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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.
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Office nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store.

Residence, formerly occupied by E. L. Wolf, corner
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March 25, 1874.—4f.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,
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Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Seip. Prompts attention given to calls.
Office hours { 7 to 9 a. m.
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April 16, 1874.—1y.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1874.—4f

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The undersigned hereby give notice to the public that he is prepared to sell at short notice personal property of all kinds, as well as Real Estate, at public or private sale.
Office at Thomas Stroup's old store stand, at East Stroudsburg, Pa. [Dec. 17, 1874.—1y.]

DAVID S. LEE,
Attorney at Law.

One door above the "Stroudsburg House,"
Stroudsburg, Pa.
Collections promptly made.
October 22, 1874.

KIPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,
Proprietors.
169 Main street.
January 9, 1875.—1y.

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Boots & Shoes, &c.

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(Near the Depot.)

The public are invited to call and examine
Roads. Prices moderate. [May 6, 1875]

DON'T YOU KNOW THAT J. H. McCarty & Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroudsburg who understand their business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.
June 18, 74.—4f

DON'T FORGET THAT WHEN you want any thing in the Furniture or Ornamental line that McCarty & Sons in the Old-Fellows' Hall, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., is the place to get it.
June 18, 74.—4f

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for Sale at this Office.

BILLS PASSED AT THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1875.—The following is an official list, just completed, of acts of a general nature passed at the second session of the Forty-third Congress:

1. An act to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business.
2. An act providing for the authentication of the Revised Statutes of the United States and for preserving the originals of all laws in the Department of State.
3. An act suspending so much of the act entitled, "An act reorganizing the several staff-corps of the Army," approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, as applies to contract surgeons.
4. An act to create an additional land district in the State of Oregon, to be called the Dalles land district.
5. An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments.
6. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes.
7. An act to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold.
8. An act declaratory of the act entitled, "An act to amend the customs revenue laws, and to repeal moiety," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.
9. An act to constitute Patchogue, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New York, a port of delivery.
10. An act for the payment of interest on three-sixty-five bonds of the District of Columbia.
11. An act to amend existing customs and internal revenue laws, and for other purposes.
12. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
13. An act to amend section two thousand three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes, relating to the development of the mining resources of the United States.
14. An act to facilitate the disposition of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.
15. An act to correct errors and to supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States.
16. An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six and for other purposes.
17. An act to amend section five thousand two hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to compensation of national bank examiners.
18. An act to amend an act entitled, "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.
19. An act regulating fees and costs, and for other purposes.
20. An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.
21. An act to authorize the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the army.
22. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
23. An act fixing the number of paymasters in the army of the United States.
24. An act further supplemental to the various acts prescribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.
25. An act in relation to the Quartermaster's Department, fixing its status, reducing its numbers, and regulating appointments and promotions therein.
26. An act to further protect the sinking fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government.
27. An act making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes.
28. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes.
29. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth,

eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes.

30. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and prior years, and for other purposes.

31. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes.

32. An act making appropriations for the army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes.

33. An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

34. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

35. An act restricting the refunding of custom duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department.

36. An act to determine the jurisdiction of Circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes.

37. An act relating to the punishment of the crime of manslaughter.

38. An act to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

39. An act to establish the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the Indian country.

40. An act supplementary to the acts in relation to emigration.

41. An act to reduce and fix the Adjutant General's Department of the army.

42. An act authorizing the coinage of a twenty-cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States.

43. An act to punish certain larcenies, and the receivers of stolen goods.

44. An act to provide for deductions from the terms of sentence of United States prisoners.

45. An act to change the name of the port of Nobleboro to Damariscotta.

46. An act authorizing the appointment of gaugers for the customs service at the port of Philadelphia.

47. An act to transfer the county of Perry, in the State of Tennessee, from the Western to the Middle Judicial district of the United States and State.

48. An act to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor.

49. An act to make East Pascagoula, in the State of Mississippi, a port of delivery in the district of Pearl river.

50. An act to protect ornamental and other trees on Government reservations and on lands purchased by the United States, and for other purposes.

51. An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

52. An act to amend sections one thousand six hundred and seventy-five, one thousand six hundred and seventy-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty-one, and one thousand six hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

53. An act to amend section numbered three thousand three hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to affixing stamps on brewers' casks.

54. An act to amend section fourteen hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the better government of the navy.

55. An act to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service.

56. An act to abolish the consulate at Amour river and establish a consulate at Vladivostock, Russia, and for other purposes.

57. An act to establish certain post roads. In addition to these there were passed 77 acts not of a general nature, and 161 private acts.

Democratic First-Fruits.

The first national result of the Democratic reaction of last year was the election of Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, to the Senate of the United States. He was the representative of the real sentiment and tendency of his party, and in a speech made soon after his election foreshadowed the course in regard to the amendments which Mr. George Ticknor Curtis elaborated in

his letter to the Manhattan Club after the New York election. Mr. Eaton has now made a speech in the Senate. It is a grave misfortune for a mere politician, of whatever local reputation, to be transferred to that arena. If he speaks, the whole country hears, and, despite the expressive silence or the zealous praise of his party, organs, he is measured by the public judgment as surely as a new boy at school by his comrades. Mr. Eaton's speech shows conclusively that he is a bitter, narrow, unintelligent partisan, and nothing more. He was a "Copperhead" during the war, and he has all the spirit and tone of his class. Wholly unimportant in himself, he is nevertheless the representative of a party that aims to control the government. He is the chosen leader of those who are now appealing to the people of Connecticut to restore the Democratic party to power, and his views must be accepted as those of his associates and followers.

The substance of his speech was a declaration, reiterated and repeated, that the States of the Union are sovereign. It is a rather useless discussion, since a war of four years has decided that they are not so. Mr. Eaton said his assertion that the States were "sovereign and independent" was not heresy when Madison lived. He is mistaken. Mr. Madison said, in the Convention of 1787, "The States never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty; these were always vested in Congress." He went on to say that their voting as States, even in the Congress of the old Confederation, was no evidence of sovereignty. A sovereign power which can not declare war or make peace with other sovereign powers, or coin money or conclude treaties, or which, having delegates those powers at its sovereign will, can not at that will resume them, is a very absurd sovereign power. If it can resume them Jefferson Davis and his confederates were correct in asserting that secession was the right of a sovereign State. When Mr. Eaton on the points of this very simple dilemma, his writhing was pitiful. He attempted to explain that the State were sovereign, and the Senate very properly laughed, and Mr. Eaton said that he did not feel well. That was precisely what Davis and his men said after a desperate attempt to put Mr. Eaton's doctrines into practice.

This is the "reform Democracy." The party succeeds in electing a Senator from New England, and he begins by professing his allegiance to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and the dogmas by which secession and rebellion were defended. He succeeds in proving to the intelligent people of this country that the Democratic party is the same old party whose dangerous fallacies Webster exposed forty years ago, and which still pertinaciously clings to the opinions upon which it defended, slavery, and which logically justified nullification and rebellion. While it sends to the Capitol from this part of the country Senators who, like Mr. Eaton, proclaim these principles, it sends from Missouri and Georgia Senators who, like Messrs. Cockerell and Gordon, maintained them in the field. Are such men more likely to administer the government according to the principles established by the war than those who sustained the war and won the victory?

Mr. Eaton succeeds Governor Buckingham, who was one of the most devoted and patriotic of the war Governors. Does any intelligent American not utterly blinded by partisan fury suppose that it would have been better for Connecticut and the country if Mr. Eaton had been Governor instead of Mr. Buckingham? Why should it be imagined that a Tory of the Revolution would have been a safer guardian of the government founded upon the principles of the Revolution than a Son of Liberty? That is a question which the voters of Connecticut have to ask themselves now. For what reason should Mr. Eaton and Generals Gordon and Cockerell, enemies of the principles and objects of the war, hostile to the amendments and the settlements, asserting that the States are "sovereign and independent," be preferred in the control of the government to those who deny the sovereignty of the States, who hold to the national supremacy of the Union, and who believe that the amendments are just and should be entered?—Harper's Weekly.

Both the steel and old rail mills at South Bethlehem, Pa., are in blast. Laborers receive \$1.10 per day. An addition to the mill is being erected.

The Williamsport, Pa., Gazette says the lumber shipments from that point for 1875 amount to 22,941,650 feet, being a falling off as compared with the same time last year of 29,499,149 feet.

HARRISBURG.

Gubernatorial Vetoes and Approvals.

PENNSYLVANIA, S.S. [Scal].—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft, Governor of said Commonwealth, a proclamation:—I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have caused this proclamation to issue, and in compliance with the provisions of Article 4, section 15, of the Constitution thereof do hereby give notice that I have filed, with my objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the following bills passed by both houses of the General Assembly, viz:—

Senate bill, No. 20, entitled an act to declare the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America to be the legal successors of the trustees of the Presbyterian House, and to authorize the latter corporation to transfer the property held by them to the former.

Senate bill No. 25, entitled a supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14, 1836, authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases.

House bill No. 29, entitled a supplement to an act entitled an act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistle, approved the 22d day of March, 1852.

Senate bill No. 40, entitled an act to repeal the first section of an act relative to the appointment of sealer of weights and measures, approved the 20th day of February, 1872, so far as the same relates to the appointment of such officer in and for the county of Dauphin.

Senate bill No. 65, entitled an act to validate certain conveyances made by married women.

Senate bill No. 82, entitled a supplement to an act entitled an act relative to courts in this Commonwealth, approved May 4, 1852, to provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers, or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases.

Senate bill No. 174, entitled an act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants, and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage, and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

Senate bill No. 183, entitled an act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turn-pikes, bridges, and plank-roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and to extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and of the Commonwealth the ninety-ninth.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
By the Governor.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Governor approved and signed the following acts of the General Assembly today, viz:—

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the County Commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurers, and to repeal an act entitled a supplement to an act relating to county treasurers, passed the 15th of April, 1874, approved the 18th day of April, 1874, in regard to the compensation of county treasurers.

An act authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of each of the several boroughs throughout this Commonwealth to levy and collect a gas, kerosene, oil, and water tax. Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Want to Pay It Back.

The New Jersey Senate passed a resolution, offered by Senator Hill, of Morris, directing the Representatives of the State in Congress to urge the settlement of a certain class of claims against the several States. In 1836 the United States general government found itself in possession of \$28,000,000 of surplus revenues, and re-distributed it among the States with the understanding that should it ever be wanted it would be called for and must be restored. In most if not all of the States it was used as a school fund. Mr. Hill's resolution is for the repayment of the moneys. The amount due from the State of New Jersey is \$764,670 44.

The value of coal mined in Germany in 1872 amounted to about \$100,000,000.

Brother Talmage on the Scandal.

"Down at our court house day after day there is uncovered the corpse of an abomination vaster in its blight than Sodom ever knew. It is not a corpse of two or three days' lingering, waiting for a Christian burial, but for eight months, since last midsummer, it has been rotting in the face of the sun, and thousand pens are stirring it up, and a thousand gibbets are lifting it up on exhibition, and the printing presses are cutting up the loathsome carcass and making it into mince-meat for a savory repast, morning, noon and night; and as the periodicals don't turn it out fast enough to satisfy the public appetite, they had to publish it in book form, so that we can carry it about with us for a lunch between the morning breakfast and the evening supper of putridity."

"Brooklyn to-day eats scandal, drinks scandal, talks scandal, swears scandal, lies scandal, sleeps scandal, and from Fulton Ferry to Bushwick, and from Gowanus to Hunter's Point, the city is paved with scandal and reeks with scandal, until one is tempted to go over to the Five Points to get a breath of pure air. (Sensation.) There are 5,000 carrion crows which alight every morning at eleven o'clock on the top of the court and stay there until four o'clock in the afternoon, and these carrion crows fly north, south, east, west, with an exultant 'caw, caw.' (Applause.) Eternal God, when will this surging, groaning, stupendous, overwhelming nastiness come to an end? The city needs a thorough fumigation. Will somebody burn a rag (laughter.) or carry about a shovel and lighted charcoal for the stockholders of newspapers, who build themselves up on such hell-broth. I prophesy eventual bankruptcy ruin or discomfiture in the world to come, or come, or all three. God will be even with you in some way. Money made by the publication of these perpetual, pestiferous indecencies, will, in the end, be not only death to those who read them, but death to those who print them. God will get away from you if he has to chase you into hell for it. Waiting for no other man to do his duty, let us do ours. Kick the infernal stuff out of your house. (Applause.)"

What an Army of Toad-Stools Did.

Did ever you think how strong the growing plants must be to force their way up through the earth? Even the green tips and the tiny blades of grass, that bow before a breath, have to exert a force in coming through that, in proportion to their size, is greater than you would exert in rising from under a mound of cobble-stones. And think of toad-stools—what soft, tender things they are, breaking at a touch. Yet, I can tell you, they're quite mighty in their way. Charles Kingsley, the celebrated English priest and novelist, was a very close observer of nature. One evening he noticed particularly, a square, flat stone that, I should say, was about as long and as broad as three big burdock leaves. He thought it would require quite a strong man to lift a stone like that. In the morning he looked again, and lo! the stone was raised so that he could see the light under it. What was his surprise to find, on closer examination, that a crop of toad-stools had sprung up under the stone in the night and raised it up on their little round shoulders as they came!

I'm told that Canon Kingsley gives an account of this in his book called "Christians in the West Indies," but it was in England that he saw it.

Knowing that he was so close an observer, I shouldn't be one bit surprised if he went still further and found out that one secret of the toad-stools being able to lift the stone was that they didn't waste time and strength in urging each other to the work, but each one did his very best without quarreling about whose turn it was, or whether Pink Shoulder or Brown Button was skirking his share. But then the toad-stools must have been strong, too.—"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for April.

How to Destroy Ticks on Sheep.

A farmer correspondent gives the following as his method of destroying sheep ticks. He says: "Open the wool along the back from head to tail, and pour a small stream of any animal or vegetable oil—except eugenol and the essentials—on a warm day, and all will be right, as every tick must either die or escape. This is better than tobacco juice, or anything else I know of."

In Troy, New York, there is a man ninety-two years old who has had six wives in his lifetime.