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

GEORGE L. WALKER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT!
A large number of Farms wanted—
Residence at John Kern's, Main street,
Stroudsburg, Pa. [June 27, 1867.]

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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. [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 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 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.

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, Scales, 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.

BIOGRAPHY OF JUDGE H. W. WILLIAMS.

THE following biographical sketch of our candidate for Supreme Judge has been carefully prepared, and was delivered at a public meeting held in Pittsburg a few days since by C. B. M. Smith, Esq. It will be a gratification to every Union voter to have the pleasure of supporting such an able and pure minded gentleman. Read the biography:

Mr. Smith was received with rapturous applause, and proceeded to deliver the following biographical sketch of our candidate. He said:
"I come here to-night, my fellow-citizens, to perform what is to me a pleasant duty—to join with you in giving our adherence to the platform of principles adopted by the great Union Republican party of this State, at the Convention lately held in Williamsport, and in manifesting our satisfaction and pleasure in the nomination by that Convention, of our fellow-citizen, Hon. Henry W. Williams, as a candidate for election to the highest judicial position of this Commonwealth.

"While I shall express my cordial approval of the principles enunciated in that wise, moderate and patriotic creed of political faith, which breathes, in every line, a love for freedom and human rights, and mixed with no demand for vengeance, by saying that I would hardly add to, or detract, one word therefrom, I shall leave its discussion to those able gentlemen who may follow, and devote the brief time allotted me upon this occasion in speaking of the personal moral character of our candidate; and it is, perhaps, fitting that I should do this, as I have known Judge Williams longer, and more intimately, than any person in this house.
"My acquaintance with him commenced in College in 1833, as class mate, and since that time I have studied with him, taught with him, and practiced in my profession with, and under him. I have known him as student, as teacher, as lawyer and as Judge; and what is more, during all time I have known him as an intimate personal friend.

"I have known him more thoroughly than I have ever known any other living man, not excepting my own brother, and I say here to-night, in the presence of this large audience, that, even were I so disposed, I could truthfully speak no ill of him.
"Judge Williams is of the good old revolutionary Whig stock, which achieved our national independence in 1776, and from his ancestors he has inherited a steady love of liberty, independence, freedom and national union, which has been strengthened by the great events of these later times. He was born in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut—a State which has given birth to such men as Henry Baldwin, Walter Forward, Garrick Mallory and William Strong—and is now in the prime of vigor and manhood. From the people and of them, he has been mainly the architect of his own fortune. His father, a well-to-do farmer, held with most New England fathers of that day, that it was better for boys to help themselves than to be dependent upon the paternal savings, and after having furnished his son with the means of acquiring an education, he sent him forth from the paternal home at an early age, to make his way in the world and fight the battle of life unaided, save by his own energy and talents.
"In college Judge Williams gave promise of his future success. He became at once one of the most popular men of his class, loved and respected by all for his correct deportment, his kind and social disposition, his high sense of honor, his great regard for truth, his strict integrity, and for his entire freedom from envy and jealousy. He immediately took high rank as a scholar, especially as a speaker, a writer, a debater, a logician and a metaphysician, which rank he maintained and increased during his collegiate course. He graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1837, and so proud has his alma mater been of this one of her favorite sons that she sometimes since honored herself by bestowing upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. After spending the intervening time in teaching, he commenced reading law in the office of ex-Chief Justice Lowrie, of this city, in the spring of 1839, and was admitted to the bar of this county in May, 1841. He practiced his profession with increasing success from the time of his admission to the bar, as a partner with his preceptor, until the latter was appointed Judge of the District Court of this county and then with the late William M. Shinn, until elevated for the first time to his present position in the fall of 1851.

"As a lawyer, Judge Williams was a cautious, safe, honest and reliable counselor, and an earnest, eloquent and generally successful advocate. He endeavored to keep his clients out of the law instead of getting them in, but when in, with a good cause, all his energies and abilities were bent to bringing matters to a favorable issue. His dealings with his clients were ever characterized by justice and faithfulness. While he would never knowingly take a bad case for the sake of the fee, he never gave up a good one because his client was unable to pay him.

His intercourse with his professional brethren was always kind, courteous and honorable, never resorting to what is termed 'snap practice' to gain an advantage over his opponent. Had he remained at the bar, few would have met with greater success in that most difficult laborious and honorable profession.

"At a large and respectable Convention of the old Whig party of this county, held on the 4th of June, 1851, Judge Williams, then young in years and in his profession, and without judicial experience, without solicitation on his part, was nominated by acclamation for the responsible position which he now holds, and was placed upon the judicial ticket of that party with the Hon. Walter Forward, as the candidate for President Judge of the District Court, and Hon. William B. McClure as the candidate for President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, &c. His opponent at the election in the fall was Judge Shaler, a lawyer of eminent ability and learning, who added to his other qualifications for the position an experience of several years upon the bench, to which the Democratic party sought again to elevate him. The result of the election showed that the action of the Convention in nominating Judge Williams, without a dissenting voice, was peculiarly acceptable to the people. He ran ahead of his ticket in the ward in which he lived, in 'the old Democratic Third Ward,' and in the county, beating his able opponent 2,245, while Judge Forward's majority over Judge Hephburn was only 1,228 and Judge McClure's over James S. Craft only 1,117.

"So well, faithfully, impartially and satisfactorily did Judge Williams discharge the duties of his office, and so learned, upright and useful a Judge did he prove himself to be, in the estimation of all men, that at the end of his first judicial term of ten years, in 1861, he was nominated by acclamation by the then two great parties of the country, and was re-elected without opposition from any quarter. Such renewed evidence of popularity and appreciation in one's own neighborhood and among men of all parties, are very rare, and most clearly foreshadow the very best flattering vote which the Judge will receive from the people of this county on the second Tuesday of October next.

"Judge Williams' manner and bearing are always pleasing. In social intercourse, he is the life of the circle in which he mingles—Cheerful, lively and witty, never by look or word, intentionally, wounding the feeling, or speaking ill of any one, he makes friends of all. His extensive reading, the large information upon all subjects, makes his society sought for by the learned and scientific. In history, in classics, and in the natural and metaphysical sciences, there are few more thorough and extensive students than Judge Williams.
"Judge Williams' moral and religious character is beyond reproach. Temperate and chaste in all things, truthful in his words and honest and upright in all dealings, neither by word nor by act does he ever offend public decency, or bring the cause of sound and moral true religion into reproach. Religious without Phariseism or bigotry, while he selects and cherishes his own church connections, in which he has ever been a consistent, active and leading professor, he cheerfully, and as a matter of principle, concedes the right of judging and determining for themselves to all other men. No one ever heard him denounce any man, or any sect differing with him upon theological dogmas.
"In politics, Judge Williams was at the first a Whig of the Clay and Webster school holding with the former that protection to some extent was necessary to encourage and foster the industrial of Pennsylvania, and with the latter that there was no object in our politics so much to be constantly kept in mind and maintained, in every event, as the perpetual union of these States. When the exigencies of the times gave birth to the Republican party, his far-seeing patriotism, and his long cherished love of the Union, led him to cast his votes and give his influence, so far as it was consistent with his official station, in favor of the principles and candidates of that party. During the rebellion he supported the Government and the armies of the Union by every means in his power, upholding the credit and authority of the former, and encouraging by constant faith the glorious success of the latter. Those intimate with him will not readily forget his energetic utterance against treason and traitors, and the strong and emphatic manner with which he was wont to declare that the Union must stand and should, at all hazards, be preserved. While no partisan or ultraist in politics, he is in favor of improvement and reform when the changes of the time and wants of the people demand them.

"The judicial position which Judge Williams has held for over fifteen years is as important and responsible as any in the State. It has been adorned by some of the best legal minds, and it is not saying too much of him to say that he has proved himself, in every respect, the equal of any of them. During the time that he has been upon the bench he has probably tried as many and as important commercial, land and constitutional cases as any other judge of his years in the State, and as a commercial and constitutional lawyer and judge, he has no superior upon the bench. Quick to see the real point in the cause presented

before him, and prompt to decide according to the well established rules of law and evidence, he has shown himself a sound, clear and practical Judge, whose decisions and opinions have been as seldom reversed by the Supreme Court as those of any other Judge of any interior Court in the State. These opinions, many of which have found place in our legal reports, are sound and lucid expositions of the law of the case before him. They always possess the merit of adhesion to the question at issue of clearness and brevity. He never wanders from the point involved, and never seeks to inject his own notion of law or ethics into the decisions of the courts which ought never to be faithful interpretations of constitutions and laws as they are. He is not a judicial law-maker, many of whom, to the grief of the profession we have, but a judicial law expounder, leaving the making of the laws to those whose business it is. In his charges to the jury, he lays down the law of the case with great clearness and leaves all questions of fact fairly to their determination.

"Judge Williams is emphatically an honest, impartial and just Judge. He cannot be turned a hair's breadth by prejudice, by favor, or by interest, from what he believes to be the justice of the cause before him. So well is his stern integrity as a Judge understood in this community, that no counsel or suitor ever undertook to influence him in the decision of a cause pending before him, save by legal argument.
"Judge Williams is a Christian gentleman, a ripe scholar, a sound and well-read lawyer, and a just Judge, to whom the celebrated lines of the opening of the third ode of Horace will apply with as much force and truth as to any other man:

"Justam ac tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatuor solida."

"With such a candidate and in a cause so worthy, our own and the other counties of the western part of the State will vie with Philadelphia and her sister counties of the east in raising the banner of Freedom and the Union still higher, and inaugurating a campaign for free principles and a united, peaceful and prosperous country, which shall culminate in the glorious victories of 1868, under the leadership of a Thomas, a Sheridan, a Sherman, or a Grant.

Amusing and Laughable Accident—A Young Lady Falls Through a Buggy.

One of those amusing yet ludicrous accidents which will happen in the best of families occurred on Sunday not over a thousand miles from Chicago. A dry goods clerk had an engagement to take his lady love out buggy riding. Early in the morning, he appeared before her father's door with one of those spider-like vehicles which are probably constructed with a view of ascertaining how light a buggy can be made and at the same time be serviceable.

The lady is sweet sixteen, beautiful, and a little bit of what is termed "fast." She is full of life, fun and frolic, and is decidedly *combonpoint*. As the young gentleman drove up, his lady-love was standing on the top step at the front door with her venerable father, who had his gold spec's elevated on his forehead, in order to get a distant view of his future son-in-law.
Adonis jumped out of the buggy, preparatory to assisting the young lady in, but she suddenly took one of those strange freaks to which the dear sex are all subject. The buggy was standing about four feet from the steps, and considerably below the step upon which stood the young lady. She probably wanted to convince her lover that she was not clumsy if she was fat, and thought this would be a good time to show her agility. Be that as it may, she gave a jump and landed in the centre of the buggy. If she had stopped there all would have been well; but alas! the thin boards of the bottom of the buggy, unable to stand the pressure, gave way, and the young lady continued her descent.

There was a piercing scream; a plunging horse with a young man holding to him; a bundle of muslin in the buggy, and two little gaiter boots pointing to within six inches of the ground under it. Paternalism rushed to the rescue and detached the horse from the buggy. He then got up on one side, and the young man on the other, and they attempted to raise the young lady up. "O, stop, stop! you are killing me," she cried.

The boards had broken in the centre, and the long, sharp splinters extended downwards, and when they attempted to raise the young lady out of her predicament these sharp splinters would catch. Did you ever see a wire mousetrap? If not, go and get one, stick your finger through the entrance tunnel and try to pull it out. You will then understand the sad fix that our young lady was in on Sunday morning.

The old man comprehended the situation in a moment. He told the young man to get down and break the splinters off. Young lady screamed "O, don't, and young man didn't." At this stage of the preceding a practical neighbor came up with a hatchet, and the young lady was soon extricated from her unpleasant situation, and soon disappeared behind the front door.

We don't know whether the young lady sustained any serious injury or not, and we are not going to ask any questions of that young man.—Chicago Republican.

To School Directors and Teachers.

The County Superintendent deems it his duty to make the following comments and suggestions relative to the recent amendment to the School law, which has been published in both the county papers. The explanations were not published at the time for want of space.
Section 1, removes a difficulty heretofore experienced in securing eligible sites for school buildings. Owners of property were frequently opposed to the location of school houses near their premises; such exorbitant prices were demanded by some that the proper sites could not be procured. This section allows the school authorities to enter upon private property, whether the owner is willing or not, and occupy it for school purposes. The damages arising from such taking of private property are to be assessed by viewers appointed by the Court of Common Pleas analogous to road proceedings in the Quarter sessions.

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, relate to the establishment of Teachers' Institutes.—These must be held. They must continue in session at least five days. The County Superintendent is, *Ex-officio*, the presiding officer. He is allowed to draw out of the county treasury at the rate of one dollar for every three days spent by the teachers in attendance at the Institute. He may draw at least sixty dollars which the law directs to be expended in procuring lecturers and instructors for the institute, and in providing the necessary apparatus, books, &c., for carrying on its works. These Institutes are to be called by the County Superintendent or by the properly authorized committee of teachers acting with him. We have such a committee in this county, and its members will please take immediate steps towards calling an institute by the middle of October.

Section 6 relates to the selection of Text-Books with a view to entire uniformity in the County. The peculiar wants of the people and the merits of the books already in use should govern such a committee when appointed. Agents traveling in the interest of a particular house should not be consulted on the merits of their books.

Section 7, 8 and 9, provides for the election of superintendents in boroughs having over ten thousand inhabitants.

Section 11 and 12, legalizes the provisional certificate and authorizes the issue of a new grade of certificates, to be called the *Permanent Certificate*, which can neither be given nor taken away without the consent of the teachers themselves. Blanks to meet this provision has been received and will be furnished on application.

Teachers will take notice that section 11, above mentioned, adds History of the United States and the Theory of Teaching to the branches already required.—These will be insisted upon in all cases. No teacher will be permitted to teach without such an examination. For textbook in History, Seavey's Goodrich's United States will do; and for the Theory of Teaching, Wickersham's Method of Instruction. These works must not only be read but studied.

Section 13, regulates the election of County Superintendents.
J. B. STORM,
Co. Superintendent.

It is not generally known that among the most valuable mineral productions of our State is nickel, the metal so largely used in the coinage of cents. Fourteen miles from Lancaster are the Gap mines and smelting works. The mines were discovered many years ago, and about the time of the revolutionary war were worked for copper, but were soon abandoned, the crude machinery of that period being ill adapted to working them profitably. Two generations had passed away, and the circumstance had been forgotten, when about fifteen years ago the mines were re-opened by a company of capitalists from Philadelphia, since which they have been steadily worked. They were re-opened with the view of obtaining copper, but the ore was soon discovered to be richer in nickel, a more valuable mineral, and since then they have been worked for that metal exclusively. The introduction of nickel cents by the government, and the war, which rendered small change so scarce, gave great impetus to these works. The final working of the nickel ore is done in Camden. In all about one hundred and fifty men are employed at the mines and smelting works.

Rancid Butter.

We cut from an exchange the following recipe: To a pint of water add thirty drops (about half a teaspoonful) of liquor of chloride of lime. Wash in this two and a half pounds of rancid butter—every particle of the butter has come in contact with the water, let it stand an hour or two, then wash the butter well again in pure water. The butter is then left without any odor, and has the sweetness of fresh butter. These preparations of lime have nothing injurious in them. Here is a fact worth a year's subscription to a paper.—Tenth Legion Democrat.

A lady trampled on a dog's tail the other day, and the animal bit her leg.—The blood did not flow, however, only sawdust flew. He did not go deep enough for blood. This is the most useful purpose we have ever heard of a false calf serving.

The Way to Speak to Boys.

Many years ago, a certain minister was going one Sunday morning from his school room. He walked through a number of streets, and as he turned the corner, he saw assembled around a pump a party of little boys who were playing at marbles. On seeing him approach, they began to pick their marbles and run away as fast as they could. One little fellow, not having seen him as soon as the rest, could not accomplish this so soon, and before he succeeded in gathering up his marbles, the minister has closed on him and placed his hand upon his shoulder. They were face to face, the minister of God and the poor little ragged boy who had been caught in the act of playing marbles on Sunday morning. And how did the minister deal with the boy? for that is what I want you to observe.

He might have said to the boy, What are you doing here? You are breaking the Sabbath! Don't you deserve to be punished for breaking the command of God?

But he did nothing of the kind. He simply said: "Have you found all your marbles?"

"No," said the little boy, "I have not."
"Then," said the minister, "I will help you to find them," whereupon he knelt down and helped to look for the marbles, and as he did so, remarked, "I liked to play marbles when a little boy, very much and I think I can beat you, but I never played marbles on Sunday."

The little boy's attention was arrested. He liked his friend's face, and began to wonder who he was. The minister of the Gospel said:

"I am going to a place where I think you would like to be—will you come with me?"

"Where do you live?" asked the little boy.

"Why, in such and such a place," was the reply.

"Why, that is the minister's house," exclaimed the boy, as if he did not suppose that kind man and the minister of the Gospel could be one and the same person.

"Why," said the good man, "I am the minister myself, and if you will come with me I think I can do you some good."

Said the boy: "My hands are dirty; I cannot go."

Said the minister, "Here is a pump—why wash?"

Said the boy, "I am so small I can't wash and pump at the same time."

Said the minister, "If you will wash I will pump."

He at once set to work, and pump, and pumped and pumped; and as he pumped the little boy washed his hands and face till they were quite clean.

Said the boy, "My hands are wringing wet, and I do not know how to dry them."

The minister pulled out of his pocket a clean handkerchief and offered it to the little boy.

Said the boy, "But it is clean."

"Yes," was the reply, "but it was made to be dirtied."

The little boy dried his face and hands with the handkerchief, and then accompanied the minister to the house of worship.

Twenty years after, the minister was walking in the street of a large city, when a tall gentleman tapped him on the shoulder, and looking into his face, said, "You don't remember me?"

"No," said the minister, "I don't."
"Do you remember, twenty years ago, finding a little boy playing marbles around a pump? Do you remember that boy being too dirty to go to school, and your pumping for him, and your speaking kindly to him, and taking him to school?"

"Oh," said the minister, "I do remember."
"Sir," said the gentleman, "I was that boy. I rose in business and became a leading man. I have attained a good position in society; and on seeing you today in the street, I felt bound to come to you, and say it is to your kindness and Christian discretion that I owe, under God, all I have attained and all that I am at the present day."

Paper Boats.

A boat maker of Troy has lately constructed one thirty feet long, which weighs but forty pounds, and is in every respect superior to boats made of wood. It is thin, lighter than a wooden boat, is rendered impervious to water by a coating of oil and other compounds, and it claimed to be more durable, and that it will stand shocks that would destroy a wooden shell. Such a boat cannot be split or broken, but if a hole be made in it by accident, the perforation will be no longer than the size of the object piercing it and could be easily mended; it will not swell nor crack, requires no caulking or pitching, and, above all, the cost is much less than a wooden boat.

To Destroy Roaches.

An observant friend who detests roaches and who has tried many remedies without success, at last resorted to the following with entire success. It will be valuable to house wives in a place smartly infested with these pests:

"Take ten cents worth of pulverized Prussian blue, mix it with a little flour and sugar. Put the mixture on a piece of paper, and then lay the paper on the floor where the roaches generally run. Try it for a week, and they will all disappear. Prussian blue contains the poison that ends their depredations."