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

FANCY PRINTING.

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.

MY HOME.

My home is in the valley
Where the gentle breezes come,
Far, far away from the busy strife
Is my Green Valley Home.
I love to hear at close of day
The brooklets gentle hum;
And see it slowly wind its way
By my Valley Home.
'Tis sweet to hear the merry songs
When gentle spring has come,
Of birds that sing in joyous throngs,
Around my Valley Home.
I love the bright and gorgeous flowers
Which in the valleys bloom;
But sweeter far are those that grow
Around my Valley Home.
Beautiful is the bright moon light
Which in the evening spreads—
Her silver mantle o'er—
My sweet Green Valley Home.
And should I from there ever stray
Midst other scenes to roam—
My thoughts will wander back with joy,
To my Green Valley Home.
BLANCHE BERNAED,
Green Valley, 1860.

The Excitement in Texas.

The Boston Journal has information from a gentleman of Western Missouri, whose sources of information are reliable, that some time before the troubles in Texas broke out, prominent pro-slavery men in Missouri, members of the famous "Blue Lodges," which still continue in existence, "expressed a determination to get up another John Brown raid in the South, to influence the Presidential election," although by so doing they would be compelled to sacrifice some of their own friends. There is scarcely room to doubt that they selected Texas as their field for operations, and now they have failed to accomplish their object, others besides Titus will be making their way back to Kansas. This explanation of the affair is confirmed by a letter from Houston, Texas, to the New Orleans Delta, which states that at first the difficulties were attributed to abolition emissaries, making a raid in Texas, similar to that of John Brown into Virginia, but that public opinion has been corrected on this point and that it is now established beyond a doubt that the late fires are fairly attributable to "Murrellism," acting under the guise of abolitionism. "Murrellism" is a name borrowed from the atrocities of a brigand named Murrell, who operated at the South thirty years ago, and whose pastime was to inveigle negroes into his plots by promising them their freedom.

Fresh Tomatoes and Beans in Winter.

The following mode for preserving fresh Tomatoes and Lima Beans is highly recommended by those who tried it last year. It is simply to prepare a strong brine—pure salt and water—in a proper vessel, into which the tomatoes or beans, having been picked unbroken, are dropped, and kept beneath the pickle by a board and weight, until wanted. Beans preserved in this way are nearly if not quite as good the day they are cooked, as when picked from the vines. This is certainly deserving of a general trial, and is within the reach of all.

Important to Millers.

By a decision of Judge Pearson, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lebanon county, millers need not pay any license for their business. They can haul out their flour, meal, &c., to their customers, or ship it to Commission merchants at other places, without taking out a license for so doing.

Seed Corn.

Now is the time to save it. Go through the field before you harvest the crop, and select the largest, best, most forward ears, and, as far as possible, take the best of two from stalks bearing duplicates.—Braid the husks together of some 12 or 20 ears, and hang the bunch upon nails of rafters in a dry loft—the garret of a farm-house is a good place. No matter how dry and warm or smoky. Seed corn kept in the loft of a smoky log cabin never fails to vegetate when planted in the spring. If seed-corn is left exposed to damp weather and freezing, the germ is often destroyed. So, carefully save your seed-corn and do it now.

Onions for Cattle.

A writer in the Homestead has great faith in the efficacy of a peck of onions for ridding cows or oxen of lice. He claims to have found them an infallible remedy in his practice. They also give tone to the stomach, and are especially valuable in hot weather, when working cattle will lie in the shade at noon, and refuse to eat.

SPEECH OF TRUMAN SMITH. At the Wigwam, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Mudgett, the President of the Club, and he introduced Mr. Monroe of Texas, who said that he had resided both in Texas and in Louisiana for a long time, and for the last four or five months in Egypt. In Texas Republicanism was pretty much crushed out, but in his precinct in Southern Illinois, where there were but four votes for Fremont, there was a club of sixty-five now for Lincoln. The Democrats had done everything they could, by word and deed, to beat them. They had mobbed Republican meetings and shot at Republicans. He related the experience of Mr. Dennenbauer and Mr. Bates, in attempting to make Republican speeches in Nashville and Mount Vernon. A party of one hundred armed Republicans protected Mr. Bates in Nashville, and the Centria Wide-Awake Club took care of him in Mount Vernon, leaving one Democrat for dead, who attempted to break up the meeting. These men were so besotted and benighted, that one of them having discovered a picture of a black bishop in one of the books of a Sabbath School library, they got together a Democratic love feast and burned the whole library. He was sure that a short residence in the South would convert any body who was inclined to Pro-Slavery views. Although the Southern portion of Illinois went heavily Democratic, yet the State was pretty much sure to go for Lincoln by 5,000 to 15,000 majority; that was conceded by the friends of Douglas as well as Lincoln. [Loud applause.]

The Hon. Truman Smith of Conn. was then introduced with three cheers. He said that it was certain that no man could be elected President by the people but Abraham Lincoln. And we were told that if Lincoln was elected the Union would be knocked into a cocked hat, and it would be dissolved. The only response he had to this threat was "Hemp, hemp, hemp!" Mr. Smith then proceeded to consider which of the candidates was best qualified; why we should not vote for the only candidate who could be elected by the people; what would be the consequence of letting the election be thrown into the House and the Senate; whether the candidate of a dangerous fusion would not stand the best chance, and if the great measures of the Republican party—the tariff and anti-corruption, the homestead measures, the propriety of a rebuke to the men who broke up the Missouri Compromise, the only means of securing the prosperity of our country and carrying on to a successful issue the great problem of the ability of the people to govern themselves. We had seen some very strange things in this State in this campaign. We had seen some extraordinary attempts at fusion; the more fusion, the more confusion. It was said of Jesurun that he waxed fat and kicked.—Now the hard shell Jesurun and the soft-shell Jesurun, and the no-shell Jesurun had all, he would not say waxed fat, but they had kicked in the widest way. These antagonists of Lincoln were using each other up and securing his election. Now what reason was there why Abraham should not be elected? They said it was sectional that Lincoln and Hamlin were both from the Free States. Was Gen. Jackson a sectionalist when he ran with Calhoun, and was elected, too? We were sectionalists too, because we could not carry any Slave State. He would like to know how many Free States they could carry for John C. Breckinridge. He would like to know how many they could carry for Stephen A. Douglas? The Prince of Wales would make a great mistake if, after having seen Blondin perform on the tight rope, he should go back to England without seeing Stephen A. Douglas perform on his head and sometimes on his heels—in Pennsylvania for a tariff, in Virginia for free trade. But Stephen A. Douglas boasted that he could go into every State in the Union, while Abraham Lincoln dare not visit his father's grave in Kentucky. He said that was a foul slander on the people of Kentucky. If any section of the Union was so lost to patriotism as to undertake to overthrow the Government, the people of Kentucky would stand by and help Abraham Lincoln put it down. He asked a Southern Senator of fire-eating stamp, the other day, if he thought George Washington would go about the country begging an election for President. The answer was, "no; and if he did, the people would have too much sense to elect him." Mr. Smith then alluded to the views of the Republican party on the subject of Slavery in the States, reaffirming the right of all the States to constitute and maintain such domestic institutions as they chose. Let them bug the thing. The time was when there was Slavery in Connecticut. His father owned two slaves he remembered them well. But soon after the Revolution the Northern States passed post-nati laws for the abolition of Slavery. They had the wisdom to abrogate slavery. Let those who had not the wisdom to abrogate it, bug it as long as they pleased. He did not mean to molest them, and he knew that they knew that Abraham Lincoln would not. But they would one day grow wise enough to abolish it themselves. There were men here living who would see Delaware, and Maryland, and Virginia Free States. [applause.] He had an extract from one of the speeches of Henry Clay,

where he deduced that he would no more vote for the introduction of slavery into a Territory than he would cut off his right arm. What was all their cry of Black Republicanism. What propriety was there in calling the Republican party a Black Republican party? We were now just beginning the existence of America; it had been discovered but little more than three hundred years, we had but about 30,000,000 of people now, and he had no doubt that if well cultivated, the country would sustain 500,000,000 of people. Those who would extend slavery over the Free Territory would extend the colored race. The present slaveholding States might be capable of supporting 150,000,000 of people—75,000,000 black and 75,000,000 white. Now, that would leave 350,000,000 for the Northern States and the Territories. Now, we Black Republicans wanted this 350,000,000 all white; the Democracy wanted a good portion of them to be niggers. The Democracy wanted the future mothers of the country to be nigger wenches, and that might do very well under the administration of such a miserable old bachelor as James Buchanan. But he was for the perpetuation and the propagation of white children; he was for the Anglo-Saxon race; he was for the Celtic race; he was for the Teutonic race; he was for the Scandinavian race; all this was Black Republicanism; he was for the white race everywhere, and not for the black race. Let the Democrats bug the blacks, if they liked. We were told—and Judge Taney had said so—that we had no right to keep the blacks out. Stephen A. Douglas said we could do it by unfriendly, that is, by tricky legislation, and he did not believe in tricky legislation, and he did believe that Congress had the power to regulate the Territories.—The seventh law which George Washington was called upon to sign as President of these United States was the amendment in 1789 of the ordinance of 1787. The preamble expressly stated that it was done to make it agree with the Constitution.—All the laws were to be made by Congress until there were 5,000 voters in the Territory. After that Congress appointed half the upper house, and all the time Congress had the power to abrogate any law which the Territorial Legislature might make, and appointed nearly all the officers. To reconcile this to this Constitution, the appointing power of Congress was transferred to the President. Under that law the State of Ohio grew up to be one of the Free States of this Union. So, too, did Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. For the Territories south of the Ohio River, Congress made very much the same laws, excepting the slavery clause. Mr. Smith read the letter from Washington to Lafayette, in which he alludes to the Ordinance of 1787 as a wise measure and says that the prevailing opinion in Virginia was against Slavery in the Territories. Mr. Smith said that during the XXIXth Congress he met the Little Giant in the House of Representatives. He thought then that he was pretty fierce and rampant. In the XXXth Congress, he went into the Senate, and there was placed at the head of the Committee on Territories, when he reported a bill organizing Oregon Territory, in section 14 of which it was provided that the Ordinance of 1787 should be extended over Oregon. Here, in 1848, Stephen A. Douglas was a Black Republican; but, like the little animal which Paddy tried to put his finger on, he wasn't there long. In 1853, the House of Representatives passed a bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It went to the Senate, and he voted against it, because he considered it a violation of the treaties with the Indians. At the next session the subject came up anew, and then for the first time Douglas proposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The South didn't ask it. It was a political movement—a movement on the Presidential checker-board. The first effect of it was to blow up the Whig party. There were thirteen Whig Senators, all of whom were for the bill during its progress and on its passage.—They felt constrained to go in for it.—Douglas had put it blindly into his bill, so that Mr. Benton said it was a stump speech in the belly of the bill. Mr. Dixon then disgraced the seat of Henry Clay, which he occupied, by saying that he would not propose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but as it had been substantially proposed by a Northern Senator he felt constrained to go for it and so he moved it in terms. Every one of those thirteen Whigs were hurled into private life, except Jas. A. Pearce of Maryland and Toombs of Georgia, who had joined the humbug Democracy. The Democrats did not fare much better. Douglas just saved his bacon. The contest into which he had to go to get re-elected, brought out Abraham Lincoln. When he was in the House of Representatives he knew Lincoln as a very modest and retiring man, and he had no idea that he had one-tenth of the ability which he displayed in his contest with Douglas. Of the seventeen Democratic Senators who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise thirteen had been ordered by the people to stay at home. A few of them had got office under Buchanan, but they would have to leave very soon. Stephen A. Douglas got the Presidential maggot into his head and it turned it; he could think of nothing else than that he must be President, and that the only way in

which he could become so was by going into the nigger interest. They told us that Slavery could not go into any of the Territories. It had made a desperate effort to go into Kansas, and only by the most extraordinary sacrifice and efforts was Kansas saved to Freedom. Ought not Kansas to be permitted to come into the Union? and what should be said of the attempt to bribe the people of Kansas with 4,000,000 of acres of land to come in under the Leecompton Constitution? There was territory west of Arkansas into which slavery would go if not prevented. When Douglas organized the Territory of Kansas he made its southern line the parallel of 37 deg. instead of 36 deg. 30 min., in order to add 30 miles to the Indian territory, which he was sure would be a Slave State. It should be our work to redeem this territory to Freedom.—Years ago Congress increased the State of Missouri, by five counties out of the territory consecrated by the Missouri Compromise. Now he was for white men and women in the Territories. He went for consecrating the Territories of the United States to the white race; he was for white wives and white daughters. He would call the Democracy the Negro Democracy, and in fact there was so much fusion and confusion about it that it ought to be called the Mulatto Democracy.—[Loud laughter and applause.] He would have the black man in the tropics, for which he was made. This would be easy to do when the South asked us to help them do it. If he were down South, he would vote for John Bell as the blow against the Negro Democracy—in fact, for just the same reason for which he would vote for Abraham Lincoln here. Mr. Smith alluded to the remark of Mr. Seward that Slavery could not go into the Territories unless the African slave-trade were re-opened. He did not believe in this. The more area given to slavery the more slaves there would be a century hence. But it was not merely a question whether we would permit Slavery to continue to be the motive power of the Government. Why did those thirteen Whig Senators vote for a measure in which they did not believe? Because they were bidden to do it by the slave power. He was for having and end of this control. He did not mean to make an attack on the people of the South. Had they not read the speech of Winter Davis? [Three cheers for Winter Davis.] Could we conceive of the necessity of an armed police throughout the country here? No, but it was necessary in the South. The slaveholders constituted but a very small proportion of voters; the great mass of the Southern voters lived in log-cabins and hunted wood-chucks, and they had been persuaded that the Republicans wanted to free all the negroes and make them their equals. They were told that the whole North were full of John Browns. They howled down the real statesmen of the South, and he was sure that it would be secured under the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.)

The meeting adjourned at a late hour with three cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Mormon Kingdom.

The Mormons it would seem, have no present intention of leaving Salt Lake Valley. They are busy erecting in every settlement substantial buildings for council houses, court houses, meeting houses and school houses. Grist and saw mills, nail factories, foundries, and every kind of machine shops are becoming quite common. A few miles from the city Brigham is laying out a nursery with a million trees, which he calculates will in ten years turn him in as many dollars.—The building of the Great Temple has recommenced, and every spare team is hauling the massive rock from Cotton road into the city. Of the magnitude of this edifice our readers will form some idea from the fact that the foundation alone cost \$60,000, and a contract has recently been concluded for the hauling of the rock for the basement story, a distance of ten miles, for \$80,000. The building is to cover an area of 21,850 feet.

A Prayer Answered.

Ireland furnishes the following remarkable item, contained in a private letter written at Limerick:—"A most extraordinary transaction has just occurred within six or seven miles of this place. A farmer, when going over his crops, accompanied by some of his neighbors, was so grieved at witnessing the injuries inflicted by rain &c., prayed to God that he might be struck asleep until the fine weather would come. He had only uttered the prayer when he fell to the ground at full length fast asleep, and so firm in the earth that he could not be removed. A shed has been built about him, and hundreds are daily going to see him; he breathes as naturally as if he was lying asleep on his bed."

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county, Kentucky, have twenty two children. There is perhaps the most extensive Brewery in the West.

Pat, what is the reason that you and your wife disagree?
"Oh be jabbers, it's kase we're both of one mind; she wants to be master, and so do I!"

The Grain Houses of Chicago.

A stranger entering Chicago from the lake will see immediately on his left two very large houses of peculiar structure, with the inscription "Sturges, Buckingham & Co." on their walls. These are grain warehouses. They are built on grounds belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad (running south,) and have exclusively the grain brought in on the road belonging to that company. A little higher up the stream, and just below the first bridge crossing it, is the warehouse of Mr. Samuel Howe, which, with three others higher up in the city, is connected with the Galena Railroad and its very numerous ramifications. The northwestern Railroad has one warehouse, and the Rock Island road one, each warehouse having thus its distinct road or roads for its own special use. The Central (or southern) road brings in most corn; the other warehouses are more dependent for their custom on wheat.

These houses are unslightly structures, huge things rising far above everything else, with scarcely any windows or breaks in their walls, which are studded all over with black iron buttons, by which, and by connecting rods within the walls are kept from yielding to the outward pressure of the grain-bins by which the houses are chiefly occupied. Connected with each is a steam engine of sixty or eighty horse power, with cranks running the whole length of the building, arranged for elevating the grain. Ugly as these houses are, they may be called the chief dependency of Chicago for its great wealth; for through them passes nearly all the grain from the immense region just noticed, and the grain trade, which at Cincinnati and St. Louis, &c., passes on drays and on men's shoulders in bags, is here, at a far less expense, managed by steam power, as I shall presently describe.

Before noticing further, however, the operations in the grain houses, I must notice the Board of Chicago, an association at present consisting of 535 members, "representatives of the produce trade and commercial interests of the city," with large privileges granted them by the State. They meet daily at 11 o'clock, in a large hall, to which strangers are admitted only on introduction by a member, and here, in this grain exchange, the trade of this kind chiefly conducted. Around the room are tables, where specimens of grain and flour are exhibited; but by far the largest portion of the purchase and sales are made without either party seeing the grain, but only on certificates from the grain houses, as to quantity and quality there in store. This Board of Trade appoint six or more grain inspectors, and it is the business of these inspectors, to be constantly at the Railroad, to inspect the cars as they arrive. After inspection, they attach to each car a card stating the quality of its contents, whether "No. 1, No. 2," or "rejected," i. e., inferior, and, from this inspection, the cars are sent to the grain houses for delivery of their contents. The report of the inspectors is each day laid on the table of the exchange room; grievances, if there are any, are there listened to and decided, and there, also, by order, the telegraphic despatches of grain prices at New York, for that morning, are officially reported.

Let us now return to the grain warehouses, and we will take that of Mr. Howe, one of the largest in the city, as a sample. I select it because I have had the largest opportunities for examining its operations in detail. The building is 180 feet long, or 200 including the engine house, about 150 feet in width. A railroad, connected with the great Western roads, passes through it length-wise; and on this road, within the building, six long freight cars can be accommodated at one time, each car standing on its own platform for being weighed, which is done before and after the grain is discharged. By the side of each car, as it stands, thus, is a hopper concealed beneath the floor of the warehouse; and over these hoppers pass off in all directions great covered troughs, called "spouts," so that the lower story of this building has a most singular appearance, as if great crab's claws were stuck forth in every direction.

To each hopper there are two vertical spouts for the elevators (i. e., endless bands with buckets,) by which the grain, as discharged from the cars, is carried at once to the top of the building, seventy feet in height, where it is by spouts poured into the proper bins, according to its quality. The slanting spouts seen below are connected with the bottom of these bins, and lead from them to the hoppers just noticed, for purposes which I will presently describe. There are in this house seventy-one bins, each with a capacity of 6,000 bushels; and there are therefore to each hopper about twelve of these slanting spouts, besides the two vertical ones for the elevators, or eighty-three in all, giving that singular appearance to the lower story just described.—Mr. Howe, when in full operation keeps fifty persons employed, sometimes by night as well as day, six cars, each with 2,000 bushels can be run into the warehouse, weighed out in bins, the cars weighed again, and then run out at the other end of the house, all in a half an hour.

Let us return once more to the history of the grain as here in the market. We have seen it inspected at the railroad terminal by the proper officers, and its quality

adjudged; thence it is passed to the grain houses, stored away in the bins, and as this is done, receipts for it are given by the owners of the houses, together with the inspectors' cards respecting quality. These receipts now become a matter of purchase and sale at the rooms of the grain exchange; the buyer and seller, probably, never seeing the grain, but acting altogether on the receipts. Indeed, any individuality of ownership for any particular portion of the grain is lost when it enters the bins, where the storage is according to quality, not ownership. The final purchaser, when he wishes to ship the grain, presents his receipts to Mr. Howe, says when he would like to have it, and has his vessel accordingly alongside the house. A bin is now tapped, the grain, by the slanting spout connected with its bin, flows into the hopper below the floor, is carried up once more by the elevators, and is now poured into spouts leading toward the river side of the house. On that side is a wide covered gallery projecting from the building; on it a railway and cars, with great boxes on these cars, called weighing hoppers.—These are filled by the spouts just noticed; the grain is there weighed, and finally is, by another system of spouts, instantly discharged into the hold of the vessel below.

If, to this description, I add, that, at the highest part of the building, where the elevators discharge their contents, there are also open horizontal troughs of canvas, in endless bands, for conveying grain horizontally from one portion of the building to the other when this is requisite, the reader will have, I think, a pretty full idea of these great warehouses of Chicago, a very curious feature in this thriving and wealthy city. Sometimes the grain is never put into the bins at all, but goes at once by the elevators to those spouts which pass it into the river.

The charge in these grain houses is two cents per bushel, if the storage is not above twenty days; above that it is half cent for every ten days, except in winter, when it is at a less rate; the same for fractions of those times. The risk from fire is with the owners of the grain.—Sometimes, if the grain is in bad order, the owner of the house loses by having the grain sweat and diminish in weight while on his hands. In good seasons the houses are kept very busy from harvest time till December; then navigation ceases; the bins are soon filled up, and so remain till the ice disappears in April, and trade once more revives.—The World.

Is the Sun Growing Cold and Dark?

There are now more spots on the sun than have been seen before for many years; some of them are visible through a smoked glass to the naked eye. Several stars—some of them of great brilliancy, which, from their ascertained distance, must have been as large as our sun—have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question has been raised among astronomers, whether the light and heat of the sun are gradually fading away.—As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth, it is rather an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by the dark spots at the present time about 1 per cent.—Scientific American.

An Insatiable Glutton.

A man named Corren, appeared on Thursday at a grocery on the "Five Points" New York, and offered as a wager to eat four pounds of damaged ham, two loaves of bread, a pound of tallow candles, and drink two quarts of common brandy, a pint of gin and a pint of rum oil. His offer was accepted and he won the wager, and after swallowing the aforesaid mess, wanted more. He subsequently got into a fight, and officer Carr, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him and brought him before Justice Welsh, who committed him for ten days.

People Leaving Kansas.

People have left the Territory by hundreds, and it may be said by thousands—some going to Iowa and Illinois to winter and others not intending to return.—They have left in consequence of the drought and impending famine.

Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, (Methodist) has addressed a spirited letter to President Buchanan, recounting the persecutions of Methodists in the slave states, instancing the martyrdom of Rev. A. Buley, in Texas, and demanding protection for the members of the church in the exercise of their constitutional rights—liberty of conscience, speech and press.

Rats and mice speedily disappear by mixing equal quantities of strong cheese and powdered quills. They devour this mixture with greediness while it is innocuous to man.

A lady sometimes gets as much intoxicated at her glass as a toper does at his.

"I'm laying down the law," as the client said when he floored his counsel.

A western editor has seen a pigeon with three perfectly formed legs. It must have been a stool pigeon.