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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.—1f.

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.

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.—1 yr.

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

CHARLES W. DEAN,

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.—1f.

Itch! Itch! Itch!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

HOLLINSHED'S ITCH & SALT 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. HOLLINSHED,

Stroudsburg, Oct. 31, '67.

Druggist.

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.

PICTURE FRAMES of all kinds constantly on hand or supplied to order.

June 11, 1868.—1y.

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, otherwise 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 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,

How to Make Copperheads.

The 21st Senatorial district of Pennsylvania, embraces the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Perry and Juniata, and is entitled to two Senators. An election was held in this district on the second Tuesday of October, 1867, and Chas. J. T. McIntire, Democrat, was returned as elected by 233 majority, and Samuel J. Shugart by 22 majority, John K. Robinson contested the election of Shugart.

The Senate, after a full investigation by a Select Committee and the examination of a large number of witnesses, declared Robinson duly elected, and admitted him to the seat occupied by Shugart. The whole testimony in the case is published in the Legislative Record for the session of 1868, from page 1,397 to 1,440 inclusive.

It is proven conclusively that the leaders of the Democratic party not only planned and perpetrated a deliberate fraud upon the ballot-box in this district, but they pre-arranged a system of fraudulent naturalization papers, extending through other counties of the State.

A railroad sixteen miles long was being built, during the Summer and Fall of 1867, in Clearfield and Centre counties. From 40 to 60 rods only of the road was in Centre county. About 400 Irishmen were employed on the road, and boarded in shanties along the line, except during the time they were taken into Centre county in order to carry the election in that District. Senators were to be elected in the Centre District, but not in the Clearfield. The following testimony, copied from the official records of the Legislature, shows how the fraud was perpetrated, and who did it:

M. O'Meara, sworn—I was working for Mr. Collins, railroad contractor, on the railroad; I was pit boss; had from 10 to 20 men under me at times; Patrick Gorman was working boss; I was working four miles from Clearfield, east, twelve miles from the line, when James Collins and Patrick Gorman came to me and said they wanted to go to Centre county for ten days, saying their object was to carry the election; they said it was a Republican hole, and they intended running in enough votes to carry it; I took the men to Centre county; Col. Skelly's gang also went; the men cast of me went; in and around Phillipsburg there were about 100 men the day of election; they were quartered at Mr. Keplers, Mr. Gray's, Mr. Harris's, and Mr. Donchue's; I was in Phillipsburg all day, most of the time at the polls; the polls are in the same building; I gave two men tickets; Sheriff Perks and Mr. Lede distributed tickets; Lede was a walking boss on the road; I saw them giving the men the tickets; Sheriff Perks borrowed a sheet of tickets from me to have others printed; the tickets were all Democratic; about all that were on the ground voted; all had naturalization papers; obtained them, as was said, in Luzerne county, this one on the table is similar to those used; they were colored; the men said they obtained or arranged for the papers two miles out of Clearfield, on Saturday evening before election, in a shanty kept by Mrs. Lynch; they said two lawyers came from Philadelphia, and after they were sworn Lede took possession of the papers, and that he colored them with coffee; the day of the election the men were handed the papers; Mr. Lede at the same time furnished the tax receipt [a receipt shown used, and identified as similar to those used;] I did nothing while in Phillipsburg; I did not vote; I saw all vote that I named; I had no Republican tickets.

Cross-examined—I never agreed to vote my men on the Republican side; never said for \$100 I would do so, I received money the day before and day after; of Mr. Crisman \$25, of Mr. Johnson, day after \$60, of Sheriff Parks \$12; I received of Rey. Father Tracy \$500. The \$500 was given me two weeks ago last Tuesday to prevent my being a witness. ** The priest came and told me that my evidence would be hard against the Democratic party, and that he had \$500 he would give me if I would leave. ** I told the priest that I would take my family and go for \$2000; Father Tracy told me he would let me know in a few days, and when we next met the priest told me that he had written for advice, and that Wallace thought that \$100 per month was enough; I supposed it was Wallace, the Clearfield county lawyer; I told the priest I would take \$500. ** The men voted in borough and township; Michael Fallon and one other were in the country but a short time; the men told me that Lede took the lawyers to Tyrone; the men went back to Clearfield county, after the election, where they lived in shanties; but fifty or sixty rods of the road is in Centre county; all the voters were challenged at the polls.

John Casey, sworn—I was working on the railroad for Mr. Collins at the October (1867) election, was boarding in Phillipsburg, where I voted with the other men; Mr. Lede took me up to vote and gave me the naturalization paper, and I put it in; cannot read; am as ignorant as a baste; I put the paper in my pocket; cannot tell what became of it; I was never naturalized; never was in a court before this; Lede told me to vote; I was working near Mr. Collins' store; came the day that O'Meara did to Phillipsburg; I voted Democratic.

[Note.—This witness on his return to Clearfield county, was waylaid and beaten with clubs, so that he died from his wounds. The Governor issued his proclamation, offering a reward for the detection of the murderers.]

Rev. Thomas Tracy, sworn—I paid

Michael O'Meara five hundred dollars a short time before this case commenced; I gave him the money in his own house in the evening, about a week or two before the assembling of the Legislature; he was to leave the State and remain out three months for the five hundred dollars; Mr. Gorman, boss of Collins, gave me the money to give him; the man who gave the money was the only one who had any knowledge of the transaction, as far as I know; I had a correspondence with Mr. Wallace on the subject of O'Meara's leaving the State; the only stipulation was that he should remain away three months; I understood that it was for him to be gone until after the trial.

The reader will please remember as he reads, that the lawyer Wallace spoken of by "Father" Tracy, is the Chairman of the Copperhead State Committee.

Thus were the laborers along this railroad moved from their shanties in Clearfield county (which were quite as convenient to their work as the hotels in Centre county, to which they were taken,) and furnished with fraudulent naturalization papers to defeat the will of the qualified voters of a Senatorial District.

To prevent like frauds in the future and secure fair elections by the legal and duly qualified voters, a law was enacted at the last session of the Legislature, providing for a registry of the voters before the day of election, so as to ascertain who are legally entitled to vote.

This law opposed by every Democrat in the Legislature, as that party has everywhere of late opposed every attempt to exclude fraudulent votes, and thus secure fair and honest elections.

Queer Fish.

The Tribune's correspondent from Alaska gives an account of a fish that is put to queer uses;

"I must not omit the existence and peculiarities of another fish—one not mentioned in the 'books'—which is found in great numbers in the coast rivers, from the Nass to the Stickeen. It appears annually about the first week in May, and Mr. Ansley, the pilot of the John L. Stephens says that on some days he has known it difficult to row a boat across the mouth of the Nass river on account of the dense mass of these fish in the water.—Sometimes an adverse tide or heavy wind lodges tons of them upon the shore.—The Indians know of their arrival by the flight of the birds northward. They seldom continue over fifteen days, and during this time the natives from Fort Simpson and all the adjacent regions haste to the feast of fat things. This fish is six to eight inches long, in form resembles the smelt, has a shining and almost transparent appearance, and of all the finny tribe is the most fat. Its fat has not the oily, rancid taste of other fish, but has the sweet taste of fresh lard. The Indians store great quantities of it, and if well cared for it remains sweet for months.—When they are dried, the Indians often turn them to a novel and practical account—burn them in the place of candles. They give a clear, brilliant light, and are not liable to be blown out by the wind. Mr. Manson, the Superintendent at Fort Simpson, says that the tail should be lighted instead of the head, and that each fish will last about fifteen minutes. In a dark night the men who took natives for guides used to rookon a mile of travel for every five fish burned."

There is now no doubt that immense frauds have been perpetrated in the Second Auditor's office at Washington, in the payments of bounties to colored troops and there is every reason to believe that the Government has been swindled to the extent of a million and a half of dollars. It appears that certain clerks in the Second Auditor's office, in the bureau of colored troops, and in the Freedmen's Bureau, entered into a conspiracy to carry on these frauds, and that papers for whole regiments have been forged, presented and paid. Five persons are under arrest, and the different bureaus have been closed and the papers handed over to the House investigating committee who have the whole subject under investigation.

One of the odd characters that pervade the metropolis of Grass Valley, Nevada, is an old negro named Sauks. He takes considerable interest in politics, and is bitterly opposed to the present incumbent of the White House. He is also a zealous member of the church. During a recent revival among the "colored Methodists," Sauks became very happy, and after relating his experience to the brethren, exclaimed in a triumphant tone, "T's agoin to Heaven, I is! Anty Johnson can't veto dat!"

Nicholas Zollinger, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Harrisburg, was run over one day last week by the passenger train from Philadelphia, and had both legs taken off. The accident occurred within a square of his home. He was attempting to cross the track at the time.

It is noteworthy that most of the Republican recusants in the Senate on the impeachment question were old Whigs. These are Fessenden, Grimes, Fowler, Ross, and Van Winkle. Trumbull and Henderson were Democrats—the former up to the repeal of the Missouri Line, the latter up to the rebellion.

The Coleman Estate and its Iron Mountain.

A Lebanon correspondent of the Harrisburg State Guard, in describing the Coleman estate south of Lebanon, remarks:

Part of the estate comprises 20,000 acres of the richest farm land in Central Pennsylvania, to which the new mown hay and waving fields of wheat attest. From the location of this immense tract, as well as the natural advantages it possesses, it may truthfully be said to be the most desirable of any one piece of landed property in the United States.

The mineral resources of the estate, the Iron Ore Bank, where the mining operations are now prosecuted, covers about one hundred acres. It is impossible to estimate the quantity of ore that those grand old hills contain. Engineers have made calculations, but they are only conjectures. The quality, however, is unsurpassed by that of any other in the State. This immense body of magnetic ore, associated with copper ores, has been worked for a long time at this place, at the junction of the lower silurian limestone and the red sandstone formation. The bed lies between dikes of trap, and exhibit peculiarities that distinguish it from the other bodies of ores on this range. These mines are worked from the top and the ore is taken from here on a spiral railroad, built in 1862, and which is a great feat of engineering.

We will add that you can only have a proper conception of it by making its ascent on a "Mountaineer," one of the engines used in hauling the cars over this road. There is a charcoal furnace in full operation now at this place, which has quite a historic connection. Here were cast during the Revolutionary war, cannon for the American army. One of these guns, a twenty pounder, bearing the date of 1776, can now be seen, mounted on a stone pedestal, within a hundred yards of the furnace. Here were also cast large quantities of template stoves for the Revolutionary army under Washington when they were encamped at Valley Forge, which stoves, we are informed, are yet unpaid upon the books of the company and due the estate.

There are also in full blast two anthracite furnaces, built in 1848, under the direction of the present superintendent, and which have been in successful operation ever since. The location and conveniences of unloading ore, coal, limestone, &c., are perfect. The North Lebanon Railroad, of which the Spiral road is a branch, passes immediately in front of these furnaces, over which the iron can be shipped to any point. A vast deal of it, however, is shipped to the well arranged wharves on the canal near Lebanon, from which point it is distributed by water.

The Japanese.

Take the Japanese as a whole, high and low, rich and poor, and they are the best fed, best clad, best lodged, least overworked, and the most genial and happy people on the face of the earth.

Food is abundant and cheap—imaginary wants are rare; the temptations to crime are less than with us, though the lands is no Utopia.

There is no such thing as squalor to be seen in Japan. In the house of the very poorest, a Fifth Avenue belle might sit upon the matted floor without soiling her dress. The streets are admirably sewered; all offal and garbage are removed for manure.

There is no bigotry. The people are wonderfully open-minded. There is no hatred of Christianity as such; only it is feared as an engine to cause political change.

Stick to him.

We have record of a colloquy between a gentleman and his son, both lawyers, the father having retired in easy circumstances to a country place some ten miles away from the scene of his professional labors. One Sunday morning the young gentleman, homeward bound, met his father and mother on their way to church where they regularly attended. The father said: "My son, I am delighted, and so is your dear mother, that you are going to hear our good man preach.—You will be highly pleased with him." While this conversation was going on a tall friend of the son came up, and familiarly addressing him by his christian name "I have got the bar open, so that we can have brandy and water whenever we want it." The friend, observing the solemn countenance of the father, beat a hasty retreat. When he was gone, the father put up both his hands and said: "My son, I could not have believed this of you; look at your poor mother, and observe how she feels your wickedness." After a minute of dead silence the father said: "Who is that sad companion of yours?" Well, father, if I must tell you he is my best client, and the richest man in our town." The old gentleman thereupon slapped his son on the shoulder and said: "Stick to him, my boy; stick to him, and never leave him." Wicked world!

A special from Salt Lake City says the funeral of Heber C. Kimball was attended by several thousand persons. His death is considered the greatest loss since the death of Joe Smith. The Tabernacle and public buildings were draped in mourning.

Real Estate Exempt from Taxation.

The following real estate is exempt from taxation, according to the provisions of the law on the subject, passed by the last Legislature:

All lands which have been or may hereafter be granted, within this State, to any officers or soldiers of the line of this State, by virtue of any resolution of Congress, or law of this State, as a reward for their services, shall be and are hereby exempted from taxation for and during the life of such officer or soldier respectively, unless the same shall be transferred or aliened to any other person.

All churches, meeting houses, or other regular places of stated religious worship, with the ground thereto annexed, for the occupancy and better enjoyment of the same, all burial grounds belonging to any religious congregation, all universities, colleges, academies and school houses belonging to any county, borough or school district, or incorporation, erected, endowed or established by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, with the ground thereto annexed, and all court houses and jails be, and the same are hereby exempted from all and every county, road city, borough, poor and school tax; and all taxes heretofore assessed on any such property shall not hereafter be collected, but the respective officers, charged with the collection thereof shall and are hereby exonerated from the collection and paying over of the same: *Provided*, That five acres of land, together with the improvements thereon, attached to all religious congregations, universities, colleges, academies and school houses, belonging to any county, borough or school district as aforesaid, and no more than five acres of land, with the improvements attached thereto, shall be exempt from taxation as aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors in this Commonwealth to make return of all property now, or which may hereafter be specially exempt by act of Assembly from taxes, in a separate list to the commissioners of the proper county, for which services the assessor shall receive the same compensation as is allowed for like services in other cases.

A Canadian Miracle—A Man Fed by the Virgin.

A Canadian paper, the *Union de Centons*, relates the following curious story: A young man named Joseph Le Cleve, son of a farmer living in the township of Somerst, Eastern Townships, aged about thirty years, and dumb from his birth, who is described as a "model of piety," through a little imbecile, left his father's house on the 2d of May, and to the great alarm and solicitude of his parents, could not be found anywhere up to the 18th of the same month.

On this day ten men went out in search of the truant, and, after some search, found him on the banks of the Riviere Noire, not far from its junction with the Becancour. He was without shoes, and lightly clad; but although the weather for some time previous had been almost wintry, he did not seem to have suffered from cold. To the eager questions put to him by the discoverers, he gave the following account of himself: Seeing that he had lost his way, he lay down and considered how he might best employ his time. He then set to work to clear the bush, and had actually succeeded in making about a quarter of an acre of ground tolerably presentable.

He avowed that he had never suffered the least from hunger; that a tall lady in white, very beautiful and amiable, had every day brought him two supplies of food, consisting of a sort of large round biscuits, far better than any biscuits he had ever seen before. She came to him flying, and at night covered him carefully with a large quilt, which kept him quite warm. All this he related in a simple, natural manner, without any sign of deception.

The article concludes thus: These are the certain facts. Who can explain them otherwise than by a mysterious protection of Heaven? If not, we must start many suppositions, and it is more natural to believe that the Holy Virgin descended to take care of this young man, and to restore him in safety to his family as a reward for his virtue.

Why it was not "like him."

A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude, standing with one hand in his pocket. His friends and some of his clients went to see it. Every body said:

"Oh, how much it is like him! it is his very picture of him!"

One old farmer, who happened to be present, thought differently.

"Tain't a bit like him!"

"Tain't, eh?" said a half-dozen at once:

"Just show us now *wherein* it is not a capital likeness!"

"Wa'al, 'tain't; no use talkin'; I tell you 'tain't!"

"Well, why? Can't you tell us *why* it ain't a good likeness?"

"Yes; easy enough. Don't you see he has got his hand in his *own* pocket?"

"T'wold be as good again if in *somebody else's*?"

Four men have been arrested in New York and held to bail for carrying on a distillery on board a ship. They would take in a cargo of material, make a short cruise during which the still was operated, and then return with spirit.

Hints to Political Meetings.

As the season for political meetings approaches, it may be well to reproduce the following excellent advice given by Horace Greeley, some years ago, which Republicans might do well to heed:

1. Do not fix the day for your meeting and then look up your speakers—they will already, perhaps, have been engaged elsewhere for that very day—but secure your speakers first. Let them fix the day.

2. Two prompt speakers with the local aid at your command, are amply sufficient for any one mass meeting. Let the people understand these can be relied on, and do not load your bills with an array of great names only to disappoint your audience.

3. Have your meetings, if possible, indoors. One indoor meeting, even if packed, is worth half a dozen outdoor gatherings. The former is comparatively easy and the latter difficult for a speaker to control.

4. If you must have outdoor gatherings, then seek the grove or woods, and fail not to erect a stand for your speakers, and cover it with boards, and with nothing else. Canvass absorbs and deadens the voice, while with nothing above the speaker's head, the voice will waste in the air above, and in five cases out of six he will break down.

5. Always put down upon your platform, whether in or out of doors, a piece of coarse carpet to stand upon. Never cover with oil cloth, unless you expect your speaker to be lifeless and dull.

6. Consume as little time as possible in preliminaries, in marching and counter-marching. Get your procession upon the ground with dispatch and proceed at once to the business of the meeting.

7. Remember your speakers, especially the more prominent ones, have families to support. Their time is valuable, and it cost them money to travel on railroads and stay at hotels. "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn."

A field trial of harvesters was held at Thorn Hill, N. Y., on the 17th ult., at which the following mowers and reapers competed, Cayuga Chief, Dodes O and B, Onondaga Chief, Kirby, Young Warrior, and the Adriance, Platt & Co's Buckeye. Each machine was operated as a self-acting reaper, in very green clover, not headed out. The only machine that crossed the field without clogging or bluffing up badly was the Buckeye. This machine stopped only once after cutting off a small apple tree. The draft of such machines, as tested by a dynamometer, was as follows:—

Cayuga Chief, Jr.,	212 pounds,
" " No. I,	325 "
Dodes O and B,	400 "
Onondaga Chief,	312 "
Kirby,	300 "
Young Warrior,	362 "
Buckeye,	250 "

The Buckeye Machine having shown superiority in each test, was declared the victor.

There is about 30,000 barrels of whiskey in the bonded warehouses at Covington, Kentucky, and 45,000 barrels in that district, composed of ten counties.—According to the new tax bill this whiskey has to be removed within six months, which will require \$1,000,000.

The Adams Express Company brought from New York to the Boston sub-treasury thirty kegs of gold coin, being about 400 pounds in each, making six tons in all. While in transit, an attempt was made in Hartford county to throw the train off by placing a sleeper across the track, but beyond a slight concussion on trouble was experienced.

Curious.

The Williamsport *Standard* of Saturday last relates the following singular fact: "Yesterday afternoon, our city was visited with a sulphuric shower, which lasted about fifteen minutes, when the earth was literally covered with sulphur. A similar shower occurred about fifty years ago."

General Sherman is reported to have said, in conversation at St. Louis on June 24, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Indians on the plains; that they are peaceable and quiet, and that more murders are committed in any large city than by Indians. The General has adopted a son of the late Kit Carson, and will send him to the University of Notre Dame to be educated.

Mr. Solah Plummer, of Brattleborough, Vt., a few days since applied the oil of tobacco to a corn on his foot, and came near losing his life in consequence.

John C. Breckinridge has been sued in Paris by a boarding house keeper for two thousand francs.

The Port Pitt works, Pittsburg, east of forge hammer the other day weighing twenty-one tons. It took fourteen horses to haul it to its destination.

Sharon, Ohio, has an inhabitant who has not been able to sleep since October last. Yet he is in good health and works regularly on his farm.

In three years a farmer in the Isle of Man raised seven bushels of barley from a single grain.