

# THE JEFFERSONIAN

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

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## Published by Theodore Schoeb.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and not paid before the end of the year. Two dollars and a half. No advertisement will be inserted unless the advertiser has paid for it. All advertisements of one square (ten lines) or less, one or three insertions, \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

## JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large, plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

## FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, Justices, Legal and other Blanks, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms at this office.

## To Prevent Skippers in Hams.

In a communication to the Cotton Planter, Mr. W. McWilliam says: "There is, according to my experience, nothing easier than to avoid the skipper and all worms and bugs that usually infest and destroy bacon. It is simply to keep your smoke house, dark, and the moth that deposits the egg will never enter it. For the past twenty-five years I have attended to this and never have had my bacon troubled with any insect. I have now hanging in my smoke house, hams one, two and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insects as when first hung up. I am not aware of other causes for the exception of my bacon from insect, but simply the fact that my smoke-house is always dark. Before adopting this plan I had tried many experiments, but always either without success or with injury to the flavor of my bacon. I smoke with green hickory; this is important, as the flavor of bacon is often utterly destroyed by smoking it with improper wood."

## Plaster for Potatoes.

Plaster of Paris or gypsum, or, as it is scientifically termed sulphate of lime, is made use of to considerable extent, and with a good degree of success among our farmers, in potato raising. Old, worn-out grass fields are made to produce a good crop of potatoes, without other manure than an application of plaster. It is considered particularly beneficial during a dry season, probably from its ability to attract and retain moisture; and its peculiar virtues are supposed to be lost, or nearly so, after the first season.

## Parson Brownlow Firm to the End.

In the last issue of the Knoxville Whig Parson Brownlow says:— "We are informed that Mr.—, of the ninth civil district of Knox, has proposed to join a company at any time, to come to Knoxville and hang the editor of this paper. We propose next Monday as a suitable day, and we invite our Union friends to attend and witness the execution. We propose to make a speech under the gallows, and to relate our political experience. There will be a mass meeting of the party here on that day, and the hanging of the 'notorious Brownlow' will greatly add to the interest of the occasion."

## Labor Saving Machinery.

At Haverhill, Mass., twenty-five persons, with certain machinery, produce six hundred pairs of babies' shoes daily. All the stitching is by sewing machines run by steam—a combination of the two greatest mechanical inventions. Every operation, except fitting the shoe to the last, even to the final polishing and cutting the pegs out of the inside to prevent them from hurting the foot, is performed by machinery. One of the greatest curiosities is the pegging machine, which inserts the awl, cuts out the pegs from a strip of wood, and drives them in, all at one operation, and so rapidly that it will peg two rows around the sole of a shoe in twenty seconds. The facilities in this manufactory are such, that the raw calf skin and sole leather can be taken in the basement of the building, and in half an hour turned out in a complete pair of shoes!

## Enormous Tumor.

On the 20th of January, Dr. Nelson Winton, of Havana, New York, in the presence of some twenty medical gentlemen, removed a large Ovarian Tumor from a young woman—Miss Margaret House. The Tumor had been growing some five years. It was in part solid, and in part fluid. It weighed, immediately after removal, the enormous amount of thirty seven pounds!

**VERY SUSPICIOUS.**—Some doctor advertises to this effect: "Consumptives, cough while you can; for after you have taken one bottle you can't." We rather think we won't take any of that doctor's stuff until we find out what he means by the above rather equivocal extract from his advertisement.

## Cure for Neuralgia, Faceache and Toothache.

Wrap in a piece of linen a small quantity of salt, dip it in water, then apply one of these to each nostril, inhale with some vigor, closing the mouth while. In a few minutes a copious discharge of water will flow from the eyes, nostrils and mouth. One or two applications will cure the severest attack.

A Yankee at Panama sought shelter at the American Consulate from an earthquake. He thought even the earthquake would respect the American flag.

## THE HARMONY OF INTERESTS.

The great idea of a perfect harmony in all the real and permanent interests of the several portions of this Union has rarely, as we think, been better placed before the public eye than as we find it given in a letter of Mr. Bland, of St. Louis, in reply to an invitation to permit his name to be presented as a candidate for a seat in the Convention of Missouri, now about to be held. Southern birth and education, Mr. Bland here shows conclusively, not only that he is a national man, but that he has a mind capable of appreciating the important fact that the real cause of difficulty between the North and South is not to be found in the existence of slavery, but in the desire of the former for the adoption of that commercial policy which elsewhere has always led to freedom, while the latter insists upon the pursuit of the free trade policy, by means of which the people of Ireland, India, Turkey, and other countries, have been reduced to a condition of servitude far worse than that of the Carolina negro.— That difference it is which constitutes the great question underlying the slavery one, and we recommend the views of Mr. Bland in regard to it, given below, to the careful consideration of our readers:

That there are grave causes of dissatisfaction between the people of the northern and those of the southern States, will hardly be questioned by any reflecting man. But the causes of this dissatisfaction have not been so apparent. The impression is very general, both north and south, that the negro is the only root of our troubles, and, if he were disposed of, harmony would come back at once.— Nothing is more erroneous.

If we look deeply for causes we will find that there are in our country two systems of industry prevailing—the one at the north, based on free, the other at the south, based on slave labor. All the dissatisfaction of these two regions has grown gradually out of a failure on the part of the northern and southern statesmen to perceive the just relations of these two industrial systems to each other, mistaking dissimilarity for antagonism, whereas out of that dissimilarity ought to have been made to spring the most beautiful harmony.

It is obvious that whatever policy tends to the development of either of these industries, in its reactionary influences, redounds to the advantage of the other.— The more cotton is grown in the south the more spindles and looms are running at the north. Because of the better supply to the manufacturers of the raw material. Second, because the more of the raw material the planter produces the more he is able to buy of the manufactured article. And thus the north is directly interested in the development of southern industry. But is not the south equally interested in the development of northern industry? Is she not deeply interested in having opened to her two competing markets for her great staple—the American and the English—rather than be driven by the ruin of American factories to the necessity of dependence upon a single market, and that under the control of a foreign power? This looks to immediately present interests. But when we consider a great industry yielding over \$200,000,000 annually, the far-seeing statesman must fix his eye steadily on the future, and weigh prospective events in the economic relations. He must so shape the policy controlling that industry that it shall not gradually die because of lessening demand for its product.

How is it in regard to cotton? The English manufacturers, aided by the government, have so developed the growth of cotton, in various parts of the world, that the last year they obtained about one-third of their supply from other places than this country. This foreign competition is being pressed forward in accelerating ratio, and it is plain that at no distant day the south will have to sell her cotton in other markets than the English, or cease to produce it. This fact, so startling, should bring the south at once to perceive how essentially its industry is related to that of the north, and what urgent considerations ought to impel it to strain every nerve to uphold and develop the manufacturing interests of the north; so that the south may as rapidly become independent of England as England is becoming independent of her.

But while these two industries are thus so vitally related to each other, and interlocked the destiny of the one with that of the other, the southern people have blocked the way of progress to northern industry, by refusing to permit this government to administer a firm, judicious, unflinching protective policy, and the northern people have endangered the security and threatened the stability of the industrial system of the south.

If any one doubts that the fundamental cause of existing troubles is to be found in these facts, let him consider how essentially the industry of a people is the basis of its prosperity and happiness—that no people can long endure to have its industry seriously embarrassed; and no government can long sustain itself which persistently refuses to administer a policy looking to the development of the industry of its people.

If then, it be true that the industry of the north has been embarrassed by the opposition of the south to its industrial policy, and that that of the south has been endangered by the opposition on the part of the

north to its system of labor, is it not clear that here are found causes of dissatisfaction sufficiently potent to originate all our troubles?

We of the south have been considering our side of the question only; we have not stopped to consider the other side. We have asked that opposition to our industrial system be withdrawn; but we have not proposed to withdraw our opposition to the administration of a policy demanded by the industry of the north. Our demand is just and ought to be accorded. But while we ask for what is just, it is equally incumbent upon us to be just in accord with our neighbors what they may justly be entitled to from us.

Led by these considerations, we arrive at a sound basis of settlement—a basis which requires no concessions from either section inconsistent with honor or interest, but which both interest and honor impel both regions to accept and accord, viz: Let each section cease its opposition to the industrial policy demanded for the other. Let this be done by constitutional guarantees suitable and adequate to accomplish such purpose, securing a firm, judicious, unflinching, protective tariff on the one hand, and the safety and stability of the southern industrial system, as required in the original Crittenden amendment, on the other.

The objections to this solution, which have been suggested to me in conversations touching it, have been:

1st. It proposes to concede to the north what it does not want, and is not demanding. Very true, the north is not demanding such a guaranty, but it does not therefore follow that it does not want or need it. When it is remembered how, under the fluctuations in the protective policy of this government, northern industry has prospered and been depressed; how, at one period, under adequate protection, factories have sprung up, business flourished and wealth accumulated; to be followed by bankruptcy, ruin and universal distress upon a change in the protective policy, it must be apparent that a constant, moderate, well adjusted tariff is as essential to the prosperity of the industry of the north as the security of slavery in the south is essential to its welfare.

Indeed, what reflecting man doubts but that the whole industry of the north under the fluctuating protective policy administered by the government would have been prostrate, and the whole country bankrupt, but for the influx of gold from California. So far from its being a fact that the north does not need or desire for its industry the protective policy, the dominant party attained its power because it proclaimed itself the champion of protection. It is well known that the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and her gallant little sister, New Jersey, supported Mr. Lincoln not for the sake of the negro, but for the sake of the tariff. It is also well known that throughout all the manufacturing States Mr. Lincoln had numerous supporters, without whose votes he never could have elected—tariff men, rallying to his support to secure the triumph of the protective policy rather than from any hostility to the institution of the south, except in so far as that institution has been made the occasion of hostility to the protective policy.

This brings me to a most important consideration, not to be overlooked by the southern people, in this connection, if they would understand the hidden causes of our troubles. That consideration is this; that the people of the north finding that the southern people, combining with the free traders of the north, were able to prevent the administration, by the government, of the only policy which could sustain and develop northern industry, were driven for self-protection to devise means of increasing their own weight and influence, and lessening that of the south in the national councils, with the sole purpose of ultimately securing, as the permanent policy of this government, a judicious protective tariff.

In this view it is easy to understand how the northern and southern industrial systems, related to each other by the closest ties of mutual interest as they are, were made to assume hostile attitudes towards each other. It is easy to understand how and why they were the occasion for a great struggle for ascendancy, by weight of representation in Congress. And those who suppose this mighty but unfortunate struggle to have originated in any dislike on the part of the northern people towards those of the south, or in any hostility towards slavery, *per se*, and not in the absolute necessity of the protective system for the northern industry, are floating upon the surface of a mighty tide whose under currents they but little dream of.

We may readily understand how, in a country like ours, where opinions have free scope, a few thousands in the north may yield themselves to extreme hostility towards the institution of slavery in the south, and endeavor to make that hostility the basis of political action, even though it should cost the destruction of their country.— But it is utterly incredible that the great masses of the most common sense people on the face of the globe—a people guided most by business considerations, should so abandon themselves to a wild fanaticism as that, because of conscientious scruples as to what their neighbors do, or from moral or religious conceptions respecting a system of labor, for which they are in no wise responsible,

should inaugurate and carry forward a desperate and protracted struggle, and no less dangerous than desperate, and which might issue in the destruction of all their best interests. No! No! This struggle is related to great material interests, and not to mere moral or religious ideas and antipathies. The triumph of the protective policy, a necessity to the development and progress of northern industry, is the grand object of the struggle.

The second objection which has met me is—that the south will not concede to the north the protective system, nor the north to the south the security of its industrial system.

My reply is, 1st. That the north and the south, when they come lay aside the passions of the moment, and give themselves to calm reflection, will be just to each other; and happily the solution of all our difficulties requires nothing more nothing less, than this.

It is the obvious duty of every government so to direct its policy as to secure and develop the great leading interests of its people; and any government which fails in this, fails to accomplish the ends for which it was instituted. Hence it follows that our government, in order to perform its just functions, must administer to the needs of both of these great industries—the northern and the southern. For the south to practically deny this, in refusing to permit the government to administer a policy which northern industry essentially needs; and for the north to deny it, in refusing to the south equal rights in the Union and the security of its industry, are each equally unjust, and in violation of the principle which should animate a people bound together in one common and glorious nationality.

2d. Because the south is reviewing her opinions respecting the tariff, and is coming to perceive her true relations to it—to understand, as I have shown in another part of this letter, that she owes it to herself to stand by the manufacturing interests of the country, lest otherwise she be gradually driven to cease producing cotton, for want of a market in which to sell at remunerative prices.

Not only this, but the ground upon which the south has ever resisted the tariff—that under it she equally bears its burden with the north, while she reaps none of its advantages—is a fallacy which the south is coming to appreciate. It is beginning to perceive, 1st, that this is the cheapest method for the south in respect of its contributions to the necessary revenues for carrying on the government.—For it is well known that the small farmers, the mechanics, the tradesmen, the salary men, &c., at the north consume, on an average, about an equal quantity of duty paying goods as are consumed by southern planters. The former are large in numbers, but small in estate; while the latter are large in estate, but comparatively small in numbers. Under the tariff system, the people contribute to the revenue in proportion to numbers; but under the system of direct taxation for raising revenue (the result of free trade) they contribute in proportion to estate.—It must be clear, that as, upon an average, the estates at the south are much larger than at the north, the south will find itself paying many times more for revenue purposes, under the free trade system than under that of the tariff.

If the southern States would become really great and powerful commonwealths, it is entirely within their power to do so—not out of the Union, but in it—not by diffusion over an immense tract of country, enlarging its area by acquisitions, but by increasing population and wealth—not by a system of agriculture which, by exhausting plantation after plantation, depletes the fairest and most fertile portion of God's earth, but by a system which improves every cultivated acre with every year. Its whole agricultural policy must be reversed; improvement must take the place of exhaustion; concentration the place of diffusion; population the place of depopulation; and then the glorious, the gallant, the glorious south will increase in wealth and power with every coming year.

Let us assume that the south had given up the idea of extension of territory and diffusion of population, and in its stead accepted that of concentration; that it had repudiated the agricultural policy of exhausting one plantation and then opening a new one, in its turn to be worn out in a few years, and abandoned, for that of enriching and improving the soil; instead of devoting itself exclusively to agriculture, invite manufactures, and diversify its employment—then how changed, as if by magic, would become the aspect of the south—how rapidly it would spring forward on the road to prosperity and power.

England, not so well adapted by nature as the south to the support of population now sustains a population of 232 to the square mile. With a like ratio of population the south can sustain 125,000,000 souls.

Let us look forward a little into the future, and behold the south under these differing policies—the one here indicated and that upon which she is now embarked. Under her present policy of exhausting plantations, opening new ones to be in turn exhausted and deserted, it is only a question of arithmetic to determine when the fair south will be a desolation, a deserted wilderness—its people pressing into new countries, and there repeating the same process, until, alas! no more new

and virgin soils remain to be despoiled. Reverse her policy. Years have fled a way into the past—her soils enriched, we behold her fields waving with golden harvest, or richly stirred in the white blossoms of exuberant cotton plants—her magnificent villas, her green, fresh landscapes, her cultivated gardens and beautiful flowers, charm the eye, delight the fancy—her great cities seated upon her rivers and harbors send forth to the world their white sails, bearing a commerce richer than the wealth of the Indies. She has married the "plough and the loom," the soil and the spade, the land and the sea—all hers. Her people, prosperous and happy, are counted by hundreds of millions, and lo! she is but the half of one vast, united empire, whose name among the nations is but the synonym of Union, Power, Justice, Liberty.

Yours, very obediently,  
P. E. BLAND.

## Government of Attraction.

Ensign Stebbins, in one of the Down-East satires of the Jack Downing school, delicately bestrides a knotty problem that seemed to stand in the way of his political aspirations, by declaring himself "In favor of the Maine law, but opposed to its execution." Our model Unionists and Union-savers would seem to have taken a hint from the astute Ensign in their treatment of the founders of the new Cotton Republic.

We do not here propose to combat the idea of Government by Attraction—we only insist that the Fire Eaters shall not enjoy a monopoly of its advantages.—Let us all have a share.

"Prisoner at the bar," says Judge Goggles, in his most imposing and awful manner, "you have been convicted of picking E. J.'s pocket of a wallet containing sixty odd dollars, beside valuable notes and papers. The crime is grand larceny by statute; the penalty several years' hard labor in the State Prison. The proof is clear, the offense is rank. What reason have you to give why the sentence of the law should not now be passed on you?"

"Why, please your Honor," says the culprit, "springing at the idea of the Judge's jolly greenness, 'I scolded last night about ten o'clock, and resumed my individual sovereignty. I am no longer a citizen of this State, nor of any State, but an entirely on my own book. If I should ever resume my former subordination to the State where you are a well-deserving pillar, I'll call and let you know."

"Ah! indeed," rejoins the chagrined and chafed judicial functionary. "I was not aware of that circumstance. Of course you will go where you please." Then turning to the Court's right hand man, he says sternly, "Mr. Sheriff! your gross carelessness and neglect of duty has cost us a day's hard work for nothing. Never bring another culprit to this bar without first ascertaining that he has not succeeded, and will not do so, even though the trial should go against him."

"Mr. Keeper!" says the foremost of the convicts of Sing Sing, on rising from a hearty breakfast, and feeling himself in good condition for travel, "I give you fair notice that the whole six hundred of us here present have seceded from the State which we have thus far patronized with our allegiance, and resumed our original and independent sovereignty as rational beings. As there is no time now for quoting opposite passage from the Social Contract, we simply give you notice of the material fact, and warn you and your underlings to stand out of our way."

"Of course," responds the polite official, "if you will have it so, so be it.—Messrs. Guardal be good enough to let these gentlemen pass—they have seceded, you see, and will not remain with us any longer."

"Mr. Hardease," says the jailer to one of his borders, "I am under the disagreeable necessity of reminding you that you are sentenced to be hung at twelve o'clock to-day, and it is now a quarter past eleven. Will you be good enough to make any little arrangements you may deem desirable, so that we shall be ready for business when the clock strikes?"

"I hardly think it advisable," is Mr. Hardease's considerate reply. "I can't say that I feel an attraction for the gallows this raw morning; and, since I have got all the board and lodging out of you that the law allows me, I think I shall secede in a few minutes, and go about my business."

"Mr. H.," remarks the jailer, in a tone of mild yet keen rebuke, "I must say that your conduct is not such as one gentleman has a right to expect from another. Have I not always treated you with the most sensitive regard for your feelings? Have you not lived like a fighting-cock since you first cooed to honor me with your company? Has the word 'secede' been once named by me in your presence? Have I ever, in my most sportive moods, cracked a joke with you about dancing on nothing? Have I ever insinuated that men prefer to go to glory with their boots off? Yet here have you allowed me to squander four shillings of good money on a rope for which at the last moment you deprive me of any use! Nay, I have invited my very selected friends to view the impressive ceremony for which to-day was assigned, and some of them are already in the building, while the rest are by this time on the way. I have the honor of your

loose frames in perfect readiness; while the person—for I wished to do everything in the highest style of respectability—has left his books and his devotions to speed your parting with one of his most unctuous prayers. All this trouble and expense would have been saved by a timely notice of your intention thus suddenly, unseasonably announced. Your conduct is very unhandsome, Mr. H., and I must say that I have a right to regard it with indignation."

To all which, the culprit deigns never a word of reply, but, invested in his newly resumed panoply of Individual Sovereignty, walks coolly and with dignity about his business.

—As yet, our eyes have not been gladdened with any evidence that the Cotton Republicans recognize any other sovereignty than that they find it convenient to assert; but they will doubtless improve in consistency if it be impossible that they should grow in wisdom. If Louisiana, Florida, and Texas are accorded the right to secede at will from the Union which brought them originally, and then nourished them up from feeble infancy to their present state of comparative vitality and vigor, it were absurd to contend that any other entity might not secede whenever and from whatsoever it shall see fit.

## "It Runs in the Blood."

A certain king had a son born to him. The astrologers predicted that he would lose his sight if he were permitted to see either the sun or a woman before he had reached the age of ten years; on which account the king had him watched and brought up in the dark caverns. After ten years had elapsed he caused him to be brought out, and showed him the world, and placed before him many fine jewels and fair damsels—telling him the names of everything, and that the damsels were demons. Being asked what he liked best, he replied, "The demons please me more than all the rest." The king marvelled greatly, saying, "What a great thing is female beauty!"

## Dissolution of Partnership.

Two nigger barbers have "seceded" in pursuance of the law made and provided, notify Newark, N. J., of their peaceable act of secession:

## "NOTICE TO ALL POISSONS.

De dissolutions of one cop-ar-nips heretofore roasting twist me and Mose Jones in de barber profession am heretofore resolved. Poissons who owe must pay to the scriber. Den what de farm oze must call on Jones, as the farm is in-solved.

Signed: J. Augustus Mortimer.

Witness: Mrs. Mortimer.

IF A grand jury down South ignored a bill against a bule negro for stealing chickens, and, before discharging him from custody, the judge bade him stand reprimanded; be concluded as follows:—"You may go now, John; but (shaking his finger at him) let me warn you never to appear here again." John, with a broad grin, displaying a beautiful row of ivory, replied: "I wouldn't bin here dis time, judge, only the constable he fetch me."

"I'll take two children if I can have 'em cheap," said a tall Yankee on entering an oyster saloon on Third street, the other day.

"Two children! what two children?"

"Why I ain't got any myself, and your sign reads 'Families-Supplied,' don't it? I want you to supply me."

A recent philosopher discovers a method to avoid being dunned! "How!—how!—how!" everybody asks. "Never run in debt."

In April, 1859, George Fairfield and Elizabeth Robinson was joined in wedlock by Alderman C. W. Lewis, of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and have ever since lived together as man and wife.— Abraham Robinson, father of the lady, recently sued the alderman for marrying a minor, she being at that time "just ten years old." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of the penalty, which is fifty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, or \$134.33.

Massachusetts has authorized her State Treasurer to endorse United States Government Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars.

John, how I wish it was as much the fashion to trade wives as to trade horses."

"Why so, Dick?"

"I'd cheat somebody most shockingly before night!"

Two sons of Green Erin were standing by a hydraulic press, superintended by a friend of mine, when one called out to the other, 'Jim, I'd like to put ye under, an' squeeze the divil out of ye.' "Would ye, indeed, me boy?" was the answer; "squeeze the divil out of ye, and there'd be nothin' left of ye!"

It is a pleasant thing to see roses and lilies glowing upon a young ladie's building, while the rest are by this time on the way. I have the honor of your