

# THE JEFFERSONIAN

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STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. MARCH 22, 1860.

NO. II.

## Published by Theodore Schoch.

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Advertisements of one square (ten lines) or less, one or three insertions, \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

## JOB PRINTING.

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

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Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, Justices, Legal and other blanks, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms at this office.

J. Q. DUCKWORTH. JOHN HAYN

## To Country Dealers.

DUCKWORTH & HAYN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c.

No. 80 Bay street, New York.

June 16, 1859.—1y.\*

## TO LET,

A Dwelling house and lot, situated on Simpson street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg. Possession given immediately. For terms apply at this

March 15, 1860. OFFICE.

## Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Isaac Widdows,

Late of Pocono Township, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims, are desired to present them, in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

NATHAN FRANTZ, Adm'or.

Tannersville, March 8, 1860.

## ADJOURNED COURT.

An Adjourned Court will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Court.

JOHN EDINGER, Clerk.

March 8, 1860.

## Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Wm. Mosteller, Dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe County, to examine and if occasion require resettle the account of Peter and Philip Mosteller, administrators of said deceased, and make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Public House of Jacob Knecht, in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 24th day of April next at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them at the time and place aforesaid, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

R. W. SWINK, Auditor.

Stormsville, March 15, 1860.

## PRINTING TYPES, AND ALL OTHER

Printing materials, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notes or cash, at Bruce's New York Type Foundry. Roman fonts of the modern styles are always on the shelves, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts of from 56 to 10,000 lbs.

Nine cents will prepay the postage on a pamphlet of "Priced Specimens of Fonts," and other sheets, which will be mailed to all printing offices sending me their address.

Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the first of July, 1860, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed by me of my own manufactures, of five times the amount of said bill.

Address GEO. BRUCE,

Type Founder, 13 Chambers st., N. Y.

March 8, 1860.

## For Rent.

The Tavern Stand and Farm, situated in Priceburg, on the main road leading from Salem and Newfoundland, to Stroudsburg, is now offered for rent, on reasonable terms. An industrious and reliable person will find it to his advantage to call and examine the premises. Possession given first of April.

N. B.—Ferdinand Dutot, Esq., of Stroudsburg, will give any and all information required, concerning the property. Priceburg, Feb. 2, 1860.—4t.

## 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.

## CHARLTON BURNET,

Attorney at Law,

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA.

Office on Elizabeth street, formerly occupied by Wm. Davis, Esq.

## Notice.

Margaret Callaghan

vs.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe Co. Pa., of December term 1858, No. 40. Ejectment.

March 3d, 1860, on motion of Mr. Davis, the Court grant a rule on the defendants to appear and plead, on or before the 28th day of May next, to the above action of ejectment, brought to recover a tract of land situated in Coolbaugh township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, containing One hundred and six acres or thereabouts, bounded by lands of John P. Dowling, Daniel McCarty, lands surveyed to Josiah W. Gibbs, and lands surveyed to John M. Taylor.

From the record.

JOHN EDINGER,

Prothonotary.

March 15, 1860.—3t.

## Notice.

Daniel Callaghan

vs.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe Co. Pa., of December term 1858, No. 39.

March 3d, 1860, on motion of Mr. Davis the Court grant a rule on the defendants to appear and plead on or before the 28th day of May next, to the above action of ejectment, brought to recover a tract of land situated in Coolbaugh township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, containing One hundred acres or thereabouts, bounded by land surveyed to Gustavus Cunningham, by lands surveyed to Thomas Lee, by other lands of the said Daniel Callaghan, and by lands of the said Jeremiah Callaghan, being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to William Murray.

From the record.

JOHN EDINGER,

Prothonotary.

March 15, 1860.—3t.

## Days of Appeal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Appeals from the assessments made for 1860 for the several townships in the county of Monroe, will be held at the Commissioners Office, on the days here in appointed, to wit:

On Monday, April 16, 1860, for

Borough of Stroudsburg,

Barrett township,

Coolbaugh township,

Chesnut Hill township,

Eldred Township,

Hamilton township,

Jackson township,

Middle Smithfield township,

Tuesday April 17, 1860, for

Price township,

Paradise township,

Pocono township,

Polk township,

Ross township,

Stroud township,

Smithfield township,

Tobyhanna township,

Tunkhannock township,

At which time and place the Commissioners of said county will attend for the purpose of hearing all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by reason of their assessment for 1860.

PETER S. HAWK,

ROBERT BROWN,

JOHN D. FRALLEY,

March 15, 1860. Commissioners.

## Court Proclamation.

Whereas, the Hon. GEORGE R. BARRETT, President Judge of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, and Abraham Levering and Michael H. Dreher, Esq's, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Orphan's Court, for the said County of Monroe, to be holden at Stroudsburg, on the 28th day of May next, to continue one week if necessary.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Cononer, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just.

(God save the Commonwealth.)

MELCHOIR BOSSARD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg,

March 19, 1860.

## TO LET,

A Dwelling House and Lot, on Simpson st., in the Borough of Stroudsburg. For terms apply at this Office, or to

NATHAN FRANTZ,

Tannersville, March 1, 1860.

## THE DISUNION FOLLY.

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY

HON. HENRY WILSON,

In the U. S. Senate, January 25th, 1860.

MR. PRESIDENT:—When the Republic had entered the family of nations, it proclaimed to kings and princes, to nobles and privileged classes, to toiling freemen and lowly bondmen, the equality of man. Passing now through the eighty-fourth year of national life, America presents to the gaze of nations the humiliating and saddening spectacle of a Republic which began its independent existence by the promulgation of a bill of rights as old as creation and as wide as humanity, distracted by the discordant and angry discussions upon issues growing out of the bondage of four millions of men.

Slavery in America—our connections with it, and relations to it, the obligations these connections and relations impose upon us as men, as citizens of the States and the United States—make the issues of the age, the transcendent magnitude of which command the profoundest attention of the country.

Within fifteen States of this democratic Republic, which commenced its career by uttering ideas of equality and liberty that live in the throbbing hearts of the toiling masses, and nurse even the warring hopes of hapless bondmen amid the thick gloom of rayless oppression, more than four million human beings, made in the image of God, are held in perpetual bondage. By inexorable laws, sanctioned by the force of public opinion, these millions are denied the rights of manhood, and degraded to the abject condition of chattelhood. To them, the hallowed relations of husband and wife, parent and child, are held not by the sacred rights of a common humanity, but by the will of masters. The laws, the customs, the public opinion which have sunk these millions from the dignity of humanity down to the degradation of chattelhood, have founded and developed a privileged class, which now controls the slaveholding States. This class now rules these fifteen States, abrogating, in support of its interests, the inborn, inbred, constitutional right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. In these States the power of this class is overshadowing resistless, complete.

Over the Federal Government this class, this slave power, has achieved domination. The slave power this day holds the national Government, in all its departments, in absolute subjugation. In this Chamber, where sit the representatives of sovereign commonwealths, that power retains unbroken sway. That power bids the Supreme Court utter its decrees, and that high tribunal obeys its imperative commands. That power holds the President in the hollow of its hand, compelling him to declare that "slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution that the master has the right to take his slaves into the Territories as property, and have it protected there under the Federal Constitution; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has any authority to annul or impair this vested right."

That power summoned the aspiring Vice-President to his own Kentucky to give his assurance, "that this constitutional right exists, that we must hold to this principle, we must stand by it; and if it cannot be enforced for want of proper legislation to enforce it, sufficient legislation must be passed, or our Government is a failure." That power lays its iron hand upon the representatives of free and proud commonwealths in this Chamber and in the other, compelling them to disavow their own recorded opinions, to accept the monstrous dogma that "neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has any authority to annul or impair the vested right" of the master to have his slave protected as property in the Territories under the Federal Constitution. Well might the Vice-President, in view of the power, proudly say to the men of his native Kentucky, "We stand in a good position. We have the Executive; we have the laws; we have the courts; and that is a great advance from where we stood ten years ago!"

Sir, this expansion and growth of the system of African slavery, this development of the slave power, during the past seventy years, have wrought a wonderful change, a complete revolution in the sentiments and opinions of the public men who control the councils of America.—What a contrast between slavery in America in 1789, and slavery in America in 1860! Then it was weak; now it is strong. Then its influences over the nation were impotent; now it holds the government in its iron grasp. Then the public men dictated the policy of the government deemed it to be a moral and political evil, which humanity and religion deplored; now it is regarded by men who control the government as a positive good, a beneficent system, in the words of the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Brown,) "a great moral, social, and political blessing; a blessing to the master and a blessing to the slave." Then, to prohibit it in the Territories, was deemed alike the right and duty of the government; now the avowed doctrine of the administration of the government is, that the slaveholders have the right to carry their slaves as property into the Territories, and hold them there as property by virtue of the Constitution, and that "neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has authority to annul or impair this

vested right." Then, to cherish, as a living faith, the creed that all men are created equal; to believe slavery to be an evil; to believe with Henry, that "a time would come to abolish this lamentable evil;" and, with Jefferson, that "nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that this people shall be free," brought neither proscription from power, nor indignities from the people; now these sentiments bring upon the public men the proscriptions of power, the ridicule and reproach of presses in the interest of power, and subject the American citizens, whose rights are guarded by constitutional guarantees, in the slave States, to the insults and degrading indignities of lawless and brutal mobs, maddened by the fanaticism of slavery, to arrests, imprisonments, fines, and banishment. Then, the people of America confined their new government to the guardianship and guidance of statesmen known by their acts and recorded opinions to be unalterably opposed to the slave trade, to the perpetuity of slavery, to its expansion into the vast empire of the northwest; now, the public men of America who inherit the sentiments and opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Jay, Hamilton, and their illustrious co-peers, who would consecrate the territorial possessions of the republic to free institutions for all, are admonished in these Chambers, that they will not be permitted, in the slave States, to avow their sentiments, or advocate the election to the Presidency, in 1860, of a candidate representing their policy; ay, that the election of such a candidate will be cause for the dissolution of the Union.

The slave power now compels public men, nurtured and reared amidst the influences of free institutions, to hasten with alacrity to disavow past sentiments and opinions, to accept the dogmas of the slave propagandists, and to join in hunting down old comrades. That power has established in the slave States a relentless despotism over the freedom of speech, and of the press, and of correspondence through the mails. That power will not permit American citizens to entertain, utter, print, or circulate sentiments and opinions concerning slavery, which were avowed by Jefferson, Henry, Mason, and the great men of Virginia of the Revolutionary era, or even by McDowell, Summers, and Randolph, in the Convention of 1830. The American citizen, living under a constitution which guarantees free speech, holds that right subject to arbitrary laws, or to the lawless acts of brutal mobs. George Fitzhugh, one of the apostles of slavery, the author of a work on "The Failure of Free Society," in which he avows the doctrine that "slavery, black or white, is right and necessary," now declares, with regard to the right of private judgement, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion, that the South takes care to trammel these sterner rights (so called) quite as efficiently, by an austere public opinion, as Louis Napoleon does by law, or by mere volition; that "we propose to deter men from applying the ax to the root of our Southern institutions, (that is, by discussions, or recurring to fundamental principles,) first, by moral sanction, or mention, next, by tar and feathers, and, that failing, by the halter."

Sir, what a humiliating spectacle does the Republic now present to the gaze of mankind! I speak of the deeds of lawlessness and inhumanity against free American Citizens—deeds which shock every manly bosom. The mails daily bring us intelligence of the lawless deeds of brutal mobs—of the indignities perpetrated upon freemen, guilty of no crime, unless it be a crime, in 1860, to cling to the opinions of the fathers of the Republic. The Post-Office Department, the Postmaster General tells us, "pervades every channel of commerce and every theater of human enterprise; and, while visiting, as it does kindly, every freestone, mingles with the throbbings of almost every heart in the land. In the amplitude of its beneficence, it ministers to all climes and creeds and pursuits with the same eager readiness and with equal fullness of fidelity." This Post-Office Department, in nearly half the States, is at the mercy of the stupidity or prejudice of postmasters, maddened by slavery fanaticism, and the correspondence of the people and the public journals may be examined, seized, and destroyed, by these censors of despotism; and this may be and is done under the open sanction of the Administration.—Families are banished from their hearths and homes. Free colored men are forced to break the holy ties of kindred, seek homes among strangers, or be doomed to perpetual slavery, by laws which "propose," in the words of Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court, "to commit an outrage—to perpetuate an oppression and cruelty." Surely there is no country in Christendom—no, not one—where the freemen of the United States are exposed to such insults—such indignities—such lawless oppressions—as in the slaveholding States of this democratic Republic. The President calls our attention to the outrages perpetrated upon American citizens in Mexico. There is, sir, more security for the citizens of Massachusetts, for the eighteen million people of the North, in revolutionary Mexico, rent and torn by civil war, than in the slaveholding States. More insults, indignities, and outrages have been heaped upon freemen in the slave States, during the past one hundred days, than have been perpetra-

ted upon American citizens in Mexico during all the changes and revolutions and civil strifes which have marked the forty years of her independent existence.

Mr. President, the statesmen of the South, in this chamber, and in the other wing of the Capitol, frankly admit that a revolution concerning slavery has been wrought in the public sentiment of the slaveholding States. This admitted revolution in the sentiments of the people of the South has wrought the change in the policy of the slave States, and of the National Government, now so unmistakably manifest. How did the slaveholding class—a mere handful of men in this nation of twenty-six millions freemen—work this change in the policy of the nation; a change which the sense of justice, the love of liberty, the humane and Christian sentiments of the age, condemn!—How did this small, and, so far as numbers are concerned, insignificant class of slaveholders, achieve over the councils of Republican America an influence so potential?

This slaveholding class, which shapes and fashions at its pleasure the policy of the general government, was borne into power by the Democratic party; and it is this day upheld in power by the Democratic party. Acquiring ascendancy in the Democratic party, this privileged class has imposed its hateful dogmas upon that party, compelling it to carry its flag, to fight its battles, and to bear the crushing burden of its crimes against the rights of human nature. Democrats of the free States, men born under the inspiring influences of free institutions, taught in free schools, instructed in free churches, have, during the last fifteen years, borne the banners of slavery extension, and often ingloriously fallen under the consuming wrath of a betrayed and indignant people. The Democracy of the North is as much the instrument of the slave power, for extending, upholding, and perpetuating human slavery in America, as is the army of the Emperor of Austria in maintaining his despotic rule in Hungary and Venetia.

The slave power requires the abandonment of the doctrine that the people of a Territory can legislate against slavery, and the acceptance of the dogma that the Constitution protects slavery as property in the Territories; and the leaders of the Democracy of the North in this Chamber, with two or three exceptions, accept this new creed, which makes every foot of the Territories of the Republic, slave soil.—The acknowledged chiefs of the slave power are demanding a national slave code for the Territories; and already the aspiring leaders of the Democracy of the North are hastening to give assurances that they are prepared to acquiesce in that extraordinary demand. The chiefs of the slave propaganda are turning their lustful eyes to Cuba, Central America, and Mexico, for territory in which to plant slavery; for they hold that in whatever territory, acquired or to be acquired, the Union waves, slavery for the African, and not freedom for all men, is inscribed on its folds. The Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Brown,) one of the acknowledged leaders of the slaveholding class, declares to his constituents, with a frankness that marks his character:

"I want Cuba; I want Tamaulipas, Potosi, and one or two other Mexican States; and I want them all for the same reason, for the planting and spreading of slavery. And a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other States. Yes, I want these countries for the spread of slavery. I would spread the blessings of slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master, to the uttermost ends of the earth; and rebellious and wicked as the Yankees have been, I would even extend it to them."

Up to this hour the slave propagandists have never made a requisition upon the Northern Democrats which has not been complied with, although many of them have sealed their ready servility with political martyrdom.

Sir, to arrest the aggressive policy of the slave propaganda, which is perverting the Constitution, subverting the institutions, disturbing the repose of the country, endangering the stability of the Union, and bringing reproach upon the American name; and to restore the Government to the policy of its illustrious founders, on organization has been formed which calls itself the Republican party. This party which embraces in its organization a million and a half of intellectual and patriotic freemen, proclaims no new doctrine; it proposes no new experiment. Upon the great and overshadowing question of slavery in America, the Republican party accepts the doctrines of the Revolutionary fathers of the North and of the South. The Republican party sees, as Washington saw, "the direful effects of slavery;" it believes, with Henry, that "slavery is a lamentable evil;" with Madison, that "slavery is a dreadful calamity;" that "imbecility is ever attendant upon a country filled with slaves;" with Monroe, that "slavery has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed. Concurring in these opinions of those illustrious patriots and statesmen of the South, the Republican party proposes to preserve the vast territorial possessions of the Republic from "the direful effects" of this "dreadful calamity," which "has preyed upon the vitals of the Union," by applying to and engraving upon these territorial posses-

sions these words, "slavery shall be AND IS FOREVER prohibited;" words which came from the pen of Jefferson, were embodied in the ordinance of 1787, and stamped on every foot of the virgin sods of the Northwest.

Believing freedom to be national and slavery to be local and sectional, "a more municipal regulation," in the words of the Supreme Court, "founded upon and limited to the verge of the State law," for which the people of each State that tolerates it are alone responsible, the Republican party joins issue with the sectionalized Democracy; which, under the lead of men whose vital and animating principle is the propagation of slavery, accepts the monstrous dogma that slavery, by virtue of the Constitution, exists in all the Territories. Accepting this doctrine, the Democracy repealed the prohibition of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and resists all congressional action. Accepting this doctrine, the Democracy in those Territories resist territorial acts to prohibit slavery, and Government officials veto their enactments. Accepting this doctrine, the Democratic Legislature of New Mexico, under the lead of Democratic Government officials, prompted by Mr. Otero, the Democratic Delegate, "at the solicitation of Gen. J. Davis, of Mississippi," have enacted a brutal and bloody slave code.—Already the Democratic chiefs of the slave power are demanding the enactment of a slave code by Congress, and the leaders of the Democracy are hastening to give them assurance that "if," in the words of the Vice-President, "this constitutional right to hold slaves as property in the Territories cannot be enforced for want of proper legislation to enforce it, sufficient legislation must be passed, or our Government is a failure."

Rejecting the dogmas accepted by the Democracy, and holding with the Republican fathers that slavery cannot exist in the Territories except by positive law, and that Congress and the people of the Territories may exclude it, the Republican party takes issue with the national Democracy, and appeals to the intelligent patriotism of the country. It appeals, not to the local and temporary interests of sections, but to the lasting interest of the whole country; not to the passion and pride of classes, but to the sober judgment, the sense of justice, the love of liberty, and the humane and Christian sentiments of all classes.

Sir, in the progress of the contests of the past six years between the interests of slave labor and the rights of free labor in the infant empire we are creating in the West, the power of the Northern Democracy has been broken, and its leaders have ingloriously fallen. Falling in the great battle of "JUSTICE IN CONFLICT," in the words of Mr. Jefferson, "WITH AVARICE AND OPPRESSION," the once powerful chiefs of the Northern Democracy are forced to submit to the bitter mortification of realizing, not only their lost power, but their loss of influence in the councils of the party they have so faithfully followed. The organization of the committees in this chamber cannot but remind the Northern Democratic Senators, who yet linger here, of their waning power over the legislation of the country—over their political associates—and their duty to follow rather than to lead—to receive orders rather than give them. Now, the leaders of the Democratic party—the men who dictate its principles and shape its policy—are in the South. Well might Mr. Keitt boastingly say, as he did on a recent occasion to the people of South Carolina, "issues have been made which have tried the Democratic party;" "its Northern hosts have melted away;" "as the Northern wing declined the Southern wing strengthened;" "the slavery agitation has weakened the party at the North and strengthened it at the South;" "the whole machinery of the party has fallen into the hands of the South;" and "the South has the general control of the Democratic party."

(Concluded next week.)

## Singular.

A gentleman from Cherry township, this county, informs us that one day last week a large bear entered a dwelling house in that place and seizing a little child, which was playing about the floor, commenced carrying and fondling with it in the most tender and fondest manner. The child, as well as the bear, seemed highly delighted with each other, and, strange to say, this singular proceeding continued for several minutes, till the terrified mother—the only person about the house—seized upon the opportunity to bar the door upon the rough intruder while he chanced to be on the outside.—Verily, the lion and the lamb have lain down together.—Sullivan County Democrat.

There are in Pennsylvania 11,435 public schools, 14,071 teachers, and 634,651 pupils. Including Philadelphia, the cost of tuition was \$2,047,651 92; of building expenses \$533,413 81, and the whole expenses for the year, \$2,579,075 77.

Louisiana is the only Slave State where Douglas was supposed to be strong. Her State Convention last week, however, repudiated him and his principles, by proclaiming her first choice for President to be John Slidell, and approving of Senator Davis's territorial slave code resolutions.