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June 16, 1859.—1y.*

THE DREAM OF LOVE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I've had the heart-ache many times,

At the mere mention of a name;

I've never woken in my rhymes,

Though from it inspiration came.

It is in truth a holy thing,

Life-cherished from the world apart—

A dove that never tries its wing,

But broods and nestles in the heart.

That name of melody recalls

Her gentle look and winning ways,

Whose portrait hangs on Memory's walls,

In the fond light of other days.

In the dream-land of poetry,

Reclining in its leafy bowers,

Her bright eyes in the stars I see.

And her sweet semblance in the flowers

Her artless dalliance and grace—

The joy that lighted up her brow—

The sweet expression of her face—

Her form—it stands before me now!

And I can fancy that I hear

The woodland songs she used to sing.

Which stole, to my attending ear,

Like the first barbingers of spring.

The beauty of the earth was hers,

And hers the purity of heaven!

Alone, of all her worshippers,

To me her maiden vows were given:

They little knew the human heart,

Who think such love with time expires;

Once kindled, it will ne'er depart,

But burn through life with all its fires.

We parted—doomed no more to meet—

The blow fell with a stunning power—

And yet my pulse will strangely beat

At the remembrance of that hour!

But time and change their healing brought,

And years have passed in seeming glee,

But still alone of her I've thought

Who's now a memory to me.

There may be many who will deem

This strain a wayward, youthful folly,

To be derided as a dream

Born of the poet's melancholy.

The wealth of worlds, if it were mine,

With all that follows in its train,

I would with gratitude resign,

To dream that dream of love again.

FUN AT HOME.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home,

Good people! Don't shut up your houses,

lest the sun should fade your carpet; and

your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should

shake down some of the musty old cob-

webs there! If you want to ruin your

souls, let them think that all mirth and

social enjoyment must be left on the

threshold without when they come home

at night. When once a home is regarded

as only a place to eat, drink, and sleep in,

the work is begun that ends in gambling-

houses and reckless degradation. Young

people must have fun and relaxation

somewhere; if they do not find it at their

own hearthstones, it will be sought in

other and, perhaps, less profitable places.

Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at

night, and make the home most delightful

with all those little arts that parents so

perfectly understand. Don't repress the

buoyant spirits of your children; half an

hour of merriment round the lamp and

firelight of home blots out the remem-

brance of many a care and annoyance

during the day, and the best safeguard

they can take with them into the world is

the unseen influence of a bright little do-

mestic sanctum.—*Life Illustrated.*

Senator Mason, of Va., contended

in his recent speech in the U. S. Senate,

that "Slavery is ennobling to both races,

white and black."

If this be true, we are to take it for

granted that the present generation of

white men in the slave States is superior

to that of the revolutionary era—in other

words, that Senator Mason, Gov. Wise,

John Letcher, Roger Pryor and Extra

Billy Smith, are very much "ennobled,"

in the scale of humanity compared with

Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry,

Madison, &c. But who believes it?—
There's the rub.

An Irish lover has remarked it is a

great pleasure to be alone, especially

when your "swateheart is wid ye."

Southern Comments on the Republican Call.

The Baltimore *Patrol* says:

The basis on which this Convention is

called, according to the terms of the notifi-

cation is opposition.

"1. To the policy of the present Adminis-

tration;

"2. To the Federal corruption and usur-

pation;

"3. To the extension of slavery in the

Territories;

"4. To the new and dangerous political

doctrine that the Constitution, of its own

force, carries slavery into all the Territo-

ries of the United States;

"5. To the reopening of the African

slave trade;

"6. To an equality of rights among

citizens;

"7. And who are in favor of the imme-

diat admission of Kansas under the

Constitution recently adopted by its peo-

ple;

"8. Of restoring the Federal Adminis-

tration to a system of rigid economy, and

the principles of Washington and Jefe-

rrison;

"9. Of maintaining inviolate the rights

of the Union, and defending the soil of

every State and Territory from lawless

invasion;

"10. And of preserving the integrity of

the Union, and the supremacy of the

Constitution and laws passed in pursu-

ance thereof, against the conspiracy of

the leaders of a sectional party to resist

the majority principle as established by

this Government, even at the expense of

its existence."

Everybody will understand the first and

second specifications. Open and unblush-

ing corruptions and usurpations consti-

tute the very existence of the administra-

tion policy, and the only way to save our

institutions from positive and final de-

struction is to drive the dynasty out of

power with a universal shout of indigna-

tion. It has earned the wages of politi-

cal sin, and nothing remains but to dis-

charge the obligation. Let it be con-

sidered speedily to the political death that

it merits.

The third and fourth propositions, it

will be seen, embrace good old Harry

Clay Whig doctrines on this subject. He

was utterly opposed to the extension of

slavery into free Territories, and said he

would see his right arm drop from his

shoulder before he would lift it in support

of any such policy. And though the

black heresy that the Constitution plant-

slavery by its own inherent power in the

Territories, had not yet reared its black

head distinctly above the horizon, yet Mr.

Clay foresaw it, and met it on a hundred

occasions in his public speeches, direct-

ly and indirectly, with withering de-

clamations and irresistible demonstra-

tions of its unsoundness. But we are con-

tent to rest the fallacy of this outrageous

doctrine upon the Hon. Reverdy John-

son's recent arguments against it. In-

spired with the principles of the great A-

merican master of political economy at

whose feet he sat for so many years, with

such eminent distinction to himself and

his teacher, he leaves the heretic at the

head of the Government, and his Attor-

ney Black not an inch of ground to stand

upon. Well may the Chicago Opposi-

tionists call for a union in support of these

indestructible principles. We know of

no Opposition man in the whole country

who will refuse to sustain these proposi-

tions.

The sixth specification is one that ev-

ery American citizen ought to approve by

his vote and his acts. It is a timely as-

sertion of the right of every foreign-born

citizen to be protected by the whole pow-

er of the Government, should be chance

to return to the country of his birth, or

when he is traveling abroad. He is enti-

tled to as much protection as a native-

born citizen, for he has been made a citi-

zen without reservation. No more shame-

ful Leelere letters, we hope, will ever em-

anate from the State Department, let the

Secretary be who he may. There must be

no more inequality in the rights of citi-

zens, when they are in foreign countries.

We must either assert the entire right of

a foreigner to absolve himself from mili-

tary allegiance, which is a political duty,

or surrender at once. Justice to our natu-

ralized citizens demands action on this

subject, and this issue should be broadly

made next fall.

No man in the Opposition to the cor-

rupt dynasty at Washington, can be so

perverse as to disagree to the proposition

against reviving the African slave trade,

or that in favor of admitting Kansas, and

getting her out of the way; or that for

bringing back the government to a system

of honesty and rigid economy. If there

be any such man, he ought to go over to

the enemy at once.

The ninth specification is a bold asser-

tion of Governor Wise's extreme doctrine

on this subject, and the party or parties

that will stand by this resolution cannot

fail to win the respect, if not the support,

of even Southern fire-eaters. This is

marshing straight up to the requirements

which from day to day we have been

pointing out as necessary to the preserva-

tion of our interstate relations. Mr. Bu-

chanan can see no power in the Constitu-

tion to authorize him to put a stop to law-

less invasions of the States and Territo-

ries, except upon terms the execution of

which is almost impossible. The Chic-

ago Oppositionists propose to inaugurate

the exercise of this power as a constitu-

tional one, which it is the duty of the

President to resort to whenever the occa-

sion arises, let the invasion come from

what quarter it may. We are glad to

see that our Northern brethren stand up

on no idle notion.

The tenth proposition is well taken. It

meets a new state of things. It strikes

right at the root of Abolitionism, that

spits upon the Constitution, and refuses

to bow to the will of majorities. It deals

a stunning blow to the conspiracies of

that disunionism which has found some

forty advocates on the floor of Congress

within the present month. Every Union-

ist, everywhere, will not fail to welcome

this expression of hostility to such a re-

volutionary spirit from the Northern and

Western Opposition parties. It can be

responded to by the whole Southern Op-

position as sound doctrine.

In the Louisville Journal, Jan. 14,

Prentice relates his adventures in Wash-

ington as follows:

"When we were in Washington two or

three weeks ago, we heard from all quar-

ters that the great mass of the members

of both sections were heavily freighted

with all sorts of portable facilities for let-

ting blood. We believe we wore rather

a pet of both sections, and we hope we

betray no sacred confidence in saying

that whenever Northern and Southern

members got a little maudlin and threw

their arms affectionately around us (of

course to steady themselves,) we almost

invariably felt the butts of pistols and

the hafts of bowie-knives press against our

shrinking frame.

One morning we put our overcoat on

the rack at Brown's Hotel and went to

breakfast. When we returned, our coat

was gone, but another somewhat resem-

bling it lay near. We took up the letter,

but put it back with horror on finding a

big, frightful-looking revolver in one of

the pockets. With some misgivings, such

as a man might be supposed to feel in

opening what he suspected to be an infer-

nal machine, we took up the next, and lo,