

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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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 flatters 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 insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.

Most persons know the great folly 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 Colleges, 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. O. 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.—4f.

**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** (of WILIAMSBURG, N. Y.)

Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded.

**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.**

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.

Sept. 29, 1870.—4f.

**A. ROCKAFELLOW,**

DEALER IN

**Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Fur-**

**nishing 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.—tf.

**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.

**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, Jewelers 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 reasonable rates as they can be purchased at any other establishment in the country.

J. E. ERDMAN.

March 9, '71.—4m.

**THERE WERE SOLD IN THE YEAR '70**

**8,841**

**OF**

**Blatchley's Cucumber**

**TRADE MARK**

**WOOD PUMPS,**

Measuring 212,566 feet in length, or sufficient in the aggregate for

**A WELL OVER 40 MILES DEEP,**

Simple in Construction—Easy in Operation—Giving no Taste to the Water—Durable—Reliable and Cheap.

These Pumps are their own best recommendation. For sale by Dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Plumber, Pump Makers, &c., throughout the country. Circulars, &c., furnished upon application by mail or otherwise.

Single Pumps forwarded to parties in towns where I have no agents upon receipt of the regular retail price.

In buying, be careful that your Pump bears my trade-mark as above, as I guarantee no other.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r,

Office and Wareroom,

624 & 626 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

March 2, 1871.—6m.

**NEW FIRM.**

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of Burt & Herzog, for the purpose of carrying on the Brewing business, at East Stroudsburg, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that they will be able, all times, to furnish to order, a pure article of

**ALE**

at short notice. Their stock of material being the best the City affords, none but the purest and best malt liquors will be permitted to leave their establishment. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

JOHN BURT,

JACOB F. HERZOG.

East Stroudsburg, Pa. Dec. 1, 1870.

**The Fate of a Fighting Dog.**

A man he owned a terrier dog—

A bob-tailed oery cuss—

And that there purp got that there man

In many an ugly muss;

For the man he was on his muscle,

And the dog he was on his bite;

So to kick the dog-goned animal

Was sure to raise a fight.

A woman owned a Thomas cat,

That fit at fifteen pounds;

The other cats got up and slid

When that there cat was round.

The man and his dog came along one day,

Where the woman she did dwell,

And the purp he growled ferociously,

Then went for the cat like—everything.

He tried to chew the neck of the cat,

But the cat he wouldn't be chewed,

So he lit on the back of that there dog,

And bit! and clawed! and clawed!

Oh! the hair it flew! and the dog he yowled!

As the claws went in to his hide,

And chunks of flesh peeled from his back;

Then he flummed, and kicked, and died!

The man he ripped, and cursed, and swore,

As he gathered a big brickbat,

That he would be durned essentially

If he didn't kill that cat!

But the old woman allowed she'd be bless'd if he did,

And snatched up an old shot-gun,

Which was fired, and peppered his diaphragm

With bird shot number one.

They totted him home on a widow blind,

And the doctor cured him up;

But he never was known to fight again,

Or to own another purp.

Folks may turn up their snoots at this here rhyme,

I don't care a cuss for that;

All I want to show is, that fighting dogs

May tackle the wrong Tom cat.

**Make Home Attractive.**

There is, among the sons and daughters of farmers, a wide-spread eagerness to leave the old homestead in order to seek a better fortune, in the over-crowded city. We do not say to young farmers, "Stay away from the city," "Buy land," and such like advice, which is volunteered to them on all occasions, in season and out of season. If the son of a farmer has an aversion to agricultural labor, if he is continually trying to get away from it, and especially, if he shows an adaptability for other, and to him more congenial, pursuits, he had better, by all means, be allowed to follow the bent of his natural inclination. But, in many cases, this aversion to the labor of the farm arises from the shiftless, thriftless, unhappy surroundings of the homestead, rather than from any constitutional dislike to farming. It is more than probable that no efforts have been made to render home attractive as well as useful.

With the advantage of plenty of room, the farmer's home may be made a paradise to the eye, by means of trees, shrubbery, walks, mounds, glens, and tastefully constructed and arranged farm buildings. Many a farm has the facilities for an artificial lake, a trout pond, or a cascade, that could be constructed at very little expense of labor and money. All this would be pleasing to the eye, and would, in some measure, satisfy the longings for the beautiful, which exists as well in the minds of farmer's sons and daughters as in the minds of those who are city born and bred.

Another way of furnishing the means of contentment to farmer's sons is to provide them with tools and facilities for doing different kinds of work. Almost every boy has a natural inclination for using tools. If he has them at hand, he will speedily learn to do many a job of repairing, that would cost the farmer twice the price of the tools. In this way, the rudiments of a good trade may be picked up at odd times, when, without the tools, the boy would perhaps be tempted to run away, or at least, to squander his time in idleness.

Give the daughters a piano, when it is possible, and let them mingle the pleasures of music with the realities of hard work. Give to all plenty of useful and entertaining reading in the way of books and papers; and thus will their faculties be developed to the perfection of the whole being. The grand secret of keeping children at home, and of promoting home industry, is to make home attractive.

**A Temperance Cure.**

A certain Hampshire county (Mass.) farmer, a noisy temperance man, by the way, who is justly proud of his fine imported stock, recently fancied that one of his best milkers, was stricken with cattle disease, and sent in great fright for the village farrier, a do little sort of a fellow, whom he had often lectured for his tipping propensities. Dick came, examined the animal, looked grave and said:

"Have you any whiskey or brandy handy?"

"No," said the farmer.

"Pat, run to the druggist as soon as possible, and tell him I want a quart of brandy for medical purposes."

When the liquor arrived, Dick took the bottle, uncorked it, smelt of it, and taking a good drink, put the bottle in his pocket, saying:

"Your cow will be all right presently; I have pulled a thorn out of her foot," and walked off.

**47th Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union.**

**ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 30, 1871.**

Addressed by the Chairman, George H. Stuart, Rev. Drs. Armitage, of New York, Harper and Newton, of Philadelphia.

**WORK OF LAST YEAR.**

One thousand one hundred and ninety-four new Sunday-schools have been organized, and 49,582 children, heretofore neglected, placed under Bible instruction. Besides this, 3,997 other schools, most of them poor, in which were 215,933 children, have been aided by grants of books and periodicals published by the Society.

Twenty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-five families have been visited for religious conversation and prayer, and 7,651 sermons and addresses have been delivered.

This work has reached destitute or frontier places in nearly all the State. In New England, among the hill towns, where population has been partly drained by factory villages and emigration, the missionary has found work to do, and hundreds of conversions are already reported from the new schools in this department.

The Secretary of the New York department reports continued and increased interest in the various phases of Sunday-school work.

Twenty-nine new schools have been established in the pines of New Jersey, from which very many hopeful conversions are reported. A large number in the destitute places of Pennsylvania have been brought in, and in Ohio and Indiana the work of the Society has been crowned with encouraging success. Many have been led to Christ, and new churches organized from the Union schools.

A new era is dawning upon Michigan. The new settlers are being followed by railroads, and Sunday-school missionary labour proves that the Sunday-school is the first lever of church extension.

Three hundred and seventy-five new schools were organized in the Northwest (Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska), and already 26 churches have grown out of them, and large numbers of conversions are reported.

In Missouri and Arkansas 8,741 children have been gathered into 182 new Sunday schools, and in the South 222 schools were started, and 697 others aided, and multitudes of conversions are reported as the first result.

The work has extended to the Pacific Coast, and 47 new schools have been established.

The Mission of this Society is one of the most important and hopeful that can engage the labours of those who love the church and the nation. It reaches the young and puts the Bible into their hands, and teaches them to read it, and it does this for those who are unreached by any other. It is the helper of all the churches, and has laid the foundation for thousands of the self-sustaining and prosperous churches of our great West.

It has done a work that cannot be measured in its result for good.

A work so catholic, so Christ like, and so much needed that it cannot fail to command the confidence of the Christian public. It reaches those whom Jesus honoured with His blessing—the children—and it teaches those whom he came to seek and to save—the lost and neglected ones—the world of life.

All who love Christ and his cause, as well as all who love their country, will rejoice to know that this great National Society, so much honoured and blessed in the past, so much needed in the present and for the future, has recently adopted means calculated to increase and extend its usefulness, especially in the ever increasing settlements of the far reaching West, and among the destitute and neglected ones of the Southern States.

This noble Society is located at 1122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

**Arrangement of Rooms.**

Give your apartments expression—character. Rooms which mean nothing are cheerless, indeed. Study light and shade, and the combination and arrangement of drapery, furniture and pictures. Allow nothing to look isolated, but let everything present an air of sociability. Observe a room immediately after a number have left it, and then, as you arrange the furniture, disturb as little as possible the relative positions of chairs, ottomans and sofas. Place two or three chairs in a conversational attitude in some cheery corner, an ottoman within easy distance of a sofa, a chair near your stand of stereoscopic views or engravings, and one where a good light will fall on the book which you may reach from the table near. Make little studies of effect which shall repay the more than casual observer, and do not leave it possible for one to make the criticism which applies to so many homes, even of wealth and elegance—

"Fine carpets, handsome furniture, a few pictures and elegant nothings—but how dreary!"

The chilling atmosphere is felt at once, and we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that we must maintain a stiff and severe demeanor, to accord with the spirit of the place. Make your homes then, so cosy and cheerful that, if we visit you, we may be joyous and unconstrained, and not feel ourselves out of harmony with our surroundings.—*Art Review.*

**The Influence of Pretty Women.**

Life becomes more harmonious, it beats with a keener pulse of enjoyment, in the presence of pretty women. After all, a charming little figure, a piquant little face, is the best remedy for half the ills of existence, its worries, its vexations, its dullness, its disappointments. And even in the largest and more placid types of beauty, in the beauty of a Lady Dambelle, if there is a tinge of stupidity, there is, at any rate, an atmosphere of repose, a genial influence, moulding our social converse and habits into gentler shapes.

It is amusing to see how the prettiness of woman tells on her dress, how the order and propriety of her dress tells on her home. The pursuit of beauty, the habit of prettiness, give an idea dignity to the very arrangement of her bonnet strings. In every movement, in the very sweep of her ample folds, in the pose of her languor, in the gay start of her excitement, one feels the softening, harmonizing influence of her last look in the glass. She may be gay or sorrowful, quiet or energetic, but she must be pretty. Beauty exercises an imperceptible compulsion over her, which moulds her whole life into graceful and harmonious forms. Her dress rises out of the mere clothing of man into the regions of science, of poetry, of art. A thousand considerations of taste, harmonies of color, contrasts correspondencies, delicate adjustments, of light and shade, dictate the choice of a shawl or the tint of a glove.

And as prettiness tells on dress, it tells on the home. Flowers, pictures, the gay notes of a sonata, the cozier of couches, gorgeous hues of Indian tapestry, glass-work of Murano, a hundred exquisite something and nothings, are the natural setting of pretty women. The art of the bonnet tells on all but the chaos of the husband's study. Around that last refuge of barbarism floats an atmosphere of taste and refinements in which the pretty wife lives and moves and has her being. And from this tone of the home grows the tone of society, the society laws of good humor, of propriety, of self-restraint, of consideration for others, of gentleness, of vivacity. The very hush of the rough tones that have thundered over Peoponesses as Pericles bends over Aspasia, the little turns and delicacies of phrase, the joyous sermons and idleness of the manliest and most energetic of men, tells of the triumph of pretty women.

**Wedding Tours.**

Wedding tours have become as fashionable as they are expensive. As a fashionable custom we protest against them. Let all who can afford it enjoy the luxury to their heart's content, but let none in moderate circumstances, who need a thousand things more than they do a view of Niagara, or a week at Saratoga, purchase a claim to notoriety, or a respectable conformity to custom, at an expense of from two to five hundred dollars, by spending a few miserable days among entire strangers, amid the bustle and confusion of hotel life, or enjoying the doubtful luxury of being rode on rails.

Circumstances, in this as in every question, determine proprieties. But what we protest against is the tyrannical rule of fashion. It has no right to dictate in this matter. It may be that the fancy may be licensed to treat with poetical indifference the ordinary affairs of life on so inspiring an occasion as that of marriage, but we can discover no valid reason, nevertheless, why common sense should be entirely discarded as too vulgar or material a thing to be associated with the heavenly bliss of material experience.

Admitting that marriage should elevate one above the unromantic things of this world for a time, we believe there is a return again in most cases to the vulgar things of earth, to labor, to duty, its perplexities as well as its ordinary pleasures. It is not inexpedient, then, to be wise in this matter. How many, however, are slaves to this fashionable folly, who have not the courage to break away from it? How many are led into an extravagance in this matter which they cannot rightly afford