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FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

LOLA'S THIRD BIRTH-DAY.

Three days to-day
Our Lola May

Has pouted or carressed us;
But for the care

That we did bear
I'm sure 'twas most she blessed us.

At first she came,
Without a name,

A helpless little creature;
She could not stand,

Scarce raise her hand,
Or smile to change a feature.

But now she walks,
And skips and talks,

And sings her little ditties;
And all day long

Her talk or song
Is interspersed with "witties."

O, what a change!—
Though not so strange,—

Have been the germ-unfoldings
Since Lola came,

Without a name,
To share our love and scoldings!

PAPA.

Del. Water Gap, Oct. 23, 1860.

More Mineral Wealth in California.

In addition to the extensive deposits of gold and silver found in or adjoining to California, that State promises to yield abundance of copper ore. Fifty tons of this ore were brought down to San Francisco on board of a steamer, which arrived there only about two weeks ago.—The copper ore is found in the Coast Range, near the Klamath river, which enters the Pacific near the northwest corner of the State. The mines are said to be immense wealth.

This discovery, thus substantiated, adds another to the vast resources of our Pacific sister. Her soil and climate, independent of mineral deposits, must have made her in time a populous State; but when to such advantages are added gold, silver and copper ores, almost inexhaustible in extent and of unequalled richness, the prospective greatness of California can hardly be realized. Including the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, she has a white population of probably 700,000, nearly all acquired within the period of twelve years. This aggregate will doubtless become seven millions before the close of the present century. With such resources and such a future, the sooner we set about building the Pacific railroad the better. It will be a second Erie canal.—*Com. Advertiser.*

Relief of Neuralgia.

As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the doctors have not discovered any method or medicine that will permanently cure it, we will simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from it, and could find no sure relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article which we republished recommending the application of bruised horse-radish to the wrist, for the cure of tooth-ache. As neuralgia and tooth-ache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for the one would be likely to give relief to the other, so we made the application, and were truly gratified that the simple application of horse-radish, bruised, and applied to the wrist, on the side of the body where the disease was seated, gave almost instant relief to a severe attack of neuralgia.—Since then we have applied it several times, and with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one.—*Lawrenceville Herald.*

A Moral Question for Legislators.

If I go into a grocer's shop and steal two or three pieces of sugar, I am a thief. But if the grocer sells me a pound of sugar, and there are one or two ounces short, he merely sells things by false weight. I am imprisoned. The grocer is fined a few shillings and escapes. I am guilty of but one theft. The grocer, it may be, is guilty of a thousand, and he robs every person to whom he sells goods with those false weights. By what strange anomaly of law is the greater thief allowed to get off so much more cheaply than the lesser?

The Press Medicale Belgo states that, in Tonquin and Cochinchina, hydrophobia is cured with entire success, by a decoction of the leaves of Datura Stramonium, or Thorny Apple. A violent paroxysm of rage ensues, which lasts but a short time and the patient is cured in the course of 24 hours.

From the Keokuk Gate City, Sept. 28.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BATES.

Another able and powerful review of the politics of the day.

St. Louis, Sept. 15, 1860.

To the Republican Committee of Keokuk, Iowa, Messrs. J. N. Rankin, William S. McGavie, J. B. Howell, George W. McCrary, and John N. Noble.

Sirs:—A few days ago I had the honor to receive your letter of September 3, informing me that a mass meeting of Republicans of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri is expected to be held at Keokuk, on the 10th day of October next, and inviting me in urgent terms to be with you on that occasion, and "address the multitude," which you expect to be very large.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your respect, but beg you to excuse my non-attendance.

The simple truth is that I cannot afford to attend. I answer you as I have already answered many others, that I am under a necessity to return to my professional labors, which for more than a year have been too much interrupted by the excitement of politics. I was unwittingly drawn into the discussion of public affairs, without any wish or intention to take an active part in the canvass for the Presidency.

In so far as I may be thought able to exercise any popular influence, I suppose the work is already done.

Five letters of mine, bearing upon the subject, are already in print and before the public. Those letters, as far as they go, express my opinions of men and measures in all sincerity.

I stand by the doctrines which they declare, and when they fall, (if fall they must), I am willing to fall with them. I never was willing to make the question of Negro Slavery in the Territories, and consequently, the government of the territories themselves, the dominant question of the country, over-riding and swallowing up every consideration of popular interest, national policy, and constitutional law.

But the Democratic party would have it so. It has pertinaciously agitated the slavery question, in its most dangerous form, by using all the means in its power to acquire tropical countries, with their mixed and ungovernable people, for the sole purpose of turning them into Slave States.

It wantonly repealed the Missouri Compromise, which had been the bond of peace for the third of a century; and it destroyed the compromise of 1850, under which the nation rested in quietness and peace.

It did all it could to pass the wicked Lecompton bill, and did actually pass the despicable English bill, and foisted in these dishonest measures, it still keeps Kansas out of the Union, for the apparent purpose of suppressing its vote in the pending Presidential election. It labors to establish as sound doctrine in law and politics, the monstrous heresy, that the Constitution of the United States establishes slavery in all our Territories, and keeps it there beyond the reach of all human power as long as the country remains in a Territorial condition, and a large portion of that country, including Kansas and Nebraska, has remained in that condition for more than half a century.

It assails, with violence, the freedom of speech and the press, and violates the sanctity of the post-office, because it is either conscious of guilt, and therefore afraid to face the truth, or is too timid and weak to meet and put down error and falsehood.

It has not learned what Jefferson taught—"error may be safely tolerated when truth is left free to combat it." But in blind zeal for the defense of opinions and ideas, in themselves indefensible, it strikes boldly at those fundamental rights upon which all our hopes of civil and religious liberty are based—free opinion, free locomotion, and a free press.

I have long believed that a party whose character is marked by so many disqualifying vices is unfit to rule a free people; and, therefore, it was my earnest wish to see all the elements of opposition brought into harmonious action for its overthrow, by the election to the Presidency of some safe patriotic man, untainted with the habitual vices of that dangerous party.

My efforts in that direction have not only been unsuccessful, but a result exactly opposite is now sought to be brought about by combining the most opposite and hostile parties and factions for the avowed purpose of defeating Mr. Lincoln's election—and for electing any other man by the people, for that, under existing circumstances, is hardly possible. This scheme to defeat Lincoln but elect nobody, seems based upon a principle entirely new in American politics, though well understood in American trade.

It is a principle of a joint stock company, in which each subscriber (in case there is any profit in the adventure), is to draw a dividend in proportion to his stock in trade.

Thus, in the political company lately formed in the great commercial State of New York (and it is rumored that there are other like companies in other States), the stock of which is divided into thirty-five shares, it has been publicly gazetted that Mr. Douglas owns fifteen shares, and Messrs. Bell and Breckinridge ten shares each; and of course, by all the laws of honest trade, the division of the profits, if any, must be in that ratio.—But it may be well doubted whether there will be any profits to divide. It is far

more likely that the concern will have to "go into liquidation" before the middle of November.

The scheme, indeed, is attractive, by its novelty and boldness, and is characteristic of the daring enterprise of our trading people; but then, the stockholders are such inveterate enemies, and are so justly suspicious of each other, that it is hardly possible for the affairs of the Company to be managed with prudence and success. Beside, the people with whom the new Company must deal, in all probability, prefer to transact their political business with some firm of longer standing and a better reputation for candor and liberality. But to be serious.

This combination of opposite and hostile parties, not to elect any man to the Presidency, but avowedly to defeat an election by the people, is factious and dangerous. On the face of it, it proclaims a distrust of the people, and a desire to withdraw the great question from the body of the nation and refer it to the decision to a small number of men—the House of Representatives—all of whom are open to all the appliances of political speculators, who will have ample opportunities to work upon their hopes and fears, their ambition and their interest.

If the traders succeed in defeating an election by the people, it is more than probable, that, in view of the present array of parties in Congress, the House of Representatives will also fail to make an election, and then the senate must choose a Vice-President from the two highest on the list voted for by the electors; and the person so chosen will become President of the United States, and what sort of a President? A Constitutional President I admit, and therefore to be quietly submitted to, but a President that no citizen in voting for electors ever thought of as a President, and yet the parties which bargain and contrive, and labor to compass this result, all profess to be great friends of the people, and firm believers in their virtue and capacity to choose a President in the way of the Constitution, wisely and well; still, they are doing their worst to take the election, in fact, from the people, and give it to the Senate. And why give it to the Senate just now? Because just now the Democratic party is in a sinking condition, and already below the hope of electing a President by the popular vote.

But if this new scheme can be made to work successfully, then the Senate (which, unfortunately has still a Democratic majority) may force upon the country a Democratic President in spite of the people.

Thus it seems to me plain, whatever mask this intrigue may assume before the public, that the real design of it, and the probable effect of its success, will be to re-establish the now broken and defeated Democratic party, and make it stronger than ever by the absorption of most if not all the elements of the new coalition. It is easy to understand the Democratic party, for its history is before the world, and its present division into factions, ostensibly upon a particular principle, but really upon particular men, has not changed its doctrine, nor improved its character. But it is not so easy to understand the Constitutional Union party, without any history and without any pledge, in case of its success, to support any particular line of Governmental policy.

It contains undoubtedly many excellent men whose private opinions are known and respected, but, as a party, it leaves itself by design perfectly free to do whatsoever it pleases, and unite with whomsoever it pleases, when it comes to power.

It pledges itself to nothing but to support the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and that every honest citizen of every party, knows to be a common duty. Every President, of whatever party must begin his official life, by swearing that he will "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," and that Constitution makes it his special duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." As a party then there is nothing to distinguish it from any other party.

Once in power, it may carry out the views of policy entertained by the "hottest" Democrat of the South, or the "blackest" Republican of the North, free from any charge of inconsistency or breach of pledged faith. Any party, I think, in order to grow in strength and to become useful to the country must needs have some distinguishing characteristic of its own. Without some such nucleus of attraction and bond of Union, no party can long survive.

And in this instance, the process of disintegration seems already to have begun; for in New York the "American party" has held its own separate State Council, and in Virginia, meetings of the people have been held (warmly supporting Mr. Bell) in the time honored name of "Whigs"—thus in both these great States ignoring the new party, and re-unioning their former party names and positions. I shall draw no parallel, much less contrast between Messrs. Lincoln and Bell, for in all sincerity, I entertain a very high opinion of them both.

In the general administration of the Government, I could trust either of them, for they are both men of knowledge and experience, and old Whigs; and the only point of marked difference between them that I know of, is found in their widely divergent opinions in regard to slavery in the Territories, and the power of Congress over it there.

Mr. Bell, I understand, believes that the

Constitution carries slavery into all the Territories. If that opinion be well founded, then of course it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery there; for it were absurd to say there is or can be any constitutional right which the Government is not bound to protect.

Mr. Lincoln, on the contrary, believes (and in that I agree with him) that the Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories, and that in the absence of local law upon the subject, no man has or can have a Constitutional right to hold slaves in a Territory, or to call upon the General Government to protect his slave property there. Here lies the main difference, if not the only important difference between the opinions of Lincoln and Bell. In other things, as far as I know, they substantially agree. But in that difference is found the pivot of the Republican party, the very hinge on which it hangs.

Your enemies, possibly for lack of substantive matter to charge against you, assail you with reproachful adjectives.—They call you black Republicans, and in one view there may be some sense in the epithet, for it cannot be denied that you are strongly opposed to the admission of blacks (slaves) into the Territories, and firmly resolved to reserve, if you can, the virgin lands, to be settled and cultivated and made valuable by the free white and voluntary labor of American citizens, and thus build up communities of white people—free, equal and intelligent. But I think the Democrats better entitled than you to the black adjective, for your claim is negative only, as you insist upon excluding the blacks from all our free Territories, and show a decided unwillingness to be associated with them in your farming labors; while the claim of the Democrats is affirmative, and is proven by their constant efforts to establish the rights of the blacks to go along with the whites into the Territories, and by the urgent desire of many of that party to augment the number of the blacks by fresh importations from Africa.

In regard to the Governmental and economic view of the case, an eminent Southern statesman has tersely said that "Capital ought to own its labor." Certainly it ought and it does, whenever it is able and willing to buy its labor by paying honest wages for honest work."

But I cannot see any greater necessity for capital employed in farming to own the men who do the labor, than for the capital employed in building houses to own the carpenters and masons who erect them. But if I am wrong in this, and the dogma be really a true maxim, as applied to the laborers, still I think there is another aphorism quite as true and far more beneficent, especially in a new country, that is, *Labor ought to own its Land.*

The main objections urged against the election of Mr. Lincoln are not directed against him personally, for it is only a just tribute to his personal character that no one imputes to him evil designs against the country, nor imagines that when he becomes President he will attempt any great wrong to the nation, or any section of it. But cunning tacticians suggest, and some timid patriots fear, that certain truculent politicians in the South will seize upon Lincoln's election as a pretext for raising in rebellion to put down a President constitutionally and lawfully chosen.

If you have any such idle fears, I beg you to dismiss them at once, lest they lead you to the gross injustice of imputing to the Southern States, or even to the body of Southern Democrats, the purpose to commit a crime at once so wicked and foolish.

We all know that there are in the South a few self-conceited egotists, who whenever they find the votes and the arguments all against them appeal to our fears, by threats of indefinite mischief—hoping to win a triumph over justice, reason, and the public will, by sheer bullying.

I tell you, my friends, that the Southern people are not guilty of that wicked crime and stupid folly; they know, as well as we can tell, that armed resistance to a lawfully-chosen President is treason; they know that a Government that has not the power and the will to protect itself and enforce the laws is a poor, contemptible Government, and they especially need a Government strong enough to protect all its people. They know that armed resistance to a lawful President is but the beginning of civil war; and civil war, as our people are now divided, would be sure to run into social war; that is, a war in States, counties, neighborhoods; and then what human power could prevent the horrors of a servile war. However much I differ from many of our Southern brethren upon certain points of Governmental policy, I rely upon their wisdom and patriotism to put down the few desperadoes among them, and thus prevent the initial crime which, if allowed to be successfully committed, would imperil the world's last hope of Republican Freedom, and would not fall to draw in its train the complicated horrors of civil, social, servile war.

I rely, I say, confidently upon the virtue and patriotism of the Southern people; but even if these were wanting, I would still rely upon their plain reason and common sense, for none but mad men would teach their slaves, by their own bad example, how to rise in bloody

rebellion against lawful authority.

Knowing our earnest devotion to the Union, and our willingness to make great sacrifice to preserve it, the plan of intimidation is still pursued, and appeals are still made to our fears, and men do it who ought to know better, and do know better; but acting upon the maxims of moral philosophy, as taught in the Court of King Charles the Second, they assume as true that "Most men are cowards; all men should be knaves, and all the subject matter of debate is, only who's the knave of the first-rate."

And they act as if they expected us to believe, upon their inherent testimony, two very false and debasing propositions: First, that if Lincoln is elected, there will be rebellion in the South, and second, that our government is so weak and cowardly that it cannot maintain itself and execute the laws—and all this is done as a clever trick, to frighten Lincoln men from the conclusion of their own judgment and conscience, and drive them to vote for some other candidate to whose support they could never be brought by any motive more respectable than Fear, at best, even when genuine and honest, a debasing passion, and making men do a great many things, which, when the fit is off, they are ashamed of. But fear, unreal and feigned, simulated only as a cover and excuse for some mean action, is despicable vile. Hypocrisy, even when it pretends to be virtuous and brave, is bad enough, but the hypocrisy of fear and cowardice is the last poor artifice of conscious imbecility. You suggest in your letter that there may be a class of men who really desire the election of Mr. Lincoln, but are deterred from his support by fear—the fear that passionate and unjust men will impute to them bad motives—the vague fear engendered in weak minds by the imputed slanders against Mr. Lincoln, imputing to him not bad acts nor bad professions, but secret bad intentions, at war with his acts and professions, and with the tenor of his life; and you seem to think that my views of the subject might be helpful to such men. I doubt it, for I have little sympathy with men who lack the moral courage to set out the honest convictions of their own minds. I advise every man, however, to do what I try to do myself—carefully make up his mind which of the candidates, under all circumstances, he would rather have for his President, and then frankly support that candidate against all opposers, let who will carp of censure. That is certainly the course of honesty, and, I think, as certainly the only course of safety. For the man who begins by forfeiting his own self respect, by unmanly yielding to the dictation of others, will be seen in the end to get what he deserves, the contempt of the very men who cowed him into submission.

Let every man, then, who really prefers Lincoln support him frankly and above board; then success will be a virtuous triumph, and defeat will be no dishonor. Most respectfully, your fellow citizen.

EDWARD BATES.

"One more, fire Boys! and the day is ours." There should be no half-way work in this issue. The majority should be such as forever to crush the noxious doctrine of Slavery Extension and Cuba-robbing. It should be a stunner to the Free Traders. It should startle guilty extravagance and corruption at Washington. It should demonstrate to the Nullifying, Secession, Disunion crew, that the mighty mass of the People is opposed to their treason and will not allow it to be put in execution. Let the Free States back up their President and Congressmen by tremendous majorities, and the Reign of Terror at the Capitol is ended, and the Brooks, the Keitts and the Pryors will fume and fret no more, or be laughed at for their supreme folly and impotence!

Cure for Burns.

The "Gazette Medicale" of France says that, by an accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately.—By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.—The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

The Banner Township.

The township of Cold Spring, Lebanon county, polled a unanimous vote for Curtin, and the whole county ticket. There was not a single vote cast for any of the candidates on the Looefooe ticket. Cold Spring township has fairly won the banner.

A blacksmith, having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied, with true wisdom—"I shall never sue anybody for slander; I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in a court-house in a year."

As Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas have taken the stump, Mr. Lincoln's friends have concluded to make an appointment for him. He will address his fellow citizens of all parties from the east portico of the Capitol at Washington City, on the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All are invited to attend.

Prevalence of Diphtheria.

We notice by our exchanges that this dangerous throat disease continues to make fearful ravages among children in various sections of this State. Within the last three months many homes have been desolated. It proves fatal in the majority of cases, despite the special attention of the best physicians. The malady begins with a cold and soreness in the throat, and progresses with the formation of a membrane in the windpipe, which chokes the little sufferer to death. In view of the present prevalence of this unmanageable and exceedingly perilous disease, parents should be especially careful to guard their children from exposure and colds.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"Diphtheria And its Cure."

Our attention has been called, by a medical gentleman, to an article under the above caption, in yesterday's *Patriot and Union*, which he says may do damage, if acted upon without some qualification. In common ulcerative sore throat, the prescription recommended would answer a very good purpose; but in true diphtheria it would be of no use whatever, and it would also be in the way of remedies that are more efficient and reliable. There is, says our medical friend, a vast difference between ulcerative or inflammatory sore throat and true diphtheria.—The first is a local disease, and when not complicated well, in the great majority of cases, get well without any medical treatment. The latter is a constitutional disease, attended with a peculiar local affection of the throat, with which many die under the most skillful management.—Common ulcerative sore throat generally makes its invasion suddenly, and is attended with considerable suffering. Diphtheria, on the contrary, steals upon the system insidiously, and the patient is sometimes past cure before the nature of the disease is discovered. Several instances of this kind have occurred recently. A little girl, in a neighboring township, was attended by a physician five days before he discovered that she had diphtheria, and then only to see her die from an extension of the false membrane into the windpipe. If there is any remedy for this disorder, it must be promptly used in the very first stage. There must be no delay—no tampering. The physician should use his most efficient remedies on the manifestation of the first symptoms. We have no doubt there are remedial agents known to every scientific physician who is conversant with the subject, which, if promptly used, will lessen the mortality from this alarming disease. Let us, then, caution every individual, in times like these, when the disease is rife in nearly all communities, to be on his guard. Trust not to empirical prescriptions. On the least appearance of sore throat go to a regular physician of established professional reputation, and have your case thoroughly examined and promptly treated.—*Id.*

A Good Paper for Every Family.

All our readers may not be acquainted with one of the most valuable agricultural and family journals in the country, now in its nineteenth volume. We refer to the *American Agriculturist*, which is a large and beautiful journal, devoted to the practical labors of the Field, Garden, and the Household. It is prepared by practical men (and women) who know what they write about, and it gives a great amount of valuable information, useful not only to farmers, gardeners, stock-raisers, fruit growers, and those who have little village plots, but also to every family. We advise our readers to send \$1.00 to the publisher, Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York, and try the *Agriculturist* a year. A specimen copy can doubtless be had by sending to the publisher. Those subscribing now for the twentieth volume, (1861,) will get the remaining numbers of this year without charge.

Fatal accident at the Fort Griffith Coal Mines—Eight Miners Killed.

Seranton, Pa., October 25.—A car containing twelve miners, employed in the Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s works at Fort Griffith, while going down a slope of 1500 feet, to-day, was precipitated to the bottom when half-way down, by the breaking of the rope.

Eight of the miners were instantly killed, and two others received serious injuries, and are not expected to live.

Self-moving Velocipedes and Cabs.

A carriage, propelled by neither steam nor gas, but by the simplest screw imaginable, has recently been beheld for the first time in the streets of Paris, going with such amazing swiftness as to leave far behind the four-hand carriages of the Jockey Club, which endeavored in vain to keep up with it. The inventor is said to be a poor man who has constructed the vehicle entirely himself.

"My friend," said a hotel keeper to an over-voorous boarder, "You eat so much I shall charge you an extra half dollar!"

The boarder replied, with his countenance the very picture of pain, "For goodness sake don't do that! I'm almost dead now, eating three dollars' worth, and if you put on an extra half dollar, I shall burst—I shall!"