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AT THE OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONIAN.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

The Act for the regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth, passed by the late Legislature, is so very voluminous that it is next to impossible to find room for it in the newspapers. Nevertheless, it is a very important public act, changing radically the whole militia system of the State...

Section first provides "that all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting persons in the army or navy of the United States, ministers of the gospel, professors of colleges and school directors, and Judges of the Courts, together with all persons regularly and honorably discharged in pursuance of any law in this State, and all persons having served seven years in a uniformed company; the proof of such service shall be the certificate of the commanding officer."

Section second relates to the duties of assessors, &c., and requires "that the assessors chosen in each city, borough, ward, or township, shall annually, and at the same time they are engaged in taking the assessment or valuation of real and personal property in their respective cities, boroughs, wards or townships, include in their assessment roll the names of all persons in their respective assessment districts between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years liable to be enrolled by the laws of the United States; they shall prepare an additional column in said roll, which shall be headed 'military roll,' and in such column, opposite the name of each person not exempt, shall insert fifty cents, and every copy required by law to be made of said assessment roll shall contain the additions herein specified; such assessors shall give notice to every person whom they shall embrace in their military roll, that he is so enrolled; such notice may be given by informing said person in writing, by leaving the same at his place of residence or business."

Section five relates to elections and appointments of officers, and requires that "all the uniformed companies that shall be organized on or before the first Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, shall meet at their usual place of meeting on said first Monday of June; and on the first Monday of June in every five years thereafter, an election shall be held in each company for one Brigadier-General and one Brigade-Inspector for each brigade, and for such field officers as the regiment or battalion to which company may be attached shall be entitled to; and also, all commissioned officers of each company, battalion, regiment and brigade, and prescribes the manner in which the election shall be conducted."

The sixth section relates to the Division, Brigade and Regimental staff. It provides that "each Major General shall be entitled to an assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, two Aids, with the rank of Major, a Division Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, a Division Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, a Division Paymaster, with the rank of Major, a Division Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and a Division Judge Advocate, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel."

of the several counties, on the complaint of any commissioned officer of the uniformed militia within the county where such district attorney resides, to prosecute any assessor, clerk, commissioner, collector, or receiver of commutation, or military officer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by this act; the costs of any such prosecution, if not collected from the delinquent, shall be charged upon the military fund of the county.

The third section imposes a tax of fifty cents on every person not exempt from military duty, as commutation of the arms, accoutrements and exercise specified in the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are collected in the several counties, and to be paid into the county treasury as "military fund;" the military account to be kept by the treasurer as a separate account.

The assessors, commissioners, collectors, clerks and treasurers, are to receive for their services, compensation at the same rate as for annual assessments. Section four relates to the organization of the militia, and their uniform and discipline. The State is divided into twenty divisions, as follows:

- First division—City of Philadelphia. Second division—Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware. Third division—Chester and Lancaster. Fourth division—York and Adams. Fifth division—Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks. Sixth division—Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike. Seventh division—Northampton and Lehigh. Eighth division—Northumberland, Union and Snyder. Ninth division—Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming. Tenth division—Susquehanna and Wayne. Eleventh division—Lycoming, Clinton and Potter. Twelfth division—M'Kean Forest and Clarion. Thirteenth division—Sullivan, Bradford and Tioga. Fourteenth division—Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Clearfield. Fifteenth division—Cumberland, Perry and Franklin. Sixteenth division—Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Blair. Seventeenth division—Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Greene. Eighteenth division—Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson. Nineteenth division—Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence. Twentieth division—Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren.

"Each county in this Commonwealth shall be a separate brigade, and shall be numbered in the divisions to which they severally belong by the brigade inspectors and brigadier generals: Provided, That the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into three brigades, as at present established.

"Each brigade, regiment, battalion, squadron, troop and company, shall conform as near as possible to the regulations of the United States, but a regiment may consist of five companies."

Each company shall consist of at least thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, fully uniformed and equipped with the uniforms of each regiment or battalion to be as nearly similar as possible. The section provides also, for the organization of companies into battalions and brigades, and for the election of officers, to fill the offices of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Brigadier Generals and Brigadier Inspectors.

Section five relates to elections and appointments of officers, and requires that "all the uniformed companies that shall be organized on or before the first Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, shall meet at their usual place of meeting on said first Monday of June; and on the first Monday of June in every five years thereafter, an election shall be held in each company for one Brigadier-General and one Brigade-Inspector for each brigade, and for such field officers as the regiment or battalion to which company may be attached shall be entitled to; and also, all commissioned officers of each company, battalion, regiment and brigade, and prescribes the manner in which the election shall be conducted."

The sixth section relates to the Division, Brigade and Regimental staff. It provides that "each Major General shall be entitled to an assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, two Aids, with the rank of Major, a Division Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, a Division Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, a Division Paymaster, with the rank of Major, a Division Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and a Division Judge Advocate, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel."

with the rank of Captain, a Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

"To each brigade there will be one Brigadier Inspector, with the rank of Major, who shall be elected for the term of five years from the date of his commission, and be elected in the same manner as Brigadier Generals are elected; the present Brigade Inspectors to remain in office until the expiration of their commissions."

"To each regiment or battalion there shall be one Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant, one Quartermaster, one Paymaster, one Surgeon, one assistant Surgeon, one Sergeant-major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, and one Drum major, who shall be appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment of light artillery and cavalry, one Trumpet major, to be appointed in like manner."

The salary of the Brigade Inspector is fixed at \$150 per annum, and his duties are fully and clearly defined.

Sec. seven relates to the organization, regulation and duties of Bands of musicians. Sec. eight refers to the issuing and safe keeping of arms and camp equipage. It requires that every organized company shall erect or rent an armory, for the safe keeping of arms and camp equipage, to be under the supervision of the commanding officer, the rent not to exceed \$250 per annum in the city of Philadelphia; \$200 in Allegheny county and Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading and Pottsville; and \$100 in all other districts; to be paid out of the military fund of the several brigades. Arms and camp equipage, when required for encampments, to be furnished by the Adjutant General, at the expense of the State.

Sec. nine relates to parades and rendezvous. It requires all organized companies to parade annually "by regiment, battalion, or company, at such time and place between the first day of May and the first day of October as the brigade inspector shall order and direct, for the purpose of discipline, inspection and review."

"But in lieu of said annual parade the commanding officer of the brigade, or regiment, battalion, or company thereof, uniformed and equipped, to parade and encamp for not to exceed six consecutive days, between the first days of May and October in each year; and all parades and encampments held in pursuance of this act, shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the army of the United States, and at least twenty days' previous notice of any such parade and encampment shall be given to the brigade inspector by the commanding officer."

"In addition to the annual parade or encampment herein specified, the commanding officer of a regiment or battalion may order the military forces under his command to parade by battalion or regiment, at such time and place as he may deem proper, not exceeding twice in any one year, nor longer than one day at any one time.

"The commanding officers of companies in any city or incorporated borough, may, in addition to the annual parade required by this act, require their companies to meet for parade at such time and place as they shall deem proper, not to exceed six times in any one year, all other companies not to exceed four times in any one year; but no officer or member shall receive pay for parading other than six times in any one year."

All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of any uniformed company or troop to receive one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually on duty; and for each horse actually used by them, two dollars per day.

Sec. ten provides for the organization of Brigade Boards of Auditors, in each brigade, for the auditing and settling accounts.

Sec. eleven provides for the calling out of the militia in case of invasions, insurrections, breaches of the peace, &c., for their suppression, and defines the duties of officers and men on such occasions.

"All non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, in case of tumult, breach of the peace, resistance to process, or whenever called upon in aid to the civil authorities, shall each receive the compensation of one dollar and fifty cents per day; and all commissioned officers the same compensation as is paid to officers of the army of the United States, together with all necessary rations and forage, and for the horses of any mounted men one dollar per day.

Sec. thirteen provides for the organization of Courts of Inquiry and Courts Martial for the trial of officers and privates on charges of improper and unmilitary conduct.

Sec. fourteen fixes the fines and penalties for violations of the several provisions of the act, and provides for collection in cases of conviction.

General, Judge Advocate, General and Engineer in chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who shall be appointed and commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, for three years from and after the passage of this act, and who shall have his office located at Harrisburg, with the other departments of State."

The section defines the duties of the several officers of the staff, and for the appointment by the Commander-in-Chief, of a military Storekeeper for each Arsenal, whose salary shall be three hundred dollars per annum. The salary of the Adjutant General is fixed at six hundred dollars, to be paid out of the military fund; and all other salaries and military expenses to be paid out of the same fund.

The sixteenth and last section, provides, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act, and all other acts not superseded by this act, to be printed in pamphlet form, properly indexed, to furnish every commissioned officer, county and city commissioners, assessors, collectors, and receivers of taxes, with a copy thereof; and also all such rules and regulations as may in pursuance hereof be made and established by the commander-in-chief, who in preparing the same shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the army of the United States, so far as may seem expedient and proper for the government of the Militia of this Commonwealth.

From the London Family Herald. THE IMPROMPTU MARRIAGE.

"For Heaven's sake, Susy, do be serious, if you can, for five minutes. Pray, pray, cease this trifling, which is but cruel playing with my feelings, and let us treat this subject, as it deserves, soberly and seriously."

"Well, there, then!" cried the laughing black-eyed girl, to whom Charles Westcote spoke. "There, then, is that grave enough! See, the corners of my mouth are duly turned down, and my eyes rolled up, and I am as sober as a patient who has caught sight of the dentist's instruments. Do I suit you so?"

"You suit me anyhow, and you know it well!" cried Charles, gazing, with a smile, at the pretty face, puckered up in its affectation of demureness. But he was not to be driven from his point, and he resumed, gravely, after a pause. "The time has come, Susy, when I feel I have a right to demand an explicit answer to my suit. You have trifled with my earnest feelings long enough. I have grown restless under my fetters."

"Shake them off, then, Charles!" interrupted the saucy girl, with a pretty defiant loss of her head which plainly said, 'I defy you to do it!'

"I cannot, Susy—and you know it," replied the hapless lover, impatiently. "That being the case," said Susy, "take my advice—wear them graciously, and don't pull and jerk so, it only makes them hurt you."

The young man turned away, and walked silently up and down the room, evidently fretting and fuming internally. Susy, meantime, looked out of the window and yawned. Charles continued his moody walk.

"Oh, what a beautiful bird is on the lilac-tree!" cried Susy, suddenly. "Do come and see it!"

Charles mechanically approached the window and looked out.

"Don't you think, Charly," said Susy, laying her hand on his arm, and looking up eagerly in his face; "don't you think you could manage to—"

"What, Susy dear?" asked Charles, all his tenderness awakened by her manner. "What?"

"Drop a pinch of salt on his back," returned the provoking girl, with an affection of simplicity; "for then, you know, you could easily catch it."

His answer was to turn angrily away. His walk this time was longer than before, and his cogitations were more earnest; for he did not need any of Susy's artfully artless devices to allure his notice. At last he stopped abruptly before her and said,

"Susy, for three long years I have been your suitor, without either profession of love or promise of marriage on your part. Often as I have demanded to know your sentiments towards me, you have always coquetishly refused me an answer. This state of things must cease. I love you better than my life; but I will no longer be your plaything. To-morrow you are going away to a distance, to be absent for months, and if you cannot, this very day throw aside your coquetry, and give me honest 'yes,' for my answer, I shall consider that I have received a 'no,' and act accordingly."

"And how would that be? What would you do?" asked Miss Susy seriously. "Begin by tearing your false and worthless visage from my heart!" cried Charles furiously.

"It would be a curious piece of business, Charles, and you would not succeed either," said Susy.

"I should and would succeed," said Charles, "as you shall see, if you wish, cruel, heartless girl!"

"But I don't wish, Charles, dear—I love you to have you love me," said Susy. "Why, then," cried the foolish youth, quite won over again, "why, then, dear Susy, will you not consent?"

"Remember, I said I liked to be loved," replied Susy; "I did not say anything about loving. But, pray how long did you

say you had been courting me, in that little speech of yours?"

"Three long years," replied Charles. "Neatly and accurately quoted, Charles. But you know my cousin Rachel was only won after five years courtship. You don't suppose I am going to rate myself any cheaper than she did, do you? Suppose we drop this tiresome subject for two years; perhaps by that time I may be able to work myself up to the falling-in-love point—there is no knowing what wonders time may effect!"

"If you are not in love now, you never will be," returned Charles, sturdily; "and I will have my answer now or never."

"Never, then," laughed Susy. "But she had gone a step too far. Her often severely tried lover was now too much in earnest to bear her trifling any longer."

"Never, be it, then!" he cried; and seizing his hat, he strode from the room.

Susy listened to his receding footsteps with dismay. Had she, indeed, by her incorrigible love of coquetry, lost him?—It smote her to the soul to think so. As she heard him open the front door, impelled by a feeling of despair, she raised the window-sash, and, leaning forward, whispered,

"Charles, Charles, you will be at the boat to-morrow to bid me good-by, won't you? Surely we are still friends?"

As she spoke, she tore a rose from her bosom and threw it to him. It lodged on his arm, but he brushed it away, as tho' it had been poison, and passed on without looking up.

Susy spent the rest of that day in tears. Early the next morning the bustle of departure began. Susy was going to accompany her widowed and invalid mother on a trip for her health.

As they reached the wharf and descended from the carriage, Susy's eyes made themselves busy searching for one washed-for-face; but it was nowhere to be seen.

The steambot lay panting and puffing, seemingly impatient to be let loose. Susy's mother, aided by the servant-man who accompanied them, had already crossed the gang-way which lay between the wharf and the boat, and Susy was reluctantly following, when the sound of a voice behind her—the very voice she was longed to hear—startled her. She turned to look round, missing her footing, fell into the water.

Another instant, and Charles had thrown off his coat, and calling out loudly, "Tell the captain not to allow the wheel to stir, and to lower me a rope!" he sprang into the river. But of her whom he was risking his life to save, he was unable to perceive any trace.

Judging that the current of the river might have carried her a little forward, he swam around the wheel, but still he saw her not, and despair seized his heart as he conjectured that she might be under the boat. He strained his eyes to see through the water, and at length discerned, far below the surface, what seemed the end of a floating garment lodged between the wheel and the rounded bottom of the boat.

If this were indeed the unfortunate girl, the least movement of the wheel must evidently crush her, and Charles, in his terror, fancied it was already beginning to turn. He dived and clutched at the garment, but missed it. He rose panting and almost exhausted; but scarcely waiting to get breath, he again plunged below. This time his efforts were rewarded with success, at least so far that he was able to bring Susy's form to the surface of the water; but she seemed totally lifeless.

Charles was now so nearly exhausted that he had only sufficient presence of mind left to clasp Susy convulsively to him while he kept himself afloat by holding on to the wheel.

But this, his last hope of support, seemed also to fail him soon, as he perceived that it was now really beginning to turn slowly round. By a desperate effort he struck his foot against one of the paddles so as to push himself as far from the danger as possible. As he did so something touched his head, and his hand grasped a rope. New life seemed now infused into him. He gathered all his energies, and fastened the rope round Susy's waist—consciousness then entirely forsook him. In the meantime the witnesses of the scene, after giving Charles's instructions to the captain, had watched his struggles and exertions with breathless interest. The friendly rope had been flung to him again and again, but in the excitement of his feelings, and his semi-insensibility, he had been incapable of availing himself of the offered aid.

At last, perceiving that he was quite exhausted, and must inevitably soon let go his hold on the wheel, and then probably sink to rise no more, the captain judged it best to run the risk of moving off, so that a small boat could be sent to the rescue. The result of this hazardous experiment was successful. Susy was raised by means of a rope, and a boat reached Charles in time to save him also.

Both sufferers were taken on board the steambot, which now rapidly moved off to make up for lost time.

And thus, when our hero regained his consciousness, he found himself many miles from home. Of course his first inquiry was for Susy, and when informed that she was rapidly recovering, his happiness seemed complete. He showed his contentment by turning over and falling into a deep, quiet sleep.

About sunset a message came to him that Miss B. desired to see him.

He found her lying on a sofa in the captain's state-room, which had been given up to her. Her mother was sitting beside her. She looked very pale, and somewhat suffering, but she held out her hand to him very gratefully, while the tears stood in her eyes.

"Charles," she said, "without offering a word of thanks, 'I want to see a clergyman. Is there one on board?'"

"I will go and see," said Charles, moving to the door; but a dreadful thought striking him, he turned, exclaiming, "Susy, you do not think that—"

"That I am going to die!" said she, anticipating him. "No Charles, but I want to see a clergyman."

Charles went out and returned accompanied by a minister.

"I thank you, sir, for coming to me," said Susy to the latter, as he entered. "I have a strange request to make of you. Would you object, sir, in the presence, and with the consent of my mother, to unite me to that gentleman?"

If the minister was astonished at this request, Charles was infinitely more so. "What did you say, Susy," said he. "Did I hear aright?"

"I believe so," said Susy, smiling at his eager amazement. "Does the scheme meet your approval?"

"It was heaven-inspired!" cried the poor fellow, frantic with joy—but a shade coming over his radiant face, he added, gravely, "But, Susy, have you considered?—Remember, I want your love, not your gratitude. I will be satisfied with nothing less."

"Do not be concerned about that, dear Charles," replied Susy, gazing at him very tenderly through her tears; be assured you have them both, and had the first long, before you had the last."

"But, Susy, you said on yesterday—"

"Never mind what I said yesterday," interrupted Susy, with some of her old spirit breaking out. "Just mind what I say to-day. If I was a fool once, is that any reason I must be one always? But, indeed, Charles," she added, more softly, "I have always meant to be your wife—the only scruple I have is that I am not half good enough for you."

It is needless to say how this discussion ended. The reader has already divined that Charles continued his journey; and thus, in the course of one eventful day, he risked a life, saved a life, made an impromptu marriage, and set out on a most unexpected wedding trip.

Magnificently Sold.

No Medical society could be imposed on as once was the London Medical Society. They were authentically informed that a sailor had broken his leg, and it had been cured in three days by the application of tar and oakum. They immediately broke the legs of such animals as they could get, bandaging them with tar and oakum, but the legs did not get well; and they wanted to break some man's legs to test this wonderful cure. Finally they wrote to their informant to learn if they had used the right kind of tar and oakum, and in correct portions. He assured them that all was right, and added in a post-script, that the leg being of wood, tar and oakum was probably as good as anything they could have used.

A new process of extracting teeth, was recently tried in Baltimore. A number of teeth were extracted, and the patients declare they received no pain, but experienced a numbing sensation about the tooth. This soothing is produced by passing a current of electricity through the tooth at the time of extracting. The patient grasps firmly in his hand one pole from an electro magnetic machine, the other pole is attached to the forceps, and by this means a current of electricity is passed through the tooth, and produces a local anesthesia, and so avoids the use of chloroform or ether.

If a fee of fifty cents were charged to see the sun rise, nine-tenths of the world would be up in the morning.

A young girl who was rendering testimony against an individual in a court of law, said: "I am sure he never made his mother smile." There was a biography of unkindness in that sentence.

A Mr. Pea has been indicted for whipping his wife and children. No doubt he thinks it a hard case that a man can't be allowed to thrash his own Peas.

To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morrow. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one is.

Mammoth Rat.—The Ellenville (N. Y.) Journal says a rat was found dead in a cheese box in that village, a few days ago, which weighed six pounds and seven ounces!

There are 376 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, Pennsylvania.

Spriggs wants to know if doctors by looking at the tongue of a wagon, can tell what ails it.

An Impossibility—two large women, with large hoops trying to walk under a small umbrella.