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Physician and Surgeon,
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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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A Card.

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Physician and Surgeon,
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Dec. 12, 1867.—1 v.

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PHILADELPHIA.
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SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

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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.
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CHAIRS, FURNITURE, &c., painted and re-upholstered.
PICTURE FRAMES of all kinds constantly on hand or supplied to order.
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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. Unequalled strengthener for delicate Ladies and Children. EACH BOTTLE CONTAINS THE NUTRITIOUS 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 Fifteenth Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale Agents: French, Richards & Co., Tenth and Market streets; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 632 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.—1f.] East Stroudsburg.

For the Jeffersonian.

The Old Year.

BY A. B. BURRELL.

The year is growing old again
And trembles with decay,
And with the centuries of the past,
Ere long, must pass away,
Whilst Winter grasps with firmer hold
As the frail year grows weak and old.
With cheerful heart and merry voice
We sang his advent here,
And merrily the wish went round
To shape a happy year,
But now his term is almost o'er
And he can bless us little more.
With busy hand, when Spring-time came,
We scattered precious seeds;
Then Summer came and quick they grew
To meet our temporal needs;
Autumn returned its fruit and grain
For Winter's pressing wants again.
As years grow old our lives grow less,
Our seasons how they flow!
Childhood and youth and manhood pass
To age and Winter's snow!
We count the days and wondering see
The end of time—mortality.
Be this the lesson, then, Old Year,
When thy quick race is run,—
That we are so much nearer death
Than when thy days began;
And may it stir us up anew
The way of wisdom to pursue.
Del. Water Gay, Dec. 15, 1868.

For the Jeffersonian.

Universal Suffrage.

To Mrs. C. N.—Divine Intelligence, so far as it is manifested in human knowledge, indicates that all men are created equal.—By His provision the world is one vast city; every being designed to act a part intentionally his own; and however a people, or class of the human species, aggregate, or annual the same, the organizing Power intended that it should go on, even if it were but mentally.
"We hold these truths to be self-evident," says Jefferson, "that all men were created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Against these there can be no constitutional law.—Colloquially, every one possesses them. They are undeniable in their assumption, and marked in their precificity; but if our theory of the matter is looked into, we shall find, that while liberty and republicanism are universal, there is an impressive limit to the suffrage of both, from which the few, instead of the many, are exempt.
Congress, whether limited or absolute, regulate the tone and qualifications of enfranchisement. They exercise a right unlawfully theirs. If a people, or class of human beings, such as inhabit the United States, desire to expel a citizen of the world from enjoying a liberty which he came among them to obtain, they are, by such an act repudiating the genius of their Creator, and perverting a law which is manifested in their own power. A man has a right, unlimited and unimpeachable, to demand suffrage in every country he may pass through—a natural, inalienable right, which he inherited by birth, but which is ever denied, for this reason, monarchies, of whatever form, are usurpations without exception. No one has any right to govern, without being duly authorized by the joint suffrage of the governed—male and female. Don't sneer.—Woman should have every privilege that man has. They are hers by creation. God gave them to her; and yet man pre-emptively himself before Him and calls it a lie. God provided liberty for all—liberty everywhere. It is only by usurpation this provision is perverted. Men in securing their own rights, imagine that women partake of the same through them. Joe Smith, of Navos notoriety, advanced a similar notion in one of the articles of his creed of the harem. Such an assumption is a satire on the moral and intellectual capabilities of woman.
To-day, thousands of illiterate and unqualified men cast their votes to inaugurate a new government, without any thought or desire that their wives are satisfied with it.—The Fortieth Congress, during its present session will care very little about the political relationship between man and wife.—Since women are only accounted as personal property, they are likely to endure much longer this humiliating servitude. The slaveholders voted for their slaves, on the same principle that our harem citizens now vote for their wives. It is a Mormon theory. Women pay taxes on their earnings, are subject to imprisonment, are amenable to every law, are members of the Church; but why not members of the suffrage office? What disqualifies them for suffrage, office-holding, or other national privileges? Doubtless, there are many who come forward to answer; there are many who sneer and ridicule the subject; but to such we would say—You have no right to speak or vote for your wife; you are not qualified to do either. Every rational being is constitutionally a citizen without regard to sex. This theory holds good in every country.—Wherever it is denied, the course of Christian Freedom is misdirected by usurpation and fraud, and the denial is a foul slander on the great commonwealth of civilization and intelligence. Let us give the whole American. Agitate the question: commence a searching canvass, and appeal to the ballot. Remember, gentlemen, it is an appeal to your honor, your gallantry and your pride. Be fully Americanized. Give women their rights; rights which are theirs by nature and intelligence; rights which you have long withheld. Our best authors are women, and so are our best actors, teachers and reformers, without noticing science and medicine, which are daily becoming more intelligible under the auspices of eminent ladies. Look back upon the battlefields of our country, and search for records of daring

among those who never flinched in the diligent duty of caring for the wounded sufferers. We adverted to the slaves having suffrage through their owners. These slaves have suffrage now by virtue of a mere stroke of the pen, and the signature of the magistrate. If there was ever any importance, or utility, in amendments, they ought to be reconsidered now. Without unanimity, or even a regard to the signification of American citizenship, the slave was at once invested with the privilege of representation, suffrage, right of office and with power, while such women as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Smith Miller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and thousands of others of equal reputation and sterling character, are denied even the name of any one of them.
Reader, this is an age of mighty revolution. Steam and electricity are the least important features on the broad field of human operation. We are getting in advance of time and tide. Every calling is a work of effort. Few pretend to wait on opportunities, be they ever so possible. It is an age of strong determination and purpose, firm will and untiring vigilance. If we pause the great world of events are realized, and the world itself jerks along to more daring and impudent evolutions. The word woman has now a startling signification in the political vocabulary; and woman's primitive legacy is before a tribunal opposed to its administration. What shall we say of its ultimate decision? Nothing. It is easy to follow where there is one to lead; but to lead requires a bold, uncompromising fearlessness, which impels itself onward, and beckons to the world to follow. A leader in the cause of female suffrage has gone forth—it is woman herself.
NETTIE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

RECONSTRUCTION.
Upon the reassembling of Congress it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to the disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of Reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decree of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history, although embracing a period less than a century, affords abundant proof that most if not all of our domestic troubles, are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of Reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book. States which the Constitution guarantees a Republican form of government have been reduced to Military Dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the Commanding General. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South, has impaired if not destroyed the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that cooperation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the Nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of property throughout that portion of the country. The Federal Constitution, the Magna Charta of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the Powers of the Earth, must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased. The spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force. In the Southern States the people had warmed into National life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the Nation was

encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adapted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and after three years of agitation and strife has left the country, farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated or else made to conform to the genuine principles of Republican government.

TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice other acts have been passed not warranted Constitution.—Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the "Tenure of Office bill." Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoy that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.
The act of March 2d, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's Constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and deny to the States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The message reviews Secretary McCulloch's report, and speaks at length on finances and substantially in the same vein as the Secretary's report. He pictures the evils of a depreciated currency, the necessity for a return to specie payments, and indorses the main propositions of the finance report. This is the concluding paragraph:
It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or contractions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.
The President then takes up the other Departmental reports in their order, as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report gives valuable information in reference to the supervision of his Department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and the Indian Bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, six million six hundred and fifty five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were \$1,632,745, being greater by \$284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead Law cover two million three hundred and twenty eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21st, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the amount of pensions paid, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$24,010,982, being \$5,391,925 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year. During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expense of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars, and including rescues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty three patents were issued. Treaties with various tribes of Indians have been concluded and will be submitted to the Senate for its Constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success wherever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collision with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided and the safety of our frontier settlements secured. The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most

energetically engaged in prosecuting the work and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued of these Companies amounted, on the 5th inst. to \$44,337,000, and additional work had been formed to the extent of \$3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior in August last invited my attention to the report of a Government Director of the United Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction, and equipment of their road I submitted, for the opinion of the Attorney General, certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report and those which had from time to time been presented by the Commissioner appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigation, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several Bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the Army. The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was forty-eight thousand men, and it is computed that by the 1st of January next this will be decreased to forty-three thousand. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made with out detriment to the interests of the country, and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860 sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation \$16,472,000, the sum of \$65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867, \$33,814,461, and for 1868 \$25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were respectively \$95,214,415 and \$123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, was \$77,124,707. The expenditures for the first quarter ending the 30th of September last, were \$27,319,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives \$65,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters if there should be no reduction as the Army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be \$174,545,313 for this single branch of the public service.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that Department and of the Navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the forces has been effected. There are forty-two vessels, carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States and four are used as store ships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns.—The total number of vessels in the Navy is two hundred and six, mounting seven hundred and forty-three guns.—Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of Navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will in the event of war both promote economy and security. A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific ocean is advised in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia.—The Naval Pension fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails or prizes captured during the war, amounts to \$11,000,000.
The rest of the message is not important in speaking of our foreign affairs the President is remarkable more for what he omits than what he says. He makes but slight reference to the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

In speaking of the Paraguay difficulty the President details the late outrage on Americans there and Mr. Washburn's course, and says that the official correspondence between Lopez and Washburn has not been received, and then adds as follows:
"Mr. McMahon, our new Minister, having reached La Plata, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Asuncion, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the United States squadron in the South Atlantic has been directed to attend the new minister with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and any others who may be exposed to danger at the theatre of war."
The President goes on to say:

"Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, etc., have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast, although Chili has not declared on the subject.—Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it will be accepted by all of the belligerents.—Our relations with Mexico have been marked during the year by increasing growth and natural confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted on the three treaties for adjustment of claims, regulating consular powers, and establishing the rights of naturalized citizens.—Negotiations are pending under the auspices of the United States for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and I hope to be able to submit the result to the Senate."
The President says he has been compelled to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti, and in speaking of Cuba says:

"It cannot be long before it will be necessary for the government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are kept before the world in the Island of San Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to the earnestness of Congress because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the Island of Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all foreign nations."

ALABAMA CLAIMS, &c.

Regarding Great Britain and the Alabama claims the message uses the following language:

No practical regulation concerning Colonial Trade and Fisheries can be accomplished by treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment, these are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question involving the title to the Island of San Juan on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the senate for its consideration during the present session protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long existing controversies.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this Capital. Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and cooperation of the other treaty powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany, and Italy.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Examination of the claims against the United States by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by the Companies in virtue of the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June the 15th, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted under the direction of the joint international commission to which they were admitted for adjudication, by treaty between the two Governments of July 1st, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.
Regarding other foreign matters, the message relates to consular and commercial matters, and is not important, indeed, hardly worth printing.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In concluding his message, the President recommends the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States; First. For the election of President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people, and making them ineligible to reelection. Second. For a designation for the office of President in case of the death of the President and Vice President. Third. For election of Senators by the people. Fourth. For limitation of the term of years of office of Federal Judges.
The President hopes that when his term of service expires with those whom he now addresses, that the Union will be blessed and prosperous.

The message is dated Washington, December 9, 1868, and is signed Andrew Johnson.

Philadelphia has taken steps to import a thousand English sparrows, which will be let loose in the public squares and parks next spring.