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**God bless the Laborer.**

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

God bless the honest laborer,

Whatever may be his task;

Grant him but health and happiness,

No other boon he'll ask;

He craves not wealth or worldly fame,

For these he knows to be

As transient as the crystal foam

Upon the troubled sea.

Let others grasp at wealth and power,

They have no joys for him;

They are but pleasures of an hour;

Which shine and then grow dim;

For sweeter gifts than these are his,

And gifts that will endure,

A happy home—a mind serene,

A conscience calm and pure.

His life calm as a summer sea,

His heart is free from care,

The pains which rise from worldly wealth

Can find no entrance there;

He envies not the lot of those

More favored of mankind,

For sweet content its influence sheds,

And fills his humble mind.

And though disease may surely fall

Upon his humble cot,

And bind him down with iron hand,

Yet he repineeth not;

For in that precious book Divine

He reads himself doth read,

That the children of the upright man

Shall never want for bread.

O, he who labors all the day

Within the open fields,

Shall also reap the golden fruits,

Which ripe old autumn yields;

And they who toil within the shops,

Have hearts more pure and free,

Than they who revel in their wealth,

Yet live in misery.

Then honor to the laboring man,

Whatever may be his toil,

No matter whether he swings the sledge

Or tills the fruitful soil;

Let him but lead an upright life,

And when beneath the sod

His body moulders to the dust,

His soul shall rest with God.

**Ready for War.**

The late census shows that South Carolina is in a curious condition to fight the North. The free white persons of one district are set down at 1,950, the colored population in the same district, 12,964; the whites forming only one-sixth of the number of colored, upward of 12,000 of whom are slaves. In Lower All-Saints district the disproportion appears to be still more marked: for instance, in a population of 4,831, only 226 are free persons, 119 of whom are males. This would give an average of rather more than 38 slaves to each white male in that district. The grand total of slave population in the above districts is 16,605; of free persons, 3,165. Here we have a population of which less than one sixth are white persons, and the remaining five-sixths slaves. It is singular that this ever restless State can't see the weakness of her folly and the folly of her weakness!

**The Motions.**

"Wife, bring me some cold beef," said the shiftless husband, when, for the first time in his life, he discovered he was more hungry than thirsty.

"There is no beef in the house," was the mild reply.

"Fetch me some pork, then."

"No pork, either."

"Well, then, let me have some potatoes."

"Not a potato left."

"Thunder and lightning! get some bread, then."

"The bread is all gone, too."

"Well then get me a knife and fork, and let me go through the motions."

**"Abe Lincoln" an Inventor.**

We were this morning shown at the U. S. Patent Office the model of a steamer, combining buoyant air chambers with a steamboat or any vessel, for the purpose of enabling their draught of water to be readily lessened, that they might pass over bars or through shallow water without discharging their cargoes. This method of lifting vessels over shoals was invented by Abraham Lincoln, President elect, for which he received a patent May 22, 1849.—Washington Star.

**An editor in the western part of Michigan is in a fix.** He dunned a subscriber for his subscription, he refused to pay, and threatened to flog the editor if he stopped the paper.

**THE JUBILEE AT SPRINGFIELD.**

**IMMENSE GATHERING.**

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Republican local celebration came off to-day, as per programme. The city was crowded with strangers from the surrounding States, all of whom made it a point to see and shake hands with the President elect.

The evening programme of Wide-Awake procession, illumination of the city, and display of fireworks, was carried out with enthusiasm. The procession marched to the residence of Mr. Lincoln, where it halted, and gave cheer after cheer for "Honest Old Abe."

Mr. Lincoln's appearance was the signal for the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm, which continued for several minutes. After the enthusiasm had subsided, Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

*Friends and Fellow Citizens.* Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you in common with all others, who have thought fit by your votes, to endorse the Republican cause. [Applause.] I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. [Applause.]

Yet, in all our rejoicing, let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings toward any citizen who by his vote has differed with us. [Loud cheering.] Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Immense applause.] Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time.

The Wide-Awakes having cheered Mr. Lincoln to their heart's content, resumed their march to the public square, when they broke ranks, and adjourned to the wigwag, where an immense concourse of people had already assembled.

In response to repeated and persistent calls for Senator Trumbull, that gentleman came forward and addressed the assembly as follows:

I give you his speech entire, as in this connection it will possess peculiar interest:

*Fellow Citizens.* It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad for the spirit of liberty, which, with our ruler, was dead, is alive again, and the Constitution, ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found.

In view of the recent political triumphs, Illinois Republicans have special reasons for congratulation. In common with their political brethren throughout the Union, they rejoice in the general result, which secures to the country a Republican President, who, we trust and believe is to bring back the Government to the policy of the fathers, and thereby restore the fraternal feeling which existed between the different sections of the country in the purer and better days of the Republic.

In addition, they have the satisfaction of having secured a Republican Legislature, and thereby a Republican United States Senator, and the power to enact the necessary laws to prevent illegal voting and to give to every part of the State, according to the population, its proportionate share in the legislation of the State. And more than this, we Illinoisians have special reason to rejoice in the fact that the standard-bearer in this great political contest, who has led the Republican hosts to victory, is our own fellow-citizen, the pure, incorruptible, patriotic, and talented Lincoln, than whom the Constitution in all its parts has not a more faithful supporter, nor the Union an abler defender. But, while we rejoice over a victory so complete, let it not be by way of triumph over political opponents, for we are all by whatever name called, brethren of a common country, and interested alike in so guiding the ship of State through the boisterous waves of these tempestuous times as to bring it to a haven of peace and safety. Rather let us rejoice over the success of the principles we advocate, the maintenance of which we believe essential to the preservation of our free institutions and the perpetuity of constitutional liberty. Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, will neither belong to that or any other party.

When inaugurated he will be the President of the country and the whole country, and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights as the one in which he has received the largest majority; while they, by whose votes he has been designated as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know that in doing so no encroachment will be made on the reserved rights of any of the States. They know that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers; that it can do nothing except the authority for the act can be found in the instrument which created it, and that all powers not conferred are reserved to the States, or the people of the States. Hence when their political opponents have charged them with Abolitionism, or attributed to them a desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, or some fanatic has insisted they ought to do so, the reply has invariably been that the people who made the Federal Government did not think proper to confer on it such authority, and

it has, therefore, no more right to meddle with Slavery in a State than it has to interfere with serfdom in Russia. Now are the people of the non-slaveholding States in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because, as to that question they are as foreign to each other as independent Governments. I have labored in and for the Republican organization with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property, and preserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any Administration.

Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected, and still expect this, and they would not have voted for him had they expected otherwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate for the peace of the whole country that this point upon which the Republicans have been so long and so persistently misrepresented, is now to be brought to a practical test, and placed beyond the possibility of doubt.

It should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries, and to the world, that they are not interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality or amalgamation, with which political demagogues have so often charged them.

When this is shown, a reaction will assuredly take place in favor of Republicanism. The mind, even, will be satisfied; the rights of Northern men will be respected; and the fraternal feeling existing in olden times, when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause against a common enemy, will be restored. Disunionists *per se*, of whom, unfortunately, there have been a few in the country for some years, understand this, and are now in hot haste to get out of the Union precisely because they perceive they cannot much longer maintain an apprehension among the Southern people that their homes and firesides and lives are to be endangered by the action of the Federal Government. With such, now or never is the maxim. Hence they seek to inflame the public mind by misrepresenting the objects and purposes of the Republican party, with the hope of precipitating some of the Southern States into a position from which they cannot, without dishonor, afterward recede, well knowing if they delay till after the new Administration is inaugurated and tested, it will furnish no cause for their complaints. Secession is an impracticability; or, rather, an impossibility. The Constitution provides no way by which a State may withdraw from the Union—no way for the dissolution of the Government it creates. The General Government interferes but little with the individual rights of the citizen, except for protection. It is chiefly felt in its benefits and its blessings—not in its actions. If every Federal officer in South Carolina were to resign, their offices remain vacant, and its Legislature declare the State out of the Union, it would all amount to little except to inconvenience the citizens of that State, so long as the State did not interfere with the collection of the revenue of the seaboard.

The people in other portions of the Union would not be in the least incommoded. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised? Who is it to fight? Manifestly if it commences a war on the United States officers engaged in collecting the revenue, it becomes the aggressor—This would be revolution, and making war without a cause, for South Carolina makes no complaint against the present revenue laws. Is she prepared for this—to become the aggressor. The only use I can see for her Minute men is, that they will enable the people the more readily to suppress any uprising in their midst, which their misrepresentations of purposes may have encouraged. She complains that the Fugitive Slave law is not executed in some of the States. This, if true, the whole country knows to be a sham. So far as South Carolina is concerned, she is situated that no slave can escape from her limits into Free States, however much cause the border slave States may have to complain of the escape of their negroes into the Free States. It is clear South Carolina can have no such complaint. In her resolves she professes to be preparing to defend herself against encroachments on her rights. Let her adhere to this policy, and not attempt to dictate to other States what they shall do, and no collision will occur, for no encroachments will be made. The disunion feeling in the South is, doubtless, greatly exaggerated. A sort of terrorism seems to prevail in some places, which, for the time appears to have crushed out any manifestation of Union sentiment. But as the causes for this excitement are all imaginary, the election of a Republican President, in the constitutional mode, certainly affording no excuse for it, it is reasonable to suppose that a reaction will soon take place among the Southern people themselves, which will overthrow the disunionists at home. It is a great mistake to class the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge as disunionists. Some few of them may be, but Mr. Breckinridge himself, and his supporters, as a class, are, I doubt not, as sincerely attached to the Union as many of those who, for political purposes, during the recent excited con-

test, sought to fasten on them the stigma of disunion. Should the conservative Union men in any particular locality be unable to cope with their adversaries, and South Carolina, or any other State under the lead of Nullifiers and Disunionists who have for years been seeking a pretext for breaking up the Government, plunge into rebellion, and without cause assail by force of arms the constituted authorities of the Union, there will be but one sentiment among the great mass of the people of all parties, and in all parts of the country, and that will be that "the Union—must and shall be preserved," and woe to the traitors who are marshalled against it. Should any Republican inquire what has been gained by the triumph of Republicanism, I answer much. We have gained a decision of the people in favor of a Pacific Railroad—a Home-stead policy—a Judicious Tariff—the admission into the Union of Kansas as a Free State—a reform in the Financial department of the Government—and more important than all, the Verdict of the People—the source of power, and from whose decision there is no appeal that the Constitution is not a slavery-extending instrument. No more Dred Scott decisions will now be made. Freedom, both of the North and of the South, will hereafter be protected in all their constitutional rights. The policy of the Government, as of old, will now set in favor of Freedom, and not for the supremacy of slavery, as has been the case for the last six years. Freedom henceforth will be the law of the Territories, because the people, in their majesty, have so ordered, and neither Courts nor Congress will be able to thwart their will. When full effect shall have been given to all these great measures of the Republican party, and the prejudices engendered against it in the minds of many, by the artful appeals of demagogues, who have misrepresented its objects, shall have been removed by actual knowledge of its acts, we may expect the bitterness of party spirit to subside, the cry of disunion to be hushed, and the principles of Republicanism to become the permanent policy of the Government, under which it will flourish and prosper, as I trust, forever.

The meeting was continued until a late hour, and addresses made by the Governor elect, Richard Yates, and the Hon. Don Platt of Ohio, Judge Palmer, and others.

**A White Woman in Africa.**

A Sierra Leone paper states that a white woman, who accompanied her husband, a missionary, up the Cavalla River last May, excited the greatest curiosity and admiration among the sable dwellers of that benighted region, where a white woman had never before been seen. All wanted to touch her, and great surprise was expressed upon feeling her hair.

The King of Nynemo Tribe called her "very fine," and complimented her husband greatly for his taste in selecting her. And when she told him he might see other white women who would surpass her, he said that would either never be, or else a very long time. Owing to her presence, the attendance on preaching was extraordinarily large. During her visit at the Mission station, hundreds went to see her, who said they could feel satisfied to die now that they had seen such a wonderful being as a white woman.

**A New Breed of Sheep.**

A report has lately been made to the Society of Animals in London, of a new breed of sheep, or at least animals resembling sheep, except in size, found in countries adjacent to the Panjab. These animals are called Parik Sheep, and are the most diminutive of the *ovis* family, the full grown ones being not larger than lambs of a few weeks old. The Parik Sheep has small bones, a fleshy carcass, and the mutton is excellent, and yields three pounds a year of very fine wool. The ewes generally give two lambs a year. The great advantage of this over other breeds is its domestic habits, living around the cottages as quiet as a house dog and feeding upon all sorts of waste garbage, scraps of fruit, vegetables, crumbs of bread, shreds that are frequently wasted; eating them from the hands of any one who offers. It is thought that the Parik Sheep would be suited to the climate of England, and easily adapted to the want of many cottagers. If so, it would also suit many in this country. It would be a great object to get an animal to consume the kitchen garbage, less objectionable than the hog, and the flesh of which would afford a more wholesome food to the common people, too many of whom live, so far as meat is concerned, almost exclusively upon pork.

It is supposed that this kind of sheep would make rather interesting pets, of which children would be particularly fond; and we approve of anything that would be likely to displace worthless dogs in their affections, and at the same time add to their happiness.—Tribune.

Mr. Lincoln is the recipient of a great deal of advice just now, from patriots in all parts of the Union. He was recently favored with a letter from Alabama, in which a suitable Cabinet was indicated, and the proper line of policy set forth. Presents, too, begin to flow in.—An ox chain, cut with a jack-knife from a rail, hangs in his apartment. It was sent as a delicate compliment by some industrious admirer in the Northwest.

**Diphtheria.**

The following report from the pen of a leading physician of Delaware county, in relation to this singular and fatal disease, and more particularly in regard to certain facts disclosed by examination into a fatal case happening during the course of his practice, will be found of importance and general interest to the community, particularly at the present time:

"This disease, which for the last four or five years has been making its way westward, has appeared in various localities through this county and by its fatality has caused considerable alarm in the public mind. It is characterized by the formation of a membranous exudation covering the throat and roof of the mouth more or less completely, and in some cases extending into the windpipe, causing death, as in croup, by suffocation. It is not identical with a form of throat disease which has occasionally prevailed in different parts of the country and which has been variously designated as malignant sore throat, putrid sore throat, erysipelas of the throat, Black Tongue, &c. The tendency in this form of disease is to a rapid death or gangrene of the parts affected; and it lacks wholly the membranous exudation which is the peculiar feature of Diphtheria. The disease is not altogether new. Several epidemics have been described in which this peculiar exudation was observed, and Physicians in every country have occasionally met with cases of throat disease accompanied by a membranous exudation, but lacking altogether the fatal tendency that has marked this epidemic visitation of the disease. The danger from the extension of the exudation into the windpipe in some cases is the direct cause of death, but very many cases prove fatal in which there is no affection of the windpipe and no material obstruction to the respiration. Death has been supposed to result, in such cases, from the terribly depressing effect of the disease upon the nervous centres. Perhaps a large majority of the fatal cases have been of this character and until the interesting fact developed by a case that occurred in the family of Mr. Rodman Pritchett of East Goshen, but little has been brought out to satisfy the minds of intelligent Physicians as to the precise cause of death in those cases in which the difficulty about the throat is sufficient to account for the result. In Mr. Pritchett's family the disease first appeared in June last and that time counted its two victims. Last week it again appeared and added two more to the list. In none of these did the exudation extend to the windpipe nor was there an amount of disease of the throat to explain the result. The attending Physicians finding themselves baffled in their efforts to arrest the fatal tendency, sought, in the last case, and readily obtained the privilege of making a post-mortem examination, which developed the fact that the cavities of the heart there had been formed a mass or firm leathery consistency, and more or less firmly adherent to the lining of the cavities. Much the larger amount was found in the cavities of the right side of the heart, forming when rolled together a mass nearly an inch in diameter. The adhesions to the walls of the heart in some parts were so firm as to render it impossible to separate it without leaving particles still attached. It is true that a gelatinous mass is often found in the heart, formed by its contracting upon the coagulated fibrin of the blood, during the last moments of existence; but the leathery character of the mass removed and the firmness of the adhesion preclude such a theory of its formation. A more rational explanation is found in the altered condition of the fibrin of the blood which is the remarkable feature of the disease. The existence of such a mass would account, not only for the rapidly fatal termination, but also for the existence of an extremely feeble pulse in connection with a violent, tumultuous action of the heart as is so often observed in fatal cases of this disease. Should this condition be confirmed by subsequent examinations great practical good may result in directing the attention of Physicians to another source of danger than the local disease of the throat and lead them by early and decisive measures to counteract more successfully the blood-vice, upon which the disease depends. (No other point may be worthy of notice as calculated to do away with unnecessary anxiety upon being brought in contact with cases of Diphtheria. It seems to be purely and simply an epidemic disease, dependent upon a cause or causes existing in the atmosphere, and that it will select localities and individuals that have most affinity for it, without reference to direct exposure to the disease."

**Cure for Rheumatism.**

As many persons are at the present season troubled with this unpleasant disease, we give publicity to the following cure, said to be very effective:—"Bath the parts affected in water, in which potatoes with their skins on have been boiled, as hot as can be borne, just before going to bed. By next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains."

A letter from the Commissioner of Pensions says there are now but 89 survivors of the Revolutionary Pensioners.

**Population of Eastern Pennsylvania.**

The Census returns of the Assistant Marshals of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania have been completed and prepared for publication. The District is composed of twenty-one counties, and the population of each will be found below, as well as the number of deaths last year, the number of farms, industrial works and dwellings. "Industrial works" include all manufacturing establishments where the business exceeds five hundred dollars. The following are the figures:—

Counties.	Number of inhabitants.	Deaths.	Farms.	Industrial establishments.	Dwellings.
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Adams,	27,507	494	2,182	190	5,012
Berks,	34,043	1,254	5,531	647	16,450
Burke,	65,802	713	5,786	373	11,889
Carbon,	21,320	326	409	94	3,559
Chester,	74,749	834	5,123	666	13,756
Cumberland,	40,402	333	2,183	218	7,278
Dauphin,	46,640	466	2,428	324	8,376
Delaware,	30,614	378	1,629	307	5,546
Franklin,	42,942	447	2,484	248	7,578
Lancaster,	116,621	1,260	6,721	583	20,511
Lebanon,	30,030	310	1,783	280	5,876
Lehigh,	43,922	665	2,734	460	7,748
Monroe,	16,805	164	970	91	3,829
Montgomery,	70,494	706	5,303	609	13,230
Northampton,	47,725	380	2,965	351	7,954
Philadelphia,	269,034	6,070	1,711	4,400	89,478
Perry,	22,940	216	1,710	174	4,167
Richmond,	2,360	64	244	43	1,318
Schuylkill,	90,173	971	2,857	578	16,902
Wayne,	38,172	188	3,430	326	5,727
York,	68,088	820	5,189	673	11,273

**Mustn't Smoke.**

"You mustn't smoke here sir," said the captain of a steambot, to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter deck.

"I mustn't, ha!—why not?" replied he, opening his capacious mouth, and allowing the smoke lazily to escape.

"Didn't you see the sign? All gentlemen are requested not to smoke aboard the engine!"

"Bless your soul that don't mean me; I'm no gentleman, not a bit of it. You can't make a gentleman of me no how."

So saying he steked away and "took the responsibility."

**Married Twenty Minutes.**

The Lockport Courier of the 18th inst., says: A lady and gentleman called a day or two since into a fashionable hat and fur store, in this village, to make some purchases. The lady was talkative, and purchased one or two articles. When the twain were about to take their leave, the accommodating salesman asked the lady, who had done the talking and paid the bill, if she would not purchase one or more of his tasteful hats for her boys. The lady, assuming the dignity of Queen Elizabeth, said: "No, I have only been married about twenty minutes. I have no boys yet!" The salesman was speechless; he had not another word to say.

**The Missourians were greatly astonished** on seeing Senator Seward. Instead of a big fatted, brawny, swearing, tobacco-slaving, grog drinking ruffian, they found a small, gentle, modest, delicate, unassuming gentleman. One backwoodsman with a coon-skin cap, who had come to look with mouth and eyes wide open, turned around to his comrades with muscles and hand relaxed of their tension, and smiled as he said, "Why, I could whip the little cuss with one hand!"

The following is an exact copy of a printed notice which is at present posted in a Jersey stage "Lo—'a calf red. He had a white spot on one of his hind legs. He was a she calf. I will give three dollars to everybody what will bring him home."

Hon. Asa Smith, of Mattawamkeag, Me., has counted the beans that grew upon a single stalk this season, the product of one bean. There were 237 pods, and 1,150 beans.

Wm. R. May, of Pomfret, Ct., picked forty bushels of apples from one tree. He had the curiosity to count the number of apples in one peck, and found 190, making 760 in one bushel, and consequently 30,400 apples grew upon the tree.

A Democratic journal finds comfort in defeat in the fact that Lincoln and Hamlin's enormous majorities will be good figures to count Democratic gains from.

A patent for one hundred and twenty acres of land was recently issued to Abraham Lincoln as Captain in the Illinois militia during the Black Hawk war.

Three Cuban families are said to own one-sixteenth of the entire real and personal property of the island, and twenty-five thousand slaves.

Short as life is, some find it long enough to outlive their characters, their constitutions and their estates.

During the past year the New Hampshire State Prison has paid nearly \$2,500 in cash into the State Treasury, from the labor of prisoners.