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Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, and of 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.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, their residence in Stroudsburg. The lot has a front of 145 ft. in Main Street, with a depth of 200 feet.

The buildings consist of a convenient dwelling house, store house, barn and other out buildings.

There is an abundance of choice apples, pears, plums, grapes and small fruits, with excellent water.
A. M. & R. STOKES.
May 16, '72.]

DR. J. L. ANTZ,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

and 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 his extensive years constant practice, and the most careful 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, the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Platinum 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 12, 1871.—1y

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence in Wyckoff's building.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1872.—1y

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,
OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Anadolink House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
July 11, 1872.—1y

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.
Aug 31.—1y

DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.
Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Dalton 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.—1y

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Jan 15.—1y

LACKAWANNA HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.
The BAR contains the choicest Liquors and the TABLE is supplied with the best marketables. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872.—1y

WATSON'S
Mount Vernon House,
117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 30, 1872.—1y

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.

CHARLES MANAL, Proprietor.
Oct 19 1871. 1y.]

BARTONSVILLE HOTEL.
This old established Hotel, having recently changed hands, and been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, will reopen, for the reception of guests on Tuesday, May 27th.

The public will always find this house a desirable place of resort. Every department will be managed in the best possible manner. The table will be supplied with the best Marketables, and connoisseurs will always find none of the best wines and liquors at the bar.

Good stabling belonging to the Hotel, will be found at all times under the care of careful and obliging attendants.
ANTHONY H. ROEMER.
May 23, 1872.

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 Stroudsburg, 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.—1y

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 Novelties, &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.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles.
November 5th, 1868.—1y

MASON TOCK,
PAPER HANGER,

GLAZIER AND PAINTER,

MONROE STREET,

Nearly opposite Kautz's Blacksmith Shop, STROUDSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he is now fully prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging, Glazing and Painting, promptly and at short notice, and that he will keep constantly on hand a fine stock of Paper Hangings of all descriptions and at low prices. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited.
[May 16, 1872.

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.—1y

Harness & Saddlery.

The above business has again been resumed at the old stand, lately swept away by the late flood, near Baldwin's Hotel, in Stroudsburg, where will be kept constantly on hand the best assortment of

Harness, double and single, Saddles, Bridles, Collars,

and every other article usually furnished in this line of business. Work made to order on the shortest notice. A large assortment of

Mountings and Saddlery Hardware

always on hand. Call and make your own selection, and it will be furnished in style and price not to be excelled in this market.

Strict attention paid to repairing and done in shortest notice. Call and examine.
JOHN O. SAYLOR, Agent for PETER GRUBER.
October 6, 1870.—1y

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

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I do hereby offer myself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for Associate Judge, and if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, and impartiality to the best of my ability.
WILLIAM S. REES.
Stroud tsp., Aug. 22, '72.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe Co., as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
JOS. FABLE.
Hamilton, Aug. 22, '72.*

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
PETER GRUBER.
Ross Aug. 22, '72.*

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
PHILIP M. BUSH.
Smithfield Aug. 22, '72.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
ABRAHAM BRYAN.
Hamilton, Aug. 29, '72.

FOR REGISTER and RECORDER.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
JOHN S. FISHER.
Stroudsburg Aug. 22, '72.

FOR REGISTER and RECORDER.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
JOHN APPENZELER.
Chestnut Hill, Aug. 29, '72.*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
JACOB FRABLE.
Eldred, Sept. 12, '72.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
PETER S. EDINGER.
Bartonsville, Aug. 15, '72.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. If elected he promises to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
EDWARD BURTON.
Smithfield, Aug. 29, 1872.—1y

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. If elected he promises to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
EDWARD J. MOTT.
East Stroudsburg, Aug. 29, '72.—1y

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
JOHN H. FENNER.
Hamilton, Aug. 22, '72.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
THO. M. McILHANEY
Stroudsburg Aug. 22, '72.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of District Attorney. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
LEWIS M. BURSON.
Stroudsburg Aug. 22, '72.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby offer myself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, and of elected pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity, impartiality and to the best of my ability.
GEORGE FISHER.
Stroudsburg, Aug. 29, '72.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The undersigned does hereby most respectfully offer himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of District Attorney. If elected I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
DAVID S. LEE.
Stroudsburg Aug. 29, '72.*

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The undersigned offers himself to the voters of Monroe County as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, and if elected will discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
JAMES H. WALTON.
Stroudsburg, Sept. 5, 1872.

RECORD OF CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

We ask the voters of Pennsylvania to examine attentively the record of Charles R. Buckalew as a member of the United States Senate for six years, presented below, and decide from it what claims he has now on them for the highest honors within their gift.

Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served as a United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1869. It is well known—in fact, notorious—that all through the war his sympathies were with the rebels. He was a leader among the copperhead Democracy, that wing of the party which kept up a constant fire in the rear of the Union armies, by giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He was not an open enemy, like Vallandigham; but a crafty, politic adversary, who, whenever it was possible, would move in disguise and cover up his tracks. He was, to all intents and purposes, a rebel in the ranks of the brave men who were fighting against treason. He was, therefore, a fit and trusty emissary of the Confederacy—one who could be relied on to impart any information that might damage the Union cause and help the rebels; one who was willing to consult with the rebel agents in Canada, and encourage them to persevere in their efforts to overthrow the republic. At home he was in the confidence of those organizations formed to resist the draft, and was the head and front of a powerful opposition in his own county—a combination whose acts were as treasonable as was the firing upon Fort Sumpter. When men were most needed to fill decimated ranks, and conscription had to be resorted to, Buckalew not only tacitly counseled resistance to the process of the law, but aided and encouraged it by welcoming deserters and fugitives from the draft. So firmly and steadfastly was he committed to the cause of disunion, that he never permitted himself to say or do aught that might injure the rebel cause. When forced to act he was always found helping the enemy, whether as a private citizen or a public officer.—His record as a United States Senator is in complete harmony with his other acts. That the people of Pennsylvania may judge this man by his acts, we append record of his votes while Senator:

Record of Charles R. Buckalew, as Shown by His Votes in the United States Senate, 1863-9.

December 22, 1863.—On an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, "that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person after the fifth day of January next."

Mr. Buckalew, voted nay.
On the motion to exempt from the draft all clergymen, &c.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 14, 1864.—On the motion to repeal the three hundred dollar clause in the act of March 3, 1863.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
On the motion to raise the maximum of the commutation to four hundred dollars.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
On the motion that minister of the gospel drafted into the army may be employed in hospitals.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 18, 1864.—On the passage of the enrollment act.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 25, 1864.—On the adoption of the resolution requiring Senators to take the oath of July 2, 1862.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
February 24, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the U. S. A.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
March 10, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to equalize the pay of the soldiers in the U. S. A.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
March 31, 1864.—On the motion to strike out the words "white male citizens" in organic act of Montana.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
March 31, 1864.—On the motion of Mr. Davis, of Ky., to so amend the 13th article of amendment to the constitution as to prohibit colored persons from becoming citizens of the United States.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
April 28, 1864.—On the passage of the act to increase temporarily the duties on imports.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
May 3, 1864.—On the joint resolution providing for the payment of volunteers called out for not less than 100 days.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
May 11, 1864.—On the passage of the National Banking act.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
June 17, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to increase the duties on imports.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
June 23, 1863.—On the passage of the act to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
June 28, 1864.—On the passage of the bill for establishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 23, 1865.—On the passage of the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

December 13, 1865.—On the passage of the resolution to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the so called Confederate States.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 25, 1866.—On the passage of the bill (S. 60) to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 29, 1866.—On the passage of the bill (S. 88) to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims against the government.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
February 1, 1866.—When the "civil rights bill" was under consideration, Mr. Trumbull moved the following amendment, "That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without distinction of color."

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
February 2, 1866.—On the passage of the "civil rights bills."

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
March 2, 1866.—On the question to agree to the concurrent resolution that neither House of Congress shall admit Senators or Representatives from the States lately in rebellion until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
March 20, 1866.—On the passage of the bill for the temporary relief of the destitute colored people in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
April 6, 1866.—On the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
June 25, 1866.—On the amendment to the bill to reduce internal taxes, "that no tax or duty shall be assessed or paid on manufactured cotton, which may be grown or produced after the passage of this act."

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
July 16, 1866.—On the passage of the bill to continue in force, &c., the Freedmen's Bureau, over the President's veto.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
July 19, 1866.—On the passage of the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
July 25, 1866.—On the increase of the salaries of Senators.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 9, 1867.—On the adoption of the amendment to act for the admission of the State of Nebraska, providing that there shall be no distinction as to race or color in the exercise of the elective franchise.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 31, 1867.—On the adoption of the amendment that all animals imported for breeding purposes be admitted duty free.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
February 12, 1867.—On the passage of the bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
March 21, 1867.—On the passage of the act suspending all proceedings in relation to payment for slaves drafted or received as volunteers in the United States army.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
January 15, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to suspend the further reduction of the currency.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
June 11, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to readmit the rebel States.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
June 25, 1868.—On the passage of the above bill over the President's veto.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
July 20, 1868.—On the passage over the President's veto of the joint resolution excluding from the electoral college votes of States lately in rebellion, &c.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
February 17, 1869.—On the passage of the amendment (XV) to the Constitution.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
February 24, 1869.—On the passage over the President's veto of the bill to regulate "the duties on imported copper and copper ores."

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.
An analysis of the above record shows:

I. That Charles R. Buckalew opposed every measure tending to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

1. He voted against paying bounties to volunteers. He would have deprived the soldier of all bounties because he hated the cause for which they fought, and wanted to discourage the enlistment of volunteers.

2. He voted against giving the black soldiers the same pay as white. A pro-slavery, rebel sympathizing Democrat, he believed the negro fit only for a slave; and after the black man had proved his loyalty, his bravery and his manhood, Buckalew would still have had him degraded.

3. He voted against the conscription law, without which it would have been impossible to maintain the efficiency of the armies, and defeat the rebellion. When this law came to be enforced he encouraged an organization to resist its execution.

4. He voted against an appropriation of twenty-five million dollars, to pay one hundred day volunteers, or emergency men. He would rather that the State capital had fallen into the hands of the enemy than that Lee had been driven back from Gettysburg.

5. He voted against the bill to restrict

the expenses of the collection of soldiers' claims against the government. This was entirely consistent. He was in favor of paying soldiers only as little as possible, and when a soldier had lost his life in the service, his representatives must pay as dearly as possible for collecting his claims.

6. He voted for paying rebel slave owners for slaves drafted or received as volunteers into the Union armies; and would to-day vote for compensating the rebels for the loss of all their slaves, and for pensioning disabled rebel soldiers. Such a course would be consistent with his every act and every vote.

II. That Charles R. Buckalew hindered, in every possible way, the work of reconstruction, except upon terms acceptable to the rebels.

1. He was opposed to Senators taking an oath renewing their allegiance and fidelity to the United States. Having acted with the traitors himself, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and never having renounced his treason, he could not have voted otherwise.

2. He voted against a resolution providing that neither House of Congress should admit Senators or representatives from the rebel States, until Congress should have declared such States entitled to such representation.

3. He voted against admitting into Congress the loyal representative from Tennessee.

4. He voted against the Reconstruction acts, and the supplements thereto.

5. He voted against the bill re-admitting the seceded States.

6. He voted against the resolution excluding from the Electoral College the vote of rebel States not yet reorganized.

III. Charles R. Buckalew opposed every measure calculated to secure the political and civil rights of the colored race.

1. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, securing equality before the law to all men, without distinction of race or color. By this vote he declared that a black man should not have the same legal rights as other men—that he should be excluded from churches, from schools, from colleges, from railway cars, from hotels, from steamboat cabins, from theatres, and from all public privileges. This doctrine is now being enforced in Savannah, where black men are shot for attempting to ride in street cars.

2. He voted against an amendment to permit colored citizens to vote and hold office in Montana.

3. He voted for an amendment to prohibit colored persons from becoming citizens of the United States.

4. He voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.