

THE JEFFERSONIAN

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STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., APRIL 25, 1867.

NO. 5.

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No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
All advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

C. B. KELLER,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Leather,
AND FINDINGS,
STROUDSBURG, PA.
-March 28, 1867.

S. HOLMES, Jr.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL
CLAIM AGENT.
STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office with S. S. Dreher, Esq.
All claims against the Government prosecuted with dispatch at reduced rates.
An additional bounty of \$100 and of \$50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE.
August 2, 1866.

DR. A. REEVES JACKSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Begs leave to announce that, in order to prevent disappointment, he will hereafter devote **THURSDAY** and **SATURDAY** of each week exclusively to CONSULTATIONS and SURGICAL OPERATIONS at his office.—Parties from a distance who desire to consult him, can do so, therefore, on those days.
Stroudsburg, May 31, 1866.—tf.

Furniture! Furniture!
McCarty's New Furniture Store,
DREHER'S NEW BUILDING, two doors below the Post-office, Stroudsburg, Pa. He is selling his Furniture 10 per cent. less than Easton or Washington prices, to say nothing about freight or breakage.
[May 17, 1866.—tf.]

IF YOU WANT A GOOD MELODEON, from one of the best makers in the United States, solid Rosewood Case, warranted 5 years, call at McCARTY'S, he would especially invite all who are good judges of Music to come and test them. He will sell you from any maker you wish, \$10 less than those who sell on commission. The reason is he buys for cash and sells for the same, with less than one-half the usual per centage that agents want. J. H. McCARTY.
May 17, 1866.—tf.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Particular attention will be given to this branch of the subscriber's business. He will always study to please and consult the wants and wishes of those who employ him. From the number of years experience he has had in this branch of business he cannot and will not be excelled either in-city or country. Prices one-third less than is usually charged, from 50 to 75 finished Coffins always on hand. Trimmings to suit the best taste in the country. Funerals attended at one hour's notice. J. H. McCARTY.
May 17, 1866.—tf.

Saddle and Harness
Manufactory.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in Fowler's building, on Elizabeth street, and is fully prepared to furnish any article in his line of business, at short notice. On hand at all times, a large stock of
Harness, Whips, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Horse Blankets, Bells, Scales, Oil Cloths, &c.
Carriage Trimming promptly attended to.
JOHN O. SAYLOR.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 14, 1865.

Gothic Hall Drug Store.
William Hollinshead,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand and for sale cheap for Cash, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Perfumery and Fancy Goods; also
Sash, blinds and Doors.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purpose.
P. S.—Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Stroudsburg, July 7, 1864.

DAS GUTE LAGER BIER!
LAGER BEER AND DRAUGHT ALE,
Manufactured by Ruff & Lasser, in Stroud township, on the road leading from Stroudsburg to Tannersville, within three (3) miles of Stroudsburg.
The above firm have lately erected an extensive Brewery for Malt Liquors in said township, where they are ready and able to manufacture any quantity and of the best quality of Beer and Ale. They have always on hand a large stock of the above-named Beverages which can be fully recommended for their superiority of flavor and substance by B. Mansfield, proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, and other Hotel and Restaurant Keepers in Stroudsburg, and throughout the county.

These commencing business, and those having already established places for the sale of superior, wholesome liquors, would do well to patronize our young friends since they are selling their articles cheaper, and the cost of freight being saved, than they can be bought elsewhere. Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Address,
RUFF & LASSER, Brewers,
Stroudsburg, Pa.
March 28, 1867.

LOOK THIS WAY!
READ! READ!
Chas. Schaefer & Co.
FRENCH & GERMAN
STEAM DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
EASTON, PENNA.
Will dye Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of Every Description, in any Color desired.
Orders can be left with H. S. WAGNER, STROUDSBURG, PA.
June 21, 1866.—1yr.

Money Wanted.
THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him to pay up without delay. The money due him is absolutely wanted. A word to the wise, &c.
Feb. 21, '67. NICHOLAS RUSTER.

COMMON CHAIRS of all kinds, Cane and Wood Seats; Dining, Bar, Room and Office Chairs, with or without Cushions, Rocking-Chairs of every description at McCARTY'S Ware Rooms.
May 17, 1866.—1f.

NEW STORE
-AND-
NEW GOODS
-AT-
REDUCED PRICES!

DARIUS DREHER, begs leave to announce to his friends and to the public generally, that he has just received a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Trimmings,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS
consisting, in part of the following desirable articles, viz.:

Calicoes,
Lawn,
French Chintzes,
Children's Dress Goods,
Worked Edgings,
Parasols, Zephers,
Shetland Wools,
Shetland Wool Shaets,
Delaines,
Muslins,
White Dress Goods,
Insertings,
Ladies and Children's Sacks
Flannel and Cloth,
Ladies, Misses and Men's Hoes,
Gloves and Collars,
Mourning Goods,
Shroudings, &c., &c.,
Goods shown with pleasure. "Quick sales and small profits" at the old and well known Millinery Stand of F. A. DREHER. The Millinery business will be carried on as usual by Mrs. DREHER.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
DARIUS DREHER.
April 26, 1866.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
Death to High Prices!

Up Town in a Blaze!
METZGAR & STORM, respectfully inform the public that the days of imposition prices have gone by in Stroudsburg, for the proof of which they invite their friends, from both town and county, to call at their new Store, on Elizabeth Street, in Stroudsburg, one door below the Indian Queen Hotel, examine their goods and learn how low they sell them.

We have DRY GOODS in almost endless variety,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Calicoes, Delaines and Muslins,
Trimmings and Notions,
and everything in that line.
We have GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS,
SPIES, FISH, PORK,
and a full assortment in that line.
We have Crockery Ware, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Hardware, a general assortment.

TOBACCO of all kinds,
BOOTS AND SHOES, and in fact almost everything that can be called for in a completely stocked Store.
Call and see for yourselves. We take pleasure in showing goods without price, and can sell you calicoes from 12 1/2 cents to 25 cents per yard, and everything else proportionately low.

We feel duly thankful for the many evidences of already received appreciation of our efforts to knock down war prices, and can assure the public that there is still room for a few more evidences of the same sort. Don't forget the place and give us a call.
J. P. METZGAR,
March 29, 1866. JEROME STORM.

Good News for the Million.
The subscriber hastens to lay the important intelligence before the public, that he has added largely to his already large stock of fashionable and seasonable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
which he will make up to order on short notice, in a manner satisfactory to all. His shelves, literally groan beneath the
Ready Made Clothing
with which they are loaded.
Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests made of the best material, and in the most fashionable manner, at prices to suit all.
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
&c. &c. &c.
and indeed every thing with which he has heretofore supplied the public, will be found ready for inspection and sale at prices which defy competition.
Thankful for favors heretofore received he hopes to merit a continuance of public favor at the old stand.
NICHOLAS RUSTER.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 8, 1865.

LOOK THIS WAY!
READ! READ!
Chas. Schaefer & Co.
FRENCH & GERMAN
STEAM DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
EASTON, PENNA.
Will dye Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of Every Description, in any Color desired.
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May 17, 1866.—1f.

For the Jeffersonian.
The Jewish People.

Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved.—Romans x. 1.

If there is any thing in this world, that testifies the truth of the Holy Scriptures, it is the preservation of the Jewish people. The "remnant," that were to be saved, even until the consummation, are more flourishing at the present day, than when they stoned Paul, and cast him out of "their city."

Nearly twenty centuries, the sons of Jacob have waded through persecution and treachery! The Roman Emperor Titus, first began to fulfill the predictions of the Prophets. In the year of our Lord, sixty three, after a siege of three years, the holy city was taken by storm! A hundred thousand of the besieged, fell by the sword—the temple burnt to the ground—the captives crucified along the walls, until there was no wood found to fashion out a cross, or place to erect one! Myriads were led into captivity; and the ground upon which the city stood, ploughed up, and sowed with salt, as an emblem of perpetual desolation!

Titus endeavored to save the temple. A burning missile, thrown from the hand of a Roman soldier, ignited the tapestry of the windows. The fire spread—ravaged the "Holy Place," and reduced the edifice to ashes! The prophecy was fulfilled—"there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down."

Of the ten tribes who were carried into captivity by the Assyrian monarch, nothing was ever known. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin only, existed at the time, when Jesus appeared amongst them. Syria was under the yoke of the Romans at that time. Their revolt sixty-three years after the birth of the Messiah, led to the first great fulfillment of the prophecies. The citizens were divided into two factions. Civil strife raged within—mothers at their offspring—honor was every where aroused!

Ten thousand Jewish captives, were slaughtered in an insurrection at Rome. They were employed at the building of the Colosseum, the largest edifice in the world; and this last stroke nearly exterminated, the wretched and forsaken race. Then followed the Dark Ages. Civilization was nearly blotted out on the continent of Europe. The revival of literature, science, and art, only brought a heavier chastisement to the helpless wanderers. Ejectments, cruelties, and wrongs, were ever heaped upon the Jews. As men recovered from the long lethargy of darkness, the ignominy of being a Jew increased with awful rapidity. In Italy, Spain, and some parts of Austria and Germany, they were held as an abomination.

There were rewards offered for their apprehension. The mob often satiated their enthusiasm, by stoning them to death. "Judith" was the prelude to murder in Spain; and the Duchess D. Abronites, in her memoirs informs us, that not very long ago, a French general was bayoneted by the soldiery. He was suspected of being a Jew.

The dowry given with Catherine, of Arragon, to Henry the VIII of England, was realized by the numerous confiscations of Jewish property. It was the policy of European Nations, to allow these wretched people to save, and amass an immense quantity of gold, that at any time, they could seize upon it to suit their present wants. They were used as a sponge literally,—allowed to soak for a certain length of time, and then squeezed out at will.

Soon after the Reformation, the Jews were treated as lawful citizens; but it was only in 1861, or 1862, that they were permitted to take a seat in the British Parliament.

The occupations of the modern Jews are mostly in the line of traffic and enterprise. They never keep any landed property, as they expect their own, and Messiah's return every day. All their value is portable, that they may set out at once. Thousands go yearly on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and all await the tidings of his coming.

Of late, the Jews have influenced the financial affairs of Europe. The continental governments, always find supplies by their bonds and securities. The money of the Jews, enabled France and Austria to carry on a destructive warfare, some years ago, and in this affair, the Jews found redress for the many wrongs they had endured. One of their triumphs is quite an anecdote.

A short time before the war, a very reputable Jewish family, resided in one of the Papal States. Their domestic servant was a young lady of more than common piety, who devoted all her time and labor to the saving of souls. An infant child was entrusted to her, to whom she became much attached. It was a high festival, that of Passover, which kept the parents of the infant, some time from home. The young lady loved the little cherub—was determined to rescue it from the darkness of Judaism, and accordingly had the child baptized, and admitted into the Roman Catholic Church. The parents returned, but alas! their sweet angel had disappeared. The Church had seized the child, placed it in a religious institution, and by the laws of the country their proceedings were valid. The old people were heart-broken. Their sad

tale was listened to every where with pity; but the Church was inflexible, until the outbreak of the war. The rich Jews closed, and secured their coffers, until the child should be given up, or the European governments interfere. The policy of the Church saw fit to deliver up the child.

There are more Jews in Poland, than in any other country in Europe. Poland was the scene of their last chastisement. In the beginning of the last year, the Russian monarch issued a proclamation, commanding all men to enroll themselves in Warsaw, as volunteers, to serve in Siberia, Kamschatka, and other sterile tracts of country in both Europe and Asia; enacting the penalty of death to all who refused, by the authority of a military court martial. It was the last agony of the Jews. The Polish frontier was environed by an entrenchment, bristling with bayonets, and machinery of war; and through this host, the vanquished thousands of Jacob, fled by night with wives and children, to become outcasts and wanderers through the world.

Such is the cursory story of this wretched, and persecuted people. No wonder that they look forward for His coming who is to "redeem Israel," and "make his habitation amongst them." No marvel that the dejected daughter, strays silently along the Arno or Danube, contemplating the chequered history of her fore fathers, amidst sorrow and captivity; or a tear steal down the furrowed cheek of the widow, as the memory of youth surveys her hopeless life. Yet the hope still lives on. The same hope that gave refreshment to the exile in Babylon, centuries ago, that "a King" should "reign in righteousness," and that "He should assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather the dispersed Judah from the four winds."

The learned have generally agreed, that the time fixed, or calculated upon for the second coming of the Messiah, corresponds with the time fixed by the Jews for his first. Both conjecture on Daniel's weeks; and it is very singular, that each independently arrived at the same conclusion, with regard to his appearance. There is a grand and subtle comprehensiveness, in these emphatic details of prophecy.—Yet why do they not make conclusions from the 53rd chapter of Isaiah. This portion of Holy Writ, has ever been a stumbling-block in their way. Any Jew that was ever converted to Christianity, since the days of Paul, was converted by the attentive perusal of this chapter. After describing the nature of Messiah's kingdom, and all that appertains to magnificence, and regal glory, Isaiah next introduces the personal appearance, and character of Jesus as a man:—"Kings shall shut their mouths at him," and then goes on in the same inspired tone:—"Who hath believed our report? and to whom shall the arm of the Lord be revealed?"

"For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground; he hath no form or comeliness; and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him."

"He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised and we esteemed him not."

"Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God and afflicted."

"But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed."

"All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."

"He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth; he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before his shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth."

"He was taken from prison and from judgment; and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgression of my people was he stricken."

"And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth."

"Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief; when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand."

"He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied; by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities."

"Therefore I will divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death; and he bore the sins of many, and made intercession for the transgressors."

This prophecy was written 1500 years before the birth of Jesus; and it was passages from this chapter that the eunuch of Ethiopia read aloud in his chariot, when Philip met him. The characters of Jesus, is as distinctly depicted in this chapter, as in any part of the New Testament. The 11th chapter treats of his kingly greatness, and the 9th of his appearance as the forerunner of a new dispensation. Their Scriptures are as pure now, as when Isaiah and Daniel lived. Every single word, and every letter, was numbered, and continues so to be. Any flaw, misstatement, or orthographical er-

ror, brought destruction to the book in which it was found, and another transcribed in its place. And yet centuries have passed away since Jesus lived; and Jews remain still alienated from the Gospel privileges. If you are able to prove that Messiah has already come, independent of the New Testament; they are quite willing to admit, that that Messiah, was no other than Jesus Christ. The Jewish historian, Josephus, notices his personal appearance, and the particulars of the time in which he lived. Yes there are Jews yet. Preserved miraculously, through storm and persecution. The same dark intellectual eye, the same raven hair, the same lovely mould of feature—all are preserved. They have no intermarriages; they live in themselves, and through themselves; and they continue to flourish in peace. Thank God! We are always sensitive in the presence of a Jew, I think over their history, and love them. There is a grand dignity of intellectual manhood, in their appearance. A quiet, self possessing manner, and decision of character about them. It has been asserted, that their conversion to Christianity, is retarded, chiefly by the unlawful conduct of Christians themselves. Sad drawback! And also asserted, and I think with truth, that the preservation of this people, is as good a proof of the Scriptures authenticity, as anything we can bring forward. A living testimony, and ocular witness of their same God who first "led them forth out of the land of Egypt," and still continues to preserve them.

May they return yet to Zion when—"the ransomed of the Lord shall return," and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

"Fallen is thy throne O Israel, Darkness is o'er thy plains! Thy cities all lie desolate, Thy children weep in chains! Where are the dewes that fed thee On Ebbam's barren shore! The fire from heaven that led thee, Now lights thy path no more!

Lord, thou didst love Jerusalem, Her care was all thine own; Her love thy fairest heritage, Her power thy glory's throne; Till evil came and blighted The long-loved olive tree, And Salem's shrines were lighted, For other gods than thee.

Then sunk the star of Solyma, Then passed her glory's day; Like heath that in the wilderness, The wild winds whirl away— Silent and sad the bowers, Where once the mighty trod; And sunk those guilty towers, Where Baal reigned as God.

But soon shall other pictured scenes In brighter visions rise, When Zion's sons shall seven-fold shine Around the glorious skies; And bounteous on the mountains, stand The Me-seengers of Peace— 'Salvation by the Lords right hand! Shall shout and never cease.'—Moore.

H. LANGFORD.

"No use for Democracy.
The Charlottesville (Virginia) Chronicle—a paper which needed Reconstruction and has accepted the Sherman plan—thus sensibly discusses the utter uselessness of the wreck once known as the Democratic party:—

"The Northern Democracy have use for us in peace; they have none in war— Their object is to make party capital; and the South is merely a ball that is struck by the bats of the contending parties. But the very moment Ben Wood & Co., show their heads plainly and run up boldly the Democratic flag, and call on the South to stand by them as a unit, that very moment will the north be a unit against the South and all the Democratic champions. It is hatred and fear of the Democratic party (whose strength was in the South) that has made the Northern people so sharp and so extreme with the South. It is this hatred and fear which has kept the sore running since the war. There will be no peace for the South until the Democratic party marches off the field of battle."

Death in the Hair—Our Women in danger of being Estan Alive.

A person signing himself "Investigator," in a letter to the London Daily Telegraph, confirms what was recently stated in the London Lancet, in reference to the danger of wearing artificial chignons. He says: "Being desirous to verify by my own observation the correctness of what I had long suspected, I purchased at a fashionable hair dresser's a chignon of very elaborate appearance and submitted part of it to a very careful examination, under one of Smith & Beck's most powerful microscopes; and if you will kindly give the results to the world, they may prove a warning to many of your lady-readers. From the mass of hair composing the chignon, I selected for experiment about one hundred and fifty hairs, and began by carefully cleansing them from grease and other impurities in a tepid solution of potash, and drying them in a current of heated air. Upon submitting them to examination by a moderate power, I found the hair, which was of a dark-brown color and fine texture, perfectly clean and free from any parasitical appendages, until within half an inch of what was evidently the natural end of the hair, when a multitude of small dark knots or protuberances on the outer cortical were visible. Upon carefully detaching some of these—an operation of great difficulty and delicacy—and placing them on an object-glass, under a much higher power, it was immediately evident that they were innumerable specimens of the so called 'gregarines.' As nearly as I could estimate, half an inch of a single hair would yield over a thousand of these disgusting epizoa in their embry condition, and enveloped in a glutinous substance. Having thus satisfied myself of their existence, I next proceeded to ascertain if they were possessed of vitality, and if so, how it might be called into action, and by what means, chemical or otherwise, destroyed. Now it is well known that gentle and continued heat affords the most favorable conditions for this class of insect life. I therefore placed about a dozen ends of the hair between two pieces of felt slightly oiled, and submitted it to a moist heat of 125 degrees for six hours; and also bound upon the neck of a common hen—a convenient place having been carefully shaved for the purpose—a number of hairsends, and placed the bird in front of a stove for about the same time. At the end of this period, the 'gregarines' which had been placed in felt were carefully examined.—They had undergone great development, and more than a score showed unmistakable signs of life. But, on removing the hairs from the neck of the hen, and placing them under the microscope, a most extraordinary change in the ova appeared to have taken place. The hairs were swarming with the released epizoa; nearly all, indeed, were more or less detached from the envelope, and presented many of the unmistakable peculiarities of the 'pediculus humani capitis.' In many, the mouth was furnished with a proboscis, the antennae as long as the thorax, and the depressed segment of the abdomen were clearly visible. It was abundantly evident that no process to which the hair had as yet been submitted had even impaired, much less destroyed, the vitality of the 'gregarines.' I cannot venture to trespass upon your space by giving a detailed account of the experiments made to ascertain how this vitality could be destroyed; suffice it to say, that steeping in boiling water, and exposure to a dry heat of 300 degrees Fahrenheit, totally failed to do so. The compound ethers, benzole, and the bischloride of mercury destroyed them completely, as also some of the mineral acids; but most of these would of course render the hair worthless to the chignon-maker, the beauty of its appearance being entirely destroyed.

I regard these experiments as fully demonstrating the fact, that many ladies are wearing, perhaps unsuspected, upon their heads the germs of an insect life which may at any moment spring into a vitality that would prove distressing beyond measure, and would be by no means easy to eradicate; these horrible insects multiplying with almost inconceivable rapidity, and their generation being governed by no well ascertained law. Moreover, it is a question for the medical faculties, and it is well worth considering, whether the rumored reappearance of the most horrible disease, phthiriasis—common among the ancients, and of which Herod Antiochus, Calisthenes, and Sylla perished—is not owing to the wholesale wearing of the hair of the filthy Burlakes, of which so much is daily imported; the phthirus, though of a different genus from the pediculus capitis, yet much resembling it in many radical points."

Nickels.
Has anybody a nickel penny of 1858? The Washington Star says there's an active search for them, and that they are considered worth twenty five cents each, because they have been almost wholly withdrawn from circulation, and will be very valuable by and by in completing collections. The penny in question will be remembered as bearing on one face the representation of a nondescript broken backed bird, supposed to represent the American eagle.

Shoddy.
At a dinner party, given last week, by a wealthy citizen of New York, the waiters were dressed in scarlet coats, knee breeches, silk stockings, and powdered wigs, after the old English fashion. And the best part of the foolish exhibition consists of the fact that the host who gave the dinner and dictated the dress of the servants, is the intensely Democratic Mr Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Township Auditors will do well to examine the law which compels them to have the Bounty accounts, as audited by them, advertised in two newspapers.—The act may be found on page 778 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1855.

It is announced by the authority of one of the officers of the Bank of England, that "in all its dealings with the United States, the bank has never lost a cent by an American."