

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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## Published by Theodore Schoch.

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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.—6in.

## Important to Everybody.

The subscribers would inform the public very respectfully, that they are carrying on the **Boat & 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 assortment of

## BOOTS & SHOES.

for men, women, misses' and children's 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, Eyelet-set, and Eyelet Sets, 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.

## Save Your Money!

By buying of CHARLES B. KELLER, the following named superior articles cheap for Cash. I have the finest assortment of

## Boots and shoes.

for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN'S wear that has ever been offered in town, consisting of Men's, Boys, and Childrens Boots, Women's Glove Kid Polish Boots, Misses' do do do do Children's do do do do Women's Morocco Polish do Misses' do do do do Children's do do do do

These are a new and beautiful style of Ladies Boots of the finest quality, and just suited for cold weather. Also, a fine assortment of COMMON SHOES, for Women, Misses and Children.

Also, a splendid assortment of GENTS and SANDALS for Men, Women and Children. I have also a fine assortment of

## Linen and Woolen Shirts.

of a superior quality, together with STOCKINGS, NECK-TIES, COLLARS, &c. Also, a quantity of the best quality of Heavy and Light SOLE-LEATHER, together with a lot of the best Men's and French Morocco Also, Lining, Bindings, Lasts, Boot-Trees of all sizes, Thread, Wax, Nails, Pincers, Punches, Eyelet-set, and Eyelet Sets, Peg-Cutters and Shoemakers Ink, &c., &c. Store opposite Marsh's Hotel.

CHARLES B. KELLER, Stroudsburg, Nov. 30, 1855.

## 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, Valises, Carpet Bags, Horse-Blankets, Bells, Skates, Oil Cloths, &c. Carriage Trimming promptly attended to. JOHN O. SAYLOR, Stroudsburg, Dec. 14, 1865.

## For The Jeffersonian.

## MR. WHACKHAMMER'S LECTURES.

NO. XIII.

## ADORN YOUR HORNES.

Live you in the road or barn-yard; By a pig-stie or a stable? For convenience to the public, Live you with no fence between you?— So that they can stare upon you, And that you can stare an answer?— Is it thus you'd gain the world's Tittle of a "public man!"

Do you have you withdrawn, in wisdom, Just a step from bold intrusion; Placed a guard 'twixt you and public; Shown domestic joys are private; That a home has its surroundings, And that they are yours to nourish, Yours for honor and protection? Have you made your home as pleasant, The surrounding and the centre, As an earthly home should be?

I do not expect you to build a magnificent palace, on a commanding eminence, and surround it with a grand garden, with macadamized walks, and decorated with foreign trees, flowers and shrubbery. Such fixings and superfluities would only tend to isolation and lift you above the "common walks of men." Nature made you a social being, and I want you to remain such. The words grand, magnificent, palatial do not belong to the home of the happiest, nor to the home of my ideal. It is the home of every-day people everywhere, and especially of my own county, that I would see improved and beautified. I was re-minded of this necessity, a few days since, by a short excursion among the farmers. Fifteen years ago I spent a summer in Wisconsin, and even then the rude cabins of an earlier day had been replaced by neat, tasty farmhouses, well painted and well fenced in; and I could hold in contrast this old Shawnee settlement which two hundred years ought to have worked up into a solid fact of solid beauty and permanence. A short time previous to my visit West I made an excursion through the Eastern States. There I found old buildings but their age could only be detected in their style, for they were kept in such perfect repair that they could not decay or become dilapidated. So it is plain, in our case, the fault cannot be laid upon antiquity. But shall I particularize what I saw among the Monroe farmers, and among those who live in by places, who are not farmers but who have places they call homes?

In the first place these "homes" are stuck just as close to the public road as the law will possibly allow, and the same public spirit is exercised in the accommodation prepared—or allowed—for the cows, pigs, geese and chickens! Taken all together this scene always reminds me of Barnum's Happy Family, only the What-is-it should be a member also; it would make a little more variety. In the country, where land lays around loose—like the milk the tipsy husband could not find in his cellar—and where it seldom commands fifty thousand dollars "per lot" in the market, one would suppose there would be room to have things comfortably separated—families of mankind and families of domestic animals, for public high-ways and private right-ways. But in nine cases out of ten there is no such taste or judgment to be found. About one-half of all the living places—often called "homes"—in this county are as naked and as destitute of taste and pleasantness as are the tenement houses of the cheapest street of New York city! Full one-half are built just where they ought not to be and are fit for nothing but a bonfire, whilst a larger portion of the rest want dressing down from chimney to cellar and from fence to fence.

You masculines,—fathers and husbands—you will please bear in mind this Lecture is to you. The outside arrangement of a pleasant home devolves on you.—The inside condition belongs to the other sex, and I have often seen them make every effort to overcome the deformity you made on the outside by symmetry within. Your heart is about as much set on your pig-pen or stable as on your home.—You care more about a good barnyard than you do about a decent fence around your house. If your barn door gets out of order you will fix it, as you can do that and look at your horses at the same time, but you don't find time to repair a door-yard gate, or nail up the loose siding you heard rattling the night before. In short you take better care of your barn and your stock than you do of the house and

family where you call it home. Don't you feel guilty? Why did n't you build your house back from that ugly road, fence it in nicely, set out trees and try to make your home tasteful and enjoyable? If you undertook to do this why did n't you keep at it and keep things in order? Where do you expect to find happiness if not by your own fireside, and how can you expect to find it there if you do not try all in your power to make your home a charming spot, an attractive centre? If you take proper care of the beautiful useful will take care of itself.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."— And where ought we to expect that beauty and that joy if not in and around our homes? Your house may be plain, very plain and small, but you can make it tasty, pleasant and even beautiful by its surroundings. All the cost there is in the adornment of flowers, shrubbery and trees is in the labor to plant them, and fencing, painting, and the like improvements, will add to the value of your property, as well as to its beauty and your comfort. Strangers, of intelligence, always judge by the outside adornment the height of civilization and happiness within. Each home we pass, by the wayside, is an index of the character of the man and the wife who there live to beautify and enjoy or neglect and destroy.

In conclusion I will give you a little song which I hope will be sung again and again in every household where my Lectures visit. May it be sung until the sentiment it teaches is adopted and practiced by every member of those homes.

"Make your homes both neat and tasteful, Bright and pleasant, always fair, Where each heart shall rest contented, Grateful for each beauty there. See that home is made attractive, By surroundings pure and bright, Trees, arranged with taste and order, Flowers, with all their sweet delight. Seek to make your home more lovely, Let it be a smiling spot, Where in sweet contentment resting Care and sorrow are forgot, Where the flowers and trees are waving, Birds will sing their sweetest song, Where the purest thoughts will linger, Confidence and love be strong.

There each heart will rest contented, Seldom wishing far to roam, Or, if roaming still will cherish Memories of that pleasant home. Such a home makes man the better; Pure and lasting its control; Home with pure and bright surroundings, Leaves its impress on the soul."

ICHABOD WHACKHAMMER, Somewhere, March 19, 1866.

## Have We the Cattle Plague.

The Bucks County Intelligencer thus explains the report that the cattle disease had reached Montgomery county:

"The report last week that the dreaded cattle disease which is now so destructive in England had made its appearance in Montgomery county has caused considerable alarm among the owners of live stock. Dr. Hiram Corson, of Conshohocken, in order to obtain information to be laid before the legislative committee recently appointed, has issued a series of questions upon the subject addressed to those who may have personal knowledge of the prevalence of the disease. We have not as yet heard of any cases in which the disease has appeared in an unmistakable form, although many reports are afloat as to its prevalence in various parts of Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties. We are well satisfied that these reports are not founded upon actual fact, and that no well-attested instance of the rinderpest has as yet appeared in this country. There have been cases in which farmers have lost a number of their cows, but there is no proof that they were the victims of the fatal "cattle plague" of Europe.—John B. Balderston, of Falls township, recently lost four of his cows by disease. These cows, it was reported, had been brought from Montgomery county, where they had become infected by the cattle plague, of which they subsequently died. The facts of the case, however, are entirely different. The cows were all reared by Mr. Balderston upon his own place, and the disease of which they died, according to Doctor Minister, of Atleborough, an intelligent veterinary surgeon was pleuropneumonia a very different malady from the rinderpest, which is of the nature of small-pox. This we also understand, is the opinion of Doctor Michener, of Buckingham, concerning the disease that is now prevalent in eastern Pennsylvania. If the prohibitory law adopted by the government is strictly enforced, we hope this country may be spared the ravages of the rinderpest.

A Miss Stebbins, of Chicksaw County, Iowa, has received an appointment as Notary Public for that county. She is the first female ever having such a commission, and is represented as eminently competent.

## GEN. JOHN W. GEARY'S SPEECH.

We give below a full report of the address made by General Geary, in his acceptance of the nomination bestowed upon him by the Union Convention of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, gentleman of the Convention and fellow citizens—I meet you under circumstances that fill my heart with the deepest emotion and the profoundest awe, and I know of no language by which I can adequately express to you the feelings which this signal and most emphatic manifestation of your favor and confidence has impressed me. And indeed I think I would be wanting in the great characteristics of our nature, if I were not deeply affected.

If a stranger had entered this city to-day, he would scarcely have failed to be impressed by the enthusiasm and earnestness which have been characterized by the Convention, and the general enthusiasm which has everywhere pervaded the people around us, may well be taken as indicative of the general indorsement which the people of the State at large will accord to your action. And among your own assemblages, as well as in the streets of this city, you may readily recognize many of the men who have done battle for the country and her institutions amid the curling smoke of well-contested fields.

Under all of these circumstances, you, gentlemen of the Convention, induced, no doubt, by considerations which you considered satisfactory, have chosen me as the standard-bearer of the great Union National Republican party in the coming contest for Governor of Pennsylvania. (Great applause.) And you have thus selected me from among the many worthy, honorable, patriotic, and intelligent gentlemen, who were my competitors for the nomination, gentlemen whose patriotism and intelligence no one can doubt, I feel, therefore, that you have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which long years, ay, a life-time, devoted to the public service and the interest and honor of Pennsylvania, can never cancel. I have to ask, in all humility, that I may be made fully sensible of the great responsibilities which devolve upon me; and that I may be strengthened with sincere, determined purposes to advance all the true principles of humanity, and the best interests of the country, in every worthy, honorable, and patriotic enterprise.

Probably sensible of and grateful for so distinguished an evidence of your esteem and confidence, with a firm and unwavering determination to sustain the great principles of equal justice which underlie our republican institutions, with a hearty indorsement of the principles embodied in the platform, I accept the nomination. (Applause.) I accept it, not in the belief that in my own person I possess any intrinsic merit, or have rendered any service to my country which entitled me to receive the nomination, but I accept it as a matter due to 350,000 soldiers of Pennsylvania, who have done battle for their country and have rendered services whose value can never be estimated, and to whom we are indebted for a home and a country.

On their account, as one selected by them to accept and receive this matter at your hands, and viewing it as a compliment to them, I thank you most heartily. And I assure you, my fellow citizens and gentlemen of the Convention, that as far as I possess the ability, and with the aid of the powerful Union men of Pennsylvania, the coming grand political battle shall be fairly and honorably conducted to its legitimate termination and still grander victory.

I beg to again return you, fellow-citizens and gentlemen of the Convention, my united thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

## Condition of the South.

We have tried very hard to persuade ourselves that the people of the South were earnestly endeavoring to adopt themselves to the new order of things which was brought about by the collapse of the rebellion; but when information like the following, which comes from authentic sources, is daily received, we are compelled to doubt whether any of the ex-rebel States are in a fit condition to manage their own affairs, much less to send representatives to Congress to help manage the affairs of the nation.

Our first quotation is a paragraph describing the state of things in a large and important section of the State of Louisiana. A letter just received in Washington from an officer stationed near Shreveport, Louisiana, says that the reign of terror is fully organized there, and that outrages of all kinds are of daily occurrence. Squads of soldiers are constantly scouring the country in search of the thieves and murderers, and are frequently attacked by armed bands of returned rebels, and forced to beat a hasty retreat. The State militia make it a special duty to shoot and outrage the freedmen, and their only efficiency is in this particular. He says that hatred towards the Government is the ruling passion of the mass of the people, and while there are a few good loyal men, they are entirely powerless in the hands of the rebels. Treason is outspoken and defiant, and in case of a war with the French in Mexico, they would join Maximilian's standard en masse. Very few sales of plantations are being made, as Northerners dare not take up their abode among the native population, and it would be impossible for a Yankee to live there.

## Mississippi.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a letter from a correspondent traveling through Mississippi, who states that the barbarous vagrant law recently passed by the rebel State Legislature is rigidly enforced, and under its provisions the freed slaves are rapidly being re-enslaved. No negro is allowed to buy, rent or lease any real estate; all minors of any value are taken from their parents and bound out to planters, and every freedman who does not contract for a year's labor is taken up as a vagrant. The officers of the freedmen's Bureau are often not accessible, and the freedmen are kept back, by the distance, from complaining. Finally, as the writer estimates, it would take an army of 200,000 men to compel the planters to do justice to the freedmen.

## Georgia.

The N. Y. Times informs us that the Hon. James Johnson, late Provisional Governor of Georgia, who is now in Washington, says that the condition of affairs in that State is very far from being as satisfactory as when the civil government was first restored. He speaks of the Freedmen's Bureau as an absolute necessity, both for the Union men and the blacks, and that it is very important that more troops be sent into the State at once.

## Virginia.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven testifies that Gen. Terry told him recently that if his troops were materially reduced he should be obliged to remove his headquarters from Richmond to Fortress Monroe. In other words a Major General of the United Army without an Army to back him. Yet there are some men in Congress who think Virginia ought to be instantly admitted into Congress. As Gen. Terry is on the spot, it strikes us that he is likely to be a judge of the matter.

## Alabama.

The Government, being unable to find a loyal man in Alabama to carry the mail over the Mobile and Mississippi route, has engaged a Philadelphian for the purpose.

## Texas.

From this State we have an encouraging item. The State Convention, now in session, seems disposed to accede to the conditions of reconstruction prescribed by President Johnson. That body has just added a new article to their State constitution, abolishing slavery, protecting the blacks in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the courts, by a vote of 56 against 26.

## Great Shooting.

The Savannah Herald tells the following story about some very sharp shooting which was done by an old acquaintance of ours:

"Capt. Travis, of the Pistol Gallery, states that one of the most remarkable feats in pistol shooting that has come under his observation in his peregrinations through the South since the close of the war, was achieved at his gallery last week by Mr. Samuel K. Head, an attaché of the Savannah Herald. Mr. Head first shot ten shots at the target at deliberate aim, ringing the bell seven times out of the ten. He then placed a bottle on the floor, at a distance of twelve paces, setting a cork on the mouth of the bottle and a bullet on the top of the cork. He was to hit the cork without breaking the bottle, and drop the bullet into the bottle. Mr. Head dropped the bullet into the bottle five times out of the ten trials, and did not break the bottle. Mr. Head is one of Capt. Travis' pupils, having taken lessons from him fifteen years ago, and the Captain is justly proud of his performance.

Ten years ago says a Louisiana writer, a young mulatto ran away from the plantation of Mr. Charles Ambrose, a sugar Lord at Bayou Fourche, La., stealing himself—a piece of property worth a thousand dollars. In the North he amassed a fortune of a quarter of a million. A few days ago he went back to his old home, travelling in open daylight, with a little fear of bloodhounds and fugitive slave laws as if he were a white man, found his aged father and mother among the freed folks, and settled them comfortably, and presented a cottage and a piece of land to his widowed mistress, whose family had been beggared by the war.

A bashful and rather green young fellow of our acquaintance invited a young lady to attend a ball with him one night last summer. The invitation was accepted, and the couple appeared at the ball. After dancing for some time, "greeny" saw his partner sitting in one corner of the room all alone. Now was his chance. So he walked up to where the lady was sitting, and sat down beside her. All well so far; but the bashful fellow was at a loss for something to say. He fidgeted about considerably, and was sweating profusely. Finally, taking hold of his wilted collar, he commenced the conversation thus:—"It's powerful warm in this room—my shirt's wet, ain't yours?" His partner blushed, said nothing, but took his arm for the next dance.

## To Remove Stumps.

A correspondent of the Rural Register says Mr. John Barnes, of Baltimore, removed a troublesome stump from near his house in the following manner:—"Last fall, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump ten inches deep, and into it put about half a pound of oil of vitriol, and corked the hole up tight. This spring, the whole stump and roots, extending through all their ramifications, were so rotten that they were easily eradicated."

If true, the above would be a cheap method of removing stumps. The sulphuric acid can be bought for about five cents per pound.

## Great Salt Discovery.

A mountain of salt has been discovered on an island in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana. It was discovered in 1863, and was worked by the Confederates for three months prior to the occupation by our troops, and it is estimated that, with rude machinery, they took out in that short time 20,000,000 pounds. The quality of the article is very superior, being 99-100ths pure salt. The deposit seems to be inexhaustible.

## Fenianism.

Both the O'Mahony and Sweeney wings of the Brotherhood have been thrown into a great ferment by the news of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland. They have never collected money so rapidly, nor held so large and enthusiastic meetings, as since the arrival of this news. They have succeeded in throwing Canada in spasms of apprehension. The Governor General has called for volunteers, who have turned out in great numbers, and are being rapidly armed and sent to the frontier.—Six companies are already stationed at Windsor, opposite Detroit, three at Sarina, &c. The Canadian newspapers have rumors. Now ten thousand of the so-called Fenian Navy Island, then two columns have crossed the Laine frontier and are marching on St. Johns, &c. They expect an invasion, certain, on St. Patrick's Day O'Mahony intends to invade Ireland, while Sweeney is bound for Canada.—The two appears to be working harmoniously, and it is hinted that their quarrel was a ruse, intended to stimulate the Fenian feeling. The New York headquarters of both factions are fairly besieged by laborers and servant girls, eager to pay their hard-earned money for Fenian bonds, which are said to be already extensively counterfeited. If there was any chance for the success of the movement, few Americans but would wish it God speed, but as it is, we should much rather see these working people put their money in the savings bank. It is believed that Sir Frederick Bruce, the English minister, will soon ask our Government to interfere against the Fenians.

## Literary Production.

A young lady in Titusville, Pa., whose "pup" has struck "ile," and is now numbered among the sudden rich, indited the following "billy dux" to one of her acquaintances:

dear sally minuttial heze cum hom I Tksut atthows And dolersium yanki Woutatcum an ciet Zicc nie Ern bely sTrevius dukeum saffrony

After a careful analysis we have decided that this remarkable effort was intended to convey the following important intelligence and request:

Dear Sarah—My new sbawl has come home it cost a thousand dollars in New York. I want you to come and see it.— It's twice nicer than Bella Stevens! Do come. SOPHRONIA.

## Changes in the School Law.

A supplement to the school law has been introduced in the State Legislature, which proposes some changes in the school law of the State. Instead of six, hereafter only three Directors are to be elected in each district. The account of the School Board are to be submitted annually to the Auditor for settlement. They are to elect a district treasurer, who is to give notice as soon as the duplicate is placed in his hands that he will receive the taxes, on which an abatement will be made for the speedy payment thereof.—The office of Secretary of the Board is abolished, and the duties thereof are to be performed by the Town Clerk of each district, and he is to receive the same compensation therefore as he now receives for other services. Should this bill become a law, it will be observed that the office of "Town Clerk" will become a much more important one than it has been heretofore considered to be. He is to sign all papers emanating from the School Board. The School Directors are to be sworn.

## Half a Million Lost.

The citizens of Easton lost over five hundred thousand dollars in oil stock.—Quite a nice pile of money. It would have been better for the town, better for the laboring classes, and better for all hands, if that amount had been invested in manufactures. The worst of it is, that so many poor men put into the worthless stock the little piles they had accumulated by being careful and economical.—Oil stock does not sell very readily in Easton at present. What amount has been lost by our citizens is not known, but the amount is quite large, as quite a number were waiting, and are still waiting for the third sand-struck.—Carbon Democrat.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register tells of a Methodist clergyman in that section who received, all told, in currency and produce, twenty-one dollars for his last year's labor. Towards the close of the year he was so unfortunate as to have sickness in his family, and he employed a brother preacher, who was also a physician, who charged him fifteen dollars for his services. The itinerant was unable to pay, when the reverend doctor took the only bedstead he had in the house as an offset to the debt. That war will go to—heaven, perhaps.

Married, at Peck's Land, Fairfield county, Conn., by Rev. John Peck, Mr. Jared Peck and Miss Julia Peck, daughter of William Peck, Esq.

Kind heaven, permit no cares to vex, Nor troubles more than usual; And bless the nuptial couch with Pecks Enough to make a bushel.