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

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Published by Theodore Schoch.

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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 exact 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 Gutta Serena 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, next to Smith's store, residence Kresgey's Hotel.

EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa.
June 3, 1870.—tf.

DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.

Respectfully announces 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 Wilkes-Barre, N. Y., Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

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 traveling 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.—tf.

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.—tf.

PLASTER!

Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PAULING, 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. McElhenny, Trustee, in trust for Depositors, which bond is recorded in the proper office.

THOS. A. BELL,
Cashier.

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 as 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

OR
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, Manufr.,
Office and Ware-room,
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 National Store

STILL AHEAD,

AND WHY IS IT,

Because You Can Get

Good Goods Cheap

There.

The finest stock of clothing ever brought to

STROUDSBURG,

CAN BE SEEN AT

THE NATIONAL STORE.

The styles of coats are Dress, Frock, Walking, Derby and Sack. All Wool Scotch Cheviot Suits from

\$14 to \$18.

All Wool, Scotch, from

\$17 to \$20.

A fine lot of Basket Cass. Suits from \$17 to \$20, and many other styles of Cass. suits. Also French, English, Tricot, Doe Skin and Blue Navy Suits. A fine lot of Linen Suits and White Duck and Marsilles Vests. A splendid lot of clothing for BOYS, from 3 years, upwards.

All the latest styles of

HATS AND CAPS.

The very latest BROADWAY styles of Gossiner Silk Hats can be obtained at

The National Store.

Also a fine lot of Silk, Fur Gossiner and Wool Hats of the latest styles. A splendid lot of brown and white STRAW HATS. A fine lot of silk cassimer and cloth caps of the latest styles.

A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' furnishing goods, comprising Hosiery and Gloves for both Ladies and Gents'. Overalls and Shirts. A lot of White-plaid and Striped Shirts of the Monitor, Manhattan and Central Park Manufacture. Handkerchiefs, lace collars, linen collars and cuffs, needle-worked; six thousand of the latest styles of paper and cloth-faced collars on hand, the Marquis of Loran, Galaxy, Roman and Cravat collars. Prize collars—new style, are the latest out, all of which can be obtained at

THE NATIONAL STORE.

An endless variety of Gents' cravats from 10 cents to \$1.25. Splendid lot of sleeve buttons, studs and collar buttons; gents' linen collars and cuffs. Ladies' corsets from 75 cents to \$1.00.

A very nice lot of Dress goods, such as alpacaes, peccails, lusters, traveling goods, &c. Prints of the best, only 12¢, muslins 10-4 sheeting and ticking.

Particular attention paid to custom work. The latest styles you can select from a large lot of samples. Anything you desire we warrant a good fit. Call and see the samples before purchasing elsewhere.

N. RUSTER, Proprietor of

THE NATIONAL STORE,

MAIN St., Stroudsburg, Pa.
may 4-tf.

CHRISTIAN HILLER,

Has Fitted up His Excellent

BILLARD,

EATING

AND

BEER

SALOON,

Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.

He now extends an invitation to all his friends and former customers to call at his old place of business. Here they can drink of his delightful beverages:

Lager Beer,

Porter, Ale, Rhine

Wine, &c., &c.

and eat of his superior

Cheese, Oysters, &c., &c.

Minors not allowed to visit his Saloon.
June 22-71-tf.

OFF THE FRONT STREET.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Or, in other words, examine goods and prices before you buy. I have a splendid lot of

NEW FURNITURE

On hand both of my own and city make at

PRICES THAT MUST SUIT ALL.

PARLOR,

BEDROOM,

DINING ROOM,

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

Sales Room and Manufactory all under one Roof, on

Franklin Street,

In the rear of the Stroudsburg Bank,

SAMUEL S. LEE.

April 6, 1871.—ly.

ADDRESS
Of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, in appealing once more to the people of this State for their support, points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued prosperity to the State and Nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the legislature in 1859, and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held control of the government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the Senate.

In 1861, when Gov. Curtin came into office, the State Debt, in round numbers, was \$40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern Rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow \$8,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State Debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of \$8,500,000 has been paid off; the State Debt has been reduced from \$40,000,000 to a little over \$29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contribution of the State to the Public Schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded, against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office in March, 1861. Almost immediately afterwards the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South, (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took arms to overthrow the government,) and was compelled to maintain the honor of the national flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost; and the four years' war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, the country has not only returned to peace but to prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so soon, so steadily and so surely, from the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the destructive influences of civil strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the national government to the industries of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the Rebellion the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery; another, (the fourteenth,) securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the National debt; or the payment of any part of the Rebel debt; and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment, in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work.—The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one, now, to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the Rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have necessarily flowed from it, the Democratic party has continuously been in the opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the Rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and, generally, every measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, or to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in a depreciated currency, in paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the sixth

resolution of the platform adopted by its last State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot be now charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not, itself been acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given, or voice sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party was steadily opposed to; and this confessed, what need is there or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?

When Gen. Grant came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an statement in taxation as was consistent with his policy. In the space of little over two years this determination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off \$230,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to this he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in settling all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel, and establishes peace and amity between them, has commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power is to continue the policy begun both in State and Nation, of maintaining the public credit, paying off our debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without bloodshed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the measures necessarily growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power is to destroy the public credit, pave the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of \$100,000; the re-establishment of the forsaken policy of employing extra (and useless) officers in the Legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds, to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a Constitutional Convention at an early day to put an end to that course of our State, SPECIAL LEGISLATION; and, as if determined to show that this course should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1800 local bills. And this is but a tithe of what we should have had to endure had they had both Houses and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be entrusted with power is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New York. In that city the Democrats have undisputedly, and through it, in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and blood shed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way. Why? Because the party is possessed of no principle which can lead it to respect the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that might makes right. This was clearly evinced in the debate in our State Senate, in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the State scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the latter in New York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their Constitutional right to assemble together, inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who always vote Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that this parade must not be permitted, and that if it is, they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life or limb to the party attacked. The Democratic rulers of New York at once decline to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their Constitutional right; deny that there is any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob, because it has might on its side, and, at the demand of that mob, forbid the peaceable and law-abiding citizens to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused

at this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed is attributable solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to a mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act, of prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic party, but men have no inherent rights and that might alone gives right. It brought into view the ferocious claws which, though afterwards withdrawn, the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democratic party ever return to power.

If our civil and religious rights are to be preserved into this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a wild fanaticism they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for Human Rights and Constitutional guarantees; and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to really to the support of their imperilled Constitutional franchises, and by the defeat of the Democratic party, which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no yielding to mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost sacred, now and forever, to CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Ch'man.
ERA. LUKES, } Secretaries.
D. F. HOUSTON, }
P. M. LITTLE, }

Fish as Manure.
Dr. J. V. C. Smith said in the Farmers Club, fish was a very good manure for wornout lands. Their use for this purpose was suggested to the Puritans by Squanto, an Indian, who told them that the way the natives managed to raise corn was by putting three herrings into each hill. The Doctor also remarked that the great value of the overflowing of the Nile was the fact that the deposit left on the land was composed of millions of infusorial animals. This fertilizing material, so rich in animal matter, had made Egypt the granary of the old world. He also alluded to the custom of burying dead animals near trees, so that they may derive the benefit of the fertilizing matter contained in the muscles, and the phosphates in the bones as the bodies decay. Mr. Bruen told how a friend of his bought a farm of poor land for \$2,000. This farm was manured with Moss Bunkers, spread all over thickly, and ploughed under, after which a crop of wheat was sown. The proceeds were forty bushels to the acre on seventy acres, which he sold for \$1.50 a bushel, and thus paid for the place twice over with the crop, and it was the fish that did it. Dr. Growell said that where Moss Bunkers were used continually, the land becomes sour after the third year, and will not produce a crop. The same result is noticed with fish guano.

How to Make Dutch Cheese.
Allow the milk to thicken; then heat gently over a fire in a large kettle, till the curd separates from the whey; then dig out into a colander or other suitable vessel, so that the whey can be pressed out of the curds as dry as possible; after all the curds are pressed out, crumble up with the hands as fine as can be done, then press down in an earthen vessel, and let it stand a few days until it becomes thoroughly heated. Don't omit to stir it throughout every day, afterward pressing it down, so that every portion of it may become heated alike