THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 26. STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JUNE 6, 1867. NO. 11.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

C. B. KELLER,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Leather,
AND FINDINGS,
STROUDSBURG, PA.
March 28, 1867.

S. HOLMES, Jr.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
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.

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.

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.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
M. & T. P. WATSON, Proprietors,
No.'s 117 & 119 North SECOND Street,
(Between Arch and Race,)
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Close proximity to the business center of the city, excellent accommodations, and careful attention to the comfort and wants of guests are characteristics of the Mount Vernon. The House has been thoroughly renovated and new-furnished. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
October 11, 1866.-tf.

LOOK THIS WAY!
READ! READ!
Chas. Schaefer & Co.
FRENCH & GERMAN
STEAM DYING ESTABLISHMENT.
EASTON, PENN'A.
Will dye Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of Every Description, in any Color desired.
Orders can be left with H. S. WAGNER, STROUDSBURG, PA
June 21, 1866.-1yr.

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.

Drs. JACKSON & BIDLACK,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
DRS. JACKSON & BIDLACK, are prepared to attend promptly to all calls of a Professional character. *Office*—Opposite the Stroudsburg Bank.
April 25, 1867.-tf.

BLANK LEASES
For Sale at this Office.

Borough Bounty Account.

Account of Thomas M. McIlhaney, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of the Borough of Stroudsburg, as prepared and published by Borough Auditors, under Act of Assembly of April 11, 1866.

Draft ordered September 5, 1864:—

DR.

To proceeds of note discounted at Stroudsburg Bank, Aug. 3, 1864,	$11812 00	
Amount of $25 subscriptions of 67 persons,	1675 00	
	$13487 00	

CR.

By counterfeit bill,	$5 00	
By following payments made by order of Draft Committee:—		
George Fable for bounty to John Deer,	$300 00	
Premiums for procuring enlistment, viz.:—		
John F. Barry,	10 00	
A. J. Coolbaugh,	40 00	
Henry Sergeant,	10 00	
Hercoles Sergeant,	10 00	
William Sergeant,	10 00	
Robert R. Miller,	10 00	
William Oeppling,	20 00	
Martin Heubner,	20 00	
Charles J. Kemmerer,	10 00	
Samuel A. Houser,	10 00	
John Clekler,	10 00	
Geo. B. Armitage,	10 00	
Charles Staples,	10 00	
George A. Houser,	10 00	
Edwin Staples,	10 00	
George Shackelton,	10 00	
George B. Armitage,	20 00	
George Fabel, amt. advan'd to John D. Smith,	25 00	
Do. to David Huntsman,	25 00	
Theodore Schoch, printing,	19 00	
Sealy Drake,	10 00	
Wm. Davis, for payment made to Joseph Stametz,	10 00	
Linford Marsh, expenses,	5 00	
William Davis, telegrams,	2 05	
John De Young, printing,	5 00	
Linford Marsh, expenses to and from Philadelphia,	38 08	
Linford Marsh, services,	10 00	
W. S. Flory, for mustering,	75 00	
Kautz & Huntsman, livery,	14 50	
Thos. M. McIlhaney, expenses and services at Easton,	10 76	
John Widmer,	20 00	
Geo. Fable, services,	30 00	
Christian Heller, rent,	3 00	
M. B. Postens,	5 00	
A. R. Jackson,	5 00	
Revenue Stamps,	64	
Daniel Pugh, bounty,	400 00	
Sydenham Staples, "	400 00	
Linford Marsh, for " to 6 vols.,	2100 00	
Robert Huston, for " to 23 vols.,	6931 00	
Robert Huston, expenses,	120 00	
" " services,	45 00	
" " bounty to 4 vol.,	40 00	
		$10902 63
Bal. in hands of Treasurer applied to note in Stroudsburg Bank,		2584 37
		$13487 00

Draft of February 15, 1865:—

DR.

To proceeds of note discounted at Stroudsburg Bank, Aug. 3, 1865,	$4921 67	
Do. Aug. 11, 1865,	3937 33	
Proceeds of note discounted in favor of Linford Marsh,	3920 00	
Do. do. do.	3430 00	
Amt. $25 subscription of 103 persons,	2575 00	
Samuel Moore's subscription,	13 00	
Total,	$18797 00	

CR.

By Revenue Stamps,	6 63	
J. E. W. Miller, horse hire,	6 00	
Geo. Knauss, " "	10 00	
James Schoch, posting bills,	25	
Theodore Schoch, printing,	2 00	
John De Young, "	5 00	
Val. Kautz, horse hire,	12 00	
Melchoir Bossard, board,	1 00	
Jno. N. Stokes, expressage,	30	
Robert Huston, expenses to Philadelphia,	25 00	
Daniel Peters, do.	48 47	
Counterfeit money,	29 00	
James A. Pauli, expenses,	10 00	
Daniel Peters, do.	57 80	
E. A. Barnet, services,	20 00	
Wm. Fine, expenses,	28 28	
Linford Marsh, "	93 60	
" " 27 days a 3	81 00	
Sydenham Walton, expenses to Easton,	5 50	
Daniel Peters, bounty to 1 vol.,	300 00	
James B. Ray, do.	150 00	
Geo. Ray, do.	150 00	
Sanford Haines, do.	150 00	
5 men a 510	2550 00	
11 " a 515	5665 00	
11 " a 470	5170 00	
3 " a 495	1485 00	
1 " a 510	510 00	
2 " a 540	1080 00	
		$17633 83
Bal. paid A. J. Lantz,		1163 17
		$18797 00

Examined, passed and allowed this 2nd day of May, 1867.

JOS. T. WALTON, } Auditors.
DANIEL BROWN, }

Samuel S. Dreher, Treasurer of Bounty Fund in Account with the Borough of Stroudsburg, for the Draft of Feb. 1, 1864.

DR.

To amt. of subscriptions of 97 men a 25,	$2425 00	
Proceeds of note discounted at Stroudsburg Bank,	9843 33	
Amt. rec'ed of Charles Hebbard, advance on 10 recruits transferred to Coolbaugh tsp.,	150 00	
Amt. of tax rec'ed from Geo. H. Miller, col'or,	5722 56	
Int. on note of S. J. Hollinshead,	7 49	
		$18,148 38

CR.

By bounty to 1 recruit,	$300 00	
" " " 20 " put in by Dreher & Wyckoff,	6000 00	
Bounty to 6 recruits put in by Linford Marsh.	1857 85	
S. J. Hollinshead, expenses to Washington,	43 00	
Dreher & Wyckoff, expenses,	228 75	
Telegrams and stamps,	7 36	
S. J. Hollinshead's expenses to Easton,	5 00	
A. J. Lantz, do.	8 90	
Theodore Schoch, printing,	15 00	
J. Wyckoff, expenses to Harrisburg,	21 25	
		$8,487 11
Paid into Bank on the note of the citizens of the borough of Stroudsburg, to viz.:—		
1864, July 10th,	9061 22	
" Sept. 15th,	20 00	
" " 19th,	522 56	
1866, Aug. 8th,	57 49	
		$9,661 27
		$18,487 11

Examined, passed and allowed this 18th day of May, 1867.

JOS. T. WALTON, } Auditors.
DANIEL BROWN, }

Charles D. Brodhead, Treasurer of Bounty Tax in Account with the Borough of Stroudsburg.

DR.

To amt. of Taxes rec'd f'm Wayne G. Drake, Collector of Bounty Taxes,	$1165 00	
Amt. of Taxes received from Samuel Rees, Collector,	$2652 11	
		$3817 11

CR.

By following payments to wit:—		
Amt. paid on note in Bank,	$1716 13	
Amt. paid on Bonds and Interests,	2100 98	
		$3817 11

Examined, passed and allowed this 18th day of May, 1867.

JOS. T. WALTON, } Auditors.
DANIEL BROWN, }

Account of Frederick Keiser, Treasurer of Bounty Tax for the year 1864, in Account with the Borough of Stroudsburg.

DR.

To amt. of Duplicate for 1864,	$897 46	
Amt. of Bounty Taxes received from Wayne G. Drake, Collector,	4018 88	
Amt of Borough Taxes received from —— —— and applied to Bounty purposes,	582 55	
		$5498 89

CR.

By following payment made by Accountant, to wit:—		
Amt. paid in Bonds,	$1623 75	
" " " Bank,	890 00	
" " " on note of citizens in Bank,	2363 30	
Amt. of Interests on Bonds,	621 84	
		$5498 89

Examined, passed and allowed this 18th day of May 1867.

JOS. T. WALTON, } Auditors.
DANIEL BROWN, }

Indebtedness of the Borough:—

Outstanding Bonds,	$21,795 00

PHOENIX DRUG STORE.
DREHER & BROTHER,
(Opposite the "Jeffersonian" Office,)
ELIZABETH-STREET,
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.
All kinds of
Painting Materials,
Lamps and Lanterns
Burning and Lubricating Oils.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.
G. H. DREHER. E. B. DREHER.
October 4, 1866.

DR. D. D. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist.
Dr. D. D. Smith, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself here, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may stand in need of his professional services. Dr. Smith has recently removed from the city, where he has had a city and country practice of over twenty years, which he thinks will enable him to do the most diffiult work in his line of business. Teeth inserted from one to full sett, on all kinds of metals used in the profession, and also most particularly hard rubber. Give him a call and see his specimens. Teeth extracted without pain.
June 7, 1866.

IF YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL SUIT of Enameled Furniture in Colors, just step into McCARTY'S.
May 17. 1866.-tf

McCARTY is the only Furniture dealer in Stroudsburg who has a License to sell FURNITURE. [August 2, 1866.

Arrest of Bold Swindlers.

A party of swindlers who have for the past year been operating in New Jersey and New York, were arrested at Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., recently.—For expert, bold-faced swindling we think they excel anything we have ever heard of before. Their method of business is as follows: they enter a county in which they wish to practice their scoundrelism a party of twelve or fifteen men, with women and children, fine buggies and splendid teams of horses, all in princely style, having one man whose only business was to pay the bills, another to superintend the horses. The mode of proceeding is the same nearly in all cases. They show a beautiful model of Palmer's Hay Rake, and propose to make the person an agent and sell him a right for $100. The person hesitates; they then assure him he cannot lose, as he will not be required to pay any money until he shall have realized in profits $200 from sales—the wholesale price of the rake to be $40, retail $85. They give him a certificate of membership acknowledging the receipt of $100, with the name of Palmer printed, and on the back what pretends to be an agreement, but signed neither in writing or printing, that no part of the $100 shall be paid until $200 is relized in profits; also that until such time the order this day given shall be null and void. Everything appearing so fair, they then ask the victim to sign an order or receipt, merely to show Mr. Palmer that he is an agent or member, which pretended paper is an absolute promissory note to pay Palmer $100 one year from date. If the man is sharp enough to notice that the paper is a promissory note, they tell him the agreement they make leaves it perfectly safe as it cannot be collected. If, however, the man is not willing, they then write on the end margin (for the note has purposely a wide one) the condition that the note shall not be collected until $200 in profits has been realized. The man thinks then he is safe, and signs. The operators afterward tear off the marign, leaving the note free of conditions. The notes are then sold at a discount to an innocent purchaser.

The same party swindled New Jersey farmers last year, out of some $40,000 or $50,000, by selling what they represented to be a remarkable Wine Plant, from which an excellent article of valuable wine could be produced at a trifling cost. It was to prove a sure thing for the fortunate possessor wherewith to realize a speedy fortune. It is hardly necessary to explain that this wonderful plant was nothing but the common rhubarb or pie-plant. In Burligton county, they bought all in a large nusery, and then resold them in the immediate vicinity at fabulous sums. Their mode of operating was precisely the same described in the Hay Rake Swindle. They drove into a town with four or five very handsome teams, accompanied by women represented as their wives, and wherever possible secure the services of vagabond residents of the localities in which they intended to operate, as guides or stoolpigeons. Filling their wages with roots of the plant, and taking with them a bottle of wine, they would go the same day in different directions among the farmers. Their story, unsupported, of the wonderful properties of the newly discovered plant, of oourse, did not secure many purchecers, but a taste of wine, and the assuaance that no money was required to be paid until the purchaser had thoroughly tested the plant and realized a hundred dollars on each, hundred cents invested, usually proved potent. Taking the purchaser's note payable at six months, they would dispose of it at a large discount, urging necessity for submitting to the sacrifice by their heavy expenses and want of funds. The makers of the notes being well known and repossible men, not much trouble was experienced in disposing of their paper at a small per centage off, and in this way it is believed they obtained in two or three months somewhere near $50,000.

Let our country readers give the above a careful reading, and be prepared to receive a visit from a section of this band of villains. Driven to the wall on the Hay Rake they will probably turn up as operators in some other patent confidence game. Have them arrested as soon as they appear, no matter under what dodge they are working.

Master and Scholar.

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a school-master who had an odd way of teaching idle boys. One day he called out to us:

"Boys, I must have a closer attention to your books. The first one of you that sees another boy idle, I wont you to inform me, and I will attend to the case."

"Ah," thought I to myself, "there is Joe Williams, that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look of his book, I'll tell."

It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and immediately I informed the master.

"Indeed," said he, "how did you know he was idle?"

"I saw him," said I.

"You did; were your eyes on your book when you saw him?"

I was caught, and never watched for idle boys again.

If we are sufficiently watchful over our own conduct, we shall have no time to find fault with the conduct of others.

The Treasurer of the New York Board of Exercise has received one million dollars for liquor license since the 1st ult.

What a Gentleman may do with his Hands.

There is a vast deal of idleness in the South. A large number of our people are trying to live by their wits; a large number are only nominally engaged in business, lounging and dawdling through each week; a large number are roaming loose, waiting for something to turn up. We doubt if one-half of our population are engaged in real hard work. The absolute necessaries of life cost so little in a temperate climate, where land is abundant and rich, and the population sparse, that it is not difficult to live on half work. The production of the South, we doubt not, if all the muscle and brain in the South were fully taxed and the labor properly directed, could be just about doubled.

There are young men pretending to practice law or physic; young men instructing a half-dozen pupils; young men selling a few yards of ribbon per day; young men who have no business there at college; young men "farming," all of whom ought to be differently occupied.—There are young men clerking it in hotels and banking companies where there is not full employment for them. There are young ladies by scores engaged in reading novels, or entertaing beaux.—There are all sorts of agencies, ten thousand shifts to live, no matter how, so that it is not by manual labor. In a word, the market of head-work is glutted in the South, while the hammer, the plane, the trowel, the hoe, the axe, are crying for stalwart arms to grasp them.

The idea is that a trade is not just the thing for a youg man who considers himself as good as anybody. It is thought a better thing to be a jack leg lawyer, or to murder people with a doctor's diploma, or to weigh butter, than to build a house, or make a sewing machine, or construct a steam engine. The agent of somebody's vetetables pills is thought a more eligible match for your daughter than the man who prints a newspaper or a book. So it is a foolish and often fatal pride which made thousands shrink from the mechanic arts; and those very men who, by a life of honest industry, have secured a high position in the community, and a respectable competence for their families, turn their backs upon their occupations, and trim their sons out for something that will not soil their white hands.

"Farming" in the South is the most prolific source of idleness, for we have few towns. In all directions you meet not very handsomely dressed young gentlemen on horseback, who inform you that they are "farming." It is a vague, floating term that means, perhaps, strictly, that they live in the country, and may be overlooking a hand apiece. They have a traditional idea that the farmer must confine himself to head work. They sit on the fence until an early dinner, watching a one-horse plow, and come to court, read the market reports in the Saturday's *Chronicle*—and artlessly think they belong to the great agricultural fraternity—and rail at the freedmen for being so lazy. The first thing you know this young fellow gets married, and has to borrow a clean shirt to go to the wedding.

We shall not prosper in the South until all these folks go to work, nor until labor with hands is properly estimated.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.*

Honesty.

The following anecdote of an Indian, teaches a good lesson to some people that are more enlightened.

An Indian, being among his white neighbors, asked for a little tobacco to smoke, and one of them, having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The day following, the Indian came back, inquiring for the donor, saying he had found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco. Being told that it was given to him, he might as well keep it, he answered pointing to his breast, "I got a good man and a bad man here, and the good man say, "it is not mine—I must return it to the owner." The bad man say, "Why, he gave it to you, and it is your own now." The good man say, "That's not right; the tobacco is yours, not the money." The bad man say, "never mind, you got it; go buy some dram. The good man say, "No, no, you must not do so." So I don't know what to do, and think to go to sleep; but the good and the bad man keep talking all night, and trouble me; and now I bring the money back I feel good."

I'll Keep 'em Awake.

Near Newark lived a pious family who had adopted an orphan, who, by the way, was rather underwitted. He had imbibed strict views on religious matters, however, and once asked his adopted mother if she didn't think it wrong for the old farmers to come to church and fall asleep paying no better regard to the sermon. She replied she did. Accordingly before going to church the next Sunday, he filled his pockets with apples. One baldheaded old man who invariably went to sleep during the sermon, particularly attracted his attention. Seeing him at last nodding, and giving his usual evidence of being in the "land of dreams," he took the astonished sleeper a blow with an apple on the top of his bald pate. The minister and aroused congregation at once turned round and indignantly gazed at the boy, who merely said to the preacher, as he took another apple in his hand, with a sober, honest expression of countenance, "You preach, I'll keep 'em awake!"

An Original Income Return.

The following is a copy of a return forwarded to an Assistant Assessor in the 7th U. S. Internal Revenue District of Massachuetts:

"Dear Sir:—In acknownledging the receipt of the blanks which you were so kind as to leave at my residence, I have to say that, however much I may regret the fact, it is nevertheless true, that my financial standing does not, and from all appearances will not, allow me to assist in lubricating the wheels of the Government. I cannot refrain, however, from filling the blanks as requested.

"I have some little property, and although not enumerated in the printed sheet, will you allow me, if for nothing else than my own gratification, to place them in my assets:

"One little bay mare named "——," (sound and kind in all harness, stands without tying, and eats anything,) and of but littie value.

"A buggy, not yet paid for, though good for several years. (It is now repairing.)

"I have also a dog, five cats, and two pigs, and the sexes of the latter are equally represented.

"Judging from the past, I am free to say, that if I keep the pigs through the summer, I shall be obliged to call upon the United States to assist me. I do not know how in the world I do get along, and am happy only when I know that a rich man cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven.

"My clothes are all second-hand, and my boots are about gone. No tailor has made me a suit for years; and since the publishing of Income Returns was commenced, my credit has been sadly shaken. But, being poor, I yet hope and strive, and work, and wish, and, better than all, I am happy. Find the man who pays his twenty thousand income, then come and visit me, and judge yourself of "life among the lowly," and which is the happier.

"When my boy grows up, I hope he may excel his father in financial ability, of which no one who knows me doubts, and that you, Mr.——, may live long enough to visit him for many years to collect his income tax.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) —— ——

Singular Accident.

On Friday of last week, a large boarding-house at Mahanoy Planes, belonging to the Boston and Mahanoy Coal Company, which was built over a mine, suddenly sunk into the earth to a depth of seventy feet or more, by the caving in of the roof of the mine below. The occupants of the house saw the back building sinking and made their escape. The cavity left in the earth is thirty or forty yards in diameter. The roof of the house has been reached by digging, and $300 in money and some of the furniture taken out through a hole made for the purpose.—The building took fire from the upsetting of a stove, and it was found necessary to turn on a stream of water to extinguish the flames. Most of the furniture is badly broken, and the house is said to be a complete wreck.—*Carbon Democrat, May 25th.*

A Berks county paper tells the following authentic snake story:—One day week before last, the family of Mr. Dexter, residing near the deep cut on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, in Spring township, were attracted to the yard by the screaming of a cat, when they found her engaged in a desperate combat with a monster black snake, measuring between five and six feet in length and five and a half inches in circumference. After a desperate and exciting contest his snakeship caved in and laid prostrate before the victorious cat who contined the work of destruction until the life of the enemy became extinct.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union is about to begin its work of uniting all religious and temperance organizations in earnest and perpetual efforts for the general practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The State has been divided into three departments, in each of which a traveling agent is to be employed. William Nickolson, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Resident Secretary for the whole State.—James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, is the President.

How Smith took It.

Smith was a sanctimonious deacon, and kept in his house a small boarding school for boys. At the table he was in the habit of seizing whatever his appetite craved and filling his plate, which was before him, while standing to say "grace." One day one of the urchins slily removed his chair during this ceremony, in due course of time, the deacon, plate in hand, all went to the floor. He rose and remarked: "Go ahead, boys, I want no dinner; what's left is not worth a d—n."

The first public school in Rhode Island was established in Newport, by a vote of the town, in August, 1640. Perhaps this was the first common school, in the modern sense of the term, established in the world. Hartford establsshed a common school in 1642, and similar schools were established in Massachusetts in 1647.—The parish schools of Scotland were not established until 1696. And though the Prussian system of education dates back as far as 1717, it was not carried into complete effect until 1809.