



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

Donation.

There will be a donation, at the M. E. Parsonage, in Smithfield township, for the benefit of the Rev. Henry Litts, on Wednesday, the 19th of December inst. Should that day prove stormy, the donation will be held on the next fair day.—The public are kindly solicited to attend.

Coal up. Why is it?

The price of coal has been raised on consumers here at from ten to twenty cents per ton. Can any one tell why this is? In New-York where there is a choice of market there is a continual decline going on in the price of coal. Here, where the company is both wholesale and retail merchant, and has the control of the market, it is advancing. Who can give us a reasonable why or wherefore for this state of things?

Collision.

On Monday last, about midday, there was a terrible smash up, on the railroad, near Bell's Bridge, caused by the colliding of the freight train going south with a coal train north. The locomotives of both trains were badly smashed, and cars, freight, &c., were piled together in the greatest confusion. The mail train going north was detained several hours by the collision. The collision was caused by the criminal conduct of the engineer of the coal train, who started from the Water Gap, without orders from his conductor, and was time belonging to the freight train, and when he knew the time he was running. Fortunately there were no lives lost, nor was any one injured. There should be a law to correct such gross culpability and recklessness by the severest punishment.

The Protracted Meetings.

The series of meetings, commenced some two weeks ago, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, still continues with unabated zeal. Indeed, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, there never was a time when there was so much interest manifested in religious matters, by our people as now. Little children, and stalwart men, misses and matrons, are anxiously seeking for that blessed faith, which alone can comfort them in life, and cheer them on in their passage "through the valley of the shadow of death." Nor is the interest confined to any one class of our citizens. The highest and the lowest kneel upon a common level, at the altar of the most High God. The store, the workshop, the parlor, the field of the laboring man's toil, and the professions are all represented by anxious and earnest seekers after "the way, the truth and the light." Truly, it is a solemn sight to witness these meetings. Up to and including Sunday, between fifty and sixty have been added to the church.

In the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Everitt, the good work is also progressing most gloriously. The number of seekers here is also large, and many, we understand, have been hopefully converted, though but a week has elapsed since the meetings began. In both churches meetings are held every night this week; and as an indication of the feeling which prevails in our midst, it may be mentioned that our stores and places of business are closed at half-past seven o'clock each evening, to afford all an opportunity to attend to the welfare of their immortal souls.

A writer in the last Monroe Democrat over the signature of "Smithfield," takes exceptions to our notice of the appointment of Mr. James A. Pauli, to the Deputy Collectorship of this county, and vouches for the truthfulness of his loyalty during the rebellion. If opposition to every measure promulgated by the government for the suppression of rebellion, if joining in views with the Rebels, the Ingalls and the Vallandighams of the day—if finding fault with everybody who desired to, and everything that did, hurt rebellion, and if explaining away Union victories and rebel defeats constituted loyalty, then indeed was Mr. Pauli loyal, though numbers of his own party, even, failed to see it, and spoke reproachfully of his course. But it is loyalty viewed from the Smithfield Democratic stand point, possibly, which "Smithfield" seeks to defend, and as that kind of loyalty has become the stepping stone to favor with the powers that be, it is all sufficient for present use. Against Mr. Pauli as a man we have nothing to urge, and it was only in view of the President's expressed determination "to make treason odious," as exemplified in connection with Mr. Pauli's political antecedents that we spoke of the matter at all. In reply to the query, why he was not taken in hand, if he was so disloyal? we have only to say that the game was altogether too light for the powder. "Smithfield" is mistaken altogether in his knowledge, as to what

"a certain gentleman closely connected with the 'Jeffersonian,' failed, after 'repeated efforts' to secure. The gentleman referred to was requested by Collector Hetrick, and others to make application for the office of Inspector. He did so.—But there were no 'repeated efforts,' on his part, nor on the part of his friends that he knows of. When he discovered that the old Inspector desired to retain the position, he dropped the subject altogether. At no time, however, pending the appointment or since, did he hesitate to express his opinions, whether with pen or speech, freely and squarely, on the questions of the day.

Bible Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Monroe Co. Bible Society, was held in the Presbyterian Church, of Stroudsburg, on Nov. 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. R. Pitts. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. J. Pierce. The minutes of last meeting and of the Board of Managers during the year were read and approved. The annual report of the Secretary was read, adopted and ordered to be printed in the county papers.

The keeper of the Depository (R. Boy) was authorized to give a Bible to any destitute family applying to him.

The Committee on Books were directed to return any unuseable books that may be on hand.

The Treasurer's report showed that the Society had received donations from the churches and individuals to the amount of \$310.00, and that owing to the expense of canvassing the country and the cost of books on hand, there was still an indebtedness of over one hundred dollars.

The Anniversary meeting was held in the evening, when interesting addresses were made by Revs. Pitts, Pierce and Torrance.

Bibles and Testaments in great variety are kept for sale at the Society's Depository (R. Boy's store).

The old officers of the Society were re-elected, except a change or two in the Board of Managers.

B. S. EVERITT, Secretary pro tem.

Report of the Monroe County Bible Society—1866.

During the war of the Rebellion, when the war trump was blowing its blast, families being separated, homes deserted, fathers and brothers afar off, and many changes passing over the face of society, there was nothing done by the friends of the cause towards distributing the Bible in this county. But when the clarion ceased to sound, and the scarred veterans were turning their weary feet homeward, to their own firesides, the Bible Society again commenced its labour of love. The Society was re-organized, in the summer of 1865, with Rev. Robert Pitts as President, and Rev. Mr. Pierce and C. D. Brodhead for Vice-Presidents, and, soon after, Mr. John H. Brown was chosen as Colporteur to canvass the county. He commenced in November, and visited Coolbaugh, Price, Barrett and Paradise townships, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and other combining causes, it was found inexpedient then to continue. He visited 317 families.—Found destitute 36 families.

In July, 1866, Mr. John Malven was appointed to finish the work through the county, and the following is the report of his proceedings:—

In 54 days he called on 2012 families. He found destitute of the Bible, 231 families. These destitute he supplied:—121 families gratuitously, 49 families by sale, and 51 families by part pay. He sold 160 copies for entire pay, and 51 for part pay. The total amount for scriptures distributed by Mr. Malven was \$328 85. He received as donations, \$42 25. Cost to the Society, 57 days at \$1 57 00 Miscellaneous, 62 77 \$119 77

The Society feels glad to state, that throughout the county, the Colporteur did not find one individual who was hostile to the scriptures. Thirty-six Roman Catholic families would not receive our version, but asked for the Douay or Roman Catholic Bible. Those whom he found destitute, were either very poor, or, carelessly inattentive to their spiritual state; and in no case did the destitution arise from opposition to the written word. He often felt grieved not to be able to give a copy to each individual, especially, when a large family would desire more than one.

He gave an interesting statement of the varied developments of character among our people. Sometimes but a stone's throw would separate the dwelling of the narrow, dark, spirit who thought only of clutching the earth, from the home of them who, with broad expanse of vision, could live to benefit others and look upward.

He witnessed cases where the moral beauty of a heroic soul would shine out in the midst of poverty and distress, as the sun sending its rays through the dark clouds of a storm. He entered one lowly dwelling where a widow received him in the cheerful aspect of strong faith, who was supporting herself and a sick daughter by picking wintergreen leaves, and sending them for sale to a distant part of the county. Another woman who was supporting four children by hard work, was laying by of her scant earnings to buy a Bible for each of her children, as their inheritance. In one place, where they used a ladder for stairs in their humble dwelling, they were so delighted to have the scriptures brought to their door that they purchased one of the handsomest as an ornament in their house. He was entering a shanty, when the woman

exclaimed—We are so glad to see you; we heard of you, but were afraid you had passed us by;—we are very poor, but are trying to live a holy life, and hold fast to our Divine Master.

He was a guest of an interesting family, with whom he held delightful religious fellowship, who had a son married to a Roman Catholic, and so bigoted that she refused to allow a Bible in her house.—In the line of his duty, Mr. M. went to see her—his visit being made the subject of prayer. He found her a bright and intelligent woman, who received him coldly, but after opening and persevering in conversation on the Bible, and the beauties of personal religion, the hands of bigotry fell to the ground. She purchased a four dollar Bible of him, and conversed with feeling. Shall we not pray that the ray of light which then entered shall continue to illuminate, until she is fully under its influence?

One day, a lady gave him five dollars for the Bible cause, saying, she laid by something to give to worthy objects, and was glad to give to the cause. Soon after this, he accosted an aged, rich man, who could stand at his portal and see the broad acres of his richly cultivated fields lay around him, who was living in the lap of plenty, his family supplied with Bibles, but had not a cent to give to send them to his destitute neighbors—and yet his trembling limbs told too plainly, that the destroying angel had entered his dwelling, and, ere long, would summon him before that Judge who says—"In as much as ye did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

MONROE CO. B. SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE PENN'A. BIBLE SOCIETY—NOV. 29, 1866.

DR. Bills of Bibles, from Oct. 1865 to 1866, \$635 80 CR. By cash Oct. 1865, \$80 00 " Nov. 1866, 200 00 Cash on hand, 134 93 \$414 93 Balance, \$220 93

Copies of Scriptures on hand at Depository, \$177 93 Total number of families visited in the county:

Mr. Malven visited, 2012 Mr. Brown " 317 2329 Families.

Whole number of destitute in the county, 267 Families. Total amount of miscellaneous expenses attending the canvassing:

Paid expressing and freight, \$11 92 Book-case and sign, 9 70 Expenses of J. H. Brown, 33 00 Expenses of Mr. Malven, 119 77 \$179 39 Am't giv'n the destitute 71 62 by Mr. M. " 20 00 " J. H. B. \$271 01

Correspondence of the Jeffersonian.

MILFORD, Pa., Dec. 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—When I arose, in the morning, I must confess that my legs did not exhibit that elasticity and comfortable motion with which they responded to my will on the morning of the preceding day. In fact, I found a little "Liment" not out of place, in rubbing myself down, preparatory to my continued excursion. When I set out, the day before, feeling so fresh and vigorous, I flattered myself with the idea that, when I reached the neighborhood of my nativity, my sprightly step, and easy movements, would show how lightly time set on me, whilst I conversed with the "old settlers" of the things of twenty years ago. But the case which I carried the day before for amusement was now a necessity; and to go up hill was less difficult than to go down! Resolving not to run ahead of time this day I started, crossing into Jersey in a small boat. Politically, there is a great union of principle and feeling here, on both sides of the river, but from some cause bridges, in this vicinity, will not stand, and at Dingman's and Milford but the stone work remains, whilst the bridges are not.

Now, I am on old familiar ground.—It was here I was born, and here I grew to early manhood. Twenty years have elapsed, and what a change! The "local habitations" are about the same, with the exceptions of the rubbings of time, which the people have in most cases not tried to cover with paint and prosperity. But the people, these, show what the ravages of twenty years can do! Families broken up; some, many, dead, whilst others, heads of new families, are scattered in distant places. Only here and there could I find an old familiar face, and myself but recognized by a few!

With those few the conversation was of the past; a communion pleasant but full of incidents of sorrow.

The old home of my childhood and youth! oh, how fraught with sweet yet sad, sad recollections! That spot, once cheerful and pleasant, the home of an unbroken circle, full of happiness, not troubled even with a foreboding thought that Time would destroy it all! That spot is desolate now. But a part of the dear old house remains, dilapidated and uncared-for, yet speaking to me with living thoughts from every part. The trees yet standing are living sentinels, whose password has never been forgotten, whilst I look in vain for those that are not. An

old man—made older by his own stupidity and dullness—with his family, occupies the place, and to me the desolation is more complete than if even he were not there. "O, the ravages of time,"—with this sentence ringing through my mind I left the place, to seek faces more familiar, near by, and spirits more congenial.

Walking over familiar ground, I was struck with the apparent nearness of objects in the vicinity of my childhood's home. What I then set down for a mile, now appeared only about two-thirds of that distance! Is it so that our childish idea of magnitude and distance is thus beyond the reality? And is it so that those who live to old age, on some old homestead, always retain this false idea?

I pass a neighboring house and am reminded of a large family of children with whom I attended school. They were indulged and upheld by their parents in many a sinful act, such as Sabbath-breaking, lying, stealing, fighting, &c., and I feel the wisdom of a father's injunctions, who would not permit us to associate with them. One of that family died whilst serving a second term in the State's prison of New-Jersey, for forging his father's name! Another fell by a bullet whilst trying to escape from justice; whilst most, if not all, were guilty of other crimes of various degrees of heinousness! I tremble while I think that I, breaking a father's commands, stole away a few times to fish or skate with them on Sunday, and once to see them make counterfeit money in the woods! Ah, how little do children know what is best for them, whilst they are restrained by parents who know their duty and would do for the welfare of their children; and how mistaken is that kindness which allows children to grow up, practicing their own wicked inclinations, which are sure to bring their fruits of misery sooner or later.

At another house, near by, I stopped for the night. With this family I had spent many a happy hour—we were friends, although at first they did not recognize me. Death had been unusually relentless here, and more than half a dozen are sleeping in the grave who were here when I last came this way! In wide contrast was the conversation at this visit from my last. That was the house of feasting, this of mourning. A wise man has said that the last is in reality the best for us.

In the morning, after visiting other friends,—among whom was an old lady 94 years of age, so vigorous, in mind and body, that the chance to her seems fair for a century—I went to the neighborhood burial ground. Familiar names are there cut in marble on every side.—The history of many sleeping there is a part of my own, and the thought is full of meaning. In this way all of us are represented in the unseen land. Like the different characters in a story, no history runs alone.

After an hour of thought here, thoughts that burn yet consume not, I walked on, reaching Milford as the sun settled behind the hills. A. B. B.

Special Notices.

MARCHING ON! Constantly advancing in public favor, throughout the United States, the British Colonies and Spanish America, and needing no

Flourish of Trumpets to proclaim its success, that standard article, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, is now far ahead of any preparation of its class.

People of Fashion, at length thoroughly understand the terrible consequences entailed by the use of metallic and caustic preparations, and admit the superiority of this famous vegetable dye, Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [Nov. 15, 1866.—1mo.]

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no increase; the soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be small returns; and the human body must contain impurities, or there will be no sickness. The man whose bowels and blood have been cleansed by a few

BRANDRETH'S PILLS may walk through infected districts without fear. "The life of the flesh is in the blood." To secure health we must USE BRANDRETH'S PILLS, because we cannot be sick but from unhealthy accumulations in the bowels or the blood, which Brandreth's Pills remove; this method is following nature and is safe, and has sroon the rest of time. See B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists. [Nov. 15, 1866.—1m.]

A CARD TO INVALIDS. A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Promoted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself, Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House, March 29, 1866.—1y. New York City.

\$500 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. January 4, 1866.—1y.

REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS. IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly adapted to its use. The watch is what all mechanics should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG, AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "aners," "leaves" and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions—the refuse of foreign factories—which were entirely unuseable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of trial, we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES and that no other have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequaled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, unsurpassed by anything made in the world.—For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for less money than foreign watches, but we do assert with no fear of contradiction that for the same money our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted and this warranty is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. 152 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHEENCK'S MEDICINES. TO CURE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good, wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHEENCK'S MAN-DRAKE PILLS cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

SCHEENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutritious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhoea they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the room as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well. [2d w. ea. mo. 1 yr.]

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE. TOBIAS' DERRY CONDITION POW- ders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and, since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Phil. P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 50 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Nov. 29, 1866.—7w.]

THE AMERICAN COOKING STOVE is manufactured with certain improvements secured by letters patent, under date of May 5, 1863, and December 5, 1865. One of these improvements covers the arrangement of fitting a portable ash pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, to receive the ashes as it passes down from the grate. All persons are cautioned against manufacturing, vending or using other Stoves made in imitation of the American, as suits have been commenced for infringement of these patents, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using said imitation, will be liable for damages for infringement on these letters patent. SHEAR, PACKARD & CO., 17 and 19 Green St., Albany, N. Y.

The American is for sale by FLORY & BROTHUR, STROUDSBURG, PA. June 14, 1866.—6m.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 sewing Machine. Three new five years. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine or Chicago, Ill. [January 4, 1866.—1a.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, 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, and all Throat and Lung Affections. 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

January 4, 1866.—1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! Wheaton's Ointment.

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, June 7, 1866.—1yr.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE. Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York.

January 4, 1866.—1y.

MARRIED.

At the bride's residence, in Stroudsburg, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Alday, Mr. Sylvester Groff, of Clinton, N. J., and Miss Emily Dewitt, of Stroudsburg.

DIED.

At Scranton, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Mary E., wife of Jeremiah Williams, formerly of this borough, aged 30 years and 4 days.

Election Notice.

STROUDSBURG MILLS, } Dec. 13, 1866. Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Stroudsburg Mills, will be held at the office of the Company, in Stroudsburg, Pa., on Monday, January 7th, 1867, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, one Treasurer and one Clerk.

R. S. STAPLES, President.

JUST received 50 sets of STAIR RODS and FIXTURES, latest styles, for sale cheap. [Dec. 6, '66.] J. H. McCARTY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE BEAUTIFUL Hartford Carpets at McCARTY'S Ware-Rooms? Three-ply Tapestry, Ingrain, Brussels, &c., &c. (and other splendid Parlor Furniture), at McCARTY'S. If you want to buy cheap, go in. He wants to sell his entire stock this month to make room for more. [Dec. 6, 1866.]

TRIAL LIST—DECEMBER TERM, 1866.

Use of Richard Christopher vs. Robert Huston.

Solomon Hill vs. Mathias Brakely. James R. and Gershom Hull vs. William E. B. and Sydenham Palmer.

R. E. J. Eilenberger vs. Del. Lack & W. R. Co. Jacob Kresge vs. Samuel A. Singer. James Dowling vs. Lewis T. Smith. Peter Bonser vs. Stephen Kistler. Reuben Hartzell vs. Peter Arnold. Bingham heirs vs. William D. and James S. Bellis.

Sarah Ann Marvin vs. Henry E. Marvin. Reuben Shupp vs. Township of Polk. Thomas Callaghan vs. Peter G. Baird. Samuel Warner vs. Charles Brown. Drake, Hulick & Co. vs. Lewis Stull, jr. A. A. Shimway & Co. vs. Jerome Fenner.

Porter & Hegley vs. Jerome Fenner. THOS. M. McILHANEY, Prothonotary.

Notice to the Stockholders of the STROUDSBURG BANK. The Stockholders of the Stroudsburg Bank, of Stroudsburg, Pa., are hereby notified, that a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held, at the Banking House of the Bank, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted Dec. 3, 1866.

Copy of Minutes of proceedings of Directors.—It appearing, from an examination of the Books and Accounts of the Bank, that there is a deficit of \$43,407 95, after absorbing the Sinking Fund, which can only be accounted for upon the supposition that a large amount of our own Bank-notes was, in some way, stolen from the vault and put in circulation and redeemed by the Bank, it was resolved, that a general meeting of the Stockholders be called at the Banking House, on the 7th day of January, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take such action in the premises as may be thought advisable.

By order of the Directors. J. H. STROUD, Cashier. Dec. 6, 1866.]