



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

First in the Field.

John Shiffer, of Chestnut Hill, offers himself as a candidate for County Treasurer. See card.

A party of Easton "sports," during a visit to Wayne County waters, succeeded recently in capturing about one thousand trout.

The Rev. Thomas C. Porter, a Professor in Lafayette College, was unanimously elected Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Easton, on Tuesday evening of last week, vice Dr. Gray, resigned.

Congress adjourned, on Saturday last, to meet again on Thursday, the 21st of November next. The most important act of the session, was the passage of the supplemental Reconstruction Bill, which will be found in to-day's paper.

The Street Passenger Railways of Easton and Scranton are proving a complete success, and promise plethoric pockets to the stockholders. How about a street railroad in Stroudsburg—say to the depot? Such a thing will become a necessity ere long and may as well be talked about.

Mr. Joseph Hance, son of the Rev. Wm. Hance, of Easton, has been selected by the Hon. George Bancroft, Minister to the Court of Prussia, as his private secretary. Mr. Hance was the *Tribune's* correspondent during the Austro-Prussian War, and had but lately returned to America.

Improvements.

The work of laying the foundation of the new Presbyterian Church, in this borough, was commenced on Tuesday morning last.

We observed, on Tuesday last, that Frank Landers had a force of hands engaged in tearing away, preparatory to the building of a large addition to his foundry and machine shop, on Walton street.

Horace Greely was nominated, on Saturday last, by President Johnson, as Minister to Austria. Objections having been raised to a consideration of the nomination, because of Horace having assisted in bailing Jeff. Davis, the nomination lies over until the regular session of Congress, beginning in December. Horace says he couldn't think of leaving the country, and looks upon his nomination as one of Secretary Seward's most brilliant jokes.

Messrs. C. S. Detrick & Co.'s advertisement will be found in this week's paper. Persons desiring to purchase anything in the Drug, Medicine, Watch and Jewelry and Notion line cannot do better than to call upon them. Their branch store at the depot, is a very prettily arranged, neat and convenient affair, and we should think would become a favorite place of resort with the people of East Stroudsburg and vicinity.

The Ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church, have perfected arrangements by which Ice Cream will be served at the Confection and Fruit Store of Mr. A. C. Jansen, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings of each week, during the season. Care will be taken that the cream will always prove of the best quality, and sold at the usual saloon prices. The proceeds are to be applied to the church building fund. Of course the enterprise will be well patronized.

Brown's Glass Cleaning Polish.

We were presented, on Wednesday (yesterday), by Mr. J. B. Hand, the gentlemanly agent of the manufacture, for the State of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with a box of Brown's Glass Cleaning Polish, which we found to be a really excellent article, for cleaning and polishing glass, brass, copper, tin, &c. &c. Every family should use the article, and our druggists should keep it on sale for the accommodation of customers. Mr Hand's address is Bloomsbury, N. J.

The Ladies of the Water Gap, and neighborhood, propose holding a Fair and Festival, near the Kittatiny House, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 31st of July and 1st of August next, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt incurred in the repair of the Mountain Church, at Dutotburg. With so worthy an object in view, it would be useless to suppose anything else than that this effort of the ladies will be liberally rewarded. As the liberality of the citizens of that locality is always conspicuous in efforts of the kind hereabouts, Stroudsburg and vicinity should be well represented on the occasion.

Touchy.

In noting the arrangement for the Commencement exercises of Lafayette College, at Easton, one of the speakers is alluded to as "One of the Vigorous Unionists of Maryland," whereat the Editor of the 10th Legion *Democrat*, waxes wroth, and, in an article of considerable length, relieves himself of a superabundance of bile, with which he appears to have been much troubled.

Is it not singular, the tenacity with which the old Copperhead feeling adheres to the skirts of the soreheaded Democracy. They joined hands with their Southern brethren in a contest for the destruction of the government, and were fairly, squarely, but most efficiently whipped, and continue to be whipped whenever opportunity for doing the job decently is afforded the people. Notwithstanding the repeated lessons thus received they seem to have no idea of learning wisdom from experience, but continue on in the old track, and butt away at the pile of Unionism before them as though it were easier for them to push it to one side than to follow the lead of their Republican brethren in adding to and strengthening it. The very name of Union seems to have become a stench in their nostrils; and to have been a champion of the Union cause, in its hour of greatest need, is all that is needed to excite their direst ire against any one so fortunate.

What a pity that these worthies cannot be induced to accept the situation as they find it, and become peacefully disposed and worthy members of the government. Their present course but does them harm, while it in no way affects those whom they would destroy if they had the power. Why not then give it up, and join hands for the restoration of things to what they once were—to peace and brotherly love between men, and to prosperity and permanency for the Government.

A different course faithfully pursued, might some day give them respectable standing as a party, instead of the disreputable one which they now occupy as a miserable, belligerent faction, and open the way for a hope of reaching that goal of their greatest ambition, the power of dispensing the "loaves and fishes."

A Hit at his Friends.

Our neighbor of the *Democrat*, in noticing the attack of Lorenzo Haines upon Mr. Stone, of which we made mention last week, indulges a vein of irony peculiarly his own, and must needs set his sucker to work with a view of extracting a little political capital for the lost cause of Democracy out of the transaction. After rhapsodically referring to Haines as being an "American citizen of African descent," and his attack upon Mr. Stone, as "illustrating the blessings of Abolitionism and Negro Suffrage," and after gloatingly noticing the fact of his "pelting" one of his equals ("negroes are our equals now," says the *Democrat*) "unmercifully," our neighbor says:—"This individual was sentenced about 7 years ago for arson but was pardoned through the instrumentality of the negro-worshipping clique in this place, after he had served out only half his term." The italics are our own, but the assertion is emphatically the property of the editor, who was certainly not well posted on what he was writing about.—Haines, it is true, was sentenced for the crime of arson as above stated, but the "negro-worshipping clique," most instrumental in obtaining his release, and who employed arguments most flippantly to convince Republicans and Democrats hereabouts (for men of both parties signed it), to sign the petition for the release of Haines, was headed by Gen. C. Burnett, the editor's especial friend and leader in Democracy, and at present the Democratic representative of this district in the Senate of Pennsylvania. The General knew of Haines' ruffianly propensities, and yet he did not hesitate to induce others, upon the specious pretext of insanity, and permanent ill-health, and reformation, to sign the petition which induced Governor Curtin to pardon the culprit.—Instead, therefore, of showing the beauties of "Abolitionism and Negro Suffrage," the attack of Haines was but a brilliant illustration of the evils of Democratic interference with the due course of law. The *Democrat* should be careful how it hits its friends.

They are building a new Furnace, of gigantic proportions, at Hellertown, Northampton County, Pa. It will not be long ere the Lehigh Valley will be a continuous iron works from Mauch Chunk to the Delaware. The papers of the valley having come to the conclusion that one kind of business alone in that locality is an injury rather than a benefit, are agitating the propriety of erecting works for the manufacture of steel on the Bessemer plan.

Dyspepsia.

The scourge of the race, the most aggravating of all diseases known, and hardest to cure, yields immediately to the influence of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It is certainly the most wonderful remedy ever discovered for Indigestion, and any disorder of the Stomach or Bowels.

Our neighbor of the *Democrat*, in his last issue seems disposed to be a little catechetical, and anxious to derive information from us on topics which he evidently lacks the desire to investigate for himself, and, in this connection, takes exceptions to a statement of ours drawn out by a comparison of the relative merits of the two candidates for the Supreme Bench. We spoke of Mr. Sharswood and Mr. Williams from a political standpoint, and in view of the influence which their peculiar political predilections had had on their Judicial decisions, when the country's life was in danger from the war which the principles of the party to which Mr. Sharswood belonged had brought upon it. In this view we said, as the *Democrat* quotes:—"Numberless are the decisions of Judge Sharswood, which prompted by ideas which acknowledged only a state of profound peace, in the face of a cruel war, would have given aid and comfort to the enemy, and embarrassment to the country, but for the interposition of a higher power than that which his judicial commission bestowed upon him."

That our neighbor cannot comprehend the point here made is certainly no fault of ours. We made it plain enough for common comprehension, and regret that his uncommon comprehension fails to perceive it. If he chooses to merge the politician into the Judge, and mistake opinions which were decisions in embryo, for decisions reversed, contrary to the plain intent of our language, it is a misfortune of his, or a fault, which we have no desire to control. The points with which Judge Sharswood met the war were evidently the same points which the Democratic party and its leaders shouldered and carried through the war, to their own political destruction, and to the final overthrow of their partisan friends South, who began war upon an assured hope of moral and physical support from the Northern Democracy.

The anti-coercion policy was emphatically a creation of Democracy. It found an advocate in Buchanan, Judge Black, Woodward, Sharswood, and the leaders generally. If it was a principle at all, it was a principle which had law for its basis, and, as its advocate, Judge Sharswood, if honest as we believe him to be, on the bench would have given it the weight and influence of a decision. To have done so would have given "aid and comfort to the enemy." A higher authority decided otherwise, and anti-coercion was made to yield to the doctrine of coercion, and the country was saved.

Following up this policy of coercion, in the same spirit in which it was conceived, when the legal tender question came before the Court, of which Judge Sharswood was President Judge, if he had not been overruled by his associates and by the Bench of the country, almost *en masse*, the country would have been embarrassed in its finances, and the enemy aided and comforted by a decision adverse to the legality of the legal tenders; and so too with the raising of armies by draft, the emancipation of the slaves, and every other measure demanded to be employed for the safety of the Government. On all these his mind contained but the reflection of other minds—minds which could imagine no suitable line of division for the Union but one to run north of Pennsylvania, and which during the whole progress of the war could see no legal power to prevent a wicked sacrifice of the Union upon the altar of bad men's passions,—and which to this day can find no law to punish those bad men for their rebellion.

It was these among the many other of Judge Sharswood's decisions to which we alluded, and to which the whole tenor of our article proves conclusively that we alluded. We could not have alluded to any other, for thank God, the occasion for a siding in with Woodward, Black, Buchanan & Co., was met with a positive negative from his patriotic associates, Judges Stroud and Hare, who, if they could not reverse, had at least the power to overrule and render nugatory the mischief which his decisions would have worked. Instead, then, of dealing in "vague insinuations," as the *Democrat* has it, our allusion amounted to an open reference to what was stubbornly patent to every one who has at all kept pace with the times, for the last seven years, to wit: that, as a hard-shell Democrat of the Judge Black and Woodward school, Judge Sharswood's inclinations, as his decisions would have been if not held in check, were all for the success of the men who warred for disunion. So straight laced was his Democracy that laws which were potent to punish the burglar for breaking into your house, were, in his opinion, wholly inoperative against reprobates who undertook the wholesale job of breaking into and destroying the government. Is such a man, however honest (and the more honest the more dangerous), fit to be elevated to position in the court of last resort of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

To the question as to who incited the war, how it was done, and what principles prospered the rebellion? our neighbor

can best receive an answer by studying the history of the Democratic party for the last twenty-five or thirty years. As to what are "wholesome and just laws" the reading of the proceedings of the last and present Congress will, we think, fully convince every unprejudiced mind.

THE President's Message, vetoing the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill, was sent to Congress on Friday last, and was met, in the Senate, by a prompt, calm and dispassionate counter veto. It was read, attentively listened to, and as it was found to be filled with fallacies as weak and apparent as were those which led the Democracy, in 1861, to adopt rebellion against, instead of acquiescence in, the decision of the people, it was not deemed worth while to even speak of it. In the House, the message was handled with a free hand by both parties, the Unionists against and the Democrats for it, and after its merits and demerits had been freely discussed, the same fate was meted out to it as was measured by the Senate. After rehashing, in somewhat different shape, the arguments urged against the Reconstruction bill proper, the gist of the President's objections loom up in the fact, that, learning wisdom by experience, Congress, in the Supplemental bill, dispenses with the agency of the President and Attorney-General Stansberry in bringing about a restoration of the Southern people and States to the Union. Members of the Republican persuasion, doubtless, became convinced that the extraordinary wrenching of conscience, on the part of these two worthies, rendered necessary for the suiting of a law, which was intended to debar unconstructed rebels from monopolizing the powers of the State Governments, to the giving them all the power, was too exhausting for repetition, and hence, in the matter of reconstruction, Andy was left out in the cold. It is gratifying to know, however, that the President submits to the fate prepared for his supposed, and leaves the remedy for his supposed wrongs with the people at the ballot-box—just where the majority in Congress wants them to be decided.

The Tickets for the Phoenix Fire Company's Grand Gift Enterprise are going off like hot cakes. We have heard of several gentlemen abroad who have already sold the first instalment left with them, forwarded the money, and ordered new supplies. The reason for this success is obvious. The last enterprise of the company was conducted so fairly, and the gifts handed over so promptly, that the public are in love with the company's manner of doing business and, consequently, like to deal with it. We should not wonder if the tickets were all disposed of long before the day appointed for the drawing of the gifts. It will not be safe for any one, who desires to be one of the fortunates, to defer purchasing too long.

The Commencement exercises of Lafayette College, at Easton, commence on Sabbath morning next, and continue during the following week. The first day's exercise will be, wholly, of a religious character, while the rest of the week will be devoted to the literary contests of the societies, addresses, &c. The oration before the literary societies will be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th, by the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore, a graduate of the college. The graduating class will speak on Wednesday, July 31st.

We have received the initial number of a new candidate for public favor entitled "The Ball Players' Chronicle," a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the American game of Base-Ball and kindred sports of the field. The paper is neatly printed and well edited, and will, doubtless, receive a liberal support from the interest which it champions. Thompson & Pearson, 102 Nassau St., corner of Ann, Publishers, New York City. Terms, \$2.50 per year in advance.

Found at Last.

A remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

The Democratic State Convention which met in Harrisburg on June 11th, adopted twelve resolutions relating to almost every conceivable question but the Free Railroad Law. On that question not a word was uttered. A measure so nearly related to the permanent welfare of the whole State, and in which the people are interested more than any other, is not even recognized by a party asking for popular support. The inevitable inference is that the Democratic party is opposed to a Free Railroad Law.

Heretofore a broken bank has been looked upon as a calamity—the bill holders losing. Under the National Banking system "they manage things differently." It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that all the notes of the lately suspended National Banks are at a premium of from two to four per cent.

Historical Facts.

The danger of electing Copperhead Judges is shown by reference to the past judicial "Opinions" of the magistrates of that stamp.

In 1861, when the South seceded, Judge Black, President Buchanan's Attorney General, promulgated the "Opinion" officially, that the General Government had no right to coerce States even in so grave a matter as rebellion. President Buchanan adopted that view, and refused to reinforce or provision the garrison at Fort Sumter, or to resist the hostile measures of the traitors which finally resulted in the surrender of that Fort, and gave to the rebels their first success.—Judge Black, at the late Harrisburg Convention, endorsed Judge Sharswood as having "no unsound spot on him," which may be taken to mean that he held the same views.

In 1863, the Copperhead Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared the Draft Law unconstitutional, they having at that time a majority on the bench. Fortunately the Republicans elected Judge Agnew in that year, and this decision was overruled soon after, by his vote. But for this circumstance our State would have been involved in direct conflict with the General Government, and our own citizens probably with each other in this deeply important question. Judge Sharswood endorsed Judge Woodward, who was at the head of this conspiracy, at that time, and Judge Woodward now endorses Judge Sharswood as a fit and proper man to succeed him on the Supreme Bench of the State.

In 1864, Judge Sharswood himself tried to get his Court in Philadelphia to declare that U. S. Treasury notes were not a legal tender—and promulgated an elaborate opinion that the act of Congress declaring them to be so was unconstitutional and therefore void. Fortunately again, his two Republican colleagues, Judges Stroud and Hare overruled him, and his second attempt at nullification was averted, and Pennsylvania saved from disgrace.

The people can judge from this what sort of law may be anticipated from the Supreme Bench of the State, if Judge Sharswood should hold the balance of power. Let them take care not to afford Judge S. an opportunity to give more decisions of the same sort.

The following, which we find in the 10th Legion *Democrat*, is worthy the attention of our merchants, our farmers, and our consumers of butter. If there is anything that amounts to an unmitigated imposition, it is the making of our citizens pay a first quality price for the miserable, nasty stuff too often palmed upon us for good fresh butter:—

A FEW WORDS ABOUT BUTTER.—When people buy sugar, molasses, muslin or almost any other commodity at a store, they pay for it according to the quality of the article purchased. Nobody would think of paying as much for a pound of the commonest brown sugar as they would for the same quantity of pure white pulverized, nor is it asked; but a pound of butter unfit for anything but wagon grease costs the same as a pound of the sweetest and freshest butter in the market. Now, this is manifestly unjust and wrong—unjust to consumers and to those who make good butter. It is an evil that should be remedied, and may be if storekeepers will but take the matter in hand and act in concert. Let them discontinue the practice of paying the same for shoe grease they do for sweet butter, and we shall soon have more of the latter and less of the former in our market. But the storekeepers must act together in the matter, and stick to whatever they agree among themselves to do. A departure by one or more of them, from the rule laid down by all, would not only operate to the disadvantage of other merchants, but defeat the very thing it was expected to accomplish. Let our business men act upon our suggestion.

The Junkin Family.

From the *Presbyterian Banner* we clip the following: Five brothers, the only survivors of fourteen children of the late Joseph Junkin, of Mercer County, Pa., met in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 1st of last month. The oldest was the Rev. George Junkin, D. D., L. L. D., now in his 77th year. He was the founder and the first and third President of Lafayette College, and has been President of Miami University, Ohio, and of Washington College, Virginia. On Sabbath, June 2nd, he preached twice, with great vigor and fervor. The next in years is the Hon. Benjamin Junkin, of Pennsylvania, now in his 74th year, a soldier of the war of 1812, and who had two sons killed and one wounded in the late war against the rebellion. The next in age is Capt. William F. Junkin, of Mercer County, Pa.; and the next is M. O. Junkin, Esq., late Mayor of Steubenville. The youngest is the Rev. David X. Junkin, D. D., aged 59, late chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and now pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newcastle, Pa. It rarely happens that five brothers, so widely separated, and occupying social positions such as they, are spared so long to meet in this world of change, and sleep, in the evening of life, under the same roof.

Fast Railroad Travel.

The fastest railroad time ever recorded hereabout we think was made between this place and Reading early on Monday morning a week. A government detective reached Reading, and desired to go on to New York in all haste. The regular train had left, and there was but 40 minutes to reach here in time to take the New York train. So he hired a locomotive to bring him here, the engineer giving him full assurance of making the trip in time, and sure enough, the distance, 36 miles, was accomplished in 35 minutes, much to the satisfaction of the official.—He was so well pleased, that he rewarded the engineer and fireman each with \$10, besides paying \$75 for the use of the locomotive.—*Allentown Democrat*.

As the season is now at hand when persons who cultivate fruits are annoyed by marauding fruit thieves, we publish for their benefit the following provisions from the penal code of Pennsylvania to meet all such cases, and will remark that it is the public duty of every one to prosecute offenses of this kind to the fullest extent of the law. The provision reads as follows:

"If any person shall willfully or maliciously injure or destroy any fruit or ornamental trees, shrub, plant or grape vines growing or cultivated in any orchard, garden, or close, or upon any public street or square in this Commonwealth, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

An infant, six months old, belonging to Mr. John Favel, in Marion township, Centre Co., died on the 2d July, by hanging itself by the draw-string of its night gown. The circumstances in detail are these: The child was left in bed by itself while the parents were engaged at their usual morning domestic duties; after the lapse of a short time the mother went to look after her child and, to her indescribable horror, found it suspended by the neck on one of the bed pins. It seems the straw had worked to one side, exposing the rail, and the child creeping about unconsciously, slipped down and thus brought about its death in so sad a manner.

Cancelled Revenue Stamps.

Commissioner Rollins has issued circular calling on bankers, brokers, and others, to destroy all their cancelled stamps, inasmuch as there are people in various parts of the country who are doing a large business in washing and otherwise restoring them, and then selling them for their value on the face. He says that the fact of persons collecting stamps is sufficient to arouse strong suspicions and to call for immediate investigation. The possession of washed, restored, or altered stamps he deems prima facie evidence of guilt.

Wm. P. King and Abram Owens were executed at Franklin, Kentucky, recently for the murder of the brother of one of the executed men. When being conveyed to the gallows a most extraordinary spectacle presented itself in the shape of a procession, headed by a brass band, and this barbarous exhibition was rendered more revolting by the condemned men being formally introduced to the spectators and indulging in long speeches.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg now contains three hundred and fifty-eight patients, a larger number than at any former period, and full as many as can be suitably accommodated. In view of this fact, the Managers, at the quarterly meeting held last week, instructed the Superintendent to refuse cases of long standing until the number in the House shall be reduced.

Several "bricks" of Montana gold have recently been received in St. Louis. Among these in one valued at \$9600; two bricks, one weighing 452 and the other 453 ounces, valued respectively at \$7769.47, and the latter at \$7775.43, each containing 83-100th of pure gold.

The Treasury Department is preparing a fractional currency note of the denomination of 15 cents. It will be issued to the public in a few weeks. The new note will be embellished with portraits of Generals Grant and Sherman.

"Broad macadamized road to perjury" is so decidedly expressive that it is not likely to go out of use; and in making use of it General Sheridan has shown that he is as capable of making the chips fly with the pen as with the sword.

A strong solution of Epsom salts in water is said to be the best remedy for burns in any stage.

Candidates.

To the Voters of Monroe County. The undersigned, a resident of Chestnut Hill township, respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the office of **County Treasurer**, should he be elected, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and to the best of his ability. JOHN SHIFFER. Chestnut Hill Twp., July 25th, 1867.

Special Notices.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON, supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT IRON, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system. If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, &c., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup, the effect would not only astonish themselves but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigorous and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND.

AS FOLLOWS: I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustained your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you first saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass. A 24 page pamphlet will be sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 38 Dec St., New York.

SCROFULA.

The Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son, of Scrofula, "after disputation appeared inevitable." We publish this statement, not for pay, "but in gratitude to God who has answered prayer," and in justice to Dr. Anders, being satisfied that "there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment," which the readers of this Magazine will thank its Editor for "bringing to their notice." Circular free. Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 26 Dec St., N. Y., and by all Druggists. July 25, 1867. im.