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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,
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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.—tf.

C. W. SEIP, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office at his residence, on Main Street, nearly opposite Marsh's Hotel.
All calls promptly attended to. Charges reasonable.
Stroudsburg, April 11, 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.

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.—1y.

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.—tf.

Itch! Itch! Itch!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

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, 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.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Williamsburg, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at
HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.
[See Medicines Fresh and Pure.
Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

CAN YOU TELL WHY IT IS that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store! [Sept. 26.]

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.]

LYNN'S GREAT GERMAN ROOT AND HERB STOMACH BITTERS!

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
A. H. LYNN,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

These Bitters are a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, and is a positive preventive of all

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.
The German Herb Stomach Bitters has a restoring influence upon the system, especially upon the Digestive Organs, and is recommended to all persons in delicate health. It is an excellent remedy for Summer Complaint, and no family should be without it.

A. H. LYNN has secured the services of a man who has had many years experience in the manufacture of Bitters, in the well-known German Bitters' Manufactory of Schimmel & Co, Leipsig, Germany, and has made arrangements with them for German herbs, roots, &c., necessary for the manufacture of the Bitters.

THE GERMAN HERB STOMACH BITTERS is now ready to be sent anywhere. All orders with which I may be favored will be delivered at short notice. A trial of the Bitters is respectfully asked.

A. H. LYNN, Manufacturer,
South Bethlehem, Penn.
Sold by C. S. Detrick & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Stroudsburg, Pa.
June 4, 1868.—1y.

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.

Trial List—Sept. T. 1868.
Ingersoll & Miller vs. William D. Bellis and James S. Bellis.
Jesse R. Smith vs. Reuben Detrick.
Samuel Storm vs. Jacob Stouffer.
Hamilton Tap vs. Thomas Ross.
same vs. Silas K. Kotz.
Philip Kresge vs. Peter Merwine.
Mary M. Ruff, Executrix, vs. Jos. S. Leibenguth and wife.
Hannah Christman vs. Cornelius Hawk and wife.
Use of A. Reeves Jackson vs. Augustus Carmer.
Use of Ezra Marvin vs. Lawrence and Henry McCluskey.
A. Reeves Jackson vs. William S. Ross.
William Hollinshead vs. School District of Middle Smithfield.
THG. M. McILHANEY, Pro'ly.
September 17, 1868.

Argument List—Sep't. Term 1868.
Exception to Auditors Report on John H. Stillwell's property.
Exceptions to the appraisement of property retained by widow of William Davis, deceased.
Exceptions to the appraisement of property retained by widow of Geo. C. Tompkins, deceased.
Exceptions to Auditors Report on Adam Huffsmith's estate.
Commonwealth vs. Peter Huffsmith, Jr.
Overscers of P. of Stroudsburg vs. The Overscers of Paradise township.
THO. M. McILHANEY, Pro'ly.
September 17, 1868.

District Court of the United States, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM F. BUSH, of Stroudsburg, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of Creditors will be held on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m., before W. E. DOSTER, Register, at his office, at Knecht's Hotel, Stroudsburg, that the examination of the Bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meeting required by Sections 27 and 28 of the Act of Congress sanctioned.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on Wednesday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

WITNESS the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge, and Seal of the Court, at Philadelphia, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.
G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest.—W. E. DOSTER, Register.
September 17, 1868.—13.

Letter from Peter Cooper to Horatio Seymour.

NEW-YORK, August 13th, 1868.
TO THE HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR:
My Dear Sir,—In the last letter I had the honor to address to you, I had the pleasure to thank you for the prompt answer to a former letter, and for the assurance I received that "we agreed in the end to be realized, namely, the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution." You will recollect that I then stated that I was so deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of maintaining the Union and the Constitution that I desired to see all powers that God and nature had given to us brought into requisition to save our country from being desecrated and made the sport of foreign and domestic Saracens.

I feared then, as I fear now, the danger of our being drawn into error by men who have no faith in a real democratic form of Government. In that letter I stated that I was then, and I have still continued, to the 78th year of my age, to be a firm believer in a truly democratic republican form of Government—I mean a government founded on those eternal principles of truth and justice which our father declared were self-evident, namely: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

In the very first words of the Constitution, formed by our fathers, it is declared that "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Our fathers, in forming for us this Constitution, believed that they had embodied in the forms of law, the highest wisdom, virtue, and intelligence of a whole people. They meant to make the wisdom, the virtue, and the intelligence of the people the means to insure all the blessings required to make us a nation with all the powers necessary "to establish justice," and "to promote the general welfare."

To enable the people to do this in the most convenient manner, they declared, in the first article of the Constitution, that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

They then describe the mode and manner by which the people's representatives shall be chosen, who are to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers of Congress, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department thereof.

Among these powers there is nothing plainer than the intention of the framers of the Constitution to vest in the people's representatives the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus whenever in their judgment "the public safety may require it," to suppress rebellion or repel invasion.

I have been led to address this letter to you, as standing at the head of the Democratic party—a party which I continued to act so long as I believed it was laboring to promote the greatest good of our common country; but when I became convinced that the Democratic party, with which I had been so long connected, was lending its power and influence to sustain men and measures that had so far perverted the Constitution of our country as to deny the rights of manhood to 4,000,000 of human beings—and when I was that I was acting with a party which was lending its influence to men and measures that were raising up in our country the vilest form of an aristocracy—an aristocracy that claimed it as a right that "property should own labor," and claimed the right to mix their blood with the black race, and then sell their children to be enslaved with their posterity, then I consider it my duty to my country to abandon a party that had abandoned the great principles of truth and justice.

What tongue can describe the horrors of a system that allowed a father to sell his child, who may have had seven-eighths of white blood in his veins, to a brutal master, who had the power to confine him on a plantation, under a more brutal overseer; perhaps a Northern man, with his conscience callous to every human feeling, and whose principal recommendation might be that he could whip out of the unprotected slave the greatest of labor!

Thomas Jefferson might well say, in view of such a state of things, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just."

John Wesley has well declared that such a system contains within itself the sum of all villainy. The enormity of human slavery will appear from the following advertisement, copied from *The Georgia Messenger*: "Run Away—My man, Fontaine; has holes in his ears, a scar on the right side of his forehead, has been shot in the hind parts of his legs, is marked on his back with the whip. Apply to Robert Beasley, Macon."

We might well have said, in view of a system that allowed such cruelty, as God is just that the time must come when those great principles of our Declaration of Independence that declares "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," must be vindicated in our own country. Allow me to repeat what I said in my last letter, namely: that I, who served my country in person and by substitute from the commencement of the war with England to its close, feel that I have a right to plead with my countrymen of every shade of political opinion, and to beseech them by every consideration that can move our manhood to consider carefully the dangers that threaten us as a nation.

It has been to me, for years, a source of profound regret to find so many of those, whom I have esteemed and honored as friends, taking part with and forming all kind of excuses for men who have done all that was possible to destroy our Union of States; and now I regret to find those very friends calling themselves Democrats; and, at the same time, uniting with those who were leaders in the Rebellion, and striving to aid them to build up what they are pleased to call "a White Man's Government," by which they mean to hold 4,000,000 of human beings under a ban or disqualification that will prove as destructive to their happiness as the slavery from which they have been delivered. I have been at a loss to see how a mind so elevated as yours could for a moment consider it possible for a democratic government to enact a course of class legislation that would make one law for the white man and another for the black man.

John Stuart Mills has said with great propriety that "There is no true democracy where large classes of a community are denied equality of political rights."

He further declares that "Every Government which permanently divides the people into a governing part, and a governed part, is an aristocratic Government, by whatever name it may be called."

I find that the very men who profess so much concern for the preservation of the Constitution, are now most laboring to make proselytes for a white man's government, which can only be had by legislating for class, thereby adopting a principle that is at war with the very letter and spirit of the Constitution which they profess so much to revere. Such a course is as inconsistent as the profession and the practice of President Johnson.—He declared at one time that "treason against the Government is the highest crime that can be committed," and that those engaged in it "should suffer all its penalties." "Treason," he said, "must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished."

He went so far as to say, "They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed; if not, they maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous enough for treason to become respectable." He said, "After making treason odious, every Union man should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted the great suffering on our country."

He then said, "I hold it a solemn obligation, in every one of these States, where the Rebel armies have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the number of Union men may be, if enough to man the ship of State, I hold it to be a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government until they gain strength. They must not be smothered by inches."

In reference to a Convention to restore the States, he asked: "Who shall restore them? Shall the men who gave all their influence and means to destroy the Government? Are they to participate in the great work of re-organizing the Government, who brought this misery on the States? If this be so, then it is said in truth that all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been lost, and all our battle-fields will have been made memorable in vain."

He then asked, "Why all this carnage?" and said "it was that treason might be put down and traitors punished." He said "traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration." He said "the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in forming rebellion has become a public enemy, and has lost his right to vote with loyal men."

He said that the great plantations of the traitors "must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men;" also, "The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past."

To cap the climax of inconsistency with all that he has since done and tried to accomplish, he said that he had been deeply pained by some things that had come under his observation. He said, "We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to rich traitors, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold." He went on and said that "traitors can get lucrative employment while loyal men are pushed aside."

He said, in relation to reconstructing the Southern States, that "We must not be in too much of a hurry. It is better to let them reconstruct themselves, than to force them into it." But as soon as he became President, we find him hurrying Reconstruction on a plan or policy of his own, and resisting, with all the

power he possessed, the mild measures prepared by Congress, and intended to enable the Rebel States to reconstruct themselves with the least possible difficulty or delay.

It is difficult for one to imagine how any honest, intelligent man can join with President Johnson, and charge the majority of Congress with being a class of radicals and traitors, "hanging on the skirts of a Government which they are trying to destroy."

It has been equally difficult for me to form an apology for such unreasonable charges as I find in your speeches—and in the speeches of others claiming to be Democrats—against an administration that has had to contend with every form of difficulty and misrepresentation that the ingenuity of those who were in rebellion against the Government, and of all who were in sympathy with them, could invent.

I regret to find in several of your speeches that you make no allowance for the extraordinary and trying circumstances through which the Government has been compelled to pass—circumstances that would have made it wise and proper to have raised money by forced loans, if no other means could have been found to save the nation's life.

You have said truly in your late speech that the Republican party "denounces all forms of reputation as a national crime." You then try to throw on that party the odium of a deliberate design to repudiate the national debt.

The repudiation of the national debt is one of the last acts that the Republican party will ever tolerate or allow.

I have been pained to find in your several speeches a course of reasoning that is tending to revive the rebellious spirit throughout our Southern States—a course of reasoning that has already won for you the enthusiastic support of those who were most prominent in the Rebellion, and of all who are in sympathy with them throughout our country.

I am sorry to see in your speeches an effort to prejudice the laboring population with the statement that the Government is introducing a system of unjust and unequal taxation.

It is certain that our Government could never stand in the presence of such laws as prevailed throughout the Southern States before the Rebellion; laws that made it a crime to "unbind the heavy burden, and let the captive go free;" laws that made it a crime to teach a poor helpless slave to read and write, fearing that a knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, that declares the unalienable right of every man to his life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, would make him unwilling longer to remain a slave.

To talk of such a system and such laws as have prevailed at the South being democratic, is to talk of a living body without an animating spirit.

The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, the official organ of the Catholic Church in the West, has said, with great propriety, that "the interest of humanity and the welfare of white labor, in particular, are involved in the question of Slavery more than in any other, and it is the duty of men to prepare their minds conscientiously to what they may, as far as possible, maintain what is best for the people. Every one acknowledges that Slavery is an evil. No man who is free would ever consent to be a slave. It is abhorrent to his nature. No one can allege any right to reduce a human being to that miserable condition. It is detestable to mind and heart. And moreover he who reduces a free man to Slavery is excommunicated by the Catholic Church. Slavery was the cause of our national troubles. It was for Slavery that the war was commenced, and the blood of the brave men who have fallen on both sides has been shed by this insatiate monster. The hope of its restoration is not abandoned. There are multitudes of men who would love to see it in the ascendant as it was before." Never were truer words said than that "Slavery was the cause of our national troubles."

Notwithstanding all the misery that Slavery and the war has brought on our country, let us assure all who took part in the Rebellion that we intend to do them all the good we can. We intend to secure for them and for ourselves the constitutional guaranty of a republican form of government, which is the greatest earthly blessing our nation can possess.

It has been with more than ordinary sorrow that I find among the errors of your late speech other grave charges against the Republican party.

You say it has adopted "a policy of hate, of waste, and of military despotism," in all of which you are as much in error as you are when you state that the Republican party has expended \$500,000,000 of the taxes drawn from the people of this country "to uphold a despotic military authority, and to crush out the life of the States."

The facts, as shown by Mr. Blaine in Congress, are that only a very small part of the amount you name was expended in maintaining the authority of the Government over the Rebel States. Let us unite to frown down that spirit of rebellion that found encouragement in the Democratic Convention that met in Chicago, when it virtually recognized the principle of Secession and Disunion as an established fact, by proposing "a cessation of hostilities," and a call for a convention of all the States to meet in their sovereign capacity and deliberate with men who were then in active rebellion, putting

forth all their efforts to overthrow the Government by force.

You charge the Republican party with "proposing to deprive the people of the South of their right to vote for presidential Electors." You then say that "the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage."

This reasoning is unaccountable in view of the fact that the Republican party has been constantly making efforts to extend the elective franchise on a principle of equal rights to every man without regard to country, caste or color.

Nothing could be more unfair than your charge that the Republican party intends that "there shall be no peace or order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power." I will close this long letter by saying that I believe it would be the proudest day of your life if I could persuade you to unite with all who are laboring to secure a purely Democratic Republican administration of our State and General Government. For one, I desire to do what I can to secure peace and prosperity to a country which in the course of nature I must soon leave, but with an ardent desire that it may forever remain a glorious Union of States, where goodness and greatness shall be the motto and inspiration of the peoples.

I remain, very respectfully,
PETER COOPER.

Who Are Democrats?

The President, Vice President, and every member of the rebel government was a Democrat.

Every soldier who, after being educated at the expense of the Government, chafely took up arms against it was a Democrat.

Every member of both branches of the rebel Congress was a Democrat.

Every cut-throat who starved defenceless Union prisoners of war was a Democrat.

Every man in the North who sympathized with traitors and treason in the South during the late civil war was a Democrat.

Every general, colonel, and officer in the Confederate army was a Democrat.

Every person who rejoiced at the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat.

Every draft-rioter, sneak and bounty-jumper was a Democrat.

Every person who wrote letters to the army encouraging soldiers to desert their comrades was a Democrat.

Every person who was sad when the Union armies triumphed was a Democrat.

Every person who assailed the "lawful money of the country" and the national credit was a Democrat.

Every person engaged in the massacre of Union soldiers at Fort Pillow was a Democrat.

Every person who murdered an enrolling officer was a Democrat.

Every person engaged in the Sons of Liberty conspiracy to murder the Executive and overthrow the Government was a Democrat.

Every person in the North who opposed conferring suffrage on the Union soldiers in the field was a Democrat.

Every person who encouraged and protected deserters was a Democrat.

Every person who refused to contribute to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers was a Democrat.

Every person who declared that he "would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people" was a Democrat.

Every person who was in favor of "two republics and a united South" was a Democrat.

Every person who was anxious to know whether "the South had resources enough to keep the Union army at bay" was a Democrat.

Every person who denied the authority of the General Government to enforce its laws was a Democrat.

Every person who recognized the rebellion "legitimate, legal, and just" was a Democrat.

Every man who shouted "not another man nor another dollar to carry on a civil war" was a Democrat.

Every man who insulted the loyal armies of the Union by declaring "the war a failure" was a Democrat.

Have the soldiers, who put the rebellion down, forgotten how they felt when, while in the field, they heard from the Copperheads at home? Do they remember the fire in the rear from Vallandigham and Pendleton and Seymour? Can they forget how they pledged themselves to remember and honor those, who aided and encouraged the Union cause by their influence at home, and how they swore to visit a just retribution upon those other traitors who were striving to defeat them? The time has come now for these things to be remembered.

If you don't want to lose your vote, don't bet.

If you don't want to lose your money, don't bet it on Seymour and Blair.

A Democrat pole went up one day last week. The Democratic party will "go up" one day in October, and another in November. "Let her went."

Ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, and a large number of Maryland "conservatives" who opposed the Republican party, since 1865, intend to support the Chicago nominations.