



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1874.

A Happy New Year.

To-day is the Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-fourth anniversary of the Christian era, dating from the birth of Christ—the five thousand eight hundred and seventh-fourth anniversary of the Masonic era, dating from the building of Solomon's Temple, and the six thousand eight hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the Jewish era, dating from the creation of the world, according to the Jewish version. Within the recollection of all the first of January, in this country has been a day of festival—seldom or never a day of religious observance exclusively, though all of the churches have at times, or according to locality, celebrated it religiously at some time within the twenty-four hours by which it is encompassed. By all it is acknowledged to be a holiday, and as such it has ever been recognized in the wishes of "happy New Year," earnest and heartfelt both by old and young.

And why not? The day begins one of the great divisions of life—the anniversary of the beginning of time—and it is well to have a data from which to take a fresh start in the voyage of life—a stopping point at which the journey through life can be reviewed, credit taken for the good done, and a "new departure" for the unknown future inaugurated.

Every year's experience but gives us proof of the wisdom of this idea. All of us have seen the folly of some bad deed of the twelve month just completed—all of us the wisdom of some good deed. A review of these tend to lead us aright, and, if we give honest thought for the future, lead us in "wise ways which are ways of pleasantness and into wisdom paths which are paths of peace."

In the world there are many we trust who can look upon the past without compunction. There are also many to whom the past is a matter of reproach. There are many again who sat at their boards to-day with perfect content, and there are many to whom the present is a season of mourning. Death has been at work, and friends have taken their departure to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. Riches have taken to themselves wings, and to-day poverty stares at us where twelve months ago plenty reigned supreme, and *visa versa*. We cannot ignore the vacant seat, nor can we laugh when grim want stares us in the face, but, trusting in the almighty God, we can, with the hope of his aid, resolve that for us the day shall be the starting point of a new life, entered upon for the securing of a more perfect life for the days that remain to us here, and a most perfect life after the things of time shall be made to succumb to the realities of eternity.

Our idea is not to moralize, but the season and its sequences press upon us. The passing-away principle which arbitrarily marks every thing temporal leads every living thing involuntarily to give thought to things eternal, and it is well so to shape ourselves that the "happy new year" of to-day may be the gracious precursor of a glorious state of things in the twelve months to come. But of the day! We prefer to look upon it as a festival, and in recalling its antecedents treat it as such.

It is natural for man, in view of the insinuations of tradition, to distinguish this day with peculiar usage. We find this to have been the case with most civilized nations, though divers days were fixed upon by divers nations to make a festival corresponding with the 1st of January, or New Year. The New Year of the Jews began with the month *Nisani* which corresponds with our month September. It was considered as the day on which God holds judgment, (hence *Jom Haddin*, or judgment day,) and it is probable that it is from this view of the Jews that the Germans, particularly, make this the day of annual business settlement. It was also observed by "the favored people of God" as the anniversary of the day on which Adam was created. The Romans offered sacrifices on New Year's Day to Janus, and generally a white steer was the victim. In the whole city of Rome, a vast amount of incense was burned, and the newly elected magistrates went in procession to the capital, where they sacrificed to Jupiter, and the success of any affair on that day was considered a good omen for the whole year. People greeted each other with "*Mannum novam faustum felixque tibi*." Presents given were termed *zenoi*, and those returned *apophoreta*, *strenae*. These consisted chiefly of gift dates, dried and gift plants and figs, honey, rare coins, spoons, and lamps ornamented with the head of Janus.

The Emperors made these presents a heavy tax, and Caligula received them during the whole day, from his officers. Claudius abolished this crushing tax, and it remained an extortion of the past, until Henry the III seems to have restored it, and it grew in favor until the 3,000 cambrie gowns of the good Queen Bess, received as New Year's presents, and found at her death, showed the extent to which royal exactions could go. These presents, however, were doubtless given on the old principle of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you," and hence were but the purchase and sale of questionable compliments.

The Druids of Ancient Britain were accustomed, on certain days, to cut the sacred mistletoe with a golden knife, in a forest dedicated to the Gods, and to distribute its branches with much ceremony as New Year's gifts to the people.

Among the Saxons this day was also observed by gifts accompanied with festivities. They also reckoned their age by the number of these merry makings at which they had been present. Similar customs existed among other German tribes, accom-

panied by many superstitious observances, so that many of the laws of Charlemagne are found to be directed against them. To this very day a number of ceremonies, originally superstitious, but now serving to excite mirth only, are practiced in Germany on the night of the 31st of December, and on the 1st of January. Among the most common at present, is the melting of tin or lead and throwing it at midnight into a basin of water to form figures for the purposes of divination.

The new year of the Christians, being the eighth day after Christmas, is the festival of Christ's circumcision. The day is a holiday, celebrated with religious service all over Europe. In England and in the United States it is not so cared for. In some of the American colonies Puritanism prevented the observance of the day by severe laws.

At an early day most Christians celebrated new year on the 25th of March, being the anniversary of the conception of the Virgin Mary. In Germany this was the case until the 9th century. At a later time it was changed to December 25th, and so continued in Germany until the 14th century, and in England even until 1752.

Of modern nations the French celebrate the new year with most spirit. Smith, in his "games and festivals" says that it has been estimated that the amount expended upon *bou-bans* and sweetmeats alone, for presents on New Year in Paris exceed \$200,000, while the sale of jewelry and fancy articles during the first week of the year is computed at one-fourth the sales of the whole twelve months. In Germany, England and the United States new year's presents are not so frequent.

In New York a custom prevails, (probably a remainder of Dutch manners,) of paying visits of congratulation on New Year's day. Good stores of cookies (Dutch *keekes*), wine, liquors and refreshments generally are provided for the entertainment of the visitors. As it is considered the duty of the gentlemen to visit all the ladies of their acquaintance on this occasion, it may be easily imagined that the day is one of considerable stir in fashionable society, and that a general "drunk" is the consequence. Latterly an effort is being made to omit from the "bill of fare" everything that can make drunk come, and in this, we are pleased to observe, that the worthy Chief Magistrate of the nation, and several of the heads of departments at Washington set a most commendable example.

But the subject grows too large. Reader, a Happy New Year.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A MAJORITY OF 145,150, IN AN AGGREGATE VOTE OF 302,338.

THE FULL OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES.

Table with 3 columns: County, For, Ag't. Total. Lists counties from Adams to York with their respective votes.

THE Constitutional Convention re-assembled at Harrisburg on the 29th ult., for the purpose of canvassing the vote cast for and against the New Constitution at the recent election. At an informal meeting of the members it was resolved to form a Union of the members for annual meeting and interchange of sentiment, and to propose such amendments to the New Constitution as may from time to time suggest themselves.

LECTURES.—A course of three Lectures, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Lutheran Church, and to be delivered in the main room of the Church building, is proposed. The first Lecture will be by the Rev. J. Fry, D.D., of Reading, Pa., on Monday evening, January 12th. Subject—"The Bonds of Matrimony." Tickets for the course 50 cents. Single Tickets 25 cts.

New Constitution. Below we give the official vote of this County. Table with 3 columns: Townships, For, Ag't. Lists townships from Barrett to Tunkhannock with their respective votes.

MOUNTAIN HOME, PA., Dec. 22, 1873. The second lecture at this place under the auspices of Mountain Home Lodge, No. 684, L. O. F., will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas W. Maclary, of Tobyhanna, in the Oakland M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15th, 1874. Subject—"The Utility of Odd Fellowship." Seats free. Lecture to commence at 7 P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS. The December sessions of our several Courts, commenced, on Monday the 22d ult. Present,—the Hon. S. S. Dreher, President Judge, and the Hon. John DeYoung, and Peter Gruver, Esqs., Associates. The Grand Jury was organized by the appointment of Wm. Bittenbender, Esq., Foreman.

After the usual returns of Justices and Constables were made, His Honor Judge Dreher, ably and clearly defined the duties of Grand Jurors, when the criminal business of the Court was proceeded with as follows: Commonwealth vs. Alfred Heiney.—Assault and Battery. Verdict, not guilty, the defendant being evidently insane. Commonwealth vs. John A. Quacco, Moses Washington and Aaron Anderson.—disturbing religious meeting at African Methodist Episcopal Church. Verdict, not guilty but defendants to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. I. F. Sherman.—Assault and Battery on Frank Marsh. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, and costs. Com. vs. Felix Englehart, Sophia Baker and Anna Maria Zahn: assault and battery. Verdict guilty as to Englehart and Baker, but not guilty as to Mrs. Zahn. The guilty parties were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each and costs.

Com. vs. Aaron Anderson and Edwin E. Quacco: assault and battery on Samuel Huff. This was a remnant of the Church-disturbing case. Verdict guilty as to Anderson, not guilty as to Quacco. Anderson was sentenced to thirty days confinement in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$1 and the costs of prosecution. Com. vs. Christian Miller: maintaining a nuisance. Verdict not guilty, but defendant to pay the costs.

Reuben Bonser vs. Frederick P. Miller. Action to recover wages for labor. Verdict for plaintiff for \$139.44. Jacob S. McNeal vs. George W. Jackson and John Kresge, Jr.: Action to recover on a note given by Jackson in payment for a horse, Kresge being the security on the note. The grounds of the defense was the imperfections of the horse, and his failure to come up to the warranty. Verdict for plaintiff for \$168.42.

Com. vs. Christian Miller: Indicted for selling intoxicating liquors to men when drunk. Defendant plead in bar a conviction under another indictment growing out of the same transaction. After argument the bill was quashed. Com. vs. Timothy Heller: Indicted for the murder of the lad Maffley. Owing to total want of preparation on part of the defense the case was continued to February term.

The following bills were returned ignoramus: Com. vs. Benjamin Hall: Assault and Battery. G. H. Elliot to pay the costs. Com. vs. John Coyne and Ellen Coyne: Assault and Battery. Barbara Haney, to pay the costs. Com. vs. Ely Utt: Assault and Battery. John Zahn to pay the costs.

Sheriff Henry acknowledged Deeds in open Court, to the following named persons: Samuel A. Rulan, for a tract of land in Tunkhannock, and tract in Jackson township, sold as the property of Benj. F. Field. John C. Strunk, for a tract of land in Middle Smithfield township, sold as the property of Mary Ann Galat.

George Leisy, a lot in Tannersville, sold as the property of David Woodside. Richard Welsh, for a tract of land in Coolbaugh township, sold as the property of James Welsh. This ended the business of the first week, and presents a greater array of criminal business than our sessions have been burdened with in many years. It shows a little to close an approach to city style for a free enjoyment of country life, and we hope may not prove our experience in the future.

HAPPY New Year to all. ST. VALENTINE'S day comes next. ALL over the country—hard times. A FAIR winter thus far for the poor. THE donation season is drawing to a close. THE cold snap has given the ice gatherers better heart.

A GENTLEMAN in Cleveland rejoices in the name of Jtdjst. WE had a black Christmas, which is said to anger a fat graveyard. AT Reading so-called, ladies receive presents of smoked herring. CHRISTMAS passed off pleasantly and without any accidents or brawls.

THE Spring Elections this year takes place in February, all over the State. No pardons after to-day—cause why? THE New Constitution goes into effect. THIS is the first day of 1874. A good time to subscribe for the JEFFERSONIAN.

THE show booked for Friday night last, at Williams' Hall, failed to put in an appearance. THE cry of "no paper next week," started at us last week from nearly all of our exchanges. BLESS the little children! How many thousands of pairs of young eyes will, this morning, open very wide with astonishment and admiration at the treasures which New Year provides.

PERSONAL.—B. F. Butts, Esq., late Editor of the Newark "Echo" dropped into our Sanctum on Tuesday. Ben, was looking well, and we were pleased to have him drop in. The latch string is always out for such as he. THE "beautiful" which fell here on Friday last was gladly received but was a little behind the time. It would have been the proper thing to have had mother earth covered with a clean white blanket on Christmas day.

SOME one having, without consent, borrowed Mr. George Huntsman's overcoat on the 19th of December, now that the cold weather has come, if the borrower has got through with it, George would like to have it returned. WE feasted on a rousing good fat turkey last week. Conner did it. He has done it before, and our hearty prayer is that he may live to do it, in the same generous style for many years. We enjoyed the feast, and Conner, as he deserves, has our thanks for it.

THE Stroudsburg Street Passenger Railway Company presented each of their employees with a Turkey, on Thanksgiving day. We should have noticed this piece of generosity sooner, but some men will so hide their light under a bushel that it is hard to catch the "glim." PROF. COFFIN, of Lafayette College, preached a sermon to the young men of Stroudsburg, in the Presbyterian church, Mauch Chunk, last Sunday.—*Easton Argus*.

This must have proved comforting to the young men of Stroudsburg. What geography does the *Argus* use? THE REV. J. R. FOCHT, of the Hamilton Lutheran Charge, this week, sends us the 570th wedding, at which he has officiated since his entering the Ministry. Five hundred and seventy couples—eleven hundred and forty persons given a chance to live and be happy by one man. Of course we count nothing on misery in such transactions, at least not as following from the parson's hand in the matter.

CONGRESS meets again on Monday next. The recommendations of Secretary Richardson will then come up for action. We presume however, that Congressmen will be so impressed by their consultations with their constituents that retrenchment in proposed expenditures rather than restored taxes will be made the order of the day. It is time for all hands to rate expenditure by thousands instead of millions as heretofore.

RUNAWAY.—On the afternoon of the 18th ult., a horse, belonging to Mr. John Warner, of Tobyhanna, standing in front of Palmer's butcher shop took it into his head to have a little run to himself. He set out at a 2:40 pace and had reached Main street, opposite our office, when he was suddenly brought to the end of his fun by Mr. T. C. White. Kie-kie-Carey did a big thing at the risk of his bones, and deserves credit for it, beside the reward he got from the owner.

FROM all parts of the State come cheering reports in regard to the revival of business. Mills which suspended operation during the earlier days of the financial trouble are resuming work, giving employment to large numbers of men, and putting much money into circulation. The prospects are that by the first of the new year, nearly, if not quite, all the great industrial establishments of the Commonwealth will be at work, with orders enough on hand to insure continuance.

THE MISSING MAN.—The rumors which have appeared in a number of our exchanges relative to the finding of the body of James Ryan, and the arrest of an Englishman charged with his murder are without foundation. No information as to his whereabouts or whether he is dead has been obtained. The nearest approach to information as to his probable fate was made in the discovery of the basket he had with him under the apron of the Experiment Mills dam, and the finding of some of the known contents of the basket in the tail race of the same mill a few days ago. John Bauer, aged seventeen years, was killed in Easton on the 24th inst. by being thrown from a wagon.

What We heard and saw within the Week. A fine Christmas Tree at Miss Susan Wintermutes millinery store.—A handsome barber sign above the door of Geo. Dixon's shop—M. D. Coolbaugh artist's work.—The Drum Corps on the streets.—Clubs are trumps, if one can judge from the sign of the Jack and three assistants placed above the door of the Phoenix Engine House. A lad testament to read boys.—Judge Dreher treating the "imps" of Santa Claus to presents the night before Christmas.—Another welcome visit of the "beautiful" and many sleighists taking advantage of it.—Our friend Eugene B. Walton in town, happy as a lark in Spring.—E. B. Dreher trying to measure his length on the sidewalk in front of Williams' jewelry store. The spectators laughed but E. B. only walked off saying nothing to nobody.—Several modest Yankees enjoying the hospitalities of JfAel de Troch.—Our Main street turned into a "rat-pit."—Reary explaining himself on the witness stand—He said he could tell it by the "smell."—A couple of young ladies perambulating our streets in boy's clothing.—An "oyster devourer" eating 150 bivalves at a sitting. When asked if he would't have 50 more, he replied that he did "not wish to make a hog of himself."—Another patient of Reary's gone to his long home—he died from the blow of a hammer.—A gorgeous sunset on Saturday evening.—A flourishing night school at Packingham's.—Sam solved the watch problem, and wears the champion belt for one week.—Pat. M. manipulating the "big Injun" at Brown & Keller's.—Emily Jane receiving a package of *spare-ribs*, by express, one night last week.—The prettiest girl of Snyder'sville, in town a short time since, and Mit. considerably agitated. No cutting around the bush Mit.—Two fair ones from the verdant hills of Hamilton beguiling Gus, out of his dinner on a Monday.—Bald and Pat, with their *darning needles* enroute to a carpet-rag party. Go it boys while you are single, for when you're married you can't. An intoxicated umbrella bringing up at Esquire Wagner's and desiring to be sent home.—The S. L. S. doing a wholesale business on Saturday night. Better apply for license and do a square business boys.—Another soul made happy as the shoemaker said when he received a cabbage head for a Christmas roast, of which L. K. was the donor.—Samuel and Josiah on a tease, and Samuel hiding himself in a sewing machine box.—Josiah half-soleing and heeling "Smick's" shoes.—George pitching through the window to rescue the little ones from the fright occasioned by a snow ball.

CHRISTMAS.—In Stroudsburg Christmas, by a large portion of our citizens, was but little observed as a religious festival. The courts, feeling but little reverence for the day, and possibly less respect for the religious sentiments of numbers who aid in making up our population, and who consider the day a memorable one—impressed with "the majesty of law," thought it "a good day to hold court on," and held it accordingly, away into the night. Our shopmen, too, prompted doubtless by the example of the courts, thought to turn an honest penny, and kept open to meet the demands of the big children and the little children who dropped in upon them. It was with them a day of business.

The Lutheran and Presbyterian churches were opened, and at the former which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, impressive religious services were held morning and evening, and sabbath school exercises in the afternoon. At the latter service the children were made happy in viewing the Christmas tree and in the reception of mementos from Santa Claus. The Rev. Kohler made all the exercises of the day more than usually attractive. At the Presbyterian Church the exercises were wholly characteristic of the true Sabbath School festival, the Rev. Dismore's exertions being most successful in making them highly interesting, amusing and instructing both to the old and young who were present. We were not present, but we were near by to see the happy contented faces, as they filed out of the building at the close, each bearing a gift presented in commemoration of the day.

At many of our private residences the young hearts awoke to gladness over the well filled stocking or platter, and rejoiced over the time-honored Christmas tree; and we could see that on the streets the "Merry Christmas" was very generally rewarded. Though Courts and business men were held down by the press of business, Christmas furnished its pleasures for many in Stroudsburg, who did not hesitate to enjoy them.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for January, contains a lavish supply of first rate articles. It is now in its fourteenth volume and every year has increased its popularity and added new friends to its large list of admirers. Though retaining its old name, it has not the slightest connection with its former proprietor, but has for many months been the exclusive property of Mr. S. E. Shutes, its present publisher.—H. V. Osborne (Tenoroon) still continues as its editor and is the only person employed in that capacity—giving to the magazine not a careless supervision, but direct personal attention in every department. The magazine is improving constantly, and is splendidly adapted to the members of the household. The present number contains three engravings and other good things in proportion. Price of magazine one dollar per year—with chroma Yo-semita, one dollar and a half. Address Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

The new Salary Bill as passed by the House fixes the members' salaries at \$6000, and leaves the salaries of the other officials untouched. The bill passed by one majority. All who voted "Yes," voted in effect to keep all the increased pay he has drawn since the 4th of March, and to increase the old salary by \$500 a year, after adding to it full allowance for the abolished mileage and stationery, and putting on top of all that a compensation for dual traveling expenses. And then they talk of increased taxation to meet the extra expense.

The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry will meet in Harrisburg in annual session on Wednesday, January 7, 1874, at 2 p. m.

Extra. From a letter from Mrs. J. C. Albrich, Wauson Co., O. "R. P. Hall & Co., Gentlemen,—Please send me one dozen bottles of your Sicilian Hair Renewer. One 'bald and gray' do not want to be out. My mother is a living recommendation of the results from the use of the Renewer. Being almost seventy years old, and having worn my wig over thirty years, it seems a miracle to those who have known her so long so bald, and what little hair she had being perfectly white; now her wig thrown aside, her hair grown out, and a smooth glossy brown as in girlhood. Hoping you may long continue to pour blessings on the heads of the afflicted, I remain, yours truly."

A Wonderful Clock. The Kingston, N. Y., Freeman tells of a wonderfully constructed clock that keeps perfect time, and has no perceptible works. It is simply a large square piece of plate glass, with a peg in the center on which the hands are placed. Every thing in and about the glass is open to the sight, and though nothing seems connected with the hands, they not only tell the hour, but are loose on the pivot, and if trilled around any number of times, will settle back to the right place, even making an allowance for the few seconds in which they have been moving.

It requires eighteen thousand lamps to illuminate the streets of New York. In Montana, it is said, eggs are worth 75 cents a dozen, and veal 5 cents a pound. Princeton Theological Seminary has 101 students, only six of whom are from New Jersey. The consumption of horse flesh in France is reported to be increasing in the country districts. The Republican candidate for mayor of Syracuse, N. Y., was elected on Saturday by a majority of 2200 votes.

There are thirty four Signor Billini performing in different parts of the country, of whom thirty three are bogus. Church property in New York is valued at \$45,000,000. The church buildings of various denominations number 359. Number of hogs packed in St. Louis since November 1, 1873, 1,859,215, and in Chicago, 999,284, against 633,788 last year. A gun was cast at the West Point foundry, recently, which weighed, in the rough 72,000 lbs. When finished, it will weigh 45,000 lbs. It is the biggest "baby waker" ever made.

By consolidation, the city of New York acquires 12,110 additional acres to its area. The area of the enlarged city will be about 41 square miles, and its population 1,021,000. The shipments of coal from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, from the first of January to December 26, last amounted to 22,345,092 tons, an increase over the same period in 1872 of 1,381,771 tons. So great, but in Denver, is the demand for money to be used in new buildings, that it always commands two per cent. per month on the very best improved real estate security, valuing the property at about one half its taxable valuation. Wilkesbarre can boast of a healthy man. His son was sick with the small pox, and the father charged the town \$224 for attending him, and that, too, after the town spent \$180 on the case. The charge was repulsed with heavy loss. A year and a half ago John Y. Beckley, of Allentown, disappeared suddenly, and it was thought that he had been murdered. A short time since a letter was received from him from Colorado, where he is connected with a United States exploring expedition. A despatch from Portland, Oregon, announces the completion, on the 15th inst. of the Pacific railroad. This important section of road extends from Kalama, on the Columbia river, nearly due north to Tacoma, the main terminus of the Northern Pacific road on Puget Sound. The new Constitution just ratified so overwhelming a majority, provides for two annual elections. The October election is abolished and the November election substituted. The election for county, borough and township officers will hereafter be held on the Third Tuesday of February. In the Criminal Court of Pottsville, Pa., on Saturday, a new trial—the third—was refused Joseph Brown, the murderer of the Kreamer family, killed ten years ago, in the southern part of the county. He was sentenced to death by Judge Green. When he committed the murder he was only 18 years of age, and during the trial manifested a stolid indifference. A report made at a public meeting in New York shows that there are at this time 10,000 idle working people walking the streets of that city seeking employment or charity by day, and sleeping in charitable institutions, station houses, stables, carts, and hallways at night, of whom are involuntary idlers. About 11 trades in that city that usually employ 26,200 men, only employ 5,950 at this time, leaving 20,250 industrious men in enforced idleness. The New York papers publish a list of dividends declared and paid in 85 bankrupt cases recently pending before Register Ketcham; and as this list of dividends probably indicates a general average of such cases, it is to that extent instructive. One case pays 100 per cent. one other, 60; one 50; one 46; one 30; one 26; three 25; four 20; one 18; one 15; two 12; two 11; four 10; two 8; six from 1 to 6; and one pays three eighths of 1 per cent. which about as near nothing as a bankrupt can get.