

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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**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. on Main Street, with a depth of 250 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.  
May 16, '72.] A. M. & R. STOKES.

**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, newly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen 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, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth in Rubber, Gold or 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 going at a distance. April 12, 1871.—19

**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.—17

**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 Anatomical House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, 1872.—19

**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. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Aug 31—17

**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.—17

**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 13—17

**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 market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872—17

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

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
May 30, 1872—19

**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. 17

**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 Market affords, and commensals will always find none but 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.  
May 23, 1872. ANTHONY H. ROEMER.

## OBITUARY.

Hon. William H. Seward.

Hon. William H. Seward died at his residence in Auburn, New York, on the 10th inst. Mr. Seward's health has been failing for some time, and he, himself, was aware of the rapid declination of his physical powers. His mind, however, was bright and vigorous, and he engaged in literary labors until a very short period before his death. Since his return from his journey around the world he has confined himself principally to his residence, where he engaged himself in writing memories of his busy and eventful life, as well as a narrative of his recent tour. Lately his system became so weakened that he became bedfast, and, gradually sinking, he breathed his last at twenty minutes past three o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Hon. William H. Seward was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, May 16, 1801, and was the son of Judge Samuel S. Seward. He had three brothers, the two eldest of whom, Benjamin J. and Edwin Polydore, are dead, and the youngest, George W. Seward, resides in Georgia. He had also two sisters, both of whom have been dead for some years. Graduating at Union College, Schenectady, in 1820, he studied law under John Duer and Ogden Hoffman, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In the following year he removed to Auburn, where he has resided ever since, and entered upon his career as a lawyer. He soon rose in his profession, and made his mark as an able and thorough jurist.

In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and in 1834 he was nominated on the Whig ticket for Governor, but was defeated. He was again nominated for the same office in 1838, and being elected, he entered upon the discharge of his duties in 1839. During his administration he devoted himself with energy to the prosecution of internal improvements, and to reforming the public school system of the State. Mr. Seward held the office of Governor for four years, and on the expiration of his second term he declined a re-election, and returned to the practice of his profession. In March, 1849, he was chosen United States Senator, and held the position until he was invited to enter the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, in March, 1861.

During his Senatorial career Mr. Seward became the acknowledged leader of the new Republican party, and for many years he was the foremost man in its ranks. On the 25th of October, 1858, at Rochester, New York, he delivered a speech, in which he laid down so thoroughly and clearly the principles involved in the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, that it became the key note to that conflict until the war of words was ended by an appeal to the sword. When the National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago in May, 1860, he was regarded as the most formidable candidate for the nomination. On the first ballot he received 173 votes, Mr. Lincoln receiving but 102, the whole number being 465, and 233 necessary to a choice. On the second ballot the vote stood for Seward, 184, and for Lincoln, 181; on the third ballot, for Seward, 180, and for Lincoln, 231, within 2 1/2 votes of the number required.

On the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln he received the first position in the Cabinet, and one for which he was eminently fitted. His course as Secretary of State is still fresh in the memory of his countrymen, and his efficient services in the conduct of our foreign relations had no small effect upon the grand result of the war. But for his sagacity and good management there is little doubt that a foreign war would have been precipitated upon the country when such an event would have undoubtedly secured the independence of the Southern States. His conduct of the case of Mason and Slidell, was marked by broad and statesmanlike views, and calculated to advance his reputation as a diplomatist.

On October 12, 1861, Messrs. Mason and Slidell embarked for Europe, the former as Confederate commissioner to England, the latter in a like capacity to France. On the 24th the party arrived at Havana, where they embarked, on November 7, on the Royal English mail steamer *Trent*. On the following day, Admiral, then Captain Wilkes, in command of the United States man of war *San Jacinto*, overhauled the *Trent* in the Bahama Channel, and seized the two commissioners and their secretaries, in defiance of the protest of the commander of the *Trent* and of the English mail agent, Commander Williams. Admiral Wilkes carried his prisoners to New York, whence they were removed to Fort Warren, in the harbor of Boston, by order of Secretary Seward.

Finding a war with Great Britain the inevitable result of a persistence in holding these persons, and justly foreseeing its disastrous effect to the cause of the nation at such a time, although the general drift of popular sentiment in the United States was at first in favor of holding on to the four rebel diplomats, Secretary Seward contrived, by his adroitness, to satisfy the sense of national honor, and, by the course of his argument, even placed the British Government in a humiliating position on the question of international obligations to respect the flag of neutral and friendly Powers in time of war.

Another achievement which reflected the greatest credit upon his diplomatic

career was the French evacuation of Mexico, which was largely brought out by his efforts.

Under President Johnson's administration he commenced the agitation of the *Alabama* claims question, and secured the purchase of Alaska.

The attempted assassination of Mr. Seward on the ever memorable night of April 14 is still a vivid recollection of the American people. On his recovery he was continued at the head of President Johnson's administration, and was an ardent supporter of his policy of reconstruction.

After holding the Secretaryship of State for eight years, Mr. Seward withdrew entirely from public life, and in the fall of 1869, made a journey to the Pacific coast, where he was for some time guest of the city of San Francisco. About the 1st of October he left on a visit to Mexico, at the capital of which nation he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by both the government and the people. He returned by way of Vera Cruz and Havana, arriving in New York city in March, 1870, where he was tendered a formal reception by the city government.

In August, 1870, Mr. Seward, again started on an extensive tour, making the entire circuit of the world, by way of San Francisco, Japan, China, British India, Turkey, and several of the European States, and was everywhere the recipient of the highest honors as an eminent representative of the Great Republic, and as a tribute to his worldwide fame as a statesman.

## More Mormon Recruits.

The steamer *Minnesota*, brought out five hundred steerage passengers enroute for Utah, under charge of one of Brigham Young's most successful agents. Many nationalities were represented, English and Welsh predominating. The Danes, however, were in great force and Swiss, Germans, Scandinavians, and Dutch were not wanting, but to the honor of Ireland, be it said, there was not a single representative of the Emerald Isle.

If the Mormon saints are looking to Europe to supply them at once with fresh blood and vigor, they will undoubtedly be disappointed by the general appearance of this batch of recruits. A more unpromising lot never landed at Castle Garden. The majority are young children, the woman having an average of about three each. These are for the most part strong and healthy. From the adults, however, but little can be hoped. By far the greater number, both males and females, are between the age of sixty and ninety. Helpless deformity is common among both adults and children. Several are lame, two or three hunchbacked, and four blind; but all, young and old, halt maimed, and blind, were looking forward with eager expectancy to the new life, full of hope and promise, which they have been led to believe awaits them in the far off Mormon territory.

The decrepit group, however was not without its attractions in the shape of feminine youth and beauty. Some eight or ten young girls, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, gave life and vivacity to the party. They were looking forward with perfect composure to the martial fate in store for them. One of them, a remarkably attractive English girl, about seventeen years of age, gave the reporter her reasons for embracing the Mormon faith. "Many hands," she said, "make light labor. In England one woman is obliged to do all the work of a household, whereas in Utah it is divided among six or seven; the more the better."

Having neither the ability nor inclination to refute so ingenious an argument, the reporter addressed a red haired woman of about sixty, who, with some two or three others were in charge of a bleary eyed gentleman, with a short clay pipe in his mouth. Her husband, she said, had gone out a few weeks before her. "Another had left her partner in England, and he was to follow her shortly. Very few more accompanied by their husbands, though nearly every man had charge of more than one woman.—N. Y. Paper.

## A Louisiana Planter for Grant.

Mr. Henry Ware, a large planter of Iberville parish, Louisiana, has written a letter to the New Orleans National Republican, in which he denies a current report that he favors the election of Greeley, and says: "I prefer General Grant—first, because I think he is decidedly the safest and best man for the position, and secondly, because I think it unwise in the people of Louisiana at this time to form or encourage a party in opposition to the 'Grant Republican party,' for the reason that a very large portion of our voting population (I mean the black population) are Grant Republicans from the very nature of things, and we could not expect them to be otherwise."

The Rev. W. A. Card said in a recent sermon at Sandwich, Illinois: "God took General Grant from a tannery and placed him in the White House, where he has been for years, and where I hope he will remain four years longer. I am going to give him my vote this fall, and if he don't get every one of your votes, I shall pray God to forgive you." That Card is trump.

## AFTER.

When the history of the late State campaign comes to be written there will be said of that it was remarkable for nothing else so much as for the spirit of personal malignity permeating the whole contest, and showing itself in all forms and expressions of vituperative abuse. In this wrong against the sanctity of private character a large number of those journals which blindly owe their allegiance to the one party or the other, fully and unscrupulously participated; they not only attempted to debase in the public mind the characters of the prominent political leaders, but, losing self-control, in partisan zeal they waged a Billingsgate war upon each other. In such a strife *THE INQUIRER* felt that it could not, in deference to the respect it owed itself as well as that which it owed its readers, have any part. We did not believe that such a contest had the sympathy of the people, and the result has showed that we were right.

We doubt if any other case, whatever, contributed so largely to give General HARTRANFT so overwhelming a victory as that of the personal abuse which his enemies poured upon him. The people of this country are not only intelligent to seize the truth, but they are quick and sure to be just. The record of the Governor elect had been open to his fellow-citizens for ten years. During the war of the rebellion he had fought wisely and bravely for the Union, and afterward he had served the State intelligently and honestly in a high civil capacity. The people, to whom he appealed for higher honors, did not forget the splendid record he had made, and, though a partisan press sought to deface it and to dishonor him, the people used their intelligence, and, seeing the truth, they were, above all, just to the soldier and civilian who had deserved well of his country. His victory was a protest against the malignant slanders of his enemies and a vindication of his character.

In a little while he will enter upon the duties of his office, and, while as general in the army and auditor of the Commonwealth, he has compelled confidence, his future is to be judged by what he will do, not by what he has done. The people have elected him Governor because they believed he was best fitted for that place, and if he governs so as to make their belief good, he is now only at the beginning of his upward career.

The additional news which we print this morning from Indiana and Ohio seems to determine definitely the re-election of President GRANT in November next. This result cannot detract in any way from the respect that the American people entertain for the personal character of Mr. GREELEY, but it shows that they prefer that the administration which has largely reduced taxation, rapidly extinguished the vast war debt and maintained peace at home and abroad, shall have another lease of power. Under it the country has been successful beyond example, and the country grows in wealth only as the many are prospered in their daily ventures. The nation, speaking through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska at the polls, has expressed its confidence in President GRANT, and declared him to be its choice for the Presidency. We think this verdict its conclusive; and it was made especially emphatic in Pennsylvania against Mr. GREELEY by the Protectionists, who were not willing to trust his anti tariff allies.—There is scarcely a single interest in this Commonwealth, scarcely an employer or employee, who is not directly interested in the maintenance of a protective tariff. It is a measure vital to Pennsylvania, and no candidate, no matter what his personal character may be, can hope to succeed to the people's support who is not fully trusted as a Protectionist.

The complexion of the Legislature is changed. In the Senate there will be a working majority, and in the House Republicans will largely outnumber the opposition. They say they did what they thought best for the good of the Commonwealth, and now, finding that the people's view were not theirs, they submit to the will of the majority, and are willing to use whatever influence they possess toward helping the Republican party in November to a more assured and signal victory. Will Mr. ERRETT and Mr. MANN decide to take them in out of the cold or not?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

## Decline in the Gold Yield of California.

[From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 23.]  
The yield of this State in precious metals is decreasing slowly but steadily.—Numerous claims that have been worked by sluicing and the hydraulic process are exhausted every year, and very few are opened. The productive auriferous quartz mines are not increasing in number and importance, perhaps because many of the most intelligent and enterprising miners and mining engineers find a larger profit in the Nevada silver mines, which more than compensate, by their rising importance, for the decline in the yield of California. At present the Ely district is the favorite of both miners and speculators, and the wonderful productivity of a few mines, and the richness of the ores found in a number of others, contribute, with the rapid increase of the yield for the last two years, to excuse, if not fully justify, the expectation that Pioche will in 1873 export more silver than Virginia City.

## Delaware Water Gap.

The "season" at the Delaware Water Gap, as at all the places of summer resort, is now near its close. Last week the number of boarders at the hotels was quite small—probably not much exceeding one hundred in all. The cool nights have led the crowd to seek their homes in the cities and towns, and only a few lingerers are left to enjoy the scenery which brightens with each successive day. The frost is already tinging the foliage on the mountain sides and clothing their massive surfaces with variegated beauty. In many respects the present is the best time for a transient visit to this romantic region. The proprietors of the hotels and their assistants now recognize each individual guest as "a man and a brother," instead of lumping him with the indiscriminate throng of travelers who resort to their halls in July and August. The boatmen are considerate and communicative, and row you tenderly and carefully to the very brink of the rapids beyond Mount Minsi. The man with the "cold air cave" unlocks his door with politeness and bows you into his den with wonderful consideration. The photographer has plenty of time to wait upon you, and show you his assortment of stereoscopic and larger pictures. It is just the time to go to the Water Gap if you wish to enjoy yourself and be flattered into the belief that you are "somebody." The past season, we are told, has been a pleasant and successful one. A large new hotel, on the highest point of the mount above the railway station, has been filled with visitors, and many have been turned away. This house has "all the modern improvements," and somewhat resembles the large hotels at the sea side. Its porticoes command a beautiful view. The height above the Delaware is 400 feet. The old Kittatiny House is half way up—more accessible and more homelike. It is comfortable without pretension, and lively without frivolity. Both of these houses are kept by members of the Broadhead family, who are the great people of the Water Gap world. The Glenwood House is back from the river some distance, but is frequented by many quiet families. The sensation of the last season has been the discovery of a "cold air cave," on the south side of Mount Minsi, two miles or more below the station. The finder was a wood chopper who one day perceived a current of cold air proceeding from chinks in the jumbled rocks near the base of the mountain. He concluded to investigate, and after great labor moved enough of the stones to find an opening into the side of the cliff. He built these stones into the walls of what seems very much like a bear vault, covered with a slate roof, and serving as a vestibule to the mysteries beyond. The idea of a beer vault is further sustained by a cider barrel, with a straw bung, and a number of glasses beside it. Away back in the rear is a bulwark of huge boulders, from the crevices, of which a perceptible current of air rushes from the interior of the mountain.—Where it finds ingress none can tell.—The temperature is said to be from 40 to 50 degrees—much colder than the outer air. It is a big refrigerator. To those who expect a grand natural curiosity it also appears to be a big "sell." It was asserted that a person had crept in to a depth of sixty feet, finding there a space large enough to turn a wagon in.—The one who did this must have been like an eel, for the visible cranny was but a few inches wide. Other features of this mountain region are attractive to those who dwell among tamer scenery, and there are beautiful drives over toward Stroudsburg. Pike fishing is said to be pretty good in the neighboring creeks, and doubtless there is plentiful game in the thick forests around. The Water Gap is about the nearest accessible mountain wilderness to the large cities, and its fame as a healthful and pleasant resort is constantly extending.

## A Tennessee Democrat for Grant.

Colonel V. A. Gaskill, of Chattanooga, Tenn., after supporting the Democratic party for a quarter of a century, and frequently taking the stump in its behalf, has declared for Grant. Alluding to the Baltimore Convention, he says: "Since its adjournment I have tried hard, and sometimes thought I would stand to Greeley and what now calls itself Democracy.—As a Democrat, consistently, 'it can't be did.' No Democrat, still adhering to old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democracy, can consistently support Grant or Greeley.—But, as between the two, it appears clearly to me that a Democrat can more easily support Grant than Greeley." He then enters at large upon a statement of his position, and says that "the reasons why Grant should be preferred to Greeley would make a book."

"Dear old Benjamin Shaw," as Mr. Gerrit Smith calls his old abolitionist friend in Vermont, has written a letter to Mr. Smith, favoring the election of Grant and Wilson. He says that he does not "grudge his labors and sufferings for the slaves, but if the Greeley party undo what we have done he could almost weep tears of blood.

In Iowa they compare the enthusiasm for Greeley to the racing qualities of the mud turtle.

## O'Connor's Opinion of Greeley.

The New York Herald's Richmond correspondent says that Charles O'Connor, in a letter addressed to him by James Lyons, President of the Louisville Convention, inquiring whether he would give an assurance that he would serve if elected, and if it was true that he said that Mr. Greeley was a man of transcendent ability, wrote the following letter:

New York, Sept. 30.—My Dear Sir: If I have said or written anything differing, in the slightest degree, from what is contained in my two published communications—one to the Louisville Convention and one to the committee—I possess no power of language which would enable me to speak more plainly on any of the subjects there treated of. It may be true, as you suggest, that the people will not vote for any man who will not announce, in a public manner, that if elected he will serve them. If so they will never vote for me.

I should regard such an announcement as one mode of soliciting their support.—If the southern people did not know, before I said anything on the subject, that one of the candidates is a man of transcendent ability, they are singularly slow of apprehension. The desolation of which they complain is attributable to him.

The long and disastrous war that filled his "bloody chasm" with fratricidal slaughter, and involved the whole country in debt and demoralization, is due to the unequalled energy, combined with folly, of this one exceedingly able, exceedingly amiable and exceedingly mischievous man. I regard the possibility of his election with inexpressible aversion.

If the ideas of heathen times prevailed, I would cheerfully surrender my person as a sacrifice on the altar of that deity whose controlling of events might thus be propitiated and induced to save my country from the impending evil. I do not write this letter for publication.—With unchanged and unchangeable friendship, respect and esteem, I remain, my dear sir, yours truly.

CHARLES O'CONNOR.

## Plants for Sunny Windows.

Vines for the window, whether in Summer or Winter are now the fashion of all fond of window gardening. A pleasant idea of what plants to place in the window is gained from the following suggestions of a Boston exchange:

If your window is sunny, there is no limit to the flowers you may have from Christmas until the wild ones come again. With two yaruradians, one white and the other purple, with a high colored dwarf nasturtium (or troseolum, as it is called), and English ivy, and a vigorous plant of German ivy, (or senecio scandens), you can make a screen for your window more beautiful than any Raphael or Da Vinci ever designed; for yours is the perfect original of their defective representation. The vines should be at the box, so as to be trained on the sides and over the top of the window-frame. Then, close to the door—for true to its name, it loves the sun—put a bellotrope or two, a trailing Winter blossoming fuchsia, a scarlet geranium, and for the sake of contrast, a white one, whose flowers have a bright eye in the centre. Do not be afraid of crowding the plants; but sow mignonette and a sweet alyssum seed, as well as the tiny ones of linaria cymbalaria or coliseum. If not intending to have but one box, do not forget a plant or two of the neat handsomely marked petunias, for they will give you a mass of flowers from the first week of blooming until put out in the garden in the spring. Yellow myrtle and the plant commonly called wandering Jew and ice plant, and well as a variety of saxifrage, known as beef-steak geranium, may be made to droop over the front of your box, and their graceful sprays will reach even to the floor, if you wish.

## A Burned City Growing at the Rate of a House an Hour.

The amazing growth of the "new" Chicago is illustrated by the following condensed statement from the Tribune of that city:

"We know of no words that will better convey to persons residing outside of Chicago an idea of what has been done in the way of rebuilding the city than to say that beginning on April 15, 1872, and ending December 1, 1872, excluding Sundays, counting two hundred working days, and each day of eight hours, there will be completed one brick, stone or iron building, twenty five feet front, and from four to six stories high, for each hour of that time. In other words, the buildings of that size and character completed, and that will be completed by December 1, will average one for each sixty minutes of two hundred days of eighty hours each."

The Republicans of Nebraska are surprised to find that State put down among the doubtful ones in eastern papers.—They consider its electoral vote is as sure for Grant and Wilson as that of Maine and Vermont.

Mr. Boutwell says Mr. Greeley asked him, during the past three years and a half, to do twelve things inconsistent with each other, and either of which done in the way he proposed would be fatal to the business interests of the country.