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## Affection of a Horse.

We find the following in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

Many instances have been given by travelers of the affection shown by the Arabian horses toward their masters; and so much, also, has been written to prove their sagacity, as to make one believe, at times, that they must be endowed with an instinct which approaches nearly, if not quite, to the reasoning faculty of a human being.

Be this, however, as it may, we very much doubt if among the feats narrated of the horses of the East, any can be found that exceeds in affectionate devotion the following incident, which was told us a few days since at Saratoga, by the soldier to whom it occurred.

The narrator is a young Irishman, and, like many others of this nation, joined, shortly after his arrival in America, Sheridan's brigade. It was in one of those forced marches, when they had driven the enemy back, and had been in the saddle for several consecutive days and nights, that this trooper availed himself of a temporary halt to slip from his saddle and stretch himself upon the turf—his horse, meanwhile, browsing in the immediate vicinity.

He had slept for some little time, when he was suddenly awakened by the frantic pawing of his horse at his side. Fatigued by his long ride, he did not rouse at once, but lay in that partially unconscious state which so frequently attends great physical prostration. Soon, however, the faithful animal, perceiving that its efforts had failed to accomplish their object, lifted his face, and placing his mouth close to his ear, uttered a loud snort.

Now being awake, he sprang up, and as the horse turned for him to mount, he saw, for the first time, that his comrades had all disappeared, and that the enemy were coming down upon him at full gallop. Once mounted the faithful beast bore him with the speed of the wind safely from the danger, and soon placed him among his companions. "Thus," he added, with emotion, "the noble fellow saved me from captivity, and perhaps from death."

Can there be found on record a more beautiful example of affectionate devotion on part of a dumb brute to his master than this? Undoubtedly similar examples have occurred during the recent war which will forever be buried in oblivion. Would that they might be brought to light, if their narration could in any degree mitigate the cruelty to which the horse is constantly subjected, especially in our large cities, where many of the drivers are more brutal than the beasts they have in charge.

In Ohio there is a snake 34 feet long, which milks cows, devours rabbits and other small animals, and has stopped several railroad trains, the engineers imagining it to be a tree lying across the track.

It is now lawful in Pennsylvania for any party to a civil suit to make his adversary a witness and compel him to testify.

The legal weight of a bushel of potatoes in Pennsylvania has been established at 56 pounds.

It is now lawful in this State for any borrower of money to contract the payment, in addition to interest, of all taxes upon the loan or its interest.

The Suez Canal was opened on the 17th ult., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

Another prize fight for the championship of England is arranged to come off on the 1st of November, between Jem Mace and Joe Wormald.

Potatoes are selling at Lewiston, Me., for thirty cents per bushel. The crop in that State is good, and free from rot.

The newest thing out is "plumpers" for hollow cheeked demsels. The plumper is made of porcelain; pear shaped in form, flat on one side and bulging out on the other. They fit on the inside of the cheeks, giving a round, plump appearance; hence the name.

"If you can't keep awake in church," said a preacher to one of his hearers, "when you feel drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon!"

A dandy, remarking one summer day that the weather was so excessively hot, that when he put his head in a basin of water it fairly boiled, received for reply—"Then, sir, you have a calve's head soup at very little expense."

A speculative gentleman wishing to teach his horse to live without food, starved him to death. "I suffered a great loss," said he, "for just as he learned to live without eating, he died."

A young lady on being asked if she intended wearing that finger-ring to church, said she didn't intend wearing anything else. It she kept her word, she must have had a cold time of it.

Pithole, the great oil city in Pennsylvania, was thus named in consequence of an extraordinary pit or cavern that exists about three miles from the city. In this pit stones are thrown, but they are never heard drop. Its depth has not been fathomed.

## INDIAN RELICS.

EDITOR JEFFERSONIAN:—A spirited controversy has sprung up in your neighboring county—Luzerne—on the respective merits of certain private collections of "Indian Relics," belonging to Dr. Hollister and S. Jenkins, Esq. It is a source of gratification to the writer to know that such collections exist in Northern Pennsylvania, and it is especially gratifying to know that there are gentlemen who have means, leisure and taste to make such collections. One of the results of the controversy alluded to, is, that the respective owners of the cabinets, shall exhibit their collections at the approaching Wyoming fair.

I desire to inquire whether some arrangement cannot be made to bring out at your approaching Monroe County Fair, similar relics now in possession of individuals throughout the county? One gentleman, who has a small collection, will cheerfully furnish his. Cannot others be induced to do the same? I throw out these suggestions without consultation, but trust the President or Secretary of your Agricultural Society will add an interesting feature to the exhibition by securing a fair display of Aboriginal remains.

Let none hold back such relics, but freely bring them forward. However small or comparatively unimportant, let those interesting memorials of a people, who have forever passed away, be rescued from destruction and made to enrich an exhibition, devoted to industry and art. The smallest relic is of interest to the general inquirer and invaluable to the antiquarian as enabling him to determine from its character and construction something of the industry, skill and advancement of the people who have left these sole memorials of their presence and power in the beautiful Valley of the Delaware, or, perhaps more appropriately, the Meconesiate. It is due to the memory of the past; due to the brave warriors whose Council fires once lighted up these Valleys—the Titans of a dark and mystic race, whose memories have forever faded from the earth; whose deeds have not even traditive or legendary song, but whose great and imperishable names are forever fixed on mountains, rivers and purling brook. To these it is due that their simple weapons and implements—their ornaments and utensils—should be collected and preserved.

An incalculable number of relics have been gathered from the valleys of Monroe County. Where are they? Gone to enrich other localities, or recklessly destroyed. This is all wrong. Here they should have been kept, where their works constitute, next to the grand and magnificent scenery, the most interesting feature of the whole region. Let me impress upon every person who has even a single relic, to send it up to the President or Secretary of the Society, with the name of the contributor. If desired, the price of the article or articles may be named, and doubtless purchasers will be there ready to secure the relics much needed to a good collection. I repeat, let no article however small be neglected. Stone axes, arrow-heads, pipes, pistols, ornaments, pottery, &c., &c., constitute some of the relics recovered from ancient burial places, or ploughed from the field.

Articles of copper are particularly solicited; vessels of pottery or fragments of vessels are sought for; pipes, images, &c., are much desired. Beads, ornaments, &c., are also solicited. Specimens of colored pottery are very rare in this locality and constitute objects of especial interest.—The few specimens of ancient flint which I have seen from this and neighboring counties are rude and coarse—I understand some fine vases have been discovered. These, I repeat are particularly desired.

These hurried suggestions are thrown out for the consideration of the officers of your agricultural Society. I trust it will be their pleasure to take such steps as will secure a good display of articles from the buried past. Monroe has an Aboriginal history; let it be illuminated at the approaching Fair.

W. DEH.  
Del. Water Gap, Sept. 19, 1865.

A London merchant recently advertised for a clerk, who could "bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been upwards of seven years in jail.

The assessed value of real estate in Upper Canada, is \$240,000,000; in Lower Canada, \$169,000,000. The value of personal property in Upper Canada is \$25,000,000; in Lower Canada \$1,400,000.

## PROTECTION.

A Few Exhaustive Facts—Interesting Letter from Henry C. Carey.  
Philadelphia, August, 1865.

Dear Sir:—Being in England shortly before the outbreak of secession, I had a long conversation with an eminent economist, in the course of which he was told that in default of the establishment of a commercial policy looking to the creation of a domestic market for the produce of our farms, we had nothing but utter ruin to look for in the future. "I regret to hear it," was his reply, "for we have now become so strong that we cannot again permit you to have protection. It cannot and will not be done." So far he was perfectly right, more than a dozen years of British free trade having then so far enfeebled the nation at large, while strengthening British traders and their southern allies, as to render it nearly if not quite impossible that any change in the direction of a national system could ever again be obtained. Twice before, in 1828 and 1842 had such changes been effected, bringing with them universal prosperity; and yet in neither case had they been permitted to be maintained for so much as even half a dozen years. Now, in 1865, we had been for more than a decade in possession of the California mines and during all that time had been pouring nearly their whole product into the laps of the two great manufacturing nations of Europe, France and England, whose annual sales of food in the forms of cloth and iron were counting by hundreds of millions of dollars, while their annual purchases from us of wheat flour, corn, pork hams, bacon and timber were then but little more than ten millions.—This was but fifteen cents per head of a population that was thus being rapidly on being reduced to beggary, and our farmers forced to using their corn for fuel, because unable to obtain for it even as much as a single dime per bushel. Those of your neighbors who may take the trouble to study these facts will have but little trouble in understanding how it was that our southern friends became so greatly strengthened as to induce them so blindly to rush upon secession.

Most fortunate was it for the nation at large that they should have risked the perpetration of that act of folly followed as it was by the abdication of so many southern Senators as enabled the north to seize the reins and enter once again upon the direction of the machine of government. Forthwith, protection became once again the law of that land, and to the national system then established it is due that we have not again approached to something like a real independence. We have paid heavily, both in property and life, for the freedom thus obtained; and yet, great as has been the apparent sacrifice at the north, and the real one at the south, the nation, as a whole, is richer than it had ever been before; while the numbers of our people, and the general prosperity, are increasing at a rate such as until now has not been known. In the whole range of history there is no example of national freedom having been so cheaply purchased.

To the system then established we have been indebted for the power successfully to make the war that is just now closed—a war of proportions so gigantic as to have astonished the world at large. To it, if it shall continue to be maintained, we shall be indebted for power to take among the nations the place to which the numbers of our people, their universal intelligence, and the wonderful amount of our national resources so well entitle us. Shall it be maintained? Shall protection be made so efficient as to free our farmers from dependence upon those distant markets in which for the two past years, as a consequence of their own productive harvests, food has been a drug, and bread has been supplied at prices lower than have been known within the memory of living man? Can our farmers flow at last be brought to see that protection nominally granted to the miner of coal, the smelter of ore, and the weaver of cloth, is really for the producers of food and of wool? To these questions there could, as I think, be but one reply, and that in the affirmative, could they but be induced to study carefully the history of the past half century which I propose now to give, as follows:

Fifty years since, the second war with Great Britain came to a close, leaving our people well provided with mills and furnaces, all of which was actively engaged in making demand for labor and raw materials of every kind. Money was then abundant, and the public debt was trivial in amount. Two years later we entered upon the British free trade system, and at once all was changed. Mills and furnaces were closed, labor ceased to be in demand, and our poorhouses were everywhere filled.—Money becoming scarce and interest high, land declined to a third of its previous price. Banks stopped payment. The sheriff everywhere found full demand for all time, and mortgages entered everywhere into possession. The rich were made richer, but the farmer and the mechanic, and all but the very rich, were ruined. Trivial as were then the expenses of the government, the treasury could not meet them. Such was the state of things that induced General Jackson to ask the question, "Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce?" The answer thereto, as given by himself, is so applicable to the present time that I give it here as proper to be ready, daily and weekly, by every farmer and plan-

ter throughout the whole range of these United States:

"Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants.—It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or, else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall become paupers ourselves."

To the state of things here described were, we, in 1828, indebted for the first thoroughly national tariff. Almost from the moment of its passage, activity and life took the place of the palsy that previously had existed. Furnaces, and mills were built; immigration increased, and so large became the demand for the products of the farm that our markets scarcely felt the effect of changes in that of England; the public revenues so rapidly increased that it became necessary to exempt from duty tea, coffee, and many other articles; and the public debt was finally extinguished.

The history of the world to that hour presents no case of prosperity so universal as that which here existed at the date of the repeal of the great national tariff of 1828. Had it been maintained in existence we should now have had no secession war, and at this hour the south exhibit a state of society in which the land owners had become rich, white slaves had been gradually becoming free, with profit to themselves, to their owners, and to the nation at large. It was, however, repealed in 1834, and the repeal was followed by a succession of British free trade crises, the whole ending in 1842 in a state of things directly the reverse of that above described. Mills and furnaces were closed; mechanics were straggling; money was scarce and dear; land had fallen to half its previous price; the sheriff was everywhere at work; banks were in a state of suspension; States repudiated payment of their debts; the Treasury was unable to borrow a dollar except at a high rate of interest, and bankruptcy among merchants and traders was so universal that Congress found itself compelled soon after to pass a bankruptcy law.

Again, and for the third time, protection was restored by the passage of the tariff act of 1842. Under it, in less than five years, the production of iron rose from 220,000 to 800,000 tons; and so universal was the prosperity that, large as was the increase, it was wholly insufficient to meet the great demand. Mines were everywhere being sunk. Mills were everywhere being built. Labor was in great demand and wages were high, as a consequence of which immigration speedily tripled in its amount. Money was abundant and cheap, and the sheriff found but little work to do. Public and private revenues were great beyond all previous precedent, and throughout the land there reigned a prosperity more universal than had, in the whole history of the world, ever before been known.

Once more, in 1846, however, did the Serpent—properly represented on the occasion by British free traders—make his way into Paradise, and now a dozen years elapsed, in the course of which, notwithstanding the discovery of California mines, money commanded a rate of interest, higher, as I believe, than had ever been known in the country for so long a period of time. British iron and cloth came in and gold went out, and with each successive day the dependence of our farmers on foreign markets became more complete. With 1857 came the culmination of the system, merchants and manufacturers being ruined, banks being compelled to suspend payment, and the treasury being reduced to a condition of bankruptcy nearly approaching that which had existed at the close of the free trade periods, commencing in 1817 and 1844. In the three years that followed labor was everywhere in excess; wages were low; immigration fell below the point at which it had stood twenty years before; the home market for food diminished, and the foreign one proved so utterly worthless that the annual export to all the manufacturing nations of Europe, as I have already stated, amounted to but little more than \$10,000,000.

The rebellion came, finding our people unemployed, public and private revenues declining, the Treasury empty and the public credit greatly impaired. With it, however, came the power once again, and for the fourth time, to obtain protection for the men who had food and labor for which they needed to obtain a market.—That protection has now endured for but little more than four years, and yet, so marvellous have been its effects that while it has enabled us to give to the government nearly four thousand millions of dollars, it has so largely added to the value of land and labor that, notwithstanding the destruction of property at the south, the nation, as a whole, is this day almost

twice as rich as it ever was before.

The history of the half century that I have thus reviewed, may now more briefly thus be stated:

Protection as established in 1813, 1828, 1842, gave, as that of 1861 is ready to give, to its free trade successor. Great demand for labor: Wages high and money cheap: Public and private revenues large: Immigration great and steadily increasing: Public and private prosperity great beyond all previous precedent; and Growing national independence.

British free trade, as established in 1817, 1834, 1846 and 1857, bequeathed to its successor: Labor everywhere seeking to be employed: Wages low and money high: Public and private revenues small and steadily decreasing: Immigration declining. Public and private bankruptcy nearly universal; and Growing national dependence.

Such is the history of the past. Let our farmers study it, and they will, as I think, understand the causes of the prosperity of the present. That done, let them determine for themselves whether to go forward in the direction of individual and national independence, or in that of growing dependence, both national and individual.

Wishing you much success in your patriotic efforts, I remain, very truly, yours,  
HENRY C. CAREY.

J. E. Williams, Esq., Secretary of the Cleveland Association for the Protection of Domestic Industry.

## Faith Extraordinary.

In Zanesville, Ohio, there are many colored persons, who live by barbering and other light work. They are for the most part an orderly and quiet people, many of them religious, having a church of their own, and an ebony minister, all of which they are justly proud. One cold evening, in a time of great revival in the church, this ebony expounder was delivering a powerful appeal on "faith," the groans and sobs of his hearers giving token of its effects upon their impressive natures. The tears stood upon his dark cheek, his voice quivered like distant thunder, while he emphasized his words by vigorous blows on the table. In the midst of all this, the stove, agitated by his jarring blows, rolled over on the floor. Brother Lewis, a high man in the church, had located himself near the comforter of his shirts; he stood irresolute, when the voice of the minister came to him laden with faith—"Pick up de stove, Brudder Lewis, pick up de stove, de Lord wou' let it burn you." Brother Lewis' mind was filled up with miracles of faith he had heard that evening, so he yielded to the appeal of his preacher, grabbed the hot stove but dropped it instantly, and turning his reproachful eyes to the disciple of faith exclaimed, "De hell he won't."

## Iced Champagne.

A gentleman who has been in the ice trade at St. Thomas, relates funny anecdotes about the natives there and their luminous idea of Boston hardware:

He once sold a lump to a gentleman, who sent a colored servant after it, with directions to have it kept for the dinner table. The servant took it home, and inquired of the cook how it was prepared. After considerable discussion in the kitchen cabinet, it was decided to have it boiled. At dinner the gentleman called for it, and was in high glee, for he had drunk iced champagne in the states, and he felt a mighty hakering for a second trial of the same beverage.

Soon Sambo made his appearance, with eyes rolling on the outside, grinning like a frightened monkey.

"Where is the ice, Sambo?" said the gentleman.

"Oh! glory, massa!" replied Sambo, "I put him in de pot and boiled him for more an half hour, and when I went to look for him he was not dar."

## Joke in Minister.

A young fellow was taking a sleigh-ride with a pretty young girl when he met a Methodist minister, who was somewhat celebrated for tying the knot matrimonial at short notice. He stopped him and asked hurriedly—

"Can you tie a knot for me?"

"Yes," said brother B—, "I guess so; when do you want it done?"

"Well right away," was the reply; "is it lawful, though, here in the highway?"

asked the wag.

"Oh yes; this is as good as any—safe as the church itself."

"Well then, I want a knot tied in my horse's tail, to keep it out of the snow should the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away, fearing lest the minister, in his profane wrath should fall from grace."

A newspaper before us stated that, at the breaking of the ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee railroad at Lynchburg, a clergyman solemnly and slowly read a manuscript prayer, at the conclusion of which an old negro man, who had been resting with one foot on his spade, and his arms on the handle, looking intently in the chaplain's face, straightened himself up, and remarked very audibly: "Well I reckon dat's de first time the Lord's ober been writ to on the subject ob railroads."

A thief broken out of jail the other day. Being recaptured, he told the constable he might have escaped but he had conscientious scruples about traveling on Sunday.

## Definitions of the Latest Democratic Doctrine.

The War to Crush the Rebellion Unjust; those Engaged in it Robbers and Assassins.

We must take the Democratic party as we find it, and we therefore propose fairly to set forth its position as it is defined in its platform of principles enunciated on the 24th inst. The second resolution passed by that Convention is couched in the following language:

"Second. That if the counsel of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power made war, a fact which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hands except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed."

James Buchanan was President when secession became a fact, and when he appealed to action to save the Union, he blandly told the American people that there was no power in Federal authority to coerce a State, that secession was one of the reserved rights of a sovereign State, and that the Union was a mere compact which could be dissolved at will by any of the States parties therein. "This was the counsel of the Democratic party" at the time, prevailing in the Cabinet and supreme in the Senate of the United States during the session of 1860-61, yet it was sufficiently potent to save the Union. It was the doctrine of the Democratic party which encouraged the States to secede. It was the doctrine of the Democratic party which first proposed to deny the potency and justice of Constitutional majorities; and now, in a canvass for important State officers, the Democratic leaders take the field characterizing the war forced on the American people for Constitutional liberty, justice and order, as a disgraceful conflict, the slaughter and debt of which are to be charged as crimes against those who fought to maintain a just Government struggling to maintain its life.—The resolution which we quote means this and nothing more. Elect the candidates who stand on the platform of which that resolution is a plank, and every Southern traitor can claim with justice that a majority of the people of Pennsylvania justify his treason. If any man can put a more favorable construction on this resolution he is more skilled in sophistry than is the drawer thereof expert in falsehood.

Nor does the resolution pause in its false charges concerning the action of the Government in the conduct of the war, so far as its justice and honor are involved. It deliberately asserts that the war was a betrayal of the Democratic party, after the Convention which endorses such stuff has nominated two men for office whose only merit consists of participation in that unjust war. What can sensible people think of such changes and positions? Truly, the Democratic party of to-day is in a sad plight. It denounces a great struggle for civil liberty as disgraceful, and then nominate men for office who participated in that disgrace, and now expects private soldiers, whom it characterizes as slayers and butchers of the Southern people, to support such nominations and thus become parties to their own condemnation before mankind. Is it likely that any fair-minded citizen or high spirited soldier can be seduced into the support of such a platform.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

## Important to Soldiers.

The following decision relative to Government property while in the hands of a soldier, was to-day made by the Second Controller of the Treasury; "A soldier in possession of Government property and losing the same by neglect of duty is responsible for its loss and subject to the deduction of the amount of its value from any pay or bounty due him, unless the Government shall be otherwise indemnified for the loss of the same. In the case of accrued pensions, where the pensioner is deceased and without heirs, the same authority decides that the unpaid pension reverts to the Government. In case a soldier receiving advanced bounty on entering the service and afterward deserting, it is held that an honorable discharge is essential to the payment of such bounty and that the soldier committing the crime of desertion having forfeited the right to such discharge is not entitled to such bounty. An officer commissioned by a Governor, and doing duty prior to the 3d day of March, 1865, but not mustered in until after that date, is not entitled to the three months' extra pay."

## Speculation in Wheat.

Information at the Agricultural Bureau goes to show that the recent rise in the price of wheat and flour results from speculative combinations rather than from scarcity in the crop. The wheat yield, though less than last year, is vastly more than can be consumed by the American people.

Bridgeport Standard has been shown very dangerous counterfeit \$50 greenback, passed on a Bridgeport merchant. With the exception of the head at the left of the top center, the bill is an almost perfect imitation. The head is a blotch—the nose is a perfect "pug" Look out for the pug-nosed greenback.

"Is that a jargonite?" asked a gentleman of a street dealer, as he pointed to a pear. "No," replied the peddler, "it's ten cents!"

The house of David Shuler in Perry county, Pa., was entered Sunday night and robbed of \$8,000 and some household valuables.

Pennsylvania produced \$24,000,000 worth of petroleum last year.