

# THE JEFFERSONIAN

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STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. APRIL 5, 1860.

NO. 13

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

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## J. Q. DUCKWORTH. JOHN HAYN

## To Country Dealers.

## DUCKWORTH & HAYN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c.

No. 80 Dey street, New York.

June 16, 1859.—ly.\*

## TO LET,

A Dwelling house and lot, situated on Simpson street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg. Possession given immediately. For terms apply at this

March 15, 1860. OFFICE.

## Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Isaac Widows,

Late of Pocono Township, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims, are desired to present them, in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

NATHAN FRANTZ, Adm'r.

Tannersville, March 8, 1860.

## ADJOURNED COURT.

An Adjourned Court will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Court.

JOHN EDINGER, Clerk.

March 8, 1860.

## Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Wm. Mosteller, Deceased.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe County, to examine and if occasion require recast the account of Peter and Philip Mosteller, administrators of said deceased, and make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Public House of Jacob Knecht, in Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 24th day of April next at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them at the time and place aforesaid, or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund.

R. W. SWINK, Auditor.

Stormville, March 15, 1860.

## PRINTING TYPES, AND ALL OTHER

Printing materials, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notes or cash, at Bruce's New York Type Foundry. Roman fonts of the modern styles are always on the shelves, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts of from 50 to 10,000 lbs.

Nine cents will prepay the postage on a pamphlet of "Priced Specimens of Fonts," and other sheets, which will be mailed to all printing offices sending me their address.

Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the first of July, 1860, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed his bill, at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufactures, of five times the amount of said bill.

Address GEO. BRUCE,

Type Founder, 13 Chambers st., N. Y.

March 8, 1860.

## For Rent.

The Tavern Stand and Farm, situated in Pricburg, on the main road leading from Salem and Newfoundland, to Stroudsburg; is now offered for rent, on reasonable terms. An industrious and reliable person will find it to his advantage to call and examine the premises. Possession given first of April.

N. B.—Ferdinand Dutot, Esq., of Stroudsburg, will give any and all information required, concerning the property. Pricburg, Feb. 2, 1860.—4t.

## New Goods.—Very Cheap.

JOHN N. STOKES, having just finished his selections, is now receiving a choice and fashionable assortment of new and seasonable goods, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware &c., &c., in variety, and of superior quality will be found in his store, at prices unusually low. The public are invited to call and see. No charge for showing goods.

J. N. STOKES.

Stroudsburg, April 26, 1859.

## CHARLTON BURNET,

Attorney at Law,

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA.

Office on Elizabeth street, formerly occupied by Wm. Davis, Esq.

## Monroe Co. Agricultural Society.

## PROPOSALS.

The undersigned, the Construction Committee of said Society, will receive sealed proposals for about 50,000 feet of Hemlock boards, 16 feet long; about 5,000 feet of Hemlock pieces, 2 by 5 inches, 16 feet long; and 5,000 feet of Hemlock scantling, 3 by 4 inches, 16 feet long. Also 600 round Posts, 9 feet long, and not less than 6 inches thick at the top end, and of good Chesnut, White or Rock oak. To be delivered on the ground of said Society near Stroudsburg, and to be delivered by the first day of June next. And also for the construction of a Trotting Course half a mile in length, 10 feet from the inner circle, to be well and substantially made and finished. Proposals will be received until the 21st of April next, and information given by

W. S. REES,

Wm. S. WINTENUTE,

ABRAHAM EDINGER.

Stroudsburg, March 29, 1860. Committee.

## Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphan's Court of Monroe Co.

In the matter of the first account of P. S. Brown, one of the Administrators of William W. Coolbaugh, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by said Court, to examine and if necessary recast the account of the above named P. S. Brown, one of the administrators of William W. Coolbaugh, dec'd, and to report upon the expediency of granting a sale of the Real Estate for the purpose of paying debt, and the amount necessary to be raised, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the public house of Peter Kemmerer, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 24th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

ABM. EDINGER, Auditor.

Stroudsburg, March 29, 1860.

## Days of Appeal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Appeals from the assessments made for 1860 for the several townships in the county of Monroe, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, on the days here in appointed, to wit:

On Monday, April 16, 1860, for

Borough of Stroudsburg,

Barrett township,

Coolbaugh township,

Chesnut Hill township,

Eldred Township,

Hamilton township,

Jackson township,

Middle Smithfield township,

Tuesday April 17, 1860, for

Price township,

Paradise township,

Pocono township,

Polk township,

Ross township,

Stroud township,

Smithfield township,

Tobyhanna township,

Tunkhannock township.

At which time and place the Commissioners of said county will attend for the purpose of hearing all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by reason of their assessment for 1860.

PETER S. HAWK,

ROBERT BROWN,

JOHN D. FRAILEY,

March 15, 1860. Commissioners.

## Court Proclamation.

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

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Cononer, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appointing, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just.

(God save the Commonwealth.)

MELCHOIR BOSSARD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg,

March 19, 1860.

## TO LET,

A Dwelling House and Lot, on Simpson st., in the Borough of Stroudsburg. For terms apply at this Office, or to

NATHAN FRANTZ,

Tannersville, March 1, 1860.

## Wm. K. Haviland,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STROUDSBURG, MONROE CO. PA.

Office at James H. Walton's, Esq.—

Collections made, and business attended so with promptness and dispatch.

## SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COVODE,

On the Corruptions of the Administration, Before the People's State Convention at Harrisburg, February 23, 1860.

Mr. Covode, having been invited to address the Convention, appeared on the Speaker's platform and said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—It is with pleasure that I come among you, and that I meet you on this occasion. You have assembled here for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Governor of this great and growing Commonwealth. As my name has been used in connection therewith, let me say it has been done without much effort on my part to secure a nomination. I have made but few personal appeals, and therefore, whatever support I may have had on this occasion has come from you, gentlemen, without the usual pressure, for which I feel grateful & will ever remember with pride. You have nominated a gentleman of distinguished ability, one competent and able to canvass the State, and proclaim your sentiments. There are other great interests however, which override the question of Governor. The contest for members of Congress and for President of the United States comes off during the next Summer and Fall—a contest of vast importance, considering the principles involved in the controversy, and the great interests which Pennsylvania has at stake. We should be, therefore, firmly united to carry our points against the corruptions of the Democratic Administration. Let me tell you we are about entering a struggle, the like of which we have never undertaken, with a party which has to make its last desperate effort in Pennsylvania against the principles of protection and the elevation of the laboring man, the white man. [Continued applause.] In view of the great importance of driving from power the administration which has sustained itself only by corruption, it is necessary that every man should buckle on his armor and go forth to victory.— [Applause.] Let me tell you that this administration has not been able to elect a single member to Congress from Pennsylvania without corruption or deception. As a member of an investigating Committee I have made the important discovery that the only power left to this administration in the North is its patronage and its ability to use it corruptly. [Applause.] We have passed through a struggle on the Leocompton bill since I went to Congress, in which we were defeated—and how? By direct negotiations.

A voice—Where did the money come from?

Mr. Covode—The money came from the Treasury of the United States, indirectly, and was taken from your pocket, Mr. President, and mine. The most of it was assessed and collected in the North, not in the South; and used by a corrupt Administration in the shape of taxing contracts, and by levying contributions. Let me tell you some particulars connected with this, as a member of the investigating Committee on Printing. We made the discovery that the contracts were let, and about twenty per cent., in many cases, of the money paid by the Government for services went into the political fund of which Wendell was the banker. Let me refer you to some of the names and circumstances connected with this State and with which you will become more familiar. Out of sixty-nine contractors, a large majority paid money on contracts into this fund. It was ascertained that a contractor had done about a hundred thousand dollars worth of lithographing for the Government. He was subpoenaed, but his recollection was so faint that he knew nothing about his own business. [Laughter.] I observed to the chairman of the Investigating Committee that I was not satisfied with his testimony, to the effect that the books were burned. His partner was sent for and gave his testimony, that the books showed that they had paid about twenty thousand dollars, out of the one hundred thousand dollars worth of work, to the party fund.— The question asked him was, "Do the books show that?" He replied "yes."

Question—Where are the books?

Answer—In the office.

The clerk was sent for, and his testimony agreed with that of the latter.— Having obtained the books—[A voice— "The burned books?"] and being a book-keeper, on investigation I found that about twenty thousand dollars were paid to the officer and charged to the account of Printing—a mode which they understood in order to balance the cash book. When asked how this could be afforded, the reply was, that so much the more was charged for doing the work. Thus Mr. President, you see how the money came out of your pocket and mine, to furnish means to those who were engaged in a crusade against the interests and liberties of our country. One of the participants (Mr. Seaman) was ordered to be put on trial by the House, and the next thing we heard was that he had gone to Europe. On going back to Washington to frank some documents—for you know they compelled me to do that personally, although since they lost Minnesota they have ceased to enforce the rule—I found Mr. Seaman had not been put upon his trial. [Laughter.]

Let me here relate another fact. Another contractor handed over, at different times, to Seaman about twenty thousand dollars, for which he did not take a note, and never expected it back again,

but which he called a loan. When asked, "what did you do with that money?" "Why," said he, "don't put this down as evidence; I used it to carry elections in Pennsylvania. More than double that was spent in 1853, but it did not damage you any"—referring to myself. "I will assure you I did not give a dollar to your district." I asked him "why?" He replied, "when Mr. Buchanan handed me a letter asking me to furnish a thousand dollars to beat you, I told him it was no use and was only throwing money away."

The matter then got into the New York Tribune and came to Mr. Buchanan's eye. He sent for Wendell and said, "I want you to deny the truth of those statements." Wendell replied, "I cannot." He came and told me what had taken place. And why was not this testimony published? A majority of that committee were Democrats.—But, gentlemen, we have a committee now that will probe these fellows to the bottom. It is for this we struggled eight weeks, day and night, for victory, and though you may think it small, I hope there are great results to come from it. Wendell's testimony, lately taken, will show you that he went into the doubtful districts of Pennsylvania and expended large sums of money to defeat us. Whilst suffering from the sting of guilt for engaging in such transactions, Mr. Buchanan sent that pious letter to the Pittsburg Centenary Celebration, relative to the use of money in elections, and tried to throw it off on us. This is the power behind the throne, and which is used in the North to prostrate and crush the liberties of the people. [Applause.] It would take me a whole day to develop this corruption, and I have only given one or two cases as specimens. Wendell was subsequently brought before the committee after we had traced enormous sums of money into his hands we asked him to testify. He refused, when we referred him to the law framed by Ritchie, of Allegheny, which gave us the power to imprison for contempt. He came back, the next day and testified, for giving that testimony and for refusing to go to jail for two weeks, the name of *The Union* was changed to *The Constitution*. Wendell was thrown overboard and Bowman brought in. Wendell then threatened to divulge the whole concern, but just before the meeting of Congress they gave him a contract which would pay for keeping quiet. [Great laughter and applause.]—Gentlemen, I am a party man above all considerations, and I believe that the interest of the party which I subscribe to is the interest of the country. [Applause.]

I am prepared to enter the contest— We have to elect the our members of Congress, our Governor, our President, and rescue the control of this government from the hands of the spoilers; if they are allowed to retain possession four years more, the machinery of the Government will become more complicated, and it is unlikely that we shall be able to assume the power of the Government. Threats have already been made that, if we elect a Republican President, it will dissolve the Union. So we were told if we elected a Speaker. During the last contest for Speaker, scores of speeches were made declaring that in the event of the election of a Republican President, the Union should be dissolved. This threat, Mr. President, and it gives me pleasure to state it, has in no single instance come from a Southern Oppositionist or Republican, but in all cases from the Southern portion of the Democratic party, and acquiesced in by Northern doughfaces.— The object was to scare new beginners, but the result has been, to scare nobody but the Democrats. I have been in Washington now five years, and let me say, that the proudest feeling I ever attained is, that during the whole struggle, this corrupt Government, with all its money, patronage and power, has never succeeded in corrupting and bringing to their support one single man belonging to our party. [Applause.] Others have been bought by the dozen. [Laughter.]

Voices—Tell us something about the army of Utah.

Well, I have a little information in regard to that, for I have obtained a great deal of experience as well as observation, whilst chasing up thieves for so many years. This Utah matter was not a war to conquer the Mormons, or else why was it not done. It was a war to conquer the freemen of Kansas. The Government had not patronage and power enough.— It wanted office to bestow upon the relatives of members of Congress.

These, gentlemen, are samples of what is done at Washington to support this corrupt administration, to defeat your tariff policy and crush out freedom from the territories. [Applause.]

A Voice—What did Hickman say?

Hickman said, in the face of the whole of them, looking at them boldly, "I have been offered more for my vote on the Leocompton iniquity than I am worth."— [Applause.] So will Mr. Haskin, of New York, and Mr. Adrain of New Jersey, the last of whom was offered a foreign mission as one of the items.

Not a man voted for the Leocompton iniquity but was paid by contracts, money, office, position, or in some other way.— Some have been paid twice, under the threats of exposing secrets. Such items, for instance, as an Indian Agency, M'nd you, not to go out among the Indians, but

to remain in the neighborhood of the White House, and watch what was going on there. [Prolonged applause.]

## Sky-Rockets Among Pigeons.

A few days since, while the wild pigeons were flying in innumerable quantities over the city, Mr. Geo. N. Baker, proprietor of the pyrotechnic establishment at the corner of Perry and Superior street, thought he would see what effect his fire-works would have upon the feathered tribe, and upon trial discovered a new field for sporting gentlemen to humor their fancy. Just as a large flock approached he sent hissing through their midst a half dozen heavy rockets, producing a wild and irrepressible consternation; at once the vast flock would change its course, while the greater number would come down within a few yards of the ground, wandering about in wild confusion. One heavy rocket bursting just beneath a large flock and shooting out its hundred fiery, hissing serpents, had the effect to send the whole brood flying upwards until it was lost to the sight. In many instances large numbers, diving in wild confusion to the earth, were captured by boys in the neighborhood, who together with many people who happened to be on the ground enjoyed the sport as peculiarly original and well worthy "The Spirit of the Times."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

## A Long Life.

Mrs. McCabe of Cincinnati died last Saturday, at the age of one hundred and six years. She was twenty-two years of age at the Declaration of Independence. When she was born the American population was estimated at one million and a-half. At her death it was thirty millions. The lady was thirty-five years of age before the office of President was established. In her time fifteen Presidents were elected.

Mrs. Johannah Hermans died at the residence of her daughter-in-law in Albany last Sunday, at the advanced age of 103 years. She was married at about the age of 45, and has been a widow 13 years. Her grandfather was 108 years old at the time of his death, her father was 105, and she had a brother 105 at the time of his death. Eighteen months since Mrs. Hermans walked from Albany to Galway, Saratoga county, over 30 miles experiencing apparently very little fatigue.

## Premature Funeral.

A singular affair occurred yesterday at the negro settlement known as Hog Neck, near the Rocky River Plank Road, some six miles from the city. An old negro named Jacob Sanders, who was familiarly known as Old Jakey, died (apparently) late on Sunday night, and yesterday afternoon his body was put in a rough pine coffin, which was placed in a wagon, and the procession—an unusually large one—moved towards the grave.— While on the way the horse attached to the wagon containing the coffin took fright and broke into a mad run, upsetting the wagon and throwing the coffin out. It rolled down a small hill, being badly smashed on its way. The mourners rushed to the spot and were vastly amazed to see Old Jakey rising from among the ruins of his coffin and staring stupidly around. His inky black face, snow white wool and white shroud, formed a startling picture, turning the amazement of the colored mourners into fright, and they all took wildly to their heels.

As soon as Old Jakey recovered his scattered senses he lay down upon the ground and yelled lustily for the mourners to come back. They came at length cautiously—one by one—and the old fellow was carried home. He was very well this morning and don't intend to die for some time yet. He had been ailing for several days, and on Sunday night he apparently stopped breathing. His limbs became stiff and his body cold. His under jaw fell and his eyes sank far into his head. He lay so all night and through the day; up to the time, in fact, when the wagon upset, and his friends had good reason to suppose he was a dead man.— The shock of the upset evidently resuscitated him, and had it not occurred, poor Old Jakey would now doubtless be under the sod. He is nearly seventy years old, and was formerly a slave in Tennessee.— Cleveland Plaindealer, March 20.

A parson cornered a farmer whom he had seldom seen at his ministrations by asking him directly, after a little reproof of his sin of omission.

"Shall we see you at church next Sabbath?"

"Y-e-s," he replied, slowly, yes, I'll go or send you a hand."

It is a good sign to see a man wiping the perspiration from his face, but it is bad to see a fellow wiping his mouth coming out of a cellar.

The little island of Barbadoes, it may not be generally known, is the most densely populated country in the world; with an area of one hundred and sixty-six square miles, it contains 835,004 inhabitants.

Can our fashionable ladies tell why the Lord, when he made Eve from one of Adam's ribs, didn't make a bird girl at the same time?

## HOMEOPATHY.

Among the inventions and improvements with which the day is so rife, that made by Prof. Humphreys is not among the least. With all the superiority of the Homeopathic System of Medicine over that of the old school in its freedom from danger and the ease and pleasantness with which its medicines may be taken or given to children, it still remained an intricate system for the people to use. From the fact that a single medicine is given at a dose, and each applicable to only certain symptoms, a large number of medicines and a large book of directions became necessary in order to their use.— And what is worse, these directions are of the most nice and discriminating character, so that often the longer one looked and studied, the more puzzled he became, nor could any amount of learned lumber, in the way of Domestic Manuals, explain the matter.

At this precise point the discovery of Prof. Humphreys comes in. He ascertained, from repeated experiments, what had been before denied, that certain medicines in this system might be harmoniously combined in a single remedy which possessed, in good part, the advantages of each of its ingredients, and upon this principle forms a series of Specific Remedies for each of the more common diseases or ailments. With these all uncertainty and embarrassment in giving the remedies is avoided, and they may be properly administered by any person of ordinary intelligence. His improvement is certainly valuable, and one which throws the benefits of this beautiful and efficient system into the hands of the people, and must prove a blessing to thousands. His Specifics are spoken of in high terms by those who use them, and we can readily conceive must prove a valuable addition to the comforts of a family.

## Democratic Victories.

No. 1. The murder of Broderick "because he opposed a wicked administration and the extension of Slavery."

No. 2. The destruction of the *Free South* (newspaper) in Kentucky, because it opposed the extension of Slavery.

No. 3. Arresting Dr. Breed of Washington City and placing him under \$5000 bonds for stating that he was opposed to the extension of Slavery.

No. 4. The whipping, tarring and feathering of an Irish mechanic at Charleston, S. C., for saying that it was disgraceful for a white man to work beside a nigger.

No. 5. The expulsion of a colony of white men and women from Madison county, Kentucky, for giving it as their opinion that Kentucky would be more prosperous without slavery.

No. 6. Breaking up a Methodist Conference in Bonham, in Texas, because they feared that they would proclaim liberty throughout the land to the inhabitants thereof.

No. 7. The defeat of a bill in the Missouri Legislature for the charter of a Methodist University, because the Methodist Church prohibits the traffic in human flesh in her discipline.

No. 8. Gov. Black has vetoed a bill passed by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature abolishing Slavery in the Territory.

No. 9. Governor Medary has vetoed the bill abolishing Slavery in the Territory of Kansas. This is the last Democratic victory. The people don't want Slavery, but a Locofoco Governor says we must have it—the South demands it.

## A Whole Family Poisoned.

The citizens of Napierville, Dupage County, have been having a mad dog excitement lately. One day this week, a gentleman, whose name we have not learned, went to a drug store to get some poison for the purpose of exterminating a part of the canine community, and while there purchased some chewing gum for his children. He put both packages in his pocket, and returned home. By mistake he gave the wrong package to his children and bated the dogs with the gum, in consequence of which the former very soon died. Not long after his wife also expired from the effects of a small portion of the supposed gum, and the man was himself taken dangerously ill, he having taken a taste of the poison under the same mistake. Our informant states that the child of another man has been poisoned in the same town by eating a soda cracker prepared for a dog.—Chicago (Ill) Press, March 10.

An Irish woman, wife of Patrick Leary, residing near Elmira, N. Y., gave birth about two weeks since, to three children at one time. She has been married but three years, but during that time has presented her husband with no less than seven little responsibilities—the first year one, the second year three, and the last year also three.

The report of the State Auditor of Indiana, shows the value of taxable property to be \$435,367,862. The number of miles of railroads assessed is 1,750.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says the following notice is posted up at a railway station:—Travellers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since entrusted his wife to a stranger, and has not heard of her since.

The peach crop in Maryland has been nearly if not entirely destroyed.