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The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Rev. Edward A. Wilson, who offers to send a prescription for the cure of that fearful disease—Consumption.

We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of this paper, of a beautifully illustrated paper, entitled the "Broadway Omnibus." It is a monthly paper and can be obtained for Fifty Cents a year.

Grand Triumph of Democratic Principles Over the Democratic Organization.

The tyrannical Buchanan Leocompton Democracy used up. The returns so far as heard from indicate that all the Buchanan candidates for Congress are defeated except Florence in the first district of Philadelphia. The State is probably gone for the People's ticket by 40,000 majority.

The new Legislature will be strongly opposed in the House—nearly three to one—but it is believed that the many Democrats holding over in the Senate will insure a majority of one (17 to 16) to that party. This, however, is not fully settled.

We will be able to give full returns next week.

Monroe County Election Returns.

CONGRESS.		
	Shoemaker.	Dimmick.
Stroudsburg,	175	52
Stroud,	165	49
M. Smithfield,	145	81
Smithfield,	000	00
Hamilton,	85	192
Ross,	000	00
Chestnut Hill,	23	142
Eldred,	00	105
Polk,	4	93
Tobyhanna,	00	00
Tankersnook,	00	00
Jackson,	00	00
Coolbaugh,	7	45
Price,	00	00
Paradise,	00	00
Pocono,	32	60

Carbon county gives Shoemaker 481 majority. Dimmick gets 450 majority in Northampton, 450 in Monroe, and 253 in Wayne, and 290 in Pike. Dimmick is elected by about 800 majority.

Below we give the names of Congressmen elected, as far as heard from:

- 1. * Thomas B. Florence,
- 2. * Edward J. Morris,
- 3. William Milward,
- 4. John P. Verree,
- 5. John Wood, from Montgomery.
- 6. * John Hickman, from Chester,
- 7. Henry C. Longnecker, from Lehigh.
- 8. Maj. John Schwartz,
- 9. Thaddeus Stephens, from Lancaster.
- 10. John W. Killinger, from Lebanon.
- 11. James H. Campbell, from Schuylkill.
- 12. George W. Seranton, from Luzerne.
- 13. * Wm. H. Dimmick from Wayne.
- 14. * Galusha A. Grow, from Bradford.
- 15. James T. Hale,
- 16. * Henry L. Fisher,
- 17. Edward McPherson,
- 18. Samuel S. Blair, from Huntingdon.
- 19. John Corode,
- 20. Wm. Montgomery,
- 21. James K. Moorhead, from Pittsburg.
- 22. Robert McKnight, from Allegheny.
- 23. * William Stewart, from Lawrence.
- 24. Chapin Hall,
- 25. Elijah Babbitt, from Erie.

* Members of the present House.

Administration Members in italics.

From Ohio the news is very cheering. Ohio has increased her anti-Buchanan majority from 1,000 last year to over 10,000 this, and elected fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats to Congress.

The returns from Iowa indicate a Republican triumph.

CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS.

The crusade of the city upon the country bank one month reduced the circulation of the country banks nearly a million of dollars, and as a consequence, taken so much from the active business of that part of the State, between Philadelphia and the Allegheny mountains. Has this done any good to the city? Has it benefited a single Bank or individual thereof? We think not. It has, however, greatly injured the country, and in good time it will injure the city, for to our mind, the interests of city and country are identical, while the mode of working their interests are often very different. The city being the receptacle for all the foreign goods that are imported, is now the creditor. The country depressed, with its business prostrated, its crops deficient, its furnaces idle, it has no means of getting money from the city, while it is daily called upon for cash to meet the demands of the city jobbers on the country storekeepers for payment of the goods purchased.

Country banks were established to accommodate the country. Their custom has been to lend their notes to the country storekeepers, to buy their fall and spring stocks, and thus enable them to anticipate their sales to the farmers and mechanics, and iron manufacturers and coal diggers and boatmen and laborers, dependent upon them for work. The country Banks cannot do so this year. Their deposits are nothing, because there is no surplus capital in the country, and the result of this crusade will be to prevent the Banks from doing any accommodation business, and in the end it will operate injuriously on the city.

All banks make their profits from their credits. The difference between the city and country banks is only in form.—The country banks issue notes upon which their indebtedness is based. The City Banks do their business on deposits, which are the accumulations from various individuals who have idle bonds, which, for economy sake, they place in Banks, and check out, as they are part of discounts made by the banks to them on condition that so much is never drawn out, and forms a part of the payment of the note when due, by which process the city bank is enabled to get around the law, and reap double or treble interest.—This is the process by which the city Bank give to their stockholders 12 and sometimes 18 per cent per annum. Hitherto the City Banks have been content to make all the profit they could, legally or illegally, out of their deposits; but now when the country is depressed, and when there is an accumulation of idle money in the city, their avarice tempts them to break down their country cousins in hope of getting the profits in circulation also. Like all grasping individuals, they will, we doubt not, fall into the pit dug by themselves.

The Legislature must look into the matter. Or the country banks must redeem their notes in the city; then the city banks and the city stockholders must be compelled by law to be personally liable for all their deposits.

We all know that bank failures begin first in the city. Previous to the great re-valuation in 1837, when the U. S. Bank and all the banks in Philadelphia failed, every country bank in Pennsylvania kept its notes at par in the city. The country then was sound, but the city was bankrupt, and every bank in it was rotten to the core. The crash came, and the result was that all the surplus of the country banks was looked up in the losses of the city banks, and which they recovered only in years. After this came the system of redeeming their notes at home, by all the country banks who felt strong enough to take care of themselves. Last year, when the storm came again, who fell first before its blast? The city banks, and all who had trusted them, again had their funds locked up.

The city banks have had skill enough to control the legislation of the State, so far as to be liable for their circulation only to the amount of the stock held by each individual. For their deposits they give no security. As an example of their trickery, look at the bank statements, and you will see the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank with deposits to the amount of three millions, four hundred and eleven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and only notes in circulation to the amount of four hundred and twenty six thousand. This bank assumes to be the regulator; its President is a pious and good man, and yet his charter, with no responsibility and undue banking privileges, was managed through the Legislature, and he now thinks he is serving his God when he is striving to bring all the funds from the country banks into his own vaults, and breaking them up in the attempt to add to his already bloated profits. Let him remember that one much greater than he, Mr. Biddle, tried to regulate the currency, and failed.

The writer of this article cares very little, as an individual, whether the Banks are compelled to redeem their notes or not—but as a man of business, interested in the welfare of the State, he does not wish to see the country prostrated only to gratify the vanity or the cupidity of a few inflated city bank officers. If the Legislature want a uniform currency let them compel the city bank stockholders to be individually liable for their deposits, which will increase country banks. And if the city banks are sincere in

their present attempts to make the country Banks redeem their notes in the city why do they confine their operations to the region east of the mountains? Why are the banks west of the Allegheny permitted to flood the eastern counties with their notes? Have they entered into a combination with the Banks of Allegheny, Lawrence, Erie, Fayette, Washington, Green and McKean counties to give them a circulation? Or are the city banks and the city brokers in partnership with the profits to be made upon the currency introduced from Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey and New England? We do not think so badly of them. We are inclined to believe, that their good luck has made them firm. They were so much alarmed in September, 1857, when their depositors called on them for payment, that they shut down their vaults without an effort at payment, and thus hope to recover their reputations now by giving the people of the city a uniform currency, by stopping all the Pennsylvania banks east of the mountains, which will not bow to them, and filling up the channels of circulation with the wild cat notes of the bank, which will be bought and sold in the streets at such rates as will make them useless to the public but profitable to their friends the brokers.—Daily Telegraph.

The Approaching Prize Fight. The New York Clipper, the leading sporting journal in this country, contains the particulars of the preparations for the fight for the Championship of America. It says:

The approaching fight to take place between Morrissey and Heenan for \$2,500 a side, on the 20th ult., is the first real battle for the championship since the meeting between Hyer and Sullivan in 1849. It, of course, creates an unusual amount of excitement in the "sporting" world. Morrissey says he is in his twenty-eighth year. He fights at about 180 pounds. His frame is very wiry and muscular. He is a man of temperate habits, and since he has been taking his training exercises in the neighborhood of Lansingburg, he has enjoyed perfect health. His trainers are Burns and Shepherd, the latter an Englishman, recently arrived in this country, and the trainer of Tom Sayres, the present champion of England.

Heenan is a fine, fresh young fellow.—His weight is 14 stone, and his height a trifle over six feet two inches. He is in his 24th year, and therefore, in point of age, as well as in length of reach, he has the advantage over his opponent. He is under the care of James Casick and Aaron Jones, the celebrated opponent of Tom Sayres. Heenan pays due attention to his exercises, is in good trim, and possesses an ample fund of confidence.—Morrissey, however, is the favorite in betting. The fourth deposit of \$500 a side was staked on Monday, the 6th of September. The last deposit of \$500 a side will be staked on the 1st of October, being \$3000 in the hands of the stakeholders. The betting is, we learn, very heavy. In fact, more money has been already wagered in this fight than any other that has ever taken place in the United States.

Country Bank Notes at Par in Philadelphia.

The notes of the following Banks are now received on deposit in the Philadelphia Banks:
Anthracite Bank.
Allentown
Bank of Chester.
" of Catastoga.
" of Chatham County.
" of Valley.
" of Danville.
" of Delaware County.
" of Germantown.
" of Montgomery County.
" of Pottstown.
" of Chambersburg.
" of Gettysburg.
" of Middletown.
" of Northumberland.

Columbia Bank and Bridge Company.
Doylestown Bank.
Easton Bank.
Farmer's Bank of Seaburykill.
" of Bucks County.
" of Lancaster.
" of Reading.
Harrisburg Bank.
Honesdale
Jersey Shore
Lebanon
Lebanon Val.
Lock Haven
Lancaster Co.
Miner's Bank of Pottsville.
Mauch Chunk Bank.
Octorara Bank.
Stroudsburg Bank.
Union Bank of Reading.
West Branch Bank.
Wyoming
York
York County.

Another Wife Swapping Affair.

The Grand Jury of Palaski county, made some thirty-odd presentments last week, one of which at least is rather a rare case. Two men, one of them a Baptist preacher of the old sort, and the other a member of the same church, swapped wives, which offence being considered contrary to the good morals of the Commonwealth, they were all presented. So it is clear that a man's wife is not an article of personal property and cannot be traded off.—Petersburg (Va.) Paper.

Comets. During the early part of last year, the whole civilized world was agitated by a foolish prediction that a comet was about to appear, which would strike the earth at a tangent, and knock it into the condition of a tempest-struck hulk. The public press of Europe and America presented an immense spread of paper on the subject, and there was a convulsion time of it generally. The year 1857 passed away, however, without the expected wanderer of the skies making his appearance; and astronomers and the public settled down into the dull routine of common regularities, not anticipating any brilliant comet for some time to come. We have all been most agreeably disappointed. For some weeks past we have been enjoying nightly one of the most beautiful sights that ever appeared in the starry dome.

On the second of June last, an Italian astronomer named Donati discovered the present comet approaching slowly toward the sun, in a north-westerly direction, and it has been increasing in brightness—as all comets do—as it draws nearer old Sol. No fears are excited by its presence, it is gorgeous beyond language to describe, and is belied only with a thrill of admiration. Like a streaming torch of silvery light extending fifteen millions of miles in length through the heavens, it hangs evening after evening gracefully over the northwest sky. Its head resembles a ring, with a bright nucleus in the middle, or something like an illuminated globe, with its intense flame in the centre. The diameter of this ring, as measured by Prof. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, is 18,000 miles. It has been approaching the path of our planet, with the apparent intention of giving us a friendly brush on the date of this number of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, it will have attained to its maximum brilliancy. It approaches the sun with its tail flaring behind it, and at a certain distance from the great luminary, it will suddenly turn round to the other side and back out of our planetary system in a contrary direction to that by which it entered. In 1843 a comet appeared far less bright than the present one, but its tail was reckoned to be 170 million miles in length. When it wheeled round the sun, it moved through its curved path with the velocity of the lightning's flash. In two short hours its immense tail swept through a range of no less than 3,740 millions of miles. From the flight of objects on earth, it is impossible to form a comparative idea of the awful velocities of comets and other heavenly bodies.

Of the composition of comets, the most learned are ignorant. They must be composed of some matter more subtle than anything with which we are acquainted on earth. Stars are clearly visible through the comets tail, and it possesses little, if any, gravity. This is deduced from a large comet which appeared in 1799, and got entangled among the satellites of Jupiter. It was there arrested for several weeks, yet its attractive force upon the satellites was so limited as not to produce the slightest effect upon their movements.

In ancient times comets were believed to be prognosticators of dire events. One appeared when Julius Caesar was assassinated; another when Constantine was taken by the Turks; one during the terrible persecutions in the reign of Charles the Fifth; and another in 1811, when all Europe was deluged with war and bloodshed; but no intelligent person has any superstitious dread of their presence in this age. From what is known of the insignificant effect of the comet of 1799, it is reasonable to infer that were a comet to come in collision with our planet, it would produce no greater effect than the blast of a bellows upon the Rocky Mountains. Some men, however, of profound acquirements, have expressed their belief that our globe at one period was struck by a comet, and that in consequence of such a collision it was made to rotate on a different axis from that which it once had. M. Arago, the eminent French astronomer, however, denied that such a result had ever taken place, and he founded his deductions upon the fact, that the earth now turned on a principal axis, whereas had it been so struck, it would have turned on a different axis, one not passing through the poles of an oblate spheroid. All the planets revolve round the sun in one direction, but comets enter our system in every direction, and completely baffle the reasoning of philosophers to account for their actions. It is also unknown whether they are self-luminous, or shine with a borrowed lustre. Sir Isaac Newton believed they were fed by the sun, and that they supplied that luminary with the matter, which according to his corpuscular theory of light, the sun was continually projecting into space.

The present comet is a stranger to the living inhabitants of the earth; it may be the same as that which was witnessed ages ago, when our painted progenitors went forth to battle against the iron legions of Rome, but this is mere conjecture. It will soon depart from our vicinity to wander once more through the vast solitudes of unknown space, never perhaps, to visit our system again. Who can tell but it may yet become a wreak among some of the steller constellations while sailing through the boundless ocean of the universe!—Scientific American, Oct. 9.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may brave any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases not organic, and all the varieties of outward inflammation. Be careful not to be opposed upon by a spurious article peddled upon you for genuine. The latter are known by a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions accompanying each pot and box. This Water-mark consists of the words, "Holloway, New York and London," which ought to be seen in semi-transparent letters in the paper. Hold it up to the light.

WOODS' HAIR RESTORATIVE is now "all the talk," in fact it is on all sides conceded that it will make the hair grow; remove dandruff; make the hair soft and glossy; preserve the natural color of the hair to old age; keep it from coming out and is the best toilet article for the hair now in use. For sale at Darlings, and Hollishead & Detrick's Drug Stores. See Advertisement in au-

Indiana is reported to have chosen her Republican State ticket by Five Thousand majority. The Legislature is also Republican, and will of course choose Senators to take the seats now usurped by Bright and Fitch.

A Boy's Head Cut off by a Railroad Train.

The Cincinnati Gazette says as the train was coming west on the Zanesville Road, on Friday afternoon, it run over a boy named Jones—who had quarrelled with his parents and left home, and was wandering about the country—and completely decapitated him. When the train came along, he was curled down between two ties, and the engineer did not see him till almost on him. Jones then raised his head, but immediately let it down again, with his neck on the rail, and the wheels cut his head off as though it had been done with an axe. The head was found some twenty feet off the track, standing on the severed neck, with the face toward the road, and looking naturally, except that it was very pale and the tongue out about an inch. The body was horribly mangled, it having been rolled over and cut and bruised by the train. He had been cracking hazelnuts on the rail, and as he was out all the night before, it is possible that he stopped there for that purpose, and fell asleep, or he laid down there with the deliberate purpose of committing suicide.

SAYING AND DOING.

THE ENERGY OF A HUMANITARIAN.

It was remarked of Pope Alexander that he never *did* what he said, and of his son Borgia that he never *said* what he *did*. Professor Holloway, the great physician and philanthropist, reverses both these maxims. He does what he says, and in order that all the sick may know what his remedies will accomplish, he tells them through the press what they have already *done*. This, it appears to us, is a course that every friend of humanity must approve. The physician who makes a grand discovery in his art—who in fact fathoms the very sources of disease, and draws from nature the means of its extermination—is morally bound to extend the blessed boon to the utmost of his ability. So believing, Professor Holloway has availed himself of every channel of information and intercourse that could facilitate the diffusion of his Pills and Ointment in all quarters of the globe. His energy and enterprise, stimulated by a noble desire to heal and save and strengthen the martyrs of disease in every land, have carried these hygienic preparations over shore and sea to the ends of the earth. There is no motive so powerful in the heart of a genuine philanthropist, as the wish to ameliorate suffering, and better the condition of mankind.—What impediments will it not overcome! It nerves the heart of the patriot to save his country, it lights the lamps of the philosopher to amend man, it invigorates if it does not inspire the Christian physician in his combats with the destroying angel. Success, uniform and universal, has crowned the efforts of this great humanitarian. In all climates his medicines have curtailed the census of mortality. The attention of governments, institutions, men of science, the press, the masses, has everywhere been attracted to them. And this is but "the beginning of the end." Should their sale and dissemination continue to increase for ten years more in the ratio of the last five years, there will not probably be a square league on the accessible portion of the globe unvisited in the area of their usefulness. Onward, ever onward! is the motto of their indefatigable inventor, as he directs the vast system of transit and correspondence, whose centre is in this city, and whose ramifications extend to the utmost limits of the circle of trade.—*London "Mark Lane Express."*

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst by the Rev. John L. Staples, Mr. William Walker, and Miss Rosanna Sox, both of Tobyhanna.

On the 7th inst., by the same Mr. Alexander H. Parr, of Tobyhanna, and Miss Catharine Newhart, of Jackson Monroe county.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may brave any climate. They comprehend within the circle of their curative influence all internal diseases not organic, and all the varieties of outward inflammation. Be careful not to be opposed upon by a spurious article peddled upon you for genuine. The latter are known by a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions accompanying each pot and box. This Water-mark consists of the words, "Holloway, New York and London," which ought to be seen in semi-transparent letters in the paper. Hold it up to the light.

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Money in the Dead Letters.

The dead letter branch of the General Post Office has just closed another quarter's work. During the three months which terminated on the 30th ultimo, there were found 2729 letters, which contained money amounting in the aggregate to \$12,921 82. For the quarter which closed 30th June last, there were received 4549 letters and \$21,498 85 in money. For the quarter 30th March, 2462 letters and \$13,457 15 in money. Quarter closed 31st December, 2352 letters and \$12,361 90 in cash.—Total in the year, 12,102 letters and \$61,239 72 in money. It is gratifying to state that under the efficiency and promptitude which characterizes the finance bureau, over nine tenths of the whole amount of cash has been restored to the original owner.

Stroudsburg Bank.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M.

J. H. STROUD, Cashier.

Oct. 12, 1858.

The "Broadway Omnibus," THE GREATEST PAPER OF THE AGE!

A beautifully illustrated Monthly sheet, and a Paper that is a Paper.

A budget of Wit, Humor, Facts, and Scenes drawn from life—"Here you are, right away, right away, Broadway, Broadway, right up!" Only Fifty Cents—jump in and take a ride. Once seated in our "OMNIBUS," we will endeavor to both amuse and instruct you, and give you, in the course of the year, at least fifty cent's worth of *Fun* and useful information.—We will show you up Broadway, down the old Bowery, through Chatham and the other principal streets, giving you ample time to see the Elephant and get a good peep at the Peter Funks, Confidence Operators, &c. &c. We will show you the city by daylight, by gas light, by moonlight, by candle light, by star light, and will drive the "OMNIBUS" to some parts of the city where there is *no light!* We will endeavor to post you on all the tricks and traps of the great metropolis, and also amuse many an hour with interesting reading matter.—"Throw physic to the dogs." If you have the Blues, the Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, or are unfortunately troubled with a scolding wife, will guarantee to make you forget your troubles, laugh almost against your will, and grow fat. Everybody should subscribe to the "OMNIBUS" at once. The "BROADWAY OMNIBUS" will make its appearance on the first of each month, filled with amusement and instruction for all. Price, Fifty Cents a year in advance—three copies to one address, One Dollar; the cheapest paper in the States.—Who will get us two subscribers and receive one copy free! All communications should be addressed to

CHAS. P. BRITTON,
Editor "Broadway Omnibus,"
297 Pearl Street, N. Y.

October 14, 1858.—2m.

CRITTENDEN'S

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October 14, 1858.—6m.

CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption,—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williams, &c.,