

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 27.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JUNE 4, 1868.

NO. 10.

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.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of one square of (eight lines) or less, one for 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.
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.—t.

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.

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.—t.

S. HOLMES, JR.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Office, one door below Flory's Tin Shop.
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.

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.—t.

WM. W. PAUL, J. D. HOAR,

CHARLES W. DEAN,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES.
WAREHOUSE,
623 Market St., & 614 Commerce St.
above Sixth, North side,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 19, 1868.—t.

Itch! Itch! Itch!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

HOLLINSHEAD'S ITCH & RHEUM OINTMENT.

No family should be without this valuable medicine, for on the first appearance of the disorder on the wrists, between the fingers, &c., a slight application of the Ointment will cure it, and prevent its being taken by others.
Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by
W. HOLLINSHEAD,
Stroudsburg, Oct. 31, '67. Druggist.

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 pivot and plate, 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. 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.)

DON'T FORGET that when

you want any thing in the Furniture or Ornamental line that McCarty, in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa., is the place to get it. (Sept. 26,

GRANT.—COLFAX.

NOBLE RECORD OF THEIR LIVES.—THE MEN DESERVING OF LOYAL MEN'S SUPPORT.

Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. Like Lincoln, his early intellectual advantages were of the most ordinary kind, but he was enabled to educate himself sufficiently to enter the Military Academy at West Point, to which he was fortunate in procuring a cadetship, though at the expense of his name, Hiram Ulysses, which was given him in infancy for the one which he has become known all over the world. If the clerical blunder which inscribed him Ulysses S. could not be erased from the records of the Academy, neither can that name be blotted from the scroll of honorable history. He graduated in 1843, and was brevetted Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. He served through the Mexican war, receiving brevets of First Lieutenant and Captain, for meritorious conduct at the battles of Molina del Rey and Chapultepec. After the war with Mexico he continued in the army for a few years, and while serving in Oregon, in 1852, was promoted to a captaincy. The next year he resigned, going into business at St. Louis, and in 1859 he removed to Galena, Ill., where he was conducting an extensive tannery when the war broke out. Captain Grant was among the first to offer his services to the government, and was given command of a regiment by the Governor of Illinois, with which he went into active service in Missouri. It was not long until he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers (August 1861) and assigned to the command of the District of Cairo.

The unfortunate battle of Ball Run and the varying fortunes in the Southwest, had a depressing effect upon the country, and the people were willing to take a leader on trust if he would only come heralded with a victory, however insignificant. Rich Mountain gave McClellan command of the armies of the United States; the unfortunate expedition to Belmont doomed Grant to comparative obscurity at Cairo, until near the close of the first year of the war. Then the brilliant victories of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, the first of any significance gained by a Union army, could do but little for him, and while the former made him a major-general, the latter deprived him of a command. All eyes were turned toward the Grand Army of the Potomac, in anticipation of the great things it would accomplish when its leader chose to move upon Lee at Manassas; and decisive actions upon the Cumberland and the Tennessee were not considered, while people were amused with promises never to be realized, and kept in constant expectation by assurances that all was quiet along lines a little nearer home.

It were useless to attempt a description of these actions now, but when Grant completed a victory that had begun as a defeat, by leading in person a charge of six regiments, he showed that a General might promise little and yet accomplish much. Soon after he had worsted the ablest Rebel leader in the South, who was killed in that fierce engagement at Shiloh Church, Halleck assumed command in the Southwest, and the victor was rewarded for his two successes by subsequent neglect until September, 1862. He was then appointed to the command of the Army of West Tennessee, his force constituting the Thirteenth Army Corps, and fixed his headquarters at Jackson, in that State. In the meantime McClellan had been driven from before Richmond, Pope had been defeated at the second battle of Ball Run, and an uncertain victory at Antietam had closed the career of a General who was called to the head of the army in the fervor of popular enthusiasm, and had been restored to command in a moment of popular despair.

During the dark and terrible winter that followed, the Army of the Potomac, under its successive commanders, lay on the banks of the Rappahannock, and fought the ill-fated battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, while Grant and Sherman were quietly working out their plans on the Mississippi and the Yazoo. When Lee moved northward in the spring and summer of 1863, and Meade was enabled to gain his great victory at Gettysburg, the capitulation of Pemberton added Vicksburg to Gettysburg in the associations connected with the ever-glorious Fourth of July. In detailing the appointments of Major-Generals which had been made in the regular army, Grant once modestly said:—"After the capitulation of Vicksburg I was added" as if himself unconscious of the importance of an event that had given the army a leader who conquered a peace for the country, and makes him to-day the candidate of the great Republican party for President, an office which he would not desire were not the people intent on giving him this last mark of their confidence and esteem.

One who was within the Rebel lines during the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, was told by an arrogant Southerner, whose deserted home was near the spot where Grant's army lay, that the dark and fetid waters of the Yazoo would destroy his men even if there were no entrenched enemy in front to pick them off in detail. But the same flash of the lightning that brought the news of Meade's victory at Gettysburg brought

word of Pemberton's defeat at Vicksburg. As a reward for this victory, Grant, in his own modest words, was added to the Major-Generals already appointed for the regular army, but unlike the time when he was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers, no fortune now could doom him to inactivity. Before he was ordered to assume command at Chattanooga, after the unfortunate battle of Chickamauga, President Lincoln wrote him a characteristic letter. It was dated July 13, 1863, and was as follows:—

"My Dear General:—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below, and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Fort Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Back, I thought it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong."

A victory which could call forth such a letter as this from President Lincoln would produce in the mind of the Executive the most unbounded confidence in the capacity of the commander by whom it was gained. It is gratifying that that confidence was never betrayed and never disappointed. He first justified the President's faith, soon after he assumed the chief command in Tennessee, by the brilliant victory at Lookout Mountain, driving the Rebel General Bragg from the Chattanooga Valley and Mission Ridge, and opened up the way for Sherman's great march to the sea. Then the National House of Representatives passed a unanimous vote of thanks to General Grant for his victories, and ordered a medal to be struck in his honor, while both Houses of Congress concurred in the passage of an act re-vesting the grade of Lieutenant-General, a rank never held by any one except Washington, and Grant was recommended for the post, it being prescribed that the Lieutenant-General should have command of the armies. President Lincoln formally presented him with his commission March 9, 1864, and having opened up the path to the final victory in the Southwest, he at once proceeded to pave the way to success in the Southeast.

The Grand Army of the Potomac, smarting under its many misfortunes, notwithstanding the bright spot of Gettysburg upon its banners, and its imperishable record for heroism, needed the prestige of Gen. Grant to give it confidence in itself. Those noble veterans felt that success was assured when they found him willing to join his great fame with theirs, and to link his destinies with their fortunes. He received his commission from the hands of the President with but few words, and without indicating his purpose, left the Executive presence to begin his advance upon Richmond. The Rapidan was crossed, and Lee fought in the terrible battle of the Wilderness; then he advanced to the North Anna river, and making a flank movement upon Coal Harbor, fought another sanguinary battle, the assault upon the Rebel works at that place; and then swinging around the treacherous lines of the enemy, he crossed the James and invested Petersburg.

Desperate engagements followed, and during the investment, he mined and blew up Fort Hell, a Rebel stronghold, with the view of taking the town by assault; but the operation failed, with severe punishment on our side, and heavy losses to the enemy. This, together with the desperate straits to which Lee was reduced, emboldened him to take the offensive, and on the night of the 27th of March, 1865, he moved three divisions of his troops before Fort Steadman, and surprised and captured the position. Before night it had been retaken, and at the same time the battle of Hatcher's Run was fought, continuing until evening. On the 2d of April the Rebel intrenchments, with 6000 men, at Big Five Forks, were captured, and an attack was ordered along the whole line, under General Grant's direction, which ended in driving Lee from his works and the abandonment of Richmond. Lee's retreat was cut off by the rapid movements which Grant instituted, and on the 9th of April, just one week after the last great battle, the Army of Northern Virginia capitulated. Soon after the Rebel General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman, on the same terms granted by General Grant to Lee, and the great civil war was ended.

If General Grant was appointed to the command of the armies with a rank never held by any one before except Washington, a greater honor if possible was in store for him. He is now simply General of the United States Army, and soon will be President of the United States.

THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Schuyler Colfax, the popular candidate of the National Union Republican party for the office of Vice President, is a native of New York city. He was born in N. Moore street, March 23, 1823, his father having died a short time previous. With but limited means, his widowed mother could afford to keep him at school

but a short time, and at the age of 10 he was placed in a mercantile establishment, where he remained for three years, contributing materially from his small salary to the support of both himself and mother. In 1836, he and his mother, in company with others, left their home in this city and settled in St. Joseph county, Indiana. Shortly after his arrival in the West, he was appointed Deputy County Auditor for St. Joseph county, and employed his leisure hours in the study of State law, in which he is said soon to have become an acknowledged expounder.

He read law pretty thoroughly during these leisure hours, but not with a view to adopting it as a profession. He had but little idea of what great benefit the information he was then gaining would prove to him in after years. In 1845 he started a weekly journal at South Bend, the county seat of St. Joseph county, called *The St. Joseph Valley Register*, becoming its sole proprietor and editor. A writer in *The Indianapolis Journal* corrects a mistake into which the public has fallen relative to Mr. Colfax's connection with the printing business. Mr. Lanman, in his Dictionary of Congress, says:—"He was bred a printer." He never was apprenticed to the printing business, and knew nothing of the practical part of the "art preservative of all arts" until after he had commenced the publication of *The Register*. With his ready tact and quick perception however, and great anxiety to economize, for his means were very limited, he soon mastered the art sufficiently to "help out of the drag," but he never attained to any great proficiency in the business, his editorial labors, the business of the office, and other duties soon claiming his entire attention.

The Register prospered, and soon became a source of profit to the proprietor. It was ably edited, and was a model of courtesy and dignity. Every paragraph, however small, seemed to have passed under the supervision of and to reflect the mind and elevated thoughts of its editor. He continued his connection with this paper until three or four years ago, writing a regular weekly letter for its columns, during his first two terms in Congress. It was during the early days of *The Register* that Mr. Colfax was laying the foundation for the reputation he has since attained as a debater. A debating club was formed, which held regular weekly meetings, during the winter season, and it was a rare occurrence indeed to find Mr. Colfax absent from one of these stated gatherings. Politics, the temperance reform, and other subjects were often as ably debated in this society as kindred questions are in many deliberate bodies of much greater pretensions of the present day. The Hon. John D. Defrees, now Superintendent of Government Printing, and for many years editor and proprietor of the *Indianapolis Journal*, to which Mr. Colfax was also attached as Senate Reporter for some time after he commenced the publication of *The Register*, was also a participant in these debates. They were both Whigs, both ardent and sincere advocates of, and believers in the temperance reform, and were consequently seldom pitted against each other in these debates. The attachment formed at this early day between those gentlemen still continues with unabated fervor. In 1848, Mr. Colfax was chosen as a delegate, and elected as Secretary of the Convention which nominated General Taylor for the Presidency. In 1850 he represented St. Joseph county in the Convention which framed the present Constitution of Indiana. In this Convention he opposed, with all his ability, the adoption of the clause prohibiting free colored men from settling in the State.

His opposition to this measure was the cause of his defeat the following year, when nominated for Congress, in opposition to Dr. Fitch. But, with all the ability, tact, and shrewdness of this old political wireworker, he only distanced his young competitor two hundred votes, in a district which had been strongly Democratic for years.

In 1852 he was again a delegate to the Whig National Convention. He took an active part in the campaign which followed, speaking often and writing much.—In 1854, when the "great deep" of Indiana Democracy was broken up, and old Hunkers laid in a grave from which it is hoped they may never be resurrected, he was renominated and elected to Congress, and was consequently more active than ever before. His experience as a debater, and familiarity with State and national politics, rendered him an overmatch for his opponents, whom he was always anxious to meet in an open and fair discussion before the people, where he was always certain of a victory. In 1856 he was again nominated for Congress, and re-elected by a handsome majority. His entrance into Congress was in the midst of the great struggle over the Lecompton swindle. A writer says of his maiden speech in the House:—"His first speech in Congress went forth to repel the tide of terror which was sweeping over struggling Kansas, and clearly showed that even then he was one of the best debaters in the Lower House." Over five hundred thousand copies of this speech were printed and circulated—a compliment perhaps never before received by any member of Congress.

He was first chosen Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress by a vote of 101 to 81. He has been three times elected to the same position, each time by an increased majority. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Post

Roads on the organization of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and did much to extend mail facilities throughout the West. He was one of the first advocates, and is still one of the warmest friends of the Pacific Railroad. Indeed, he takes a warm interest in any movement looking to the development of the boundless resources of the great West. It was, doubtless, the interest he feels in this section of the country which induced him to take his celebrated trip "across the Continent." His trip, was a perilous one, but his welcome at "the other end of the line" was so spontaneous truly genuine and heartfelt, that it more than repaid him for all the dangers and hardships he passed through.

This trip prepared him for one of the most entertaining lectures ever delivered in this country. It has been listened to with wrapt attention by the people of almost every city in the North. Peculiarly, however, it has profited him but little, for that liberality which has ever been a marked trait in his character, the entire proceeds of a lecture have as often been donated to some charitable object as they have found their way into his own pocket. He has now served in succession fourteen years in the House. He was urged, but he declined, to accept a seat in the United States Senate, preferring his presiding chair in the House.—As a presiding officer, he is the most popular the House has had since Henry Clay. A writer in *Putnam's Magazine* truly observes that Mr. Colfax "has no eccentricities, but great tact. His talent are administrative and executive, rather than deliberative. He would make good appointments and adopt sure policies.—He would make a better President, or Speaker of the House, than Senator.—He knows men well, estimates them correctly, treats them all fairly and candidly. No man will get through his business with you in fewer minutes, and yet none is more free from the horrid brusqueness of busy men. There are heart and kindness in Mr. Colfax's politeness. Men leave his presence with the impression that he is at once an able, honest and kind man. Political opponents like him personally, as well as his political friends. We have never heard that he has any enemies. The breath has been silent towards his fair, spotless fame.—The wife of his youth, after being for a long time an invalid, sank to final rest several years ago, leaving him childless. His mother and sister reside at his receptions, which, for many years, have been not the most brilliant, but the most popular of any given at the capital. Socially, Mr. Colfax is frank, lively, jolly. It may be that he feels his oats in some degree, but dignity hasn't spoiled him. The everlasting I-hood and Unness of great men is forgotten in his presence.

His manners are not quite so familiar as those of Mr. Lincoln, but nearly so.—They are gentle, natural, graceful, with a bird-like or business-like quickness of thought and motion. But they are very far from the high and mighty style of Sumner, or the judicial coldness of Fessenden, Sherman and Trumbull. Though manly, they are genial and winning.—American mothers believe in Schuyler Colfax. There are more babies named for him than for any public man since Mr. Clay. The intimacy and confidential relations of Mr. Colfax with Mr. Lincoln are well known. They labored hand in hand as brothers in the cause of the Union, holding frequent and protracted interviews on all subjects looking to the overthrow of the Rebellion, for there were no divisions between the executive and legislative branches of the government then as there are now.

During the darkest hours of that bloody drama which shall ever remain a reproach upon the people of one section of the nation, they were ever cheerful and hopeful. Confident in the justness of the war waged for the preservation of the Union, and placing a Christian reliance in that providence which guides and shapes the destiny of nations, great reverses, which caused others to fear and tremble, at times almost to despair, seemed only to inspire them with greater zeal and a firmer belief in the ultimate triumph of our cause.

Mr. Colfax is rather under the medium height, with a form firmly and compactly molded. His hair is brown, now slightly sprinkled with grey; eyes blue; forehead high and arching, indicating great perceptive faculties and deep penetrations. His face is open and frank, and as yet unmarked by age. He possesses great vitality, and can endure an extraordinary amount of labor with but little fatigue. This, coupled with his temperate habits, has caused him to wear his age so well that but few persons would place him even at 40. He is yet in the prime and vigor of manhood, with all his cares and responsibilities, as most people at 30.

Fast Freight cars have recently been transported from New Orleans to New York, a distance of 1825 miles, in six days' running time. This is the shortest time on record, but with the increased facilities of transportation and the improvements of the roads the freight will soon be moved over the route in a much shorter period.

Show us a "carpet bagger" and we will show you a supporter of Grant and Colfax.

Show us a loyal Southerner who is true to his State and his country, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.—*N. Y. World.*

Show us a soldier who fought for the flag, or a civilian who encouraged the soldier with his vote and his purse, and we will show you a supporter of Grant and Colfax.

Show us an original rebel who did all he could to precipitate the war, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.

Show us a Confederate who starved the Federal prisoners at Libby, Andersonville, and Salisbury, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.

Show us a Northerner who kept up a constant fire in the rear of the boys in blue, or who voted in Conventions that the war was a failure, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Voting in Greece is somewhat different from voting in America. The polling places are churches. Thirty ballot-boxes are placed on the floor of the church, each of them bearing the name of a candidate. Upon one half of the box, painted white, is written "Yes," and on the other half, painted black, is written "No." A clerk attends the voter, with thirty bullets, and, when opposite a box pronounces the name of the candidate and hands the voter a bullet. Passing his arm up a funnel about a foot in length, the voter's hand arrives unseen at a division box, and drops the ball to the right or left, "yes" or "no," as the case may be, and so on throughout the whole thirty. The system is said to insure secrecy and perfect order.

A Chicago paper gives a long list of Republican successes which have recently been achieved at the West. The Republicans have carried by decisive majorities Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Peoria, Illinois, all hitherto strongholds of the Democracy.—Kenosha, which went Democratic last year, and Racine, which is usually close, have now chosen Republican municipal tickets. The Republicans have likewise, aside from the vote on the new Constitution, swept Michigan by their usual majority, and increased their majority in Wisconsin to the extent of several thousands. Grant's name is a tower of strength to the Western Republicans.

Omaha is full of men looking for employment; and thousands are almost starving who would willingly return if they had the means. There are so many applicants for work that the Pacific Railroad Company have reduced the wages of mechanics, &c., to \$2 per day, and laborers \$1.25, and are still overcrowded with applications. Hundreds sleep in the freight sheds nightly, not having the means to pay for shelter. The city is overrun with gamblers and thieves, and robberies and murders are of frequent occurrence.

A curious method of killing rats is recommended in a German journal as every efficient. A piece of newspaper or unused sponge is cut into small pieces, which are smeared with butter, and placed within the reach of the rats, next to a dish of water. The rats eat the sponge, and becoming thirsty drink the water, which swells the sponge, and in a short time kills the animals, which are found lying dead all around.

The new Georgia Legislature is composed of Democrats, Republicans, and Conservative Democrats, the latter holding the balance of power. Mr. Gordon and United States Attorney Fitch are to be the Democratic nominees for the United States Senate.

What den is the most disgraceful in Maine?—Fessen den.
What ball should everybody shun?—Trum-bull.

What son deserves the contempt of every honest man?—Hender-son.

The elephant Romeo, the largest in the country, is now entirely blind, having been shot in his eye a few days ago to subdue him.

State Fair.
The next State Fair will be held at Harrisburg commencing on the 23rd day of September.

Six hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad have been finished west of Omaha, sixty miles having been built this spring.

It has been settled that the rule that "nothing can be done well which is done in a hurry," don't apply to catching fleas.

In Detroit, this year, there is only one income over \$70,000, and only nineteen over \$20,000.

The English Government has a revenue of \$1,800,000 from dog licenses.

Chicago is to pay \$800,000 for the support of its public schools next year.

A Crochet shawl in a shop window in Brooklyn, N. Y., is labelled "\$150."