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Published by Theodore Schoch.

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General Election



SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act regulating the General Elections within the said Commonwealth," passed on the 24 day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the High Sheriff of every county, to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected. Therefore, I JAMES N. DURLING, High Sheriff of the county of Monroe, do make known by this proclamation to the electors of the county of Monroe, that a General Election will be held in said county, on

Tuesday, the 5th of October

next, at the several election districts below enumerated, at which time and places are to be elected by the freemen of the county of Monroe.

One Person

For member of the House of Representatives, to represent the counties of Monroe and Pike, in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two Persons

For Associate Judges of the County of Monroe.

One Person

For County Commissioner of the County of Monroe.

One Person

For Treasurer of the County of Monroe.

One Person

For Auditor of the County of Monroe.

Places of Voting.

The freemen of the township of Chesnut-hill are to hold their election at the house of Felix Storm, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Gool-taugh will hold their election at the house of Melissa Vliet, (late John Vliet, dec'd) in said township.

The freemen of the township of Hamilton, will hold their election at the house of Jos. Keller, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Middle Smithfield, will hold their election at the house of James Place, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Pocono, will hold their election at the house of Manassah Miller, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Paradise, will hold their election at the house of John S. Vandoren, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Polk, will hold their election at the house of Joel Berlin, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Price, will hold their election at the house of Lewis Long, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Eldred, will hold their election at the house of Jos. Hawk, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Ross, will hold their election at the house of Jacob H. Stocker, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Smithfield will hold their election at the house of J. Depeu Labar, in said township.

The freemen of Stroudsburg, will hold their election at the Court House, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Stroud, will hold their election at the house of Sandt & Karoline, in the borough of Stroudsburg.

The freemen of the township of Tobyhanna, will hold their election at the house of Washington Winters, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Jackson, will hold their election at the house of John Osterhout, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Tunkhannock, will hold their election at the house of Sam'l Mildenerger, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Barret, will hold their election at the house of Alexander Debler, in said township.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States or of this State or any city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agents who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any incorporated district; and also, that every member of Congress, and of the state legislature and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office of appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, & that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 24, 1839, further provides that the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter.

It shall be the duty of said assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assess-

ed by them to vote at such election, and such other matters in relation to the assessments of votes as the said inspectors or judges, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty-first section of said act every General and Special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produced a receipt for payment within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or the affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or, second if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years he shall deposit on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto, by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote whether thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the district for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof at least by one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding such election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove in said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Pursuant to the provision contained in the 6th section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid district shall take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of the Judges from each district at the Court House in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER next, then and there to do, and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return as aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 81st section of the said act it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of Representatives of the United States or of this Commonwealth, the judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks, and one of said judges shall take charge of said certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county at such place in such districts as is or may be appointed by law for such purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election, being for the present on Tuesday the 15th day of October at the Court House in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, for the Representative return judges, then and there to perform the duties required by law of the aforesaid Assembly's district.

(Given Under the Commonwealth.)

JAMES N. DURLING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg,
September 12, 1861.

A Patriotic State and People.

Indiana has about 30,000 in the war and preparing for the field, not including any of the three months troops. In one town of Martin county a gentleman worth only \$40,000 has expended \$10,000 in cash for the families of volunteers, and is willing to give all to the cause. In another a father of 15 children has enlisted with his eldest son for the war. Examples like these ought to awaken the patriotism of the people.

Heenan's Challenge.

John C. Heenan comes out in this week's Wilke's Spirit with a challenge, asserting his willingness to fight any man in England for \$10,000. He prefers that the fight should take place on this side of the Atlantic, not liking his treatment upon the occasion of his recent trip to England. He offers his competitor \$2500 to pay his expenses for crossing here. It is expected that Heenan, should he go to England, will purchase a whole new suit at the Easton Hall of fashion, previous to his departure.

War Sketches by a Northern Ranger.

A NIGHT ADVENTURE.

I was invited by a soldier of the regiment of the "Fire Zouaves" to accompany him in one of those private adventures which were so popular among the men of his corps, during our recent movements upon the banks of the Potomac.

This kind of expedition always carries with it a charm inflames the imagination of the volunteer to a degree unknown in the more precise movements of a regular force. The individual courage of the man seems lost in comparison among a concentrated mass which depends for its success not so much upon personal prowess as upon a mechanical exactness in its evolutions.

Men of the description of my adventurous friend are generally despiers of stiff collared coats and loose jacket, and especial admirers of a loose jockey and a "free fight." With them a meriment, unless he prove a fighter, is simply an abomination.

In a few words, accompanied by some mysterious gestures, my friend H— informs me that, through the disclosures of a deserter who had just arrived from the rebel lines, he had learned that a quantity of ammunition, consisting of several thousand ball cartridges for musket use, had been concealed in an upper room of a house belonging to a noted secessionist and suspected spy. This house was distant about three miles from our encampment, and the cartridges which were concealed therein had been packed in small canvas bags; these bags the daring fellow proposed, with the assistance of myself, to capture or destroy. His plan was this: We were to obtain, by some means, a horse and wagon, to be ready at a certain point, a short distance from the camp, at sunset, and each proceed thither by different routes, in order the better to avoid observation, and as soon as darkness fell upon the scene, drive cautiously to within a few hundred yards of the dwelling containing the contemplated plunder. Then, hiding the wagon in a neighboring clump of trees, some distance from the road, we were to proceed in such a manner as circumstances would permit. In answer to my inquiries as to the feasibility of procuring the wagon, and the possibility of our ever being able to load it even if we succeed in coming in contact with the coveted ammunition bags, I was greeted by a significant wink and two or three slow successive nods of the head, which, if not productive of much intelligence, were quite indicative of the Zouave's determination to carry out his design.

The sun was declining when I started on my journey, taking a somewhat circuitous path to the place of rendezvous, and walking in an irregular strolling manner, the better to escape the observation of the comrades of my friend, who were always on the alert for any adventure. Behind a rising and well wooded piece of ground I soon discovered my friend H—, coolly seated in a one horse wagon, smoking a short pipe, and, at intervals, philosophically lecturing a ragged son of Africa upon the propriety of his meeting us at this same spot on the following night, in order to receive his horse and vehicle, and the desired remuneration for the use of them. After many doubtful scratches of his woolly head and singular expressions of dissatisfaction—all of which were met by great disgust and heavy threats on the part of the Zouave of a marvelous punishment to be dealt out to the mutinous "darkey" if he presumed to dog our path—he permitted us to depart, and we left him, evidently in a thick fog as to the fate of the property so inconspicuously entrusted to the safe keeping of a stranger.

After a short drive, during which but few words were spoken, we arrived at the spot where he had agreed to conceal the horse and wagon. This operation effected, we next proceeded to calculate chances. After a few parting puffs H— shook the ashes from his pipe, thrust it into the pocket of his jacket, and drawing forth from the wagon a coil of fine rope, which he hung round his neck, gave the word to advance. It was now pitch dark; the distance from the place of our destination two hundred yards, according to my comrade's estimate. A solitary light, gleaming red amid the darkness ahead of us, betrayed the spot where stood the building which contained the object of our expedition. With this light for our guide we cautiously advanced in silence, unbroken save by the occasional snapping of some dried twigs beneath our feet and the muttered malediction bestowed upon it by my companion.

ARRIVAL AT THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

At length we came into close proximity to the house. Everything seemed to be buried in a deep stillness. Not a sound could we hear. Not the warbling growl of a dog gave notice of our approach. No light was visible but the one which had hitherto been our guide, and this still shown from the half closed casement of an apartment on the ground floor. The window still was about as high from the ground as the ordinary height of a man, and under this we crept and crouched to listen for any sounds that might escape from the interior. Directly over this room, H— told me, our intended prize was concealed. He was thoroughly informed as to the relative positions of the different passages necessary to pass through in order to gain the desired treasure. The darkness of the night was so

dense that it was with difficulty we could discern the presence of each other as we lay and listened.

Suddenly there was bustle within and the sound of several voices. The warning produced by the low hissing "hub-b" of my comrade prevented a half uttered exclamation of surprise from fully escaping my lips. This noise of men and voices was evidently caused by a large party now collected in the room in which the light was burning. They must have entered the house from the other side, and the clang of arms, as we distinctly heard the men carelessly lay aside their weapons, assured us they were no neutrals in the struggle going on between our divided countrymen.

From fatigue, arising from the constrained posture in which I lay, I made a sudden movement, which caused me to fall against my companion, at the same time making the gravel beneath my feet send forth the grating sound peculiar to it when suddenly and violently disturbed. In an instant the sounds within ceased (silenced by the suspicions caused by my most unfortunate stumbling) the casement was dashed open and half a dozen heads were thrust out into the gloom. A movement now, if no louder than that the lizard makes amongst the grass, or a single sigh forced from our beating hearts and compressed breath, would have been the forerunner of certain death. Nothing could have saved us from the fate of the spy. For several minutes we remained motionless, and heard various conjectures among the men as to the cause of their sudden alarm. Little did they imagine that at that moment, within a few feet of their knives, which more than one grasped in his hand unsheathed, lay, concealed by the darkness, two of the hated invaders. But we would have been found no easy sacrifice. Each of us covered with the muzzle of his revolver the breast of a foe, and the first intimation given of our discovery would have cost them at least two lives that night.

At length they withdrew their heads into the apartment, half closed the casement as before, and we were again alone. Whether they retired perfectly satisfied as to the result of their blind inspection or not, we could not tell. It was at this moment that H—, grasping me by the arm, whispered me to follow him closely. In crouching attitudes we crept round the building; each step taken with peculiar care, lest any unlucky sound on our part should again arouse suspicion, which, in all probability, was still unaltered.

After many cautious pauses and anxious straining of eye and ear, we reached the other side of the house, where, after proceeding a few steps, my leader halted and began exploring with his hand; until and lighted upon the latch of a door in the wall. Placing his mouth close to my ear, he again whispered me that it was of vital importance we should cast off our shoes and carry them in our hands, as by leaving them behind they might be found by the enemy thus become the means of betraying us. Accordingly, in a few seconds, we stood in our stockings ready to pursue to the last limit the windings of the adventure. Noiselessly lifting the door latch, H— led the way into a passage, if possible darker than the outside gloom from which we entered.

DISCOVERY OF THE AMMUNITION.

Groping our way we carefully advanced, and reseed the foot of a flight of stairs, which, at a sign from my companion, we ascended as swiftly as the imperative necessity for a perfect silence permitted. We reached the landing, whose extent was hidden in the same impenetrable darkness, traversed it for the distance of several feet, and at length arrived at a door, which H— attempted to open, but found locked. This he assured me was the room which contained the cartridge-bags, and not to gain an entrance into it would render all the risk we had hitherto run useless, as all further attempts we might make would prove unavailing.

At this crisis of our proceedings we discovered, within a few feet of us, a small window, which, on gently opening, we found led out upon the roof of the piazza that ran along all sides of the house. To step out upon this roof, closing the window after us as gently as we had opened it was the work of a few seconds. Here we lay down, at full length, for several minutes to listen; but no sound reached us, excepting an indistinct clamor proceeding from the room beneath, in which was assembled the party of rebels. Relinquishing our recumbent posture, we crept on our hands and knees until we reached the next window, which belonged to the room we were so anxious to explore. To our great satisfaction, we found it not only unfastened, but opened wide, and one after the other, we passed through into the interior. Again we paused in motionless silence, and again we listened intently, but nothing beyond the sounds already mentioned met our ears, and we proceeded to search in darkness for the bags of ammunition. We came upon them simultaneously in one corner of the room, piled into a heap. We commenced our work at once by passing them out two at a time, through the window upon the piazza roof. Silently and swiftly was the task accomplished, until not a bag remained. We searched every foot of the floor traversing its length and breadth until we were thoroughly convinced ourselves were the sole

objects, animate or inanimate, it contained.

Passing out, our next movement was to carry round the bags to the extreme end of the piazza. This involved the necessity of traversing the full length of one side of the building. With much labor and anxiety, as we had to proceed more warily than ever, at each step, we at last accomplished it. And now we held a consultation, whether it were better to risk the attempt of carrying off our prize by degrees to the spot where we had concealed the wagon, or destroy it at once by lowering bag after bag into a deep well, H— informed me was directly beneath us, as we leaned over the balcony of the piazza. We concluded the latter plan was the best, and accordingly, my companion uncoiling the rope he still carried round his neck and fastening one end of it to the balcony, rapidly descended, after telling me to haul up the other end again, attach to it the bags (three or four at a time,) and lower them to him when he would drop them singly into the well.

A DEADLY STRUGGLE.

We had nearly finished this part of our task, when, rendered reckless by the apparent security with which it was continued, the splashing of each bag into the well exciting no suspicion on the part of our dangerous neighbors at the other extremity of the dwelling, H— flung the last nine down into its depths three at once, instead of dropping them singly, as he had hitherto done. At this moment, the close proximity of approaching footsteps along the roof made me turn in the direction whence the sound they caused proceeded, and instantly I was engaged in a deadly struggle with an antagonist.

The scene now became one of the wildest confusion. The rush of hostile feet along the roof bespoke the rapid advance of foes, whose numbers it would be madness to contend with. Beneath a desperate encounter was going between my comrade and one or more of the rebels, as many a fierce oath testified. My left hand was firmly fastened on the throat of the man with whom I was contending, yet he clung to me with maddening tenacity. Reflection and action were the twinborn of an urgent second. With my right hand I had managed to draw and cock my revolver. My life and liberty were in the hands of a grasping foe. There were no compromise here; my life or his! Pressing the muzzle of my pistol to his head, I fired and he fell with scattered brains at my feet. The next instant I dropped from the balcony to the ground where H— was battling in close quarters. Here I stumbled over a fallen man. In the act of regaining my feet, my hand came in contact with his breast or side, and was instantly bathed in a warm gush of streaming blood.

"Where are you, H—?" I shouted.

"Here."

The response came from within a yard or two of the spot where I stood. I found my companion struggling on the ground, in savage fury, with a fellow evidently of much superior muscular power to himself. Quick as thought my strength was united to his, and with one concentrated, determined and desperate effort we flung our herculean foe headlong down the well.

Without waiting to draw breath we started and fled for life, baffling a host of enemies by the suddenness of our plunge amidst the thick surrounding darkness.

"This way," cried H—, and keeping close together we quickly reached our concealed wagon. To spring inside was the work of a second, and away we went for the camp. The Zouave drove, and his driving was like the driving of Jehu. "I guess it would have been all up with me," he said at length, "if you hadn't come in as you did. There were two of them on me before I knew where I was, when I found I'd lost my Colt; so I gave one a dig with the full length of my bowie, and went in for a wrestle with the fellow we treated to a drink."

We reached camp unpursued. The wagon was returned punctually next night, as promised, to the astonished and grateful darkey, but whether or not he received any further remuneration for the loan of his property than the safe return of it I am unable to state. Morrisania, New York, Aug. 11, 1861.

A Novel Marriage.

A novel marriage occurred in Detroit, Michigan, on Monday last, under the following circumstances:

William Broderick, seventy-five years of age, and Hannah Bryan, aged twenty-five years, left Lawrence, Mass., last week and went out West for the ostensible purpose of being united in the bonds of matrimony. The ancient Lothario, however, being rather slow in redeeming his promise, the lady took the matter into her own hands on Monday morning, by rising at an early hour and taking from the pockets of her ancient lover, cash, amounting to four hundred and eighty eight dollars. On discovering his loss, the lady was immediately arrested for stealing, when she entered a cross-suit for seduction, the result of which was that the couple went before Justice Swincoe, and were married; after which they departed on their way rejoicing, seeming mutually pleased with the denouement.

Gen. Lyon was unmarried. He leaves three brothers and three sisters.

The Treasury Notes—The Patriotic Shoemaker.

The first Treasury Note issued will be to the patriotic Massachusetts shoemaker whose letter, accompanying a remittance of \$100, which he tendered to the Government for ten years without interest, was published a few days ago. The name of the man who set so patriotic an example is E. P. Wallace, and he is a resident of Amesbury Mills, Massachusetts. The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to accept tenders of money without interest, or for such a long period, and for this reason a Treasury Note bearing interest at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent, payable semi-annually, will be issued to him. Doubtless there are thousands of "patriotic shoemakers" and other mechanics, men of every occupation, who will invest in a similar manner. No savings institution pays so high an interest. Besides, a Treasury Note will always command, at once, the full amount of its face, with whatever interest may have accrued, and within a few months will, without doubt, bear a premium. They can be held as a permanent investment until maturity—three years—and the interest for the whole period may be drawn at that time, or at the option of the holder the notes may be converted, if amounting to \$500 in the aggregate, into bonds of 20 years, bearing interest at six per cent.

The issue of the demand notes \$5's, and \$10's is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. About \$250,000 per day is thrown out now, and the first of next week \$500,000 per day will be issued. Ten men will be constantly employed in signing and countersigning for the Register and Treasurer these notes. Each one of these makes on an average 3,000 signatures each day. At this rate of signature each clerk receives a compensation of \$1,200 per annum. There are many, however, who make 1,000 or 2,000 more than the average number of signatures per day, and these receive pay *pro rata*. For the signature of the whole issue of \$50,000,000 of demand notes, the labor of one man for seven years would be required.

Important to State Volunteers.

A despatch from Harrisburg, on Tuesday says the act of the 15th of May, 1861, section 12th, expressly forbids any volunteer leaving the State except he shall be accepted by the Governor of the State under a requisition from the President. It has therefore been decided by the State authorities that persons enlisting in independent regiments accepted barely by the War Department are not entitled to commissions from the State; their families are not to receive the benefits of the funds raised by their respective counties, and in case of their death the pension of \$9 a month for five years, allowed by the State, will not be made to their widow and minor children.

The Base of a Congressman.

A story is told of the Hon. John A. Gurley, representative in Congress from the Second District of Ohio, which will bear repeating. The honorable M. C. like Mr. Ely, wanted to see a battle, and overpowered by his curiosity, he took his horse and gig and followed after the army. When the battle commenced he hitched his horse to a tree at a convenient distance, and sought a position where his view would be uninterrupted. When the time arrived that made sudden departure necessary, Mr. Gurley sought his horse and gig, but somebody had been in that vicinity before him, and his conveyance was gone. No time was to be lost, so the member from Ohio peeled off his coat and vest, got out of his boots as quickly as possible as possible, and started with apparently a full determination to make the quickest time to the Capital; and as an evidence of his running qualities it is stated that he beat his own horse and gig to Washington nearly an hour.

Compromised with his Conscience.

The Lyons (France) journal have the following:—"Mr. L—, a wealthy merchant of Lyons, lost about three years ago a pocket-book containing 3000 francs, and though he offered a liberal reward for its restitution, he could not hear anything about it. He soon forgot the matter, but three days ago he received a box containing 3450 francs in notes and gold; and this letter:—"Sir, it was I who three years ago found your pocket-book. I was then a poor fellow in search, like Jerome Paturot, of a social position. I at first thought of giving it up to you, but I reflected that the money would not make you richer than you are, whilst it might enable me to prosper in life. And so I expatiated myself to my conscience. But I promised myself to repay you in the event of God crowning my efforts with success. This is what I now do. Here is your money, and the interest it would have produced you if invested. I am married, and have a child six months old. I have given your Christian name to the little fellow, for though you have unwittingly been my benefactor, I do not the less feel indebted to you, and I bless your name every day!"

"Father, did you ever have another wife besides mother?" "No, my boy; what possessed you to ask such a question?" "Because I saw in the old family Bible where you married Anne Dominini, in 1835, and that isn't mother, for her name was Sally Smith."