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

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JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

DR. D. D. SMITH,

Surgeon Dentist,
Office on Main Street, opposite Judge Stokes' residence, Stroodsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
August 1, 1867.

DRS. JACKSON & BIDLACK,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Drs. JACKSON & BIDLACK, are prepared to attend promptly to all calls of a Professional character. Office—Opposite the Stroodsburg 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.
Stroodsburg, April 11, 1867.—tf.

J. B. COOPER. E. L. ROGERS.
COOPER & ROGERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Flour, Grain, Feed, Seeds, &c., 217 North Water Street, and 220 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Particular attention paid to BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
[Oct. 1 '68]m6.

A Card.
DR. A. REEVES JACKSON,
Physician and Surgeon,
HAS 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.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED to call at the New Grocery Store of the subscriber, on Main Street, one door below the "Jeffersonian" office, Stroodsburg, Pa., and examine of the best stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR &c., ever brought to the place. Everything in the Grocery line will be found on sale in great abundance, and at prices at which all can purchase and live. Purchasers will save money by heeding this notice.
GEORGE F. HELLER.
October 22, 1868.—tf.

M. D. COOLEBAUGH,
Sign and Ornamental Painter,
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Woolen Mills,
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Stroodsburg 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.—1 yr.

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 Consumption than anything ever known. Unequaled strengthener for delicate Ladies and Children. EACH BOTTLE CONTAINS THE NECESSARY 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 it has 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 be convinced, by a single trial that it is truly a most valuable medicine.
Circulans 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.—tf.

HEAD-QUARTERS
STROUDSBURG, PA.,
MARCHING ORDERS No. 1.
FOR
1867.

MANSFIELD, is again in the Mercantile field, with his head-quarters at the old established stand, corner of Main and Green-streets (late Geo. Pable's), where the people can always be sure of finding the most Fashionable, Durable, and Cheapest Stock of Goods ever brought into the county. He has

DRY GOODS of all kinds, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c., at such prices as will enable him to supply his customers a little Cheaper than the Cheapest. It being impossible for him to enumerate the various articles which comprise his stock, the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Wheat Flour
by the barrel or less quantity. Farmers' Produce, bought, or taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price. B. MANSFIELD.
April 18, 1867.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE!

W. M. N. PETERS, having recently purchased Smith & Tribble's stand, at

EAST STROUDSBURG.
near the Depot, and commenced business with a determination to please, feels justified in asking the continued patronage of the old customers of this establishment. He has taken as a partner in his store, Col. Mott's son, from Millford, and they have filled the store with an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
such as
Dry Goods,
Notions, Groceries,
Provisions, Hardware,
Willow Ware,
Boots and Shoes,
Feed and Flour,
&c., &c., &c., which they offer very cheap for cash, or in exchange for Produce. Call and examine our stock before you purchase, and you will have great reason to be thankful for so doing. PETERS & MOTT.
May 21, 1868.

H. S. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour and Feed,
Fish and Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware,
Wooden Ware,
Crockery,
Brushes & Brooms,
Kerosene,
and, in short, almost everything you can think of or ask for; all of which are offered at smash down prices, at the old stand, on Main-street, between the Bank and the Jeffersonian office. The public are invited to call.
H. S. WAGNER.
May 9, 1867.

Why is it? Why is it?
THAT THE FARMERS ARE ALL asking for Spinner's Horse and Cattle Powders!
It is simply because they are THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c.
These Powders are prepared only by DREHER & BRO., Druggists, Stroodsburg, Pa.
Sole Proprietors, and for sale Wholesale & Retail.
A good inducement offered to Merchants, who desire to buy these Powders for retailing.
[Aug. 13, '68]m6.

PHOENIX DRUG STORE.
DREHER & BROTHER,
(Opposite the "Jeffersonian" Office.)
ELIZABETH-STREET,
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, WINES AND LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.
All kinds of Painting Materials, Lamps and Lanterns, Burning and Lubricating Oils.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.
G. H. DREHER. E. B. DREHER.
October 4, 1866.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for Sale at this Office.

Brown & Keller,
DEALERS IN
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Notions, &c., &c.

They have recently purchased "MELICK'S OLD STAND," and with increased facilities for business, and a determination to please, feel justified in asking the continued patronage of the old customers of this establishment. In constant communication with Importers in New York and PHILADELPHIA, and in possession of peculiar advantages in this respect, they are prepared to sell CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY, of superior make and finish as well as also of cheaper character, at remarkably low rates.

They also keep constantly on hand the best quality of Silver and Plated Ware, Tea Spoons, Cutlery, Spectacles, Razors, Pen-knives, Scissors, and all sorts of Cutlery; Toys of all kinds, Childrens Carriages, Bird cages, Fishing Tackle, Baskets, Guns and Pistols, Lamps of all kinds and Fixtures; Superior Sewing Machines, Clothes Wringers, School Books, Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., &c.
Photograph Frames, Wall Paper, Window Shades, and Fruit Cans of every description.

Lamp Burners altered. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry attended to promptly and satisfactorily. Orders taken for Silver Ware and filled with dispatch.
Stroodsburg, May 19, 1864.—1f

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 Stroodsburg, 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.—1f.

ALBERT H. BROMLEY,
(LATE PETERS & BROMLEY.)
MANUFACTURER
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes,
No. 18 North 4th St.,
EASTON, PENNA.
May 21, 1868.

Gothic Hall Drug Store.
William Hollinshead,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand and for sale cheap for CASH, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Perfumery and Fancy Goods; also
Sash, blinds and Doors.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes.
P. S.—Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Stroodsburg, July 7, 1864.

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,
Stroodsburg, Oct. 31, '67.] Druggist.

Good Story about General Grant.

General Hillier lived in St. Louis when Grant left his little farm near by to enter the firm of Boggs & Grant, real estate agents, houses to rent, &c. In those days he had a desk, I believe, in Hillier's law office.

"Was the General silent then as now?"
"No. We considered him more than commonly talkative. So he is now; but he won't talk for effect, nor before strangers freely. This reticence of Grant, so much made of, is partly discrimination, and partly the form of an old bushfulness he had when a boy. Anybody whom he knows can hear him speak at any time."

"In St. Louis I liked Grant. He was enterprising, and I was attracted toward him by what I hardly knew at that time. Afterward I knew it to be Manhood, the same that he developed in battle so well. I was in New York when I heard of his appointment, and soon after came a telegraph message to join his staff. I was at the Planter's House in St. Louis, on business afterward, and, wishing to see Grant, he rode up during the day with some of his staff officers, and they had one empty horse.

"Here, Hillier," said Grant. "Here's your horse. The boat has been waiting for me three-quarters of an hour. Stir yourself!"

"I am not going, Grant. I never entertained the notion a minute in earnest."

"Come along! I can't listen to that. Time presses!"

"But I have not written to my wife."

"Well that you had better do. After this next action I am going into you can come home—if you don't get your head knocked off first—and fix up your business."

In brief, Hillier found himself going down the river, in ten minutes, to his own bewilderment, wondering greatly whether he could stand up in action. Perhaps in this way Grant will impress into his Cabinet some unwilling talent, if there be any talent unwilling to go into Cabinet. I have not seen any of this latter sort.

"Did you notice any strong traits of character in Grant soon afterward?"

"His courage and soldierly vanity in action first struck me, and his entire willingness to fight. He never talked before action, as if he had any personal forebodings, but grew more cheerful and concentrated as the time of battle approached. His indisposition to leave any position he had taken was often uncomfortable. I remember at Pittsburg Landing, that he, Rawlings, myself, and some other staff officers, were in a place where the artillery of the enemy was concentrated. Their fire was terrible, and every instant I expected to have my head shot off—Grant sat on horseback, straight and cheerful, as you have sometimes seen a man of a hot day go out to be rained, on rather enjoy it. He kept us all in half-agony. One officer said to me: "Go tell the Old Man to leave here, for God's sake!" "No! Tell him yourself. He'll think me afraid, and so I am, but he shan't think so."

"There we sat, the fire crossing upon us. At last one of the green members of the staff rode up to Grant, saying: "General, we must leave this place.—It isn't necessary to stay right here. If we do, we shall all be dead in five minutes."

"I guess that's so," said Grant, and he rode away, to our relief.

"As to fear," continued Hillier, "Grant used to say that he had seen men who said they never knew what it was, but he had never seen anybody who said it of them. Another thing that struck me with Grant was his own attempt frequently to supersede his own good luck. At Donelson he went to Commodore Foote and begged him to run past the rebel guns with a gunboat or two. Foote replied, saying that he would be shot to pieces. Grant maintained that he would suffer no more than in ordinary bombardment. This took place before Farragut made a practical demonstration of Grant's theory. Now, if Foote had done this, the rebels would have evacuated Fort Donelson, and the battle and capture there which made Grant historic, would never have happened."

"Grant developed wonderfully in the war, and though I as a Democrat opposed his election, I had no doubt that he was the safe, strong man, worthiest to head the army. There is needed no better instance or proof to this effect than the following; I was at City Point in 1865, and sitting close by Grant I saw him break the seal of a letter. Then he smiled, good-naturedly.

"What's that, General Grant?"

"A letter from Sherman. Read it!"

"I read the letter, and said that Sherman could no longer hold Atlanta, his line being too long. He asked permission to destroy the town and move to the sea, subsisting upon the country, and turning at bay to fight Hood whenever the latter pursued him too closely. All this seemed brilliant and soldierly to me, and I asked Grant what in it made him laugh.

"Why," he said, "I was wondering what Hood could find to subsist upon if he followed in the rear of Sherman."

"Thus was the General supplying an error of genius. Sherman supposed that Hood would follow him. Grant knew that Hood could not eat of the barren and devastated country. So he sent this word to Sherman: "You have my permission to destroy Atlanta and march to the sea after you detach Schofield and—go to Tennessee. Hood will not follow you; he will march upon Nashville." Now, see! Had Sherman carried his whole force seaward, mistaking the effect of his movement upon Hood—Nashville would have fallen, Ohio and Indiana been invaded, and the Southern Confederacy been an accomplished fact."

"Grant," said Hillier, is stern as Jupiter. There is no finer story of two stern men than Grant and George H. Thomas before the battle of Nashville. Thomas has a dislike of being whipped, and he is cautious and sedate to the last degree till the time for decision has come. Grant sent word to Thomas to move out of his works and attack Hood. Thomas was not ready, and he went on deliberately with his preparations. Grant telegraphed again: "The country is excited. Attack!"—Thomas was not yet quite ready. Then Grant sent John A. Logan to Louisville to be ready to take command and telegraphed again: "If you do not attack Hood before—date, I shall be under the painful necessity of relieving you.—Just at that time Thomas was ready, not by necessity, but by the completion of his affairs, and the happy conclusion of events made the battle of Nashville an honor to both."—Chicago Tribune

A Diamond Story.
A remarkable diamond story has been set afloat in the eastern part of this State which is briefly as follows: Nearly a century ago an old gentleman in the lower part of Virginia picked up a stone to throw at a rabbit; the stone glittered in the sun, and the old man concluded to take it home to his children to play with. Shortly afterwards the family physician happened to see the stone, and offered six dollars for it, but the family would not sell. Subsequently a trus' friend about to visit Europe was given the stone, and on reaching London he consulted an old lapidary named Nox; who, after careful examination, declared that "All America is not able to buy that stone." A Jew, whom the trus' friend afterwards consulted, informed him not to come out with it as a guard, as he would be robbed, were it known he had it. The friend returned home and delivered up the precious gem. Some time afterward a party of six Marylanders offered for the stone in lands and negroes the equivalent of one hundred thousand dollars, which was refused. The old man died and the stone remained in the family for several generations, and recently, so runs the story, it came into the possession of Dr. Dougherty, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, whose children are legal heirs. It is claimed to be a diamond of first quality, and weighs four hundred and fifty carats, whilst that of the Rajah of Mattan(?), said to be the largest in the world, weighs only three hundred and sixty seven carats. The stone has been sent away to pass the scrutiny of the ablest scientific men in the country, and the Harrisburg State Guard, which is responsible for the story of which the above is an outline, says "there is reason to believe that America can boast the largest diamond in the world."

On February 11, while a prominent member of the Pittsburg bar was addressing a jury, a singular-looking dog, with long spindle legs, a lank body, and a small round head in which were set a pair of sharp eyes, walked inside the bar and took up his position in front of the jury, before which the lawyer was so eloquent pleading. The attorney was so deeply engaged in stating his case that he did not notice the appearance of the animal, and could not imagine what it was that caused an occasional smile to break over the countenances of even the most sober jurymen. The dog appeared deeply interested in the scene, and looked from the attorney to the jury, and the jury to the judge, as though he understood the case perfectly, until at last the lawyer in making some stunning proposition, which he wished to impress clearly upon the minds of the jury, brought down one of his clenched fists towards the floor, and accidentally dealt the dog a fierce blow on the head. The animal did not like this style of argument, and with a growl made a lunge for the pantaloons of the lawyer. The attorney on the opposite side perceiving his advantage, slyly gave the dog a little encouragement, and the services of two or three tipstaves were rendered necessary to remove the demonstrative animal from the court-room.

PAINTING HOUSES.—Repeated experiments prove that paint applied between November and March, will last twice as long as that applied in warm weather.—The reason is that in cold weather the component parts of the paint form a hard substance on the surface, as hard almost as glass; but in warm weather the oil penetrates the boards, and the paint wears off.

In Decatur, Ill., the other day, a man thought he had found a long piece of dress goods upon the pavement. He picked up one end of it and commenced wrapping it around his arm, when looking a round the corner he discovered a lady at the other end quietly talking to a friend. He concluded to abandon his prize.

A Bridgeport Sunday School teacher questioned his class, last week, in regard to the origin of Christmas, with the following result: "Where was Christ born?" "At Bethlehem." "Where's Bethlehem?" "In Judea." "Who first knew that Christ was born?" "His mother."

To Keep Cattle from Jumping.
A correspondent of the Main Farmer says: "Now, I have a novel little arrangement which I have several times used, which has always proved a perfect cure for jumping; and since it is not in the condition of the animal and is easily made, I think it is much better than anything which I have ever seen for this purpose. It consists of a cross piece on the horns, to upright standards a couple of feet in length from this, and last, a second cross-piece on top of the standards and is easily put on in the following manner: Fit the cross piece tightly to the horns as is often seen on cattle that hook fences, then bore a couple of holes in this one at each end, at such an angle that when the standards are put into them, the cross-piece surmounting them will be about—feet from the shoulders when the animal stands naturally with his head up."

A letter to the Cheyenne Leader from one of the civil engineers on the Central Pacific Railroad, thus describes a pound of warm water in what seems to be the crater of an extinct volcano, near the North Fork of Humboldt river Nevada:—"I must tell you about one remarkable curiosity we camped near—a curious hot spring. It is situated in a crater about two hundred feet in diameter, on the top of a knoll which rises about fifty feet above the river. In the bottom of the crater is a long elliptical pool, perhaps 150 feet long in one direction and seventy-five in the other—a mammoth bath tub in shape. The depth of water is unknown, no lines brought here having been long enough to reach bottom. In one part the water is just hot enough to enable the hand to be held in it, and the remainder of the pool varies from this to lukewarmness. The walls are nearly vertical, and you can imagine the laking a plunge into it, with no fear of striking bottom. Just think, too, of swimming about, on a cold November day, with the rising steam deposited in frost upon the rocks, in water which is of a temperature perfectly luxurious. When I went in I had so severe a cold as to be unable to speak aloud, and it cured me almost entirely. The water tastes slightly of sulphur, iron and lime."

On Monday last the wife of Wm. Clark, near Linden gave birth to a female child, and on the following Wednesday to two male children—all of whom were doing well at last accounts—so says the Williamsport Standard of Friday.

The project of erecting a new county out of portions of Lye-ating, Columbia and Luzerne is being agitated by parties interested. The proposed limits will contain about four hundred square miles, and over two thousand voters.

An exchange says: "Sixteen slow subscribers in several sections of our county will be sold without reserve to the lowest bidder. They will not pay and we can't afford to keep them."

General Grant's majority in Nebraska is 4290

Making Farm Gates.

Field work generally takes so much of the farmer's time and attention in the warmer portion of the year, that very little thought is given to the small "carpentering jobs," and unless farm gates are made up during the winter the premises are very likely to be poorly supplied with convenient pass ways from one field to another.

If the gates are made up at this season they are ready to be hung when spring comes, and the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to admit of setting posts. A gate as commonly made will sag of itself, let the posts be ever so firm.

A very good gate may be made as follows:—Take two pieces of three by four scantling, one piece four or five feet long, according to the height of the fence, and the other twice the length of the first, then let the boards into the uprights their thickness, and before nailing them dove tail a brace into the notches already cut, running from the top of the latch end to the bottom of the hinge end. This brace can be made of a three-fourth strip of board, and should be about four inches wide. After putting the gate together, put on battens and nail them firmly to the scantling. Also nail battens in the centre, and for these wrought iron nails should be used.

To give support, a three-eighth rod of iron should be fastened at the top of the hinge scantling, and extend down to and pass through the top of the latch end, with a nut upon the end so that the rod may be drawn tight. After tightening up, cut the end off even with the nut.

Another way, and one constructed with less expense, is to dove tail the brace from the lower end of the front to the top of the hinge scantling, nailing firmly where the brace crosses the boards with wrought nails. This dispenses with the use of the rod but does not look as well for a farm gate.

Set the post upon which the gate is to hang firmly in the ground, and let it extend a foot further above the earth than the hinge scantling is long. Use solid hinges, and put them on about fifteen inches from the ends of the long gate bar.

Gates made after the foregoing directions are not new or uncommon, but are just as durable and cheap, for all that.—Ohio Farmer.