

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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Advertisements of one square of (eight lines) for 100, one or 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.

**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.

**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,**  
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.—1f.

**Itch! Itch! Itch!**  
**SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!**  
USE  
**HOLLINSHEAD'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. 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, 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 McGarty, in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa., is the place to get it. [Sept. 26,

## Campaign Song of 1868.

WE'LL MOVE ON THE ENEMY'S WORKS AGAIN.  
Our colors are out, and in letters of gold,  
The names of our heroes we blazon;  
Ulysses the soldier, and Schuyler the bold,  
Both haters of traitors and treason.  
Long and well has their courage and wisdom  
been tried,  
They have always been true to the people,  
And our banner will tan every Copperhead hide,  
And hang it on liberty's steeple.

Hurrah! boys, hurrah! from Texas to Maine,  
Three cheers and a tiger for chorus;  
We'll move on the enemy's works again,  
With the hero of Vicksburg before us.  
We're bound for the White House, we've rented  
the place,  
Old Andy, the traitor, must travel;  
And whoever may try to run in the race,  
We'll beat him with Colfax's gavel.  
We're tired of waxes and of freemen's rows,  
And the rattle of whisky-ring leeches,  
And we won't have a fellow in Uncle Sam's  
house,  
Who swings round the circle with speeches.  
Hurrah! boys, hurrah! &c.

Then hang out your banners and sing your best  
songs,  
Let the drums and cannon all rattle;  
We know very well where the victory belongs,  
When Ulysses goes down to the battle.  
We'll clean out the rebels and all their allies,  
Kn-Kluxers and all other Klammers,  
And when at the polls such tyranny dies,  
We'll sing as we set up our banners.  
Hurrah! boys, hurrah! &c.

More timely rhymes here:—  
Sing a song of Seymour,  
And Blair full of rye;  
Every Tammany Injun's  
Finger's in the pie.  
When the pie is opened  
Little birds will sing,  
"Seymour, Seymour wants to be,  
But never will be king."  
Blair in the wigwag,  
Feeding very frisky,  
Full of high ambition  
(Seymour for whiskey);  
Seymour out doors  
Showing off his clothes,  
Long comes Ulysses Grant  
And nips off his nose.

## THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution, the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guaranties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or agitated, do with the return of peace demand—

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and the civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all the money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, to be honestly applied to such payment. Where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering, and cries of "Read it again!"]

Fifth. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, pensioner and soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the government, by the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau [great cheers], and all political instrumentalities by which it is designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, that the burdens of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenues upon imports and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufacturers and as well without importing, the revenue to impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end

that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to the people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of rights and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution. It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as is in its power dissolved it and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of the press; it has substituted arbitrary arrests and military trials and secret star chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered post and telegraph offices, and has seized the private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavits, as required by the Constitution; it has converted the American Capitol into a Bastille; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded any thing known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created during the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the shattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power, which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government and end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal union of equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts, so called of Congress, as such, are usurpatory and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution; that the public lands should be distributed as widely among the people and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead lands and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price established by the Government; when grants of public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied; that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson (applause), in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. [Great applause.]

The dearest word in our language is Love. The greatest is God. The word expressing the shortest time is Now.—Three makes the greatest and sweetest duty of man.

13 cases of *comp. de solido* occurred in Cleveland during Friday and Saturday.

## THE REWARD OF COURTESY. — A TRUE ACCOUNT.

A few years since, on a radiant spring afternoon, two men, who from their conversation appeared to be foreigners, stopped before the gate of one of the large workshops in Philadelphia for the manufacture of locomotive engines. Entering a small office, the elder of the two inquired of the superintendent in attendance if he would permit them to inspect the works.

"You can pass in and look about, if you please," said the superintendent, vexed apparently in being interrupted in the perusal of his newspaper. He scanned the two strangers more closely. They were respectably, but plainly clad, and evidently made no pretensions to official dignity of any kind.

"Is there any one who can show us over the establishment and explain matters to us?" asked Mr. Wolf, the elder of the strangers.

"You must pick your own way, gentlemen," replied the superintendent, "we are all too busy to attend to every party that comes along. I'll thank you not to interrupt the workmen by asking questions."

It was not so much the matter as the manner of the reply, that was offensive to Mr. Wolf and his companion. It was spoken with a certain official assumption of superiority, mingled with contempt for the visitors indicating a haughty and selfish temper on the part of the speaker.

"I think we will not trouble you," said Mr. Wolf, bowing, and taking his companion's arm they passed out.

"If there is any thing I dislike, it is incivility," said Mr. Wolf when in the street. "I do not blame the man for not wishing to show us over the establishment; he is, no doubt, annoyed and interrupted by many heedless visitors, but he might have dismissed us with courtesy. He might have sent us away better content with a gracious refusal, than with an ungracious consent."

"Perhaps," said the other stranger, "we shall be treated better here;" and they stopped before another workshop of a similar kind. They were received by a brisk little man, the head clerk apparently, who in reply to their request to be shown over the establishment, answered, "O, yes! come with me, gentlemen. This way." So saying, he hurried along the area strewn with iron, brass, broken and rusty heels of iron, fragments of old boilers and cylinders, into the principal workshop.

Here, without stopping to explain any one thing, he led the strangers along with the evident intention of getting rid of them as soon as possible. When they passed where the workmen were riveting the external casing of a boiler, the clerk looked at his watch, tapped his foot against an iron tube, and showed other signs of impatience, whereupon Mr. Wolf remarked:—

"We will not detain you any longer, sir, and with his friend took leave.

"This is an improvement on the other," said Mr. Wolf, "but all the civility he has is on his surface; it does not come from the heart. We must look further."

The strangers walked on for nearly half a mile in silence, when one of them pointed to a humble sign, a picture of a locomotive engine with a train of cars underneath. It overtopped a small building not more than ten feet in height, communicating with a yard and workshop. "Look," said the observer, "here is a machinist whose name is not on our list."

"Probably it was thought too small a concern for our purpose," said his companion.

"Nevertheless, let us try," said Mr. Wolf.

They entered and found at the desk a middle aged man, whose somewhat grimy aspect and apron around his waist, showed that he divided his labors between the workshop and counting-room.

"We want to look over your works if you have no objections," said Mr. Wolf.

"It will give me great pleasure to show you all that is to be seen," said the mechanic, with a pleased alacrity, ringing a bell, telling the boy who entered to take charge of the office.

He then led the way and explained to the strangers the whole process of constructing a locomotive engine. He showed them how the various parts of the machinery were manufactured, and patiently answered their questions. He told them of an improved mode of tubing boilers, by which the power of generating steam was increased, and showed with what care he provided for security from bursting.

Two hours passed rapidly away. The strangers were delighted with the intelligence displayed by the mechanic, and with his frank, attentive, and unsuspecting manners.

"Here is a man who loves his profession so well, that he takes pleasure in explaining its mysteries to all who can understand them," said Mr. Wolf.

"I am afraid we have given you a great deal of trouble," said the other stranger.

"Indeed, gentlemen, I have enjoyed your visit," said the mechanic, "and I shall be glad to see you again."

"Perhaps you may," said Mr. Wolf, and the strangers departed.

Five months afterwards as the mechanic, whose means were quite limited, sat in his office meditating how hard it

was to get business by the side of such large establishments as were his competitors, the two strangers entered. He gave them a hearty welcome, handed them chairs and all sat down.

"We come," said Mr. Wolf, "with a proposition to you from the emperor of Russia, to visit St. Petersburg."

"From the Emperor? Impossible."

"Here are your credentials."

"But, gentlemen," said the now agitated mechanic, "what does this mean? How have I earned such an honor?"

"Simply by your straightforward courtesy and frankness, combined with professional intelligence," said Mr. Wolf. "Because we were strangers you did not think it necessary to treat us with coldness or distrust. You saw that we were already interested in acquainting ourselves with your works, and you did not ask us, before extending to us your civilities, what letters of introduction we brought. You measured us by the spirit we showed, and not by the dignities we might have exhibited."

The mechanic visited St. Petersburg, and soon afterwards moved his whole establishment there. He had imperial orders there for as many locomotive engines as he could construct. He has lately returned to his own country, and is still receiving large returns from his Russian workshop. All his prosperity grew out of his unselfish civility to two strangers, one of whom was the secret agent of the Czar of Russia.

Boys in Blue.

The following stirring address has been issued by the Soldier's Republican organization of this State, which has already commenced its labors, and will be heard from in due time:

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

COMRADES: When the rebel armies were overthrown and the rebel leaders forgiven by our magnanimous Chief, the whole world wondered at the generosity which pardoned men guilty of so great a crime. The least we expected was that the Government for which we had fought, and for which so many had given up their lives, was secured against the possibility of another conspiracy. But, warned by history and taught by our own experience among the misguided people of the South, we maintained our organizations, and now, in the forefront of another peril, congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom of that decision. So thoroughly have our military brothers re-united themselves, that only a few who wore the Union blue can be induced to join the ranks of the rebel Democracy. Our camps extend east and west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and there is not a veteran who does not realize that the public danger may once more call him to the field.—The alarming spectacle of a formal combination between the two great columns of treason—the rebel army of the South and the rebel sympathizers of the North—is the living proof of great impending calamities. These desperate men—the one side still vaunting their treason against the country, and the other still boasting of the aid and comfort extended to them—profess to be confident of success in the approaching election. The animosity they bore to our beloved Commander-in-Chief—now the candidate of the great Republican party—survives the hollow gratitude with which they hailed his liberal terms of peace; and now, remembering only that he struck them in the field, and coldly forgetting how he forgave their great offence, they are toiling with superhuman energy to defeat him for the Presidency, and place in that high office a fit successor of its present guilty occupant. Their hatred of Grant extends to all our heroic leaders, with one or two exceptions. The only offence of these accomplished soldiers is their fidelity to the country for which they fought. Gen. George H. Thomas in Tennessee, Gen. Irwin McDowell in Mississippi, Gen. George G. Meade in Georgia, Gen. Canby in South Carolina, and General Reynolds in Texas, with their predecessors, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Swayne and Mower, and proscribed and slandered like common felons, which every Union man in the South, black and white, is subjected to inconceivable cruelty and oppression. This wholesale malevolence, looking directly to the restoration of the rebel government, teaches us not only the wisdom and justice of our organization, but invokes us to renewed efforts in favor of Grant and Colfax, the standard bearers of the Republican party, and for our gallant comrades, Hartranft and Campbell, our standard bearers in the State contest.

The fundamental ideas of this rebel combination are that nothing has been gained by the success of our arms, but that everything has been lost. To forget the sanctified dead, to ignore and outrage the gallant living, and to remember and reward those only whose crime in any other nation would have been punished by death or confiscation, is the inspiring motive of our adversaries. What American soldier does not feel the insult?—What American citizen does not burn to resent it? Instead of cordially submitting to the laws passed by overwhelming Congressional majorities, and carried into effect for the grand purpose of reorganizing the South upon the basis of equal justice and equal rights, our recent adversaries openly threaten a new resort to arms.

At no period in the rebellion have they

been at once so defiant and so cruel.—United in antagonism to the laws, to the national credit, to the national currency, to the public peace, and to those great principles for which we contended and succeeded in maintaining, they coolly appeal to the people and ask a verdict in favor of their incredible crimes. Speaking now for the returned volunteers of Pennsylvania, who were disfranchised by the Democracy, we solemnly renew our devotion to our beloved country, and assert, not simply our readiness to support our candidates at the ballot-box, but our determination, at all times, to march to our Government's defence against her enemies.

By order of the Committee.  
CHAS. H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.  
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

## Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 3, 1868.

The regular annual vacation at the institutions receiving soldiers' orphans at the expense of the State will commence on Friday, July 21, and terminate on Monday, August 31, school duties being resumed on Tuesday, September 1.

The principals, superintendents, and managers of these institutions will please observe the following regulations:

First. No child will be permitted to leave the institution to which it belongs without a written furlough or leave of absence, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and countersigned by the principal superintendent or manager of the institution, specifying the cause of absence, and its length, this leave of absence to be constantly carried by the child to be shown whenever requested.

Second. No leave of absence will be granted to any child unless pronounced by the attending physician, after special examination had for the purpose, entirely free from sore eyes and other contagious diseases. Upon their return, after vacation, children must be re-examined, and all doubtful cases isolated until known to be entirely cured. The presence of any of these vexatious and annoying diseases in any institution is regarded as an inexcusable evidence of neglect on the part of the attending physician and the authorities of such institution, and will not be tolerated.

Third. No child must be sent home except at the written request of the mother, guardian, or friends. All others must be furnished with proper care and attention, and permitted to enjoy vacation at the institution, from study and labor, except such as may be necessary for the comfort of those remaining. The labor required must not exceed the regular daily period of two hours per day. The library and reading rooms and the play grounds must be open to them, under proper supervision, the remaining portion of the day.

Children should be conveyed to and from the proper railroad stations free of charge. All other expenses of travel, and at home, must be borne by their friends.

Fourth. No child will be deprived of vacation as a punishment, no matter what the nature of the offence may have been. To do so would be cruel.

If in any case, as for instance where it is known that vacation would be spent amid bad associations and demoralizing influences, principals, superintendents, or managers think best to deny them the privilege, they must be able to produce the clearest proof of the existence of the facts upon which such denial is based.

Fifth. Each girl will take with her, clean and in good condition, and legibly marked with name, a change of underclothes and stockings, two dresses, hat sack, and shoes; and each boy, in like condition, a change of underclothes and stockings, two pairs of pants, one jacket, cap, and shoes. All other clothing will remain at the institution, except in case of transfers. Girls will not take their blue winter dresses.

The articles of clothing taken their condition must be entered on the check to the furlough, and re-examined and checked off, with appropriate remarks as to care and condition when returned.

Sixth. Those ordered by transfer to other schools will take their clothes, and will be instructed to go direct from their homes to the schools to which they are ordered when their furloughs expire.—Every article of clothing taken with them, with its condition, will be entered on the check as a record, and on the back of the back of the furlough, for the information of the principal of the school to which they are transferred.

The objects of vacation should be explained, to the children, and the duty and necessity of good conduct and care of clothing while absent, prompt return, &c., carefully and repeatedly impressed upon them. It is hoped and believed that, with few exceptions, attention to study and industrial instruction, and to the cultivation of good manners and habits, has been attended with so much success during the past year, that this visit home will be gratifying to mothers and creditable to the institutions to which these wards of the State belong. It is also hoped that after enjoying the cessation from study and the visits to home and friends which vacations allows, children will be promptly returned in good condition, gratified and refreshed, and encouraged to pursue with renewed energy and zeal the exercises of their respective schools and homes during the ensuing year. And if, notwithstanding past dis-