

The Rev. Mr. Pearce of Delaware Water Gap, for five years a Missionary in Africa, will deliver in the Court House, Stroudsburg, a lecture on Africa, its inhabitants, customs, &c., on Tuesday Evening, next, Jan. 31st.

Cold Weather.

For the last ten days the weather in this neighborhood has been as cold as there is any need of its being. Blue noses and warm overcoats are all the go, and promise to be for some time to come.

One Professor Charles Parkison, Instructor of Music from Boston, Mass., has been doing the citizens of Port Jervis to the tune of about \$200. Among the victims was the Printer, whom he fleeced out of some \$25 for Jobbing and advertising, his landlady from whom he borrowed a shawl which he forgot to return, and for Board which he forgot to pay, and a Mrs. Knapp from whom he borrowed a \$50 Diamond ring, with which to flash out at a Concert at which he raised the wind to travel on.

Dinner to the Soldiers.

The members of Co. D, 21st Pa. Cavalry, remaining in this place, were treated by several of our citizens, a few days since, to a substantial, old-fashioned, home-made dinner. The preparation of the dinner was entrusted to the prime host of the American, Mr. Knecht and his most estimable lady, whose services were rendered gratuitously, and who also contributed most liberally from their well filled stores.

BOROUGH BONDS.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed "Money Wanted," to be found in another column. As the responsibility of the Borough may safely be depended upon, and as the rate of interest is fully equal to the maximum allowed by law, there is no reason why capitalists, as a sure investment, should not take these Bonds readily.

Our neighbor of the Milford Eagle need have no fear that we are "inclined to be quarrelsome." In our intercourse with our brethren of the Press we are emphatically for Peace, and hence generally endeavor to employ only the amenities of the profession when speaking of or to them. But we do not like to see those brethren step out of the bounds of courtesy; and when we do so see them generally venture to give them a little sage advice, in hopes that they may thereby be induced to mend their ways, and treat us, at least, as we endeavor to treat them.

The man subject to draft, too, should feel a particular interest in the taking of this loan. If taken he is certain of the privilege of enjoying the comforts of home. If not taken his chances are but one in three to his being compelled to march to the braving of the dangers and discomforts of war.

Parents who have sons subject to draft are also an interested party to the loan, and should step forward promptly to aid the borough with their means, in its laudable efforts to save them from the pains of parting with their children. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$25, \$50 and \$100, and will, consequently, be within the reach of all—sums certainly hundreds of per cent below what would be required to secure a substitute.

We hope the loan will receive that prompt consideration and attention which its importance to our interests as men and as a community demands.

The Enrollment Board.

From the rumors afloat we judge that quite an effort is being made to remove the whole, or a portion of the present Enrollment Board; and from the number of patriots who are willing to souse themselves into the "kettle of hot water," which the Enrollment headquarters really is, we infer that the effort is to be by no means a slight one.

From what we know of the men named in connection with positions on the Board, we believe them all to be honorable, high-minded men, men who would do the best they know how to aid the Government in its difficulty. But that best would be but little, in view of their inexperience, and would rather tend to embarrass than to aid in the work they would be called upon to perform.

In connection with positions on the Board we have heard the following names mentioned. For Provost Marshall, Samuel Wetherill, Owen Luckenbach and Silas C. Cook, of Northampton; E. Haliday, of Pike; and A. B. Walker, of Wayne.

We must confess that we cannot but marvel at the intense modesty of the Patriots of Mother Northampton, displayed on every occasion when leaves and fishes are supposed to be about to be doled out. In this mere matter of Enrollment Board changes there are just two teats too few for the five hungry mouths ready to receive them, even should a general sweep be decided upon.

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The official vote of Pennsylvania, for President, in November, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Home Vote, Army. Total. Lincoln, 269,679; McClellan, 263,967.

Official Despatch from General Grant. The operations near Wilmington, N. C. —One Hundred and Sixty-two guns captured.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Major-General Dix, New York:—The following telegram has been received by this Department from Lieutenant-General Grant:—

"On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's Island, and those at Smithville and on Reeves' Point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162.

A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus:—12 officers and 107 men killed; 45 officers and 494 men wounded.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen." E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

New York, Jan. 24.—The steamer S R Spaulding has arrived from Fort Fisher with dates to the 22d inst. She brings four hundred and forty-five wounded soldiers. She reports that a number of gunboats have gone up Cape Fear River and were engaged in shelling the woods on both sides to dislodge the enemy.

Fall of Shohola Bridge.

The Suspension Bridge over the Delaware at Shohola, gave way about noon on Saturday last, and it seems miraculous that a number of lives were not lost by accident. There was on the bridge, at the time it fell, two loaded teams with their drivers, and three foot passengers, all of whom were precipitated into the water below. Mr. Dunlap, one of the teamsters, was seriously injured. The rest saved themselves by clinging to the broken ice, and swimming to the shore, and escaped with but slight injury.

High Prices!

How familiar the sound of "high prices" just now! Everything is high, from the garments you wear to the necessities of life! There is no "letting up;" things will work that way in these days; but there is a cure for most evils—none are so great but that they might be worse.—Persons who expect to sell to you once, once only, will charge as much as they can get; but those who expect you to come again will only charge you what is right. This is the way to do business in the long run, and this is the principal adopted by R. C. Pyle, of the Easton Hall of Fashion. He sells to you as if he expected you to come back again, and he does expect it. Try him.

How An Oil Well is Bored.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler writing from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, gives the following description of the manner in which oil is found:—"In selecting a spot for a well, the artesian driller brings a derrick about 110 feet in height, raising up a steam engine of about six horse power, and then after driving down an iron pipe about six inches in diameter through the earth and gravel some fifty feet or so, to the first strata of rock, introduces a drill, of about two and a half inches in diameter, attached to a taper screw, and thence to the "working beam" and engine, with which he bores down at the rate of eight or ten feet per day into the solid slate and soap stone, say, one hundred feet; he then comes to the first strata of sand stone, which may be ten or twelve feet in thickness; and boring through this comes again to a slate and soapstone of a bluish cast, and working on, say for twenty feet or so, he reaches the second strata of sandstone, out of which there comes rushing up, when the right vein is struck, inflammable gas, salt water and petroleum. The bore of the well is enlarged by a rimmer, and then an iron tube, in sections of about fourteen feet and closely screwed together, is inserted in two sections and run down to the veins of oil; a flax-seed bag, which expands when wet, is fixed between the tubing and the walls of the well, in order to prevent the surface water from descending; a plunger or valve piston is introduced into the tube, and the sucking-rod, being attached to the "working-beam," the conduit pipes and tanks, which may hold sixty barrels being in readiness, the engine moves and the precious treasure gushes forth. This is what is called pumping a well. In the "flowing wells," that is, such as send the oil spontaneously, the drill must go down into the third strata of sand stone, but this, in some instances, is very deep. In a well, on Watson's Flat, the drill has reached the depth of three hundred feet, and yet the third bed of sand stone is not reached."

An East Tennessee woman, a Union refugee and widow, aged twenty-one years, arrived at Cairo with eleven children, which she had since her marriage at the age of fifteen. Triplets three times and twins once, was the way this sum in vital arithmetic was performed.

Child Burnt to Death.

On Thursday evening last, a little girl about three years old, daughter of Peter Widner, a laboring man residing near this Town—while playing with the other children, came in contact with the fire, and her clothes caught. She ran outdoors, stood on the sill, and literally burnt up; only retaining strength to return in the house, and get in bed, where she lingered in great pain till morning, when death came to her relief. We learn that the foot prints of the little sufferer are yet to be seen, burned in the step or sill at the door. The mother had gone to her father's only a few yards off. We have not heard where the father was. Poor little "Hobnob," thou hast gone up through a fiery furnace, away from the troubles of this world, which was not worthy of thee, to a land where all is love and joy and happiness!—Belvidere Intelligencer.

The Senate has ratified the treaties with the North-Western bands of Shoshonee Indians, establishing peace and friendship, the several bands stipulating that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon citizens of the United States within their country, shall cease. The boundaries of their country, as claimed and occupied by them, are as follows: On the north by the middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Steptoe Valley, on the south by Toedoc or Green Mountains, and on the east by Great Salt Lake, Tuilla and Rush Valleys. The Indians agree to remove to the reservations whenever the President shall deem it expedient for them to do so, and become herdsmen or agriculturists, the Government paying there certain annuities in money, provisions, and goods. The Indians also agree that the Pacific Railroad shall not be molested, that military posts, etc., may be constructed, the gold and silver mines worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and rancheros established wherever they may be required.

A small quantity of the new fractional currency has recently been issued in order to test the paper for wear and tear, and as it is reported to answer admirably, we may expect ere long to have it in general circulation. There are but few persons who appreciate the amount of labor and time necessary to supply the wants of our country with fractional currency; especially in view of the fact that there is now twenty-one million dollars of it in general use, viz: fifty cent notes, ten millions; twenty-five cent notes, six millions; ten cent notes, three millions; and five cent notes, two millions. A curious calculator ascertains that a million of dollars in five cent notes spread out and touching each other will cover about seventeen acres of surface; if placed touching each other they will reach one thousand and twenty-five miles; and if piled upon each other they would make a paper shaft three and one-sixth miles high. The new issues are represented to be attractive in appearance, and a decided improvement upon those now pushed along—kept moving.

Hen. William D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, was assaulted at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on Friday evening, by a man from Louisiana, named Field, who claims to have been elected to Congress from that State. Field rushed at Kelly with a bowie-knife and cut his hand open to the bone. The assailant was arrested before he could commit any dangerous injury, and sent to the station-house.—This is the first example of plantation manners we have had in public life for some time: It will not greatly advance the admission of the Louisiana delegation to seats as members of Congress.

Alexander T. Stewart, says the Albany Argus, the dry goods nabob of New York, has the largest income of any man in America, or probably the world. He has lately paid an income tax of \$92,181, on a net income of \$1,843,637, or an income of \$5,951,066 per day. This would be the interest at 6 per cent, of over thirty millions. We know of no case among the wealthy men of England that surpasses or equals this, and we suppose A. T. Stewart is the "richest man" living.

The Russian Government encourages marriage among its soldiers, provides the couple with a house, supports them, rears their children, but takes away all the boys at a tender age and sends them to military garrisons there to be trained for the army. There are 300,000 of this kind of soldiers in the Russian army.

A benevolent institution has been opened in Philadelphia for the purpose of giving men who have been disabled by loss of limb, or other severe injury in the military service an opportunity of education for some practical pursuit. Telegraph operating, book-keeping, &c, will be taught.

A guerrilla attacked the shop of a lonely widow in Haverhill, Kentucky, the other night. He broke the window and pushed his head in, when the widow laid him out with a billet of wood, called for an axe, and deliberately made mince-meat of the body, leaving the pieces for the swine to devour.

The highest wages paid to agricultural laborers in England or on the continent, is thirty-seven cents a day, the laborer boarding himself, and the average is not more than twenty cents a day. It is no wonder emigrants flock to this country.

It is stated that the prize money standing to the credit of Admirals Lee, Farragut, Dahlgren, Bailey and Porter amounts to the handsome aggregate of three million and a quarter.

Col. Samuel Fowler.

Formerly of Port Jervis but more recently a resident of Franklin, New Jersey, died at Trenton on the 17th inst.—He was a Member of the New Jersey Assembly at the time of his death. Col. Fowler was well known and highly respected in this community. He was a prominent Democratic politician, and devoted the best years of his life and private fortune to the service of that party. Personally he was a man of noble, generous impulses, and it was difficult to make his acquaintance without becoming his friend.—Northern Eagle.

A gentleman who is in the habit of riding up and down town two or three times daily in the horse cars of a certain New York line, and who has made a point of always presenting a ten cent stamp for his fare and receive four fresh minted cents as change, was lately asked by a conductor, to whom his face and financiering had become tolerable familiar "What do you do with all the pennies you get from us?" "I sell them to the railroad company again at fifteen per cent premium," was the bland reply.

At a public school, near Chesterfield, N. H., the boys have been in the habit of throwing the schoolmasters out of doors this winter. A stranger drove into town one morning recently, and wanted to teach that school, making the single condition that he should be let alone entirely in its management. He opened the school in the morning, and, as usual, the boys commenced their roguishness, whereupon the new teacher commenced with the largest one and gave each a sound trouncing; and at noon he got into his sleigh and drove away, leaving the people of that district anxious to know the man who taught school that half day.

A Coon Under the Crinoline.

We witnessed an amusing incident on one of our suburban streets, last Saturday. A fashionable young lady, got up in the highest style of the milliner's art and arrayed in all the glory of five dollar a yard silk, a twenty dollar bonnet, and a three hundred dollar shawl, was majestically sweeping along in the direction of the Fair Ground, while just behind a little boy was leading a pet coon. A countryman in a brown slouched hat and a linsey woolsey "warmus," came along followed by a "yallah" dog, whose nose was scared diagonally, transversely with the scars of many a fiercely contested battle with members of the raccoon family. "Tige" no sooner saw the ring-tailed representative of his ancient enemy, than he made a frantic dive for him, accompanied by a furious bark. Cooney comprehended the situation at a glance, bolted incontinently, and sought a sanctuary beneath the ample circumference of the young lady's crinoline. The young lady screamed while the dog made rapid circles, snuffing the air, and evidently bewildered to know what had become of the coon. The situation of the young lady was critical and embarrassing. She was afraid to move for fear the coon would bite, and the coon declined to leave his retreat until the dog had retired. Finally the dog was stoned off, the boy dragged the coon from his hiding place and the young lady went her way with the lively consciousness of having experienced a new sensation. As for the coon, he was instantly killed.—In dianapolis Journal.

"Will you help me out of this mud hole?" said a traveling druggist, who had just been compelled to stop his team in a mud hole, because they couldn't pull it out. "No, I can't stop," said the Yankee, who was heavily loaded and was fearful he would be late for the cars. "I would take it as a great favor besides paying you," said the druggist. "What are you loaded with?" asked the Yankee. "Drugs and medicines," said he. "I guess I'll try and get you out, then for I'm loaded with tombstones." They were seen traveling together after that.

Ayre's Ague Cure.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermitent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Billious Headache, and Billious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries. Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of disorders arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spine, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood. Prepared by J. C. Ayre & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Wm. Hollinshead, Dreher & Brother, in Stroudsburg, and by dealers in medicine everywhere. August 4, 1864.—1ycc2m.

MARRIED.

Jan. 21, 1865, at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Hamilton, by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Edward W. Drake, and Miss Mary A. Wertheiser, both of Stroud tsp., Monroe Co., Pa.

DIED. On Friday last, the 20th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, George Wolfe, infant son of William H. and Martha S. Wolfe, aged about 10 months.

What Would they Say. If the first settlers of our country, Could look upon it, in our day, These times of steam and telegraphs, I wonder what they'd say! Could they look upon the temples, And halls of learning grand, Which neither few nor far between, Now decorate the land. Could they hear the young descendant On things they deemed to be, Almost beyond the reasoning power, Of grave paternity, Could they see the sombre garments Of the women of their day, Displaced by costly fabrics, Rich, elegant and gay, Which our fair maids and matrons wear, I wonder what they'd say. On men, I'm sure, approvingly, They'd be inclined to smile, Could they see them doctored in tasteful robes Like those produced by Pyle. I had just placed on my counters a splendid assortment of Boy's and Children's Clothing for winter wear, to which the attention of the public is particularly invited. R. C. Pyle.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DESPONDENT OF BOTH SEXES. A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free), on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed.—Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 12, 65.—5m.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 63 Nassau street, New York. May 19, 1864.—3m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED!—DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D. Bible House, New York. March 17, 1864.—

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES. A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Yagnall, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. [COMMUNICATED.]

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!! A CARD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLIC, COUGHS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing! Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

New Livery Stable. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg, and the public generally, that he now occupies the Stables attached to the Indian Queen Hotel, where he is prepared, with a superior stock of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., to accommodate all whose business, or pleasure, requires the occasional use of these articles. His horses were selected with a view to the Livery business, and can be recommended as kind and gentle, yet willing and free. His vehicles, with their appointments, are of the first order, and his prices so reasonable as to suit the pockets of all. Careful and accommodating Drivers and Ostlers will always be ready to attend to the wishes of customers, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. He invites the public to examine his stock before making engagements elsewhere. J. E. W. MILLER, Proprietor, Stroudsburg, Jan. 26, 1865.

Executor's Notice. Estate of DAVID EDINGER, late of Hamilton township, dec'd. Letters testamentary on the above named decedent, late of the township of Hamilton, Monroe County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN K. EDINGER, Executor, Smithfield tsp., Jan. 26, 1865.