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JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
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.
Teeth 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,
WITH
HUSZ & WULF,
COMMISSION DEALERS IN
Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce,
No. 254 Washington Street,
Between Robinson & Murry streets,
March 21, 1867—ly. New-York.

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.—tf.

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 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. Drcher, 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 r.

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 incorruptible artificial teeth on gold and silver, in the latest 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 tooth 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, 1862.

DON'T you know that J. B. 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 HUMBUGGERY!
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 garnet to collar, all of the best seasoned timbers, 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 Sewing, 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.



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.] FLOREY & 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.

Encouragement of Teachers.

The human mind, when left in a totally uncultivated state, is, in its workings and attributes, most barbarous and repulsive. But if cultivated and developed, the mind is, in proportion to this cultivation and development, attractive, refined, and powerful. In ancient times when man had just emerged, as it were, from the uncouth condition of savages, so fully impressed were the people with this idea, that those who devoted themselves to the improvement of the minds of their fellow-men were regarded with the highest reverence and honor.

The people having so lately seen and felt the influence of barbarism, gave that noble encouragement and aid to the Educators which enabled them to make Athens and her Sisters so famous for learning and refinement. The Educators of the present day ask that they may be encouraged and aided, as were those of the ancients. They are conscious of merit, and they are confident, that they can do much more in the future than they have done in the past, if they are properly aided.

There are, now, in the schools, as teachers, many who would willingly fit themselves so as to honor the profession, and do double the service, if their salaries admitted. Directors say, that they will give better salaries when they can get better teachers. But they have better teachers now. The teachers are improving. The State Superintendent says, in his last report, "Never before, have teachers made such great efforts, to improve their qualifications." But this is nothing to the efforts which they could, and would make, if their salaries were larger. Talented, educated, and enterprising individuals in this age of bustle and hurry do not find it as paying to enter the teacher's profession as they do to enter others, and thus the schools are robbed of the talent which other callings and places receive. Had more liberal salaries been paid, some of the most brilliant men would have been retained in the profession, and none of these complaints about poor schools would have been made. I speak nothing of the encouragement and stimulus which a liberal salary gives a teacher; but it must be evident to the mind of every reasonable person, that a poorly paid teacher would be likely to say, I am paid but little, and but little is expected, and I will do but little; while on the other hand a well paid teacher would say, I am paid well, I am expected to do well, and I will do well.

Now, friends of improvement and education, give to the teachers of this county an earnest, real support. Let them know that their efforts to improve the schools are appreciated; let them know that you will continue to aid them by allowing them more liberal salaries; let the true teachers know this, and at the same time, they ask that you benefit them and the schools by writing your condemnation against all unworthy ones.

Let our Directors raise themselves by raising the salaries of the teachers, and by cheering and encouraging the cause of popular education, which is the cause of truth, justice, and patriotism.

The holders of Mexican bonds had a meeting in Paris recently, at which it was stated that the total amount of the loan to the short lived Mexican Empire was \$58,283,424 in gold. Unless France assumes this loan, which the government is very unwilling to do, all this money will be lost to those who lent it. Maximilian expended this large sum in court extravagance and in the maintenance of a large standing army. This loss must be added to the cost of the war, to give the total cost of "intervention. The loss of life was about twenty thousand men, by the sword, disease and desertion. The cost of the war for four years, added to the loss of the loan referred to, would make the total cost to the French people of interfering in Mexico \$250,000,000, or 1,250,000,000 francs at least.

A missionary among the freedmen in Tennessee, after relating to some little colored children the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them why God does not strike everybody dead who tells a lie, when one of the least in the room quickly answered, "Because there wouldn't be anybody left."

Two Springfield girls did the leap year business up in style by escorting a couple of gentlemen to the skating park, offering them every attention, and finally stealing their skates. Perhaps the skates were already used.

Warren Goodrich, of Chester, Mass., 34 years of age, recently walked from Chester to Easthampton, twenty miles, in six hours.

The National Inquest.

The President of the United States is impeached, and will be tried under the Constitution and by the laws; and Mayor Hoffman of New York made an exceedingly silly remark when he said that the assassins of Abraham Lincoln and impeachers of Andrew Johnson will be equally infamous in history. Whether Mr. Hoffman seriously thinks so, or merely said so under party necessity, he is equally to be pitied. The immediate and remarkable change of opinion and of action upon the part of the House of Representatives was sufficient to show that impeachment was not a party measure. Indeed, however desirable it might have been thought in an exclusive party view, it was the almost unanimous conviction of the dominant party that the offenses of the President, however disastrous in their consequences, were not such open and absolute violations of the law and of his duty as imperatively to demand impeachment. But when, emboldened by a wise forbearance, the President pointedly violated the law and defied the Representatives of the people, seizing with one hand the prerogative of Congress and with the other that of the Supreme Court, thus usurping all the functions of the Government, the remedy which the Constitution provides was instantly applied, and he was solemnly summoned to answer to the country and declare the reasons of his conduct.

The summons revealed the truth that the President had no friends. No party, in the country is responsible for him. The Republicans elected him, and he has striven in every way to defeat their policy. The Democrats thought him rather worse than Caligula's horse; and although he nominates one of their advocates for the mission to Austria, and their late Presidential candidate Minister to England; although he consorts chiefly with the most notorious Copperheads, and hails Democratic successes at the polls as vindications of his policy; although he has struggled hard to deliver the late Rebel States wholly into the power of the rebels, and to cause the abandonment and betrayal of those to whom he promised to be a Moses; yet the Democratic party have seen his two chief Secretarieships filled with old Whigs and Republicans, while the faithful have been kept from a monopoly of the patronage. This is the mortal sin which "the natural governors of the country" never forgive, and the Democrats, who were glad enough to use him as a party weapon against the Republicans, turn quietly upon their heels when he plainly transcends the law, and without a word for him betake themselves to maligning and falsifying those who bring him to judgment.

But all the Democratic orators in Congress, all the newspapers which oppose the impeachment, all the speakers at the "Conservative" meeting of protest—whether he was Mr. Gerard, the consistent Mr. Brooks, or the foolish Mr. Hoffman—say but two things: first, that Mr. Stanton was not appointed by the President; and second, that the President has a right to test the constitutionality of the law. The first point is a very small quibble. How did Mr. Stanton happen to be Secretary of War under the present Administration? Because the President, finding him in office, invited him to remain. It was the only way in which, under the circumstances, he could have been appointed; and it would be very hard to show that the request to remain was not a perfect appointment. As to the second point, the simple and sufficient answer is that if the President chooses to test a law he must do it as every other citizen does—at the risk of consequences. The police do not release a sneak thief until the constitutionality of the law against larceny, which he declares that he questions, can be determined. He is tried for violating the law. The position taken by the opponents of impeachment is really that when the President vetoes a proposed law for unconstitutionality, and it is passed over his veto by the constitutional two thirds, he may still impose his veto, and refuse to obey the law until the Court holds it valid. If this be not a fundamental change in our system of government, we should like to know what would be? If this be not revolution, there is no such thing.

One of the most persistent defamers of Congress says that "it cannot be unlawful for the President to violate an unconstitutional law, which is simply no law at all." If this means any thing, it is that the President may decide the question of unconstitutionality; or may refuse to execute the law until he can have a decision of the Supreme Court. But if he may refuse to execute all laws, until he has such a decision, and all legislation must wait, if he chooses to call it unconstitutional, until the Court pronounces; the Court, of course, taking its own time. When the people of the United States assent to such a doctrine as this they will assent to the overthrow of their own power, and will have intrusted the Government to one man elected for four years, and to nine men appointed for life.

Those who think impeachment an exciting disturbance are mainly the supporters of the reaction which would place the country as nearly as possible just where it was before the war. But the great national necessity is not the restoration of the old Southern policy in the Government—it is the completion of its destruction. What we want is peace, and what hinders it? The President.

His obstinate refusal to co-operate with Congress, whether in the matter of the Freedmen's Bureau, of the civil rights of all citizens, of the Constitutional Amendment, or of the final reconstruction policy, has produced all the turmoil of the last two years. With the Government a unit in its general political policy, it can have time to attend to the financial and other necessities of the time. But those who sneer at Congress for doing nothing but discuss reconstruction forget that not only is that of necessity the paramount question, but that with the Executive incessantly striving to battle its policy, Congress could not desert its constant care of the subject without guilt. The moment this state of things is changed and harmony restored, public attention will be concentrated upon other and pressing questions. The President will be fairly tried. He will not be convicted, we are very sure, except upon testimony and argument that will satisfy the most doubting; and should he be removed from office public confidence will be wonderfully quickened by the full accord between the great branches of the government, while a man whose conspicuous elevation has been a profound humiliation to every self respecting American will sink suddenly and for ever into oblivion.—Harper's Weekly.

A Case of Heroism.

An instance of rare heroism occurred in the severe storm of the 21st, which deserves to be brought to public notice.—About five o'clock A. M. on Saturday, a canal boat, moored at the end of the blunder of the draw in Harlem Railroad bridge, at Spuyten Duyvil, was swamped and sunk by the heavy seas. The captain and his wife were the only persons on board. As the boat sank under them the former grasped his wife, and with a rope succeeded in lashing her to a spile; then placing himself to windward of her, so as to break the force of the driving snow and the waves which alternately dashed over them, there elung for five successive hours, refusing to leave her and save himself, which he could easily have done by swimming. About daylight they were discovered in their perilous position. It was impossible to reach them by way of the pier, it being entirely submerged by the unusual tide. No boat being within reach which could live in the heavy sea then running, a shad boat was brought from a distance, and attempts made to reach them.

Several times the boat was forced out to within a few feet of the sufferers, and the man as often stretched out his arm to grasp it; but each time it was hurled back by the tremendous seas, and the brave fellows in charge of her became almost discouraged. About nine o'clock, a young gentleman, a resident of Spuyten Duyvil, Mr. N. S. Blanchard, appeared on the scene of action, and immediately comprehending the situation, coolly tied a rope about his waist, and started to the submerged pier. He had gone but a few steps when the heavy waves dashed him from his footing into the deep water beyond. Instead of attempting to regain the pier, he bravely struck out for the spile to which the unfortunates were clinging, and at length succeeded in reaching them. Then securely tying the rope to the spile, the men in charge of the boat were enabled to draw it within reach of the sufferers, who were at once lifted in and carried to the shore, where every means were taken to recover them from their fearful state of numbness and exhaustion.

Mr. Blanchard reached the shore by swimming, and being congratulated upon the success of his courageous act, disclaimed all compliment, appearing to look upon his effort as a simple act of kindness and courtesy. The gallantry of the same young man on the occasion of his father's house at Spuyten Duyvil taking fire at midnight on one of the worst nights last winter—the coolness and judgment with which he crept through the flames and smoke, and with an axe cut away the burning window frame, and thus saved the house from destruction—was a fitting prelude to the gallantry on the 21st.

A Calculating Bridegroom.
I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Deacon Overreach; now he was so mean he always carried a hen in his gig-box, when he traveled, to pick up the cat's his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning.

And then there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it is not a bad one, and good stories, like potatoes, ain't so plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbor of mine, though considerable older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kulp, he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a license.

"Parson," said he, "what's the price of a license?"
"Six dollars," said he.
"Six dollars?" said Hugo; "that's a dreadful sight of money! Couldn't you take any less?"
"No," said he, "that's what they cost me at the secretary's office, at Halifax."
"Well, how much do you charge for publishing in the church, then?"
"Nothing," said the parson.
"Well," said Hugo, "that's so cheap I can't expect any change back. I think I'll be published. How long does it take?"
"Three Sundays."
"Three Sundays?" said Hugo; "well, that's a long time too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight, after all; two for the covers and one for the inside like; and six dollars is a great amount of money for a poor man to throw away."

So off he went a jogging toward home, feeling about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as fast as his horse would carry him.
"Parson," said he, "I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars; I'll tie the knot to-night with my tongue that I cannot untie with my teeth."
"Why, what in natur' is the meaning of all this?"
"Why," said Hugo, "I've been a cheating it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing after all. You see, sir, it's potato diggin' times; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have her work for nothing; and as hands are scarce and wages big, if I marry her to-night she can begin to dig our own tomorrow."

The Republican party is said to be unusually well organized in Kentucky—Cassius M. Clay, upon his return from Russia, will stump the State for Grant.

Prejudices are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily, and perhaps can't get out at all.