



The Jeffersonian, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

Winter Lingers &c.

Snow, to the depth of six inches, fell on the Pocono Mountain, on Tuesday morning last. This does pretty well for May, and looks as though winter felt inclined to crowd the mourners.

The address and Resolutions adopted by the recent Union Convention will appear in our next weeks paper. They breathe the right spirit, and go for the re-election of Honest Old Abe, without a why or wherefore.

The House of Representatives at Washington, on Tuesday, unanimously adopted a resolution increasing the pay of privates in the army from \$13 to \$16 per month. A righteous move.

The favors of our advertising friends have so drawn upon our columns for several weeks past as to preclude the possibility of our giving our usual variety to our readers. If these do not cease soon we will be under the necessity of expanding our dimensions. In a week or two we will have plenty of room again. Our readers however, have lost but little. Neither Congress, the Army, nor the Legislature have furnished material for news.

New Landlord.

Mr. Samuel Hayden, well and favorably known to many of our citizens, has taken White's Old Stand, in the public Square in Easton, and opened it as a first class Hotel. Sam is an excellent caterer, and will no doubt restore the standing of the House to what it was when "Old Chippy" stood at the helm. Those of our citizens visiting Easton, who desire to be well cared for should try a sojourn with friend Hayden. See card in another column.

We publish, in another column, the resolutions adopted by the legislature, proposing so to amend the Constitution as to allow the soldiers to vote. We hope our readers will read them, ponder over them and make up their minds to vote for them. — Because citizens turn soldiers and volunteer to fight the battles of the country is certainly no reason why they should be disfranchised.

Railroad Bridge Destroyed.

The splendid Railroad Bridge over the Lackawanna, at Scranton, was destroyed by fire, on Friday last, causing a serious obstruction to the business of the company. — While the fire was at it height a couple of fools, for a trifling wager, walked over the bridge, with nothing but the tin roof to shield them from the flames. In one minute and a half after they crossed the structure fell. The company have a new bridge already well under way.

The New 10-40 Loan.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the new 10-40 Loan in to-day's paper. This loan is limited to two hundred million of dollars, and as it is being rapidly subscribed for, those of our readers who are looking for a safe paying investment for their surplus cash, should bestir themselves and secure a portion of the loan before it is all gone. The loan bears an interest of five per cent. payable in gold, which makes it fully equal to an Eight per cent individual loan. The loan runs ten or forty years, at the option of the Government; and is redeemable in Gold. On this and all other funded stocks of the United States, there is a specific pledge of the customs revenue in gold, for the continued payment of the interest in gold, and as the faith and wealth of the Union is pledged for its final redemption, there can be no safer investment found. We shall speak of this subject more at length next week.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty loan on the 3d inst., amounted to \$1,163,000.

A dispatch from Baltimore says that on Monday morning 34 paroled Union officers and 364 private prisoners arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. — Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them was admitted to the hospital. One hundred and fifty of them had to be carried from the boat on stretchers and cars. Their looks and words abundantly testify that their miserable condition had been produced by starvation, and many are undoubtedly past the reach of medicine or nourishment.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue last month amounted to upward of ten millions of dollars, by far the largest amount received in any one month from that source since the law went into operation.

John C. Heenan is still in London. — He has fits now, and falls down in the street. He has never been well since he was drugged for the fight with King, by friends of the latter. It is thought he will never recover.

The rebels talk of improving their currency by issuing more. They might as well play upon the ocean with a water engine.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN RENOMINATED Delegates and Electors Chosen

Harrisburg, April 28, 1864.

The Union State Convention, called for the purpose of placing in nomination an electoral ticket, selecting delegates at large to the Baltimore National Convention, and to take such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential campaign, was held here to-day. There was a full attendance of delegates, and during the morning the Senate and House were filled with representatives from their number.

The Convention was called to order at 12 M. by Mr. Wayne McVeagh, chairman of the State Central Committee.

The House of Representatives was crowded with the delegates. Mr. Serrill, of Delaware county, nominated John P. Penney for temporary chairman. Mr. Penney declined on account of physical disability.

Mr. Bergner nominated Senator Henry Johnson. The nomination was adopted by unanimous vote.

Mr. Johnson returned thanks for the honor. Samuel Alleman, of Dauphin; John H. Stuart, of Allegheny; David L. Barnes, of Fayette; George H. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Conrad Schindler, of Schuylkill, were elected temporary secretaries. The credentials of the delegates were then presented.

It was moved and agreed to, that the four contested seats be referred to a committee of seven.

Mr. Bergner moved that one person from each Congressional district be appointed to prepare an address and resolutions, and to report the names of two electors at large and one from each district, and four delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, and that the delegates be and they are instructed to vote as a unit for Abraham Lincoln, and to adhere to him as long as his name is before the Convention. [Applause.]

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of adopting the resolution before a permanent organization was effected, and the resolution was finally postponed.

Mr. Lincoln will be the almost unanimous choice.

The chairman announced Messrs. Frazier, Fry, Bergner, Olmstead, Bound, Serrill, and Householder as a Committee on Credentials.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made a report nominating Mr. Wm. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, for president, and the usual number of vice presidents and secretaries.

The report was adopted, and Mr. Lawrence took the chair and delivered an address, in which he eulogized the Union party as being the only one able to save the country. He said that nineteen-twentieths of all the soldiers in the army belonged to organizations that favored the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Penney, of Allegheny; Bergner, of Dauphin; Campbell, of Schuylkill; Wallace of Philadelphia; Wilson, of Tioga; Serrill, of Delaware, and Bove, of Franklin.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bergner, that the electors at large be instructed to support Abraham Lincoln for President, and to oppose all efforts to postpone the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Coryell offered an amendment, that one of the hardest blows that could be inflicted on the rebels would be certainly the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Penney moved to proceed to ballot for four delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Agreed to, and the vote was, for
Simon Cameron 94
Wm. B. Mann 54
James Campbell 29
Alex. McClure 79
Morris B. Lowry 60
A. H. Reeder 26
W. W. Ketchum 55
P. Frazer Smith 38
Thomas Cunningham 11
George Landou 13
Darwin Phelps 4
Thomas Howe 55

Messrs. Simon Cameron and Alexander McClure were declared elected, and a second ballot was had for the remaining delegates, with the following result:
Howe 50
Lowry 85
Mann 41
Ketchum 38
Smith 23
Campbell 16
Reeder 5

Morrow Lowry was declared to be the third delegate.

Another ballot was had for the fourth and last delegate, resulting in the election of Mr. Ketchum, by 91 votes, over Mr. Mann, with 41 votes.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate two Senatorial electors, and Thos. Cunningham, of Beaver, and Morton McMichael were unanimously chosen by acclamation. Adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The following district electors were announced:

- 1st district. Robert P. King, 2d do George Morrison Coates, 3d do Henry Bumm, 4th do Wm. H. Kern, 5th do Barton Jenks, 6th do Chas. M. Rump, 7th do Robert Park, 8th do Baron Mull, 9th do John A. Hiestand, 10th do E. H. Corryell, 11th do Edward Holliday, 12th do Charles F. Reed, 13th do Elias Hale, 14th do Charles Schreiber, 15th do John Wisler, 16th do David McConogy, 17th do D. W. Woods.

- 18th do Isaac Bunson, 19th do John Patton, 20th do Samuel Dick, 21st do Everhard Bierer, 22d do John P. Penney, 23d do Ebenezer McJunkin, 24th do J. W. Blanchard.

The Convention agreed to appoint a central committee, consisting of one person from each county, except Philadelphia (which shall be entitled to two from each Congressional district,) and the counties of Lancaster, Bucks, Dauphin, and Allegheny (which shall have two each). The State Central Committee was then chosen. The Philadelphia members are as follows:

First district—Jeremiah Nichols and Charles Humphreys. Second district—David Kramer and W. H. Kemble. Third district—Charles M. Neal and Egbert K. Nichols. Fourth district—George Hammersly and B. H. Browne.

A petition, signed by eighty members of the Convention, in favor of Alexander McClure for chairman of the State Central Committee, was presented.

The Committee on Address made a report. The address sets forth that the honor and glory of the people were sufficient reasons for urging the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, whose administration has presented all the powers and resources of the Government in their strongest light.

It was necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that there should be no change in the Administration at Washington, for any such change would involve a change of measures and of military and civil labors, which could only result in ruin to the national credit and national cause. If, on the contrary, President Lincoln is re-elected, it will in effect reaffirm the principles which he has upheld, and the rebellion will be crushed.

The address pays a high tribute to the influence of the personal virtues of the President, to his firmness and impartiality, and concludes with a statement that his success in the next campaign will not be a triumph of war merely, but the triumph of a great principle.

The resolutions are five in number.—The first endorses the policy of the National Administration in the prosecution of the war and punishment of traitors—a policy which, if carried out, will result in the triumph of the arms and power of the Government.

The second resolution thanks to Governor Curtin, who deserves the respect of all loyal men and who is entitled to credit as a just and tried officer who has sustained the honor of Pennsylvania and its dignity.

The third resolution eulogizes the alacrity of Governor Curtin in contributing to the national defenses with all the resources of the Keystone State. The fourth resolution thanks loyal Senators and members at Harrisburg for a faithful performance of their trust, particularly for giving the right of suffrage to soldiers.

The fifth resolution returns thanks to brave soldiers in the field, who have sacrificed the comforts of home for the maintenance of the principles of our Government.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Senator Lowry was called on for a speech. He was followed by Messrs. McClure, Ketchum, and other. The Convention continued in session to a late hour.

More Demonism by the Rebels.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes the following account of a new atrocity, furnished by a correspondent at Jefferson City, Missouri, under date of April 15: "On Tuesday night, the 12th inst., the notorious bushwhacking gang of Shumate and Clark went to the house of an industrious, hard-working German farmer named Kuntz, who lives some twenty five or thirty miles from the mouth of Osage River, and demanded his money. They accused Kuntz of sending for his family to come over from the old country to his new home. He stoutly denied having any cash, but the fiends not believing him, or perhaps knowing that he did have some money, deliberately took down a wood saw, which was hanging up in the cabin, and cut his left leg three times below and four times above the knee with the saw. Loss of blood, pain and agony, made the poor fellow insensible, and he was unable to tell where the money was concealed. His mangled body was found next day, life extinct. A boy who lived lived with him succeeded in making his escape, terror-stricken, to give the alarm. "After leaving Kuntz's, the gang went to an adjoining American farmer, whose name I was unable to learn, and not succeeding in their demands for money, they destroyed everything in and around the place, took the man out and literally cut his head off. All of this is vouchsafed for by the whole neighborhood."

ANOTHER INCIDENT FROM FORT PILLOW.

The same paper has the following additional item of the Fort Pillow massacre: "The full atrocities committed at Fort Pillow, under Forrest's order, on the 12th, are not yet before the public, and many of them never will be. They are too shameful for public prints. It seems that Lieutenant Akerstran, who was Post Quartermaster, was nailed to the side of a building, with his arms extended, and the house set on fire. His remains, thus charred and blackened, were found next day by those who knew him. Several were buried alive, and the ground shows that they made superhuman efforts to escape suffocation."

Stroudsburg Bank MAY 3d, 1864. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on and after the 13th instant, clear of taxes. J. H. STROUD, Cashier.

AMALGAMATION.

Horace Greeley having been accused of favoring amalgamation, thus pointedly replies:

We never said nor thought that "it is a wise thing to do ought with negroes but to do them justice, which does not, according to our ideas, include marrying them. But this we do say—and we beg to be understood as insisting upon it—that those whites who cultivate intimacies with colored women shall do so in accordance with law, divine and human; and not in defiance of it. We do not at all share in the taste which impels to intermarriage with Blacks; but we do not make our tastes the standard of other people's actions or the measure of their rights. And if Whites will form such intimacies with Blacks, we commend them to the example of that eminent Democrat and Slaveholder, Col. Richard M. Johnson, who always treated the mother of his children as his wife, though the laws of his State forbade his giving her legal claim to the title, and in due time married his and her daughters to White Democrats and Kentuckians like himself. (Their taste, mind you, is not ours.) Four years after he had done this, and in full view of all the facts, the Democrats of the entire Union nominated and elected him Vice President of the United States, without any of our help."

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 4th inst., Willie, son of James and Ellie Boys, aged 1 year and 5 months.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. — Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and all other Bonds semi-annually. — The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's orders. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levied in various parts of the country. At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight Per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment. It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositories of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and afford every Facility to Subscribers. May 5th, 1864.—3m.

Fruit Trees.



G. W. COMSTOCK, Agent for W. T. & E. Smith, Geneva, N. Y., will deliver

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES at the Depot, in Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 7th of MAY inst. Also, on TUESDAY the 10th of May, at the Oakland Station. Stroudsburg, May 5, 1864.

License Applications.

MONROE COUNTY, SS. The following persons have filed their petitions for license with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Monroe County, and the same will be presented at the next term of said Court, to be held at Stroudsburg, May 25, 1864.

Table of Tavern Licenses in Monroe County, SS. Lists names and locations for Stroudsburg, Stroud Tsp., Smithfield, Tunkhannock, Tobyhanna, Ross, Pocono, Polk, Chesnut Hill, and Hamilton.

Liquor Stores.

Dreher & Bro. Stroudsburg. James Kintz, Paradise. Thos. M. McIlhany, Clerk. Stroudsburg, May 25, 1864.

A Joint Resolution

PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNY, Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Sec'y of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, April 25, 1864. PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution, proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. MAY 5, 1864.

BLANK MORTGAGES, For sale at this Office

Just Received,

BROWN & KELLER'S. A large assortment of EXTRA PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., of SUPERIOR QUALITY, to take the place of SOLID SILVER WARE. Having made a large purchase, they are enabled to supply housekeepers at astonishingly low rates. Call and examine. Stroudsburg, May 5, 1864.

WHITE'S HOTEL. Centre Square, Easton, Pa., SAMUEL HAYDEN, Proprietor. Omnibuses run to and from this Hotel in time to make connection with different trains. May 5, 1864.—3m.

Notice--Widows Appraisements. Notice is hereby given, that the following appraisements of widows, claiming to retain property to the value of \$300,—of their deceased husbands Estate, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court, of Monroe County, and will be presented for approval at the next term of said Court, to be held at Stroudsburg, Monday May 23, 1864.

1st. Hannah Hufsmith, widow of Philip Hufsmith, of Chesnut Hill Township, deceased. 2d. Christiana Hartman, widow of Aaron Hartman, of Hamilton Township, deceased. 3d. Catharine Miller, widow of Charles Miller, of Hamilton Township, deceased. 4th. Sarah Hufsmith, widow of Jacob Hufsmith, of Chesnut Hill Township, deceased. 5th. Sally Ann Storm, widow of Rudolph Storm, of Hamilton Township, deceased. 6th. Elizabeth Primrose, widow of Petit B. Primrose, of Stroud Township, deceased. THOS. M. McILHANEY, Clerk. Stroudsburg, May 5, 1864.

Executor's Notice. Estate of WM. D. WALTON, late of the Borough of Stroudsburg, dec'd. Letters testamentary on the above named decedent, late of the Borough of Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SYDENHAM WALTON, JAMES H. WALTON, DAVIS D. WALTON, Executors. USE NO OTHER!—Buckner's Specific Pills are the only Reliable Remedy for all diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. One Dollar a Box. One box will perfect a cure, or money refunded. Sent by mail on receipt of price. JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent. March 17, 1864.—3m.

GLENWOOD Mathematical & Classical School. The subscriber, having taken the establishment heretofore occupied by the Rev. H. S. Howell, is prepared to receive boarding and day scholars. The studies pursued in this Institution comprise all the branches of a thorough Mathematical and Classical Course. Young men desirous of qualifying themselves for teaching, will do well to call before engaging elsewhere. Address personally, or by letter, SAM'L ALSOP, Principal. Del. Water Gap, 3rd mo. 20.

MADISON HOUSE. M. & T. P. WATSON, (LIVERY STABLE ATTACHED) 37 & 39 North 2d st., between Market and Arch, PHILADELPHIA, PA. February 26, 1863.—1y.

To Consumptives. Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York, January 21, 1864.—6t.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Stroudsburg Pa. April 1, 1864.

ESTABLISHED 1760. PETER LORILLARD, Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 & 18 Chambers st. (Formerly Chatham street, New York.) Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz: BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen, YELLOW SNUFF. Scotch, Honey Dew Snuff, [Scotch, High Toned Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot, Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality. TOBACCO. SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING. Long, P. A. L. of plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster Nos 1 & 2 mix'd, Tin Foil, Cavendish, Granulated, Turkish. N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 16, 1863.—1y.