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THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time when we grow old,
And like a sunset down the sea,
Slope gradual, and the night wind cold
Comes whispering sad and chillingly;
And locks are gray
As winters day,
And eyes of saddest blue behold
The leaves all weary draft away,
And lips of faded coral say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leaps the laughing main,
Are dead to all save memory,
A prisoner in his dungeon chain;
And dawn of day
Hath passed away,
And by the embers warm and gray
I here voice in whisper say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when manhood's prime
Is shrouded in the midst of years;
And beauty, fading like a dream,
Hath passed away silent tears
And then how dark!
But oh, the spark
That kindled youth to hues of gold,
Still burns with clear and steady ray;
And fond affections, lingering, say,
There comes a time when we grow old.

There comes a time when laughing Spring
And golden Summer cease to be;
And we put on the Autumn robe
To tread the last deceivably;
But now the slope,
With rosy Hope,
Beyond the sunset we behold,
Another dawn with fairer light;
While watchers whisper through the night
There is a time when we grow old.

Living Age.

Hint to Boys.
Under the heading, "A Good Boy Wanted" says the *Agriculturist*, a gentleman of New York advertised in one of the daily papers. Upon entering his office the next morning, there stood a crowd of forty or fifty boys waiting to see him. All were strangers, and of course it was rather difficult to select the best one of the company; but there were a few signs by which it could be decided at once that many of these lads were not wanted, from which our young friends may take a hint. Several of the boys had uncombed hair and unwashed faces. If they could not be likely to do their work nicely, so those were passed over without further notice. One boy looked bright and smart, but he kept crowding his way to the front of all others and thrusting himself into notice. It was readily to be seen that he was too "smart"; he would probably prove pert and saucy. Then came a boy with a book peeping out of his breast pocket—a cheap trashy novel. He was not wanted; his mind would be following the hero of the wonderful story through impossible adventures while his work suffered. One boy fell to quarrelling with his neighbor; another had to be reprimanded for meddling with articles in the office, a third chewed tobacco; neither of these was wanted. From the few remaining, after dismissing the above classes the boy was selected that could bring the best testimonials of honesty, intelligence, and industry; good character will be sure, sooner or later to bring a good reputation and its rewards.

On the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventh street, New York, while the Highland Regiment was passing an extraordinary crowd, a little fellow of the tender age of four summers rushed up to one of its members shouting, "Hooray, daddy! hooray! Give me five cents!" The veteran, though he had never seen theurchin before, picked him up in his arms and kissed him, when his own wife, whom he had not seen nor heard from for over four years, pressed up to him and seized him by the hand. When the greetings mutual to the occasion were over, judge of his astonishment to learn that he was indeed the father of the little boy whom he had held in his arms, and who now, by a strange and unaccountable instinct, knew his parent, though beholding him for the first time.

Prince Salm Salm, a German officer, who is in command in Northern Georgia, is rather rough on secess. The other day a flippant fellow blustered into his presence demanding certain accommodations in consideration of his character as a confederate officer. "Confederate officer!" replied the Prince, "I not know such peoples. You must mean a tam rebel!"

The government has sent an officer to Andersonville, Ga., to make a special investigation into the brutal and inhuman treatment of Union prisoners during the war, with the view of bringing to trial before a military commission the rebels who had charge of our soldiers when the barbarous treatment was practised. Some of the guilty parties are already in the custody of the government.

CHRONICALES.

BY THOMAS P. COWAN.

And it came to pass in the days of Abraham, of the house of Lincoln, the ruler of the Puritans, the people of God.

That one Jefferson, whose surname is Davis, the high priest of Beelzebub, the ruler of Tartarus, made war on the people of God in the land of Dixie wherein are raised turpentine, treason and cotton. And Jeff. raised seven thousand of his brave men, and hailed iron, lead and fire on Fort Sumter, in the command of Robert, whose surname is Anderson, and seventy veterans Puritans.

And Jefferson ceased not, day and night to oppress the army of the Lord inasmuch that Anderson surrendered the fort and lowered the flag of his country. And Jefferson made a great banquet, and his wives, and his concubines drank wine in the vessels made of gold stolen from the treasure of Floyd, under Old Buck, the bachelor.

Moreover his seven thousand soldiers rejoiced with great joy, and cried with a loud voice for three days, Great is King Cotton, who has delivered our enemies, the Black Abolitionists, into our hands, Sambo and Dinah, who reared our King. And it came to pass, when Abraham heard the rejoicing, he called Seward, and said, what meaneth the rejoicing? And Seward said unto him, Live forever, Father Abraham; the Philistines be upon us.

And Abraham wept, and covered himself with sackcloth and ashes, and prayed mightily to God.

And the Lord answered and said unto him, Fear not, Abraham, for I raised thee up to deliver my people.

Issue thy proclamation, and call out five and seventy thousand men; peradventure Jefferson will repent.

And Abraham hearkened unto the Lord. Selah.

And Jefferson hardened his heart, and stiffened his neck, and boasted and said, What do these Yankees? One of us can whip ten Abolitionists, and ten of the chivalry can put a thousand Yankees to flight.

And it repented the Lord that he had made Jefferson of the house of Davis.

And the Lord said unto Abraham, Issue thy proclamation, and call out three hundred thousand men, and I will punish Jefferson for his sins, wherein he hath sinned against Heaven.

And Abraham obeyed God. Selah. And the Philistines pitched battle against the Puritans at Bull Run; and Jefferson slew of the army of Abraham two and twenty thousand.

And discomfited the army of the Lord, and took forty and four thousand prisoners, and wagons not a few; and routed the army of Abraham.

And Abraham wept bitterly, and prayed mightily to God, and said, Surely, O Lord God, thou hast forsaken thy servant, Abraham, and destroyed the people.

And the Lord answered Abraham and said, Fear not, my servant, for I have raised thee up to deliver my people.

And I will punish the arrogance of Jefferson, and the haughty shall be laid low.

Issue thy proclamation again, and call out six hundred thousand men, and I will sweep the land of Dixie with the bosom of destruction.

And it shall come to pass that Richmond and Charleston, the beauty of the Southern Confederacy, shall be as Sodom and Gomorrah.

They shall not be dwelt in from generation to generation; neither shall the slaveholder pitch his tent therein; but the wild beast of Florida shall lie there; and owls shall build their nests in their palaces, and satyrs shall dance there, and their time is near at hand, and their days shall not be prolonged.

For the Lord thy God shall have mercy on Abraham, and will yet choose Israel, and they cleave to the house of Abraham.

And my servants shall take them captive whose captives they were, and they shall rule over their oppressors, the F. F. V.'s of Dixie.

And thou Abraham shalt use this power against Jefferson, the arch-traitor of Dixie and say,

How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden cities! The Lord hath broken the staff of Jeff, and the sceptres of his rulers.

He who smote the people in wrath with continued stroke; he that ruleth in anger is persecuted and none hindreth; the whole earth is at rest; my people break forth into singing.

Yea, the palmetto trees and cedar rejoice saying, Since thou Jeff. art laid low no fellow is come up against us.

made the earth tremble? that did shake this government?

That made the world as a wilderness and destroyed the cities thereof? that opened not the house of his prisoners, but starved them to death? that worshipped King Cotton?

Moreover the Lord said unto Abraham, Issue thy proclamation of confiscation, and I will take my servants from hard bondage wherein they have been made to serve, and they shall guard their masters with bayonets.

And I will make the garden of Eden and the Eden of earth a wilderness, a waste desert; I will sweep the land of Dixie with the bosom of destruction.

Moreover, I will cut off the son and nephew of Jeff, so that they will not rise up to fill the world again with tories. And Abraham rejoiced.

Moreover, one Richard, of the house of Yates, Governor of Illinois, telegraphed to Abraham, saying: Issue your proclamation of confiscation; moreover call out a million of men.

And Abraham answered Richard, and said: Dick, hold still and see the salvation of God. And Dick said, The will of the Lord be done.

And the army of God smote the Philistines with a continual stroke, and took the forts that old Buchanan had stolen and given to Jeff.

And the army of the Lord took Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Fort Columbus, and put to flight the Philistines at Shiloh, and slew ten thousand and made a new river through the timber and took Island No. 10, and twenty thousand stand of arms, and prisoners not a few.

And one Ulysses of the house of Grant, besieged Vicksburg, and oppressed the army of Jeff. in command of one Pemberton the High Priest.

Inasmuch that the soldiers and citizens prayed to the High Priest, and said, Give us meat that we perish not; and Pemberton said unto them, Bring hither your beasts of burden, moreover, you catch rats.

And the soldiers did bring their poor mules and slew them in the presence of Pemberton, and the people did eat rats, mule meat and hard tack.

And the Lord granted unto Grant success, and the brave Illinois blew up the forts, and on the 4th of July, 1863, the city was surrendered to Grant with thirty-three thousand prisoners and forty-four thousand stand of arms, and cotton bales not a few.

And Butler took New Orleans and Farragut took the coast, and the abolitionists took Europe and the rest of the world. Selah.

And Jefferson was sorely troubled, and his wives and his concubines wept. And Jefferson called his astrologers and soothsayers, and said unto them,

Call your father Beelzebub, that he may deliver us out of the hands of Abraham that we perish not; and they called upon their father, and he answered and said, here I am.

And they said unto Beelzebub, Jefferson thy High Priest calleth for thee, being sorely oppressed by Abraham.

Then Beelzebub, King of Tartarus, called for his bat wings, and screwed on his long tail, and Judas, and Arnold and Burr, put on his long horns, and the Devil took his flight from hell to the land of Dixie.

And answered and said unto Jefferson, his wives and his concubines, Servants of My Kingdom, you are beloved above all thy fellows.

Because you have kept the people of the South in ignorance, and taught thy children to sell their daughters to concubinage, and their sons for field hands.

Moreover, because you have discarded the American Eagle, emblem of liberty, and did adopt the rattlesnake as the ensign of nationality, the companion of the copperhead.

The beloved form of the serpent that I assumed when I entered the garden of Eden, and brought sin and death into the world, and peopled my kingdom; therefore ye are beloved; therefore ye are beloved above all my servants.

And I will call upon my vicegerent Vallandigham, the leader of the Copperheads, the companions of the rattlesnakes;

And put it into his heart to croak peace, peace, when there is no peace. Moreover, I will call the copperheads in convention in Springfield, Illinois, and make them resolve that a further offensive prosecution of the war is unconstitutional, subversive of the government, and tends to disunion and anarchy.

And I will cause the Copperheads, the companions of rattlesnakes, to hiss and shout with a loud noise, Hurrah for Vallandigham.

Moreover, my servant Jefferson, in whom my heart delighteth, I will call on the Copperheads in a national convention at Chicago, and make them resolve that the experiment of four years war against thee and thy people is a failure; and that they are for immediate cessation of hostilities and for my servant Pendleton.

And I will seduce Geo. B. McClellan to accept the nomination of thy friends at Chicago.

Furthermore I will send the witch of Endor to my kingdom and call my chiefs Judas Iscariot, Aaron Burr, and Benedict Arnold and flesh of thy flesh, and raise an exceeding great army in the North, and we will fight Abe in the rear, and I Beelzebub, king of Tartarus, will command the army of the North, and thou my servant shall command the army South.

And I will give thee the land of Dixie for thy possession forever, for a land of bondage, moreover, I will make the ruler of half my kingdom, Hell, and we will deceive the people.

And Jefferson took courage and rejoiced.

And Vallandigham ceased not night and day crying with a loud voice, Peace, Peace—brothers of the North, compromise with your Southern brothers; and he deceived the people.

And when these unclean spirits come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the beast, and out of the false prophet.

They assumed unto themselves forms like men; and assume the form of the *State Register*, the *Day Book*, and the *Chicago Times*. And Burr took the form of Pendleton, and Benedict Arnold that of Fernando Wood.

And those unclean spirits kissed Abraham and said, Father Abraham, we are loyal and for the Union; and they deceived the Puritans and raised an exceeding great army of Copperheads at the North.

And the Copperheads did fight the army of the Lord in the rear, and Jefferson did fight the army of the Lord in front.

And sorely oppressed the army of Abraham until there was slain of the Union army two hundred and forty and six thousand.

And Abraham was troubled and covered himself with ashes and prayed to God.

And the Lord answered Abraham and said, Fear not Abraham, for thou art Honest Old Abe.

I will call my servants the Johns, wheel horses of Democracy, John Dougherty, John A. Logan, John A. McClernand, and one Bob Ingersol, and Isham N. Haynie and Stephen G. Hicks, to undecieve my people.

The Johns, ministers of God, raised the cloak from the *Day Book*, and the *Chicago Times* and *State Register*, which was Judas Iscariot.

Behold there was concealed a mass of political corruption and treason, and Copperheads with forked tongues, and a stink of carrion rose from the presses, and the people held their noses, and the Johns cried with a loud voice, Come and see.

Bob Ingersol raised the curtain from off Pendleton, which is Burr, and behold on his brain was two negro babies, his breast was iron, his thigh and legs clay his feet were cloven, and his toes were copperheads.

And Robert cried with a loud voice, Come and see. And the people cried with one voice, Away with such men from the earth, crucify them, crucify them.

And the Johns raised the covering from Fernando Wood, which is Benedict Arnold, and he had ten heads, which were copperheads, his conscience was seared as with a hot iron, and he was given up to reprobacy of mind and hardness of heart that he might believe a lie, that he might be damned, because he held the truth in unrighteousness.

His face was also brass, and his hydra heads had forked tongues like unto serpents. On each head he had a horn that was called dilemma, and around each horn was wound a huge rattlesnake, and on the top a flag with stars and bars.

And the Johns and Bobs spake unto the people in a loud voice, saying, Come, come and see!

And the people answered and said, It is revealed in the Scriptures that the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpents head; and they stamped the Copperheads with their heels.

And the army of the Lord in the South thrust through and through the rattlesnake of Dixie, and the sneak peace serpent died suddenly without remedy.

And the remnant of the army of the Lord rejoiced, saying, It is finished; it is finished. Since Judas, Arnold, and Burr, and Vallandigham and Pendleton are laid low, no fellow is come up in the rear against us.

And the soldiers did spit upon the dead carcasses of the Copperheads in the North, and bruised the heads of the rattlesnakes in the South, and rested from their hard fighting.

And they took unto themselves wives of the daughters of Abraham, and made and preserved the Union.

And the Lord blessed Abraham and cursed Vallandigham, and put a mark on him that he should deceive the nation no more for a thousand years. After that he will be loosed a little season.

Moreover, the Lord said unto Abraham I have driven the rebels into their last ditch at Richmond and Charleston.

And I will give unto Grant power to fight the battles of the Lord, and Richmond and Charleston shall surely fall and great will be the fall thereof. And Abraham, God's chosen one, shall again rule over the people.

Then shall this nation beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and know infernal war no more for ever and ever.

Colonel Stodare, a necromancer, is giving exhibitions in London, and excites attention because he performs several of those mysterious feats of Indian jugglery which have so often been described.—One is the rapid growth, in the presence of the audience, of a tree, which is presently covered with foliage and fruit. In another trick a child is placed in a basket, into which a sword is thrust several times, the child shrieking, but the basket is afterwards found to be empty.

The Crops.

Intelligence gathered from our exchanges indicates an unusual degree of excellence in the crops. The wheat harvest has already commenced in New York.—There is neither rust nor midge. Oats and barley promise well, while the apple crop in the western part of the State will be unprecedented. The harvest is rapidly progressing in Pennsylvania; prospects good. Corn and oats look well in Maryland, but wheat will be light. Reports from the southern part of Virginia show a promising year. Grass is uncommonly fine. In Illinois, the *Chicago Times* says:

"Wheat and oats have been sown considerably in excess of last year, and yield, especially of the latter, promises to be very abundant. Chintz bugs and grubs have made their appearance in some localities, but few sections have suffered seriously from them. Corn planting was delayed in many parts of the State from one to three weeks, by heavy, cold, last spring rains, and its growth was afterwards delayed from the same cause, and later by drought; but at later advices it was generally looking well and promising average crop. Barley and rye are not so extensively cultivated, but the crops generally compare favorably with last year's. The fruit crops will be light on account of late and heavy spring frosts."

The same authority, of Iowa, says:—"In most of the counties from which advices have been received a bountiful harvest is promised. The spring was generally backward on account of cold, late rains, but the seed came up readily and the crops did well, notwithstanding a severe drought prevailed in many sections between the middle of May and 10th of June. Since the latter date heavy thunder storms have been of comparatively frequent occurrence, and bridges have washed away, and fences blown down on an extensive scale, but no serious damage is reported to have been sustained by the crops from this cause until the 27th and 28th of June, when the severest storms within the memory of citizens swept over the northwestern and perhaps other sections of the State, very severely damaging the crops in many localities, though the extent of the loss is not reported. Before the storm wheat, oats, corn, and nearly every species of small grain were doing finely. The potato crop, however, has suffered very severely and in many localities it is feared it will prove a failure."

In Wisconsin there are a few exceptions to the promise of the best crop raised for years. In a few instances only oats and wheat are failures. Michigan, so far as heard from, presents the same prosperous appearance. The first new wheat of Ohio was exhibited on change at Cleveland on the 29th ult. The berry was plump and large, and the yield in the valley plentiful. Harvest is about a week earlier than usual. The Cincinnati Commercial says:—

"The wheat harvest in Southern Indiana has commenced. Our exchanges from that section speak of the yield as enormous, and the quality as unsurpassed by the crop of any previous year. To add to the satisfaction of the farmers, the weather has been as favorable as they could desire, and the new crop has been harvested in the very best condition."

In Kentucky the wheat is quite a poor crop. Oats, grass and corn are quite abundant. The appearance of the grape crop is said to be quite unfavorable, especially of the Catawba. Of Tennessee the correspondent of the paper last quoted says:—

"As to the wheat crop, the prospect is not so fair as for corn. As it was necessary to sow last fall, when the country was still swept by the whirlwind of war, the breadth of country sown was nearly so great as what it was formerly in time of peace. The winter among the mountains, too, was severe; a good many fields were frozen out, and of those which escaped the ordeal of the frost, some have suffered severely for want of rain. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, there are farmers who will harvest good crops; but the yield, generally speaking, will be small."

"Of the corn crop, almost the exact opposite may be said. From Chattanooga to Bull's Gap, twenty-five miles west of Greenville, the appearance of the growing crop was invariably good."

Corn only appears to promise well in Georgia, an extensive drought destroying the prospects of all other crops. Cotton is said to be coming into market in small quantities. In Louisiana, the *Picayune* says, accounts from the country report that crop prospects are very encouraging. The rains have been plentiful and fruitful. Sugar, cotton, corn and rice are looking well. Thus far, too, that dreadful enemy, which cost such a bright last season over the cotton fields, the army worm or caterpillar, has not heralded his appearance. The sugar crop will probably exceed that of last year thirty thousand hogsheads against eleven thousand is the estimated product.

With the exception of apples, all Eastern crops at this time promise well, and the hay crop will be one third larger than that of last year.

Hornace Greeley had his watch stolen some time since, while riding in a New York street car, on his way to the Tribune office from the opera. The next morning the thief returned the watch to the editor with an apology, to the effect that he would scorn to rob so good a man.

What a Woman Would do if she could.

Mrs. Caroline D. Hall writes to the *Boston Advertiser*: "If I were wealthy I would immediately establish a school to teach poor rough women to wash common clothes well, and to clean house without doing mischief, at fifty cents a day and their board. At their price, far better wages than these women now earn, hundreds of mechanics' families in every large town would hire at least two days' work a week."

Then I would train a class of girls to mend furniture, to repair ventering, to put on bolts, locks, etc., to hang windows and set glass. The farmers' wives in the country do these things themselves. They would gladly pay to have them done. Of the more skillful workers, would not you or I be glad to find a neat, tidy woman, who could hang paper, paint mock boards, patch broken graining, clean brasses or silver to its very best? Could not some woman, like some men in France, make a profession of the packing of trunks, and so on?—Oh, there are plenty of ways to help them, if you but believe the help possible."

A Broad Hint.
Some years before the war, business interest frequently called me to Virginia. In the county of Westmoreland, situate in what is popularly known as the "Northern Neck," I have a recollection of an ambitious old lady who nursed a darling project of marrying her only daughter to a wealthy farmer in the adjacent county. One day the coveted son-in-law happened to "drop in," was prevailed upon to stay to dinner, which was got up in the old lady's best style. Desert coming on, the hostess begged leave to pledge her guest in a glass of cider, then the never failing concomitant of every meal.—Whether under the influence of certain preceding glasses, or whether she was inspired by a sudden desperate resolve to hazard everything, certain it is that the old lady, to the general surprise, gave the following:

"Here's to you, Mr. Davis! a long life and a merry one; a good wife and a pretty one—and that's my Nancy!"

Nancy blushed, and so did Mr. Davis; but he took the hint, and consummated matters that evening.

Official estimates at the War Department compute the number of deaths in the Union armies since the commencement of the war, including the starved prisoners, at three hundred and twenty-five thousand. There has doubtless been fully two hundred thousand Southern soldiers removed by disease and the casualties of battle, so that less than five hundred and twenty-five thousand lives have been sacrificed in this unholy contest, begun and prolonged by the South in their vain effort to build up a new republic and strengthen the slave power.

Our greatest losses during any one campaign occurred at Gettysburg, when 23,267 Union soldiers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Hooker's campaign of 1863, in the Wilderness, ranks next to Gettysburg as far as regards Union losses, they having amounted to twenty thousand, though generally reported at only ten. Burnside lost 2,000 in the battle of Fredericksburg, McClellan 11,426 at Antietam, Porter 9,000 at Gaines' Mills, Rosecrans 12,085 at Murfreesboro and 16,852 at Chickamauga, and Sherman about 9,000 in the two days' battles around Atlanta.

The official reports of General Grant's losses from the time he crossed the Rapidan until receiving the surrender of Lee, compute them at ninety thousand. In the various engagements fought by General Grant in the west he lost 13,579 men at Pittsburg Landing, 9,875 in the severe contest around Vicksburg and in the attack on Missionary Ridge about 7,000.

The following dialogue on "sharp shooting" took place between a Virginia and a Yankee picket:

"I say, can you fellows shoot?"

"Well, I reckon we can some. Down in Mississippi we can knock a bumble bee off a thistle bow at three hundred yards."

"Oh, that ain't nothing to the way we shewt up in Vermont. I belonged to a military company ther, with a hundred men in each company, and we went out for practice every week. The cap'n draws us up in single file, and sets a sinder barrel rolling down the hill, and each man takes his shot at the bung-hole as it turns up. It is afterwards examined, and if there is a shot that did't go in the bung hole the member who missed it is expelled. I belonged to the company ten years, and there ain't been nobody expelled yet."

Suicide.
"Susan," said a faithless swain to his betrothed, "I have changed my mind; I shan't marry you." Villainous, wasn't it? And what do you think was the result?—*Suey-sighed.*

An Irishman being asked for a certificate of his marriage, bared his head and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it was made with a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

Dogs in Texas are trained by putting them with the sheep when they are blind puppies and rearing them with the lambs. The dogs are regularly fed at a certain hour in the evening, and so never fail to bring the flock in at the right time.