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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.

J. L. WYCKOFF,
WITH
HUSZ & WULF,
COMMISSION DEALERS IN
**Butter, Eggs, and Country
Produce,**
No. 250 Washington Street,
Between Robinson & Murry streets.
March 21, 1867-ly.] New-York.

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. [C]
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 breakages. [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 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. 117 & 119 North SECOND Street,
(Between Arch and R-ve.)
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.

**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, Sashes, 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.

IF YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL SUIT of Enamelled 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.]

Brown & Keller,
DEALERS IN
**Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver
Ware, Plated Ware, Books,
Stationery, Wall Paper,
Notions, &c., &c.**

They have recently purchased "MELICKS OLD STAND," and with increased facilities for business, and a determination to please, feel justified in asking the continued patronage of the old customers of this establishment. In constant communication with Importers in New York and PHILADELPHIA, and in possession of peculiar advantage in this respect, they are prepared to sell CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY, of superior make and finish as well also as of cheaper character, at remarkably low rates.
They also keep constantly on hand the best quality of
Silver and Plated Ware, Tea Spoons, Castors, Spectacles, Razors, Pen-knives, Scissors, and all sorts of Cutlery; Toys of all kinds, Childrens Carriages, Bird cages, Fishing Tackle, Baskets, Guns and Pistols, Lamps of all kinds and Fixtures; Superior Sewing Machines, Clothes Wringers, School Books, Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., &c.
Photograph Frames, Wall Paper, Window Shades, and Fruit Cans of every description.
Lamp Burners altered, Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry attended to promptly and satisfactorily. Orders taken for Silver Ware and filled with dispatch.
Stroudsburg, May 19, 1864.-tf

NEW GOODS
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices!
I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the public, that I have just made large additions to my already extensive stock and am now selling
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c., lower than ever.
My shelves are loaded with
MUSLINS,
CALICOS,
DE LANES, and
GINGHAMS,
of the most celebrated makes, my charges for which will prove astonishing to customers. My stock of
Dress Goods
embracing nearly every variety of style, color and fabric is well worth the attention of the Ladies, while in
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
both plain and fancy, I can offer inducements to gentlemen which they cannot forgo without detriment to their finances. My stock of
SHAWLS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
&c., is also full, and is offered low. My assortment of
Coffees, Sugars Molasses, and Syrups, is very complete, and as usual held at a very low figure.
I have lots of goods the names of which could hardly be compressed within the limits of an advertisement, all of which will be sold cheap.
Remember, the place to buy, with the best assurance of getting your money's worth is at
BRODHEAD'S
Cheap Store in Stroudsburg.
March 14, 1867.

A Thing of Beauty, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED, in Dr. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House (Marsh's), Main-street, Stroudsburg, Pa., a full line of
GREEN, DRIED and CANNED FRUITS,
comprising
ORANGES, LEMONS, APPLES, PEACHES, RAISONS, CURRANTS, PINE APPLES, FIGS, &c., &c.,
which he will dispose of at prices which will place them in the reach of all. He also designs keeping on sale, a full assortment of NUTS and CANDIES, and, in their season, a full line of
GARDEN VEGETABLES,
which he has made arrangements to receive daily from first hands, so as to secure the greatest desideratum—freshness. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
A. C. JANSON.
Feb. 21, 1867.

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.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office

The Farmer's Daughter.
Her cheeks are of a fairer red,
Though tinged with deeper brown,
Than you will find in any maid,
Who lives in any town.
Her hair hangs loose above her brow
In many a winding curl,
Like leaves on a summer bough;
Oh charming country girl!
One charm she has—all passing fair
Unknown in city streets;
Her beauty is less known to her,
Than unto those she meets.
She does not live on flattery's breath,
She bears but little praise;
Her goodness is not "done to death,"
In twenty thousand ways.
Your city maidens, who but live
In fashion's idle whirl,
For fifty such, Sense would not give
That honest farmer's girl.

Praying for a Husband.
A correspondent of the Rochester, Ill. Register locates the following near that place: Though the story is considerably older than the correspondent, it is yet worth reading.
A young lady heard that if she would go out and pray for three consecutive nights the Lord would tell her whom she would marry. Now it happened that her father had a young man in his employ who had considerable wit and good humor about him. One evening he was out in an apple tree after fruit, when he heard some one praying something like this: "Oh Lord, whom will I marry?" The idea popped into the mind of Doyle (that being the young man's name) that he would have a little sport at her expense. So he spoke in a changed voice and said "Doyle." "No, Lord, not Doyle," cried the astonished young lady. "Yes, Doyle or no one," again sounded from the tree top in a sober, hollow voice. She arose and entered the house, resolved to try again on the next evening. Of course Doyle did not wish to spoil the fun, and so on the next evening found him seated in the tree top. He did not have to wait long before the young husband-seeker came and commenced praying in the same way that she did on the preceding evening, and received the same answer. The next evening also found her under the tree pleading to know her future husband's name, and again she heard the same answer, "Doyle or no one." She arose feeling satisfied that she must marry Doyle. The next morning she met him and asked him why he did not put on better clothes. He said that he was not able. "Well," said she, "father is rich, and he will let you have money." He took that for a pretty good hint, and bought a suit of new clothes. In a short time he offered his heart and hand, and was accepted. After their marriage he told her how her prayers were answered. If any of the fair readers of this story should think of praying for a husband, do not get under a tree,—or if you do, be sure to examine it closely and see if there be any one to answer.

Little Things.
The preciousness of little things was never more beautifully expressed than in the following morceau by B. F. Taylor:
Little martin boxes of homes are generally the most happy and cozy; little villages are nearer to being atoms of shattered paradise than anything we know of; and little fortunes bring the most content, and little hopes the least disappointments.
Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest, and little farms the best tilled. Little books are the most read, still songs the most loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dew.
Everybody calls that little that they love best. We once heard a good sort of a man speak of his wife, and we fancied that she must be a perfect bijou of a wife. We saw her, and she weighed 210; we were surprised. But then it was no joke; the man meant it. He could put his wife in his heart and have room for other things beside; and what was she but little? *Multum in Parvo*—much in little—is the great beauty of all we love best, hope for most and remember the longest.

Got Swotted.
The following colloquy took place between an enthusiastic admirer and player of the game of ball, and a gent whose regard for his personal comfort led him to eschew such unruly sports, as he termed them:
"What is the matter with your finger?"
"Struck with a ball and drove up," was the reply; "but it is a noble game."
"Precisely—and your thumb; it is useless, is it not?"
"Yes, struck with a ball and broken."
"That finger joint?"
"A ball struck it. No better game to improve a man's physical condition—strengthen one's sinews."
"You walk lame; that foot, isn't it?"
"No; it's the—the—well a bat flew out of a player's hand and hit my knee-pan. He had the innings."
"One of your front teeth is gone?"
"Knocked out by a ball; an accident."
"Your right hand and your nose have been peeled—how's that?"
"Slipped down at second-base—only a mere scratch."
"And you like all this kind of fun?"
"Glory in it, sir. It's a healthy game sir."

Excitement in a Circus.
We have laughed heartily over the following ludicrous story and would not deprive our readers of the same enjoyment:
A number of years ago, when Michigan was a new country, there lived a family by the name Clayton, and one called Perkins also,—as well as a great many tohers.
Pete Clayton was a tall, fine looking fellow—a noble specimen of our backwoodsman—standing six feet two inches in his stockings.
Pete had taken a shine to Miss Sally Perkins, and it was known in fact that they were engaged, but the day when the knot was to be tied had not as yet been divulged.
In the month of August, 1849, June's circus came through their town for the first time, and in fact it was the first circus that had ever passed that way and there were a great many people that had never seen one. When the important day arrived, the town was filled to overflowing with a motley crowd, of course, and every young fellow had his gal. Now, Pete wanted to get married on the coming Christmas, but Sally wished to have it put off till the next spring. When the ticket wagon was opened the tent was filled in a hurry. Pete and Sally had been looking through the side shows and they were late in getting in, and the performance had already commenced. They walked around the entire ring, trying to find a seat, and although they could seat two thousand people, every seat was full.
"Never mind," said Sal, "I'd just as lief stand up."
But the gallant Pete couldn't think of it, and said, "wait a min' I'll get a chair," and off he started leaving Sal alone.
Just at this moment the clown came in, dressed in his usual custom, and dancing around the ring, stopped right in front of Sal and began to sing:
"Oh Sally is the gal for me."
This caused Sal to blush, for she thought that the clown was looking at her. As she stood near the ring, of course she hid the view of those on the lower seats behind her, and as usual on such occasions, the clown cracked his jokes at the offenders until they take the hint and find a seat, but she said she would rather stand up. At this the clown commenced his jokes, remarking to the ring master:
"There's a chance for me now."
"A chance for you?"
"Yes, don't you see that gal has lost her beau, and she is looking at me, I know," and turning three or four somersaults, he stepped in front of Sal, and began to sing:
"Oh Sally is the gal for me,
I would have no other,
And if Sal died to-morrow night,
I'd marry Sally's mother."
This was evidently meant for her, raised Sal's dander, and she burst out with—
"I'm the gal for you, am I? Marry my mother, would you? You low-lived spotted scum of the earth. If my father was here he would wallop you for that—I wouldn't stay here another minit—nor neither would any decent people either." Saying which she rushed out of the tent amid roars of laughter.
The clown assuming a comical attitude, remarked to the ring master that his grandfather, was a remarkable man, and so was his grandmother, too, but that gal beat all his forefathers.
At this juncture Pete rushed in, closely followed by Sal, and jumping into the ring he squared off at the clown and said:
"I'll teach you to insult any female under my charge," and let fly at his opponent, and taking him plump in the face, sent him to mother earth, at which he jumped on him and commenced kicking him unmercifully; Sal standing on the outside of the ring clapping her hands and sung out:
"That's it, Pete, give him jessie, and we'll git married Christmas sure."
At this moment the ringmaster and three or four others caught Pete and commenced to thrash him, when Pete's friends interfered and a general fight ensued, which completely broke up the circus.

The Reconstruction Bill.
WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following is the reconstruction bill as finally passed and sent to the President:—
Section 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 21st day of March, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto passed the 23d day of March, 1867, that the government then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.
Section 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the general of the army of the United States, and to have effect until disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the general as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.
Section 3. That the general of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detaching granted in the preceding section to district commanders.
Section 4. That the acts of the officers of the army, already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any persons heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district or by the general of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.
Section 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, "and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person to ascertain, upon such facts or information they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or striking from the list; provided that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.
Section 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath presented in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive and judicial" office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of a State or for the administration of justice.
Section 7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in any act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said

act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to each registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act of this thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.
Section 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.
Section 9. That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.
Section 10. That section four of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein whenever he shall deem it needful to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.
Section 11. That all the provisions of this act, and to the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Gen. Rosecrans.
The Alta Californian says: "We have observed in a number of interior papers intimations that Gen. Rosecrans would be offered and possibly accept the nomination for Governor of California, by the Democrats. We have it from good authority that this report has no foundation in truth. Gen. Rosecrans will not, on any account, accept that or any other nomination from the Democracy. If he could be induced to run for office at all, it would be on the Union tickets; but his business and inclinations are both averse to political life, and he is not at all likely to become the candidate of any party.—At the same time his sympathies are wholly with the Union cause."

The Strawberry Growers of Vineland,
New Jersey, during the season just ended, raised nearly 278,000 quarts of Strawberries valued at \$38,000. Of these, 68,000 quarts were consumed or canned at home, and the balance were shipped to Philadelphia, New York and other points. On the Vineland tract some 10,000 people live, and have raised this valuable fruit which has produced, it is estimated, an average of at least \$20 ready money for each family.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has decided that the telegraph companies are not common carriers, and that they have a right to establish any reasonable rules governing their liability in the impartial transmission of messages, which become binding on the senders by their signing the papers or slips having such conditions printed thereon.
The wood consumed in one year and by the New York Central Railroad amounts to over one hundred and sixty thousand cords, which, at forty cords per acre, would require at last four thousand acre of heavily timbered land to furnish this supply.
The sherry wine merchants of Cadiz told our Consul that "the stuff sent to the United States was not sherry at all, but slops used to wash out the tubs and for other dirty work about the stills."
Governor Geary has appointed Col. H. M. Hoyt of Wilkesbarre, an additional law judge of the several Courts in the Eleventh Judicial District, under an Act passed by the Legislature.

The Tidout (Pa.) Journal tells of a story of a dying man at whose request a dance was held the night previous to his decease, in the building which he occupied, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for a "decent funeral." The receipts were \$56. "Glory be to God!" said the dying man, "now I'll have a decent burying, and the children can ride in a hack."

A New Orleans newspaper has information that President Johnson, Marshall O. Roberts and Santa Anna have formed a copartnership to oust Juarez, take possession of Mexico, and distribute all the railroad and canal franchises that may by that time remain in that distracted country.