



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867.

Mr. Michael Ransberry, sold his farm, containing 1033 acres, in Stroud township, Monroe county, to Messrs. R. S. Staples, Simon Barry and Sitce, for \$17,500.

The thermometer stood at 19 below zero, yesterday, (Wednesday) morning, in Stroudsburg. This is the second time it has reached that figure this season.

Some hundred and fifty school children from Plainfield township, Northampton county, visited our town on a sleigh-ride and took dinner at Marsh's Hotel, yesterday.

Our thanks are due to Surveyor General Campbell, for a copy of his Annual Report;

To Senator Barnet and Representative Kennedy, for Legislative Documents;

To Hon. S. B. Bates, for a copy of his report as State Historian; and

To the Hon. E. McPherson, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, for copy of a Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The Hon. Philip Johnson, who has been confined to his home by illness, since the opening of Congress, left home for Washington a few days ago. He has only partially recovered.

The proceedings of the Sabbath-school Convention, held at Bushkill, Pa., on the 23rd inst., were received too late for insertion in this week's paper. They will appear on the first page of next week's issue.

Mr. Benjamin Rosecrans, of Flat Brookville, N. J., recently killed a hog which weighed 691 pounds. If there are any heavier porkers in this latitude we should like to hear of them. The monster was purchased by Mr. Wm. Wallace, of this borough.

More Trouble.

Thousands of our people are weekly dying from the ravages of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and various diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. The value of CON'S PEPSINIA CURE should be known to the world. It has saved thousands from an early grave.

The Hon. NATHANIEL B. ELDRIN, formerly President Judge of this District, died at his residence in Bethany, Wayne County, Pa., on Sunday evening last, January 27th. The Judge held several important positions under the Government, and was a highly esteemed member of society.

Mr. Chairman Wallace, has called a wake of the faithful over the dead body of the defunct Democracy. The wake will be held at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday. It is expected that several "objectionable" speeches will be made over the dead body of the Democratic Czar.

Fatal Accident.

Charles Plattenberger, a brakeman on coal train extra 22, D. L. & W. R. R., was killed at Limestone switch, near Bell's bridge, on Friday night last, as is supposed, by falling from the train while in motion. He was discovered by the hands employed on train 19 passing north, some hours afterwards. His body was badly mangled.

The sleighing still continues, and is pronounced, by those who have the "spoons" to enjoy it, better than ever. It is now the seventh week of its existence, and no signs of its passing away. We have not yet enjoyed a ride, and, judging from the collapsed and dilapidated state of our pocket-book, don't expect to this winter.

The Rev. Dr. Junkin, of Philadelphia, made a most earnest appeal to the friends of the Sabbath, at the Presbyterian church, in this place, on Monday evening last. The object of the appeal was to arouse the friends of the Sabbath, in the rural districts, against the inroads attempted in the cities on the institution of the Sabbath, by means of very questionable legislation. The Reverend gentleman, in most pointed language set forth the plain duty, in this regard, of every christian man, woman and child in the country.

The first Lecture of the course, under the auspices of the Ladies of the Presbyterian church, came off, as per announcement, on Tuesday evening last. The subject—"The Woman is the Glory of Man," was most ably handled by the Lecturer, the Rev. Dr. Junkin, and, doubtless, each one present went home with the impression that woman, as she elected to be, could make herself either the glory or the shame of the man. Strong-minded women, do not occupy an exalted place in the Doctor's estimation, certainly. The Lecture was well attended and attentively listened to. For information touching the lectures yet to come, see card of committee, in another column.

Our Senator, General Burnet, we observe, has been safely delivered of a speech, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the question of the passage of the Constitutional Amendments, adopted last summer by Congress. Of course, obeying copperhead dictation, the General, spoke and voted for their rejection, and thus did his share towards the staving off of the healthy and peaceful state of things which their passage would secure to the country. We read the speech with some interest, because, as a maiden effort, made upon a most important subject, we really hoped to find some thing on which we could pride ourselves, and from which we could draw credit for our Senator and the district. But we were most sadly disappointed by the result as, instead of convincing argument, we found it to be made up of a rebash of the stale and long since exploded slang of copperheadism, to which every man has been compelled to listen who could make up his mind to bear the brunt of a Democratic meeting, at any time within the last six years. Instead of an argument for peace, on a basis which would heal the wounds which now afflict the country, restore union and make ours a happy family of States, upon an impregnable basis, it turned out to be an attempt to establish the untenable theory that the Southern people were the innocents in the war, and that the very traitors whose hands were most deeply dyed in the blood of the victims, immolated on the altar of their ambitious attempt to destroy the Government, should be allowed to occupy the most exalted niches in the temple of the restored government.

We regret the making of the speech, and we think the author of it, himself, will join us in the regret ere the frosts of many winters have whitened his brow. We knew the General was vast in a spread upon the stump, and that he ventured much to excite the risibles and tickle the fancy of the Monroe County Democracy on the hustings; but we hoped much from the fact that he was a young man of fine ability, and we earnestly looked for some thing from him in the Senate, which would assure us that his days of spread eagledom were over, and that it he could not agree with us, he would at least prove creditable to us by burying the demagogue beneath the spot upon which he would appear as the full grown man. On reading his speech we are compelled to confess that he has disappointed us. May we not hope that his future efforts will tend to the redemption of the past. We can assure our Senator that a man may be a good Democrat without being a mere demagogue.

Monroe County Teachers Institute.

In accordance with a previous call, a portion of the Teachers of Monroe County assembled in the Stroudsburg Academy, on Friday last, the 25th inst. Institute was opened by reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer by J. B. Storm, Esq. The President, Mr. Berlin, being absent, the Vice President, S. S. Lesh, took the chair. The first thing in order was the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution. The chair appointed the following named gentlemen said committee—Isaac Transue, J. B. Storm, and D. S. Lee, who in due time reported a Constitution, which was adopted. The next thing in order was the appointment of an executive committee, as follows—E. Rees, S. S. Lesh and Isaac Transue. Having received information that the President could not attend, and S. S. Lesh declining the honor to serve in that capacity, J. B. Storm, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

In accordance with the order exercises as marked out by the committee of arrangements, the first branch on the programme was Practical Arithmetic, by S. S. Lesh.

The exercise was very ably conducted, a number of the teachers participating in the discussion.

Adjourned to meet at half past one o'clock.

Afternoon Session, opened with vocal music. After calling the roll, D. S. Lee conducted an exercise in Penmanship, and was followed by Mr. Transue in Mental Arithmetic, in which some very fine illustrations were given, simplifying the method of teaching that important branch. At the conclusion of the exercises, an address was delivered by Professor Osborne, of Lafayette College, on the theory and practice of teaching, which was replete with valuable information.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Evening Session.—The evening session was taken up with a most interesting lecture, by Professor Osborne, on Philosophy and Philosophers, when the Institute adjourned to meet at half past nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

Morning Session, Saturday, opened by reading a portion of Scripture, vocal music, and prayer by the Rev. B. S. Everitt. The session was occupied with the following exercises:

1st. An address by the Rev. B. S. Everitt, in which he ably set forth the propriety of training, not only the intellect, but, also, the consciences of the pupils intrusted to their care.

2d. The discussion of the following question:

Resolved, That the minimum length of our school term should be extended to six months.

The discussion was very ably conducted pro and con, a number of the teachers participating. The hour allotted to the discussion having expired, and there being others who were anxious to be heard upon the subject, it was postponed for further consideration until afternoon.

3d. A lecture by J. B. Storm, Esq., on teaching as a science, in which he stated good logical reasons why teaching should be ranked among the learned professions. Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, opened by singing.—After which the discussion of the above named question was resumed. Decided in the affirmative.

2d. A Lecture by Dr. A. Jackson, upon the Antiquity of Man.
D. S. LEE, Sec'y.

On the Removal of Mr. Shoemaker.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the columns of the Jeffersonian of the 10th inst., two short letters written by me, and an editorial paragraph or two, by the editor of that paper in reference to the removal of Henry Shoemaker and the appointment of James A. Paoli, as my Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for the County of Monroe. I feel it advisable to reply, and respectfully request the use of your paper for this purpose.

The editorial remarks, to say the least, are the unwarrantable and scandalous attack upon me for the removal of Mr. S. If Mr. Schoch wrote the article to which reference is here made, and we were disposed to retort upon him, we might indulge in remarks which to him would be exceedingly unpleasant; but knowing his "softness" and on that account his liability to be imposed upon, we will simply give him this welcome advice; that, before penning another article of a similar character, to remain in "Jerico" until his beard be grown.

But we strongly suspect the man with the tremendously long beard to have written the article, for, as it was said of one of our best speakers, he "trays" them in. Although the slang phrases used are perfectly characteristic of the source whence they emanated, they come with an ill grace from a man who is as "week-kneer" as circumstances can well make him.

Let me say emphatically that I am satisfied with the course I took in the removal of Mr. Shoemaker. I could not do otherwise under the circumstances, as numerous petitions in my possession, signed by a large number of the best men in your county, will testify. These petitions will be sent you for publication if called for. Had Mr. S. been a little more discreet and refrained from improper language against those in authority, in all probability he would not have been requested to "withdraw." But when a man is so lost to self-respect as to malign the chief magistrate of the Nation by saying all manner of evil against him, we believe that no right-thinking person would advocate the retention in office. Then again, when we gave Mr. S. the certificate which he so injudiciously handed to the Jeffersonian for publication, we thought he might make an improper use of it. Still, we cheerfully presented it to him under the impression that no gentleman would do so. In this, however, we find ourselves mistaken, and we regret exceedingly, not that we removed him, but that the confidence we reposed in him was misplaced. Good care was taken not to publish all the correspondence in relation to the removal of Mr. S., but on the contrary they gave such only as was thought would suit certain purposes. Why was my letter to Mr. Shoemaker, dated Nov. 15th, (more than a month before he was requested to "withdraw") withheld, and those of December 22nd published? If the editor of the Jeffersonian is disposed to continue the discussion of this subject, it will afford me a good opportunity of presenting all the facts in the case to the citizens of Monroe, and ask for the use of his columns for this purpose.

Messrs. Editors, I will close by assuring you that I am sorry to trouble your readers with matters of a strictly personal character, but the editor of the Jeffersonian having made an ungentlemanly and personal attack upon me, I think it important not to let it pass unnoticed. I therefore desire to state explicitly that, he having assumed the aggressive and thereby necessarily thrown me on the defensive, that it is my intention not only to hold him responsible, but to defend myself to the fullest extent of my power.

J. P. HETRICH.
Easton, Jan. 21st, 1867.

Remarks.—We found the foregoing in the columns of the last Monroe Democrat, and insert it in our paper for two reasons:—1st, to give the collector a hearing before our readers, and 2nd, to show the public that even, under what he imagines to be aggravated provocation, the Collector dare not pretend to base Mr. Shoemaker's removal on any other than purely Copperhead grounds.

This would be probably sufficient by way of introduction to Josiah's diatribe, but "by ding," to borrow a favorite expression of his, as we have the time, we do not know but what it will be just as well to ventilate his production a little, merely to let him know that in the desperation of his assault he committed no murder—that we still live.

It will be observed, on reading the second paragraph of his article, that owing to the hurts he received from the "unwarrantable and scandalous attack" contained in our introduction to his notes to Mr. Shoemaker, or some other cause, Josiah is considerably befuddled on the question of authorship. He does not know whether to blame Mr. Schoch or "the man with the tremendously long beard" with the paternity of the "attack," and hence, as a soother in his adversity, he indulges several witty Hetrickianisms at our expense. As these, however are pointless and harmless, we pass them by with this advice to Josiah,—that a man who knows so well how to draw upon the brains of his neighbors for means to add interest to his paper, as does Josiah P. Hetrick, the editor of the Northampton Journal, should not much bother his brains about the paternity of articles which pinch Josiah P. Hetrick, Collector, &c.

Josiah tells us that he is satisfied with the course he took in the removal of Mr. Shoemaker. We have never doubted it. We knew the man so well that notwithstanding his solemn protestation to us, to Mr. Shoemaker and to others that he would make no change, we doubted his stability under pressure. Within a year we had known him to be an ardent republican and a renegade to republicanism—to have possessed a political birthright and to have bartered that birthright for a mess of pottage in shape of the Collectorship. Why then should we believe that he would brave the demands of Copperheads for the removal of Mr. Shoemaker, after he had sold himself to copperheadism so cheaply. The truth is that Josiah's mind was made up to retain Mr. Shoemaker, until he began to have misgivings that his own head would pay the penalty of disobedience to the demands of copperhead aspirants. Josiah speaks of numerous petitions, signed by a number of the best men of the county, and promises to send them for publication if called for. We call for them. We leave Josiah to the full enjoyment of all the laurels he can draw from the remaining reasons he gives for the removal of Mr. Shoemaker, merely premising that Mr. S. never withheld his opinions of the President and his policy from Mr. Collector Hetrick.

Overlooking Josiah's bombastic threats as to the discussion of this subject, we conclude by presenting the public with another of his tender missives. This one was written after the receipt of the formidable petitions which he mentions, and which he had exhibited to Mr. Shoemaker, and is most pathetically endorsed, in his own hand-writing, "Stones and Clubs." The letter reads as follows:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
United States Internal Revenue,
11th District, State of Pennsylvania,
Easton, Pa., Nov. 21, 1866.
MR. HENRY SHOEMAKER, Esq.
Dep. Coll. &c.

After you left my office last evening, I thought I would write you a word or two. Are you not too much of a philosopher to be ruffled by the efforts of those who desire to supplant you? I find it best to try to keep cool under all circumstances, attend to my own business.—Let those throw stones who find pleasure in doing so. The boys all-ways throw stones and clubs at the trees which bear the best apples.

Respt. yours &c.
J. P. HETRICH.

An exchange says:—
"There is a rumor that the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company may remove the terminus of their road from the Junction to Washington in consequence of some misunderstanding or difficulty with the Central Railroad Company. If this should be done, which we hardly think probable—the business importance of the Junction would be considerably diminished thereby."

This would indicate the prospect of a connection with the Morris & Essex Road at Washington, which, we believe, is provided with a third rail so as to accommodate the gage of the D. L. & W. Road.—We do not know what peculiar advantages would be gained by this change of connection, unless the privilege of running into Jersey city, possessed by the Morris & Essex Road, would enable the D. L. & W. Road, to secure a coal depot nearer New York. We heard nothing, before, of the rumored difficulty between the D. L. & W. Road and the New Jersey Central.

A Liberal Donation.

The Rev. B. S. Everitt, pastor of the Presbyterian church, was made the recipient of a very liberal donation from his friends, at the parsonage, on Thursday afternoon and evening last. The attendance created a perfect jam, notwithstanding which the evening passed very pleasantly. The donation netted \$303.50 in cash, and presents to the value of twenty odd dollars. The Reverend recipient of the liberality looked well pleased. By the way cannot a congregation which can deal so liberally with the pastor, see its way clear to the building of a better church for its accommodation? It is rather a reproach that with but two churches for a population of some 3,000, one of them should be in so out-of-the-way sort of a place, and so inconvenient in every respect.

Terrible Explosion.

Two of the large boilers at the Delaware Rolling Mill, owned by Tindall, Eyerman & Co., in Phillipsburg, N. J., exploded about noon, on Monday, the 21st inst., completely wrecking the building, and killing one of the employees, and injuring a number of others. The mill had been lying idle for some time, but work had been resumed on the morning of the explosion by firing up the engines, and the puddling furnaces. The rolls were to have been started in the afternoon. The cause of the explosion is shrouded in mystery. The large and substantial building was rent in two, two boilers were completely demolished, and the other six displaced. The large stack is one mass of ruins, not one brick remaining on another. The loss to the owners of the mill is roughly estimated at \$10,000. No insurance. Other buildings were injured by the flying bricks and timber.

The "National Publishing Company" No. 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, are about publishing a work by the Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, entitled "A History of the late War between the States—Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results." The position held by the author in the Confederate Government, as well as his standing in the country, will doubtless draw thousands of readers both North and South to the work.

One million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital is invested in the Cambria Iron works at Johnston, Pa.—Three thousand two hundred men are constantly employed at wages varying from \$1.42 to \$4.00 per day. From a mere village these iron works have caused Johnston to expand into a good sized town of fifteen thousand inhabitants.

A hotel proprietor of Wisconsin had his valise stolen while on a recent tour in the southern part of the State. On returning home he found the valise and thief stopping at his own house.

The National Finances.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department for the week ending last Saturday was \$40,700. During the same period there was shipped to the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, \$100,000 each; to the United States depository at Baltimore, \$70,000; at Chicago, \$50,000; to National Banks, \$150,000.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was \$104,275, making the whole amount issued up to date \$300,907,896. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to \$2,158,932, leaving in actual circulation at this date \$298,748,964.

The disbursements were as follows:—
For the War Department, \$1,814,808
Navy Department, 2,943,976
Interior Department, 211,602

Total, \$1,970,386

The receipts from Internal Revenue on Saturday were \$565,936, making the total amount for the week \$3,499,776.35.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported on Saturday, are as follows:—
For circulating notes, \$340,514,000
For deposits of public moneys, 38,761,450

Total, \$379,275,450

The following is the statement of the receipts for customs from January 12th to January 19th, 1867:—
New York, \$2,360,740.33
Boston, 769,810.99
Philadelphia, 172,674.61
Baltimore, 123,604.01

From New Orleans the amount for the week ending January 12th was \$129,964.78, and from San Francisco, for the week ending December 22, \$107,517.97, making the total amount reported \$3,964,312.75.

Suffering in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Regions.

There is much distress in this and the Schuylkill coal regions at present. Many people are actually suffering for the want of food, and the winter, thus far, has been the most severe of any that we have experienced for several years. In the vicinity of Mahanoy City the poor are suffering greatly. Many collieries have suddenly ceased operations, and the working men are unable to collect their wages. The Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Regions, which were to have been sold by the Sheriff on Tuesday last week, and many poor people had gathered about the premises on that day, happy in the idea that they were at last about to obtain their hard-earned and much-needed wages; but the news that the sale had been postponed until the 20th inst., came upon them like a thunder-clap, and their distress was pitiable to witness. This is the case to some extent in other parts, where the working people who are desirous of emigrating to other places, are unable to do so because they cannot collect their wages. There is no work to be had at most of the collieries, and the deep snow has put an end to most kinds of out door labor.

We are informed that Mahanoy City has a comparatively deserted appearance, and houses, which a few months ago could be obtained only by the payment of most exorbitant rents, are now tenantless, and a drug in the market. Many stores are becoming closed, some of them by the Sheriff, and the prospect of better times is anything but good.—Carbon Democrat, Jan. 26.

In respect to the President's appointments, the records at Washington show that about sixty per cent. of the entire force of Collectors and Assessors throughout the whole country were removed.

There are two hundred and forty Collection Districts, making in all four hundred and eighty Collectors and Assessors combined. Of Deputy Collectors, the entire force in all the United States number over three thousand, and of the Assistant Assessors, about twenty-five hundred, and of Revenue Inspectors about one hundred and fifty. Of this large force, numbering altogether, well on to six hundred persons, about twenty five per cent. were removed from office. Pennsylvania suffered to the extent of at least fifty per cent. of the entire number of principals officers, and too many minor officials to count. New York came in for about as large a share as Pennsylvania. Iowa was stricken to the extent of seventy per cent. of the force, while in Indiana and Illinois nearly all the officers were removed. But Michigan was visited to a most lamentable degree, for there every district was completely changed.

It is said that a colored boy named Douglass, residing in Curry, Pa., has invented a new and destructive firearm, in the shape of a rifle battery, which is on exhibition at Buffalo. It is constructed in such a manner as to throw one hundred and eight Minnie balls at one discharge from percussion shell cartridges, and the machine can be kept in continual operation. Experienced military men have examined the battery, and pronounce it one of the most formidable pieces of ordnance yet invented.

GENERAL NEWS.

Julius Woodward declines a renomination to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The number of cattle in Great Britain and Ireland is 8,716,276, and of sheep 26,375,993.

A Bronze statue of General John F. Reynolds is to be erected where he fell at Gettysburg.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided as constitutional the laws levying taxes on dogs in that State.

Twelve ewes have been sold in Middleburg, Vt., for \$1000 each, and a young ram for \$2000. The animals were of a choice kind.

A girl only fifteen years old, with her brother, last week started from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Dayton, a distance of forty miles, in six hours.

Two young girls in Leavenworth had a dispute as to who used most sugar, and during the wrangle upon the table, which, falling upon the head of a little child, broke its neck and killed it.

"Out of the Frying Pan into the Fire."

In the U. S. Senate, a few weeks ago, Mr. Sumner while discussing the bill to regulate the tenure of office, took occasion to give Andrew Johnson a regular roasting, raising a blister at every stroke of his merciless invective. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, a professed friend of the President, came to his rescue, but made sad work of it. He attempted to pour a healing balm into Andy's wounds, but the balm was even more caustic than the original application.

Here is what Mr. Sumner said: Sir, in holding up Andrew Johnson to judgment, I do not allude to his open exposures of himself in a state of bestial intoxication while he was taking his oath of office, nor do I allude to the madman's speeches by which he has disgraced the country as it was never before degraded, nor do I hearken to any reports of pardons sold, or of personal corruption. This is not the case against him, as I deem it my duty to present in this argument.—Those things are bad, very bad, but they might not, in the opinion of some Senators, justify us on the present occasion.—In other words, they might not be sufficient reason for the amendment which I have moved, but there is reason which is ample. The President has usurped the power of Congress on a colossal scale, and he has employed these usurped powers in facilitating a rebel spirit and awakening anew the dying fires of the rebellion. This is the great and unpardonable offense for which history must condemn him, if you do not. He is a usurper through whom infinite wrong has been done to his country. He is a usurper who, promising to be a Moses, has become a Pharaoh, and in the maintenance of his usurpation he has employed the power of removal from office.

And here is Reverdy Johnson's reply: Mr. Johnson said that in discussing the bill before the Senate, it was wholly unnecessary to inquire into the character of the President. The President had said a great many things that he (Mr. Johnson) could not wish, for his own sake, that he had not said, but he is by nature impetuous, brought up and sprung from the humblest walks of life. He has been subjected to turmoil from time to time, which, perhaps, he would not have been subjected to if he had been educated in the colleges which have given to my friend from Massachusetts such distinction in the estimation of the learned.—He was on the stump in Tennessee. Meeting men who spoke not in the language of the classics, but in language, the sterner it was the better it was liked by those who heard it. No member of the Senate regretted more than I did, said Mr. Johnson, the exhibition of this feeling on the part of the President on the 22d of February last, or upon the journey he took to the west last summer. It was censurable and entirely out of accord with the dignity that ought to attach to the high office he holds. But that did not prove that the President was untrue to his country, or that he was a usurper.

Everybody who reads the "defence" made by the Maryland Senator, must admit that it is the most damaging thing that could be uttered against the President. It acknowledges that he is coarse of speech, vulgar in manners, and vindictive in temper—in one word he is a natural-born and regularly trained "rough," whose foul-mouthed diatribes on the 22d of February and while "swinging round the circle," although highly censurable, should be charitably overlooked as being the characteristic ebullitions of one whom the "force of circumstances" had made a blackguard. If Andy Johnson has cause to pray for deliverance from his enemies, he has much more reason to cry "save me from my friends!"

What kind of a ship has two mates and no captain? A courtship.

Special Notices.

Course of Lectures.

A course of Lectures, under the auspices of the ladies of the Presbyterian church will be commenced, on Tuesday evening, January 29th, 1867. The following distinguished gentlemen have been engaged, and will lecture upon the subjects named:—
Tuesday evening, February 12th, 1867, Rev. Jas. W. Wood, of Allentown, Pa. Subject—History of Israel in the Desert—Illustrated.

Tuesday evening, February 19th, 1867, Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, M. D., of Stroudsburg, Pa. Subject—Science in Accordance with Revelation.

Tuesday evening, February 26th, 1867, Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, of Trenton, N. J. Subject—Saint Patrick.

Tuesday evening, March 12th, 1867, Wm. C. Cattell, D. D. LL. D., of Easton, Pa. Subject—Jerusalem and Adjacent Country. Illustrated.

Tickets for the course, \$1.00; single tickets, 25 cts.; children under 12 years, half price.

Tickets may be had of either of the undersigned committee, or, at Brown & Keller's Jewelry Store, or, at the Drug Store of either Wm. Hollinshead, Dreher & Bro., or, Dietrick & Williams.

Proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the church.

REV. B. S. EVERITT,
JOHN B. STORM,
S. HOLMES, JR.,
Committee.

THE HEAD OF A CONET,

according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its "Horrid Hair,"

and there are thousands of fiery human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint into a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black with

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

It is ridiculous to carry into society a gray, sandy or carrotty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in its happiest mood. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

Jan. 17, 1867.—Am.