

# THE JEFFERSONIAN

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

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## Published by Theodore Schoch.

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**JURY LIST, Feb. T. 1861.**

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Barrett—Frederick Deitler, Albert G. Witsell.  
Coblaugh—Wm. B. Thompson, Esq., Eldred—George E. Dendorf, Henry Smith, A. H. Berger, Jacob Engler.  
Hamilton—Michael Saper, Henry A. Werkheiser, Peter Heller, Charles Lowe.  
Jackson—William Bellis.  
M. Smithfield—Adam Overfield.  
Paradise—Levi Frantz.  
Pocino—Jacob Bisbing, Sen., David Barritt.  
Polk—Reuben Gregory, Paul Bloss.  
Price—Harrison S. Bring.  
Ross—Enoch Van Buskirk, Joseph Altemose.  
Smithfield—William A. Broadhead.  
Stroud—Henry Ranberry.  
Tobyanhook—Peter Learn.

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Cheshuthill—Ephraim Altemose, Chas. Hufsmith.  
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Ross—Daniel Andrew, Jr.  
Smithfield—Henry Eilenberger, Matthew Devit, Benjamin Taylor, Henry Brutzman.  
Stroud—James H. Kerr, George Ransberry, Adam Stafer.  
Strodsburg—Abraham Edinger, Peter J. Young.  
Tobyanhook—Frederick P. Miller.  
Tunkhannock—Philip Greenmoyer.

## Trial List, Feb. T. 1861.

Stroud J. Hollishead vs. George W. Nauman et al.  
James H. Walton, Administrator &c., of Charles J. Walton, dec'd vs. Benjamin Singer.  
Strodsburg Bank vs. Hardy C. Lowman and Stroud J. Hollishead.  
Timothy Vanshy et al. vs. Washington Overfield.  
Samuel Storm vs. John Hinkle.  
THOS. M. McILHANEY, Profr.

## Argument List, F. T. 1861.

Nicholas Altemose vs. Jacob Hufsmith, Commonwealth vs. John Merwine.  
In the matter of the assessment of damages in Quaker Alley, in the Borough of Strodsburg.  
Samuel Mildenberger vs. Adam Mackes and Robert Bailey.  
Abraham Inpsou and Wife vs. Adam Welfelt.  
In the matter of the Exceptions to the Report of Auditor, on the account of the Administrators of William Mosteller, deceased.  
In the matter of the Exceptions to the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of Edw. Lindsley.  
Williamson, Taylor & Co. vs. Jesse O. Cliff.  
THO. M. McILHANEY, Profr.

## Court Proclamation.

Whereas the Hon. GEORGE R. BARRETT, President Judge of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, and Abraham Levering and Michael H. Dreher, Esq's, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Orphan's Court, for the said County of Monroe, be held at Strodsburg, on the 25th day of February next, to continue one week if necessary.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Conover, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appointed to, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just.  
(God save the Commonwealth.)  
JAMES N. DURLING, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office Strodsburg,  
January 31, 1861.

## SPEECH OF

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.  
Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 5.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) said that in a former speech he thought he had placed himself on the Constitution, with the fathers, and against the doctrine of nullification and secession which he considered to be a national heresy. As far back as 1833 he had planted himself on the same principles, and believed the doctrine of secession to be an enemy, which, if sustained, would lead to the destruction of the Government; and he opposed this doctrine to day for the same reasons. He believed that it would be the destruction also of any Government which might be formed subsequently. He looked upon this doctrine as a prolific Northern political sin, as a production of anarchy, which was the next step to despotism. But once, when he made a speech on the 19th of January, he had been attacked and denounced; but he was inspired with a confidence that he had struck treason a blow, and men who were engaged in being traitors felt the blow. His object now was to meet attacks. On yesterday he had quite a severe piece well played, gotten up to order, and the pieces well memorized. Whether anxious mourners were prepared for the occasion he could not say. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin) had argued that his State had violated no obligation, as she was not bought for a price, but had her sovereignty simply handed over in trust. He (Mr. Johnson) then read from the first article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, claiming that it was explicit that by the conveyance of absolute jurisdiction and control to the United States of the property and sovereignty, both were conveyed to the people of the United States. It was not as represented by the Senator of Louisiana, any good will of the French, but the United States bought this sovereignty for no many million dollars. Then the Senator from Louisiana portrayed the enormity of the wrong done to Louisiana till he (Mr. Johnson) almost thought Marc Anthony came back, and expected to hear the Senator exclaim, "If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." What are these dreadful wrongs? The United States bought her, paid for her sixty millions of francs, and then admitted her to the Union. Was any oppression and wrong there? Was there any wrong when at the battle of New Orleans, Kentucky, who, thanks to God, stands firm to-day, and Tennessee, who, he hoped, will stand with Kentucky, went to the help and saved that city from Pakenham? How much protection has she had for sugar? Is this another wrong? Then where are the wrongs which justify Louisiana to-day in leaving the Government, in violation of the rights of all the States of the Union? Without consulting even Kentucky and Tennessee, who defended her, she has taken the forts, arsenals, and mint of the United States. He said this reminded him of the fable of the frogs and their King Log, who got dissatisfied with the wrong they received, and took King Log, who began to devour them, that South Carolina got King Log now, and Louisiana will have him when they make heavy appropriations for war. Is it not an outrage on the Government? There was a large portion of the people who think that there have been aggressions, and that something ought to be done; but there was another part who are afraid that something may be done, being for reconciliation. He referred to a speech of the Senator from Louisiana, when he said, since the election of Lincoln, are those who prate of disunion like silly savages who shoot at the sun, but the sun still runs on. What changed the Senator's mind so soon? He claimed that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) was forced to the conclusion, after careful thought, that secession was not a right given by the Constitution, and that he would be willing to regulate it so that no one State should go out of the Union without the consent of the rest. But when Jefferson, under the confederation of said States, had the right to compel the obedience of a State, he (Mr. Johnson) would as soon take the opinions of the Old Dominion earlier statesmen, as the latter ones. He argued at some length the question of coercion, claiming a great difference between the enforcement of the laws, and what was called the coercion of States. He quoted *The Richmond Enquirer* of 1814 referring to the Hartford Convention, and saying that no State had a right to withdraw from the Union, and that resistance against the laws was treason, calling on the Government to arrest the traitors, for the Union must be saved at all hazards. Mr. Johnson said he subscribed fully to those opinions. But what is treason? The Constitution says "treason consists in levying war against the United States, or adhering to an enemy and giving him aid and comfort." Does it need any search to find men levying war, and giving aid and comfort to enemies against the United States? Treason ought to be pushed, North and South, and if there are traitors, they should be entitled to traitors' reward. [Applause.] He said that South Carolina early had a prejudice against a Government by the people, and that secession was no new thing in that State. He referred to the early history of South Carolina, who claimed, at one time, that they were ready to go back

under the dominion of King George. He read an address of the people of Charleston to King George, 1780, saying that they never intended to dissolve that union, lamenting the struggle of independence, professing affection and zeal for that Government, the King, &c. He then referred to the attempt to break up the Government in 1833 by South Carolina. Then they were restrained and their pride humbled, and men who speak in their Convention now say that they have had an intention to dissolve the Union for forty years. The question now is, are the other States going to allow themselves to be precipitated into ruin by South Carolina? What does South Carolina propose to give to Kentucky and Tennessee? All South Carolina wants of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the other States of the northern portion of the South, is to furnish men and money. When we find her prosecuting a contest for Mexico or elsewhere, Tennesseans and Kentuckians will be very desirous to help in the battles. What protection can South Carolina give Tennessee and Kentucky, if her negro property needs protection? We have got the men and we will have to pay for it, and not South Carolina, which has been an apple of discord in this Confederacy from my earliest recollection to this time, complaining of everything and satisfied with nothing. I think sometimes it would almost be a godsend if Massachusetts and South Carolina could be joined together, like the Siamese twins, and separated from the Government, and taken off into some remote, some excluded part of the ocean, and fastened there, to be washed by the waves and cooled by the winds, and after they had been there a sufficient length of time, the remainder of the people of the United States might entertain a proposition for taking them back. [Laughter.] For they seem to have been a source of dissatisfaction pretty much ever since the Confederacy was formed, and some operation or experiment of this kind, I think, would have a beneficial effect on them. But we must try to do the best we can with them. So much for South Carolina and Louisiana. I don't think they are setting examples worthy of imitation. But the little speech I made on the 19th of the month, seemed to produce some stir, and among other distinguished Senators, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Lane) felt it his duty to make a reply. I did not think this was called for. I had not said anything offensive to him, or I did not intend to, at least. I felt he had just come out of a campaign, in which I had labored hard, and expended my money in vindicating him from the charge of secession. Yes, through dust and heat, through mud and rain, I traversed my State, meeting the charges that secession was at the bottom of his platform and principles, and that it was a fixed and decided plan to break up this Government. It was charged that it started at Charleston, and was consummated at Baltimore, and that my worthy friend was the embodiment of disunion and secession. I met the charge; I denied it and repudiated it, and tried to convince the people that the charge was untrue. I did not see what there was in my speech to extort an answer from him. I did not come into conflict with anything he said or did, and while he was striking his blows without cause, I felt it was at least not exactly fair. I may not have defended him to his entire satisfaction. It so turned out that we were unfortunate, but I was willing to stand or fall as we should. The Senator said he was not going to march under my bloody banner, and I would not find the Northern Democracy ready to strike down the people of a gallant State contending for their rights. I don't know as I used language that called for a reply like that. Did anybody hear me talking of marching down into South Carolina? No. Why then are attacks made on positions which I did not assume? Why is this language used toward me unless intended to make a false impression? But, sir, I saw the consternation in the faces of some, and I knew I had struck a blow at treason, and I had as soon rely on his opinion as on that of the distinguished Senator from Oregon; and I am inclined to think he understood the whole subject as well as the Senator from Oregon, with all his familiarity with the subject. But the Government was formed, the Constitution ratified, and the provision made, for what? For the admission of new States. If the express grant to admit be given, I say that the Government can exercise all the incidents necessary to carry the admission into effect. Then we come to the State of Alabama, as the Senator seems to be so familiar with things of that sort. An act to enable the people of Alabama to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was approved March 2, 1819, and the people accepted it with this passage:—"This ordinance is hereby declared irrevocable without the consent of the United States." There is the compact. Yet it is claimed that Alabama has a right to go out at her own will, because she cannot get her equal rights. When we are a candidate for the Presidency, then I suppose we are all equal brethren in this Confederacy. But after we have attempted and signally failed of an election, then I suppose the enemies' line commences just where our defeat commenced. [Laughter.] Mr. J. then referred to Louisiana,

Oregon went still further, alluding to the Senator from Tennessee, as to the action of mine on certain resolutions introduced by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown). Now I wish to say here, that had that Senator (Mr. Lane) avowed such a doctrine prior to the Presidential election as he did in his reply to me, expressing disunion and secession sentiments, I give it as my opinion, he would not have received 10,000 votes in the State of Tennessee. Mr. J. then read from the record of votes, showing that the Senators from South Carolina, as well as the Senator from Oregon, and others, voted against the resolution declaring that slavery needed protection. I want to know what has brought such a change over the Senator's mind since the last session of Congress, when the Senator said, under the sanction of his oath, in voting against Mr. Brown's resolution, that it was not necessary to pass laws now to protect slavery? Now he is ready to say they have the right to go out of the Union because Congress has not passed laws to protect slavery, which he then swore were not necessary. Then other resolutions were introduced, and Mr. Brown offered an amendment, and made an argument to show the necessity of passing laws to protect slavery then. But the Senate voted, 42 to 3, that there was no danger, and slavery did not need protection. Mr. J. read the list of votes. "Mr. Benjamin, Aye," and Mr. Lane—ah, yes, Mr. Lane of Oregon swore on the 25th of last May that slave property did not need protection in the Territories. And now I want him to get up here and tell the Senate and the American people, if he is for the right of a State to break up the Union, because she cannot get that protection for slave property which he then swore it did not need. [Laughter.] Then the Senator from Oregon, in his reply to me, spoke of the reservations and conditions made by the Old Dominion and by New York in surrendering their delegated powers. He spoke with great familiarity of the subject and the rights of the States, and he read a few lines, and then wanted to know if the time had not arrived when these States should resume their delegated powers. After declaring, under the solemn sanction of an oath, that no further protection was needed, he wants to know now if the time has not arrived when these States will be justified in breaking up the Confederacy. Perhaps it might be well to examine a book before speaking of it. I do not say this is the case with the Senator, but I shall proceed on the idea that he thought he understood it all. This is a common misapprehension. Sometimes it arises from a want of examination, and sometimes it arises from a want of capacity to understand. On examination, we find that the Committee of the Virginia Convention reported resolutions previous to the ratification of the Constitution, providing that certain amendments ought to be referred to the other States. This was voted down. Then the committee reported the ordinance adopting the Constitution of the United States, and in that ordinance they go on and make a preamble and declaration of their understanding, but no conditions or reservations. Mr. J. then read the ordinance. This was adopted June 26, and South Carolina was already in the Union. So even if Virginia had made reservations South Carolina could not profit by them, for she had already adopted the Constitution. Mr. Madison received a letter from Mr. Hamilton, who stated that he had great doubt as to the ratification in New York without conditions. One condition was that they might have permission to recede—recede was the word then—in five or seven years, if certain amendments were not ratified. Mr. Madison writes in reply, that if the Constitution is adopted, it must be adopted in toto, without reservation or condition. Now, I am inclined to think Mr. Madison understood this ordinance, and here is his letter, written in July, in which he said to Mr. Hamilton that the idea of a reserved right was as bad as conditional rejection. I think James Madison understood this ordinance and I had as soon rely on his opinion as on that of the distinguished Senator from Oregon; and I am inclined to think he understood the whole subject as well as the Senator from Oregon, with all his familiarity with the subject. But the Government was formed, the Constitution ratified, and the provision made, for what? For the admission of new States. If the express grant to admit be given, I say that the Government can exercise all the incidents necessary to carry the admission into effect. Then we come to the State of Alabama, as the Senator seems to be so familiar with things of that sort. 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purchased for the purpose of preserving the free navigation of the Mississippi River, in her ordinance of secession she claims a negative right to control that navigation, and, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

## Tremendous Flood.

Terrible Destruction of property! Breaking away of one of the Del. & Hud. Canal Co's Reservoirs—Carrying away of Bridges, Houses, &c. &c.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a report reached town that the dam of one of the Co's reservoirs, located in Berlin Township, had given away in consequence of the late rains, and that the water had rushed down, Carley brook, sweeping away everything in its course from the pond to the Lackawaxen river, where the stream enters it at the glass factory, including some one hundred feet of the tow path. Our reporter immediately visited the scene of disaster, and was enabled to glean the following particulars: At about five o'clock in the morning a son of Isaac Smith, arrived at Bunnell's, and then at Mr. Brookfield's from the reservoir, and warned the families along the creek that the dam had given away. The young man had made the best of time on horseback, but was not a moment too soon. The families had barely reached a place of safety when the flood came. Those who were witnesses of the destruction describe it as terrible. Within a quarter of a mile from the glass factory there are falls in the stream of nearly one hundred feet, and it is bounded on the sides by high banks, through which gorges the water rushed with great force, making a noise like distant thunder. The estimated damages to parties are given in their order as follows: The dwelling house, barn and out-houses of Mr. Gaylord Russell, a short distance below the reservoir, was swept down the stream, together with every article of furniture, clothing, and also a yoke of valuable oxen. Mr. Russell and the family had barely time to escape. Loss perhaps \$1000. The dam at Gilbert's lower saw mill, and the dam at Frederick Smith's saw mill, were carried away, but luckily no buildings at these points. The Township bridges and road along the stream were damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The next ruins were at the mill property of Mr. Henry Bunnell, and Bunnell & Co's tannery. The mill and dam were carried away, and the tannery seriously damaged. The water was about ten feet deep around the tannery building, but owing to its large size and the frost in the ground, it could not be moved; but the vats and other contents are in a terrible state of confusion. Damages at this point may be set down at \$7,000. Along down the stream may be seen fragments of the saw mills, bridges, buildings, &c., which have lodged as the tide receded. The high bridge at Freethy's, over the gorge referred to above, (not less than thirty-five feet above low water was swept off, showing the volume of the flood at that point. R. J. Kaapp's dam and most of the foundation to his wheel barrow and chair factory were carried off, damages estimated at \$1,500, also a bridge over the stream belonging to him shared the fate of other bridges. Hiram Terwilliger's small work shop and tools, entirely gone—loss about \$100. G. White & Brother's axe factory is considerably damaged, and a part of their dam is torn away. Loss put down at \$500. The next scene of destruction was worse than all others. Part of the extensive glass factory buildings, at Tracyville, with the residence of J. M. Brookfield, and several dwellings, were swept down the stream, allowing time only for the inmates to escape. Every thing like furniture, clothing, and provisions were lost. Even the account books of Messrs. Brookfield, are gone. The hollow ware or bottle house, a blacksmith shop, a storing house, a pot house, &c., and their valuable contents carried away, and the old factory building much damaged by water flowing through it. It is impossible to ascertain the damages at this point—some estimate them at \$10,000. Henry Duckett and family lost everything but their night clothes. Also, C. Crawley who was in the house lost all his money and clothes. The plank road bridge is gone, and the travel interrupted some time. The canal on both sides the break in the tow path, is lined with parts of the buildings which came down the stream, and drifted through the tow path.

## Meat Preserved in Molasses.

"Sugar-secured hams" have long been in fashion in this country. They are moderately salted, and sugar or molasses added to assist in their preservation. In France, all sorts of fresh meats have been preserved by molasses alone. An article in *L'Invention* asserts that meat may be preserved by molasses alone in the most perfect manner, and with the following important advantages: It has an agreeable flavor, it produces no acidity or other disorders which result from the use of salt food, and it may be prepared at a moderate price. The process consists simply in cutting the meat into pieces of moderate size and dropping them into molasses, such as is obtained from the sugar manufactories or refineries. By a natural process of osmosis the lighter juices of the meat pass out, and the heavier molasses penetrates inward to every part of the meat. When the external molasses has acquired a certain degree of liquidity from the mixture of the juices of the meat, it is a sure sign that the meat is thoroughly impregnated. It is now taken out of the molasses, thoroughly washed, and hung in a current of air to dry. After it is completely dry, it may be packed in boxes and sent all over the world without experiencing any change whatever.

## A Severe Criticism.

The following severe and aversive on President Buchanan is an extract from a private letter, headed to us for publication, from an Englishman of the highest political standing, whose views on American affairs have probably more weight and influence than those of any other man in England. The letter is dated "London, Jan. 25": "My indignation, sufficiently strong from the first, has been carried beyond measure by the President's Message to the Senate, which appears in this day's paper. A more cowardly, illogical and dishonest document never appeared with the name of any man calling himself a statesman. The only parallel is Pontius Pilate—washing his hands of the affair, and leaving both action and responsibility to whoever chose to take them. Conceive a man with almost unlimited powers (for your President is a dictator, with far greater power than any constitutional sovereign sitting down with his hands before him in the hour of his country's agony, and saying, 'It is not my business.' He ought to be whipped down the steps of the great house at Washington."

## Columbiads.

A Columbiad is a heavy gun, capable of projecting a solid shot or shell, with a large charge of powder, at an angle of projection of from five degrees below to thirty above the horizon; it may be said, therefore, to combine the essential qualities of the gun, the howitzer, and the mortar, and may be used in place of either one or the other of these pieces in sea-coast defense. It does not differ in its external shape from ordinary sea-coast cannon. At present there are two sizes of Columbiads in use in our service, viz: the eight inch and the ten inch. The former weighs about 9,000 pounds, the charge of powder 10 pounds, the solid shot 64 pounds, and the shell 18 pounds. The latter weighs about 15,000 pounds, the solid about 125 pounds, and the shell 100 pounds.

## A Capital Hit.

Mr. Craig, of N. C., offered a resolution in Congress on Monday that the President be required to acknowledge the "independence of the Southern Confederacy." Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., moved that "it be referred to the Committee on Patents." This created a hearty laugh, not only because of the singularity of the motion, but because of its exact applicability to the case in point—If our Southern friends were half as shrewd as the Yankees they would get out a patent forthwith for making governments. Next to a patent hen's nest, this would be the most profitable speculation which could be gone into just now.

## Large Tree

A fine tree was recently cut upon the land of Goodale & Harding, in Wyoming county, from which the following saw-logs were obtained: Fifteen logs 16 feet long 5 logs 12 feet long, and 2 logs 20 feet long. The top end of the smallest log measured 11 inches through, and the stump 5 feet.

## A Fact in Verse.

Says Tom to Dick, "Our Presidents Have been both good and bad, But Abraham Lincoln will turn out The worst we ever had." Says Dick to Tom, "Now that's a fact, No honest man will doubt; For on the fourth of March he will Turn James Buchanan out."

ville, was noticed a Piano Forte, seemingly uninjured, unless by the water. The citizens of Honesdale and vicinity have visited the ruins in large numbers, and can judge of the destitution of those who have been thus suddenly deprived of every convenience of life; and would it not be well to consider their claims upon the charity of our people, as favorably as those in far off Kansas.—*Uerald.*

At an early hour yesterday morning, a report reached town that the dam of one of the Co's reservoirs, located in Berlin Township, had given away in consequence of the late rains, and that the water had rushed down, Carley brook, sweeping away everything in its course from the pond to the Lackawaxen river, where the stream enters it at the glass factory, including some one hundred feet of the tow path. Our reporter immediately visited the scene of disaster, and was enabled to glean the following particulars: At about five o'clock in the morning a son of Isaac Smith, arrived at Bunnell's, and then at Mr. Brookfield's from the reservoir, and warned the families along the creek that the dam had given away. The young man had made the best of time on horseback, but was not a moment too soon. The families had barely reached a place of safety when the flood came. Those who were witnesses of the destruction describe it as terrible. Within a quarter of a mile from the glass factory there are falls in the stream of nearly one hundred feet, and it is bounded on the sides by high banks, through which gorges the water rushed with great force, making a noise like distant thunder. The estimated damages to parties are given in their order as follows: The dwelling house, barn and out-houses of Mr. Gaylord Russell, a short distance below the reservoir, was swept down the stream, together with every article of furniture, clothing, and also a yoke of valuable oxen. Mr. Russell and the family had barely time to escape. Loss perhaps \$1000. The dam at Gilbert's lower saw mill, and the dam at Frederick Smith's saw mill, were carried away, but luckily no buildings at these points. The Township bridges and road along the stream were damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The next ruins were at the mill property of Mr. Henry Bunnell, and Bunnell & Co's tannery. The mill and dam were carried away, and the tannery seriously damaged. The water was about ten feet deep around the tannery building, but owing to its large size and the frost in the ground, it could not be moved; but the vats and other contents are in a terrible state of confusion. Damages at this point may be set down at \$7,000. Along down the stream may be seen fragments of the saw mills, bridges, buildings, &c., which have lodged as the tide receded. The high bridge at Freethy's, over the gorge referred to above, (not less than thirty-five feet above low water was swept off, showing the volume of the flood at that point. R. J. Kaapp's dam and most of the foundation to his wheel barrow and chair factory were carried off, damages estimated at \$1,500, also a bridge over the stream belonging to him shared the fate of other bridges. Hiram Terwilliger's small work shop and tools, entirely gone—loss about \$100. G. White & Brother's axe factory is considerably damaged, and a part of their dam is torn away. Loss put down at \$500. The next scene of destruction was worse than all others. Part of the extensive glass factory buildings, at Tracyville, with the residence of J. M. Brookfield, and several dwellings, were swept down the stream, allowing time only for the inmates to escape. Every thing like furniture, clothing, and provisions were lost. Even the account books of Messrs. Brookfield, are gone. The hollow ware or bottle house, a blacksmith shop, a storing house, a pot house, &c., and their valuable contents carried away, and the old factory building much damaged by water flowing through it. It is impossible to ascertain the damages at this point—some estimate them at \$10,000. Henry Duckett and family lost everything but their night clothes. Also, C. Crawley who was in the house lost all his money and clothes. The plank road bridge is gone, and the travel interrupted some time. The canal on both sides the break in the tow path, is lined with parts of the buildings which came down the stream, and drifted through the tow path.

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The following severe and aversive on President Buchanan is an extract from a private letter, headed to us for publication, from an Englishman of the highest political standing, whose views on American affairs have probably more weight and influence than those of any other man in England. The letter is dated "London, Jan. 25": "My indignation, sufficiently strong from the first, has been carried beyond measure by the President's Message to the Senate, which appears in this day's paper. A more cowardly, illogical and dishonest document never appeared with the name of any man calling himself a statesman. The only parallel is Pontius Pilate—washing his hands of the affair, and leaving both action and responsibility to whoever chose to take them. Conceive a man with almost unlimited powers (for your President is a dictator, with far greater power than any constitutional sovereign sitting down with his hands before him in the hour of his country's agony, and saying, 'It is not my business.' He ought to be whipped down the steps of the great house at Washington."

## Columbiads.

A Columbiad is a heavy gun, capable of projecting a solid shot or shell, with a large charge of powder, at an angle of projection of from five degrees below to thirty above the horizon; it may be said, therefore, to combine the essential qualities of the gun, the howitzer, and the mortar, and may be used in place of either one or the other of these pieces in sea-coast defense. It does not differ in its external shape from ordinary sea-coast cannon. At present there are two sizes of Columbiads in use in our service, viz: the eight inch and the ten inch. The former weighs about 9,000 pounds, the charge of powder 10 pounds, the solid shot 64 pounds, and the shell 18 pounds. The latter weighs about 15,000 pounds, the solid about 125 pounds, and the shell 100 pounds.

## A Capital Hit.

Mr. Craig, of N. C., offered a resolution in Congress on Monday that the President be required to acknowledge the "independence of the Southern Confederacy." Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., moved that "it be referred to the Committee on Patents." This created a hearty laugh, not only because of the singularity of the motion, but because of its exact applicability to the case in point—If our Southern friends were half as shrewd as the Yankees they would get out a patent forthwith for making governments. Next to a patent hen's nest, this would be the most profitable speculation which could be gone into just now.

## Large Tree

A fine tree was recently cut upon the land of Goodale & Harding, in Wyoming county, from which the following saw-logs were obtained: Fifteen logs 16 feet long 5 logs 12 feet long, and 2 logs 20 feet long. The top end of the smallest log measured 11 inches through, and the stump 5 feet.

## A Fact in Verse.

Says Tom to Dick, "Our Presidents Have been both good and bad, But Abraham Lincoln will turn out The worst we ever had." Says Dick to Tom, "Now that's a fact, No honest man will doubt; For on the fourth of March he will Turn James Buchanan out."