

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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NO. 27.

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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,  
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.—ly.

**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.—lf.

**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.—lf.

**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.—ly.

**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.—lf.

**Itch! Itch! Itch!**  
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!  
USE  
**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, 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.

**REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S** (of Wilkes-Barre, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at  
**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.**  
(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 Manufacturing of Schimmel & Co., Leipzig, 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.—ly.

**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.—lf.

**Crystal Spring Hotel,**  
**J. L. Thomas, Proprietor,**  
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.  
The House is fitted up with Modern Improvements, and is supplied with a choice Bar, where the best of Liquors can be had. The best of Stabling attached, with accommodating hostlers in attendance.  
Horses and carriages can be had at all hours.  
A line of Stages running to Port Jervis, via Milford, leaves the House, after the arrival of the morning trains.  
Sept. 3, 1868.—m2.

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Sept. 3, 1868.—m2.

**Crystal Spring Brewery,**  
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.  
BROWN & BURT, PROPRIETORS.  
**XXX ALE & PORTER.**  
Promptly supplied at the lowest market prices and of the best quality.  
July 30, 1868.—ly.

**Cheap Feed.**  
**GRAIN AT 25 CENTS PER BUSHEL.**  
Apply at the BREWERY,  
July 30, 1868.—lf. East Stroudsburg.

**District Court of the United States,**  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
**WILLIAM F. BUSIL,** 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 Keetch'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 transacted.  
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 shew 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.—lf.

*From the Philadelphia Press.*  
**MAINE.**  
"Have you heard the news from Maine?"  
The great northeastern State,  
Which opens into Yankee-land,  
A mighty granite gate.  
There treason hoped to rule,  
And there it writhes in pain;  
But they've turned the tide to the other side,  
Hurrah for the news from Maine!  
"Have you heard the news from Maine?"  
'Tis a question old you know;  
They asked it ere the boys were born,  
Some thirty years ago.  
It meant that men had heard  
Of overwhelming gain;  
And for me and you it still is true;  
We have heard the news from Maine.  
"Have you heard the news from Maine?"  
"Do you hear the shouts afar?"  
We have gained the second victory  
In slavery's second war,  
And we shall hear those shouts  
Again, and yet again.  
Cheer, voice and hand, thro' all the land;  
We have heard the news from Maine.  
"Have you heard the news from Maine?"  
In the main she's always right,  
And what she says she'll remain,  
In every coming fight.  
Pass, pass the word around!  
And thunder out the strain!  
We've won at a bound the second round!  
Hurrah for the news from Maine!

**Mixed Up.**  
A letter from Horatio Seymour to C. W. Ingersoll, of New Haven, Conn., has found its way into print, in which the writer says:  
"I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention."  
Whatever the Republicans may be doing, the Democrats can hardly afford to make their financial policy very prominent, at least until they reduce it to some degree of consistency.  
The Massachusetts Democrats have just declared themselves as follows:  
"Resolved, That gold and silver coin is the only constitutional legal tender, and while we would have but one currency for all, the Democracy of Massachusetts now, as in the past, are true to their old faith in hard money, and demand that it be restored to the people at the earliest moment consistent with the interest of the business and labor of the country."  
On the other hand the New York State Democratic Convention resolved:  
"That the payment of the public obligations in strict accordance with their terms—in gold only, when gold is nominated in the bonds, and in the lawful currency of the country, when coin is not specified."  
Strange to say, the candidate whom these greenback New Yorkers have nominated for Governor, said in a speech in January last:  
"We do not propose—I do not at least—to discuss the question of the National debt. I simply say this to place myself right upon record. I declare the honor, the good faith of the country is pledged, every right arm of labor is pledged to the payment of every dollar of the National debt, honestly and fully, not only according to the letter, but according to the spirit of the bond."  
In view of these facts, the New York World does not agree with Mr. Seymour on the pre-eminence of financial questions. It says:  
"The great dividing line between the two political parties is the reconstruction question. No citizen who detests the radical policy of reconstruction will be deterred from voting for the Democratic candidates by his dislike of greenbacks; nor, on the other hand, will any citizen who accepts the Radical policy be enticed into the Democratic party by his belief that the five-twenty bonds are payable in lawful money."  
The question still remains. Have the Democrats a financial policy, and if so, what is it?

The following letter was actually written by a Maine Democrat:  
**KITTERY**  
State of Maine  
September the 15th 1868.  
MI DEER NEFFU I received yure kind lecture toda and taik mi pen in hand to let yu kno we air all wel and enjoyin the blessing of helth and we hav as much of provisions as wil last us thro' the winter. There aint much news to rite at present. polittix is gittin exsitable and evry body is hollerin for grant & colfacks with sum exsceptions. I think grant is a good soljer, but i think he hurt hisself popolarly speekin when he captured general lee at appermattux. sum peopl think it was very unconstitoshinal to be fitin our brething while the want to doo just as the air a mine to in a free land o liberty & if grant hadent beet gen lee ide be wilin to vote for him. dear nefu, how doo yew stan on the grate politticke kwestion of the da.  
let me heer from yew soon an give mi speeks to all inquirin frens. no mor at present. Affectiontly yur unkel  
**SILVESTER S.**

**Ohio sends cheering intelligence.**  
Prominent men write that the Republican majority in that State will be at least 50,000, with a gain of one member of Congress.

**Adjustment of Taxation.**  
The fourth demand of the Democratic National Platform is expressed in the following words:  
"Equal Taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government Bonds, and other public securities."  
The Democracy insist on "equal taxation." On the other hand the Republicans have legislated whole series of sharp discriminations designed to impose the largest ratable share of the public burdens upon the opulent, thus relieving numerous classes who have about as much as they can do to take suitable care of themselves, their wives and their little ones. This will be understood by examining the existing adjustment of direct National Taxes.  
All branches of industry, except those which produce articles of luxury, are exempted from taxation. The Democracy wants taxation equalized by taxing all branches of industry.  
Farmers, mechanics, miners and manufacturers, pay no taxes upon their business, beyond the paltry sums exacted from a portion of them for licenses. Democracy would tax all of these to equalize taxation.  
Farms, shops, factories, stores and houses, make no contribution to the National Treasury. Democracy demands that these be taxed, so that taxation may be equalized.  
All household goods, except pianos and silver-ware, over forty ounces for each family, go untaxed. Democracy would equalize taxation, by taxing all household goods.  
Carriages used for pleasure and gold watches are assessed, while other vehicles and watches are not. Democracy demands the equalization of taxation by assessing all kinds of vehicles and watches.  
All yearly incomes which amount to above one thousand dollars, are taxed, but all under that sum are untouched. And it may be further stated that the Federal Government has, from the beginning, steadily taxed the income derived from interest upon its bonds, from interest on all private securities, just as income from any other source. The bondholder pays five per cent. on all his gains, exactly as does the manufacturer, the merchant, the banker and the lawyer.  
But the Democracy, if they get control of the Government, propose to uproot these discriminations.  
They propose to assess farms, tenements shops, factories, and all articles of personal property equally, according to their value.  
They propose to assess the poor man's silver watch in proportion to the rich man's gold and jewelled one.  
They propose to tax the poor woman's dozen of silver tea spoons in proportion to the abundant plate with which the millionaire garnishes his mahogany.  
They propose to tax the poor person's bed in proportion to the rich man's piano.  
Which scheme of taxation do the people prefer? That which has been adjusted by the Republicans, or that which the Democracy propose?  
Under the existing system the poor man is entirely exempt. Under that which the Democracy would inaugurate, the property of every man, no matter what may be his resources, is to be "equally taxed according to its real value."

**GENERAL DIX.**  
**He Indorses General Grant and Denounces the Democratic Candidates and Policy.**  
General Dix, the American Minister to Paris, has sent the following letter to a friend in New York. It was not written for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has consented to give it to the public:—  
Paris, Sept. 4, 1868.—My Dear Sir:—It was my hope that my distance from home would have saved me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there. But I notice in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or the past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.  
I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman, of unexceptionable private character, and respectable talents. But you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated, and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which in critical emergencies is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been twice at different times Governor of the State of New York, and has in neither case had the talent or the tact to keep the Democratic party of the State together more than two years. I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country. Moreover, he has been put in nomination by a Convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents to pay the greater part of the public debt, contracted to preserve the Union in depreciated paper.  
Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of the public faith, pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men. Mr. Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is our duty to pay the debt in specie. In accepting his nomination to the Presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with "tremendous cheering," and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of national turpitude.  
I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and the high sense of national honor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass and Stephen A. Douglas were amongst its most conspicuous members. I see but one source of safety for the country under existing circumstances, and that is the election of General Grant. On his decision of character, good sense, moderation and disinterested patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.  
Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making, at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when General Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fallen countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defense of their homes and the government, which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.  
I am quite willing that you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour, or the repudiation of any portion of the public debt.  
I am, dear sir, very truly yours,  
**JOHN A. DIX.**

The Pittsburgh Post, a leading Democratic organ, boasts that its party has plenty of money to expend this campaign. In its issue of August 30th, it says:—"There is no trouble about the money this year with the Democrats; there is lashing of it—and why not? The Democrats stayed at home during the war, and got the mule and other late contracts, while the Republicans were getting killed in the army. That's what's the matter."  
Frank Blair's love for the Irish, whom he calls "Finnegans," is no less than the respect which he evidently entertains for the Germans. He was fond referring to Gen. Fremont's staff officers as "a pack of d-d Dutch."

Gen. Phillip Sheridan has recently written a letter to a New York friend from which the Tribune publishes the following extract:  
"It is, perhaps, needless for me to tell you how light my heart is on account of the glorious record, in front of which General Grant now stands before the country."  
"The country now begins to appreciate that his was the only hand which patted me on the shoulder and gave me an encouragement, when I, almost alone, stuck up my little battle flag at New Orleans, to assist a second time in saving the country and preserving the record of our soldiers. Had Grant, Sherman and myself, and all others gone over to the enemy, much darkness would have come upon the land."  
"Two solutions were necessary for the settlement of the rebellion. The first was to take away from it its military strength. That was done at Appomattox. The second to take away its political strength. That will be done next November. It will be a short campaign, but as decisive as Appomattox."  
Kentucky.

In a private letter to the editor of this paper, from a prominent Republican of Kentucky, the writer says:—"If Seymour is elected hundreds of Union men will have to leave Kentucky and find homes elsewhere. I speak advisedly.—For God's sake fight hard and win if you can. It is our only salvation."  
Citizens of Indiana, remember that the fate and future of the faithful, persecuted Union men of the South depends on the elections of 1868. They fought to save us from rebel invasion, and suffered losses that would have fallen on you but for their patriotic sacrifices when the enemy was threatening your homes. Shall they now be delivered up to plunder and banishment by your votes? A rousing majority for the Republican ticket in October will cheer them as Union victories in the field used to rejoice the heart, and will deter their enemies from the commission of the outrages now threatened.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Vinland Democrat has hauled down the Rebel colors, and in its last issue (Sept. 19) comes out flying with the names of Grant and Colfax and the whole Republican ticket at the head of its editorial columns. The editor, A. G. Warner, gives in his "Explanatory" six reasons for so doing, and which, no doubt, to the Democratic party are satisfactory. The first reason given by him is, "Because we had a mind to do it." His third, "Because if the Democratic ticket is elected, the Democratic party is defeated." His last and decidedly the best reason, though the unkindest cut of all, is, "6. We felt unwilling to furnish a free literature to a party that could not read."

David Barry, an Irishman of Cleveland, publishes a card, in which, referring to Blair's St. Louis "Finnegan" speech, he says he "would as soon vote for that traitor, Jeff. Davis, or Benjamin Disraeli of England, as for a man who could so heartlessly trifle with the most cherished feelings of our race."—He then adds: "The Irishman who can tamely swallow down such an insult to his country and her heroic efforts to be free, without resenting it at the ballot-box next November, is destitute of all public spirit, dead to the claims and sufferings of his motherland, and is anything but an honor to that proud, defiant, sensitive old race whence he sprung."

Gen. Robert E. Lee coolly says that the only way to have peace is to let what he calls the "Southern people"—that is to say the "Southern Democratic party"—rule as they did before the war, and trust to them to "treat with humanity and kindness" their political opponent, the Southern Republicans, whom he will not even allow to be a part of the Southern people.  
The Democrats are smuggling rebels from Maryland into Pennsylvania. It is not the first time the rebels have tried to capture our State. In this attempt they will meet with a second Gettysburg.  
The Carlisle (Pa.) Democrat says that at a recent Democratic rally in that neighborhood the procession was twelve hours passing a point.—said point being a corner grog shop.  
"Seymour has a policy." He may have a "policy," but he has no patriotism. If he had, he would not boast that he never loaned the Government a dollar to carry on the war.  
It is reported from New Orleans that Gen. Hancock has written a letter to a personal friend in New Orleans, that "Seymour and Blair have not the ghost of a chance."

The Hon. Fred Lauer of Reading, Penn., and 124 of his friends and employes, all stout Democrats, have come out for Grant and Colfax.  
The Princeton (Ind.) Reveille, hitherto neutral, has hoisted the banner of Grant and Colfax.  
W. H. English, former Democrat member of Congress from the 11d District of Indiana, now supports Grant and Colfax.

There is one debt that this government can never pay, and that is the debt it owes to the loyal men that saved the country in its hour of trial.