

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 26.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., MARCH 19, 1868.

NO. 51.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents, will be charged.

Advertisements of all kinds, at the usual rates, except in the case of long notices, which are charged at a special rate. One square of ten lines for one week, \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer notices in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,

Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

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.

DR. D. D. SMITH,

Surgeon Dentist,

Office on Main Street, opposite Judge Stokes' residence, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Tooths extracted without pain. August 1, 1867.

A Card.

The undersigned has opened an office for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in Fowler's Building, on Main Street. Parties having Farms, Mills, Hotels or other property for sale will find it to their advantage to call on me. I have no agents. Parties must see me personally.

GEO. L. WALKER,

Real Estate Agent, Stroudsburg, Pa.

J. L. WYCKOFF,

HUSZ & WULF,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce.

No. 254 Washington Street,

Between Robinson & Murry streets, March 21, 1867.-1y.

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. Stroudsburg, April 11, 1867.-1y.

DR. A. H. SEEM,

DENTIST,

Will be pleased to see all who wish to have their Dentistry done in a proper and careful manner, beautiful sets of artificial teeth made of 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 of \$50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. August 2, 1866.

M. D. COOLBAUGH,

Sign and Ornamental Painter,

SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(opposite Woolen Mills),

STROUDSBURG, PA.,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage, in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

CHAIRS, FURNITURE, &c., painted and repaired. Feb. 20.-3m.

A Card.

Dr. A. REEVES JACKSON,

Physician and Surgeon,

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HAVING returned from Europe, he is now prepared to resume the active duties of his profession. In order to prevent disappointment to persons living at a distance who may wish to consult him, he will be found at his office every THURSDAY and SATURDAY for consultation and the performance of Surgical operations. Dec. 12, 1867.-1 y.

J. LANTZ, DENTIST.

Has permanently located himself in Stroudsburg, and moved his office next door to Dr. S. Walton, where he is fully prepared to treat the natural teeth, and also to insert incurable artificial teeth in a most skillful and most improved manner. Most persons know the danger and folly of trusting their work to the ignorant as well as the traveling dentist. It matters not how much experience a person may have, he is liable to have some failures out of a number of cases, and if the dentist lives at a distance it is frequently put off until it is too late to save the teeth or teeth as it may be, other wise the inconvenience and trouble of going so far. Hence the necessity of obtaining the services of a dentist near home. All work warranted. Stroudsburg, March 27, 1867.

Don't you know that J. H. McCarty is the only Undertaker in Stroudsburg who understands his business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact. [Sept. 26, '67.]

New Cabinet Ware-Rooms!

NEW FURNITURE!

OPPOSITION TO HUNBUGGERY!

Philip Miller & Son

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO

the public that they have opened, at their new Ware-Rooms, on Main street, in Stroudsburg, adjoining the Race, a very superior assortment of Furniture, embracing complete

PARLOR,

CHAMBER, and

DINING-ROOM SUITES,

both of their own and city manufacture which they will dispose of at the lowest possible prices for cash.

They are also prepared to manufacture to order, any and every thing in their line, from a single piece of furniture up to a complete outfit from garret to cellar, all of the best seasoned timber, and by the best of workmen. They do not claim to be "the only Furniture dealer in Stroudsburg who has a license to sell Furniture," but having paid a license and established themselves in business they are determined to do full justice to all who patronize them. Their stock of lumber embraces all the kinds of wood employed in cabinet-making, and was selected with regard to quality than to price.

Remember that we can supply full suites either of our own or of city manufacture, though we prefer filling the former, because greater justice can be done thereby to purchasers.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!!

Having provided ourselves with a new, neat, and elegant Hearse, a full supply of the latest styles of Coffins and burial Caskets, and all the other appliances of a first-class establishment, we are prepared to conduct the business of Undertaking, in all its branches, to the perfect satisfaction of all who favor us with orders in this line.

Machine Saws, Turning, Planing, &c.

Their factory being fitted up with superior Turning, Sawing, and Planing Machinery, all driven by a powerful steam engine, orders from cabinet-makers, carpenters, and others, for work in these lines will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

They respectfully solicit a call from the public. Furniture cheerfully shown without charge, and prices as low as the lowest.

PHILIP MILLER & SON.

March 14, 1867.

LOOK THIS WAY,

ALL WHO WANT

Carriage Work or Blacksmithing

DONE IN A

SUPERIOR MANNER!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is fully prepared, at his establishment, at the corner of Simpson and Sarah streets, in the borough of Stroudsburg, to make to order, every style of

Carriage, Wagon,

and, in fact, everything in his line of business, at the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Carriages repaired, trimmed and painted in the best style of the art.

Having first class material always on hand, and none but first-class workmen engaged, the public are assured that none but first class work will be turned out at his shop.

In connection with his Carriage Shop he has also a Blacksmith Shop, where superior workmen will always be found ready to attend to the orders of customers.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

VALENTINE KAUTZ.

September 19, 1867.-tf.

A Card.

AN extensive lot of STOVES of

all descriptions have been received at the store of the subscribers, in the borough of Stroudsburg. They have

COOKING STOVES, & PARLOR STOVES,

of the latest improvements; and entire new styles, and considerable saving of fuel, which can be had at the lowest City prices. Also, all kinds of

Stove-Pipe.

A large assortment of TIN WARE of every description, constantly on hand, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, as reasonable as can be had in the City.

All kinds of repairing done in the shortest, cheapest and best manner. Call and examine their stock before you purchase elsewhere. Oct. 17, '67.] FLORY & BRO.

LAST CALL!

The undersigned respectfully informs all persons indebted to him by Note or Book account that he is now in want of money to enable him to fulfill engagements he has made for putting up a new Brick building where the old frame now stands. All who promptly respond to this call will receive his thanks, and those who fail will be compelled to pay.

NICHOLAS RUSTER.

Stroudsburg, Dec. 12, 1867.

GO TO J. H. McCARTY'S,

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, MAIN ST.,

STROUDSBURG, PA.,

and Buy your

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS & FIXTURES,

TABLE CLOTHS, &c.,

and save

At Least Two Profits.

As McCarty buys direct from the manufacturer, for cash (not 60 days), he can sell you

MORE FURNITURE,

OF A BETTER QUALITY,

AND FOR LESS MONEY

than you can buy at retail either in city or country, and every article is warranted to be as represented. [Sept. 26, 1867.]

FREE FIGHT!

"COME ONE, COME ALL."

One Thousand Dollars in

GREENBACKS

to be given away by the subscriber, in the following manner:

Each suit of Furniture exceeding one hundred dollars, will contain one \$10 greenback; exceeding two hundred dollars, \$20. All bills exceeding eight hundred dollars will receive one enameled Bedroom Suit, containing 13 pieces, in any color desired. Also a present given with each bill exceeding \$10.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

Every order exceeding 40 yds. of Brussels Carpet, will contain one \$5 greenback, 1 piece of Binding, 4 papers of Carpet Tacks.

Every bill exceeding 55 yds. of Three-ply or Ingrain Carpet will contain \$3 and one piece of Binding, and 4 papers of Tacks; and each bill will be sold at less money than can be purchased at retail in New York City.

J. H. McCARTY,

Odd Fellows' Hall,

Stroudsburg, Pa.

December 12, 1867.

Moving Days.

The bright sun of these March days, shining as it does on the snow-covered earth, tells of the coming spring. Spring is the season of life and joy—the subject of the school-boy's composition, the time of buds and flowers, and more important still the season of house hunting and of moving days. Men are going about the streets inquiring for houses "to let," and women are bustling, talking and scolding, preparatory to leaving the old residence for the new. The daughter, just blooming into womanhood, forms little plans about the new bonnet, or the new dress she is going to wear when "papa" has changed his place, and gone into some handsomer house or more respectable streets. Such is life, or rather such is life viewed from this particular stand point. All of our existence in this world, is one long, active, bustling morning day. We are going from the cradle to the coffin, from life to death, from this world to that of the eternal. Some are carrying with them an immense deal of luggage that will not be admitted into the "house not made with hands." That old man who still totters to his counting house in the feebleness of age, cannot take his money with him when he goes on that long, long journey. That zealous Christian who never saw any good outside of himself or party, may just as well throw away his bigotry and intolerance, his hypocrisy, and deceit for St. Peter won't let him "enter in through the gates into the city" with these things on his shoulders. Any one who has ever moved knows what a nuisance it is to have too much lumber, and useless luggage on hand. How the housekeeper raves when she explores the old garret, and finds no end to the "trash" that must be taken up and piled under the roof of the new home! How she wishes the devil would take this thing and that, she don't care where, only that it may be out of her sight forever! Now the lumber that some people are trying to take to the next world to store up in that long home, is utterly worthless and troublesome.—Friends throw it away. Unlike the lumber in the old garret it never can be of any use. The luggage that you move with great trouble into your new house, may under certain circumstances "come into play" or at least help to kindle your fire. But all the heavy burdens you are trying to take with you to heaven, will never do you any good; and if you are not careful may keep you yourself on the outside of the gate, and store you away in the great lumber room of the universe.—*Eastern Free Press.*

Massachusetts has fifty-three thousand more women than men.

The Democracy have been defeated at Memphis, Tenn., which is a big Republican gain.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

The following are the impeachment articles in full, reported to the House by the Impeachment Committee this morning:

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance and support of their Impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the district of Columbia, unfaithful of the duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did, unlawfully and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War—said Edwin M. Stanton having been duly appointed and commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States as such Secretary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867, and during the recess of said Senate, having suspended, by his order, Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year last before mentioned, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with evidence and reasons for his action in the case and in the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafter, on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices," passed March 2nd, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith assume the functions of his office, whereas the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the premises, on the said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say, "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21st, 1868.—Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of the Department for War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours, Andrew Johnson, Washington, D. C."

Article 2. That on said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfaithful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices," passed March 2nd, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act and in violation thereof and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, said Senate being then and there in session, to remove the said Edwin M. Stanton from the office as Secretary of the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfaithful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize, take, and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Define and Punish Certain Conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

Article 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfaithful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days and times in said year before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas and other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Define and Punish Certain Conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

Article 5. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfaithful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of Feb. 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize, take, and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Define and Punish Certain Conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices," passed March 2nd, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

Article 6. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfaithful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of Feb. 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize, take, and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Define and Punish Certain Conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices," passed March 2nd, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

Article 7. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfaithful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices," passed March 2nd, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfaithful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices," passed March 2nd, 1867, and in violation thereof and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices," passed March 2nd,

the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in this, that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at that time, and which said appointment, so made by Andrew Johnson of said Lorenzo Thomas, is in substance as follows, that is to say: "Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 21st, 1868.—Sir: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours, Andrew Johnson, To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adj. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C."

Article 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unfaithful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act Regulating the Tenure of Certain Civil Offices," passed March 2nd,

Article 10. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there Wm. H. Emory, a Major General by Brevet in the Army of the United States actually in command of the Department of Washington and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare to and instruct the said Emory, that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2nd, 1867, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "All orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and, in case of his inability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been heretofore duly and legally promulgated by general order of the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey, such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office. And the House of Representatives, by protestation saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter and further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof and to all and every other article, accusation, or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

A letter written by the late Gen. Andrews, three days before his death, closes as follows: "The tendency of the hour is toward Grant. And that is best. It is not the ideal good. It is bad for the country that he must leave his present post—bad for him, the soldier, to try and endure the hard fate which awaits him, in civil life. But it is the apparently best practical good the country can have. And Grant is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be right in the main everywhere."

"You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous," says Horace Mann. "If there's a boy in school who has a club-foot don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a boy in school with ragged clothes don't talk of rags in his presence. If there's a lame boy in school, assign him some place in the play which does not require murchunning. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons."

Brave old Ethan Allen was the first leading man to recognize the pre-eminent authority of Congress as above that of Presidents, Governors, or Generals. When he called the British commander at Ticonderoga early in the morning of the 10th of May, 1775, he demanded the surrender of the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

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