



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

The Home Journal.

We take pleasure in speaking of this highly popular and interesting first-class Journal to our readers. The first number for 1861, is before us, and so full of good things we know not which to speak of more especially. It is edited by Messrs. Morris & Willis, and this should be recommended enough to carry it into every family of intelligence in our land. The fresh thoughts of the very best writers of our country grace its pages, with the spice of good things "from abroad." Take it. Terms two dollars. Address Morris & Willis, New York.

Ayer's American Almanac.

Has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by Hollishead & Detrick to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

SECESSION.

The secession spirit is still rampant, and in what it will end, no one, as yet, can tell. The traitors plan were deeply laid, and but for the fortunate and timely action of the gallant and true Major Anderson, in abandoning Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumpter, the country at present, and long before the 4th of next March, would have been in a desperate and horrible condition. Revolutions are new to us, and we therefore, can scarcely conceive their magnitude and wretched consequences, and consequently fail to prepare properly to nip them in the bud. We see what awful results they have effected in foreign countries yet we cannot believe even when we find ourselves surrounded by all the signs of, yea, Rebellion itself, that it will in any event result in anything serious in our own case. But rebellion is upon us. War is imminent. Let all be prepared for the worst, but hope for the best—Major Anderson's action defeated the schemes of the traitors in part, but by no means altogether. Floyd, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War, was unquestionably a black hearted traitor, and by being in the particular confidence of Buchanan, succeeded in inducing him not to reinforce the forts in the Southern States, notwithstanding Gen. Scott, advised him urgently and repeatedly to the contrary. This was done in order at some particular time, that the forts might all be seized by the rebels. It was also a part of their scheme to take the Capitol and it is believed to still their intention to do so. But Mr. Holt, the present Secretary of War, is a true Union man, and immediately after taking upon himself the duties of this office, sent for Gen. Scott and has since been acting in accordance with the General's advice. This being the case we may expect to see speedily brought about a radically different state of things. The taking of the Capitol by the rebels is receiving their attention, and we trust will be successfully guarded against. The federal property will be put in a defensive condition. The unarrived forts, or comparatively so, in North Carolina and Georgia have been taken by the rebels, and it is thought that those in Florida are also taken. Had those forts been reinforced as General Scott advised, they could not have been taken.

The "FARMER AND GARDENER" for January is received, and maintains unimpaired its high reputation. It is, as usual, handsomely embellished, and filled to repletion with matter of the highest interest and importance. We observe, that the enterprising publishers, Messrs. A. M. Spangler & Co., have also issued a new monthly, entitled "THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL," which promises to be a most valuable and important work for those who are interested in that subject. The price of each of these Journals is one Dollar, but the publishers offer them both together, with a prepaid copy of either the "Year Book of the Farm and Garden," or "Both Sides of the Grape Question," for the trifling sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Specimen Copies of either or both of the monthlies, will be sent without charge, to all who may apply for them. Address A. M. Spangler & Co., North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Dyspepsia is a hydra-headed disease, and only in the Oxygenated bitters does it find a "foeman worthy of its steel." This remedy at once expels the disease from the system, and restores the digestive organs to a state of health and comfort.

Who did it?

Since treason has been let loose and rebellion boldly sets at defiance the powers that be, the party that has been in power for the last eight years, frightened at the folly and error of its policy, cowardly and basely turns round and charges it on the R-publicans, who have never been in power.

Eight years ago the party now in power took possession of the Government which was in a healthy and prosperous condition. The slavery question had been settled by the Compromise measures of 1850, and all parties agreed to abide by them. The party now in possession of the Government, when it put in nomination Franklin Pierce for President of the U. States, in National Convention, passed the following resolution: "That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made." But notwithstanding their pledge not to disturb the slavery question, Mr. Pierce was barely inaugurated President, before his party, led by Mr. Douglas, introduced a bill in Congress to repeal a time honored compromise, and one that was regarded by all parties as sacred and binding on all as a final settlement, and when speaking of which, at Springfield, Illinois, Oct. 23, 1849, Mr. Douglas held the following language:

"The Missouri Compromise has an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove forever the danger which seemed to threaten, at some future day, to sever the social bond of union. All the evidences of public opinion at that day seemed to indicate that this Compromise had become canonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."

But about four years after this, his was the ruthless hand that struck down this Compromise, which, he said, had an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States.

This Compromise was repealed because it presented a barrier to the extension of slavery north of that line. The demagogues that repealed it, told the Northern people that slavery never could go north of that line, and had they thought it could, they never would have voted for it. But about one year after this, when the time had arrived for the people of Kansas to determine what the complexion of their institutions should be, we find the people of Missouri invading that territory with deadly weapons in hand and voting in pro-slavery members of her legislature in order to rivet slavery on the people of that Territory. And this legislature, elected by the basest of fraud and violence, received the unqualified support of the party that repealed this Compromise.

Again, when the party in power came into possession of the Treasury at Washington, it was full, and general prosperity smiled upon the people. But numerous and repeated robberies, together with a system of universal profligacy and misrule, have depleted the Treasury and shaken the country from centre to circumference. The New York Herald, an advocate of this Administration, says that the robberies already detected amount to near four million of dollars. What will be the amount when they are all detected?

These acts of base treachery and misrule, on the part of the party in power, have caused the people to lose all confidence in it; and thus they desecrated themselves, on the 6th of last November.

The Republican party have done nothing nor do they intend to do anything that is in any respect unconstitutional, or that has not been done before. They simply intend to restore the policy of the Government which was in existence previous to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

These barpies, who have plundered the Treasury, connected secession, and are now fanning the flames of rebellion, turn to us and ask for the good times that were promised the people after the party in power were driven from the high places that they have so shamefully abused. Then they, with an exultant spirit, cite "Banks suspended! Business prostrate! Hundreds bankrupt! Thousands starving! Civil commotion at our doors! And it may be years of War—of Tears—of Blood!"

Every one of these consequences has come upon the people or been initiated by and during the Administrations of the party in power, and every one is a logical consequence of the debauchery and misrule that have run rampant at the Federal Capitol for the last eight years.

The New York Herald, the mouth piece of this Administration, the other day said, that the crisis and all its consequences are justly chargeable to the party that repealed the Missouri Compromise act.

We never promised better times during the misrule of the party in power. They must be driven out first, and every thing that they have had control of be thoroughly purged and regenerated before a better state of things can be expected.

The whole governmental machinery has become so contaminated and polluted by the Devil of corruption and vile misrule, that it is not remarkable now, when he is about to be driven out, that he should attempt to tear and rend scuder the body that he is compelled to leave.

The party in power is unquestionably responsible for this crisis and all its consequences; and, if they are not traitors, it becomes their imperative duty to raise their voice and influence against the hydra headed monster of Disunion, which has emerged from the ruins of their defunct party, and endeavor to stay its dreadful ravages; and not fan the flames of Disunion, by charging its responsibility on the Republicans, who have not done anything, nor do they intend to do any thing, but what the Constitution warrants them in doing. To our cotemporary we would say, if you are for the Constitution and the Union, cease to misrepresent and falsify the facts of the case, and look at this matter as it is; but if you are for the traitors and Disunion, then raise the Palmetto flag at the head of your columns and blaze away. We had traitors when we struggled for our Independence, and consequent Union, and now when they are passing through the ordeal that is to test their perpetuity, it would not be strange if it should be found that we have traitors still.

The Republicans are neither to be frightened, coaxed nor bullied. They are conscious that they are right, true and loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and they will maintain them, at all hazards, as our fathers gave them to us, or fall amid their overthrow.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

The three great channels through which the world receives instruction are, vocal and written language, example, and experience. Every speaker, writer or actor in the world is an instructor. If we listen to the constant ebullition going on in the vocal sea of thought, or scan the countless pages of the world's literature; or explore the broad theatre of active life. Alas! how small the proportion of words and actions that are really practically good and instructive. The bulk lack truth, wisdom and intelligence. No speaker or writer can clearly elucidate any principle or subject unless he fully understands it. If we look into the scientific, moral or political world, what a host of babblers we find almost destitute of the fundamental principles in science, as well as those on which our ecclesiastical and civil polity rests. This will ever be the case till men become wise enough to know and honest enough to profess to know that which they are ignorant of.—I am aware that it is much easier to talk or think aloud than to think methodically; less difficult to write than to reason soundly. It is an easy matter to act, but it requires intelligence to act wisely.—Assuming as we do, every speaker, writer and actor in the drama of life a teacher, and the great bulk of instructors given being folly, it is not reasonable to expect pupils to make very rapid advances in wisdom from such instructions.

Whatever we draw from the experience of others it comes through the first channel noticed. We may profit largely by the experience of others without being required to pay the high rate of tuition which is charged the student in the school of experience. If we consult largely the experience of others in the various pursuits of life, we shall save ourselves many pangs and lasting regrets, thus making good the remark of the wise man, "in a multitude of counsel there is safety." We have before us to day, the experience of the past nations of the earth, and notwithstanding the aggregate of the instruction we obtain, tells us that as a nation, united we stand divided we fall, still thousands of our citizens are so foolish as to think that we may profitably divide and subdivide advantageously to all parts of our confederacy. Not one year ago nine-tenths of those who now would divide and destroy this Union were in favor of purchasing, at an enormous price, Cuba, and adding it to this Union. Our motto is and ever has been, that we now have antagonistic principles enough embodied in this Government, that it would be politic to harmonize what we have before we seek for more. This is a time when men are called upon to think coolly and act dispassionately and wisely.

R. W. HINCKLEY, Richfield, Ill., Jan. 1861.

Gov. Curtin's Appointments.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph Jan. 5th.] We are informed that Gov. Curtin has made the following appointments: Secretary of State—Eli Slifer, of Union county. Deputy Secretary—George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia. Attorney General—Samuel A. Purvis, of Butler county. Whiskey Inspector—Wm. Butler, of Mifflin county. Physician of the Port of Philadelphia—Dr. Clark, of Philadelphia. Messenger to the Governor—Samuel Miles, of Centre county. Adjutant General—James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh. Western Flour Inspector—Thomas Collins, of Pittsburgh. Sealer of Weights and Measures—J. D. Owens, of Pittsburgh.

UNION! UNION!! Rally! Rally!!

Mr. Editor:—Our hearts sank with us when we read the "extract" from the Price Burg Exterminator, in your issue of the 3d inst. We, the citizens of Hardscrabble, immediately called a meeting when the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed in the Jeffersonian.

"In view of the fearful calamities about to pour upon us from the position which the country of Price-Burg and Covesville have assumed toward us; in view of the disruption in our trade with the aforesaid countries, with all the attendant evils flowing from secession—ruin, misery and blood. Therefore:

Resolved, That we implore and entreat those countries of Price-Burg and Covesville to defer any aggressive movement until we have time to call a Union Meeting.

We, the citizens of Hardscrabble, looking to the protection of our own heads and property, do call and command every lover of Union throughout the remaining part of Monroe County and "the rest of the world" included in said county, to meet on the 32nd day of January under the Railroad Bridge, known as Ransberry's Bridge, to take measures to conciliate the seceded countries of Price-Burg and Covesville, and if possible, to avert from us the fearful consequences which now so threaten to overwhelm us."

—The above was signed by about ninety persons, as it was impossible, under the existing circumstances, for any to write his name. The place for holding the great Union meeting was selected as being central and as near Price-Burg and Covesville as we thought it expedient to venture. Our Flying Blues will march in advance of the citizens precisely three hours on the day of the meeting, with instructions to march cautiously, and with the aid of glasses, they find the Buck Hill or Purgatory Guards or any of the Nation of Price-Burg or Covesville on the premises, they will immediately fly back and report when we will determine on the plan of procedure.

Now, Mr. Editor, we hope you will write a stinging appeal from your sanctum, to everybody who can run to be present on that day. Your interests, as well as ours, are at stake. You don't want grass to grow in the streets of Stroudsburg, nor do you want the hoop pole or headlock trade to be cut off from you. Your fall-toek of boots and calicoes are still on your hands, and with your water power cut off, you would fare even worse than we who have the Delaware flowing by us. But, Mr. Editor, don't say anything rashly; we are for peace. We don't want to coerce our seceded friends. We want them to look at the matter coolly. We don't want to be estranged from our brethren. We love them and we don't want to fight.

We do hope our friends at Cattail, Oakland, Canadensis and Dailey's Cut will wait till after our Union meeting before they make any demonstration against us. CLARK.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Reflections on the past Year.

How sad the thought and still how true, Another year has fled, Though we still live our friends have left And mingle with the dead. Thy record full and varied too, We now with int'rest scan, For here we find historic truth A feast spread out for man. If we should cross old Ocean's wave And note European broils, We there might learn how frail is man, How futile are his toils.

Or if we pause on Syria's coast, To note the martyr's fate, Ten thousand horrors meet our gaze, In that unhappy state; Or if we stray on Asia's plains, How dark her moral zone, Her millions mentally we find Of an inferior tone.

Like Africa's sons, whose darkness strolls On mind and face the same, We find thy records here are full, Too full for us to name. Too sunny Islands of the sea, Where men and deeds are dark, We find that there thou too hast called And made thy usual mark.

Shall we thus wander o'er our globe, To read thy record past, Or turn to read our country's o'er And ask, is this her last? Secession dire is now the theme, 'Tis sung by words and figure, And the key note is "Cotton King, Free trade in goods and niggers."

Secession is their constant theme, They claim they have a right At any time to leave the ship, And for it they will fight. Stock Jobbers and the banks to help Ignite this panic taper, Repudiated all at once, And would not meet their paper.

Some greenhorns who cannot fish, And all their dues collect, Are charging all, I understand, To Lincoln the elect. Poor Lincoln he must meekly bear, The ignorance of the masses, The slanders of our Northern men, And kicks of Southern asses.

Now in conclusion I would say, As an humble western man, I hope the South will fizzle out, And just flash in the pan. B. W. H. Richfield, Ill., Jan. 1861.

'Tis a strange forest that has no rotten wood in it, and a strange kindred that all are good in it.

A Donation at Hamilton Parsonage,

January 1, 1861. A happy new year in the Lutheran Parsonage in Hamilton. The new year came in, very bright, while the natural sky was clear. The reader may feel assured, that the mental atmosphere was unclouded and the sun of joy, was caused to shine, by the circumstances of the day. Ten o'clock A. M. the Donors began to come in, with sleighs, sleds, &c., and bringing with them many good and valuable gifts. While the old folks enjoyed the day in a happy manner, the young people spent a few hours in the evening by singing.

The Jackson Church choir had brought with them a melodeon, which was played in connection with singing. Their entertainment was truly commendable. Mr. Singer, who is teaching a singing school in this neighborhood, sang with his pupils, with credit to himself and them.—So every thing past off in the greatest harmony, and by 9 o'clock P. M. all had left, without the least discord.—The produce, which was mostly of a substantial kind, amounted to one hundred dollars, and besides this, thirty nine dollars each, which would raise the donation to \$139. The People of Hamilton, and surrounding townships, deserve praise for their benevolent spirit, at this pressing time. The Bible tells us that it is more blessed to give than to receive." I must confess to God and man, that I feel very happy and thankful for that, which I have received. And if the donors feel more happy, than my family and self do, then God is honored and praised, and we all benefited. HENRY SEIFERT.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

In the Republican caucus this evening, Edgar A. Cowan was nominated for U. S. Senator on the Sixth Ballot, receiving 58, Mr. Wilmot 38, and Mr. Walker 2 votes.

The Democrats nominated Mr. Foster over Witte by one vote. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, was nominated by the Republicans for State Treasurer for both long and short terms by acclamation.

Slifer, the present Treasurer, resigns to-morrow.

Edgar A. Cowan, Esq., was yesterday chosen U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March next, vice William Bigler (Dem.) who meditates retirement. Mr. Cowan, having been an active Whig when his county and district were overwhelmingly otherwise, has never yet been in public life, but he is well known within the State as an able, upright, and zealous Republican, who will serve his State and the country zealously, worthily, effectively.—We rejoice that this important post has been so happily filled.

A good day's work was done on Monday in the House of Representatives. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Adams of New Jersey, was passed by 124 Yeas to 56 Nays:

Resolved, That we fully approve the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and the determination of the President to maintain that fearless officer in his present condition, and we will support the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union."

Among those who sustained this resolution, were a majority of the Democratic representatives of the North, and several manly and patriotic members from Southern States. This resolution is worth more as a basis for the permanent settlement of the great question and for the preservation of the Union than all the propositions of all the compromise committees.

The steamship Star of the West has not yet been heard from, but as communication between Charleston and Fort Sumter has been cut off, and the telegraph is in the hands of the traitors, there need be no apprehension for her safety.—Threats have been made that any vessel bringing succor to the troops in the fortress would be sunk by the insurgent gunboats from Morris Island; but we do not apprehend that any serious danger will have to be encountered in reaching Fort Sumter. There were rumors in Washington yesterday, however, that she had been attacked in the neighborhood of Charleston, and that the city had been cannonaded by Major Anderson; but we give no credence to the report.

The War Department.

Mr. Holt transacts all his important business at Gen. Scott's office, as a precaution against the leakage of the War Department, and in consequence of a distinct intimation given by Mr. Miles of the South Carolina delegation to the President, that they had means of knowing when reinforcements were ordered, it at all. Treason has spies in most of the Departments, in the pay of the Government.

Another Traitor out of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Secretary Thompson, to-day, resigned to the President his commission as Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that, after the order to re-enforce Major Anderson was countermanded, on the 31st of December, there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered South without the subject being considered and decided on in the Cabinet. At the Cabinet meeting at the 2d of January, the matter was again debated, but not determined. Notwithstanding these facts, the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Secretary Thompson, sent 550 troops in the Star of the West to re-enforce Anderson. Not learning of this still this morning, he forthwith resigned.

Major Anderson has been re-inforced by order of the War Department.

Robberies at Washington.

The gigantic villainies perpetrated under the direct sanction of the present democratic Administration at Washington surpass anything ever dreamed of by the people. It has been shown that the public moneys are used for the purpose of enriching office-holders and corrupting elections, to the utter neglect of legitimate ends. At the same time official thieves have been allowed and even encouraged to commit deliberate burglaries upon the public property. The case of Bailey, who has just robbed the Government of nearly a million of dollars in State bonds, of which we give the particulars elsewhere, is one of this kind. The traitors now in power are determined to secure all the plunder they can while the opportunity lasts, knowing that full exposure will come with the incoming of Mr. Lincoln.

We give a list of a few of the principle stealings already discovered to have taken place during Buchanan's official term. Of course it includes none of the sums expended for corrupting members of Congress and popular elections in the States; Name of Swindler. Amount. Name Cabinet Minister. Fort Snelling. \$100,000 J. B. Floyd, Sec. of War. White's Point. 150,000 J. B. Floyd, Sec. of War. New Bedford Ft. Site. 50,000 J. B. Floyd, Sec. of War. Utah Flour Contract. 100,000 J. B. Floyd, Sec. of War. Utah Corn Contract. 270,000 J. B. Floyd, Sec. of War. Utah Mule sale. 250,000 J. B. Floyd, Sec. of War. El Paso Wagon Road. 200,000 J. B. Floyd, Sec. of War. Fowler Defalcation. 175,000 A. V. Brown, P. M. Gen. G. Bailey's Robbery. 875,000 J. Thompson, Sec. of Int. Total. \$2,515,000

Starvation in Alabama.

A correspondent of a Mobile paper gives the following account of the distressing condition of the interior of that State:

You Mobilians have but a faint idea of the misery that will be likely to exist in the country the coming year. I can assure you, from my own observation, that in less than two months from this time eight families out of ten will actually be out of corn, and a great part of them will not have the money to buy it with. And as your merchants will not fill orders unless the cash accompanies such orders, where is it to come from? The people of the extreme South are likely to be aroused, in their insane devotion to "King Cotton," by the cries of their starving whites, as well as blacks, for corn, before many days.

Appearance of the South Carolina Legislature.

The members of the South Carolina Assembly sit with their hats on. The Clerk, clothed like an Episcopal clergyman, calls the roll. The messenger in front of the Speaker's room strikes his staff on the floor, crying out, "Make way for the Speaker!" The Door-keeper repeats it loudly with three heavy raps of his staff, and then the Speaker himself, clothed in a rich mazarine robe, marches up the aisle to his seat.

A Speech from Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward will speak on the condition of the country on Friday or Saturday.

MARRIED.

In Fennerstville, on the 25th of December last, by Rev. C. Becker, Mr. Joseph L. Bowers, and Georgiana E. Andrews, both of Stroudsburg.

We acknowledge the receipt of a fine cake and a charming bottle of wine.—After partaking of the good things, our Devil, under the inspiration of the moment, suggested the following: In playing Euchre some Delight to pass an hour, And in such cases they The secret know of power. But they may wrangle all the night On Bower left and lower right, But as for me tho' I'm half light, The best of bows to kill the blues, Is the Bower that married Miss Andrews.

E. Pluribus Unum, and so say we all. In Stroud township on the 2d inst., by Rev. C. I. Thompson, Mr. John D. Fanner, of Warren county, N. J., and Miss Mary H. Dean, of Stroud township.

With the above notice we acknowledge the receipt of a variety of cake, evincing the happy couples remembrance of the printer, in this the hour of their joy. May their future be as prosperous and happy as their present.

On the 25th ult., by James Teerpennig, Esq. Mr. Daniel Kintner and Miss Ataline Caul, both of Smithfield, Monroe county.

On the first of January, by F. Gilbert, Esq. Mr. Henry R. Smith and Miss Caroline Fish, both of Stroud Township, Monroe county.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. Joseph Detrick, of Sterling township, and Miss Caroline Hanse, of Canaan township, Wayne county.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 2d inst., Sophia T. daughter of Meleboir and July Ann Spragle, aged 18 years 7 months and 7 days.

In Illinois, on the 27th of October last, Samuel Augustus, oldest son of Joseph B. Miller, aged about 32 years.

Our loss is his infinite gain; A soul out of prison released, And freed from its bodily chain; With songs let us follow his flight, And mourn with his spirit above; Escape to the mansions of light, And lodged in the Eden above.

Our brother the haven hath gain'd; Out flying the tempest and wind, His rest he has sooner obtain'd; And left his companions behind; Still toss'd on a sea of distress, Had toil'd to make the blest shore, Where all is assurance and peace, And sorrow and pain are no more."

In Stroudsburg, on the 9th inst., Ida H. daughter of James and Ellie Boys, aged 2 years 1 month and 28 days.