



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

Mr. F. S. C. Horn, of this Borough, presented us with a turnip Beet, last week, which weighs 8 pounds and measures 26 1/2 inches in circumference.

The Cherry Valley Sabbath School Exhibition will take place on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 22 and 24th. Admission 13 cents. Exercises to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Secession.

South Carolina pretends to be greatly exercised at the election of Mr. Lincoln, and loudly threatens to smash the Union and set up a separate Republic on her own hook. Her two United States Senators and one member of the Lower House have resigned their seats. Some three or four of the Federal officers have also resigned. The most prominent actors in this Union smashing enterprise, have long embraced the present opportunity to put in execution their pet scheme, because the election of Mr. Lincoln may serve as a sort of an excuse. They have no idea that the Republican party or Mr. Lincoln desires to violate their rights. If they had, they certainly would wait till it was done, for then they would have a tangible excuse, and consequently the sympathy or support of a goodly portion of the people of the nation. They know that Mr. Lincoln's administration will be marked for prudence, firmness and justice to all sections of the country; and hence they commence their babbling thus prematurely in order that they may create a grand fever by which they hope to get the other Southern States embodied in their scheme, and thus effect their desired result.

The fire-eaters assert that Mr. Buchanan is pledged to assist them. But we do not believe anything of the kind. We believe that Mr. Buchanan in his next message to Congress will not only support the Union, but take strong ground against secession. His duty certainly demands that he should; and we cannot believe that he will prove recreant at so critical a period of his country's history.

For more information on this subject see extracts in other columns.

Bank Directors.

The following named persons were elected Directors of the Stroudsburg Bank on Monday last, to serve during the ensuing year.

Dupe S. Miller, Michael Shoemaker, Stephen Kistler, John Butz, John N. Stokes, Morris E. ans, Philip Swartzwood, Michael Ranberry, David D. Watson, William N. Peters, George H. Miller, Reuben Gregory, Jacob H. Fetherman.

Serious Accident.

Ferdinand Kester, of Hamilton township, met with a serious accident, on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., while on his way home from Tannersville. The facts are as follows: Mr. K. accompanied by his little son, was in a one horse wagon, and when near Bartonville the horse frightened and ran away. Mr. K. endeavored to arrest his speed by running his conveyance against the bank of the road, when the wagon turned over. Mr. K. had his left leg broken and his ankle put out of joint.

All who suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, and the most to be dreaded of all, Consumption, can find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which always cures when other remedies fail.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS the outside on wrapper.

At a meeting of the directors of the Easton Bank, in Easton, on the 10th inst. John Stewart, Esq. of South Easton, was elected President of the Easton Bank, vice the Hon. David D. Wagner, dec'd.

Lincoln's majority in the State of New York is about 51,000.

Proposed New Railroad.

The Penn Haven and White Haven Railroad Company have given notice that proposals will be received until the 29th inst., at the office of the Company, at Mauch Chunk, for the grading of a portion of their road, between Penn Haven, and White Haven, a distance of about 17 miles. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the office of the Company. The proposed new road is substantially an extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to important coal sources, and when made, most materially improve the business of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.—Easton Express.

MONROE COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

Table with columns for Location, Lincoln, Fusion, Doug, Bell. Rows include Stroudsburg, Stroud, Pocono, Hamilton, Jackson, Chesuthill, Ross, Eldred, Polk, Tobyhanna, Tonkhamock, Paradise, Price, Barret, M. Smithfield, Smithfield, Coclough, and Total.

The Return Judge of M. Smithfield failed to make return of the vote polled in that township, at the meeting of the return judges on the 9th inst, and hence it is omitted in the above table. Lincoln received 23 votes, Douglas 35, and fusion 205, in the township.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. OFFICIAL VOTE.

Table with columns for Counties, Lincoln, Fusion, Doug, Bell. Rows include Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northamp'n, Northumb'd, Perry, Philad'a, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Snyder, Sullivan, Susqueh'a, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York, and Total.

Lincoln over Fusion, 93,622, over all opposition, 62,518. Buchanan over Fremont, 83,200; over all, 1,045.

Forest County from which the returns have not yet been received, gave 60 majority for Curtin, Republican Governor, at the October Election.

The Vote of Illinois. CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Nov. 19, 1860. The official vote of Illinois is as follows:—Lincoln, 172,545; Douglas, 160,518; Bell, 4,846; Breckinridge, 2,272.—The increase in the vote since 1856 is 103,131.

How the President is Elected.

The successive steps in the election of President and Vice President of the United States are taking according to existing laws, at the following dates: 1. By the act of Congress in 1843, the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States are appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. 2. By the act of 1792 these Electors are to meet on the first Wednesday in December after, in their respective States to cast their votes. 3. These votes, when cast, are to be certified by the Electors and sealed up and sent to the President of the Senate. 4. On the second Wednesday in February after, the sealed certificates of the Electors are to be broken open and the votes counted, and the result declared in the presence of Congress.

Yankee Enterprise.

A New York boy superintends the manufacture of orange wood toothpicks in Chile, South America, which are whittled out by the children, and the aged and decrepit, and he sends them to his mother in New York, who sells large numbers of them at twenty cents a thousand. The Astor House buys eight or ten barrels at a time, and popular restaurants consume about a thousand a week.

SECESSION, No 1.

The Origin of the Federal Union—To be Perpetual by Compact between the States—The Articles of Confederation—the Act of State Legislatures—The Constitution the Act of the People—Sovereignty may Limit Itself.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

I propose to discuss the doctrine of Secession in a few short numbers, and commence by showing the origin of the Federal Union constituting the United States of America.

When, in 1776, the British Colonies constituting the original members of our Federal Union became independent States, each State was an independent nation, possessing all the powers of unlimited sovereignty. They were then acting in concert against British oppression; but it was not until more than two years afterward that a formal compact of union was consummated. That compact was styled, "Articles of Confederation and PERPETUAL UNION between the States," naming them.

A part of the 14th Article of this instrument reads as follows, viz:

"And the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual."

The form of ratification of these articles was as follows, viz:

"And whereas it has pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the Legislature we respectfully represent in Congress, to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union:— KNOW YE, That authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained; and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by the said Confederation, are submitted to them; and that the Articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent; and that the Union shall be perpetual."

To this instrument South Carolina became a party by the authorized signatures of her delegates, Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, John Matthews, Richard Hutson and Thomas Hayward jr. The advocates of secession base their argument, not on any right reserved or in any way alluded to in the Constitution, but on the inherent sovereignty possessed by an independent State, which, as they say, enables her to set at naught, whenever she chooses, any and all her compacts with other States. Without commencing upon the unsoundness and demoralizing tendency of this doctrine, we ask secessionists to say whether South Carolina, after solemnly plighting her faith that she would abide by the Articles of Confederation, and that "the Union should be perpetual," could, at will, rightfully secede and break up that Union? Surely the wise men of that day did not understand that by means of the sovereignty of any disinterested State she could rightfully leave the Union, her plighted faith notwithstanding, or they would not have trifled with each other and the world by such a stipulation.— They evidently thought that a sovereign State had power to limit its own sovereignty by compacts with other States, which should be of perpetual obligation.

There is, however, a striking difference in the authority by which the Articles of Confederation and our present Constitution are sanctioned. The former rested on the authority of the State Legislatures, acting through their Delegates in Congress; the latter on the authority of the people of each State, acting through Delegates in Convention. The Constitution, therefore, rests on the highest authority known to republican government, the people of the United States in mass, but the people of each and every separate State, and in that sense emphatically "the people of the United States" as asserted in the preamble.

Now, if the Legislatures of the States could bind them to a "perpetual Union," their sovereignty notwithstanding (as they actually did unless we suppose that the men of that day were totally ignorant of the legal effects of their own act), surely the people of the States, the original sovereigns, could do the same thing, and have provided in the Constitution itself the means of perpetuating the Union, we shall endeavor to show in future numbers. AMOS KENDALL.

Sam Houston on the Texas Troubles and on Lincoln's Election.

A correspondent of The Galveston News writing from Independence, Texas, October 21, gives the following sketch of a speech delivered there by Gov. Houston: In regard to the recent raid and incendiarism in Texas, he said it had been exaggerated and misrepresented by the letters of "that man Pryor of Dallas," the brother, he said, of Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, who had some time since sent a certain challenge. The fact was, that there had been one white man hung in Texas for incendiarism—Herndon of Henderson, and two negroes; and there never had been a vial or bottle of poison found in the possession of any other negro in this State—thus intimating very clearly that the others who were punished were unjustly punished.

As to the house-burning, it had been reported at one time that there were fourteen houses burned in the City of Austin, when, in fact, there was only a baby or shed in the outskirts of the city burned; and he accounted for the burning of that by the carelessness of the Dutch, who were lounging and smoking there at the time.

He said that this Pryor letter had injured and was greatly injuring our country; its effects were being felt everywhere; our lands depreciating in value, persons

from other States were afraid to immigrate here, and a great many were leaving our State. Only the other day a gentleman from Northern Texas had told him that on his way in he had met two hundred wagons with at least five persons to each wagon, on their way to Arkansas and Kansas—some leaving for fear their negroes would be falsely accused of incendiarism and hung, and others for fear they, as not being slaveholders, might be charged with being Abolitionists, and lynched.

However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. "Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not."

The Governor was very severe on Calhoun and South Carolina, but lauded Benton, Clay, and others. He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust and to heap abuse upon South Carolina and her doctrines.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Journal.

Secession is not heard within the borders of this noble little State—the home of McLane, Read, Vanduyke, Clayton, Bayard, and other statesmen, whose fame and services have alike been claimed and cherished by the whole country—or if it be spoken at all, it is only in connection with those feelings of scorn, derision and contempt, which is sure to evoke from every manly and patriotic breast. No, Delaware will stand true to the Constitution at all hazards. Let South Carolina bluster. It is her nature to do so. In revolutionary times she was more Tory than America; and the blood of insubordination seems to run through all her veins. She is something like a pet child; the more she is coaxed the more she becomes unruly. A good spanking would benefit her greatly; and instead of permitting her to interrupt the peace and business of the country, she should be taught to respect the rights and interests of the nation. One or two ships-of-war sent down about Charleston would soon bring her to her senses; especially if they should bombard the city for a few hours. Let the President try it. He need not go to the North for a good and efficient officer for that purpose. If he will just cast his eye over the list of Captains he will find as courageous and brave an officer here in Delaware—in this City of Wilmington—as ever trod the deck of a sea-owl. Capt H. B. Nones, with one or two war steamers at his command, would soon reduce South Carolina to subjection, even if in doing so he would find it necessary to hang at the yard arm such men as Keitt, Tombs, Yancey, Gist, and other disloyal fire-eaters. Public Union meetings may do much to allay the Secession feeling; but a few public neck-crushing executions would effectually crush it out.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

What will Tennessee do, then, is the question. As to what she ought to do, we can better speak. If a Black Republican Administration, erected as it is upon the ruins of the Constitution, prostituted and corrupted for the single purpose of assailing Southern rights, Southern honor, and Southern property, attempts to coerce South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, or any Southern State, we say that the true men of Tennessee should rally under the banner of States Rights, and drive the black-hearted invaders from the last inch of our soil. A Southern man who, in such a crisis, would draw his sword in aid of Lincoln, must be false to every inspiration of true principle; he must be a miserable pandener to corrupted power, and must have dismissed from his bosom every sensation of genuine patriotism.

From the Memphis Appeal.

There never was a course of action adopted by our banks more indefensible than that which they have now taken.— They will not buy sight drafts on cotton because Lincoln is elected President.— No one will take South Carolina bank notes, and the consequence is that the depression of trade is ruinous. It is difficult to get money enough to buy bread, and this is chiefly attributable to the folly of our banks. We know that there is no danger here. Let all the Southern States secede that wish to do so, and they may stay out of the Union as long as they please. Cotton will advance in value, because less of it will be made than now, and many manufacturers must have it.

An Unexampled Tragedy.—Two Whole Families Engaged in Deadly Combat!

A Gates county (N. C.) correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following account of one of the most brutal and desperate tragedies ever put on record. A man named Jackson accused his neighbor Davis of having stolen some of his hogs; and on last Friday evening, in walking around his farm, he discovered three of Davis' children, whereupon he carried one of them home with him. The two other children returned home and told their parents what had happened. Infuriated, they armed themselves with guns, axes and knives, and soon presented themselves at Jackson's house, where a general fight ensued, in which both men, women and children participated. They shot until their ammunition gave out, and then closed in with axes, knives and gun-barrels. During the shooting, a son of Jackson, a mere boy, was killed by (it is thought) a son of Davis, also a lad. Seven of the party were dangerously wounded—one of the women having received a broken arm, and it is said, fifty buckshot! The surviving parties have been arrested and placed in the county jail to await trial.

A firm in Amherst, Mass., are manufacturing about fifteen hundred pounds of artificial leather daily, from scraps of leather and old pieces of rope. It has not been introduced out of New England, yet the demand is supposed to be greater than the supply. The process of making is similar to that of manufacturing paper.

An hour with Mr. Lincoln. Correspondence of The Evening Post. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14, 1860.

The timid gentlemen who are expecting Mr. Lincoln to issue a proclamation in the manner of successful Mexican chiefs, wherein his policy will be declared, for the conciliation of the madmen who are threatening the secession of a few of the States of the South, do not know the President elect. It was my good fortune to talk with him an hour yesterday in relation to this secession movement and though he makes no concealment of the uneasiness which the contemplated treason gives him, he is not a bit alarmed by the aspect of affairs, nor is he at all inclined to yield an inch to the well-intended but mistaken solicitations of his friends. He believes that his success is only a public pretext for what has been long preparing; that his position on all questions of public concern—all which affect the Slavery question nearly or remotely—is so well known that no declaration of his would change treasonable purposes already announced, and that a reiteration of views which are patent to all men who have sought to know them, would be no evidence of timidity which he does not feel, and of which he would have no man suspect him. He is cautious, discreet, and wise in his replies to questions as to what may or will be done. But those who know the steadfastness of purpose and the conscientious firmness which are his distinguishing characteristics, have no doubt that he will adopt that policy, when President, which a proper regard for the whole country dictates, and that he will pursue it firmly, persistently, and, if necessary, obdurate to the end. "I know," said he, "the justness of my intentions and the utter groundlessness of the pretended fears of the men who are filling the country with their clamor. If I go into the Presidency, they will find me as I am on record—nothing less, nothing more. My declarations have been made to the world without reservation. They have been made to the world without re-iteration.— They have been often repeated; and now, self-satisfied demands of me and of the party that has elected me that when threatened I should be silent." While he holds this language in relation to a public letter, he does not hesitate in his private letters to the South (he has already a large correspondence in that section) and in conversation with his visitors, in answer to proper inquiries, to give any assurances which are consistent with his views heretofore expressed and the party platform on which he stands.

I found Mr. Lincoln, when I called upon him, engaged in reading up anew the history of the attempted nullification of 1822, including the discussions on the celebrated "Force bills," and Gen. Jackson's more celebrated proclamation. I am debarred from saying what comments these documents provoked; but Mr. Lincoln's friends may be assured that, while he has no ambition to be an imitator of that old chief, nature has endowed him with that sagacity, honesty, and firmness which made Old Hickory's most eminent successor and honorable Administration known to the republic.

I mentioned that Mr. Lincoln had already quite a large correspondence with the South. There are many of his letters from that quarter which the country ought to see. Missives which no decent man could write are abundant; their postmarks reveal the fact that the vocabulary of Billingsgate is not confined to the Five Points and Mar-hal Rynd's office. Unfortunately, the earmarks of some of them show that their writers are not devoid of education, if destitute of decency. Letters threatening death, in all its forms, are more abundant still. They are, of course, mainly anonymous, though a few bear real names. Some are signed in hieroglyphics, said to be known only to the "Sacerd Order," or "Southern Brotherhood," which threatens Mr. Lincoln with a sudden and untimely taking-off. A few are ornamented with sketches of executions by the gibbet, assassinations by the siletto or death by a lightning-stroke; and in nearly all the theologies of the writers is indicated by rude caricatures of the Devil, ready with his three-pronged fork to receive and pitch into everlasting fire the body of the unfortunate Lincoln, whose offense consists in the belief that human slavery is wrong. He is not, I am glad to say, annoyed by these. Assured that no man who will write anonymous and threatening letters is worthy of being feared, he tosses all such aside, as he says, to illustrate, at some future day, the comical side of his Administration.

The rush for office already has commenced. While I was with Mr. Lincoln he handed me a note from a gentleman from an adjoining State who was exceedingly importunate for the promise of a certain place, as a specimen of many which he is daily receiving. I may be pardoned for relating what thousands ought to know: "I have made up my mind," said he, "not to be badgered about those places. I have promised nothing, high or low, and will not. By-and-by, when I call somebody to me in character of an adviser, we will examine the claims to the most responsible posts, and decide what shall be done. As for the rest, I shall have enough to do without reading recommendations for country postmasterships; these, and all others of the sort, I will turn over to the heads of departments, and make them responsible for the good conduct of their subordinates." Is not our new President laying the ground-work for a successful Administration! Are not the zealous patriots whose applications are coming here at the rate of fifty a day, wasting their invaluable time!

One thing more. The Cabinet-makers, who are busy with their conjectures, are all at fault—not that they may not have, in all their guesses, hit upon a name or two which will figure in the list of Secretaries; but because the real Cabinet-maker has not in his own mind determined whom he will call to his assistance.—

He has his own ideas of the fitness of things, and of his responsibility to the country and to his party; but these ideas have not been expressed in the choice of men. Hence, conjecture is at fault. I may mention that the political consistency which would make John Bell, himself deceased, an administrator on his own political estate, is not known in these parts. Men do not split rails and then stick the log together again with putty or Spaulding's glue. The country is fortunate in one thing: Mr. Lincoln's nomination was a spontaneous tribute to his fitness and availability. It cost no pledges—no promises; hence, in selecting a Cabinet, the President has the party to choose from; and though he may be embarrassed by the claims of different localities and by the rivalries of aspirants and factions in two of the leading States, nothing but his great devotion to the public good will dictate his choice. If necessary, men and States will be overlooked. The necessity, in obedience to custom, of taking a certain number of Cabinet officers from the Slave States, is the most perplexing part of the matter, as seen by his friends. To whom shall places be tendered? Who will accept, if asked? Who, accepting, will concur in the policy to which the Republican party is committed? A month or two may solve this triple problem.

I sat down to write you a word only about the secession movement; but I find I am running into the gossiping habit with which all Springfield correspondents seem to be afflicted. Let me add one thing; Mr. Lincoln's administration will, I venture to predict, be eminently satisfactory to all reasonable and patriotic men. Whatever the aspect of the secession question when he comes into power, he will speedily solve it. He is the soul of honor and a model of brevity.— He will call honest men about him; he will deal fairly and liberally with his opponents; he will approach the slavery question in the spirit which has always animated him in discussing it; he will uproot abuses and banish corruption; he will leave none to disbelieve that an upright man who loves his country and his kind is at the head of national affairs.— The back-woodsman will be known as a Cincinnatus yet.

ALBANY.

NULLIFICATION.

It is a suggestive circumstance that the famous South Carolina Nullification ordinance of 1822 followed, like the present secession movements, immediately upon a Presidential election. It was adopted on the 24th of November, within a fortnight after the re-election of Gen. Jackson, by a Convention called for that purpose, by an act of the Legislature passed at a special session.

This ordinance, after setting forth in a preamble, that under color of laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, Congress had passed certain acts really intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, and, in so doing, had exceeded its just powers, proceeds to declare all such acts, and especially the Tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, "null, void, and no law," and not binding on the officers or citizens of South Carolina. All bonds given, or to be given, for duties, under those acts, were declared void, and also all legal proceedings commenced or to be commenced for their collection. It was further made the duty of the Legislature to adopt all such measures as might be necessary to give effect to the ordinance and to prevent, after the 1st of February following, the collection of any duties under the acts above nullified. No appeal was to be allowed from the State Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States in any case in which the validity of the ordinance should be drawn in question. All State officers were required to take an oath to support the ordinance and the acts of the Legislature passed in pursuance of it, and all citizens were enjoined to give their aid in carrying such laws into effect.

The ordinance further declared that any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to reduce the State to obedience, or the passage of any act of Congress authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the State, or closing the ports, or obstructing the commerce of South Carolina, or otherwise intended to enforce the nullified acts, would be considered as inconsistent with the further continuance of South Carolina in the Union, and that, considering them also from their political connection with the people of the other States, they would forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government and to assume entire independence.

This ordinance reached Washington simultaneously with the meeting of Congress. The President briefly alluded to it in his annual message, promising a special message, should the persistence of South Carolina-render it necessary to appeal to Congress for additional powers.— Meanwhile, on the 10th of December he issued his famous proclamation, in which he argued the question with the Nullifiers on Constitutional grounds; adjured the people of South Carolina not to be led by demagogues to their destruction; held out a modification of the tariff as the probable result of the approaching extinguishing of the public debt, and expressed his determination to execute the laws, and to sustain the Union.

This proclamation did not seem to produce much effect on the nullifiers. The South Carolina Legislature proceeded to pass acts to carry the ordinance into effect, and to organize forces to the extent of 10,000 volunteers, and provide military means for resisting any exercise of force on the part of the United States.— Early in January, President Jackson sent a message to Congress setting forth these facts. In consequence of this message, and the recommendations contained in it, Congress proceeded to pass an act commonly known as "The Force bill." This bill authorized the President, whenever, in consequence of unlawful combinations and obstructions in any collection district,