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

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NO. 26.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

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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.

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

DR. D. D. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
Office on Main Street, opposite Judge Stokes' residence, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain. August 1, 1867.

C. W. SEIP, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Has removed his office and residence to the building, lately occupied by Wm. Davis, Esq., on Main-street. Devoting all his time to his profession he will be prepared to answer all calls, either day or night, when not professionally engaged, with promptness.
Charges reasonable. August 1, 1867.

DR. A. H. SEEM,
DENTIST,
Will be pleased to see all who wish to have their Dentistry done in a proper and careful manner, silver sets of artificial teeth made on Gold, Silver, or Rubber Plates as persons may desire. Teeth carefully extracted without pain, if desired. The public are invited to give him a call at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Seip, next door to the Indian Queen Hotel. All work warranted. [April 25, '67.]

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 \$50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. August 2, 1866.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
M. & T. P. WATSON, Proprietors,
No. 117 & 119 North SECOND Street,
(Between 4th 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, 1866-17.

GURT JUST ENOL DO IHR LIEBE LEUT!
A NEW FIRM
IN
STROUDSBURG, PA.,
PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.
A DRUG STORE,
AND
A New and Cheap Stock of Goods.

PETER S. WILLIAMS, of the firm of DETRICK & WILLIAMS, having sold out his entire interest in said firm, the business will hereafter be carried on by

C. S. DETRICK & CO.,
at the old Stand as heretofore, a few doors below the Stroudsburg Bank.
Their Stock consists of a large and varied assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Glass, Window Sash, Blinds, Doors, Varnishes and Brushes of all kinds.
Call and be convinced.
Mr. PETER S. WILLIAMS, Jeweler and former Partner of the firm, has been engaged by the new business firm, Charles S. Detrick & Co., to superintend the Clock, Watch and Jewelry Business.

BRANCH STORE
IN
East Stroudsburg, Pa.,
For the convenience of the inhabitants of East Stroudsburg and vicinity, the firm have also opened a Branch Store near the Depot, where everything in their line of business, together with BOOTS & SHOES, NOTIONS, &c., will at all times be found in full assortment, for inspection and purchase by customers. They have also on hand a fine stock of

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,
of the very best brands, which they offer to the Hotel keepers and others, at prices unusually reasonable. Drop in and see.
C. S. DETRICK. S. S. DETRICK.
July 25, 1867.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE
In Stroudsburg.
THE House contains 7 Rooms, besides Storeroom, Cellar and Buttery. Lot 52 by 95 feet, with Stable on rear end. For further particulars, address Wm. M. JAMES, Stroudsburg, Pa., or call at the premises, on Centre Street, first door from Main Street.
A small select stock will be disposed of with the property if desired.
Stroudsburg, Sept. 12, 1867.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE DRAWN AT THE
Grand Gift Distribution Enterprise
OF THE

Phenix Fire Eng. Co., No. 2,

Stroudsburg, Friday, Oct. 4th, 1867.

\$860 in Greenbacks to be drawn.

- One Gift, Greenbacks, \$500 00
- " Parlor Stove, 35 00
- " Silver-Plated Castor, 25 00
- " Sett Carpenter's Tools, 100 00
- " Ladies' Gold Watch, 100 00
- " Melodeon, 150 00
- " Bbl. Wheat Flour, 18 00
- Ten sets silver-plated Tea-spoons, 50 00
- One set Cottage Furniture, 100 00
- Twenty Gifts, Greenbacks, @ \$5, 100 00
- One set Chairs, 15 00
- " Bureau, 36 00
- " Sett Ladies' Furs, 30 00
- " Camp Chair, 4 00
- Five Breakfast Shaws, @ \$5, 25 00
- Ten fine Razors, @ \$1.50, 15 00
- Four Photograph Albums, @ \$5, 20 00
- One silver-plated harness, 65 00
- Ten sets silver-plated Forks, @ \$8, 80 00
- Three sets Table Knives, @ \$4, 12 00
- One Cutting Box, 16 00
- One year's sub., Monroe Democrat, 2 00
- Ten Gifts, Greenbacks, @ \$10, 100 00
- One Gent's Trunk, 15 00
- One Album (200 pictures), 15 00
- One Sewing Machine (W. & G.), 85 00
- Ten Pantalon Patterns, @ \$6, 60 00
- One Buffalo Robe, 25 00
- One Box Segars, 5 00
- Two Counting-House Rulers, @ \$1.50, 3 00
- Three Paper Weights, @ \$2, 6 00
- Two Gent's Canes, @ \$5, 10 00
- Two Balmoral Skirts, @ \$5, 10 00
- One Pr. Boots, made to order, 14 00
- One Violin, 25 00
- One year's sub., Jeffersonian, 2 00
- Six Pr. Ladies' Kid Gloves, @ 2, 12 00
- One Coffee-Mill, 3 00
- " Egg Beater, 1 50
- " Seven Shooter (my friend), 22 00
- " Cradle, 12 00
- Five Pr. Gent's Kidd Gloves, @ \$2, 10 00
- One Ladies' Work-Box, 7 00
- Five Napkin Rings, @ \$1.25, 6 25
- One Pr. Rose Blankets, 12 00
- Six Dress Patterns, @ \$6, 36 00
- One year's sub., Easton D. Express, 6 00
- One Set Ivory Tea Knives, 12 00
- One Cook Store, complete, No. 8, 45 00
- Ten Gift Vases, @ \$2.50, 25 00
- Three Spice Boxes, @ \$3, 9 00
- One Plough, 20 00
- One Suit Clothes, made to order, 50 00
- One Ice Pitcher, 18 00
- One Gift, Greenbacks, 40 00
- Three Plated Castors, @ \$10, 30 00
- One Tea Set, 35 00
- Five Coal Oil Lamps, @ \$3, 15 00
- One Riding Bridle, 16 00
- One Large Looking-Glass, 15 00
- Five Ladies' Porte monnaies, @ \$2, 10 00
- One History of the late War, 10 00
- Four pr. Ladies' Gaiters, @ \$6, 24 00
- Three Meerschaum Pipes, @ \$10, 30 00
- One Marble Top Table, 40 00
- Three 5lb Bales Lynchburg Tobacco, @ \$1 per lb, 15 00
- One Silk Hat, 7 00
- Six Gifts, Greenbacks, @ \$10, 60 00
- One Buggy Wagon, 250 00
- One Horse-Power Threshing Machine, 200 00
- One Silver Hunting Amr. Watch, valued at, 75 00
- Three Gifts, \$20 Greenbacks, 60 00
- No. of Prizes, 205
- No. of Tickets, 5,000
- Price of Tickets, One Dollar.

THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE FAIR-HOUSE BUILDING OF THE MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 4th, 1867. The drawing will be conducted by a Committee chosen for that purpose by the Ticket Holders. Persons holding tickets and unable to attend the drawing can, by notifying any one of the Committee, have their prizes forwarded, free of charge. All tickets valuable at the distribution unless prepaid. No prize paid unless the ticket be presented.

REFERENCES:
Brown & Keller, Dreher & Bro., Jas. A. Pauli, Nicholas Ruster, Joseph Wallace, R. S. Staples, Wm. Hollinshead, Herrmann, La Bar & Co., C. S. Detrick & Co., Fred. Fable, H. S. Wagner, C. D. Brodhead, R. F. & H. D. Bush, Phillips & Walton, C. Waters & Son, Lewis Doster's Sons, Barnes & Merritt, Florey & Bro., Robt. Huston, J. H. McCarty, Jerome B. Storm, Philip Miller & Son, J. S. Williams & Co., R. Miller, M. L. Drake, Jno. O. Saylor, Wallace & Gardner, Ackerman & Herman, Robert Boyer, W. T. Baker, Jas. B. Morgan, Darius Dreher, B. S. Mansfield, C. B. Keller, Dr. A. H. Davis, Hon. S. C. Burnett, Hon. P. Gilbert, S. S. Dreher, Wm. Davis, S. Holmes, jr., J. B. Storm, and D. S. Lee, Esqrs., Stroudsburg; M. B. Postens, Moscow; Hon. D. M. Van Auker, Dr. E. Halliday, Pinechot & Detrick, L. F. Barnes, Esq., Milford, Pa.

COMMITTEE:—Jno. N. Stokes, P. S. Williams, G. Sontheimer, A. C. Jansen, T. C. Brown, Jas. D. Stockdale and H. S. Wagner.
JNO. N. STOKES, President.
A. C. JANSEN, } Secretaries.
P. S. WILLIAMS, }
G. Sontheimer, Treasurer.

For all information address P. S. Williams or A. C. Jansen, Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF MONROE COUNTY, PA.—WILLIAM D. BROWN AND EPHRAIM BROWN, PARTNERS, vs. DAVID W. LEE.—No. 10 of May Term, 1866.—Foreign Attachment—August 30, 1867, rule entered for the Prothonotary to assess plaintiffs damages on the judgment in this case. Plaintiffs claim on book account \$77 36, with interest thereon from January 1, 1866. The Prothonotary will assess plaintiffs damages on FRIDAY, the 25th of October, 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Stroudsburg.

THO. M. McILHANEY, Prothonotary.
Sept. 12, 1867-6t.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF MONROE COUNTY, PA.—THEODORE F. HUNT AND ALEXANDER E. HUNT, surviving partners of the firm of Hunt Brothers & Blair, vs. DAVID W. LEE.—No. 11 of May Term, 1866.—Foreign Attachment.—August 30th, 1867, rule entered for the Prothonotary to assess plaintiffs damages on the judgment in this case. Plaintiffs claim on book account \$69 35, with interest thereon from November 25th, 1865. The Prothonotary will assess plaintiffs damages on FRIDAY, the 25th of October, 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Stroudsburg.

THO. M. McILHANEY, Prothonotary.
Sept. 12, 1867-6t.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF MONROE COUNTY, PA.—THE DICKSON MANUFACTURING CO. vs. DAVID W. LEE.—No. 12 of May Term, 1866.—Foreign Attachment.—August 30th, 1867, rule entered for the Prothonotary to assess plaintiffs damages on the judgment in this case. Plaintiffs claim on book account \$50 63, with interest thereon from October 30th, 1865. The Prothonotary will assess plaintiffs damages on FRIDAY, the 25th of October, 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Stroudsburg.

THO. M. McILHANEY, Prothonotary.
Sept. 12, 1867-6t.

Judge Williams at Home.

HIS EARLY HISTORY—PERSONAL POPULARITY—PROFESSIONAL RECORD.

(Special Correspondence Philadelphia Press.)
PITTSBURGH, August 30, 1867.

Your home readers may be interested in some of the particulars pertaining to the history of our candidate for the Supreme Judgeship. In our cismontane district of the State, a sketch upon such a topic would be but the repetition of a series of details familiar to readers as household words. With you, as *per contra*, is the case of Sharswood here—not one of a hundred of our good people, perhaps, ever having heard of him previously to his nomination—the case is different.

The popular ignorance with regard to this class of our representative men is not to be wondered at when we reflect upon the nature of the duties of the office and the discharges attendant upon the same. A judge, unlike a politician, never appears before men in the mass. His deliveries are not public orations, beaded all through with glittering fancies, intended to fasten easily upon impressible imaginations, and so to win a sort of common fame. He is only heard of through an "opinion"—all important, surely, but appreciable only to men of the profession serving with or under him, the plaintiff or defendant in a case, twelve grave men in a box, and perhaps twice that number in the lobby before him. A reputation among his brotherhood, however, is just such a one as, according to its extent and quality, should tell to the advantage, in a greater or less degree, as the case may be, of the candidate setting a claim upon it.

Henry W. Williams is the descendant of an old and respectable family of Connecticut. He received his education at Amherst College, in Massachusetts, entering that institution (then under the presidency of Heman Humphrey, D. D.) in 1833 and graduating in 1837. After a brief term of service as teacher, incited by that spirit of enterprise which is apt to operate upon a character of extraordinary energy, and looking abroad for a field of more growing promise than that of his native State in which to cast the fortunes of his future life, he crossed the mountains and settled in Pittsburgh. Arrived here, he commenced the study of the law in 1839, under ex-Chief Justice Lowrie, and two years afterwards was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He pursued the practice of his profession with eminent success until the fall of 1851, at which time he was elected to the position on the bench which he has occupied ever since. His sympathies and his interests are all with his adopted State. To urge objection to him because of his "foreign" birth comes with a bad grace from the party who are so scrupulously anxious, at all times, to endow their fellow-beings of distant importation—from Ireland especially—with all the right of citizenship.

The simple fact of Judge Williams' nomination for the Supreme bench—entirely unsought for by him, and only brought about by the urgency of professional men who knew his distinguished fitness for the place—is the strongest argument which could be presented in his behalf. He stands endorsed as to capacity by every member of our bar—the *Bar of the Post* included; and were it not that the machinery of party might suffer by the course, I think I am safe in saying that he would not encounter a vote of opposition in our county. Among the many testimonials voluntarily offered in endorsement of him, you will be pleased, perhaps, to read the following from the Hon. Moses Hampton, ex-member of Congress from our district, who has taken no part in politics since his accession to the bench, and whose judgment in this, as in all cases attaching to his profession, is entitled to the highest consideration:

"I have known him for a period of over twenty-eight years. I became acquainted with him before he commenced the study of law, and have known him ever since. I practiced with him from the time he was admitted to the bar, in 1841, until he went on the bench in 1851, and practiced before him until 1853, when, as you know, I was chosen to a seat on the same bench with him. We have occupied the position by re-election from that time to this. These facts are deemed amply sufficient to warrant me in speaking with perfect confidence as to his character, talents, legal learning, and integrity.

"His moral character is pure and unsullied, so much so, that even the breath of slander has never breathed upon it. He possesses talents of a high order, such as fit him peculiarly to comprehend and determine those difficult and complicated questions of law which are usually brought before courts of last resort for final adjudication. His legal learning is so varied and extensive, that by the aid of a most extraordinary memory, both of principles and cases, he is enabled to form a correct judgment in almost every question brought before him. His integrity is so stern and unbending that no one who knows him ever doubted it. I take great pleasure in saying that I never knew a man, either in public or private life, in whose perfect honesty and truthfulness I have more implicit confidence."

As to the question of competency, his friends are willing to post his claims

against those of any other lawyer in the State. I confidently affirm that fewer of Judge Williams' decisions, during the last fifteen years, have met with a reversal in the Supreme Court than those of his competitor, Judge Sharswood. The records will bear out this statement. The reports will show, moreover, that more of his opinions have been adopted by the Supreme Court, as the law of the case, than those of Judge Sharswood.

Many of your unprofessional readers may not be aware that an act of Assembly requires the Supreme Court to write out an opinion in the cases decided by them. To meet this exigency of the law the precise terms of Judge Williams' decisions have often been adopted as the choicest solution, uttered with the happiest expression, that could be found for the purpose.

From a casual glance at the reports, I have met with a case or two which it may be well to refer to in illustration of his eminent fitness for a place on the bench. The first case I would refer to is that of *McClowry vs. Croghan's administrators* (1 Grant, 307). This case involved a very important and novel question as to the measure of damages for the breach of a parol contract for the lease of real estate, where the landlord died before executing the lease, and the remainderman refused to execute it. The Hon. Secretary of War (unhappily in suspension), E. M. Stanton, was counsel for the plaintiff, and made a very able and vigorous argument, contending that the measure of damages was the value of the bargain. Judge Williams decided that the measure of damages was the price paid for the lease, and the Supreme Court, upon appeal, affirmed the judgment for the reasons given by him, which will be found reported at length in the volume referred to. The opinion in this case is quoted as authority by Judge Woodward in the case of *Burr vs. Todd*, reported in 5 Wright.

A second case is *Campbell vs. Lacoek* (4 Wright, 448). This was a case in which one of two partners (Getty & Geisinger) sold out his interest to the other, who agreed to pay all the debts of the firm. Lacoek became security for Geisinger, the purchaser, for the performance of the contract. Campbell, a creditor of the firm, sued Lacoek upon his guarantee. Judge Williams held that the plaintiff could not maintain the action, and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment on his opinion.

A third case (and the only additional one I will refer to) is that of *Stoops vs. Blackford* (3 Casey, 213). The question involved in this case was, whether the assignment of a mortgage by a married woman as collateral security for the payment of her husband's debts, was—without her husband's joining therein—valid. It was held to be void, and the judgment was affirmed. Judge Williams' opinion in this case settled the construction of the married woman's act. It is a somewhat singular fact that most of the intricate questions growing out of the married woman's act have arisen in the District Court of this county, so that Judge Williams may be regarded as the pioneer—the man to fix the lines and limits of justice—in this highly important department of the law.

Judge Porter, in his argument in the case of *Brown vs. Wright*, alludes to this case as the one in which "the current of decision on the married woman's act began to turn," and in the course of his argument says: "No reader of the case can fail to remark the enlightened observations made by Judge Williams, of Pittsburgh, whose opinion was duly considered and affirmed by the court, and reported at length in the case."

The recital of these professional instances may prove dull to your general readers, but they are important, as examples, to let your Philadelphia people know how Judge Williams stands in the profession. I appeal to the record to show that his reputation is not second to that of any man (certainly not to Sharswood) in the State of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHENY.
The California election, held last week, resulted unfavorably to the Republicans. Haight, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has six or eight thousand majority, and the same party will have two of the three Representatives, and probably a majority of the Legislature. This is bad news, and it is poor consolation now to be told that we might have carried California by twenty thousand majority had the matter been managed better. Gorham, the Republican candidate for Governor, was exceedingly unpopular, and thousands of Republicans did not vote at all. They preferred to lose the election, rather than support an unworthy candidate. There is no danger that California will become wholly Copperhead.—She will vote for the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. The worst feature about the result at present is that it will encourage Andrew Johnson to commit fresh outrages upon the will of the people and the laws of the country, on the ground that it is a vindication of himself and his "policy."

Proclamation by Governor Geary.
HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.—Governor Geary has issued a proclamation, as required by law, setting forth that the sum of \$1,794,644.50 of the principal debt of the Commonwealth was paid, canceled, extinguished, and finally discharged during the year ending September 2, 1867.

How a Teacher Won the Love of His Pupils.

The New York correspondent of the *Syracuse Journal*, in alluding to the recent death of Professor Anthon, says: In the learned world he will be missed and lamented; but perhaps no man, who has for so many years occupied so high a place among scholars and whose name is so familiar through the country, could die and be less regretted, socially, than Dr. Anthon. He was quite as remarkable for his aversion for society as for his scholarship. He never married. Two sisters, also unmarried, kept house for him; but such was the incompatibility of temper between them, that the Professor had a separate table set for himself. He hated men and he hated women, but he loved boys—after a pedagogic fashion. He had a singular way of unbending in the class room. There he was always genial, kindly, and at times even jovial; but out of the class room he was bear. He flogged his boys unmercifully, and often unjustly. He was accustomed to stand at the foot of the stairway as the boys filed down to recitation, regarding them with the grim precision of a drill sergeant. Catching the eye of this and the other lad, he would motion him to leave the procession and retire to a secluded room. The victims obeyed with true forebodings of what was coming. In a few minutes the Professor would appear, rattle in hand, and, beginning with the nearest boy, would go through the lot, asking no questions till the flogging was over, when he would give the victims a chance to justify himself. Of course he often punished boys, without the shadow of a pretext, but then he would say encouragingly, "Well, never mind; you didn't deserve it this time, it is true. Set it down for some time when you do deserve it." In this way he did substantial service to each boy. At one time he had over seven hundred pupils in his school, and it is said that he gave them all several tastes of the rod in the course of the year. Notwithstanding his severity his pupils loved him. He was considered the most thorough trainer of boys that ever taught in this country, and if his pupils got floggings they also got real culture.

The State election in Vermont, which took place last Tuesday, resulted in the success of the Hon. John B. Page, the Republican candidate for Governor, by about 20,000 majority. The Senate will probably be unanimously Republican, while there are only four or five Democrats elected to the House of Representatives. There was very little contest, and the vote was comparatively light, that of the Republicans falling off the most. A little effort on the part of the latter would have resulted in a still greater triumph. The majority is about the same as last year.

The municipal election in Washington, Delaware, was held the same day. Joshua S. Valentine, the Radical candidate, was elected mayor by two hundred and seventy majority. This is about the same majority at last year, and was entirely unexpected by the Democracy, who made great efforts, and had high hopes of electing their ticket. This result is gratifying, as showing the steadfast adherence to progressive principles prevalent in that loyal and growing city.

Cure for Diarrhoea.

Take one teaspoonful of salt, the same of vinegar, and a tablespoonful of water; mix and drink. It acts like a charm on the system, and even one dose will generally cure obstinate cases of diarrhoea or the first stages of cholera. If the first dose does not bring complete relief repeat the dose, as it is quite harmless. The patient should keep perfectly quiet, a reclining position being best. In severe cases soak the feet thoroughly in very warm water, chafing them well. Flannel wet with pretty warm vinegar and salt—especially in warm weather—and placed round the loins, wrapping warm flannel over it, is an excellent aid to recovery. Any body can apply these remedies without a physician, running no risk, and will be astonished at the beneficial result. They should be universally known.—*Exchange.*

The First Printed Ballot.

George Sheldon, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, has an original bona fide electoral ticket for George Washington for President. It is headed "The Washington Ticket of Electors." Maine then belonged to Massachusetts, and four of the electors were from the former. At that time, and for a number of years after, all the ballots were written. David Henshaw was the first man in Massachusetts who offered a printed ballot at the polls, he claiming that it was, in a legal point of view, a written one. The ballot was rejected; Henshaw prosecuted the selectmen, and the matter was carried to the Supreme Court, where it was decided that Henshaw's view of the matter was correct.

Michigan has 2,371,634 sheep and the clip for the year will be from nine to twelve million pounds.

The income from the Atlantic cable last year was three hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds sterling.

Paper is made from nettles found in the Mississippi valley.