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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.
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C. W. SEIP, M. D.,
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Office at his residence, on Main Street, nearly opposite Marsh's Hotel.
All calls promptly attended to. Charges reasonable.
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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.—1 yr.

W. W. PAUL & CO.
CHARLES W. DEAN,
W. 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.—1y.

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.

BEEF,
IRON AND PURE BRANDY,
BY DR. HARTMAN,
Regular Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.
It will positively cure Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and all diseases of the Lungs or Bronchial Tubes.
It has been the means of RESTORING THOUSANDS to health who have been given up beyond the reach of medical assistance. It does more to relieve the Consumptive than anything ever known. Unequaled strengthener for delicate Ladies and Children. EACH BOTTLE CONTAINS THE VIRTUOUS PORTION OF TWO POUNDS OF CHOICE BEEF.
The cure of Consumption was first effected by the use of RAW BEEF and BRANDY in Russia, afterwards in France, in which countries I have travelled for years.
I have used it with perfect success in my own family. In presenting this preparation to the public I feel confident that every afflicted one who reads this (even the most skeptical) may become convinced, by a single trial that it is truly a most valuable medicine.
Circulars and medicines sent to any address. Price \$1 per bottle—six for \$5.
Laboratory 512 South Fifth Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale Agents, French, Richards & Co., Tenth and Market streets; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch street; R. Shoemaker & Co., Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Cheap Feed.
GRAIN AT 25 CENTS PER BUSHEL.
Apply at the **BREWERY,**
July 30, 1868.—1y. East Stroudsburg.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.]
Private Habits of Horace Greeley.

BY MARK TWAIN, OF THE TRIBUNE'S STAFF.

Mr. Greeley gets up at three o'clock in the morning; for it is one of his favorite maxims that only early rising can keep the health unimpaired and the brain vigorous. He then wakes up all the household and assembles them in the library, by candlelight, and, after quoting the beautiful lines:

"Early to bed and early to rise
Make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise,"

he appoints each individual's task for the day, sets him at it with encouraging words, and goes back to bed again. I mention here, in no fault-finding spirit, but with the deference justly due a man who is older and wiser and worthier than I, that he snores awfully. In a moment of irritation, once, I was rash enough to say I never would sleep with him until he broke himself of this unfortunate habit. I have kept my word with bigoted and unwavering determination.

At half past 11 o'clock Mr. Greeley rises again. He shaves himself. He considers that there is great virtue and economy in shaving himself. He does it with a dull razor, sometimes humming a part of a tune, (he knows part of a tune, and takes an innocent delight in regarding it as the first half of Old Hundred; but parties familiar with that hymn have felt obliged to confess that they could not recognize it, and therefore the noise he makes is doubtless an unconscious original composition of Mr. Greeley's,) and sometimes, when the razor is especially dull, he accompanies himself with formula ad ephemeris.

He then goes into his model garden, and applies his vast store of agricultural knowledge to the amelioration of his cabbage; after which he writes an able agricultural article for the instruction of American farmers, his soul cheered the while with the reflection that if cabbages were worth eleven dollars apiece his model farm would pay.

He next goes to breakfast, which is a frugal, abstemious meal with him and consists of nothing but just such things as the market affords, nothing more. He drinks nothing but water—nothing whatever but water, and coffee, and tea, and Scotch ale, and lager beer, and lemondade with a fly in it—sometimes a house fly, and sometimes a horse fly, according to the amount of inspiration required to warm him up to his duties. During breakfast he reads the *Tribune* all through, and enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that all the brilliant things in it, written by Young, and Cooke, and Hazard, and myself are attributed to him by a confiding and infernal public.

After breakfast he writes a short editorial, and puts a large dash at the beginning of it, thus (—), which is the same as if he put H. G. after it, and takes a savage pleasure in reflecting that none of us understrappers can use that dash, except in profane conversation when chafing over the outrage. He writes this editorial in his own handwriting. He does it because he is so vain of his penmanship. He always did take an inordinate pride in his penmanship. He hired out once, in his young days, as a writing master, but the enterprise failed. The pupils could not translate his remarks with any certainty. His first copy was "Virtue is its own reward," and they got it "Washing with soap is wholly absurd," and so the trustees discharged him for attempting to convey bad morals, through the medium of worse penmanship. But, as I was saying, he writes his morning editorial. Then he tries to read it over, and can't do it, and so sends it to the printers, and they try to read it, and can't do it; and so they set it up at random as you may say, putting in what words they can make out, and when get aground on a long word they put in "reconstruction" or "universal suffrage," and spar off and apple ahead, and next morning, if the degraded public can tell what it is all about, they say H. G. wrote it, and if they can't, they say it is one of those imbecile understrappers, and that is the end of it.

On Sundays Mr. Greeley sits in a prominent pew in Mr. Chapin's church, and lets on that he is asleep, and the congregation regard it as an eccentricity of genius.

When he is going to appear in public, Mr. Greeley spends two hours on his toilet. He is the most pains-taking and elaborate man about getting up his dress that lives in America. This is his chiefest and his pleasantest foible. He puts on his old white overcoat, and turns up the collar. He puts on a soiled shirt, saved from the wash, and leaves one end of the collar unbuttoned. He puts on his most dilapidated hat, turns it wrong side before, casts it on to the back of his head, and jams an extra dent in the side of it. He puts on his most atrocious boots, and spends fifteen minutes tucking the left leg of his pants into his boot top in what shall seem the most careless and unstudied way. But his cravat—it is in the arrangement of his cravat that he throws all his soul, all the powers of his great mind. After fixing it at it for forty minutes before the glass it is perfect.—It is as skew every way—it overflows his collar on one side and sinks into oblivion on the other—it climbs and it delves around his neck—the knot is conspicuously displayed under his left ear, and it stretches one of its long ends straight out horizontally, and the other goes after his

eye, in the good old Toodles fashion—and then, completely and marvelously unapparelled, Mr. Greeley strides for the rolling like a sailor, a miracle of astounding costumery, the awe and wonder of the nations.

But I haven't time to tell the rest of his private habits. Suffice it that he is an upright and honest man—a practical, great-brained man—a useful man to his nation and his generation—a famous man who has justly earned his celebrity—and withal the worst-dressed man in this or any country even though he does take so thundering much pains and put on so many frills about it.

Slurs on Women.

At a recent dinner in this city at which no ladies were present, a man, in responding to the toast "Woman," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them was little better than the worst, the chief difference being their surroundings.

At the conclusion of the speech, a gentleman present rose to his feet, and said: "I trust the gentleman, in the application of his remarks, referred to his own mother and sisters, and not to ours!"

The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming; the maligner of woman was covered with confusion and shame.

The incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words on this subject.

Of all the evils prevalent among men, we know none more blighting in its moral effects than the tendency to speak slightly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as in the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, thank God, but of others, who they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters.

Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of thoughtless, or even lewd women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of these than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in our police courts.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightly of women.—Packard's Monthly.

Foolish Election Wagers.

Popular elections always bring the knives and the fools of society to the surface. The knives are the rascally politicians who affect to be generally concerned about the welfare of "the dear people," but who, in reality, are only animated by a desire to get their thievish fingers in the dear people's pockets, through the medium of public office.—The fools are they who make ridiculous bets, such as those we now read about.—For instance, Senator Pomeroy has just made a fool of himself by tramping through the streets of Leavenworth bareheaded, with a gaping crowd of other fools at his heels. Another fool has just wheeled a barrel of apples in payment of an election wager, from a provincial town in Massachusetts to Boston. Another fool, and a New York one, is announced to wheel a negro wench through some of the streets, and still another proposes to put in a full day's work grinding a hand organ. Betting of any kind should be discontinued, but particularly that ridiculous kind of which we now speak.

Do AS I Do.—A well known "fast" man recently entered a bar-room in a city in the West, where he seldom fails to meet some twenty friends in the "smiling hours." With his usual heartiness, he calls up the company, who, nothing loth, at once "faced the counter."

"You must all do as I do," said the liberal one.

"Oh, certainly—of course," was the unanimous reply, "what is yours going to be?"

"I shall take pure brandy" was his reply.

And then all called for P. B. After drinking, the wag hid down his lip on the counter, and then immediately retired whispering, in a soft persuasive tone:

"Do as I do, gentlemen."

The party looked at one another with a comic stare, until one, who finally felt the force of the idea creeping powerfully through his hair, exclaimed:

"Sold by Thunder!"

Cattle in Texas.

It was not publicly known, perhaps until attention was recently called to the cattle plague, that a great number of cattle whose flesh is consumed in the northern states comes from Texas. Much of the beef used in this city is originally from that state and reaches us by way of Chicago.

The resources in cattle of the plains of Texas are enormous. During the war the southern confederacy obtained its meat very largely from this region, and it was an object of the battles of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, etc., to occupy the Mississippi, so as to cut off this supply.

From fifty miles west of Houston to the Indian territory, and the country of the Camanches, the prairies are traversed by vast herds of cattle, which it would be impossible to enumerate. A person traveling on horseback over these plains may see moving masses of thousands of them coming to the water holes to drink, and a man on foot would be in as great danger as among a pack of wolves.

The experienced herdsman, however, mounted upon one of the little ponies of that region, goes among the largest herds with impunity, and drives them where he will; and with his lasso he can bring the strongest steer in the herd to the ground, helpless and completely under control.

These immense herds of apparently wild cattle are nevertheless, owned and quite strictly accounted for. The owner may live in Houston, or in any portion of the south, or in Chicago, or in New York, and may never visit his cattle from one year's end to another, and they are still as secure a property as real estate would be in the same region. Wherever his stock may be found within the borders of Texas, which is larger than the whole of New England and New York together, with a certain ineffaceable brand, he can claim it. He may send a requisition to some person in the state, saying that he desires a certain number of cattle bearing his brand set to him, and that he will pay two dollars, or a dollar and fifty cents per head, to persons bringing his cattle from the prairies.

The Texas law in relation to property in brands is exceedingly strict, and is enforced necessarily with great rigor—otherwise there would be no security for property. A person finding a cow of another man's brand lying dead on the prairie, dare not take off and carry away her hide unless authorized to do so. A herdsman is generally employed to keep some little surveillance over the herd, to see that they are kept together as much as possible, and to bring out cattle when they are needed for the market, and to brand the calves which every year at the proper time.

The cows roam the prairies and bear calves to the milking without interference until, at a certain age, it is necessary for the owner to have his brand placed upon them. Then, the herd is driven into a pound, winding gradually to a narrow passage, and finally to an aperture through which the calves can only pass one by one. The brander stands ready for them as they come; with a red hot iron he burns a mark indelibly in the hide, sometimes in addition to this, he makes some peculiar slit in the ear. Occasionally in a Texan paper containing between one and two hundred advertisements of different brands we may find notices of ear marks, such as "hole and slit in the left ear, two crops and slit in right," or "swallow fork and upper bit in left ear." The operation, is no doubt, painful to the poor animal at the time, but in about ten days the mark of the hot iron heals over, and there is left a clearly defined elevation of the hide and protuberance of long hair, which is rather ornamental than otherwise, and which enables a person to recognize the brand at quite a distance. A small price is sometimes paid persons for branding in calves belonging to certain herds, that they may be branded and set loose again upon the prairies. It is usual, for this reason, for persons to advertise their brands in the newspapers in the county where they range, and offer a certain price for bringing in their cattle or offering them for sale. Sometime a person will buy several brands and apply to the legislature for permission to combine all these brands into one. This being granted, all the young belonging to this man's herd are stamped with this new brand, until after a while, the old ones all being sent to market, nothing but the last adopted brand remains.

There are still many unclaimed cattle in the western part of the state. In Live Oak county, there are probably thousands roaming wild without owners. It has happened from the war that families owning small herds on the plains have been so broken up, that the male members of the family being killed, that the survivors are unable to take the proper steps to reclaim their property; and their calves not being branded, have grown to full sized cattle, and are remaining wild without brands.

The Texan cattle are driven in herds to Missouri and Illinois, and there fed, after which they are sent on to New York as stall fed beef. The method of driving them is to place bells on the front two or three tame steers or males, which the others soon learn to follow; a few herdsman in the rear hurry on the stragglers and keep the herd compact.—*New York Evening Post.*

Gen. Sheridan says he saw a few weeks ago a herd of buffaloes ninety-five miles long and twenty-five mile wide.

Naval Titles.

Everybody seems to understand the grades of the army and the titles of its officers, but not so with respect to the navy, concerning which the greatest confusion seems to reign in the public mind. Until the year 1862 the grades of commissioned officers in the naval service, viz: Lieutenant, commander and captain; the senior captains selected to command squadrons being called commodores by courtesy, which title they generally retained after once having a flag command, notwithstanding the general order of the secretary of the navy in 1858, which changed that title to flag officer, and permitted such officer to wear the flag of an admiral when in command of a squadron. The exigencies of the war were found to demand the higher grades which hitherto had been denied our service, and a law passed in 1862 to amend and equalize the grades of the navy, providing that the line officers should be classified and take rank as follows, viz: Midshipman, ensign, master, lieutenant, lieutenant-commander, commander, captain, commodore, and rear-admiral. By this law the title of ensign was substituted for that of passed midshipman. Ensigns and masters, hereofore warrant officers, and the grades of lieutenant-commander, as well as that of commodore and rear admiral, added to the service. It was under this law that Farragut, Foote, Dupont, and others were made rear admirals. After the capture of Mobile, the grade of vice-admiral was erected and conferred upon Tarragut as a recognition of his eminent services, and to give him a rank corresponding with that of the lieutenant general of the army. At the close of the war, when Grant was made a general, the corresponding rank of admiral was conferred upon Farragut, and Porter was advanced to the grade of vice-admiral, placing him alongside of his brother-in-arms, Sherman. The officers of the two branches of the public service rank together as follows, viz:

- Ensigns with second lieutenants.
- Masters with first lieutenants.
- Lieutenants with captains.
- Lieutenant-commanders with majors.
- Commanders with lieutenant-colonels.
- Captains with colonels.
- Commodores with brigadier-generals.
- Rear-admirals with major-generals.
- Vice-admirals with lieutenant-generals.
- Admirals with generals.

—Boston Journal.

The steam revenue cutter Wyandotte, Capt. J. W. White, has just returned to San Francisco from a summer's cruise to Alaska, besides visiting many points of interest and importance south of the Aleutian Islands, already comparatively well known. The chief object specially in view was successfully accomplished in visiting the important and valuable islands of St. Paul and St. George and the coasts of Behring's sea. Much interesting information has been thus procured. South of the Aleutian Islands coal has been discovered in numerous locations along the coast, of good quality. The Indians have been at various points, and found well disposed and peaceful, even those from whom difficulty had been expected. A number of valuable harbors not laid down on the charts have been visited and described with as much accuracy as was possible, consistently with the rapidity of movement necessary to accomplish the widely separated objects in view.

UNBURIED DEAD.—"Have you ever read the Ancient Mariner?" asked the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, one day of his congregation. "I dare say you have thought it one of the strangest imaginations ever put together, especially that part where the old mariner represents the corpses of all the dead men raising up to manage the ship—dead men pulling the ropes, dead men steering, dead men spreading the sails. I thought what a strange idea that was. But do you know that I have lived to see that true; I have seen it done. I have gone into churches and I have seen a dead man in the pulpit, and a dead man as deacon, and a dead man holding the plate, and dead men sitting to hear."

HONORING MOTHERS.—During a long and varied life, I have had much to do with boys. As a rule I could predict the future career of a boy by noting his conduct to his mother. Boys who were dutiful and affectionate towards their mothers, have usually turned out well. Unkind and disobedient lads I have usually found to become bad men. There seems to be the Divine blessing resting upon loving and obedient children. It is I am sorry to say, a very common thing for school lads to ridicule a boy who consults the wishes and obeys the counsels of his mother. It requires great moral courage to resist the effects of ridicule.

Last week, in Clarion county, two large bears were sent to the "happy hunting grounds" by knights of the powder and ball. One of the bears weighed four hundred pounds; the other weighed some what more. There is a good opportunity for sportsmen in that county. Our word for it, there is not only hunting, but game.

In Nevada mahogany is so abundant that it only costs \$3.50 per cord, and is used for firewood.

Without counting Alaska, the United States has 1,500,000,000 acres of land.

Report of Quartermaster General.

The annual report of the Quartermaster General has been submitted to the War department. The balance of the appropriation to the credit of the department undrawn July 1, 1867, was \$19,000,000; the deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year of 1867 was \$12,000,000; the amount credited to appropriations on account of various sales was \$6,000,000, making a total sum subject to the requisition of the Quartermaster General of \$37,000,000. The expenditures have been \$36,500,000, leaving, with the balance of appropriations for 1868 and the appropriation for 1869 of 13,000,000, nearly \$15,000,000 available for the fiscal year of 1869. The present number of officers in the Quartermaster's corps has been found wholly insufficient to discharge its duties, and the Quartermaster General argues that true economy would lead to an increase, as the duties are such as require officers of experience in the varied business of the department. The operations connected with the settlement of the Southern railroad accounts are treated of at length. The total debt of these roads for material purchased and interest upon it is \$8,500,000. The payments to September 30, 1868, had amounted to less than \$1,000,000. Sixteen railroads have paid in full. The report treats of the national cemeteries. Their number is now seventy-two, and reports have been received from three hundred and twenty local posts or private grounds. The total number of graves is 316,253, of which the occupants of 145,704 have been satisfactorily identified. The amounts expended for sites, care, transportation and all purposes connected with the work to June 30th, 1868, was \$2,600,000. The estimated expense for the next year is \$500,000. The Quartermaster General recommends the employment of disabled soldiers for superintendents and all other services about these grounds. He thinks that the States should not be applied to for monuments, but that the government should consider the whole care as a sacred trust. Fifteen rolls of honor have been published, five are in the hands of the printer, and six more will complete the number. They contain a list of graves of nearly two hundred thousand soldiers, with the record of the place where the remains were found, and a list of nearly one hundred thousand graves, which are as yet unknown, but which existing records may identify. Careful records of every thing found with each body, and of all that could serve to help identify have been preserved. The wooden headboards are fast decaying. Stone, the Quartermaster General regards as too costly, and he recommends hollow rectangular blocks of galvanized iron, filled with earth or cement.

Report of Adjutant General.

The annual report of the Adjutant General has been made to the Secretary of War. On the 30th of September, there were 43,741 men in service, besides 4,340 men in the engineer, ordnance, and other special branches of the service. A large number of discharges were granted during the year. Recruiting for infantry and artillery was suspended April 3, 1868, except in cases of soldiers desiring to enlist; and on the 24th of July, 1868, instructions were issued prohibiting all enlistments except as musicians, of any men in either of these two branches. It is added that to still further reduce the expenses and strength of the military establishment, the detachments of the recruiting depots have been reduced as much as possible and the schools of instruction have been suspended. No recruiting of any kind but for cavalry has been going on since the end of last July, and there are only five stations for recruiting in this arm of the service. The regiments on the Pacific coast have, as far as possible, to avoid expense of transportation, been supplied with recruits obtained in California. The strength of all the colored regiments in the service is nearly up to the required standard. The Adjutant General renews the recommendation he made last year—namely, that the man be enlisted for five in stead of three years. He further recommends that Congress authorize the enlistment of boys over twelve years, as musicians with the consent of their parents. They must now be sixteen, and are too old to begin training, especially for drummers. To meet a contingency which he regrets has of late several times arisen, he recommends that the President be empowered to drop from the rolls of the army any officer who deserts and cannot be arrested, for court martial within three months of the time of desertion. It is also recommended that the superintendents of the national cemeteries be placed on the footing of enlisted men.

John Seiberling, postmaster at Lynnville, Lehigh county, is eighty five years old. He has held his present position for an unbroken period of forty-eight years. It is claimed that he is the oldest postmaster in the United States.

Northampton county commissioners advertise for a loan of \$20,000 in sums of not less than \$100. The money is wanted to carry on the erection of the jail at Easton.

An exchange says that the Grecian bend is achieved by throwing the chest forward and the trunk backwards. What is done with the rest of the baggage?

Advertise in the Jeffersonian.