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June 16, 1859.—ly.*

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN.

Delivered at a Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia, on the 18th of March.

Much accustomed, as I have been, for a great many years, to address public assemblages of this sort, yet I never felt so much reluctance to do so as I do to night.

Not because I don't feel in common with every well-wisher of this great State, the tremulous anxiety as to the result, but because I am totally incapacitated in consequence of illness, and I would not have been here to-night, but I told my friend that if I was able to be carried to the cars I would come. [Applause.] If I have any strength I wish to make a few observations.

Mr. Corwin remarked that the orator who had preceded him had spoken so eloquently and well that there was but little left for him to do. After playfully referring to the fact that Col. Curtin had spoken of him as an "old gentleman," went on to speak of the slave question and its influence upon the politics of the country. After an allusion to the Lecompton inquiry, he went into a discussion of the American system of Henry Clay, and urged at length the necessity for adopting the principles of the great Kentuckian. After the war of 1812, protection was deemed essential to the well-being of the country, and the first tariff was introduced in Congress by John C. Calhoun. Subsequently the South became persuaded that the interest of the two sections were antagonistic, and opposition to the principles of protection was the result. Mr. Corwin spoke at considerable length upon this subject, and urged that protection to American industry was the interest of the people of all parts of the country.

Mr. Corwin drew a whimsical picture of the contrast between Gen. Jackson and James Buchanan. The latter attempted to force the Lecompton Constitution through, for fear Alabama would go out of the Union! When South Carolina raised the banner of revolt, Gen. Jackson said "he would blow them into eternity." (Laughter.) Governor Corwin went fully into the history of legislation on the subject of the tariff. In 1844, the cry of the Democracy was "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842." Mr. Polk was elected under this banner, and when Mr. Dallas gave his famous casting vote in the Senate, and was blandly giving his reasons for so doing, Gen. Cameron, who was in the gallery of the Senate, hung conspicuously up one of the old electioneering placards, which bore the old motto, "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '42." (Laughter.) Mr. Corwin continued for some time in this strain, and he did not spare Pennsylvania, which like the apostle's definition of charity, "hoped all things, believeth all things." [Laughter.]

The idea of a Whig voting the Democratic ticket, passed the understanding of the speaker. He had himself heard Henry Clay say in the Senate Chamber, a year or two before his death, that no earthly power could induce him to go for the extension of slavery into any territory where it did not already exist. The Republican party simply hold the same doctrine, and for this they are now denounced by some men who claim to be Old Line Whigs; and believers in Henry Clay. [Laughter.]

You hear a great deal said about the question of slavery. Young men will be here that this contest, about which so much is said, began in 1854. Yet it began, and culminated, and was determined many long years ago. And it was brought about by the efforts of a great man, now, unhappily, no more amongst us, to give us his counsels he introduced into this country what is called the American system. And when you look back at that system, it was just this: Enlarge by all means the labor of our country, and improve the interior trade, and furnish a currency which shall be the same thing at each end of the country. Many a long year ago do I remember to have looked at that American system, and to this hour if an American statesman will look over this one-tenth portion of the globe, which we comprehend within our territorial limits, he will say that system shall be the beau ideal of every American citizen.

What have you of Pennsylvania done towards maintaining that system? You will remember that you of Pennsylvania more than any others advanced this doctrine of protection to American industry. You had got it in 1816. You saw its

advantages, and the light by which you saw it was for the South.

After the war of 1812 had closed, and we were one party, what then was done? The tariff of protection was introduced and passed because we had not been divided into parties.

The people of the South have peculiar views on the subject of the tariff. They believe that in proportion as you protect the free labor of the North you interfere with the value of the labor in the South.

Mr. Corwin spoke approvingly of the Homestead Bill. He drew a humorous contrast between the condition of a section of land covered with negro slaves, and the same district populated by free white settlers. Mr. Corwin continued at length in advocacy of the principles of the Republican party, and protested that as an old Whig, his conscience prompted him to espouse its cause. The speaker concluded with an eloquent appeal to the People's party not to suffer defeat in the coming Municipal and State struggles; victory would be followed by the most glorious results in the national contest.—Defeat would be attended with the most disastrous consequences. He hoped that Pennsylvania would not repeat the blunders she had made on former occasions; and he appealed to his hearers not to be guilty of a mistake which would be attended with effects so disastrous to the welfare of the nation and the cause of human freedom. [loud applause.]

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

The members of the People's party of Philadelphia, in town meeting assembled, do heartily and unanimously resolve as follows:

1. We cordially approve of the platform and proceedings of the People's State Convention, at Harrisburg. The platform is a well considered frank, and lucid expressions of those benign, just and broadly national principles which are cherished by the Pennsylvania Opposition, as well because they are necessary to the exigencies of the present time, as because they were common alike to the old-fashioned Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, and the old-fashioned Whigism of Clay and Webster.

2. It is hardly necessary for us to reiterate our fidelity to the Protection of American Industry. Our opponents, themselves, dare not in Pennsylvania, dissent from that policy which multiplies home markets and home exchanges, stimulates every domestic art and enterprise, and blesses, not Pennsylvania alone, but every State of our Confederacy.

3. We approve of the new tariff bill, lately reported to the House of Representatives at Washington by the Committee of Ways and Means; we rejoice that the Opposition stand by it in solid column and it is a significant expose of the hypocrisy of the faint tariff professions recently put forth by the Democratic State Convention at Reading, that nearly all the Democratic members of the House voted against the consideration of that bill.

4. We take this occasion to express our inflexible determination to fraternize with no organization, and to accept no candidate for any office, however exalted, unless irrevocably pledged to that wise and national system of protected American industry which is the traditional and favorite policy of the Keystone State.

5. We congratulate the House of Representatives at Washington upon their prompt passage of the Home-lead Bill.—We regard this measure as particularly adapted to the spirit of this age, the genius of our institutions, and the wants of the working man. It saves our vast and fertile territories from the grasp of the speculator, provides free homes for many successive generations of the sons of misfortune and toil, and insures the splendid prosperity of those new States which shall peacefully extend over all this Continent, the range of our arched Empire.

6. We repel with proud indignation the false and wanton calumny that we lack devotion to the Union of the States, or to the constitutional rights of our Southern fellow citizens. While the leaders of the so-called Democratic party have been and are vociferous and insulting in their threats of disunion, and their appeals to weak-kneed terrors in ease they should be driven from power, we defy the most lynx-eyed malignity to detect any act or word of any member of our party, which does not breathe profound respect for vested Southern rights, and undying love for our indissoluble Union.

7. We distinctly and emphatically declare that while we prefer the system of labor which obtains in our own State of Pennsylvania, "we do not seek to force or even to intrude our system" upon those Southern States which prefer different institutions. "We are excluded, justly, wisely, and contentedly from all political power and responsibility in those States." They are to all intents and purposes, sovereign on the subject of slavery within their own borders; and all such attempts as those of John Brown, and his misguided confederates, should be sternly denounced, and condignly punished.

8. The slavery agitation, which, for several years past, have distracted our common country, have been produced mainly by the mi-chievous demagogues who rule the sham Democratic party; and who, to maintain themselves in place, forfeited the pledges of 1850 and 1852, and raised again the lulled storms by their wanton re-

peal of the Missouri Compromise, their barbarous outrage in Kansas, and their infamous Lecompton Constitution.

9. These same demagogues have once again forfeited their pledges of peace by repudiating their "popular sovereignty" doctrine of 1858, and by precipitating upon the country the new fangled and non-trusts here-y that the Constitution so fastens slavery upon every Territory, that the local Legislature cannot resist or prohibit it, a hereby condemned by the constant current of judicial precedents intensely sectional in its spirit and aim, and in-olently aggressive upon the clear rights and just claims of free labor.

10. We enter upon the approaching Municipal, State and National campaigns with confidence and determination, assured that our peaceful, practical and national principles will command a large majority of our fellow-citizens; and we intend to see to it, that no frauds upon the elective franchise, no naturalization forgeries, no corrupt counting, or stuffing of the ballot-boxes shall again suppress the free utterance of a free people's will.

11. We hail with enthusiasm the nomination of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor. His talents, his information and experience, his familiarity with all our Pennsylvania interests, his personal probity and energy, his life-long fidelity to conservative principles, amply qualify him for the Chief Magistracy of our Commonwealth. We will march under his brave, active and eloquent lead to a third certain and decisive victory, which shall bring a splendid National triumph next November.

We approve of the judicious and conciliatory action of our late State Convention, in relation to the Presidential question; and if the Chicago Convention shall nominate for the Presidency our eminent fellow-citizen, Gen. Simon Cameron, we pledge him the vote of this City and this State, and we are convinced that in the Presidential Chair he would administer the Government with striking practical ability and unflinching fidelity to the interests of American labor, African freedom and the American Union.

Sulphurous.

A verdant Irish girl just arrived, was sent to an intelligence office by the Commissioner of Emigration, to find a place at service. She was sent to a restaurant, where "stout help" was wanted, and while in conversation with the proprietor, he took occasion to light his cigar by igniting a loco loco match on the sole of his boot. As soon as she saw this, she ran away half frightened to death, and when she reached the office was almost out of breath.

"Why, what is the matter with you?" said the proprietor, seeing her rush in with such confusion.

"Och, shure, sur, but ye's sint me to the old nick himself in yem's form."

"What do you mean—has he dared to insult 'a help' from my office?" inquired the man.

"Yes, sur, returned the girl—"he's the old nick."

"What did he do to you?—tell me, and I'll fix him for it," said he, quite exasperated.

"Why, sur, whilst I was talking to him about the wages, he turned up the bottom of his fut and wid a splinter in his fingers, sur, he just gave one stroke, and the fire flew out of his cigar with it, right afore my own face! He's the old nick, sure, sur!—New Orleans Picayune.

A philosopher, being asked what was the first thing necessary towards winning the love of a woman, answered, "an opportunity."

Two men out West undertook to see which would run the fastest. One was a sheriff and the other was a thief.

It is said that in some of the villages of the West, it is so healthy that the folks have to shoot a man to start a burying-ground.

The old foggy who poked his head from "behind the times," had it knocked soundly by a "passing event."

A little child said to his father, with an earnest countenance: "I know how to fire the guns of earth, but who is tall enough to touch off thunder?"

A countryman who saw for the first time a hoop skirt, hanging at a shop door, called to ask "what bird they kept in that cage?"

Too smart.—"Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to a youngster of five years, while sitting in a parlor where a large company was assembled. Do you know me?"

"Yith, thir."

"Who am I—let me hear."

"You itb the man who kithed mamma when papa was in New-Alk!"

Cure for Ringbone.—I succeeded in removing the lameness of a ringbone, by making a bag of strong linen cloth, about two inches broad and eight inches long, which I filled with coppers, tied on the foot just above the ringbone, and wet twice a day. Keep it on about four weeks. The man that told me of this said he had cured several in this way.—W. H. Chaffee, in Rural New Yorker.

Lucifer Matches.

The remotest antiquity appears to have been in possession of means to light a fire; and although history records some nations unacquainted with the nature of fire, no people, however savage, can now be found who do not obtain and use it in some way. That of the ancients was produced by such physical agents as friction, mirrors, or solar specula. How long these rude means remained in use, and in what modifications, does not interest us at present, since we intend principally to trace back the history of lucifers ("light-bearers") to the point where the old tinder-box went out of use on the greater part of the face of the civilized world. The principal on which matches are now made was applied, we think, half a century ago in France. It is simply to bring such substances as are rich in oxygen and will part with it readily, into contact with such as are very inflammable, and to induce the combustion or oxydation of the latter either by friction or by heat produced by some means. The first real and practical application of this principle was made with chlorate of potassa. Berthollet the discoverer of this salt, found that when mixed with inflammable substances it causes their combustion, in consequence of the facility with which it parts with its oxygen whenever such a mixture is rubbed between two hard bodies or moistened with concentrated oil of vitriol. It was about fifty years ago that experiments were made tending to replace the salpeter of gunpowder by chlorate of potassa; but the danger attending the preparation of the mixture, and the number of accidents resulting from the so-called muriatic powder prevented its adoption. When chlorate of potassa is mixed with sugar, starch and sulphureted metals, such as vermilion, crude antimony, and others, on being touched with oil of vitriol the mixture will burn up immediately. Parkes, in the 3d edition of his "Chemical Catechism" (1808) speaks of this mixture as a means to light a fire with. Not long after, this suggestion was made use of by covering the common sulphur matches (which the next generation will have to hunt for in remote corners of the globe) with a mixture of chlorate of potassa and sugar.—Thus prepared the matches were lighted by being dipped in a little bottle containing asbestos moistened with oil of vitriol. The chloric mixture being lighted by contact with the sulphuric acid set fire to the sulphur and this again to the wood.

According to Warren de la Rue this is a French invention, which is not unlikely, the manufacture on this principle upon a large scale was first carried on in Tuebingen, a university town in Wirtemberg. The mixture used in this place was composed of chlorate of potassa, sulphur, gun arabic and vermilion, the latter merely as coloring. The chemical matches certainly answered the purpose of rapidly furnishing fire and light, but carried with them various disadvantages. In the moment of being lit they diffuse a very disagreeable smell; at times a portion of the combustible mass and the oil of vitriol was thrown about in consequence of the rapid ignition; and the oil of vitriol, owing to its peculiarity of condensing moisture from the air, when the bottle was not securely stopped, became weaker and lost its lightning property. Nevertheless these machines came very largely into use. Up to the year 1832 no other kind was known, although divers makers varied the composition by substituting lycopodium (vegetable brimstone) for sulphur, and red lead for vermilion; and also varying the relative proportion of the ingredients. The necessity of using sulphuric acid—however, the faculty with which the latter lost its action by exposure to the air, and the then comparatively high price of the chemical match combined, stood in the way of their general introduction and flint and steel reigned supreme.

About the year 1832, the friction or Congreve matches first made their appearance. The match itself was prepared with sulphur, and then covered with a paste formed of chlorate of potassa, black antimony and muslage of gum.—It was lighted by drawing it rapidly between two pieces of sand paper held folded between the fingers. Here a disadvantage showed itself that in consequence of the strong pressure the inflammable portion came off and the match was rendered useless. But though very imperfect and of limited application in this shape, the principle was found to be excellent. The crude antimony (tersulphide) required too high a temperature to be ignited by the chlorate of potassa and consequently too strong a friction, and a more inflammable substitute was demanded, which was soon found in phosphorus.—This discovery of phosphorus matches dates from 1833, in which year Romer and Preshel, two large manufacturers of chemical matches, commenced to make them on a large scale at Vienna, Austria.

At first the mixture used for these matches contained a certain portion of chlorate of potassa, an addition which in some places is still made. Its inflammable properties are very great, so much so as to resemble an explosion on a small scale. As may be imagined the danger attending the manufacture was thus greatly increased, and exemplified by various misfortunes, which caused their prohibition in a number of European countries. Various means were tried to remedy these

drawbacks, and the experience of Preshel at last enabled him to dispense with the use of chlorate of potassa, as well as with that of sulphur. The substitute for the latter he found in stearine, that for the former in brown oxyd of lead. The common matches now-a-days are dipped, formerly, first in melted sulphur, and afterwards in a paste formed by phosphorus, glue or gum, water, fine sand, and some coloring matter, as burnt ochre, red lead, vermilion, ultramarine, &c. But the so-called Vienna, or fancy matches, which are now coming more largely into use on account of their rapid ignition, producing no odor or explosion, and which completely withstand atmospheric moisture, have for a case a mixture of phosphorus and biz-oxyd of lead, which is applied to round sticks previously dipped in melted stearine, and is covered by some colored varnish. What has hitherto prevented these Vienna matches, although they are favorites wherever in use, from supplanting all others, was the high price of biz-oxyd of lead. This preparation the manufacturer is usually obliged to make himself from red lead, which contains about 15 per cent, and from which it is obtained by treating it with strong nitric acid. It will therefore be good news to all who now obtain light under difficulties, and to match manufacturers who have been unable to compete with the imported matches on account of their quality and price, to learn that biz-oxyd of lead, chemically pure, and of the most subtle fineness, is made by a method which renders it unnecessary for the match manufacturers to prepare it by an unwholesome and expensive process.

A Brahmin's account of his Country.

Rev. Mr. Gangooly, a converted Brahmin now traveling in this country, delivered a lecture in New Bedford, a short time ago, on the manners and customs of his country.

He said the Hindoos were divided into thirty-four castes, of which the Brahmin ranked the highest, and the banker, goldsmith and the shoemaker were among the lowest. The blacksmith is of a high caste, because of his usefulness. If a Brahmin eats animal food, he loses his caste, which he can never regain. The subject of birth was next treated. The birth of a male child was always made the occasion of great rejoicing, while the birth of a female child was hardly noticed. The mother of five or six girls was always the subject of scorn and derision and never went into society.

There are but three castes in India that could not read or write. The strictest attention is given to the education of boys in India, while girls never go to school. The discipline of Brahmin life in some instances was grand. A Brahmin rises at five o'clock, walks out and gathers flowers, and bathes before the sun rises. If the sun sees one of this class in bed, the fourteen generations of his ancestors will be punished in eternity. Women must bathe every morning before they go into the kitchen, if they do not, people will not eat their cooking. Brahmins must keep silence while at the table; if they speak while eating they are obliged to go without food the next day.

The marriage system was next considered. Hindoos do not know, strictly, what marriages are. Neither the boys nor the girls have anything to do with this matter. Parents make all matches, and the parties have no idea with whom they are going to unite their destinies, until they arrive at the altar. The marriageable age of girls is from seven to ten, and that of the boys, from thirteen to twenty five. A girl of thirteen years of age unmarried is considered an old maid past all redemption.

In regard to the burial ceremonies of the dead in Indiana, many things have been said and written by travelers that were untrue. The burning of the bodies of widows upon the funeral pile of the husband was explained and accounted for by the facts that, when a woman becomes a widow she must always remain in that situation, and they were never thought anything of, or treated respectfully, and many of them, in view of these facts, preferred death. This custom has recently been abolished by the British Government.

Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, having brought discredit upon the democratic party by his habitual drunkenness; a very general desire has been manifested to shake him off, and disavow all responsibility for his conduct. The Governor, however, is not inclined to let himself be peaceably "whistled down the wind," by his party. He says they have no right to find fault with his intoxication, for he was drunk when they nominated him, drunk when they elected him, drunk when they inaugurated him, and drunk he means to be till the end of his term.

In Illinois, a movement of the Reformed Latter Day Saints, which has been on foot for some time past, has culminated in the acceptance of Joseph Smith, the younger of the headship of the Church. The object of this wing of the commission is to put an end to the corruption and evil existing in Utah, to displace Brigham Young, and to abolish polygamy.

Under a recent act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a Model Farm and Botanic Garden are about to be established near Philadelphia.

Strange Monomania.

Within the space of a few days four ebullient and an academy were burned in Lincoln County, Tennessee. A half-witted individual by the name of John Radd, on being arrested on suspicion of having set fire to one of them, confessed that he had burned them all. He said that it was his intention to turn every church in the county which was over ten years old as he considered that by that time they were pretty well worn out. He had allotted himself six months for the completion of this laudable enterprise. The arrangement, however, has been interfered with, and the authorities have allotted him a somewhat longer period in jail.

A terrible affair happened recently at Shellbank, Texas. A Mr. Stephenson sold a piece of land to Gen. Bishop, and after the purchaser had made improvements on the land, Stephenson wanted to get it back for the same amount he had been paid for it, but his proposition was refused by Bishop. This incensed Stephenson, and accordingly he with his wife, son and daughter, went to Gen. Bishop's house, where they found young Bishop sick in bed. The wife and daughter held the sick man down while young Stephenson cut him literally to pieces with a knife, killing him almost immediately. While this was going on, Gen. Bishop knocked out the eye of the elder Stephenson with a hatchet. The Stephensons were arrested.

For a Bruise.

Whenever you get a black eye, by a fall on the ice, or by running against a bed post, or stopping a powerful fist, apply a cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renew it until the pain ceases.—The moisture and heat liquifies the blood, and sends it back to its proper channel. Use warm water, or hot, but never cold water to the bruise. A doctor would charge a dollar for this advice, but we give it gratis.—Water Cure Monthly.

A man applied once to be shipped before the mast. "Are you an able seaman or a green hand?" asked the shipping master.

"Why, no, not exactly an able seaman, but yet not exactly a green hand. I have some knowledge of the water."

"Ever been a voyage?"

"No."

"Ever been on a river craft?"

"No."

"Well, what then do you know about the sea?"

"Why, I've tended sawmill."

A new kind of leather has made its appearance in market. It is made from the skin of the white whale found in the river St. Lawrence. From the skin of the white whale can be made superior kid, sole leather, harness leather, and black leather for boots.

A man passing through a gateway in the dark, hit his nose against a post. I wish that post was in hell, said he.

"Better wish it was somewhere else," said a by-stander. "You might run against it again."

Somebody says that a young lady should always ask the four following questions before accepting the hand of any young man:

Is he honorable?

Is he kind of heart?

Can he support me comfortably?

Does he take a paper and pay for it in advance?

At a jubilee at Bayton's factory, in North Adams, Massachusetts, last week, Mr. Bayton remarked that when he opened his mill, in 1832, wages for girls were 42 cents a week, and calico cost one dollar a yard; now some of his girls earn six dollars a week, and calico is sold for eight cents a yard.

A free bank, with a capital of \$50,000, under the provisions of the new law, is to be established at Clearfield. The books were opened on Friday last, and the whole amount of stock was taken during the day.

Bucks county is entirely free from debt. The Commissioners had a special meeting recently, to meet the Auditors and pay off the indebtedness, when every obligation against the county was cancelled.

Canvassing.—At an election a candidate solicited a vote.

"I would rather vote for the devil than you," was the reply.

"But in case your friend is not a candidate," said the solicitor, "might I then count on your assistance?"

Of the sixty members of the House of Assembly elected in Rhode Island on the 4th ult, the slave Democracy has only seven, and of the twenty-seven Senators only five! All the others are Republicans. What a "glorious Democratic victory!"