



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD. THE BEST, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) My wife and children prefer it. Every Drug-gist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Lecture.
L. W. Brodhead, Esq., of Delaware Water Gap, will deliver a Lecture in the Middle Smithfield Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, Feb. 28. Subject—“The Minisink and Its Early People.” All are cordially invited to attend.

A Balm for every Wound.
Grace's Celebrated Salvo is now so generally used for the cure of flesh wounds, cuts, burns, ulcers, felons, sprains, and all diseases of the skin, that praise of it seems to be needless. Those who have tried it once always keep a box on hand, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.

Spear's Wine.
Spear's Port Grape Wine is the only wine calculated to do good in diseases of the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys, such as acidity, dysentery, diarrhoea, incontinence of urine, and general debility. One bottle is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the great curative powers contained in this wine.

Thursday and Friday last looked rather squally for the continuance of our sleighing. Indeed old Sol with his melting smiles made rather sloppy work of it. But on Saturday it blew, and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday it snowed, so that now we are all right again, and the bells gingle through our streets as merrily as can be. Well, “let her rip.” Summer will be here after a while.

The Delegates to the Conferences on Tuesday, spoke, in most satisfactory terms as to the political prospect in the other counties of the District. What are we going to do, Republicans of Monroe? We can do much with proper organization—enough even to surprise ourselves. Let us go to work at once and continue to work faithfully. Our cause was never more worthy of our most active exertion than now.

Street Passenger Railway.
On the 19th inst. the corporators of the Stroudsburg Passenger Railway received their charter from Harrisburg, granting them the privilege to build a street railroad from the Stroudsburg Depot to the Fair Grounds. The names of the corporators are A. Reeves Jackson, Wm. Hollinshead, Luther Fillmore, Samuel S. Dreher and Isaac P. Puterbaugh. Operations will be commenced immediately.

Court.
The February term of Court commenced on Monday last. Hon. J. Pringle Jones, of the Northampton District, presided in place of Judge Barrett, who is still detained at his home in Clearfield by continued indisposition in his family. As associates Levering and De Young were, as usual, in their seats. Harrison Sebring, Esq., of Price township, was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury. We will endeavor to give a full report of the proceedings in our next week's paper.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the “Improved Star Shuttle Sewing Machine.” This machine is sold at about one-half the price of other first-class machines. It has a beautiful, noiseless movement and does to perfection all kinds of plain and fine sewing.

The sales are rapid and there is an increasing demand for the machines wherever they are introduced. Agents will find in the sales of this machine, an opportunity rarely offered to make money.

The Conferences.
We publish, elsewhere, the proceedings of the Republican Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Conferences, held at the American Hotel (Knecht's), in this borough, on Tuesday last. All the counties were fully represented, and we do not remember ever to have attended meetings of the kind before, when each Delegate appeared so fully alive to the importance of the work before him. The best of feeling prevailed, and the enthusiasm was such as to indicate the thorough and most effective organization for the campaign throughout the District, and big Republican days' work at the elections in October and November. Resolutions instructing for Grant and Curtin were adopted without a dissenting voice. This the people looked for, and this, we think, they will triumphantly sustain. Better candidates could not hardly be selected.

Mr. C. E. Pierce, is coming with his Grand Exhibition, and will give a popular entertainment at the Court-House, on Saturday evening, Feb. 29th. The entertainment will consist of Stereoscopic Illuminations, consisting of Bible scenes, Ancient Cities and Mountains, and Natural and Phantasmagorical scenes, portrayed through an apparatus possessing a magnifying power of over three million times. Mr. P. being a cripple is worthy of and should receive a liberal support from a generous public. The exhibition will be strictly moral.

Col. C. D. Brodhead, has removed his stock of Dry Goods from his old stand down town, into the elegant storeroom until recently occupied by J. A. Pauli as a Hat, Cap and Clothing store. We observe that the Col. has abolished the Grocery business, but he more than makes it up in the elegant stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, and Fancy Goods, which he displays upon his shelves and counters for the benefit of his customers. Remember, reader, the Colonel's motto is—“The nimbler squire is better than the slow shilling.”

Sales of Real Estate.
Geo. L. Walker, Real-Estate Broker, reports the following sales made by him: Peter S. Clickner's Farm of 73 acres, in Stroud township, to Edward Weekes, of Brooklyn, for \$2,500. A. H. Storn's Lot of 7 acres and buildings, in Hamilton township, to Mrs. Elizabeth Woodling, for \$1,225. Also, one Lot, 30 by 250, in front of the Brewery, at East Stroudsburg, to L. A. Phillips, of Philadelphia, for \$260. Mr. Phillips intends building a handsome house this summer. Mr. Walker has now only 7 lots at the depot left, and these he offers very cheap. They will soon be gone, as they are very desirable lots for building purposes.

The Lecture!
Stephen Holmes, jr., Esq., delivered his lecture in the Court House, on last Monday evening, to an appreciative audience. His subject, as previously announced, was, “Curiosities of Language.” Mr. Holmes' lecture showed that he had given it no little attention; that he had spared no research to render it instructive and useful. He showed the different meanings attaching to quite a number of words in different periods of time. He successfully ridiculed many phrases which were used in polite society merely to hide the truth. Eve was the inventor of language, which would account for the fact that women were such ready talkers. Adam named all the animals and things, but this he did before Eve was created, otherwise she would have saved him that trouble. The heathen meaning of the days of the week was alluded to and explained. Thursday was said to mean “thunder” day, and the lecturer inferred that the custom of washing did not prevail in those times on Monday, or that day would have been called “thunder” day. But we cannot enlarge. The lecture was quite entertaining and profitable to all taking any interest in the origin and history of language—and who ought not to be interested in this subject. It was a matter of regret that the weather was so unfavorable, which, doubtless, prevented many from receiving a number of useful hints in the proper use of their mother tongue. This closes the course of lectures, which, when we consider the subject matter of the lectures, may justly be regarded as a success, but when we consider the sum realized for the object which gave rise to them, we fear that they were not quite as successful as they might and should have been.

The Impeachment of the President.
The House of Representatives on Monday last after an exhaustive debate, voted that “Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.” Upon this resolution 126 Representatives voted Yes, while 47 voted No. It will be seen that the Republicans acted in a body, while Mr. Cary of Ohio, and Mr. Stewart of New-York, Independent Republicans, voted with the Democrats. Impeachment, defeated before by a large Republican vote, is now accepted without a single dissenting Republican vote.

The following is the Resolution of Impeachment adopted by the House:
Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Alexander H. Stephens, the defunct rebel Vice President, is now in Philadelphia, where he is supervising the publication of a book which he has written on the rebellion. A correspondent of the Inquirer recently called on him, and in the course of the conversation that passed between them, Mr. Stephens expressed his preference for Andrew Johnson as the next candidate for the Presidency. This should have some weight with those leaders of the Democracy who are such great admirers of Stephens. As the latter has had considerable experience in that capacity, why not place him on the same ticket as Vice President?

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention will be held in Philadelphia on the 12th of March. On the evening of the 12th of March a grand ratification meeting will be held at the Academy of Music.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCES.
CONGRESSIONAL.

At a meeting of the Conferees of the Eleventh Congressional District, held at Stroudsburg, on the 25th of February, 1868, the following Conferees were present:—
Carbon Co.—T. F. Walter, W. H. Stroh, A. L. Stedman.
Monroe Co.—D. S. Lee, M. L. Drake, John McCarty.

Northampton Co.—W. H. Hilderbrand, John Beraw, George W. Moyer, John A. Laubach, Richard Camden.
Pike Co.—John Shouse, C. P. Milliken.

Wayne Co.—C. P. Waller, Samuel Allen, Robert A. Smith.
T. F. Walter was appointed Chairman, and R. A. Smith, Secretary.

On motion, D. S. Lee, Wm. H. Stroh, W. H. Hilderbrand, Hon. John Shouse, and Samuel Allen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Conference, who, after some deliberation, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, The Republican party of the 11th Congressional District is not represented in Congress. And Whereas, we recognize and cheerfully accept our duty to express our views upon the existing occurrences at the National Capitol. Therefore be it

Resolved, That EDWIN M. STANTON, faithful in the discharge of a long and arduous term of duty, as Secretary of War, has crowned his past fidelity, by the unflinching determination, with which, in obedience to the will of the people, expressed through Congress, he has re-assumed the duties of his department, and thrown himself between the usurpation of the President and the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the Country stands by Congress as Congress stands by Stanton, and that the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, called for by his crimes, is backed by the loyal millions of the land.

Resolved, That the loyal men of the 11th Congressional District rejoice that the Senate and People of America, have reason to feel thankful that the glory of GRANT, as a soldier, has been brightened by his recent exhibition of more than Roman firmness.

Resolved, That in GRANT, the soldier, and CURTIN, the soldier's friend, the destiny of the people is safe, and that so believing we instruct our Delegates to the National Convention to give them their full and undivided support and to use all honorable means to secure their nomination.

On motion, Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne, and Wm. H. Armstrong, of Northampton, were appointed delegates to the Republican Chicago Convention, with the Hon. Wm. Lillie, of Carbon, and C. P. Milliken, of Pike, as alternates.

On motion, the County Committee of Carbon were authorized to substitute a person in place of Gen. Lillie should he be elected a delegate at large by the State Convention.

On motion, William Davis, Esq., of Monroe, was unanimously selected as the elector for the 11th Congressional District.

Adjoined.
SENATORIAL.
At a meeting of the Senatorial Conference, at which the following named delegates were present, viz:—
Carbon—T. Frank Walter, Wm. H. Stroh, A. L. Stedman.
Monroe—D. S. Lee, M. L. Drake, John McCarty.
Pike—John Shouse, C. P. Milliken.
Wayne—C. P. Waller, Samuel Allen, Robert A. Smith.

C. P. Waller, was appointed Chairman, and Robert A. Smith, Secretary.
On motion, D. S. Lee, Esq., of Monroe, was appointed Delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the State Convention, to meet in Philadelphia on the 11th of March, with power to appoint a substitute.

On motion, That the Senatorial Delegate be instructed to support Delegates at large to the Chicago Convention who are known to be favorable to the nomination of Grant and Curtin.

On motion, the Delegate was instructed to use all endeavors to secure the appointment of Gen. Lillie a Delegate at large to the Chicago Convention.

On motion, the proceedings were directed to be published in the Republican papers of the District.

REPRESENTATIVE.
At a meeting of the Representative Conference, held at Stroudsburg, on the 25th day of February, 1868, the following Representatives being present:—
Monroe County—John McCarty, D. S. Lee and M. L. Drake.
Carbon County—W. H. Stroh, John L. Stedman and T. Frank Walter.

The Mechanics' First Annual Supper.

On Thursday last the 20th inst. the members of Monroe Council, No. 90, O. U. A. M. met at their Hall to make arrangements for partaking their first annual Supper. This Lodge, above all others, is the most worthy of honorable notice. It was organized sixteen months ago and now numbers ninety members—the most useful and intelligent to be found in the Country. We need not observe that a practical mechanic is the first in honor amongst all civilized people, there is a worth in his ability which surpasses in greatness any other man, however exalted.

Were we to compare a dozen such men with the same number of the most distinguished aristocrats in any country, we should find more real merit, more genius and capability and twice as much usefulness to their fellow beings than can be found in their competitors. 'Tis to such men that society owes its comfort and happiness, the government its stability, and the world at large its prosperity, riches and contentment. The cultivated mind directs the masterly hand.

At eight o'clock the members of the Lodge, accompanied by a great number of visiting members, proceeded to the Stroudsburg House, where mine host, Marsh, prepared the good things, and at half-past eight the carnival of luxury commenced. The table groaned under the luscious burden. Turkeys, chickens, oysters, and fruit, in abundance, and to sweeten all down every one was gay, cheerful and boisterously merry. Order and decency characterized the happy evening. A blessing was invoked by the C., and every gentleman whetted his appetite to correspond with the edge of his knife. The utmost jocularity prevailed during the repast. “Who wouldn't be a mechanic now?” was reiterated in friendly joke, and a general feeling of enjoyment lightened every heart and made every one happy. On the cloth being removed, cigars and wine were brought in, and during the remainder of the evening toasts were freely drunk and responded to by Messrs. Lee, Greenwald, Drake, Jacoby, Waters, and several others. A surprising amount of intelligence was elicited—all were united friendly and happy. All felt a manly importance and regretted that the festivities were so soon over. Every thing was admirable, and all were pleased and delighted. A more general harmony has not been exhibited in any meeting in Stroudsburg these many years, and we know not that such an evening will be vouchsafed to us again. **A MECHANIC.**

HARRISBURG.

Luzerne County Fraud—A Blundering Larceny.
(Special Correspondence Pittsburg Gazette.)
HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1868.

The Committee on the contested seats in the Senate, went to Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, on Friday, to examine the Naturalization Dockets, and see if the names of those who voted in Clearfield county upon naturalization certificates purporting to have been issued from Luzerne county were upon the records of that county.

These naturalization papers all bore date in 1866, and when the Prothonotary of that county was before the Committee, here, he was asked if he could produce his Naturalization Dockets, if summoned to do so. He replied that he would not unless the Court gave him orders to that effect. This made it necessary for the Committee to go to Wilkes-Barre and examine the dockets themselves.

Upon arriving there they found that the Naturalization Docket of 1865 was missing. It was the docket of 1866 that the Committee wanted; and it was now suspected that, as soon as the Committee resolved to go to Wilkes-Barre, some one telegraphed there from here to make way with the docket of 1866, and that in the haste of complying with this order, the docket of 1865 was taken instead, thus committing a blunder as well as a crime.

The Committee examined thoroughly the docket of 1866, and not a single name of those who voted in Clearfield county upon naturalization papers purporting to have been issued in Luzerne county, in that year, was found upon it. It is, therefore, plain that every one who voted upon these papers was guilty of casting a fraudulent vote.

In view of this development a bill will probably be passed making it a penal offense to offer to vote upon a fraudulent naturalization certificate; and a bill relating to the same subject, already on the files of the Senate, will also pass, requiring the officers of election to keep a record of each naturalization paper offered at any election—the name of the party offering it, his residence, the date of the paper, and where and by what Court issued. These two bills will put a check upon this Luzerne County fraud.

Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Committee in secret session at Washington last week, adjourned on Saturday after selecting New York city as the place for holding their National Convention upon the fourth of July, doubtless upon the principle “the better the day the better the deed.” A patriotic body very!

There were eight States unrepresented in the Committee. In the Convention, they propose to admit delegates indiscriminately from the loyal and rebel States upon the basis of the last apportionment, giving each State twice the number of representatives to which they were entitled in Congress.

Several persons from New York have been negotiating for the purchase of lands on the Flats in Phillipsburg, and propose, if they can make arrangements, to put up a boiler factory there.

FROM WASHINGTON.

JOHNSON VS. STANTON—“A. J.” RESUMES ACTIVE HOSTILITIES—DEPOSES THE SECRETARY OF WAR—GEN. LORENZO THOMAS AS HIS SUCCESSOR—A DECIDED SENSATION IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.
At about two P.M. the President's Secretary brought to the Senate several communications, and when they were quietly opened were found to contain the nomination of George B. McClellan to be Minister to England; General George H. Thomas to be Lieutenant-General, and General by brevet; and an announcement that the President had removed Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and ordered Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas to assume the duties of the War Department, under the authority of an old statute expired for the occasion, and which dates prior to the Tenure of Office bill, which letter, Mr. Johnson does not admit, was repealed by the Tenure of Office law. The news of this action of the Executive flew rapidly over the Senate, and soon a motion was made to go into Executive Session, which was carried by a party vote.

Simultaneous with the departure of the President's Secretary for the Capitol, Adjutant-General Thomas, accompanied by General Williams, called upon the Secretary of War and read him his order from Mr. Johnson to take possession of the War Department, all papers, &c., and a letter to Mr. Stanton, from the President, to surrender the office Mr. Stanton laughed, and asked how summary he intended his process to be, and if he would have time to gather up his papers and put on his coat. General Thomas responded “that he would;” and Mr. Stanton said that he would like some time to consider upon it, and desired to have a copy of the notice served upon him in writing. General Thomas then withdrew, and soon after sent in a copy of his order from the President, which Mr. Stanton immediately had copied and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The removal soon became noised around the Department, and a general suspension of work followed, every one inquiring of some one else. “What next?” “Will he go?” “What will Grant do?”

About three P.M. a committee of Senators, consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cattell and Thayer arrived, and were granted an immediate interview. They informed Mr. Stanton that they came at the request of their Republican colleagues to ask that he should not surrender except to physical force, and on no account to leave his office long enough for General Thomas to move in and get possession, so as to put upon him the necessity of resorting to any unusual means to retain the office.

Mr. Stanton replied that if the Republican party were united upon the question, and they considered it to be his duty to remain, he would do so until he was removed piecemeal; that this was not his quarrel, but that of the loyal people, and he wanted it to be understood. That if they would set in the matter, and set promptly, he would see it through; but he was not disposed to keep up this fight single handed and alone.

The Senators assured him that on this question the Republican party were a unit at the Capitol, and they would act in the matter before the adjournment; and that, as he had frequently spent night after night in his office when the country was in peril, it ought to be repeated now, for they considered the same emergency now exists as then. They then left, promising that he should hear from them officially before many hours.

They proceeded to General Grant's headquarters, and found him making arrangements to go to New York to-night, but on their putting the case to him and announcing their intention to resist any attempt to remove Mr. Stanton, they soon found that he coincided with their views, and left for the Senate.

On their return they found the Senate in Executive Session, and Mr. Sherman making a speech and repudiating the pretense of the law which the President had set up. No question was before the Senate except the point as to the power of the President to remove Secretary Stanton. All the Republicans were clear in their views that he had not the power, and were anxious to get some action to-day, but the Democrats were equally anxious to secure delay, and indulged in long arguments in defense of the President, and the Republicans accordingly took up the gauntlet; and now, at half-past eight, the debate still goes on.

Messrs. Howard, Fessenden, Edmunds, Conkling, Thayer, Yates and others, have made bold, clear and powerful speeches, arraigning Mr. Johnson for his defiance of law, and for his evident determination to plunge the country into another civil war, sooner than he baffled in his attempts to turn over the government to the very men who opposed its salvation during the late long and bloody Rebellion.—There are two propositions now under consideration among the Republicans.—One being to merely return the notice of the removal of Mr. Stanton with their disapproval, and another to state that it was returned because he had removed him in violation of law. Some object to this, on the grounds that if they so vote it may interfere with their action if the President should be impeached by the House for this very violation of law. But this latter proposition is most likely to carry.

After leaving Mr. Stanton, General Thomas, who has previously promulgated an order by direction of the President, closing the department to-morrow is commemoration of Washington's Birthday, left the department and went to the White House; from there back to the department, and then down to his hotel, stating to several persons who asked him about his intentions that he considered he was Secretary of War, but as to-morrow was a non dies on account of its being a holiday the department would be closed by his orders, and also upon Sunday, but that “on Monday he should take possession of his office, but declined to state how he would “take” it if Mr. Stanton refused him.

When Mr. Stanton's communication was received by the House, they were in Committee of the Whole on an appropriation bill, and not knowing its contents the seal was not opened for some time afterwards, when, it being read, it was promptly referred to the Committee on Reconstruction as being the most radical committee in the House. But the more the matter was discussed among the members, the more they became exasperated, and the Democrats tried to carry an adjournment, but after three roll-calls, lasting over an hour, they were beaten by nearly a strict party vote, and the House went into committee again to have the bill read, in order to put in order to put in time while they privately caucused around among one another to see what was best to do, and it was concluded to rescind the resolution to do no business to-morrow, and this was carried by 88 to 44. Nearly all those voting nay were Democrats.

In order to start the ball properly, Mr. Covode, rising to a privileged question, offered a resolution of impeachment, and at the request of Mr. Boutwell, consented to its reference to the Reconstruction Committee, which he was assured would meet at ten o'clock to-morrow, and act promptly upon it. Amid noise and confusion, it was agreed to by the Republicans, and the House at once adjourned.

Mr. Stevens was not well enough to be at the House to-day, but, on hearing of the action of the House and of the President, he rose up in his bed and issued an order to his clerk to assemble his committee at ten A. M., on Saturday, and to say that he would be there, and in the meantime to gather up all the necessary documents and papers pertaining to the case.

There is an evident determination on the part of the many Republicans who have hitherto opposed impeachment, now to move upon the President, if there is a clear violation in his action of to-day, and there seems to be but little difference of opinion on that point. What to-morrow will develop, none can say yet tell, but it now looks more like an impeachment than ever before.

9 P. M.—The Senate is still in session. Hon. E. B. Washburne was at the Senate, and had a long consultation with Senator Wilson, after which the latter offered a preamble and resolution, in which it is set forth that the removal of Mr. Stanton being in violation of law the Senate do not consent to it. This was carried by a vote of twenty-three to nineteen; but some of the Republicans thought that they should not vote now on the law, and an attempt is being made to get it into such shape as will secure a strict party vote, and at the same time not recede from what they believe to be the true and correct position, and upon which they could stand.

9:30 P. M.—Secretary Stanton remains at his office in the War Department, having had his dinner sent to him, and has received several callers, who were anxious to learn the latest phase of affairs. He awaits the action of the Senate.

Adjutant-General Thomas has been in the bar-room of one of the principal hotels, this evening, and announces his intention of taking possession of the department to-morrow.

The Impeachment.

Washington, Feb. 25.
Another scene in the great drama of impeachment passed off very quietly to-day, and the business of both houses progressed, uninterrupted or unretarded by the impending trial. At one o'clock the members of the House commenced to gather in the Senate, and soon after Messrs. Stevens and Bingham entered slowly, arm in arm, the former dragging along an unwilling frame by means of his indomitable will. Arriving at the end of the central aisle, they halted, and as Mr. Stevens disengaged his arm from Mr. Bingham's he tottered to one side, but caught himself with his cane, and, drawing from his pocket a paper, he was recognized by Mr. Wade, who announced: “A committee from the House.”

Instantly every voice was hushed, every eye turned upon the old man, and every ear listening to catch his words.—Eighty-four Representatives crowded around the semi-circle of Senators, and the galleries leaned over in eager curiosity to catch the momentous words of that one energetic, indomitable old man.—Gathering with a great effort all the vitality he could rally, he read in the now broken and husky voice:

“Mr. President:—In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same; and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson to answer the said impeachment.”

So still was the Senate that you could have heard a whisper in the remotest corner, and as Mr. Stevens handed the paper from which he had read to an officer, Mr. Wade replied:—“The Senate will so order,” and the great commoner's strength failing him, he was assisted to a chair close by, where he remained during the action of the Senate upon the communication, and then returned to the House.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The committee to arrange for the trial were afterwards named by Mr. Wade, as follows:—Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Pomeroy, Morton and Johnson, the latter representing the Democracy. This committee have charge only of the parliamentary detail, of notifying the Chief Justice and President of the action of the House.