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JOB PRINTING.

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

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J. Q. DUCKWORTH. JOHN HAYN

To Country Dealers.

DUCKWORTH & HAYN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c.

No. 80 Day street, New York.
June 16, 1859.—ly.

TO LET,

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

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Isaac Widows,

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 recast 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 wishes 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 his bill, at the time of making a purchase from 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 Selen 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.—4.

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.
Jeremiah Callaghan, Daniel Callaghan, Daniel Buckley, John Buckley, Mary Buckley, Jeremiah Gilpin & Catharine his wife, Jeremiah Buckley, William Buckley, James Buckley, Ellen Burke, Henry Long & Ann his wife, and Honora Mullins.

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.
Margaret Callaghan, Jeremiah Callaghan, Daniel Buckley, John Buckley, Mary Buckley, Jeremiah Gilpin & Catharine his wife, Jeremiah Buckley, William Buckley, James Buckley, Ellen Burke, Henry Long & Ann his wife, and Honora Mullins.

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,
Tobyanna township,
Tuohunock 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. BRAWK,
ROBERT HAWK,
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 held 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.

Having, Mr. President, forced the Northern Democrats, by threats of political proscription, to repudiate the principle of slavery restriction in the Territories; having forced Mr. Calhoun's dogma upon the Democratic organization; having won the "general control," and secured the "whole machinery" of the Democratic party, these Southern leaders of the slave Democracy, now masters of the Government, are pleased to assume that the policy of the Republican party, sanctioned, as it has been, by the great statesmen of the past of the North and South, is a policy of aggression upon the South, and that its success in 1860 will be cause for the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of the Republic. The chiefs of the slave propaganda, the accepted leaders of the Democratic party, in the public press, in the forum of the people, in the State Legislatures, and in these Chambers are predicting disunion, arguing disunion, and threatening disunion. Every breeze from the South is burdened with these disunion predictions, arguments, and threats. In these Chambers our ears are fatigued with listening to these disloyal, unpatriotic revolutionary, but, thank God, impotent ravings! That some of the actors in this BROAD FARCE now being played before the nation are in earnest, that they would shiver the Union "from turret to foundation stone," no one who has watched their turbulent career can for a moment doubt; but the vigor of their blow is not equal to the vehemence of their desire. These actors have before shown that they are quite prudent enough, to "let I dare not wait upon I would." This disunion farce, which the leaders of the slave extending, slave-perpetuating Democracy have put upon the national stage, and through the parts of which so many actors are moving with such tragic strut, is intended to startle and appal the timid, make the servility of the servile still more abject, rouse the selfish instincts of that nerveless conservatism which has ever opposed every useful reform, and waited over every rotten institution as it fell; and thus through the cowardly fears and self-loaths of the optimists and quietists, retain their grasp on power. Sir, we shall see whether this disloyal conspiracy will alarm the eighteen million of Northern freemen; whether the actors in this disunion farce will play a winning game; or whether the impudent patriotism of the country, North and South, will not rebuke this exhibition of madness and folly, and dismiss these actors from the service of that Union they threaten to subvert and destroy.

But this is not, sir, the first time this farce of disunion has been played. When the Republican party sprung into being, in 1856, to arrest the aggressions of slavery, to redress the wrongs of the people of Kansas, the leading presses and politicians of the Democracy in the South then predicted, argued, and threatened the dissolution of the Union if Fremont should be elected. The success of this disunion play in 1856, as well as their own "yearning need" in 1860, may have prompted the Democratic managers to put the old farce upon the stage, in the imposing form now witnessed.

Now, Mr. President, I intend to place before the Senate, and, as far as I can, before the patriotic, liberty-loving, and Union-loving men of the free States, the predictions of disunion, the arguments for disunion, and the menace of disunion made by some of the pressmen and some of the men to the interests of slavery—presses that are the exponents of, and men who are the acknowledged leaders of, the sectionalized, slave-extending Democracy. I want the people of Massachusetts, and of the country, to see that the political secessionists and disunionists are the trusted exponents and the accepted leaders of the national Democracy. I want the alarmed conservatives of the North, who hasten into Union-saving meetings, to see and to realize that the men who are now blurring their disunion sentiments into the unwilling ear of a loyal people, are the leaders of that party which they, by their shrinking timidity, are upholding in power. I want the deluded masses of the Northern Democracy to see the hypocrisy, the arrogant cowardice, of their leaders at home, who are fatiguing the weary ear of the country with their worn-out professions of love and devotion to the Union, while they dare not rebuke the disloyal avowals and menaces of the leaders they follow with craven soil and fettered lip.

When, Mr. President, the Republican party, summoned into being and into action, in 1856, by the aggressions of slavery, by the crimes against the people of Kansas, appealed, in tones as earnest as ever issued from human lips, to the American people, to their sense of justice, their love of liberty, their emotions of humanity, and their sentiments of patriotism, to all that is highest and noblest, and holiest in human nature, to rescue the Government to arrest slavery extension, redress the wrongs of the people, and give repose to the country, by restoring the Government to the policy of Washington and Jefferson, Democratic presses and Democratic leaders, whose vital and animating principle is the propagation and expansion of human slavery on the North American continent, raised the startling war cry of disunion. Timid and selfish

conservatism which saw, unmoved, liberty cloven down in a distant Territory and heard the imploring appeals for protection of free men, whose sacked and burning cabins illumed the midnight skies, shrieked appalled when it heard this cry of disunion, opened its long purse, and continued the destinies of the country in the keeping of men who avowed their intentions to ruin if they could not rule it.

Sir, when that uncertain contest was going on, when the election of Fremont seemed to the leaders of the Democracy not only possible but probable, the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Slidell,) one of the most skillful leaders of the slave Democracy—the acknowledged friend and champion of Mr. Buchanan—declared to the country that, "if Fremont should be elected, the Union would be dissolved."

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, then a leading member of the body which placed him at the head of the important Committee on the Judiciary, said:

"When Fremont is elected, we must rely upon what we have—a good State government. Every Governor of the South should call the Legislature of his State together, and have measures of the South decided upon. If they did not, and submitted to the degradation, they would deserve the fate of slaves. I would advise my Legislature to go at the tap of the drum."

Mr. Keitt, in a fiery and vehement speech to the people of Lynchburg, Virginia, exclaimed, in view of the apprehended election of Fremont:

"I tell you now, that if Fremont is elected, adherence to the Union is treason to liberty. (Loud cheers.) I tell you now, that the Southern man who will submit to his election is a traitor and a coward. (Enthusiastic cheers.)"

This speech, so contemptuous, so defiant towards the people of the North, so emphatic in its avowals of disunion, was promptly indorsed as "sound doctrine" by John B. Floyd, now Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War—a gentleman whom the Boston Post, the leading Administration organ in New England, in 1850 said, "Henceforth he must be treated as a disunionist, and the most dangerous of them all." In the autumn of 1859, Mr. Brooks from South Carolina, received from the people of his district an ovation. Senator Butler and the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs,) attended, and other Southern Democratic leaders sent applauding letters to the assembled people of his district. Mr. Brooks said:

"We have the issue upon us now; and how are we to meet it? I tell you, fellow-citizens, from the bottom of my heart, that the only mode which I think available for meeting it is just to tear the Constitution of the United States, trample it under foot, and form a Southern Confederacy, every State of which will be a slaveholding State. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I believe it, as I stand in the face of my Maker; I believe it, on my responsibility to you as your honored Representative, that the only hope of the South is in the South, and the only available means of making that hope effective is to out sever the bonds that tie us together, and take our separate position in the family of nations. These are my opinions. They have always been my opinions. I have been a disunionist from the time I could think."

These emphatic avowals of disunion were applauded by the people who had, by a unanimous vote, sustained his action and commissioned him to speak for them in this Capitol. Well might the Charleston Mercury declare, as it has, that—

"Upon the policy of dissolving the Union, of separating the South from her Northern enemies, and establishing a Southern Confederacy, parties, presses, politicians, and people, were a unit. There is not a single public man in her limits—not one of her present Representatives or Senators in Congress—who is not pledged to the lips in favor of disunion. Indeed, we will remember that one of the most prominent leaders of the co-operation party, when taunted with submission, rebuked the thought by saying 'that in opposing secession, he only took a step backward to strike a blow more deadly against the Union.'"

Sir, the erratic, aspiring, blustering Wise, who "would introduce slavery into the heart of the North," who "would allow slavery to pour itself out without restraint, and find no limit but the Southern Ocean," in the autumn of 1856 told the people of Virginia that:

"The South could not, without degradation, submit to the election of a Black Republican President. To tell me we should submit to the election of a Black Republican, under circumstances like these, is to tell me that Virginia and the fourteen slave States are already subjugated and degraded."

He avowed his readiness to put the military force of Virginia upon a war footing; and he gave the valorous assurance to his disunion associates that "the chivalry" of Virginia "would hew its bright way through all opposing legions." Rumor said, and I believe truly, that this Democratic aspirant for the Presidency held correspondence with Southern governors, to concert measures preparatory to disunion; that he and his disunion compeers organized a plot to seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and to take possession of the navy yard at Norfolk, and inaugurate rebellion, revolution, and dis-

union, in the event of Fremont's success.

Mr. Corry, of Ohio, reports Mr. Banks of Virginia, as having said to him, a few days after the election in 1856, that:

"The South would have dissolved the Union if Fremont had been elected President of the United States; that Governor Wise and the Virginia leaders were ready to take the field—march on Washington, depose the Federal officers, take the Treasury, archives, buildings, grounds, &c.—declare the Confederation de facto overthrown. He said the thing would have been easy; there were thirty thousand men ready; twenty thousand cavalry; sets of accoutrements; that the public mind was sufficiently excited to overcome all domestic resistance, and that they could whip the North in the fight."

Evidence of the disloyal, revolutionary, and treasonable course of Henry A. Wise is also furnished by Charles J. Faulkner, late Representative of the Harper's Ferry District, Chairman of the Congressional Democratic Committee in 1855, and now Minister to France. At a Democratic meeting, recently held in Virginia, over which Mr. Faulkner presided, he said:

"When that noble and gallant son of Virginia, Henry A. Wise, declared, as was said he did in October, 1856, that, if Fremont should be elected, he would seize the National Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, how few would at that time have justified so bold and decided a measure! It is the fortune of some great and gifted minds to see far in advance of their contemporaries. Should William H. Seward be elected in 1860, where is the man now in our midst who would not call for the impeachment of a Governor of Virginia who would silently suffer that armory to pass under the control of such an executive head?"

This "noble and gallant son of Virginia," who, in 1856, "saw far in advance of his contemporaries," who was ready, if Fremont had been elected, "to seize the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry," is now looking with hungry eye to the Charleston Convention, and is now the applauded and favorite hero of a class of men in the North who are stammering into the ears of a doubting people their uxorious love of the Union; and this Democratic orator, who would demand the impeachment of a Governor of Virginia, if he should permit the arsenal at Harper's Ferry to pass under the control of William H. Seward, if elected to the Presidency, is nominated by a Democratic President, and confirmed by the united voice of the Democratic Senators, to represent the Republic at the Court of Louis Napoleon. This Democratic Administration, and this Democratic party, which invokes the support of the Union-loving, conservative men of the free States, sends to the proudest monarchy of the Old World the man who uttered this insurrectionary and disloyal sentiment. Yes, sir; Democrats, with the accents of Union upon their lips, sanction the appointment of a man who is avowedly in favor of civil war and disunion. Let the real friends of law, of order, of the unity of the Republic, mark and remember this want of fidelity to the Union by the administration, and the men who lead the Democratic party.

Here is something about furs which will interest our lady readers: "A few days more, and furs will be superfluous. Then comes the process of sootputting them away that moths shall not invade them. The same thing is necessary to protect woollens, the moth being no respecter of anything in the line. The best way to insure immunity from destruction is to pack all in a trunk or box lined with brown holland, first sprinkling them liberally with black pepper. This is better even than camphor, for dealers in furs are often victimized by etymological pests, though their goods be saturated with this powerful odor. Before packing away furs they should be well beaten, to dislodge any larvae that, despite the most scrupulous care, may be deposited in them. The superiority of pepper to camphor as a preservative to furs consists in the fact that, while larvae will incubate among camphor, there is something in the aroma of pepper which destroys them in embryo."

Big Pickereel.

The Newark Advertiser chronicles the capture of a pickereel, weighing eight pounds, in a pond near Dover last week. It measured two feet five inches in length, and had a mouth large enough to swallow a fellow of its own size.

PRENTICANA.—The franking privilege originated in England in the year 1660. Under it members of Parliament used to frank "entire bucks and packs of bounds."—Indiana Journal.

If any body would frank our old Buck and his packs of dogs out of the country we should think the franking privilege put to a most excellent use.

Millions of wild pigeons passed over Cincinnati on Sunday. A great fuss is made in this State when a single bill passes over the head of the Governor, and we wonder what Cincinnati must have thought when so many bills passed over her head in a single day.

It is a habit of the Locomotives to unsettle everything. Nothing will ever be permanently settled till we settle them.

An American Sampson.

A gambler, known as Mountain Jack, performed an extraordinary feat of physical strength one night last week, in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. A drunken fellow, dressed in Indian costume, rode a horse into the bar-room and dismounted to take a drink, and, while at the bar, another drunken fellow climbed into the saddle. Mountain Jack is a giant in size, six feet seven inches high, finely proportioned and possessed of enormous strength, even beyond his colossal proportions. A playful fancy sized him at the moment, and beyond his colossal proportions. A playful fancy sized him at the moment, and beyond his colossal proportions. A playful fancy sized him at the moment, and beyond his colossal proportions.

A loving couple in Memphis, Tennessee, were last week married under the following singular circumstances. They were taking a carriage ride in one of the principal streets in that city, when they chanced to meet a Judge Hill, who was riding leisurely along upon a favorite donkey. They at once accosted him, and requested him to unite them in the holy bonds of wedlock. He acceded to the proposition, and, without dismounting, performed the ceremony, making the occupants of the vehicle one, and having for witnesses the mule and two or three persons who were passing at the time.

Singular Time for a Marriage.

A plain, unlearned man from the back country, in the State of Alabama, came to Tusculoo and on the Sabbath went early to church. He had been accustomed to attend meetings in schoolhouses and private dwellings, where each one appropriated to themselves the first convenient seat which they found unoccupied. He seated therefore, a seat in a convenient ship, and awaited patiently the assembling of the congregation. The services commenced. Presently the music of a full-toned organ burst upon his astonished ear; he had never before heard one. At the same time the gentleman who owned the ship came up the aisle with his lady leaning upon his arm. As he approached the door of the ship, he motioned to the country to come out, in order to give place to the lady. This movement the countrymen did not comprehend, and from the situation of the gentleman and lady, associated as it was in his mind with the music, he immediately concluded that a cotillion, or French contra dance, or some other dance was intended. Rising partly from his seat, he said to the gentleman, who was still beckoning to him:

"Excuse me, sir—excuse me, if you please; I don't dance."

A Candidate for Governor.

The following portrait of Andrew G. Curtin, the Opposition candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, appeared in one of the papers of his district a few days before the meeting of the Convention, and is decidedly good:

"Every body here says this is Andy Curtin's time, and what everybody says is true. He is a native of Centre county—is the son of his father, who was married to his mother, and was born at a very early age. He is six feet high in his stockings, straight, slender and comely in person; has a round Irish face, and wears a luxuriant crop of hair cut rather short and pointing in every direction over his head. It is generally supposed that he gets his head combed with a three-legged stool before leaving home, and then neglects his toilet until he returns home again. He is a jolly brick—is so full of fun that he has thrown all the maids in his section into the St. Vitus's dance, and is the central figure of every gathering of good fellows." He is the best stump speaker in the State, and will run like greased lightning. He will be elected by 40,000."

"Speaking of shaving," said a pretty girl to an obdurate old bachelor, "I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by." "Yes, many a poor fellow has been shaved by them," the wretch replied.

"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father; "he's a chip of the old block; ain't you sonny?" "I guess so, daddy, 'cause," teacher said yesterday "I was a young blockhead."

"Boy," said an ill tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I go by?" "Humph," returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

"My son hold up your head and tell me who was the strongest man?" "Jonah." "Why so?" "Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down."