THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 24. STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA FEBRUARY 15, 1866. NO. 49.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cts. will be charged.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements of one square of (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions $1 50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine proves it to be the most perfect remedy ever discovered.—No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, NON RETENTION, or INCONTINENCE OF URINE, IRRITATION, INFLAMATION or ULCERATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, DISEASES OF THE PROSTRATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, or BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women, or Children.

For those Diseases Peculiar to Females, Constitution Water is a Sovereign Remedy.

These Irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

For sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.

W. H. GREGG & CO., proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, N. Y.

February 1, 1866.—6m.

Important to Everybody.

The subscribers would inform the public very respectfully, that they are carrying on the

Boot & Shoe Business

at their old stand, one door above the Express Office, on Elizabeth St., Stroudsburg, Pa., where they will be happy to wait on their old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient to call.

They have on hand a good arrortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

for men, women, misses' and childrens' wear, Gum over Shoes and Sandals for men, youth and misses. A general assortment of Lasts and Boot-Trees, shoe Thread, Wax, Heel Nails, Pincers, Punches, Eyeletts and Eyelett Setts, Pegs and Peg-Cutters, Shoe Hammers, Crimping Boards and Screws, also, lining and binding skins, a good article of Tampico Boot Morocco, French Morocco and French Calfskins, Lasting and all kinds of Shoemaker tools, Ink Powder and Shoe Blacking, and Frank Miller's water-proof oil blacking. All of which they offer for sale at small advance upon cost. Give us a call, no charges for showing goods.

P. S.—Boots and Shoes made to order and warranted.

CHARLES WATERS & SON.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 18, 1866.

NEW STORE

AND

CHEAP GOODS!

The undersigned respectfully informs, the public and his old customers, that he has taken the Store Room formerly occupied by James A. Pauli, in Stroudsburg, nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His stock is composed of entirely New Goods, laid in at reduced prices, and he will sell them at small profits.

He has on hand a complete assortment of *DRY GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets*, and a full line of *LADIES DRESS GOODS*, Shalla De Lanes, Amoors, Coatings, Calicoes, and a general assortment of Ladies Dress Trimmings, and Yankee Notions.

ALSO—A good assortment of *GROCERIES*, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, and Syrups, Tea and Rice.

Please give me a call, and see the goods and prices.

Butter and Eggs, and all kinds of Country produce, taken in exchange for goods.

JAMES B MORGAN.

Stroudsburg, January 4, 1866.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in Fowler's building, on Elizabeth street, and is fully prepared to furnish any article in his line of business, at short notice. On hand at all times, a large stock of

Harness, Whips, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Horse-Blankets, Bells, Skates, Oil Cloths, &c.

Carriage Trimming promptly attended to.

JOHN O. SAYLOR.

Stroudsburg, Dec. 14, 1865.

Assignee's Notice.

Whereas, Jerome B. Shaw and wife, of Hamilton Township, Monroe Co., Pa., have made a voluntary assignment of their Real and personal Estate, to the subscriber, for the benefit of his creditors; Therefore, all those indebted to the said Jerome B. Shaw, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those having demands against the same will present them immediately, duly authenticated to the subscriber for settlement.

JEROME S. WILLIAMS,
Assignee.

Hamilton, Jan. 23, 1866.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of JONAS METZGAR, dec'd.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe, Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Charles Hoffman and David Nye, Administrators of the above named Estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, February 16, 1866, at two o'clock P. M., at the Prothonotary's office in Stroudsburg, when and where all persons interested and having claims against said fund will present the same, or be forever debarred from coming in for any share thereof.

THOS. M. McILHANEY,
Jan. 18, 1866. Auditor

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Account of the Administrator of the Estate of Lewis Schrader, late of Stroud Tsp., dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of said Administrator, to and among those entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of S. S. Dreher, Esq., in the Borough of Stroudsburg, when and where all parties interested, are requested to attend, or they will be debarred from coming for their distributive shares of said fund.

S. HOLMES, Jr., Auditor.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 18, 1866.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Account of the Administrator of Joseph Barlieb, late of Ross Tsp., dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe County, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of said Administrator, to and among those entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 17th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are required to attend, or they will be debarred from coming in for their distributive shares of said fund.

S. HOLMES, Jr., Auditor.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 18, 1866.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Account of the Administrator of the Estate of John Smith, late of Eldred Township, dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe County, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of said Administrator, to and among those entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 16th day of February 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of S. S. Dreher, Esq., in the Borough of Stroudsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to attend, or they will be debarred from coming in for their distributive shares of said fund.

S. HOLMES, Jr., Auditor.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 18, 1866.

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

Itch! Itch! Itch!

Try Hollinshead's Itch Ointment, a sure cure for that troublesome disease. Warranted to cure, or the money refunded. Not injurious.

Prepared and sold at

W. HOLLINSHEAD'S Drug Store.

Stroudsburg, Jan. 11th, 1866.

LIQUOR STORE.

Important notice to Landlords and all others in want of

PURE LIQUORS,

at very low prices.

The undersigned having recently opened a LIQUOR STORE in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. R. Depuy, Stroudsburg, are prepared to offer LIQUORS, WINES, &c., at prices ranging from 25 cts. to $1 00 per gallon *less than the same quality can be purchased at in the cities.* We also *guarantee in every instance, our Liquors pure, and free from all Drugs and compounds*, and cordially invite Land Lords and all others in want of anything in our line, to favor us with a call, or, if more convenient, their orders, which will always be met with prompt attention, and in either case *pure Liquors guaranteed* at a *great saving of money.*

We also, especially call attention to our RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY SYRUPS, which for richness of flavor and taste, cannot be surpassed.

J. S. WILLIAMS, & Co.

Stroudsburg, July 13, 1865.

LE VAN WAY.

To bless the stomache or the head
Some one should lead the *Van*;
By the *Right Way* we would be led,
And now have found the man!

He brings for all the staff of life,
And Ale—the modern wine,—
With oysters too, a shell so rife
With comfort half divine!

Tobacco and Cigars to smoke,—
Or chew, as suits you best,—
Crackers and Cheese—a friendly joke
Which never yet distressed!

And Nuts and Cakes and Candies too,
For bigger folks or small,
So clean and good and fresh and new
He satisfies them all!

The bell of Goetz may tinkle not,
His Mead may all be dried
Yet on the self-same *meaded* spot
Are better things supplied!

His clock still ticks, beside the door,
All else is changed and new;
If *he* was patronized before
A greater *now* is due!

The stomache has its daily needs
Which *Van* can daily fill,
If to his *Way* your footstep leads,
A *way* that's open still!

His Bread 'tis said, has often stilled
A *soured* "family jar;"
Each stomache and each breast has filled
With *sweetness* known afar!

I doubt it not for where's the place
Where bread is always *right*!
Where it is *wrong* 'tis plain as grace
The heart cannot be light!

If *inner* strength is full and sweet,
I'll bet an eagle here,
The *outer* man will "round his beat"
With pleasure and good cheer!

Now I have shown you which the *Way*,
And Leader of the *Van*,
'Tis neither "narrow" nor too "broad"
Nor "dangerous" to man!

But I can safely here affirm
It is a "pleasant *Way*,"
For I have tried it for myself
And am prepared to say!

Then to this *Way*—you know the place—
Come either night or day;
Come when you will, your vessels fill,
By H. C. Le-van-way!

Stroudsburg, Feb. 12, 1866.

TO ELLA.

(ON HER ELEVENTH BIRTH-DAY.)

Eleven years ago to-day
Was a most dreadful storm,
The wind it blew, the snow it flew,—
'Twas hard to keep us warm,—
And yet there came a little thing,
All helpless, cold and bare,
And cried—could ask no other way—
For our protecting care!

We took it in—eleven years—
Has been our constant care;
For her in heat or cold or storm
No pain too great to bear:
The little thing, we first took in,
Is now a school-girl grown;—
What had she not been taken in
And not our kindness known!

Eleven years,—and now we look
That she, from day to day,
Will think of what our toil has been
And what she can repay:
If we behold this effort now
'Twill be a joy to know
The wind it blew, the snow it flew
Eleven years ago!

PAPA.

Water Gap, Feb. 8, 1866.

For The Jeffersonian.

Mr. WHACKHAMMER'S LECTURES.

NO. VIII.

FRIDAY.

Tremble in your frocks and breeches
Whilst I talk of spooks and witches!
Get a broomstick—I'm no joker—
Heat a horse-shoe and a poker;
Tie the cat, light up the garret;
Grease the door, or I will scare it!
Stretch your eyes and mouth asunder,—
Windows shake but not with thunder!—
Stand alarmed with fear and wonder!

Why Friday is doomed to be a hobgoblin to all silly people I can't understand, unless it is because it was named originally after woman. As for myself I am altogether opposed to consecrating one seventh of my time to superstition; and if enlightendom is not going to give me that seventh along with the rest, I shall apply for a passport to Venus, Jupiter or the moon. If a condemned criminal is to be hung it must be done on Friday.—When this same criminal was married it was on another day. All through his life he might have been careful to pick up a pin with the head towards him and yet he is roped off the stage of life on Friday. He was always studying to be "lucky" and yet he has a most unlucky end!

Twenty years ago I knew a farmer who frequently went a mile and-a-half to the fartherest fields of his farm, to strike a furrow or two, by moonlight on Thursday evening, that the work might not be commenced on Friday. He is living yet and has a *smaller* farm to-day than he had then! In all the neighborhoods in which I have spent any time I have always heard of "spooking places." Of most of these places stories are told which make the brain of the shallow-headed tingle with wonder. Apparitions with heads off and heads on! Ghostly spectres in white, on horseback and on foot! Horrid wonders, yet never with the skin of a negro or Indian! O, you sparking country lasses, think what is staked on you whilst your beaux are galloping home through the small hours and the big hobgoblins! Why I knew one such beaux to go six miles out of his way in order to shun a bridge of terror! The poor fellow finally quit that sparking ground entirely, choosing rather to cross the Blue Ridge where he finally married. I hope he will never tell the story to his children, for such stories have been handed down too far already and I want to see a veto. I saw a fellow the other day with his vest on wrong side out, I was curious to know the reason. He said it was the second day he had worn it so, having made the mistake when he got up and it would only bring bad luck to change it before morning. I merely said Friday and passed on. A few days ago an old lady would not permit a visitor to finish the piece of work she had with her as the old lady said it was a sign she would not come again—Friday.

How many big creatures have been frightened out of what little sense they had by that harmless little insect known as the death watch! The little creature is merely calling his mate and the big creature trembles and believes the call is for him! If a harmless little bird happens to dart in at the window or door and lights on a bed or chair there is trouble again. If a mirror gets broken, or a cat or dog act idiotic there is another "token!" The moon, to these weak-minded people, is a sort of half-deity. They do everything by order of the moon. When the moon "points up" they go heads up; if it points down they point down. From the shingles on their roof to the cement on their cellar floor everything is done with the most moonish exactness! Friday and the moon are powers these people would not question. They do not really like these powers; they rather fear them, you could not hire them to sleep where the moon could shine on their face. They don't want to be blind! I suppose when they come to die they will want to be burried when the moon points up, so they will have a hope of coming up too. An enemy might be put under when it points down.

Now you see friends, this is a little too much "point" for Mr. Whackhammer.—He would have considered himself a fool if he had not learned, long ago, that every effect must follow a cause. If he had stopped at a seeming effect without hunting after a cause, he would have been a fool, just like those whom this Lecture hits! But he didn't make such a stop. He can remember very distinctly of half a dozen occasions when Friday attempted to block up his path, at night, but he never left the ground until he had found out the *cause* that tried to overpower him with *effect*! So strongly was this purpose fixed in his mind that when merely a boy, he dreamed one night that a ghostly apparition stood before his bed! Resolving to "do or die," he drew up his fist—and as he chanced to be facing the wall—he whacked away, striking the wall, waking himself up and knocking Mr. Ghost into nowhere? From this circumstance he was called Whackhammer.

Now, you old folks, I am just going to insist my protest against your telling children those marvelous wonders which you never tried to understand or explain for yourselves. Children take superstition in far more readily than it can be taken out again. We will not dispute the Friday question with you but we do want you to let us teach the chrildren better things. Superstition is to be expected among the benighted heathen, but in our land, and in our day, it should be hooted out of every sane mind and all civilized society. It was the uncultivated imagination of the dark ages that first bred these evils which lighter ages have nourished and perpetuated, even down to the time of Mr. Whackhammer. If he can stop these follies from going any farther he is going to do it. If space would permit he would like to say a word just here to the Great Pow-wow, who lives somewhere below Easton, but his turn may come in with some other Lecture.

If you have yet a thinking mind
Let Reason to your thought be joined;—
No longer stoop to "go it blind."

ICHABOD WHACKHAMMER.

Somewhere, Feb. 12, 1866.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

The report of Surveyor General Barr, of Pennsylvania, is a document of more than usual interest It shows that the receipts for lands during that portion of Mr. Barr's official term which had expired when the report was drawn up (only two years and seven months), exceeded by thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents the receipts from the same source during the preceeding nine years, or three full terms. The total sum put into the Treasury by the Land Department in these two years and seven months, was a little under one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The report contains the act of Assembly of May 20, 1864, directing the entry of lines in the several counties for the principal and interest due to the Commonwealth on account of unpatented lands. It also contains the act of March 19, 1858, defining the terms on which patents shall be issued to the owners of such lands. The distribution of these acts in this form among the people will enable land debtors to understand their duty under the law, at the same time that it will admonish them of the risk they incur by postponing the patenting of their lands.

—The Surveyor-General says;—

"Present indications point to a decline in the ordinary business of the Land Office. Should this be the case, and the Surveyor General be enabled to employ the greater part of his clerical force in making out the lists required by the act already quoted, these might be completed in the course of a few years. The entry of these lines in the several counties would bring defaulting land owners to a realizing sense of their obligations to the Commonwealth, and probably result in the payment of at least a million dollars into the State Treasury within a comparatively brief period thereafter. This Department has no additional legislation to suggest, as it is believed that the act of May 20, 1864, will in time accomplish a full settlement of all arrearges for lands."

After disposing of the ordinary business of the Department, the report proceeds "to recount certain interesting facts which, whilst they belong to general history, yet have a particular connection with the lands of Pennsylvania." From these we learn that by the terms of the charter from Charles II, dated March 4, 1681, the title to all the lands within the charter limits of Pennsylvania, was vested in William Penn and his heirs and assigns.

William Penn was the son and heir of a distinguished Admiral in the British Navy, who, at his death, left claims against the Crown amounting to £16,000. It was in liquidation of these claims that the grant was made. Penn's first connection with America was as a trustee of the proprietor of West Jersey. The province of New Jersey was divided into East and West Jersey. In 1675 Lord Berkeley transferred the western half to John Fenwick, in trust for Edward Byllinge, both "of the people called Quakers." Becoming embarrassed. Byllinge transferred his interest to trustees. for the benefit of his creditors, and Penn became one of the trustees. Subsequently, as Proud the historian states, he and eleven other persons became the proprietors of East Jersey. He also, in 1682, purchased from the Duke of York "the three lower counties on Delaware," which now constitute the State of Delaware.

It is popularly supposed that Pennsylvania was so named by her founder in honor of himself, but this is an error.—Penn wished to call the province New Wales, but the king, with most excellent taste, and to do honor to the memory of Admiral Penn, the father of William, insisted on calling it Pennsylvania, and it was accordingly so styled in the charter which conveyed it to Penn, and which is the foundation of all the land titles of the State.

The charter is given at length in the report, together with the proclamation of the King "to the inhabitants and planters of Pennsylvania," announcing the grant to Penn, and the "conditions or concession agreed upon in England by William Penn, proprietery and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and those who are the adventures and purchasers in the same province, the 11th of July. 1681," These are ancient documents of very great interest. Proud remarks of the "conditions," that they "In part may be regarded as an essay towards a constitution of government, according to the powers granted Penn by charter."

Next follows a highly interesting account of the various purchases of lands made from the Indians, by which it is shown that, "in a period of one hundred and two years, the title of the Indians to all the lands within the limits of Pennsylvania was extinguished, and the Commonwealth became possessed of the ownership of all the vacant lands within the State." The wide extent of one of the last of these purchases, which took away from the aborigines nearly all their hunting grounds in the province, occasioned the Indian war that led to Bradock's defeat in 1755. This branch of the report is illustrated by a map, which is well worth studying and preserving.

The report also gives an exposition of the leading facts connected with the boundary controvesies between Pennsylvania and her neighbors, Maryland and Virginia, which resulted first in the running of Mason and Dixon's line to the west end of Maryland, and subsequently in its extension to what is now the southwestern corner of this State. In respect to the Maryland dispute, it is shown that Lord Baltimore claimed up to the latitude of Philadelphia, Bedford and Somerset, above that of York and Chambersburg, and not much short of that of Lancaster city, whilst Penn claimed down to the region of Annapolis, below Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland. Virginia laid claims to Pittsburg and all that part of our State south of the Kiskiminetas River and west of the Chesnut ridge; whilst Pennsylvania claimed a part of what is now in Western Virginia. The contension in this region was angry and long continued, and the history of it is absorbingly interesting.

Connecticut too laid claim to a part of the soil of the old Keystone, and a company of her settlers established and maintained themselves almost in the heart of the State. They were the settlers at Wyoming, the beautiful valley around which hangs so much of romance, and within which was enacted so much of stern and terrible reality. This settlement led to civil war, the Pennsylvania settlers, backed by the Provincial Government, taking up arms against the Connecticut settlers, who defended themselves with great spirit. This part of the report also is of great interest.

A history of the "Pennsylvania Population Company" and the "Holland Land Company," and of the squabbles and law suits that grew out of their purchase and attempted settlement of large bodies of land in the northwestern quarter of the State, is given in the report.

The Surveyor-General concludes with the remark that as his official term will soon expire, this would seem to be a very appropriate time for him earnestly to repeat the recommendation made in a previous report, that the unreasonable sum fixed in the bond which the Surveyor-General is required to give be reduced to the amount of the bond given by the Auditor General.

BEEF AND PORK IN DANGER.

The ravages of the cattle disease in Europe still continue with a severity which seems to know a little abatement. The number of cattle slaughtered after being attacked by the plague or in order to prevent the infection spreading is immense, and there seems to be no means of contending successfully with the infection. Beef is, therefore, in Europe, a dangerous food, and to render the trouble worse with meat eaters a disease has broken out among the hogs in Germany, which bids fair to put a stop to the eating of pork.—It is called by the Germans "tryschenen." The trichina is a small insect, which, by some means, gets into the body of the hog and seems to propagate there at an amazing rate. This insect is so small that it cannot be perceived by the naked eye, and requires a microscopic examination to detect it. Killing the hog will not deprive these insects of life, and they withstand the action of strong chemicals. Boiling heat of two hundred and twelve degrees will kill them, but it must penetrate to the interior parts of the meat.—They have been found alive in the interior parts of boiled ham, although some were killed at the surface. Smoked and dried pork nourish and protect them. In sausages, frequently made up of pork nearly raw, they flourish, and they have occasioned many deaths, the symtoms being like those of cholera morbus. It was reported recently that a young lady had died at Chicago from trichina, the insects being detected in her body after death.—This matter is very serious, and if it does not cause alarm it should lead to precaution. Really it seems that the people of this country are in danger of being put upon a vegetable diet; with the rinderpest to cut off our supplies of beef, and with tryschenen to poison our pork, it seems as if we will be compelled, next summer, to live on wheat, corn and vegetables. Bread is called the staff of life, but there are many who would rather travel without a staff, stepping forward with sturdy strides, in consequence of the strengthening use of meat. They may not be so independent hereafter, and may have to take up the staff with their countrymen out of precaution and for self-defense.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A piece of ice was exhibited in Providence recently which was placed in store fourteen years ago. It was as fresh and pure as when first cut.

A young lady at Chesterfield, Morgan county, Ohio, was recently shot dead, by the accidental explosion of a gun, just as she was kissing her lover to bid him good bye.

There are nine thousand shoemakers in New York City.