

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 29.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., MAY 4, 1871.

NO. 2.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements of one square of eight lines or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

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

**DR. J. LANTZ,**  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,  
Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he labors himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.  
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the extraction of artificial teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.  
Most persons know the great safety and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.  
April 13, 1871.—ly

**DR. N. L. PECK,**  
Surgeon Dentist,  
Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.  
Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.  
Office in J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. February 23, 1871.—6m.

**DR. GEO. W. JACKSON**  
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher,  
Office, Detrick's building, residence Kresgey's Hotel.  
EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa.  
June 3, 1870.—ly.

**DR. C. S. HOFFMAN, M. D.**  
Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Canadensis, Monroe County, Pa. Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence.  
February 25, 1870.—tf.

**JAMES H. WALTON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office in second story of new building, nearly opposite the Washington Hotel, Main St. Stroudsburg, Pa.  
January 13, 1870.—tf.

**S. HOLMES, Jr.**  
Attorney at Law,  
STROUDSBURG, PA.  
Office, on Main Street, 5 doors above the Stroudsburg House, and opposite Ruster's clothing store.  
Business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity.  
May 6, 1869.—tf.

**DON'T you know that J. H. McCarty** is the only Undertaker in Stroudsburg who understands his business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact. [Sept. 16, '67]

**REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S** (of Williamstown, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded.

**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.**  
Sole Medicines Fresh and Pure.  
Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

**KELLERSVILLE HOTEL.**  
The undersigned having purchased the above well known and popular Hotel Property, would respectfully inform the travelling public that he has refurnished and fitted up the Hotel in the best style. A handsome Bar, with choice Liquors and Segars, polite attendants and moderate charges.  
B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.  
Sep. 29, 1870.—4f.

**A. ROCKAFELLOW,**  
DEALER IN  
Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, &c.  
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.  
(Near the Depot.)  
The public are invited to call and examine goods. Prices moderate.  
May 6, 1869.—1f.

**PLASTER!**  
Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PA-LING, and POSTS, cheap.  
FLOUR and FEED constantly on hand. Will exchange Lumber and Plaster for Grain or pay the highest market price.  
BLACKSMITH SHOP just opened by C. Stone, an experienced workman.  
Public trade solicited.  
N. S. WYCKOFF,  
Stokes' Mills, Pa., April 20, 1871.

**THE STROUDSBURG**  
**Passenger R. W. Co.**  
7 per cent. Bonds.  
Interest payable in January and April.  
For sale at the Monroe County Bank.  
THOS. A. BELL,  
Treasurer.  
March 16, 1871.

**MONROE COUNTY**  
**BANK!**  
STROUDSBURG, PA.  
ON THE FIRST OF APRIL, 1871,

**THIS BANK**  
will commence paying Interest on  
**DAILY DEPOSITS,**  
at the rate of  
**Four Per Cent**  
**SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.**

Accounts rendered, and interest credited monthly.  
**SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST PAID**  
on permanent deposits, as heretofore.  
Checks on all parts of the Country  
**COLLECTED**  
**Free of Cost for Depositors.**

**DRAFTS**  
FOR SALE ON  
**England and Ireland.**

All deposits in this Bank are secured by Bond, with security to Thos. M. McIlhenny, Trustee, in trust for Depositors, which bond is recorded in the proper office.

**THOS. A. BELL,**  
Cashier.  
March 16, 1871.—ly.

**Another War at Home!**  
There has been wars and rumors of wars among all nations that inhabit the earth.— Men advancing in single combat—and by thousands (armed to the teeth) to slay their fellow man. Thousands have been slain and others came out victorious, but the greatest battle of modern times was fought by

**SIMON FRIED**  
and the great Metropolitan Merchants,  
in which SIMON came out victorious and returned from the City with the largest assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's Ready-made

**CLOTHING,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
for Ladies', Misses', Mens' and Boys' wear;

**Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods,**  
which he offers to sell to the citizens of Monroe County and vicinity cheaper than they have ever been sold before. Don't fail to come and give my stock a thorough examination before purchasing elsewhere.— Great pleasure taken in waiting on customers and showing Goods. Don't forget the place. Call at the

**Empire Clothing, Boot and Shoe Store.**  
SIMON FRIED, Proprietor.  
(Dreher's old stand, next door to Brown & Kellers, Main St., Stroudsburg, Pa.  
October 7, 1869.—1f.

**P. S. WILLIAMS,**  
**Watchmaker & Jeweler,**  
MAIN-ST., STROUDSBURG, PA.

Located in corner building, third door below the Jeffersonian office. Room handsomely fitted up, and heavily stocked with the finest assortment of

**Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Jewellers Notions, &c.,**  
ever offered in this section of country.  
A full assortment of Spectacles, of the best quality, and suited to all ages, always on sale.  
Silver-ware, and Silver Plated ware, always on hand at manufacturers prices.  
Repairing neatly executed, and charges extremely moderate. Calls from the public respectfully solicited.  
November 5th, 1868.—ly.

**MONROE COUNTY**  
**Marble Works,**  
Main St., Stroudsburg, Pa.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand where he will furnish at short notice

**GRAVE STONES,**  
**MONUMENTS, &c. &c.,**  
of the best material and workmanship and at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased at any other establishment in the country.  
J. E. ERDMAN.  
March 9, '71.—4m.

**BLANK LEASES**  
For Sale at this Office.

## The Political Prospect.

If the election in New Hampshire showed some apathy upon the part of those who usually support the Republican party, the election in Connecticut shows as distinctly that the indifference is checked. And the reason is evident. The people of this country, who maintained the government during the war, have not forgotten their work, and do not mean to relinquish its results. They cherish no vindictive feeling, but they are no fools. While their own party leaders sometimes displease them, so that they show their disapproval by letting an election go by default, the moment the enemy reveals his spirit and purpose, they spring to their feet. In 1865 66 Andrew Johnson was apparently seriously demoralizing the Republican party. But the massacres in New Orleans and Memphis distinctly revealed the character of the opposition, and the consequences of Democratic success; and from that moment the Republican dominance was substantially assured.

There has been a corresponding situation within the last few months. There is, indeed, fortunately, no Andrew Johnson; but there have been difficulties and divergences of many kinds, and jealousies and embittered feelings, until there seemed to be serious disorder among Republicans. There were doubts and questions and gloomy anticipations, and the New Hampshire election occurring in the midst of them all was hailed by the Democratic party as the sign of a fatal breach, or the rising of "a tidal wave." We ventured to say of it, however, that it might prove to be an advantage, by leading Republicans to a better mutual understanding.— And that this will be its result we have no doubt. For the same general restlessness and uncertainty which lost that election to the friends of the Union and good government, quickened to spirit of the Southern Democracy, which has naturally always been the controlling element of the Democratic party, and within a month the country has had a prophetic vision of the inevitable results of renewed Democratic ascendancy.

It has seen in the Southern States men and women, whose offense is their color, or their fidelity to the Union and to the government, harried and murdered.— This disorder, occasioned by Democrats and leveled at Republicans, has swelled to the proportions of insurrection, so that Congress and the country could not be deaf to the cries of citizens outraged and slain that others might be kept from the polls, and Democratic majorities assumed by a reign of terror. In the midst of these events the country has also seen Jefferson Davis suddenly conspicuous, and in a public speech declaring that the lost cause might yet be won. Mr. Linton Stephens, brother of Alexander H. Stephens, and a respected Democratic leader in his section, demands at Augusta the overthrow of all the reconstruction acts, and "a re-adjustment of our institutions upon renewed constitutions." Leading Democratic newspapers in the Southern States loudly echo and applaud the demand, and accept the New Hampshire election as a sign that the work of the war may be undone. The most representative of these papers remind their readers that the last National Democratic Convention declared the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and they claim that they are not less so now; and that they must, of course, be the issue in 1872.

When thus the country sees that the declaration of the Democratic party in the Southern States is for overthrowing the great settlements of the war, it perceives also that the Tammany Ring, supreme in the Democratic party of New York, and aiming to grasp the National Government, confirms the monstrous fraud of the Erie bill, which strikes at the most vital right of the control of property; repeals the Registry law, to make cheating more practicable; and in the city of New York assumes the powers so imperially absolute that the better men even of its own party protest. Gaining power in Missouri, the Democratic party sends General Blair to the Senate upon his Brodhead letter as a platform—the letter which appeals to civil war, advising the use of the army to undo reconstruction; and from his seat in the Senate he writes to a Southern Democratic editor that the issue in 1872 shall be the reversal of all the settlements; and that by a Democratic success "all the contrivances by which the Radicals have sought to trammel the people, and fortify themselves in power, can thus be effectually swept away."

Meanwhile the Democratic declaration that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, remains. No State convention has withdrawn assent to such a statement; no authoritative leader of the Democratic party has yet announced his entire acquiescence in reconstruction. Who *World*, indeed, quotes Mr. Fernando Wood! But Mr. Wood's declarations carry no weight, and inspire no respect. It quotes Mr. John Quincy Adams. But Mr. Adams sneeringly says of the party which he has lately joined, that it must begin by being Democratic—that is to say, it must discard all its policy and all its leaders. The *Mobile Register* is a much sounder and more generally accepted authority in the Democratic party than Mr. Adams, and the *Register* insists that reconstruction is the issue. Nor can the *World* be accepted as an authority in its party. It op-

posed repudiation in 1868, but repudiation was put into the Democratic platform. It favored Mr. Chase, but Seymour was nominated. It advised the abandonment of General Blair, and it was heartily cursed by its party. It opposed the Erie bill, and its Governor signed it, and its party has adopted it. It declared war against the Ring, and the Ring silenced it. The *World* has advocated the policy which its party has steadily rejected; and the deprecatory tone of its article upon General Blair's position, and its confession that "Southern Democracy" is seriously divided upon the substantial issue for 1872, reveal its consciousness that the issue is a foregone conclusion.

Nor will any one who observes closely doubt it. If the Democratic party had carried Connecticut, as it did New Hampshire, it could not long have concealed that its national policy is reaction. Its convention would have been more absolutely mastered by the Southern Democracy than it was in 1868. The Democratic success would have been interpreted as a repudiation of the Republican settlement of the war. The facts, therefore, upon which good citizens must decide their action in 1872 are already evident. The Democratic party is the organization of all the elements of reaction, disorder, discontent, and revolution. The same spirit which compelled even its first convention after the war to denounce reconstruction, and to declare stealthily for repudiation, and which now ravages loyal sections with the Ku-Klux, and demands an entire reconsideration of all that has been accomplished, would certainly refuse to pay the pensions of loyal soldiers, or would demand an equal payment of rebel claims. The prospect of Democratic success is one of endless confusion, alarm, and anarchy. The passions of slavery and of the war are smoldering, not extinguished fires. Whatever criticisms may be made of certain details of Republican administration, its general success, the profound confidence that it is both honest and economical, and that the government of the Union is safer in the hands of its proved friends than it possibly can be in those of all its enemies of every kind, are more than enough to commend that administration to the heartiest support of all good citizens.

The vague talk of certain Democrats about "dead issues" need deceive no one. The very issues that are described as dead by the feeble Northern wing of that party are vehemently declared to be the most vital of all by the controlling Southern element. Indeed, the force of the Democratic party has always been with its Southern wing, not only because of the greater general ability of its Southern leaders, but because the great policy of the party was a Southern interest. The Northern leaders have no policy to replace that of slavery, while the only positive movement in the party at this moment is that which is pressed by General Blair and the Southern leaders, the effort to overthrow reconstruction. Let the Democratic party begin by being Democratic, sneers Mr. John Quincy Adams, who clearly sees that the party he has joined is the party of privilege, of a class, of a section, and not the party of liberty Union, and the people.

It is because we believe the situation is suddenly clear to the honest and loyal people of the United States that we also believe they will now fall into line and move unitedly forward to victory. They have perfect faith in the honesty of the administration, and they know that dissenters have now expressed their differences and dissatisfactions. They will not, indeed, hesitate yet to do so; but every man who comprehends the disasters sure to follow Democratic control of the government will insist that Republican criticisms of our own party shall be friendly, and not helpful to the common enemy; for it is only by friendly criticism that the party policy is made truly wise. To all that we have done and are doing let us add a general amnesty, that the intelligent classes who are disfranchised may have an interest in the preservation of order. A little sagacity assures our triumph. And it is not party prejudice—it is the perception of an obvious situation and a simple calculation of probabilities which assure every thoughtful man that the continued ascendancy of the Republican party is indispensable to the peace and consequent prosperity of the country.—*Harper's Weekly*.

A little girl in Hoboken, four years old, whose parents are not lovers of the colored race, went to Sunday school lately and was seated next to a colored boy. She "gave no sign" but went through with her lesson like a little man, and the next Sunday she came with a hankerchief tied around her head, complaining of the carache. The teacher asked her how she obtained her carache, when she replied, "I dess I must have caught it sitting next to that little nigger last Sunday." The loyal teacher thinks the little girl will go to that bad place.

It is estimated by one who is in business that the florists in and around Boston sold, on Saturday and Sunday, over \$20,000 worth of Easter flowers.

The immigration to Kansas is unprecedentedly large this year, especially to Southern Kansas and the Osage lands. Napoleon's hair is said to have turned gray during his sojourn at Wilhelmshoehe.

## Spring Elections Restored.

The following is the relative to spring elections as it passed the House:

SECTION I. *Be it enacted &c.*, That the fifteenth section of an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to that act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth, approved April 17, 1869," be and the same is hereby repealed. *Provided*, That the assessors for the different townships in said counties may be elected at the next general election for the year next ensuing. *And Provided further*, That the registry of voters, as required by the provisions of the act of April 17, 1869, taken for the general election, shall also be accepted and used for the several township and borough elections in said counties at the elections held for township and borough purposes. *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the cities of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Williamsport, Allegheny, Pittsburg, Meadville and Titusville, the county of Westmoreland and the borough of Lebanon.

## THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

The following is the bill reported by the Appointment Committee, and adopted by the Legislature:

Until the next septennial enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, and an apportionment thereon, the Senate shall consist of thirty-three members, and be apportioned as follows, to wit:

- 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts.—The city of Philadelphia.
- 5th.—The counties of Chester and Delaware, to elect one Senator.
- 6th.—The county of Montgomery, to elect one Senator.
- 7th.—The counties of Bucks and Northampton, to elect one Senator.
- 8th.—The county of Berks, to elect one Senator.
- 9th.—The county of Lancaster, to elect one Senator.
- 10th.—The county of Schuylkill, to elect one Senator.
- 11th.—The counties of Lehigh and Carbon, to elect one Senator.
- 12th.—The counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, to elect one Senator.
- 13th.—The counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, to elect two Senators.
- 14th.—The counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, to elect one Senator.
- 15th.—The counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan, to elect one Senator.
- 16th.—The counties of Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga, to elect one Senator.
- 17th.—The counties of Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union, to elect one Senator.
- 18th.—The counties of Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk, to elect one Senator.
- 19th.—The counties of Cumberland and Franklin, to elect one Senator.
- 20th.—The counties of Adams and York, to elect one Senator.
- 21st.—The counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset, to elect one Senator.
- 22d.—The counties of Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon, to elect one Senator.
- 23d.—The county of Allegheny, to elect three Senators.
- 24th.—The counties of Indiana and Westmoreland, to elect one Senator.
- 25th.—The counties of Fayette and Greene, to elect one Senator.
- 26th.—The counties of Beaver, Butler and Washington, to elect one Senator.
- 27th.—The counties of Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest, to elect one Senator.
- 28th.—The counties of Lawrence, Mercer and Venango, to elect one Senator.
- 29th.—The county of Crawford, to elect one Senator.
- 30.—The counties of Erie and Warren, to elect one Senator.

Until the next septennial enumeration of taxables and apportionment thereon made by law, the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred members, and be apportioned as follows:

The city of Philadelphia shall be divided into eighteen districts, each to elect one member.  
The county of Adams shall be entitled to and elect one member.  
The county of Franklin to one member.  
The county of Armstrong to one member.  
The counties of Beaver, Butler and Washington to four members.  
The counties of Bedford and Fulton to one member.  
The county of Berks to three members.  
The county of Blair to one member.  
The counties of Bradford and Wyoming to two members.  
The county of Bucks to two members.  
The county of Cambria to one member.  
The counties of Potter and McKean to one member.  
The counties of Carbon and Monroe to one member.  
The county of Allegheny, outside of the city of Pittsburg, to five members.—  
The city of Pittsburg to elect two members.  
The county of Chester to two members.  
The county of Centre to one member.  
The county of Clearfield to one member.  
The counties of Clarion and Forest to one member.  
The counties of Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan to two members.  
The county of Columbia to one member.

## Wild Men of the Mountains.

It has been rumored for some time in California that in the mountains at Orestimba creek are to be seen occasionally either gorillas, or wild men so devoid of personal attractions that they may fairly be classed as gorillas. A correspondent of the *Antioch Ledger* gives a description of one of these animals, or persons, as a man, but it could not have been human. The creature, whatever it was, stood full five feet high, and disproportionately broad and square at the shoulders, with arms of great length. The legs were very short and the body long. The head was small, and appeared to be set on the shoulders without any neck. The whole body was covered with dark brown and cinnamon colored hair, that on the head standing in a shock and growing close down to the eyes like a Digger Indian's. As I looked he threw his head back and whistled again, and then stooped and grasped a stick from the fire.— This he swung round and round until the fire on the end had gone out, when he repeated the manoeuvre. Fifteen minutes I watched him as he whistled and scattered my fire about. I could easily have put a bullet through his head, but why should I kill him? Having amused himself apparently all he desired with my fire he started to go, but having gone a short distance he returned, and was joined by another—a female unmistakably—when they both turned and walked past me, within twenty yards of where I sat, and disappeared in the bush.

A goose and colt out in Michigan have struck up an attachment of a decidedly romantic character. They fight for each other, and are constantly together. When the colt lies down the goose will sit down close beside him and wait until he gets up. When the colt is fed ears in the ear he will fill his mouth with shelled corn and drop it where the goose can pick it up.

An editor at Grand Junction, Iowa, last week, in a moment of temporary insanity, advertised to take a dog on subscription, and up to this time he has 284 dogs left at his office, and his temporary insanity has assumed a chronic form.— Any proprietor of an improved sausage machine may get a job by addressing the editor of the *Headlight*, at that place.

Sandwich, N. H., has made seventy tons of maple sugar this season, which, at 12 cents a pound, the average price, amounts to \$16,800. As a specimen of sugar making, one farmer made 3,300 pounds; another, 2,700; and many from 800 to 2,000 pounds.

Iowa is looking up now with a monstrosity. It is a little girl who was born minus the right hand, and on the stub of the arm is a perfectly formed cat's head and ears. This is a curiosity that should meet with a feline reception.

An old lady observing a sign over a tailoring establishment, bearing the inscription "Fountain of Fashion," exclaimed, "Ah, that must be the place where the squirts come from."

The largest hammer in the United States may be seen in operation at the Pennsylvania steel works, Harrisburg. It weighs thirteen tons.

The distance between Pittsburg and Baltimore by the Conneville railroad is 325 miles.