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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.

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Office with S. S. Dreher, Esq.

All claims against the Government prosecuted with dispatch at reduced rates.

☞ An additional bounty of $100 and of $50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. ☜

August 2, 1866.

DR A. REEVES JACKSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Begs leave to announce that, in order to prevent disappointment, he will hereafter devote *THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY* of each week exclusively to CONSULTATIONS and SURGICAL OPERATIONS at his office.—Parties from a distance who desire to consult him, can do so, therefore, on those days.

Stroudsburg, May 31, 1866.–tf.

Furniture! Furniture!

McCarty's New Furniture Store,

DREHER'S NEW BUILDING, two doors below the Post-office, Stroudsburg, Pa. He is selling his Furniture 10 per cent. less than Easton or Washington prices, to say nothing about freight or breakage. [May 17, 1866.–tf.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE in Walnut, Oak and White Ash, Extension Tables, any size you wish, at McCARTY'S new Ware-Rooms. [May 17, 1866.–tf.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PARLOR Suit in Rose, Mahogany or Walnut, McCARTY has it. [May 17, 1866.–tf.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD MELODEON, from one of the best makers in the United States, solid Rosewood Case, warranted 5 years, call at McCARTY'S, he would especially invite all who are good judges of Music to come and test them. He will sell you from any maker you wish, $10 less than those who sell on commission. The reason is he buys for cash and sells for the same, with less than one-half the usual per centage that agents want. J. H. McCARTY.

May 17, 1866.–tf.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANches.

Particular attention will be given to this branch of the subscriber's business. He will always study to please and consult the wants and wishes of those who employ him. From the number of years experience he has had in this branch of business he cannot and will not not be excelled either in city or country. Prices one-third less than is usually charged, from 50 to 75 finished Coffins always on hand. Trimmings to suit the best Hearse in the country. Funerals attended at one hour's notice. J. H. McCARTY.

May 17, 1866.–tf.

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.

Gothic Hall Drug Store.

William Hollinshead,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand and for sale cheap for CASH, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Perfumery and Fancy Goods; also

Sash, blinds and Doors.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purpose.

P. S.—Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Stroudsburg, July 7, 1864.

TIN SHOP!

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now opened a *TIN SHOP*, on Main street, near the Stroudsburg Mills, opposite Troch & Walton's, formerly R. S. Staples' Store, where he is prepared to manufacture and sell at wholesale and retail, all kinds of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron-Ware.

ALSO,

Stoves, Stove Pipe and Elbows.

Old and second hand Stoves bought and sold, at cash rates.

CASH paid for *Old Lead, Copper* and *Brass.*

☞ *Roofing, Spouting* and *Repairing* promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves.

WILLIAM KEISER.

Stroudsburg, Dec. 8, 1865.

COMMON CHAIRS of all kinds, Cane Flag and Wood Seats; Dining, Bar-Room and Office Chairs, with or without Cushions, Rocking-Chairs of every description at McCARTY'S Ware-Rooms.

May 17, 1866.–tf.

[*From the N. Y. Tribune.*]

JOHN. H. SURRATT.

Nearly eighteen months have passed since the death of the principal conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and still the plot remains a mystery. A bright theater—Death leaping on the scene—a wounded man at bay in a Virginia barn, defying his pursuers, and shot by the blunder of a soldier—a sick man's bed, and the assassin with his knife at his throat—the secret consultations of murderers, coming and going under various names and disguises—these are the figures in that terrible picture, in which, like those of Rembrandt, vast shadows enshroud a fierce and lurid light. The gallows, with four corpses, and one of them a woman—the Dry Tortugas, where four convicts expiate in wretched solitude their crimes—a quiet grave far away in Illinois—these are its companion pictures, and yet there is one more terrible. It is that of a man flying from the land where he was born; flying from the avenger Death, from the body of his victim, from the corpse of his mother on the scaffold, seeking in vain to lose himself in the great world, and to blot his name from the memory of man. This is John Harrison Surratt, of whose equal guilt in the crime there is no doubt, and by whom, it is believed, much that is hidden may be revealed.

The evidence taken before the Military Commission in June, 1865, proved John H. Surratt to be one of the pricipal conspirators. It was at the house of his mother that the meetings were held; up to the week of the assassination he had been journeying between Richmond and Montreal; Booth was his constant companion; Mudd concealed him in the woods near his house; Payne consulted with him; Atzerodt confessed that Surratt induced him to join the conspiracy; one Nott, a Rebel, when he heard of the murder, it was sworn, exclaimed: "My God! John Surratt knew all about this, and do you suppose he is going to stay in Washington and let them catch him?" His name was the first in the indictment. Had there been any doubt of his guilt his flight would have removed it, for though none of the principals were more frequently seen up to the 3rd of April, on the afternoon of the 14th he was seen for the last time, booted and spurred, ready for his escape. From that time the very existence of John Surratt was a mystery; it was believed he was dead; that he had revealed the names of his fellow-conspirators to the Government, and had been allowed to escape; that he was secretly imprisoned. It was noted that no reward was offered for his arrest. Yet, as time passed on, John Surratt was forgotten, till the other day came the startling news that he had been arrested by the American Consul-General in Egypt.

De Quincey, in illustration of the vast empire and power of the Romans, imagines a fugitive from the vengeance of the Emperor vainly seeking to escape his grasp. North, South, East or West, wherever the wretched man may fly, he treads within the circle of Rome, and her hand is raised above him; though he fly to the uttermost part of the earth, Cæsar will be before him. In this age, Justice is as hard to escape. The great criminal hides in vain in foreign lands, changes his name or disguises his person. Surratt's peron was not very easy to disguise. A tall man, with a prominent forehead and very large nose, with deeply sunken eyes and long black hair.—Thus he was described at the trial.

Of his wanderings little is known. It is said that he was recognized on a Liverpool steamer shortly after the murder. Then came the rumor that he was serving as a private soldier in the Pope's Guards at Rome. We know now that he had been a soldier in the Papal Zouaves at Veroli, and served under the name of John Watson. The fact became known to Mr. Rufus King, our Minister at Rome, who telegraphed to our Government, and was instructed to secure his arrest. Mr. King conferred with Cardinal Antonelli, who issued an order for his seizure. Surratt was taken; he was imprisoned; and on removal from jail, guarded by five soldiers, broke from their hands, jumped, it is said, over a precipice more than one hundred feet high, and escaped into the Italian territory. Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Florence, obtained telegraphic instructions from the Italian Government to have all the seaports of Italy watched to prevent his escape. He was soon supposed to have embarked in a steamer for Malta, and a dispatch to that island arrived too late to detain him; another was sent to Alexandria, and when Surratt stepped upon the shores of Egypt, he was seized by the strong, far-reaching arm of America. United States detectives, it is said, have watched him since October.—But long before this he must have been overtaken by a speedier, surer foe. Fear was ever at his back; from remorse he could hardly escape, for even if he could forget the crime he had committed, how could he ever cease to see the phantom of his mother on the gallows? Coward all the world believed him, since that day when he fled and left her to suffer; a coward, it was said, she held him, and in her last moments refused to hear his name.

There is true dramatic interest in this imperfect history. The escape and pursuit of no other criminal in this country has so much to excite the imagination.—No man, it is possible, not even Booth, worked harder to accomplish the murder; and a deeper interest is given to his share in the conspiracy by his frequent journeys to Richmond. Upon Surratt's presumed connection with the Rebel Government, Andrew Johnson charged Jefferson Davis with complicity in the assassination. New revelations are expected from his trial; the public may be disappointed in *that*, yet if John Surratt could be induced to confess, before the death which is almost certain to be his fate, there is no reasonable doubt but that he might tell the whole story of Lincoln's assassination from the beginning to the end.

How Young Persons are Caught.

A friend of the writer had a young man in his office that was very fond of doing just what other persons did, without thinking of the difference in age and circumstances between himself and the men went into his barber's shop to be shaved, just as his clerk was coming out of the same place. The barber did not know that the merchant was acquainted with this boy, so he said to him, "Did you notice that lad that went out as you came in?" "Oh! yes," said the merchant.—"Well," remarked the barber, that boy has his shaving-pot and razor here, and he comes in every day to be shaved, although he has not a hair upon his face?" He wanted to do as others did, no matter what it cost him, or how silly he appeared; and this and other things came very proving the boy's ruin.

Now, boys will make themselves sick learning to smoke or chew tobacco; they will bring upon themselves a most expensive babit, and one that may seriously, if not fatally injure that health, in order to do as others do. This is the way the monkeys were caught!

Many fall into the habit of Sabbath breaking, because they see others seeming to take pleasure in such a course, and without thinking of the sad consequences that may follow if they do as others do.

This is the way the young man falls into the temptation of drinking. The company around him sip the wine. He dreads to be singular, although to stand alone is often to stand with God! Apparently very respectable people drink wine. The evil consequences do not appear at once. They must do as other people do, so they begin to draw on the dreadful boots!

How much misery follows in the train when one seeks to do as other persons do. The young man has made the acquaintance of gay young fellows of his own age. Their parents are rich, and he is flattered by their notice. He is invited to their houses and is offered wine at their tables. He must do, he thinks, as other people do. The lads take him to the billard-room, and of course he must play with them. They then give him a treat of oysters and wine before he leaves for his home.

Now he must do as they do. In his turn he must order them a fine supper at some noted restaurant. This continues month after month. He, by and by, comes home to his Christian mother, late at night, so excited by liquor that he is almost beside himself. O, the agony of that home! But this is only the beginning. He has drawn the boots on, but how shall he remove them! His parents are neither able nor willing to supply him with money to be expended for such purposes. But he is so involved in the round of dissipation upon which he has entered that he cannot tear himself away from it. As he cannot obtain money honestly, he now falls into the temptation of taking it dishonestly. Ruin does not wait long for him then. He is discovered; he is arrested, and some place of restraint or punishment closes its door upon him. This is the history of many bright boys that have, and are still, in House of Refuge.

Never follow another unless you know he is in the right path; and never fear to stand up alone for the right.

Burning of Artillery Horses---Destruction of Old-time Caissons.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 2.—A warehouse at the corner of Canal and State streets caught fire at about half-past one o'clock this morning and burned to the ground. Among the property injured and destroyed were twenty-two pieces of artillery, belonging to the State, mostly old brass six-pounders, for school practice and drilling.

The carriages were of course burned, but most of the iron was saved. The pieces can be remounted for about two hundred and fifty dollars apiece, so that the total loss to the State will not exceed five or six thousand dollars. None of the late improved armory is lost, the pieces burned having been stored in the warehouse from a want of room in the State Arsenal. The building was owned by Mrs. Curtis, but had been leased by the State. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The Alabama Legislature.

Special despatches state that in the Alabama House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Brooks, of Lowndes county, presented a bill to alter the Constitution of the State, to admit conditional negro suffrage. The conditions are that the voter shall possess property valued at $200, and shall be able to read the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and write a legible hand; these conditions holding good also in case of white men.

Mr. Brooks was closely identified with the Confederate cause, having expended his last dollar in its support, and in presenting his bill said that he did so as a measure of policy and public good. After an exciting debate the bill was tabled.

SYNOPSIS OF THE

President's Message.

The President starts out with a reference to his last annual message, on the subject of restoration—giving a detailed statement of what had been done, up to that time, in the work of restoring the late rebellious States to their former status in the Union. He then says:

In the meantime, the Executive, Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interest seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries.—The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strenghtening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the farmers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious act of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union.

The President then refers to the legislation of Congress, and the proclamations of Lincoln sustaining this position. He then proceeds as fellows:

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each house is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite Constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflections and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommended to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the prineiples of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of our republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

He next warns the people against the danger of centralization of power, in the following language:

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation, from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their pataiotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

He next reviews the reports of the several Heads of Departments.

The President then proceeds to discuss our foreign affairs. He says that with Great Britain the progress toward an adjustment of the Alabama claims has been slow, owing in some degree to a change in the British Ministry, but matters in that regard look favorable.

He states that France has not complied with her agreement to take her troops out of Mexico, but has intimated a postponment till spring. This government has remonstrated, but the President says no reply has been received from the Emperor as to what he will do, but a satisfactory adjustment is hoped for. General Sherman has merely gone to Mexico in an advisory capacity to Campbell.

The Message is silent on the questions of a Mexican profectorate and treaty, &c., and makes no allusion to Maximilian whatever.

In concluding the Message the President says:

"The interests of the nation are best promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our differences, and the inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of free institutions."

[*Special despatches to the Inquirer.*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1866.

The Message and Accompanying Document.

The President's Message will refer to the restoration of the Southern States at length. His point will be that Congress should admit Southern Representatives to seats in the councils of the nation.

He considers that ten States remain without representation and looks upon this as injustice, while if they were admitted their appearance in Congress would tend to strengthen the Union. He is not of the opinion that disloyal men would be allowed seats at the Capitol while the Senate and House are judges of the rights of persons applying for admission.

Secretary McCulloch's report will prove of interest to the nation. It is prepared with great care, and the Secretary expresses his views in reference to our currency and the revenue system in a manner which will attract the attention of Congress. The condition of the National debt is represented as satisfactory, its diminution for the past year and a half being over $200,000,000.

The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, are understood to have reached the sum of $558,000,000, while the expenditures were but $520,000,000. Reduction of taxation is recommended.

Secretary Stanton's report gives valuable information respecting the operations of the War Department during the past year. It will be concise, but will embrace a vast amount of information, such as will show that we are ready for any emergency.

Secretary Welles will make an exhibit of near three hundred men-of-war, supplied with the best guns known. He also will indorse League Island as a suitable site for an iron-clad navy yard.

Postmaster-General Randall and Secretary Browning of the Interior, have their reports made out and in type. They will be perused with much interest, more especially that of the Interior Department.

Exports and Imports.

Among the new institutions of this country, under the charge of the Government, may be mentioned the Statistical Bureau, recently organized at Washington, which has just made its report of transactions for the last four months.—This statement does not show a very gratifying condition of affairs for the country. It sums up the value of the imports during that time at $127,557,619, while the exports are but $82,625,663. It would therefore seem that in that period we have gone in debt to Europe nearly $45,000,000, and, indeed, much more, for the imports are placed at gold value and the exworts in currency. Averaging the rate of gold during those months at 145, the value of the imports will be $197,658,516,65—considerably more than double the value of our exports. But among the imports are $10,828,985 in gold, which may be in payment of indebtedness to this country and will thereby reduce the balance. The figures, however, with all allowances, look very ugly, and they prove that, with all our necessity of prudence and frugality, we are not doing our duty to ourselves in the premises.

An excited father called in great haste on Dr. Abernathy, and exclaimed in an excited manner, "Doctor! doctor! my boy has swallowed a mouse!" "Then go home," quietly replied the doctor, "and tell him to swallow a cat!"