



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

Farm Sold.

Mr. John Kern, has sold the farm, in Stroud township, which he has occupied for a number of years, to Mr. Daniel Kortright, for \$5,000.

New Tin Shop.

Mr. Wm. Kiser, long in the employ of Florey & Brother, has opened a new Tin and Sheet Iron Shop, in Wayne G. Drake's building at the lower end of town, and will keep for sale or make to order, all articles in his line. Mr. K. has had much experience in the business and will doubtless give satisfaction to all who patronize him.

Mr. C. U. Warnick is now engaged in giving the Court House a thorough painting both inside and out, and is putting everything about the building, in "apple pie order." The improvement was greatly needed, and the renovation will be gladly welcomed by all whose duty it is to attend Court. We do not much admire the color with which the outside is painted, but still we do not see why the wheels of Justice should not work smoothly.

Burglary.

The Saloon of Mr. Charles Albert, in the basement of the Odd Fellow's Hall, was burglariously entered on Friday evening last, and a lot of cigars, crackers, porter &c., &c., taken. The burglars gained admission by picking the lock on the door. This business of Burglary is getting to be quite a business all over the country, and this first but successful attempt in our town should admonish our citizens to be on their guard.

Stroudsburg Bank.

At an election held at the Bank on Monday last, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

- Michael Shoemaker,
- William Wallace,
- Robert Boys,
- Michael Ransberry,
- Jacob Stauffer,
- Davis D. Walton,
- Samuel S. Dreher,
- Stephen Kistler,
- Depeu S. Miller,
- Charles P. Brodhead,
- Thomas W. Rhodes,
- J. Depeu Labar,
- Frederick Kiser,

Pauli, opposite the Post Office, advertises a fine assortment of Hats, Caps and Furs, which it would be well for our readers to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Pauli has, also, in charge at his stand, a branch of Pyle's Great Clothing mart where every taste can be perfectly suited, and where the most fastidious can be sure to be supplied with most agreeable fits. The stock on hand will bear the most rigid inspection.

The Democrat was in error last week in noticing the Trot, which came off on the 11th inst. There was no misunderstanding between the parties necessarily. It was distinctly announced that the trot was to be the "best three in five," and it was not until the certainty of defeat stared the withdrawn mare in the face that her owner understood it to be the "best two in three." Ground Hog would have won the purse in a full trot, just about as easily as he did win it by the withdrawal of his opponent.

In accordance with all the facts the Judges awarded the purse to Ground Hog.

Counterfeits.

An excellent imitation of the fifty cent fractional currency has been received at the Treasury Department. It is considered the best executed counterfeit yet put in circulation. It can, however, be very easily distinguished from the original, by the coloring and in the signature of General Spinner, the last e having been omitted.

The Secretary has decided to alter the general appearance of the present issue of fractional currency, in order to make it uniform and to better protect it from counterfeiting.

In future all new issues will be of the greenback circulation.

Business generally in the Philadelphia wholesale market continues dull and neglected, and operations in most of the leading articles limited. Rio coffee is 31 and 33c. currency.—No. 1 mackerel, shore, are 827 and 830; No. 2 818. Green apples are rather lower, and selling at 85 to 87 per bushel. Dried apples and peaches are scarce and high; the former are quoted at 14 and 17c and the latter at 25 and 25c. per lb., as to quality. Hay is selling at \$15 to \$18 per ton. Petroleum is 78 to 81c.—Dressed hogs are selling at \$10 and \$17 per lb. Lard is 28 and 28 1/2c. Eggs are more plenty, and are worth 35c. per dozen. Tallow is 14 and 14 1/2c. per lb. Sugars are dull, with a few small sales of Cuba at 13 1/2 and 14c.

The five per cent one and two years Treasury notes, falling due on and after the first proximo, will be paid at the Treasury Department at their maturity.

Feels Bad.

It is evident that the Democrat feels badly over the result of the elections in New York and New Jersey; and his feelings were by no means improved by the soufelt rejoicings of the Unionists over the success of correct principles in the latter State, as shadowed forth in the torch-light procession which took place on the 9th. In the sombre mood in which the Democrat found himself on that occasion, the rejoicings and huzzas of the grateful friends of the constitution and laws over the emphatic redemption of that hitherto beaighted State, appears to him as so many grunts. He felt badly, very indeed, and in the midst of the blues with which he was exercised, his mind reflected to him its own image, in which the swine we read of in Scripture, among which the east-out devils were permitted to take refuge, and which they sent headlong into the sea, occupied a conspicuous part. Of course we do not envy the Democrat his feelings on the occasion, or the encouragement he hoped to reap from the charge that the procession was "made up of little boys." To us the satisfaction is great over the fact that the "little boys" were voting boys; and that in the few exceptions to the rule, the boy-presence was an augury, that "there is a good time coming" when they too will march to the ballot box, and do men's work in maintaining the perpetuity of our government and liberty. It is gratifying to see them so easily "keeping step to the music of the Union," and thus admonish rebels and their sympathizers, that it will be useless for them to build hopes for the future. Blearly indeed, too must have been the Democrat's eyes to have mistaken the glorious halo of Union Fire Works, which lit up both heaven and earth, and which like the rains of heaven, fell alike on the politically just and unjust, for missiles hurled at his sign. Sick, awfully sick and disturbed, must have been the mind which could conjure up such a monstrosity of imagination.

But the Democrat endeavors to draw consolation for the present from the past; and boastfully pronounces himself fire-proof. He had been hung and shot, for Copperheadism, by an indignant soldiery, and he lived through it, and having lived through the terrible ordeal of the 9th, he begins to feel that he is preserved for the advocacy of the "true principles of Democracy." "True principles!" What a perversion! True principles of Democracy sustained the government in its effort to preserve itself against the attacks of rebellion, but the principles which the Democrat has hitherto advocated, and which it expects to advocate in the future, upheld the red hands of those who attempted to destroy the Government of liberty, and to rear in its stead the black despotism of slavery and of class aristocracy. The true principles of Democracy, under Lincoln, and now under Johnson, redeemed us from the curse of slavery, and will build us up a model indeed of all that is just and good in government. While the false principles advocated by the Democrat, would have settled us far down in the scale of that despotism which Jeff Davis and his co-devils in the work, (so gloriously squelched by the soldiers in the field, and by the soldiers and the mass of the people, more recently, at the ballot box,) so earnestly endeavored to rear up. The Democrat should take no consolation to himself that Providence permits him to live, and pander to demagoguism, and to its despicable principles. He should remember that Providence permitted the Serpent to enter Eden, and Judas to kiss the Saviour and cry "Hail Master," all for some wise purpose, unaccountable to us; and he humbled at the thought that though like them he is thus permitted to live and to preach, it is only that the beauty of His ways may be set forth, in the greater brilliancy of the successes of those whom he has selected to do his work. Providence, has, indeed, "kindly spared" the Democrat's life, but it is only to afford him time for repentance, or to show more unmistakably the beauty of that political holiness which redeemed New Jersey, in contrast with that blackness of political infamy which would under the head of the principles and men which control the Democrat, have rendered this refuge of the oppressed, the petted friend of despots all over the world. The Democrat should be swift to accept the first horn of the dilemma, and eagerly proceed to the work of getting his house in order.

Up to last evening the body of Collector King had not been recovered. There is no doubt entertained as to its being on the bottom of the North river, as on the morning of Mr. King's disappearance, and a short time before he was seen to jump from the Hoboken ferry-boat, a man corresponding with his description purchased a twenty-five pound bag of shot in a store in West street, N. Y., and carried it away suspended to a string around his neck and concealed under his coat.—Dredging for the remains has been commenced, and it is expected that they will soon be found. No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. King's death; but Assistant Collector Clinch is at present performing the duties of Collector.

For The Jeffersonian.

FRIEND SCHOCH.—In my last—"Missouri Items,"—I promised your readers a description of Western towns.

St. Joseph, the second city of Missouri, is situated on the Missouri river, near latitude 40°, at the western terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.—It contains probably a population of about 12,000. The Platte Co. Railroad from Weston passes through it, and this line is now in running order to Savannah, 14 miles west of north from St. Joseph.—These lines of Railroad, the Missouri river and the freighting trains westward are its commercial facilities. It is the centre of a growing jobbing as well as retail trade. When we examine a few facts in regard to its future prospects we must conclude its race has but just begun.—Its advantages at this time are, 1st, easy communication with the outer world; 2d, capital and energy combined in mercantile and mechanical pursuits (which is continually increasing); and last though not least, a rich soil through the adjoining country, as yet but partially developed. You can find more waste land in one township of Pike county, Pa., than in a circuit of two hundred miles around St. Joseph. The market, I predict, will in five years be good, in view of the vast supplies needed for the gold mines west.

The Buchanan Woolen Factory, three flouring Mills, five or six Breweries, one Boiler shop, with the Railroad shops, foundries, &c., will give some idea of its present work. Six times the capital now invested in this direction could be profitably used. Among the Hotels, the Pacific and Saunders Houses are the most prominent. Nearly all the different denominations, have good substantial edifices, with regular services. The school facilities are equal to our eastern cities, of equal population. The business houses represent a fair amount of capital and a splendid diversity of talent, representatives of many of the older States and European Nations. The old pioneer, Mr. Robison is still living.

He stands, in relation to this city, as Mr. Slocum, to your fast town, Scranton. When we contemplate the changes that a few years have wrought in our country towns, having sprung up as by magic, we must admit that progression is the great rule of our country.

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING

Seizure of \$50,000 in Spurious Postal Currency.—Arrest of the Counterfeiter.—His Confession.

An important arrest was effected in Brooklyn last Tuesday, the particulars of which have been suppressed up to the present time. The Treasury Department at Washington have long been aware that the business of counterfeiting greenbacks and postal currency has been carried on to an alarming extent at different points throughout the country, but their endeavors to arrest the guilty parties have, with a few exceptions, been attended with failure or only partial success. One exceedingly skillful engraver of bogus postal currency has been especially marked as the most dangerous operator, inasmuch as his execution was so perfect as frequently to deceive even the Government officials; and the boldness of the counterfeiter was almost as great as his skill. The man in question is an English engraver by the name of Charles J. Roberts. The best Government detectives have been on his track for six months, without succeeding in finding him, until last Tuesday, when his arrest was effected in Brooklyn by Messrs. R. R. Lowell and A. J. Otto, detectives in the service of the Treasury Department, with the assistance of Mr. McWaters of the Twenty-Sixth Metropolitan Precinct.

The operations of Roberts have been mainly confined to Philadelphia, in the suburbs of which city his "money mill" was situated. The last counterfeit plates which he made, and which, in an indirect manner, led to his arrest, were copies of the latest issue of 50 cent postal currency. They are of steel, and the impression from them is so beautiful and perfect, as to be entirely undistinguishable from that of the genuine plates. Upon this counterfeit, the criminal artist had exerted his skill with the most elaborate patience and precision, intending to make it in every sense a perfect resemblance, which would even escape the suspicion of the Government detectives.

But, though an engraver, Roberts was not a printer. His plate was perfection but unaided, or assisted only by mediocre printers; he could not produce an impression equally perfect. He, therefore, left Philadelphia a short time ago to seek the services of a Brooklyn printer whom he understood to have been in the counterfeiting business, and who was well known to be mechanic of extraordinary skill.—Unluckily for the English operator, this printer was in the service of the Government detectives, who were, therefore, promptly informed of the whereabouts of the game for which they had so long been in pursuit.

Messrs. Lowell and Otto, with other detectives, accordingly surprised Roberts in his Brooklyn residence on Tuesday morning last at 9:30. The counterfeiter made a desperate resistance, swearing that he would die sooner than be taken; but the detective were too many for him.—He was knocked down, disarmed, and lodged in the Raymond's Jail.

The arrest was kept a profound secret, to give the detectives time to effect the seizure of the plates, tools, and counterfeit money, already manufactured at Philadelphia, which they were unable to do prior to the arrest. They also knew of \$20,000 in the fraudulent currency, which the manufacturer had brought with him to Brooklyn, and which they hoped to procure. After lodging his prisoner in confinement, they immediately set out for Philadelphia, found the mill, and seized its contents, comprising the plates, tools, presses, \$50,000 worth of the fraudulent currency, all in 50 cent postage stamps. Some of it was in an unfinished state, but the detectives declare that completed issues would have deceived them instantly, that they would never have doubted their genuineness. But they were outwitted by the prisoner, so far as the counterfeits in Brooklyn were concerned. During the absence of his captors, Roberts managed to have the following letter conveyed to his mistress and confederate:

Brooklyn, Nov.—1865,
Mary; Please go at once when you receive this, and tell Louisa to come and see me at once. Tell her to clean things away. I am at Raymond-st Jail. Please go some roundabout way, and take care nobody follows you. Tell Louisa to keep cool. I am all right and oblige yours,—Charles S. Roberts.

Mrs. Lloyd, corner North First-st, and Third-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
This note was conveyed to the above address by the brother of the Sheriff who had the prisoner in charge, whence it reached "Louisa," who, of course, "cleaned things away," much to the disappointment of the detectives, when they called for the purpose of making the seizure.—The guilty brother of the Sheriff has fled, and has thus far effected his escape.

The detectives are now in pursuit of a confederate of Roberts, and they are quite confident of soon capturing him.—Since his incarceration, Roberts has confessed everything. He says that the plate which has been seized was intended for his final and greatest effort. If the detectives had only held off for another week, he would have made \$100,000, and been in Europe enjoying it. We understand that Robert's new counterfeits, to the extent of \$20,000, are already afloat.

Overton, the counterfeiter of 25-cent stamps, who was arrested some time ago, pleaded guilty on Friday last. Roberts will also probably be speedily convicted, and, as he is not so fortunate as to have "a wife and nine children" there is no likelihood of his receiving the hasty pardon which was recently granted to Antonio Rosa, a similar criminal.

The New York Tribune on the 1st inst., divided among its stockholders \$50,000 as the profits of four months' business. As the entire original stock of the institution was only \$200,000, the dividend is somewhat remarkable. The present capital stock of Tribune Association, invested in machinery and buildings, is over \$500,000.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

We are frequently asked when the term of such or such Judges of the Supreme Court of this State expires; or when this or that judge died; and who was elected to serve in place such or such a judge. The following articles give a complete history of the Bench, from 1851—the year we first elected Judges under the amended Constitution, down to the present time. It is a matter of interest to many.

In 1850 the Constitutional Amendment making all the Judges of this Commonwealth elective by the people, was perfected. During the session of 1851 the Legislature divided the State into judicial districts, and made all other provisions requisite to give full effect to this change in the organic law. In the following autumn the first election for Judges was held.

For the Supreme bench, the democrats nominated Jeremiah S. Black of Somerset, Ellis Lewis of Lancaster, John B. Gibson of Cumberland, Walter H. Lowrie of Allegheny, and James Campbell of Philadelphia.

The whigs nominated Richard Coulter of Westmoreland, Joshua W. Conly of Montour, George Chambers of Franklin, Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia, and William Jessup of Susquehanna.

All the democrats were elected except Campbell; who fell behind his ticket because a good many democrats would not vote for an Irishman and a Catholic, or because they deemed him incompetent for the place. The only whig elected was Coulter.

The Judges elect drew lots for the period each was to serve. Black drew for three years, Lewis for six. Gibson for nine, Lowrie for twelve, and Coulter for the full term of fifteen years. Black, having the shortest term, was Chief Justice.

Coulter died in April, 1852. To fill the vacancy, the Whigs nominated Joseph Buffington of Armstrong; the democrats, Geo. W. Woodward of Luzerne. Woodward was elected.

Gibson died in May, 1853. For the vacancy the Whigs nominated Thomas A. Budd of Philadelphia; the democrats, John C. Knox of Tioga. Knox was elected.

In 1854 the democrats nominated Black for re-election; the whigs nominated Daniel M. Smyser of Montgomery.—Black was elected. Lewis became Chief Justice.

In 1857 the democrats nominated Wm Strong of Berks, in the place of Black, who had accepted the office of Attorney General under President Buchanan, and James Thompson of Erie, in place of Lewis, whose term of service was expiring.—The whigs nominated James Veesh of Fayette, and Thomas J. Lewis of Chester. Both the democratic candidates were chosen. Lowrie became Chief Justice.

In 1858 the republicans nominated John M. Read of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy made by Knox becoming Attorney General under Gov. Packer. The democrats nominated W. A. Porter of Philadelphia. Read was elected.

In 1863 the democrats nominated Lowrie, who had been Chief Justice six years, for re-election. The republicans nominated Daniel Agnew of Beaver. Agnew was chosen. Woodward became Chief Justice.

The bench is now occupied by Woodward, whose term will expire in 1867; Strong and Thompson, whose terms will expire in 1872; Read, whose term will expire in 1873; and Agnew, who will go out in 1878. If Strong and Thompson should both be in service when Woodward's term shall end, they will cast lots for the Chief Justiceship.

Of the present Judges, as has already been seen, Woodward, Strong and Thompson were elected as democrats; Read and Agnew as republicans. During the war Strong has acted with the republicans.

The aggregate majority.

The complete returns of the recent State election in Pennsylvania have at last been received. The official aggregate vote, for Auditor General, including the army vote, is as follows:

The total receipts from Internal Revenue since the 1st of July amount to \$137,965,000.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!!

A CARD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

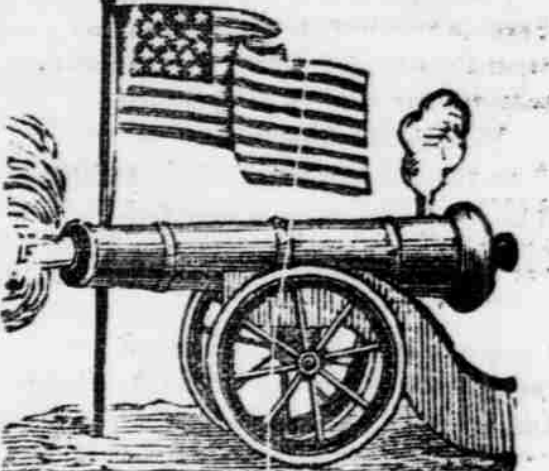
The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLIC, COUGHS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York

BLAZE AWAY.

Our Gun hits the Mark Every time, DON'T YOU SEE THE FUR FLY.



Do you want to buy a good Hat, Cap, or set of Furs?

IF YOU DO, Go to Pauli's Hat Store, opposite the Post Office, where you will always find a good assortment of Hats, Caps and Furs, at prices to suit all.

Of these facts you can be convinced by calling as directed. Remember the place, J. A. PAULI'S Hat Store, Opposite the Post Office, Stroudsburg, Pa.

N. B.—The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of shipping Furs. November, 23, 1865.

18 Clothing! Clothing!! 65.

Of the latest styles and best qualities at Pauli's Hat Store.

This being a branch of R. C. PYLE'S clothing establishment of Easton, the citizens of Monroe County can now purchase the same quality and at the same prices as though they bought in Easton. All goods sold as low here as at Easton. All are invited to come and examine the latest styles. Don't forget the place, PAULI'S HAT STORE, opposite the Post Office. Nov. 23, 1865. R. C. PYLE

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of lev. facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County, I will expose to sale, at public vendue, on

Saturday, the 16th of December, 1865, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the borough of Stroudsburg, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Berret township, in said County, surveyed on a Warrant to Joseph Bi-gham, numbered on the Commissioner's Books of said County No. 296, containing

389 Acres, 137 Perches and allowances. There are forty Acres cleared, of which ten Acres are meadow. Balance Timber Land. The improvements are one

Log House,

one and a half stories high, 22 feet by 30 feet with Kitchen attached 16 by 16 feet. One LOG BARN 26 feet by 40 feet. One Frame Stable 18 feet by 20 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Kieng, and to be sold by me for cash.

LINFORD MARSH, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, Nov. 23, 1865.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of ven. ex. de. teris to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County, I will expose to sale, at public vendue, on

Saturday, the 16th of December, 1865, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the borough of Stroudsburg, the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Price township, Monroe County, adjoining lands of Josiah B. Snow, land in Warr-nce name of James Place, and land of Zalman Snow, containing

Fifty Acres and 100 Perches, from 8 to 10 Acres cleared, balance timber land. There are 3 or 4 Acres meadow. The improvements are one Frame

Dw.ing House,

one and a half stories high, 16 feet by 16 feet. Log Stable 20 feet by 18 feet. There is a spring of water near the door, and a number of fruit trees on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Snow and to be sold by me for cash.

LINFORD MARSH, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, Nov. 23, 1865.

BLANK LEASES For Sale at this Office.