



The Jeffersonian, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

Hiestor Clymer made a mistake of just 37,000 votes, when he promised, in his speech in this county, to carry the State by 20,000 majority.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation recommending the observance of Thursday, November 29th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

Quite a number of our citizens left town on Wednesday, having been subpoenaed to Philadelphia as witnesses in an important trial, which commenced in the Quarter Sessions this morning.

Mr. Joseph Rinker, a noble Republican of Jackson township, raised a yellow field pumpkin, this season, which measured 4 feet, 5 inches in circumference, and weighed forty-six pounds. Who can beat this?

The trotting stallion, Cassius M. Clay, Jr., known as the "Miller Horse" during the Fair, was sold by his proprietor, to a party of Serantonians, on Thursday last, for \$1,000. We learn that he is matched to trot against a Philadelphia horse, of the Seranton course, for a purse of \$500, during the coming week.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were delightful days, and afforded just the kind of weather needed to thresh buckwheat. Our farmers, of course made the most of their time, and no doubt the bulk of the buckwheat crop is ready for the miller. We have heard numbers estimate that the present is the largest crop ever raised in Monroe county. This will be good news to the lovers of pan cakes smothered in butter and molasses.

FIRE.

The dwelling house of Mr. Levi Straus, in Stroud township, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. As there had been no person living in the house for some time, and no fire used on the premises, the burning must have been the work of an incendiary. Loss about \$1,000. We have not learned whether there was any insurance on the building.

Authentic intelligence, it is said, has been received going to show that the French forces to be withdrawn from Mexico are to be replaced by volunteers raised and equipped on French soil, and which are to be known as the Army of Mexico. In this way Louis Napoleon hopes to maintain a foothold in the country, and there is now no doubt but that he will do so, unless the Administration exhibits more backbone upon this subject than it has heretofore done.

United American Mechanics.

Monroe Council, No. 99, of the United American Mechanics, was instituted in this borough, on Friday evening last, with thirteen Charter Members. The institution is an excellent one, and, we have no doubt, will take deep root among the mechanics and business men of Stroudsburg and surrounding country. The meeting place of the Council is a very neatly finished room, in Boru's new building, next door to the Stroudsburg Bank. The following are the officers of the new Council: B. S. Jacoby, C.; Geo. W. DeLong, V. C.; P. S. Williams, I.; C. Lewis Waters, E.; C. H. Drake, R. S.; Linford Marsh, A. R. S.; Geo. H. Dreher, F. S.; R. Ben Thomas, I. P.; Charles Waters, O. P.

Improvements.

The improvements noted some time since, as in progress in our borough, are rapidly approaching completion. Since our last mention of these much needed additions to the capacity of our borough, for the accommodation of its rapidly increasing population and business, we notice that others have taken on the burden of enterprise, and have gone to work in good earnest.

Among others we may mention the new brick store house erected by the Stroudsburg Mills, on the rear of the lot on which the Factory building stands. This building is two stories high, and is possessed of ample capacity to hold in safety the manufactures of months, if that becomes necessary. Should the present demand for the goods of the Mills continue, the room will not be needed.

Mr. Philip Miller, has now in course of erection, and far towards completion, a large frame building, which he designs for a manufactory of cabinet-ware on a large scale. The establishment we learn will be supplied with a steam engine of eight-horse power, turning lathes, saws, planing machines, mortising and tenoning machine, and all the appliances of a first-class shop. The machinery will all be of the most approved kinds.

Mr. Dreher, has the frame up for a new dwelling house, on Sarah street, above Franklin, which, we learn, will be finished as rapidly as possible.

The Result.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania, cannot but prove gratifying to every man, whose soul is not wrapped up in the stinking carcass of the defunct democracy. Notwithstanding the efforts of the administration to cheat the people, by means of subsidized presses and office-holders, operating through federal patronage which was placed in their hands for an entirely different purpose, we have carried John W. Geary, for Governor, by over 17,000 majority; we have gained two staunch Republican members in the Congressional delegation, and would have had the third but for the frauds and forgeries perpetrated in the Luzerne District; and we have carried both branches of the Legislature so overwhelmingly, that the democracy discuss the United States Senatorship on that side alone which is sure to carry a good man into the position. — Edgar Cowan they look upon as buried deep in the pit of forgetfulness, and the only question with them is — Will it be Cameron? will it be Forney? or will it be somebody else? Never mind gentlemen. The United States Senator will be a good Republican and, you may depend upon it, an honest and capable man — one whose election to and conduct in the Senate will prove an honor to the good old Commonwealth.

The following are the Congressmen elect:

- 1. Samuel S. Randall, re-elected, Democrat.
2. Charles O'Neill, re-elected, Republican.
3. Leonard Myers, re-elected, Republican.
4. William D. Kelley, re-elected, Republican.
5. Caleb N. Taylor, succeeds Thayer Republican.
6. B. Markely Boyer, re-elected, Democrat.
7. John M. Broomall, re-elected, Republican.
8. J. Lawrence Getz, succeeds Ancona, Democrat.
9. Thaddeus Stevens, re-elected, Republican.
10. H. L. Calk, succeeds Strouse, Republican gain.
11. D. M. VanAnken, succeeds Johnson, Democrat.
12. Charles Dennison, probably re-elected.
13. Ulysses G. Mercur, re-elected, Republican.
14. George F. Miller, re-elected, Republican.
15. Adam J. Glosbrenner, re-elected, Democrat.
16. William H. Kooz, re-elected, Republican.
17. Daniel S. Merrell, succeeds Barker, Republican.
18. Stephen F. Wilson, re-elected, Republican.
19. Glenn W. Schofield, re-elected, Republican.
20. Darwin A. Finney, succeeds Culver, Republican.
21. John Covode, succeeds Dawson, Republican gain.
22. J. Kennedy Moorehead, re-elected, Republican.
23. Thomas Williams, re-elected, Republican.
24. George V. Lawrence, re-elected Republican.

A New Copperhead Organ.

A rumor comes to us from Pike county to the effect that the press and material of the late "Northern Eagle," have been purchased by an association of Copperhead politicians of this borough for the purpose of establishing a new organ for the "democracy" of Monroe county, in place of the present old, effete, worn out, and used up machine, which will now, doubtless, together with its judicial head, be laid on the shelf, or sold to the highest bidder as old copper. While we cannot fail to recognize in this movement the implied compliment to our own press, and the implied admission of the copperhead leaders of the inability of their old organ to longer maintain the contest with us in the political arena, yet we cannot but consider it exceedingly unkind in them to so unceremoniously throw overboard our old friend the Squire, and that, too, just in the hour of his triumph, when he was so complacently airing his newly acquired judicial honors.

But such is life, Squire, (excuse us, judge,) and we would commend to your careful perusal the lines of Tom. Moore, beginning

"All that's bright must fade." We can assure the schemers on the other side, however, that the contemplated "dog won't do. We have used up the "Monroe Democrat," and we shall just as surely use up the new comer by whatever name it may be christened. Our steed is a good one, and our lance is couched ready, in the future as in the past, to meet in equal combat any or all who may enter the lists against us.

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I."

A woman residing in Frankford, Pa., has been held in \$2,000 bail to answer to a charge of ill-treatment of her stepdaughter, about 13 years of age. It is stated that she has been in the habit of beating the girl. Sometimes she would knock her down and beat her head against the floor. Last winter she compelled the child, in nearly a nude state, to go into the yard, break the ice in a barrel, and wash herself. The girl had been treated so inhumanly that from a bright, intelligent child, she has become almost an idiot. The last act of the cruelty, and the one which aroused the indignation of the neighbors, was a beating with a baseball club.

Teribe Fire in Quebec—Nearly 2,500 Houses Destroyed, and 18,000 Persons Rendered Homeless.

QUEBEC Monday, Oct. 15, 1866. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire began in the house of M. Trudel, grocer, on St. Joseph-st., near the Jacques Cartier Market. Owing to the early hour of the morning few people were about. The wind which had blown half a gale from the east all night had slightly abated, but still continued with such violence as to cause serious apprehensions, which were afterward unfortunately realized. By the time the fire brigade reached the scene Trudel's house was enveloped in flames. The sappers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hoses and getting sufficient water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour. Meantime the fire made rapid progress; no less than 10 or 12 houses were on fire, and the lumber and wooden sheds on all sides were ignited. By 5 1/2 o'clock 80 houses, all built of wood, were in a blaze. The flames, driven by the wind, were spreading in all directions. At 6 1/2 over 150 houses were consumed.

The fire by this time had run along St. Joseph and Notre Dame des Anges sts. to the junction of St. Vaile, carrying every thing before it. The church of La Congregation stood in great danger, but a sudden veering of the wind saved it. Crossing St. Vaile-st. the fire soon afterward spread into St. Sauveur, and among its hundreds of wooden houses raged with defiant fury. House after house fell a prey to the flames. It was thought that the houses to the eastward would be saved, but the fire crept back, continuing its work of destruction. At 11 o'clock the whole center of the district lying between St. Sauveur and the lower streets running parallel with river was a charred and barren waste, and having nothing to feel on there, the conflagration distributed itself in opposite directions, the wind increasing again, and blowing in gusts from every direction. Three separate conflagrations were observable at one time. St. Sauveur Church, Danu's soap and candle factory, Ries's rope walk and other large buildings were in flames. Along St. Vaile-st. toward the toll-gate and the streets surrounding the General Hospital and Convent, another terrible fire was raging with even greater fury, while at the back of Crown-st., along Prince Edward's, Jesuit and Rildard sts., the flames were creeping back and enveloping street after street in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of the soldiers and the seamen of the Aurora. The conflagration ceased at about 5 o'clock, when there was nothing more for it to feed on. A moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed at 2,500, and the loss of real property at from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The number of persons rendered homeless is estimated at 18,000. The body of a man, burned almost to a crisp, was dragged out of a house in St. Sauveur, near St. Vaile-st. It could not be identified. Sergeant Hughes of the Royal Artillery was blown up and badly, though not dangerously, burned. Lieut. Douglas of the Aurora was severely hurt by a falling building. Several of the seamen received contusions, but so far as is known, no one was seriously injured. Lieut. Benn of one of the regiments had his arm broken by a falling beam.

AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 15.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday. Many tenement-houses burned and a large number of families turned out of their houses, losing everything.

The Crime of Braine.

The case of Braine, the Rebel pirate, who, during the war, together with others, seized the steamer Chesapeake, is now before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. This person has rested his defense, for the acts of which he was guilty, upon the production of a Confederate commission. The Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, gives instruction that such commission will not be a protection to any offender who is guilty of robbery and murder upon the high seas. In time of war a commission issued by a nation, recognized as such, will be a protection, but the United States never recognized the Confederacy as a nation, and during the whole contest declared that the Confederates were our own insurgent citizens. A commission, therefore, from parties engaged in the insurrection, could not be adjudged to be a lawful authority for hostile acts. Under these circumstances it is likely that Braine will be indicted, and if the evidence is as strong as reported he will be convicted. What is then to be done with him will be a question for the Government to determine. The act of Braine might be borne with if it had been done in an open, manly way, but it was accompanied by such circumstances of sneaking fraud in the conduct of himself and companions, who went on board the steamer in the guise of peaceful passengers. Fairness, and a regard to the laws of war would justify a decision that such acts of fraudulent seizure would be piracy, even if accomplished by the officer of a recognized nation, acting under the authority of a lawful commission.

Horrible Death.

Mr. Robert Walker and his wife, riding in a wagon with two seats, were crossing a railroad track in Detroit, Mich., on Friday last, when the gentleman, who sat on the front seat driving, while the lady set behind him, suddenly discovered that a train of cars was rapidly approaching. He whipped his horses and they sprang quickly forward. This unexpected movement threw Mrs. Walker out of the wagon. She fell upon the planks between the rails, which serve to enable teams to pass, and in an instant after the train was grinding her body almost to a jelly. The remains of the unfortunate victim were found beside the track, the entire train having passed over them. They were a shapeless mass.

In our election returns the names of the Republicans are in italics.

The Hon. John Van Buren, son of Martin Van Buren, ex-President, and so well known throughout the country as a demagogue, died on board the steamer Scotia, at sea, on Saturday last.

Advices from Livingston county, Alabama, represent the prospect for the cotton crop as most discouraging, and not more than one-fourth of a yield is looked for. From several other sections of the State the reports are even worse than this.

Theodore Tilton is not a desirable opponent in an argument.—At the Philadelphia Convention, a rebel delegate asked him, "Would you marry a black woman?" "No," responded Mr. Tilton. "I would not choose to; but," looking the questioner significantly in the eye, "if I were the father of a black woman's children, I should feel myself a great coward if I did not marry her."

The volume of immigration continues to increase. At the great port of immigrants at New York up to September 19, 1866, there arrived 179,231.

For the Jeffersonian.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me, one of the party of Ladies, who made the pleasure trip to Washington, a few weeks ago, to reply, through your columns, to the ungentlemanly diatribe of your correspondent "Justicia." I will premise, in the first place, that the supper, about which you wrote so truly, needed a scavenger to defend it, and if the country had been ransacked through, one better suited to the task could not have been found than this same "Justicia." His letter was of a piece with the table, its contents and the conduct of all concerned on behalf of the house, who should have ministered to our wants, instead of snapping and snarling at our every request for what we had well paid for—I mean plenty to eat.

But recrimination is not my design in this communication. I could not bandy words in kind with "Justicia," if I would—and would not, if I could. He has denounced us as being any thing but ladies, in terms and language which show conclusively that he has not reached that round in the ladder of true gentility so necessary to make him a judge as to what constitutes a lady. The puerile of Billingsgate was doubtless his primary school, and Fishmonger's Hall the college from whence he graduated. He admits that there were between fifty and sixty in the party, but he is "sorry to say that only a few of the number should be called ladies, and feels quite certain that those few ladies, who happened to be among that number were so deeply mortified by the bad conduct of those whom you," Mr. Editor, "miscalled ladies, to ever be caught in a similar situation." Now what was this "bad conduct," and who were so "mortified?" On inquiry, I find that all were dissatisfied with the supper for which they paid so dearly.—There was some mortification too, but it was the mortification of the few (whom are Ladies, in Justicia's eyes probably) who expected better things of the landlord, and felt mortified to think that he thought so little of himself, and his word of promise when the supper was engaged.

But Justicia "would be very sorry to see a wife or a sister" of his "keeping company with females, who seem to think it all right to step up to a bar and order 'Gin cocktails,' 'Brandy smashes,' 'Whiskey skins, &c. &c.'" If the wife or sister should prove to be of Justicia's stripe of gentility, there would indeed be cause for regret at the contact—but the regrets would most truly belong to the opposite side, as the contamination would most certainly flow from the Justicia source. It is true, with probably more levity than should have been shown, that two or three of the party did go into the Bar-room, and when there, in the spirit of fun they might have called for what Justicia charges; but that was before supper, and when they supposed, that gentlemanly treatment would be accorded the guests of the house. Had they known that Justicia would have been there to watch and give false coloring to their language and conduct, innocent and not un-ladylike when viewed in the spirit in which it was indulged, or that it would be made use of to gloss over the landlord's short comings and his swindle of a supper, which was yet to come, Justicia would have been without a vocation. But enough of this. What of the supper, over which Justicia presents such an array of biscuit, boiled chicken, bread, preserves, cold meats, oysters, pound and cup cake, &c. I let me see.

About a week before the excursion came off, two gentlemen called on the landlord to make arrangements for the supper. He was asked what he would charge to get up a good supper for about sixty persons? He replied that he would get up a good supper for fifty cents a person. He was told that that would not pay him—that the party wanted a good supper as they would have to leave home previous to the regular dinner hour, and that they would be very hungry, and would want something extra. He then replied that he would get up a splendid supper for seventy-five cents a person. He was told that that was not enough—that the party was willing and expected to pay a dollar. He then replied that he would get up an extra supper for the dollar, and promised even more than this.

The excursionists, myself of the number, left home at 11 o'clock a. m., of the day fixed, and arrived at Washington at about half-past two p. m. The supper was arranged for five o'clock p. m., and it is not an unreasonable expectation that persons fasting from breakfast until that time, with nothing but a lunch in the interim, and an excellent supper to be paid for, would be hungry, and be disappointed if they did not get what they paid for. After waiting with martyr-like patience and resignation, the hour of five rolled around, the gong sounded (welcome sound,) and we went to the table, only to suffer such disappointment as hungry persons gazing on half filled dishes, and scarce at that, can experience. A survey of the table revealed the fact, that it had been divided into sections of eight, or a fixed quantity of food of kind for each eight persons, and that each eighth of the board was the exact counterpart of the other. When seated I took a look at what was measured out for the eight with whom I sat, and I found one plate containing about two spoonful of

Monroe County Election Returns.—1866.

Table with columns for various counties (Barre, Chatham, Coxsack, etc.) and rows for different offices (Governor, Congress, Senate, etc.) with corresponding vote counts.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it is easily digested. Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visiting. Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, price \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozen.—All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. General Wholesale Agents: Deane, Barnes & Co. N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. [Oct. 18, '66.—1st w. ca. mo. 1 yr.]

THE MOON'S VOLCANOES.

are engaging the attention of astronomers, but the world of Beauty and Fashion is less interested in human discoveries than in the great question of

Turning the Heads.

that have been whitened by age or sickness to a glorious black or brown hue. Nobody now is such

A LUNATIC.

as not to admit that the finest and most harmless hair drencher in existence is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

which nourishes the fibres as well as changes their hue. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. Oct. 11, 1866.—1m.

A HUMBUG.

HOW OFTEN WE HEAR EXPRESSIONS from persons reading advertisements of Patent Medicines, and in many cases of ten they may be right. It is over 10 years since I introduced my medicine, the VIMETIC LINTIMENT, to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and street-vendors through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial by persons present. I was, by many, thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more Lintiment, some calling it my valuable Lintiment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their stores. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Croup, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea sickness, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, see each accompanying each bottle, and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Mumps, Frosted Feet, Barries, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c., &c. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortland Street, New York. Oct. 11—7w.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IN THE WORLD. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation—thus, in many cases, positively evaporating the disease. JAMES LULL, M. D.

There is nothing equal, in the way of a plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, Gout, Rheumatism, and local deep-seated pains they afford permanent relief. J. F. JOHNSON, M. D., on "Topical Remedies." From a personal knowledge of these plasters, we can state that they are decidedly preferable to any other in use. Wherever relief is to be obtained by the use of a plaster, we should recommend them. A. INGRAHAM, M. D., Editor New York Mentor. Agency, Brandt's House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Oct. 11, 1866.—1m.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York. January, 4, 1866.—1y.