows Hall to the Stroudsburg House, where a splendid supper, (which reflected great credit upon the catering abilities of our friend Trach.) had been prepared.—To this, it is needless to say, ample justice was done by all present, and the company dispersed at a reasonable hour, highly elated with the afternoon's entertainment.

Altogether it was a pleasing and interesting occasion, even to those not connected with the Order; and must tend to remove, in a great measure the prejudice which still existed in the minds of some, against everything partaking of the nature of secret Societies. Surely could all objectors have been present at the celebration on Tuesday, and witnessed the spirit of "Friendship, Love and Truth," that was manifested in every occurrence; could they have seen the ranks comprising many of the most industrious, temperate, honest and worthy citizens of our county; farmers, mechanics, traders and laborers, all joined in the common bonds of brotherhood; they could not but have been favorably impressed with the spirit and principles of Odd Fellowship.

For us we say, long may the Order thrive; may it continue increasing and extending its beneficent influences; perpetuating its glorious principles of love and charity, and ameliorating the condition of mankind.

SICKLES ACQUITTED.

We learn by the Tribune of this morning, that the jury in the Sickles case returned at 3 o'clock yesterday, with a verdict of "NOT GUILTY." On leaving the box, they stood eleven for acquittal against one for conviction. The latter yielded after further reflection and reasoning.

The verdict was received with loud and long shouts, in the midst of which Mr. Stanton moved the discharge of the prisoner. Mr. Sickles then left the dock, and, after shaking hands with the Jury, and multitude in the court-room, was conducted through the Marshal's office to the street, where he was again greeted with hearty and repeated cheers. After much difficulty, he entered a carriage with his father and counsel, and drove to Mr. McBlair's residence on Lafayette square, followed by a great crowd.

There is a general and decidedly strong feeling of satisfaction at the result of Sickles' trial. The jury would have rendered a verdict immediately after the case was submitted to them, but for the fact that one of the number desired a short time for deliberation.

It is said that when the Jury retired, one of them withdrew into a corner and on his knees invoked Divine guidance, got up, entered into conversation, again retired to the corner, and finally rose with his mind fully made up in favor of acquittal.

J. L. Mingle, Esq., received despatches from East Liverpool, Ohio, yesterday at noon, stating that they had received the letter from Mr. Hutter, and that there was no doubt but that the body found in the Ohio River, on the 15th inst., is that of Samuel Yeager. They have sent on the memorandum books and papers found on the body.—Easton Morning Times.

Horrible Steamboat Disaster—Seventy-five Lives Lost.

Cincinnati, Monday, April 25, 1859. A special dispatch to The Commercial says: The steamer St. Nicholas, from St. Louis for New-Orleans, exploded last night, near Helena, Arkansas, and that seventy-five lives were lost.

An Important Law.

The following supplement to the Exemption law was passed at the late session of the Legislature:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the widow or children of any decedent entitled to retain three hundred dollars out of such decedent's estate by the law of this Commonwealth, and every person entitled to the exemption provided for in this act, entitled "An act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine," may elect to retain the same, or any part thereof, out of any bank notes, money, stocks, judgments, or other indebtedness to such persons; and that in all cases hereafter where property shall be set apart to said widow and children of any decedent, the same shall be appraised and set apart to said widow and children by the appraisers of the other personal estate of said decedent.

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

MR. EDITOR:—In the last issue of the Monroe Democrat, (so called) the Israelite who professes to have that Journal under his editorial charge, takes occasion to pour a flood of pure and unadulterated native billingsgate upon my devoted head; simply because I had the hardihood and audacity to attend the late Convention at Harrisburg. Our friend, the Representative from Jerusalem, above alluded to, is evidently very indignant because the Convention was called, (and in this we do not blame him, for he is hired to be angry) but well knowing how utterly powerless he is, either to suppress, or to affect in the slightest degree the demonstrations there made, he adopts the usual course of enraged animals of his species, by rearing his caudal appendage and rooting his snout in the ground. But though wild boars are in general unpleasant things to deal with, yet this fellow is too lazy, and actuated by too much cupidity to excite any very great degree of alarm. At first I thought I would take a swill pail full of lager beer, and sour krout, and go and feed him, and thus appease his wrath, but that was taking a great deal of trouble, I finally concluded to confine my refreshments to those of an intellectual nature.

In that editorial to which I allude, it is asserted that I have less influence in this county than any other white man.—This may, or may not be true, but, however that is, the remark manifestly does not include the Editor of "de Monroe Temokrat." He very properly and prudently makes a distinction in color.

Again, it is intimated that I am accustomed to "bleed notes." This is true. I sometimes take ten per cent. from those who wish me to have it, but the bleeding that I do is for a reasonable discount; I do not bleed my creditors in New York and Philadelphia, and sundry Fire Insurance Companies, at the tune of—a hundred per cent; nor has the Criminal Court protested against my style of "bleeding," and respectfully suggested the propriety of refunding.

Mr. DeYoung asserts that the only friends I have are those whose notes I have "bled." This suggests the thought that I might now be blessed with even his friendship; if I had thought proper to incur the risk of "bleeding" some of the numerous notes that have been offered me for that purpose, bearing the signature of "John DeYoung."

If a man's popularity is to be measured by the number of persons he "bleeds," surely Mr. DeYoung ought to be the most popular man in Monroe County, nor would his popularity be confined to this county alone, but would extend to the adjoining counties, and would particularly thrive in the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

By a proper use of the popularity attained by the above means, and sundry barrels of liquor fortunately saved from the conflagration, and subsequently exchanged with a neighbor for a better article, we think that Mr. DeYoung may succeed in attaining a higher position in society than that of a village Postmaster, under the next administration.

In regard to DeYoung's assertion that Ilectionered against Packer, I need only say that it is infamously and characteristically false, and John DeYoung knows it. He says that I took no active part in the last Presidential campaign, for fear it would cost me six cents. This is to be accounted for from the fact that the six cents that I spend are my own; on the contrary, if I sported upon the money of my creditors, I might then afford to participate in every campaign, and might even attain possibly to the position of President of a Democratic Club. But we are willing to refer the question of our liberality to the intelligent members of the Democratic Party.

However, in conclusion, I am to be consoled with this reflection; that better men than myself have been persecuted in a better cause, by my Israelitish adversary's ancestors; but this apostate Jew, has yet to learn that the practices that were fashionable eighteen hundred years ago at Jerusalem, are not now to be tolerated in the middle of the nineteenth Century at Stroudsburg.

Yours Respectfully, DAVID KELLER. Stroudsburg, April 26, 1859.

Growing Radishes.

Here is a little piece of information that may be useful to many persons.—Thomas Jones, of Centre county, Michigan, wants to tell others how to raise radishes without their being troubled with weeds or worms. It is simply trenching the earth two feet deep and reversing the soil—that from that depth below the surface being free from weeds, seeds, and worms. If necessary, enrich the ground with liquid manure. He says the idea occurred to him from seeing how well those plants grow upon dirt thrown out of a well.

The Senate of our State Legislature elects one-third of its members each year, two-thirds, or twenty-two, holding over. The political complexion of those who hold over at this time is as follows: Eleven Democrats, eleven Opposition.—Of the retiring Senators, six are Democrats and five Opposition.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following Resolutions adopted at the late Convention of Anti-Administration Democrats at Harrisburg, in the sentiment of which it is needless to say, we most heartily concur.

The Members of the State Central Committee, we observe by the Press, are requested to assemble at Altoona, Blair County, on the 4th proximo. No doubt the call will be generally responded to; and we trust that one member at least from Stroudsburg will attend.

Resolved, 1. That, regarding this Convention as to all intents and purposes a Convention Representing the patriotic sentiment of the Democratic party, and avowing ourselves members of that party upon those well known principles which have constituted its creed since the beginning of the Government, we are hereto-day to resist every attempt to weaken or to overthrow that creed, and to unite for the purpose of restoring, in all their vigor and purity, the great truths which have heretofore made the Democracy a conquering organization, and contributed to the enduring welfare of the States of the Union.

2. That this Convention most solemnly declares its warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers, and that for this end it is our duty, and the duty of the Democratic party everywhere, to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can only secure its existence and the public happiness.

3. That holding the General Administration responsible for certain grave departures from public duty and Democratic principles, we are bound to regard the Administration as having forfeited the confidence of the people, and to denounce it as unworthy of the support of the Democratic party.

4. That when the Democratic party in 1856 was solemnly committed in National, State, and county conventions to the fundamental principle that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, were to be left perfectly free to decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits, subject only to the constitution of the United States, we entered into a covenant, which, notwithstanding the conduct of faithless public servants, we hold ourselves bound to maintain at all hazards, and to carry out in letter and spirit.

5. That the attempt of the General Administration to disregard this covenant, and in its stead to erect a despotic test to compel obedience to doctrines subversive of Republican liberty, was not the work of the representatives of the Democratic party, but of men who had resolved upon the destruction of that organization for their own ambitious purposes; and that this repudiation of right and endorsement of wrong was fitly followed by a remorseless war of Federal power upon State Sovereignty, and by an arrogant proscription of all Democratic organizations and Democratic champions who would not follow the shameless example.

6. That we deliberately and heartily re-assert and re-endorse the great principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, as well in the Territories as in the States, non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States; and that every effort to force the Democratic party of this country upon any other platform should be rebuked as a preparation for lasting disgrace in the first place, and for lasting and deserving defeat in the second.

7. That this principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, lying, as it does, at the basis of all our free institutions, enunciated and accepted, North and South, by legislatures and courts, by Congresses and candidates, substituted in 1850 for an obsolete Congressional rule, and re-asserted in 1854 after the Missouri Compromise, is the only principle that will for ever remove the question of slavery from the halls of the National Legislature, and prevent the triumph of the enemies of the American Union.

8. That we regard with undissembled indignation and alarm the attempt of the Federal Administration, backed by its dependents in the North and the disunionists of the South, to commit the Democratic organization to the scandalous doctrine, that, in defiance of the pledges of the Democratic party in 1856, and in disregard of the legislation of 1850 and 1854, the people of the Territories shall have no control over the question of slavery, but that slavery must be protected against the popular will, not merely by the courts, but by Congress, and per consequence, by the Army and the navy; and that, regarding the resolutions of the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 19th of March, as having accepted this monstrous heresy, we hereby repudiate the Platform and Candidates of that Convention.

9. That long and consistently as we have advocated the rights of the South in the North, and solicited as we are to preserve amicable relations with the people of that portion of the Union, and our compels us to say that we can never cooperate upon the declaration of a purpose to ignore and insult the popular voice in the Territories after all the obligations of the past; and that we appeal to our fellow countrymen, in that quarter of the Union, not to lend their countenance to a policy, the effect of which is to consolidate fanaticism here, and to place them inextricably in the wrong.

10. That we are irreconcilably opposed to any and every attempt to disturb that adjustment, or to re-open the slave agitation—either by re-opening the African slave trade, or by the adoption of a slave code for the Territories by the action of Congress, when the people fail to do it for themselves, or in any other form whatsoever.

11. That the welfare of the country

imperatively demands a jealous resistance by the people of the corrupting influences of Federal power, whenever they are unwarrantably exercised; that we are keenly alive to the existence of the dangers which all the great statesmen of the Democratic party have predicted from the prostitution of the vast patronage of the General Government to the accomplishment of partizan purposes; that under the present National Administration, the worst fears of the patriotic statesmen of the earliest days of the Republic, on this subject, have been realized; and that the events of the last two years have sadly illustrated the truth of the remark of James Buchanan in 1827, in his speech against the prostitution of Federal patronage to political ends by the Administration of John Q. Adams, that "the nature of man is the same under republic and under monarchies. The history of the human race proves that liberty can never long be preserved without popular jealousy. It is the condition of its enjoyment. Our rulers must be narrowly watched."

12. That we are alike opposed to Northern and Southern disunionists, regarding them as natural allies one to the other, each appealing to the passions and prejudices of its own section against the peace and harmony of the Union, and demanding Congressional intervention for its own section alone, contrary to the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves.

13. In the language of Stephen A. Douglas, "It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it, as they please, for the reason that Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations. These police regulations can only be established by local legislation; and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body, who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst; if, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill."

14. That representing, as we believe a large majority of the Democratic party of this State, we do hereby most solemnly protest against the betrayal, abridgment or mutilation of this great principle of the "majority ruling," applicable alike to the Territories the same as to the States;" and we therefore reject, as an innovation and unsound, the resolution of the late Convention that abridges and limits the right of the people of a Territory to act in reference to the institution of slavery to the one particular time when they come to organize their State governments; that we continue to hold to the fullest application of the principle to the Territories, and can not but express our alarm and astonishment at its threatened entire destruction, as disclosed by leading Southern Senators in the recent debate in the Senate of the United States.

15. That we are utterly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, unless it can be obtained by such fair and honorable means as will be consistent with the dignity and fame of the Republic.

16. That, adhering to the theory of a frugal and economical administration of the General Government as taught by the fathers of the Democracy, yet, the necessary expenditures of that Government imperatively demand a revision of the present revenue laws; and that in such revision we are in favor of such a distinct recognition of our manufacturing agricultural and mechanical interests as will rescue the Government from resort to direct taxation and permanently protect the labor and industry of the country.

17. That the administration of Wm. F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, meets with our entire and cordial approval, characterized, as it has been, by an honest and careful guardianship of the interests of the people of our Commonwealth; and that we commend him, not only for his opposition to corrupt legislation, but also because he was amongst the first to endorse the great principle of popular sovereignty, which lies at the very heart of our free institutions, and because he has been most fearless in maintaining it; and that the attempt of the Federal Administration to defame the private and public character of Gov. Packer meets with our most unqualified and indignant condemnation.

18. That this Convention entertains the highest admiration for the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the heroic statesman and Senator of Illinois; that his great ability, his bold, manly and decided character, his steadfast adherence to the principles and pledges of the party, particularly in reference to the government of the Territories, all demand for him the thanks and continued confidence of the whole Democracy and of all true men.

19. That we earnestly invoke the cooperation of Democrats of all the States of the Union in the great organized movement inaugurated at the State capital of Pennsylvania this day.

20. That we recommend the appointment by the President of this Convention of a Democratic State Committee, consist of fifty-six members; and that the question of nominating a Democratic State Ticket, and the call of another Democratic State Convention at the earliest possible day, be referred to that Committee; and that a meeting of said Central Committee may be called by the chairman or any five members thereof.

Dead. It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of Mr. Belliet, member of the late Legislature from the Carbon and Lehigh district, who has been lying ill here for two or three weeks. He died at Mrs. Johnson's boarding house last night about twelve o'clock, and this morning his remains, in charge of several relatives, were taken to his home in Weissport, Carbon county, for interment. The deceased was in the 34th year of his age, and served last winter for the first time in a legislative capacity. He was a member of the American Republican party, a gentleman of considerable ability, quiet and unobtrusive, gentlemanly in manner and conversation, and highly esteemed by his fellow members.—Harrisburg Telegraph, 21st.

The Political Prospect. A Washington correspondent of the New York Express says, that after the adjournment of the last Congress, the Speaker, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, was requested by a friend to give him his views on the political future. Mr. Orr replied, without hesitation—"In my opinion the Opposition will organize the next House of Representatives, and if they select a conservative, national candidate, also elect the next President."

Alderberry Wine. This is recommended as a pleasing and wholesome medicine, possessed of fine stimulating properties. Bu-hels of this fruit can be obtained in this region, which are suffered to rot on the bushes every season, and large quantities of cheap and wholesome wine could be added to the stock of our creature comforts.

Old Enough to do his own Voting. Dr. Smith, of Durham, Conn., at the late election in that State, when about to put a Republican vote in the ballot-box, was challenged by a Selectman. He replied to his challenger, "I have voted here in Durham 59 years, and that was before you were born!" The village Selectman retired. The venerable doctor is 94 years of age, and considers himself old enough to know which is the best ticket.

The License Law. An important amendment to the License Law passed the last Legislature.—The law, as it stood, was imperative upon Judges of the Courts, requiring them to grant tavern licenses without inquiring whether they are necessary for the accommodation of the public. This supplement proposes to give Courts the same discretionary powers as are contained in the Act of 1834. That act provides that no Court shall license any inn or tavern which shall not be necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers or travelers, and authorizes the hearing of evidence on these points.

The following is the language of the supplement: Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrances against the application of any person applying to either of them for a license to keep a hotel, inn, or tavern and thereupon refuse the same, whenever, in the opinion of said court, such inn, hotel, or tavern is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travellers; and so much of the sixth section of the act of Assembly, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed the twentieth day of April, 1848, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed: Provided, That the several Courts of Quarter Sessions empowered to grant licenses shall have and exercise such discretion, and no other in regard to the necessity of inns and taverns, approved 11th March, 1834: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall apply to the City of Philadelphia.

Two men recently contrived to saw their way out of the Little Rock, Ark. jail, but before they left held a meeting and adopted resolutions, denouncing Know Nothingism; endorsing the foreign and domestic policy of the "present Administration," and expressing their "unabated confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of our present Chief Magistrate." The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy left with a request that they be published in the Little Rock papers. The meeting then adjourned sine die and went to sawing.

The Post Office Department has issued a circular to all the Mail Contractors, informing them that in the present condition of the United States Treasury, they cannot be paid until the next meeting of Congress, but offering to send them printed certificates, if they wished to assign their claims.

A little three-year old girl was riding in the cars with her mother, a few days since, when a lady remarked, "That's a pretty baby!" The little girl's eyes flashed fire as she drew herself up to her fullest height, and replied, "I ain't a baby—I wear boots and hoops!"

The last conundrum is: "What is the difference between a stubborn horse and a postage stamp?" You lick one with a stick, and stick the other with a lick.

New Goods,—Very Cheap. JOHN N. STOKES, having just finished his selections, is now receiving a choice and fashionable assortment of new and seasonable goods, to which he invites the attention of the public. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware &c., &c., in variety, and of superior quality will be found in his store, at prices unusually low. The public are invited to call and see. No charge for showing goods. J. N. STOKES. Stroudsburg, April 26, 1859.