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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL
CLAIM AGENT.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Office with S. S. Drcher, 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 will 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 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 taste 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, Valises, 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.

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, Case, Plug 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.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

PURSUANT to public notice, the friends of the Sabbath-School cause, of Pike and Monroe counties, met in convention at the Reformed Dutch church of Bushkill, on Wednesday, January 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The convention being opened with devotional exercises, the Rev. C. E. Van Allen was elected President, A. G. Hull, Secretary, and G. W. Peters, Assistant Secretary. After some remarks by Revs. Messrs. Litts, Garretson and Van Allen, the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

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On motion, the convention adjourned to Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Thursday Morning Session—Convention opened with devotional exercise, conducted by Rev. Mr. Garretson.

On motion, a committee of three, composed of Wm. F. Peters, Rev. A. McWilliams, and A. G. Hull, was appointed to prepare business for the convention, who reported the following questions for discussion:—

1st. How can teachers become more efficient?

2nd. Is it practicable to keep our country schools open through the winter?

3rd. Object lessons—black-board exercises, &c.?

4th. What can be done to increase the Sabbath-school interest in our counties?

FIRST, By making existing schools more efficient:

SECOND, By extending and organizing Sabbath-schools where there are none.

5th. Question Drawer?

6th. Evening Address to Sabbath-school scholars?

The committee recommended that the time be limited to thirty minutes for discussing each question, and five minutes to each speaker.

The first question—"How can our teachers become more efficient?"—was then taken up and discussed by several members present, who recommended more thorough preparation of the lesson, more earnest prayer, the teachers adapting themselves to the different scholars by cultivating a pleasant and friendly feeling toward the members of their class, and becoming acquainted with each individual by visiting them at their homes, &c.

The second question—"Is it practicable to keep our country schools open through the winter?"—was next taken up and elicited several stirring remarks, all agreeing that the custom of closing our country schools during the winter is not only a useless habit, but very wrong—the speakers differing somewhat as to upon whom the greatest responsibility in keeping open the school devolved, but agreeing that parents, teachers, and officers, are all severally responsible for the continuance of the school. In winter, we have our best secular schools, why should we not have the best Sabbath-schools then?

The object of the Sabbath-schools, is the conversion of the scholars; then, why close it during the winter, which is most blessed as the season of revivals?

The experience of all the members present was that it was not the fault of the scholars that the schools close, but that the fault is with teachers, officers, and parents. Some of the members gave, as their experience, that they formerly thought the schools could not be kept open, but on a fair trial they have found no difficulty in continuing them.

On motion, adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session—The convention opened by devotional exercises, conducted by the President.

The third question—"Object lessons—black-board exercises, &c."—was then taken up.

Wm. F. Peters gave a few illustrations showing what use can be made of it:—
1st. By natural objects.
2nd. Texts, cards, maps, charts, &c.
3rd. Pictures, drawings, &c.
4th. Words, painting, parables, &c.
5th. The black-board.

Jesus the great MODEL TEACHER, used object when His enemies tried to ensnare Him on the subject of tribute. He called for an object—A penny—whose image does it bear? Caesar's. Then reader unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's.

When the question arose among His disciples, who should be greatest in the kingdom of Heaven, He took for His object a little child and with it rebuked their ambition.

He referred to the lilies, the flowers, the net, &c., always adapting His illustrations to the various conditions of His hearers.
So the Sabbath-school teacher can ad-

vantageously use many natural objects, or illustrations, from every-day life, to attract the attention of his class, and simplify the great truths he wishes to impress on his scholars. The black-board is a new feature in the Sabbath-school.—But a few years ago it was scarcely thought of even in our secular schools, but now every common school must have one, and experience has proved that it can be used with as much profit in our Sabbath-schools. With it, the Superintendent can clinch home the great truths contained in the lessons, reaching the mind, not only through the sense of hearing, but also, the sight. In all these objects are not the lesson to be taught, but only means to attract the attention and illustrate the great truths of the doctrine he is teaching.

The next question (fourth) was then taken up—"What can be done to increase the Sabbath-school interest in our counties, First, by making existing schools more efficient; Second, by extending and organizing new schools where there are none."

This question was discussed with much interest. It was, in fact, the question of the convention. Our existing schools are far from being as efficient as they should be. One member stated, that the last census report of the two counties showed nearly ten thousand children of suitable age to attend Sabbath-school. How many of them are in Sabbath-school? Probably not more than one-fourth of that number. All felt the necessity of making greater exertion, as Christians, to increase the efficiency of our existing schools, and to gather in these thousands of stray lambs from the wilderness.

The subject of employing a Sabbath-school Missionary in the two counties, to organize schools in neighborhoods where they are needed, and aid existing feeble schools, was ably and earnestly discussed, and the conclusion arrived at embodied in the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we consider the interest of the Sabbath-school cause, in the two counties (Monroe and Pike), demands greater effort on the part of Christians to make our existing schools more efficient, and gather in many who do not now receive religious instructions.

Resolved, That we believe a good active, Sabbath-school Missionary, to cooperate with us in organizing new schools, and aiding and encouraging existing feeble schools, is much needed.

Resolved, That we take steps towards employing such a Missionary, and call upon the Sabbath-schools, churches and Christians, to aid, by their contributions, in raising the necessary funds for his support.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with pastors and friends of the Sabbath-school cause, in the counties, and carry into effect the above Resolutions.

On motion, the following persons were appointed on the said committee:—
Rev. C. E. VanAllen, Rev. Henry Seifert,
" H. Litts, J. H. Wallace,
" Johns, Henry Beardley,
" G. S. Garretson, C. D. Broadhead,
" A. McWilliams, Finley Bush.

The next exercise in order was the "Question Drawer?"

The members of the Convention were invited to write out any questions pertaining to the Sabbath-school work, which were collected and answered briefly by experienced members.

A few of the most important with the answers were as follows:—

Q. Is it best to offer prizes in Sabbath-school?

A. No. Because it is inducing scholars from wrong motives, and generally begets jealousy and ill-feeling, &c.

Q. Should non-professors be employed as teachers?

A. As far as possible teachers should not only be professors, but active, earnest Christians. Where such can not be obtained we must take the best we can get, and make the best of them and, at the same time, try to induce them to become Christians.

Q. Should not parents come with their children to Sabbath-school?

A. They certainly should, and, also, become members of the adult Bible class.

Q. What sign is it when church members are never seen at the Sabbath-school?

A. "A screw loose" somewhere.

Q. Is it profitable to use question books?

A. While a sound man can walk alone a lame man needs a crutch. If teachers cannot get along without them let them use them; but if they will study their lessons as they should, they will find no need of them.

Q. How shall we awaken our sleepy church members to work in Sabbath-school?

A. Get one sleepy member to wake up another. Say to Mr. A, there is Mr. B asleep, won't you awaken him to work? A rubs his eyes and finds he is asleep too, and must first wake up himself, and then he goes at B, so the two are awakened.

Q. How can parents be induced to attend Sabbath-school?

A. Pastors should preach on the subject, and Sabbath-school workers should visit them and kindly invite them to attend.

A. If teachers wish to succeed they should do so, and if they desire to do so, can visit their scholars whether in town or country.

Q. Should not parents and teachers sustain the Superintendent in carrying out the plans for making the school more prosperous?

A. In choosing a Superintendent, select the best person you have and then sustain him. Do not expect perfection. If his plans do not seem to you best do not tell your children so, but go and advise with him.

Q. Are Sabbath-school pic-nics desirable?

A. They are if rightly conducted. A pleasant day in the grove, with singing, short addresses, and good things for the inner man, will make the children happy, connect pleasant associations with the Sabbath-school, and have a good tendency in general. But they should be carefully conducted, and never held out as an inducement for attendance, good conduct, &c.

Q. Is it necessary to have funds to carry on Sabbath-schools? If so, who is to supply the need, and how are they to be raised?

A. All experienced Sabbath-school laborers agree that funds are absolutely necessary to sustain a Sabbath-school, and that its efficiency and worth are always in proportion to the amount of funds expended. Too often the faithful few who do the work must also bear the expenses, while those whose children receive the benefit neither work nor pay. One good brother remarked that often parents, who have five or six children at Sabbath-school, do not help to teach, and when a subscription is handed them, to raise funds for books, papers, &c., will give the trifling sum of 25 or 50 cents. This he thought was "contemptibly mean." Surely those who receive the benefit of a Sabbath-school, should contribute toward its support; and if an interesting, profitable school be desired, then give liberally toward maintaining it.

Q. What inducement have teachers to labor in schools?

A. The comfort of an improving conscience; the joy experienced in doing good; the privilege of working for Jesus; the great satisfaction (if faithful) of seeing their scholars brought to Jesus, in this life; and in the life to come the promise that, "they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

With prayer adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session—The meeting was opened with devotional exercise led by Rev. Mr. Litts.

The children's meeting was then addressed by Wm. F. Peters and Rev. Mr. Litts. The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the citizens of Bushkill for their kind and generous hospitality extended to us during the session of this Convention.

Resolved, That we tender the thanks of this Convention to our worthy friend and Agent of the American Sunday-school Union, Wm. F. Peters, for his earnest efforts in getting up this Convention, and giving such valuable information upon the subject of organizing Sabbath-schools, and joyfully extend to him our sympathy, and promise him our prayers, and bid him God speed in the work which he is engaged in.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the county papers.

On motion, the Convention adjourned with prayer, to meet again at the call of the Committee.

Rev. CHAS. E. VAN ALLEN,
A. G. HULL,
Secretary.

A number of the civil appointments made by the President in the interest of his "policy" have been acted upon by the Senate, and a large proportion of them have been rejected. Among these members of the Bread-and-Butter brigade who received a discharge from further service were William F. Johnson, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Joseph R. Flanigan, Naval Officer, and John P. Kilgore, General Appraiser. These are the only Philadelphia appointments so far acted upon. Flanigan thinks that the Radicals are going to make a clean sweep of the board, including even Bill Millward.

P. S.—They have done it, Millward is rejected.

The great hero and patriot, Garibaldi, has written a letter upon American affairs. It is hardly necessary to say that he sympathizes with the people in their struggle against Executive reaction and usurpation. He urges the President to come to terms with Congress. The contest now going on in our country is of a character similar to that which is agitating nearly every Government in Europe. It is the old contest between the rights of the masses and the privileges of the few—between true republicanism and some form of aristocracy.

A correspondent of the Portland Star, tells a story of an old lady who lived somewhere west of Norway, who sent her husband to the barn to search for eggs; he went, succeeded in finding a few, and when returning fell and broke his neck. A little girl in passing saw the mishap and ran to tell the forlorn widow the news. "O Lord!" said she, "I wonder whether the darned old fool saved the eggs."

Hog Killing—How it is Done in an Abattoir.

Those who have only seen hogs killed upon the farm, have little idea how the thing is done in slaughter-houses. If they have been through the large slaughtering establishments at Cincinnati or Chicago, they have got a good insight into the business; but to see the whole in perfection, with all the modern improvements, let a person go to Communiaw, New-Jersey, opposite the southern point of the city, and witness the transformation of live hogs into pork as if by magic, at that place. We will not assert, with some, that it is done up so scientifically that "the operation is rather agreeable than otherwise," and each animal, whether hog, bullock or sheep, "awaits with impatience his turn to be taken off," but if the extent of squeal expresses the amount of suffering, it is here of short duration, for long before the farmer's hog has uttered those short guttural notes indicating that he was on the point of caving in, having led his assailants in several furious charges about the yard, our hog would have been treated to a warm bath, and scraped down in the most approved style by his humane and scientific manipulators. Not only is the killing done up in the most expeditious manner, but it is claimed that the greatest economy is used—that from a pig's snout to the end of his tail, all is saved "except the squeal," and that is only allowed to escape through fear that "it would require a two cent stamp upon it if retained."

The building in which the killing is done is 380x100 feet, with three projections or wings, each 100x60 feet, and in these wings the hogs are yarded and butchered, and the final operations of dressing are performed just as they reach the main room. Most of the space is used for hanging up the hogs after killing, the slides holding 7,000 of them; and by the time they are all full, the first are ready to be stacked up, or passed through the chute into the wagons below. A separate building contains the thousands of hogs to be drawn from as wanted. They are driven in squads of about 200 up some back steps into a pen. From this they are hoisted up by a hind leg, the sticking being done while suspended, so that the blood shall run out quickly. After bleeding to death they are dropped into a tank of hot water, regulated to the right temperature by steam pipes and a cold water tap. When sufficiently scalded, they are floated upon a set of iron fingers, or rack, in one end of the tank, and a lever or brake tips them upon the raised bench, where quick hands and scraping implements soon remove the bristles. From this they are slipped upon a suspended hook, the upper end of which is connected with a wheel running upon a nearly circular track overhead, and when everything is complete, a sort of lever, suspended from another track running nearly the length of the building, lifts the hog from the hook and transfers him into any desired slide or frame, where a push shoves him to his place at the further end.

We will now go minutely through the operation of killing, as the Dutchman did when asked who killed in that establishment: "I kills myself there," was the reply. We will here remark that it takes quite a gang of men to run such a machine expeditiously, and only those killed can turn out two well-dressed hogs per minute from each of the stands or benches, as we have repeatedly seen them do. This, in fact, is the average, and with gangs at each of the benches, 720 hogs can be run off per hour. They are not all in use at present.

It takes 30 men and boys to make up a full working gang at each bench or form, employed as follows: Two men or boys to keep the pens supplied with hogs; three to slip a rope around a hind leg and hoist them up by means of pulley wheel; one to stick them; two to work them over with sticks and hooks, in the water; two to tip them out when scalded; ten to pull, haul and scrape them; five upon each side of the bench, armed with fingers, scrapers—some with the bottom of an old-fashioned round iron candlestick—knives, and the end of a cold water pipe to wash them off with. The hog is set upon a moment by the first pair, then rolled over to the second, and so passed down the inclined form, and by the time he reaches the lower end is ready for the gambrel by which he is strung-up. One man inserts the gambrel, and attaches him to a clamp or hook upon the track, where he is seized by the man with a long knife, one stroke of which downward, and another upward, makes the opening for the removal of the offal. Two or three more slight cuts inside, and the "inwards" are thrown upon a bench for the four cleaners and riddlers to take charge of, the liver and heart going in another direction. One man now plays the hose upon the carcass to wash off the blood, another gives the finishing scrape with a knife, while two men are kept at work transferring them from the suspended track to the slides or frames, and pushing them back in their places, all facing in one direction. A full set will have about 25 hogs under way at once, between those suspended for sticking and the washed off animal.—The whole thing moves like clock-work, and no idlers are tolerated, as they would cause a jar or hitch in the work. Everything is carried on with so much neatness, and there is such a finished look to the carcasses, when dressed, that the most fastidious pork-eaters could interpose no objections on the point of cleanliness.

Besides, the operations are all open to inspection and criticism.

The taul and cleaner portions of the fat are tried out separately in the large steam tanks for what is called No. 1 lard, while the other is kept by itself and graded according to quality, the poorest being sold for a cheap grease. The "pluck," that is, heart, liver and lights, are thrown into the tanks for the little grease they contain, the residue going to the manure heap. Here is a waste of what should go toward feeding the poor, in some shape, a hog's liver really being little inferior to that of a bullock. Indeed, many farmers throw away the latter and retain the former. The small intestines are saved for sausage casings, while the blood goes to waste, falling into the water below, and is carried off by the tide. This will in time be saved for its chemical and fertilizing properties. In fact, arrangements are now making to secure it.

At present the work is all done by hand labor, but machinery, is being erected, so that the heaviest portions, viz, hoisting the hogs for sticking and tipping them out of the scalding tank, can be done by steam power. This will save the labor of three or four men.

Such is the end of a hog, and so many of them find their latter end in this and other establishments of less note (nearly 10,600 at this place the past week), that there would be danger of the race becoming extinct but from their profligence, quick growth and early maturity. About 700,000 live hogs were brought to and mostly slaughtered in the vicinity of New-York city during the past year, and with such an establishment as just described, added to those previously in operation, we may expect a still larger number the present year.—Tribune.

A Marriage Ceremony.

A jolly fellow, somewhere in Illinois, having been appointed a justice of the peace, was called upon to perform a marriage ceremony, and thus relates how he managed it:

Having been appointed to the desirable "posish" of justice of the peace, I was accosted on the 5th day of July, by a sleek looking young man, and in sly tones requested to proceed to a neighboring hotel, as he wished to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony. Here was a "squelcher." I had never done anything of the kind, and had no books or forms; yet I was determined to do things up strong and in a legal manner, so I proceeded to the hotel, bearing in my arms a copy of the Revised Statutes, one ditto Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, one copy large sized Bible, a small copy of the Creeds and Articles of Faith of the Congregational Church, one copy of Pope's Essay on Man, and a sectional part of the Map where the victim lived. Having placed a table in the middle of the room and seated myself behind it, I, in trumpet tones, called the case. With that the young man and woman with great alacrity, stepped up before me. Having sworn them on the dictionary, to answer well and truly all the questions I was to ask, I proceeded. I told the young man, that being an entire stranger, I should have to ask him to give bail for the costs. Having heard this so frequently in court I thought it indispensable. He answered if I meant the fee for performing the ceremony he would deposit it then and there. As I did not exactly know what I was doing, I magnanimously waived that portion of the ceremony. I then told him it would be necessary to give bail to keep the peace. This he said he was willing to do when he arrived at home, and I then waived that point also.

Having established to my satisfaction that they wanted to get married, and that they were old enough to enter in that blessed state, I proceeded to tie the knot. I asked him if he was willing to take that woman to be his wife. He said he was. I told him I did not require haste in the answer—that he might reflect a few minutes if he wished. I told him she looked like a fine girl, and I had no doubt she was, but if the sequel proved that he had been taken in, I did not want to be held responsible. I said he must love, honor and obey her as long as she lived. He must not be "snappy" around the house, nor spit tobacco juice on the floor; all of which he promised faithfully to heed.

"Now," said I to her, "you hear what he says. Do you accept the invitation to become his wife—will you be lenient towards his faults and cherish his virtues—will you never be guilty of throwing furniture at his head for slight offences, and will you get three meals a day without grumbling?" She said she would. I asked them if they believed in the commandments, and they said yes. Having read the creed and articles of faith, as aforesaid, I said to the man, take her, she is yours, I cannot withhold my consent. I said to the girl, when safe in the arms of your liege lord you can defy the scoffs and jeers of the world. I then read a little from the Essay on Man, including that passage "Man wants but little here below, but wants that little long." As a final to the scene, I delivered the following exordium, "Go in peace, sin no more."

The generous groom having placed a fifty cent check in my unwilling palm, I bade the happy pair a final adieu.

Heavy Shipments of "Fodder."

From the 1st of the present year to this time, there has been brought from the West by the Empire Freight Company, and shipped over L. R. R. to New York, 1,247,052 pounds of dressed hogs, and 168,628 pounds of cheese.