



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.

Judge Frost of the South Carolina delegation, in his address to President Johnson, humbly confessed that four years of strife had convinced the South that "Cotton is no longer King."

The Monroe County Agricultural Society will hold its Sixth Annual Fair, on the Grounds of the Society, at Stroudsburg, Pa., on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October next.

Appointment of Assessor.

A Telegram to the Philadelphia Inquirer, announces the appointment of Daniel Kalbfus to the office of Assessor of the 11th District Pa. Mr. Kalbfus resides at Mauch Chunk.

We have on several occasions, during the past few days, enjoyed the pleasure of a visit from Charles Welling, Esq., the able editor of the Long Island Farmer, who is on a visit to his friends in Stroudsburg. Brother W. is a very clever gentleman, and in his whole *tout ensemble* bears positive testimony that other places, beside Stroudsburg, can boast the possession of good looking editors. His visits are always agreeable.

We learn that the subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a Woolen Factory at or near Stroudsburg, have advanced so far as to render the success of the enterprise nearly certain. We would advise our moused men to come forward with their subscriptions so that the establishment of the factory may be fixed beyond a peradventure. But a few thousand dollars more are needed to set the ball in motion, which may, eventually, make Stroudsburg one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns in the Commonwealth.

President Johnson had a free conversation with a South Carolina delegation, on Saturday last, in the course of which he gave the Delegates to understand, that in order to be enabled to come under the good influences of law and order again, the State must accede to the decree that Slavery is forever dead. The talk on both sides was plain, and the Delegates without an exception, expressed a perfect acquiescence in the suggestions of the President. The delegation consisted of Judge Frost, Isaac E. Holmes, Geo. W. Williams, W. H. Gilliland, J. A. Steinmeyer, Frederick Richards, Wm. Whaley, James H. Taylor, R. H. Gill, and Joseph A. Yeates. Judge Frost was the spokesman of the Delegation, and in concluding his reply to the President's speech said—"We cheerfully accept the measures recommended, and would thank you to recommend at your earliest convenience, a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed." A Governor will be appointed in a few days.

The Fourth of July.

The programme of the celebration at this place, on the 4th of July, will be found in our columns to-day. It will be seen that our citizens are in earnest about the celebration; and we can safely promise to all comers such a day as Stroudsburg never saw before. We will have a good old fashioned time; such a one as will enlist the services and hearty good will of both old and young to do honor to the occasion. We will have parades and feasting, and fun, and everything calculated to make everybody feel glad, and nothing, we hope, to mar the general enjoyment of the day. For the wants of the inner man our enterprising landlords will make the most ample preparation; and to all who may come to join with us, our citizens will extend a most cordial welcome. To one and all we would say, if you wish to see the Fourth celebrated as it should be, or if you wish to see the evidence that the spirit of '76 lives in the hearts of '65, come to Stroudsburg on the 4th, and you will be fully gratified. Come one, come all.

The Right Spirit.

The following notice explains itself, and displays the right spirit. Our soldier boys should always hold in mind the organizations through which they gained renown; and on public occasions, when taking part in display, preserve them. We notice in several of our exchanges calls for the parade of veterans who had preserved their distinctive company organizations since the war of 1812. We hope to see our boys do the same thing. In the after years it will prove a pleasure that will more than compensate for the hardships they have endured, to meet together as the veterans of the war just closed, and talk over the accidents and incidents of the camp, the march, the bivouac and the battle. Let us by all means have Company F, Company M, &c., &c., in the procession on the glorious 4th:

ATTENTION.

"The members of Co. F, 4th Reg't, Penna. Reserves, are hereby urgently requested to meet, at an early hour, on the morning of July 4th, at Stroudsburg, for the purpose of organizing, as a company, to participate in the exercises of that day. Those having skill (or in part) uniforms would do well to appear in them on that occasion.

A full attendance is respectfully solicited.

J. W. BURNETT

Late 2nd Lt. Co. F, 4th P. R. V. C.

Death of Admiral Dupont.

Rear Admiral Dupont, of the U. S. Navy, died at the La Pierre House, in Philadelphia, on Friday morning last. He was born at Bergen, N. J., Sept. 27th, 1803. He entered the service as midshipman at twelve, and at fourteen sailed his first voyage, under Commodore Stewart. From the beginning he spared no pains to master his profession, and at an early period became widely known for his skill, his abilities and his high personal character. At no time since the levelling of rebellion began to sway the country did he hesitate a moment as to which side he should espouse in the great contest; and in his great attack on the rebel strongholds at Port Royal and by the great victory there achieved, he demonstrated the capacity of wooden gunboats to go on conquering in spite of the prowess of forts. European fleets had so recently retired baffled before European fortifications, that the success of Dupont was deemed a little short of miraculous, and was attributed wholly to his genius as a naval Commander. Subsequently, he in command of the iron clads made an attack upon Charleston, S. C., but owing to the inadequacy of his force, and the impracticability of reducing the city with a Naval force alone, he failed, and was relieved from his command. The career of his successor, however, fully justified the Admirals failure. Throughout the service, and wherever known in private life, he was held in high esteem. In the Navy he was considered the beau ideal of a gallant sailor and a great Admiral; and it is said of him by his brother tars that more nearly than any other, was he the Nelson of America, and like Nelson, his death leaves the profession bereft of its brightest ornament. His remains were interred, with the honors due his station, at the Dupont burying ground, near Wilmington Delaware.

The Honesdale Republic, in an article of nearly three quarters of a column length, freely ventilates the Judge question, in this district. The Republic intimates that if Judge Barrett is renominated and re-elected, it will be seen to that he pays heed to the Constitutional injunction, by fixing his residence in the district. Being most unmistakably in the minority, our side of the political house must content itself with looking on while the Democracy settle the hash. The names mentioned in connection with the position are Judge Barrett, S. S. Dreher, and F. M. Crane, Esqs.

The Marshalls appointed to direct the procession in the celebration on the Fourth of July at Stroudsburg, are requested to meet the Committee of Arrangements, at nine and a-half o'clock, A. M., on said day, at the Hotel of Sheriff Marsh. A general attendance is respectfully requested.

The Stockholders of the Stroudsburg Bank, at a meeting held at the Banking House, on the 20th inst., unanimously resolved to re-organize under the National Banking Law.

The Wheat Midge or Weevil.

We regret to hear that this destructive insect is making its appearance in wheat fields in our county, as well as other sections of the State, in such numbers, that farmers fear much damage will be done to the present crop. From Berks, Bucks, Lehigh and Northampton counties the same complaint is prevalent. In Berks county the insect has made its appearance in such numbers, that out of 24 heads of wheat plucked in a field in Heidelberg township, the grains of 8 heads were nearly entirely destroyed. The high hopes our farmers entertained of a large crop must vanish, which is to be regretted, as a large surplus of grain will be needed to supply impoverished districts in the South.—Carbon Dem.

Large Conflagration.

The First National Bank of Easton, (formerly the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank) destroyed \$300,000 of their notes a few days since. The work of destruction was conducted by a committee duly appointed, who proceeded to South Easton, where the notes were cast into the furnace of the Glendon Iron Company and consumed. We wish the U. S. Government would rid us of about four-fifths of their postal stuff in this manner; it is getting to be too filthy to use.

Put Stamps on Your Letters.

The number of letters now being received at the dead letter office, sent there under the new law which makes prepayment of postage compulsory, amounts to more than 15000 per week. This is mainly caused by the ignorance or carelessness of those forwarding letters.—Every one should remember that the old law which allowed double postage to be collected on letters that were not prepaid has been repealed, and that now every letter not entitled to be carried free, must have a stamp on it or be sent to the dead letter office. It is astonishing what a degree of carelessness is manifested by people in a matter like this, in which information is so easily accessible to all.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

The powder mill of Messrs Marburger and Wullis, one mile from Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., exploded about ten days ago, and dangerously wounded Mr. Wullis and his son. The latter having since died. There were about five tons of powder in the mill at the time, and the report is the explosion was heard for miles around.

FOURTH of JULY
IN
STROUDSBURG, PA.

PROGRAMME:

The following is the order of proceedings agreed upon by the Committee of Arrangements:

The day to be ushered in by the ringing of the Bells at Sunrise.

The Procession to be formed at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the following order:

The Military on the Green, between Ann (or Bark) street and the Livery Stable.

The Odd Fellows at their Hall, and the citizens on the green in front of the Seminary.

The Military to march to the Odd Fellows Hall, accompanied by the music, and the Military and Odd Fellows, to proceed to the Seminary and receive the citizens, and form in the following order: Military and Music, Odd Fellows and Citizens, and pass over the following route. Up George Street to Monroe, up Monroe to William, down William to Main (at the Mansion House), out Main to the Elm (at Pocono Bridge), counter-march thence down Main to Analomink Avenue, and counter-march, thence up Main to Center, up Center to Sarah, up Sarah to George, down George to Ann, down Ann to Franklin, and up Franklin to the Court House, when the meeting will be opened by prayer by the Rev. B. S. Everitt, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Dr. A. Reeves Jackson; an address will be delivered by S. S. Dreher, Esq., and the benediction by Rev. W. J. Paxson, after which the meeting will adjourn for dinner.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the FANTASTICAL PARADE will take place, and at 8 o'clock p. m. the procession will reform, when the Fire Works, followed by the music and torch light procession will proceed over the same route.

The Military will be under the direction of the Military Marshals, and the other procession under direction of the Marshals of the day—and the whole under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements. Each soldier will be furnished with a ticket for dinner, designating his place to dine, and all are respectfully requested to appear in uniform.

All Monroe County soldiers, and all others that have served in companies from said County, are respectfully invited to be in attendance on that day.

JOHN DEYOUNG,
JACOB HIBSTAND,
G. HULL,
JAMES A. PAULI,
W. S. REES,
Committee of Arrangements.

The Chapter of Infamy.

The country is to be flooded with Histories of the Great Rebellion. The least said about it, perhaps, the better. It is enough to know the leading facts. We give below a brief epitome of what it has done:

It shot down Federal soldiers in Baltimore, on their way to defend the National Capitol.

It fired on the Flag of our country at Fort Sumter.

It seized the public Forts and Arsenals and robbed the national mints and depositories.

It organized an armed force hostile to the United States.

It shot down the soldiers of the Republic on a hundred battle-fields.

It discarded both human and divine justice.

It perverted the spirit of our free institutions.

It attempted to rivet the chains of our bondage tighter on the hands of the African.

It forced men into arms against their own government.

It murdered loyal people, drove the defenceless from their homes, outraged their families, stole their treasures, burnt their dwellings, ravaged their fields.

It organized lawless bands for indiscriminate murder and pillage.

It threw trains loaded with innocent women and children from the track and robbed them of their valuables.

It spread desolation and woe throughout the land.

It filled our homes with widows and orphans.

It fastened an immense war debt on the nation.

It captured and burnt our merchant vessels on the high seas.

It starved and murdered our prisoners of war.

It burnt Chambersburg.

It violated the most solemn oaths.

It shot down our soldiers in cold blood, after they had surrendered at Fort Pillow.

It organized bloody riots in the Northern cities.

It tried to fire the city of New York.

It made a raid on a defenceless town on the Northern border and robbed its banks.

It tried to introduce the Yellow fever into our Northern cities.

It violated all obligations, and disregarded all laws.

Finally it ended its infamous career by assassinating the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

In short it has been guilty of Perjury, Treason, Arson, Robbery, Murder, Assassination.

The total indebtedness of the Borough of Easton, as ascertained by the Auditor's report, on the 10th of April last, 1865, was \$114,900.

The Conspiracy Trial.

The Proceedings in the conspiracy cases on Monday embraced the arguments of a portion of the defense. Hon. Reverend Johnson read an opinion against the jurisdiction of the Court, concluding with a brief review of the testimony in the case of Mrs. Surratt, in which he contended that the two witnesses, Weichman and Lloyd, had involved themselves more than they had the lady against whom they testified. Mr. Stone made a defense of Harold, and Mr. Cox reviewed at length the case of O'Laughlin and Arnold, arguing that there was no evidence to show that they had anything to do with any conspiracy against the life of Mr. Lincoln.

On Tuesday, Mr. Ewing, counsel of Spangler, reviewed the evidence in the case of his client at great length. He contended that in attending to Booth's horse Spangler acted only as an ordinary drudge; that the rope about which so much had been said, found in Spangler's carpet-bag, had been taken by him for fishing purposes, and that the preparations made in the theatre for the assassination prior to the event, had evidently been done by Booth, who always had ready access to the house. At the conclusion of his argument the court adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Doster, counsel for Payne, read a long defense of his client. He did not attempt to deny that Payne had been proved guilty, but endeavored to palliate his crime on the ground that in attempting to assassinate Secretary Seward, Payne was merely doing what he believed to be right. A sketch of Payne's life was given, to show he was a pro-slavery fanatic, and that his endeavor to murder the man whom he looked upon as one of the important exponents of anti-slavery doctrines was a natural result of his Southern education. Mr. Doster did not, of course, approve of Payne's act, but insisted that he was not a hired assassin, and that the court should consider how far he was acting from honest conviction. He also read a confession of Atzerott. The prisoner confesses that he entered into Booth's first conspiracy to capture President Lincoln, but says that when afterwards that became impracticable, and assassination was proposed, he declined to have anything further to do with the plot. He states that Booth wanted him to murder Vice President Johnson, but that he refused to do so.

Another argument in defence of Mrs. Surratt was read by Mr. Aiken, in regard to the court adjourned till Friday.

Ewing, on Friday, made an able defense for Arnold and Mudd, which was earnestly listened to by the Court and spectators. One witness was produced by the Government to prove that Merritt saw Clay in Montreal in February last, an effort having been made by the Toronto Ledger to impeach this witness' testimony, evidently at the instigation of Sanders and others of that ilk.

The argument for the prisoners being closed, the court adjourned till to-day, when the arguments for the prosecution are to be presented, which, it is expected, will be concluded to-morrow. When the argument on both sides is closed the Court will decide upon the verdict and sentences in each case, the record of which will be made up and forwarded to the President for review of proceedings according to forms of court-martial in capital cases. If the proceedings are approved the sentence is then announced to the prisoners, and if disapproved the same course is taken.

Permanent Military Establishment of The United States.

There is much speculation in army circles to the probable composition of the permanent national military establishment, which is soon to be organized.—One writer, who seems to be well informed in the matter, says:

The organization will embrace one general, five lieutenant generals, fifty major generals, and seventy-five brigadiers, and that the regular army proper be composed of nineteen regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery, all filled up to the maximum number. Besides these, fifty thousand colored troops will be retained, with the regiments also filled up to the maximum number. It is added that Haqueck's Corps will be increased to a full corps of three divisions or about thirty thousand men. The Veteran Reserve Corps will consist of twenty-five regiments filled up to the maximum number. The infantry and cavalry regiments of the regular army comprise three battalions of eight hundred men each. Under the proposed arrangement the total strength of the army will be nearly as follows: Regular infantry, 45,000; regular cavalry, 14,000; regular artillery, 12,000; colored troops, 50,000; Hancock's Corps, 30,000; Veteran Reserve Corps, 25,000; making a total of 177,000 men.

The cavalry embraced in this force will be chiefly employed for the present on the Western Plains, in operating against the Indians and protecting the routes of overland travel. Many of Sheridan's troopers are already on their way to the far West, destined for this service. The negro troops will be employed principally for garrison duty, while their white comrades will no doubt be distributed at the more important points throughout the South, until such time as law and order shall be fairly established. It is clear that in all the lately insurgent States, the presence of the military will be needed, as a support to the civil authorities in the work of reconstructing the Government; and even subsequent to such reorganization, military aid may be required for the protection of the blacks and the more outspoken loyalists, but it is not likely that any considerable force will be maintained in the interior States any longer than shall be absolutely necessary. Whether the permanent force may not safely be reduced to at least 100,000 men, is yet to be determined by actual developments.

Monroe, Mich., is said to have eighty-two marriageable girls and only three single men.

Stamp Duty on Notes.

The following decision in reference to stamp duty on Judgment Notes is of interest to all our readers.

MONROSE, April 25th, 1865.

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

Sir—What stamp duty do the enclosed Judgment Notes require? Does the seal make any difference in the character of the instrument and amount of duty?—Suppose the sealed note had been drawn for a sum less than one hundred dollars, what stamp would it have required? My attention has been called to a letter to D. K. White, Collector for the 23d District of Penna., under date of February 8th, 1865, from you, but as I have no means of knowing what kind of blanks he sent, I write for information. In this District the forms I send have heretofore been stamped as Promissory notes, and where Judgment has been entered, the additional fifty cents has been affixed by the Clerk of the Court making the entry. Respectfully yours, W. H. JESSUP, Assessor of 12th District, Pa.

FIRST FORM.

April 1st, 1865.

Ten days after date, for value received, I promise to pay A. B. or bearer one hundred and five dollars, with interest, and without defalcation or stay of execution. And I do hereby confess judgment for the above sum, with interest and costs of suit, a release of all errors, and waiver of all rights to inquisition and appeal, and to the benefit of all laws exempting real or personal property from levy and sale. C. D.

SECOND FORM.

April 1st, 1865.

Ten days after date, for value received, I promise to pay A. B. or bearer, one hundred and five dollars, with interest, and without defalcation or stay of execution. And I do hereby confess judgment for the above sum, with interest and costs of suit, a release of all errors, a waiver of all rights to inquisition and appeal, and to the benefit of all laws exempting real or personal property from levy and sale. C. D. [SEAL.]

DECISION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1865.
W. H. JESSUP, Esq.

Sir:—Your letter of the 24th inst., in regard to stamp duty on Judgment Notes is received.

In reply I have to say that the first note, No. 1, you enclose, requires a stamp duty of five cents for each hundred dollars or fractional part thereof as a promissory note, and also a stamp of five cents on an agreement to waive inquisition and appeal, and if judgment should be entered upon confession, it would then require an additional stamp of fifty cents as a confession of judgment.

The second form submitted by you, being under seal, is subject to stamp duty of twenty-five cents as a bond not otherwise charged; if for an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars. If the amount exceeds one hundred dollars, it is subject to stamp duty as a personal bond for the payment of a definite and certain sum of money and upon judgment's being entered upon an additional stamp duty of fifty cents as a confession of judgment.

Very Respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

Killed by Lightning.

The house of James Musgrove of Sterling township, was struck by lightning on the evening of the 28th ultimo killing his daughter Martha, a girl fifteen years of age. The wife and children of Mr. Musgrove were engaged at tea. Two streaks of the fluid passed through the roof, one at the ridge following a rafter, and the other near the centre of one side of the roof, through the floor lath and plaster striking the daughter in the back of her neck and killing her instantly, and stunning the remaining inmates. A globe of a lamp placed upon the table and a saucer in the hands of one of the boys were broken. The house did not take fire. Had it done so, the remaining inmates would doubtless have perished while under the effects of the shock. Mr. Musgrove is a soldier, and was not at home at the time of the casualty.—Wayne Co. Herald.

We call this just the best joke of the season, at least in New Jersey. Who will say, after reading this, that an old soldier don't know who the next enemy, to be conquered in this State, is?

"On Sunday last, one of the clergymen of our city took occasion to preach against the prevailing vice of intemperance. As the preacher was retiring from the place of worship with his congregation, he was accosted by a veteran soldier more than "half seas over," who introduced himself as an old acquaintance from Brunswick, where the minister had been formerly located. Observing the condition of the soldier, with the topic of discourse fresh upon his mind, after remarking that he had aided in conquering the enemies of his country in the South, and congratulating him upon the patriotic spirit which had prompted him to rally to the defence of the Union, he kindly suggested that there was another enemy he ought now to conquer—meaning his love for drink—when the soldier curtly remarked, "Oh, yes, I know; Joel Parker and the copperheads; we'll soon be after them this fall."—Trenton Gazette.

Soldiers as Workmen.

Give our country's defenders, now that the return of peace has thrown them by thousands out of employment, something to do to earn an honest living by their industry.

Beef has declined eight cents per pound from the price five or six weeks ago.

Thus says an exchange paper. If this be true, the news has not yet reached this settlement. Let butchers take notice.

The Congressional election in Kentucky takes place on the 7th of August.

A petition is in circulation in Minnesota in favor of woman's suffrage. This is going rather too fast.

Persons who have license to pay to the County Treasurer should not forget that the law makes it imperative that they be paid before the 1st of July.

A CHALLENGE.—Mr. D. A. Wells, has a challenge, in the Milford papers, in which he offers to fish for trout, with any man residing in Pike county, for \$200. Here is a good opportunity to test the skill of the fishermen.

All loyal persons in Kentucky whose slaves have enlisted in the army of the United States are entitled, by act of Congress, approved Feb. 24, 1864, to a just compensation, not exceeding \$300 for each slave enlisted.

About the richest joke of the season is the idea, which has obtained some credence among verdant circles in Europe, that the Government of the United States will assume the Rebel cotton liabilities, and pay off the cotton bonds of Jeff. Davis.

Discharge.

Dr. Charles H. Humphrey, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of this, the 11th Congressional District, was honorably discharged from the service of the Government, on Thursday of last week.

The residence of Hon. Philip Johnson, at Easton, was entered on Saturday night last by one or more burglars, and robbed of a number of articles. They were disturbed in their operations before they could collect any considerable amount of booty.

A cave, nearly as large as the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, has recently been discovered about ten miles from Fort Ruby, California. It was found to be an immense subterranean lake of clear water, with high walls of limestone on either side. The ceiling or arch is fifty feet high.

Many postmasters are in the habit of returning papers to publishers when not taken out of the office. This is not what is required. The Post Office regulations require postmasters to write to publishers, not only notifying them that the papers are not taken, but also giving the reasons why they are not taken.

Old Edmund Ruffin, who fired the first gun on Sumpter, committed suicide, on Saturday last, near Danville, Virginia, by blowing his brains out with a musket. He had become very low spirited since the capture of Richmond, and did not wish to live under Yankee rule. He left a note saying, "I cannot survive the loss of my country."

The Government has distributed three hundred horses in one day gratuitously to the people in Virginia to enable them to work their farms. A Virginian ought to blush with shame while accepting the gift and thinking of the injury which he tried to do to the Government, now so considerate towards himself.

A "down east" master of a vessel in Kennebunkport the other day, on hearing it stated that President Johnson had directed our Minister to England to renew the claim for damages done to our shipping by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, remarked that he thought ministers had better stay at home and attend to their preaching. Well, go on an old newspaper on it that that man was a democrat.

The "Hermitage," the last dwelling place of General Jackson, is in a very dilapidated condition. It was purchased by the State of Tennessee in 1865 for \$48,000. Mrs. A. Jackson, widow of the late proprietor, has appealed to President Johnson for a permanent home at the Hermitage. The President referred her application to Governor Brownlow.

Berlin letters say that Baron Ronne, member of the house of Representatives, and formerly Ambassador of Prussia in the United States, died recently after a short illness, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was an ardent admirer of America and her institutions, spoke very tolerable English, and was generally present at the festivities in which the American residents of Berlin meet to solemnize the great anniversaries of the republic.

Soldiers' Monument in Wayne Co.
A meeting of citizens of Wayne county was held at Honesdale, a few weeks since, to organize an association for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers from the county who have died in the defence of the Government during the rebellion.

Robberies.

Our country exchanges are filled with reports of robberies and thefts, some of which are of the most daring character. People are not safe at any hour of the day or night. Heads of families should see that their doors and windows are properly fastened before retiring at night, or when leaving the house during the day.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, in Hamilton, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Nicholas Werkheiser and Miss Sallie Ann Groner, both of Hamilton.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Henry Shoemaker and Miss Margaret Prantz, both of Hamilton township.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office