



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

BANK MEETING.

All citizens of Monroe and Pike counties, favorable to the incorporation of a BANK, to be located at Stroudsburg, (an application for which is now pending before the Legislature of this State,) are respectfully invited to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Monday evening, February 26th, at 7 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may be thought necessary in the premises.

MANY CITIZENS.

February 8, 1855.

The Pastor of the M. E. Church, of this Borough, requests us to say that he will vacate the charge in five or six weeks, and that he is very anxious to settle up the financial affairs of the church before leaving. He would be very glad if those persons who have not yet paid their subscription toward the new building, would do so immediately, either to the Treasurer, Robert Boys, or himself.

J. H. Walton, Esq.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Walton, Senator from this District, who has been confined to his room, at Harrisburg, for some time past, is rapidly recovering, and will be able to be in his seat in the course of a few days.

On Wednesday the 7th inst., it began snowing, at noon, and is about 12 inches in depth this morning, and had not abated, when we went to press.

The Stroudsburg Dramatic Association, gave their fourth performance, last evening.—Their next entertainment, comes off, on the 14th inst., St. Valentine's Night.

Valentines.

Mr. Samuel Melick, has just received from the City, a large and splendid assortment of Valentines, which he will sell at low rates. All in want of the article can be accommodated by calling at his Watch & Jewellery store.

Snow Storm on the Grand Prairie.

We learn by telegraph from Chicago that there has been another prairie snow storm in that region. The train of cars on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, with a large number of passengers, including members of the Legislature, were frozen up on the Grand Prairie, in snow about eight feet deep. The passengers were obliged to burn up some of the cars to supply fuel. Fortunately there was a supply of preserved oysters on freight, which kept the passengers from starvation. Relief was sent from Chicago on Saturday night.

KANSAS ELECTION.—Private letters state that the election of members of the Kansas Legislature will take place upon the 24th of March.

The Post Master General has re-established the Post Office at Snylorsburg, and appointed David Saylor, Post Master. The Post Office at Slatersville is abolished.

THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL REVIEW (published by MASON & BROTHERS) has entered upon its sixth year with renewed vigor and bright hopes for the future.—Hereafter, it will contain the usual supply of news, criticism, and gossip, and four pages of music in each issue; and in addition, there will be published in each number a few chapters of a work by LOWELL MASON, Esq., the celebrated professor of music, in which it is designed to embody the results of his long and careful study, observation, and experience in music-teaching; to form, in fact, a complete guide-book or manual for music-teachers. The lively interest in music which Mr. MASON has always exhibited; his active, continued, and successful efforts in popularizing its study in schools and among the people; his extended opportunities for testing the value and workings of various methods of musical instruction, abroad as well as at home; and especially his well-known tact and pre-eminence success as a practical teacher, warrant us in believing that he will produce a work of high and permanent value. This feature is a novel and important one, and many will doubtless consider it alone worth more than the dollar, which THE MUSICAL REVIEW costs.—*New York Tribune.*

An election took place on Tuesday in Ontario and Livingston counties New York, for a State Senator in place of Gov. Clark, resigned. Rev. Wm. H. Goodwin, a Methodist minister of Geneva, whose name was only mentioned pub-

licly a couple of days before the election is chosen by a large majority. The Democrats and Whigs united upon one man, but they couldn't save him. "Sam" was about.

Teachers Meeting.

According to adjournment, a number of the teachers of Monroe County, met at the Court House in Stroudsburg, on Saturday afternoon, February 3, 1855.

On motion Joseph Barry, was appointed President, and Lewis D. Vail, Secretary.

Mr. Albert stated the object of the meeting to be a discussion of the matter to be taught, the manner of teaching and the best method of government in common schools.

Mr. Vail being called on stated his plan of teaching Arithmetic, and urged the necessity of introducing the study of Mental Arithmetic, into all our schools.

Mr. Henry Albert stated his plan of teaching Arithmetic, which differed from Mr. Vail's, and elicited a warm discussion.

Mr. Charles S. Dietrick made some remarks on teaching Arithmetic and Reading.

On motion of Mr. Vail it was resolved that we form a Teachers Association, and that a Committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws.

Vail, Albert, and Barry were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. John Stillwell, it was resolved that the next meeting be held at Fennersville, on Saturday, March 3, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Albert it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the county.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH BARRY, President.

LEWIS D. VAIL, Secy.

Looking like a Swindler.

We observe that many of our Southern and Western exchanges publish a flaming prospectus of the "Tenth Grand Gift Distribution of the Art Union Society," which promises five hundred thousand and gifts, valued at three hundred thousand dollars, to those who buy its chances, which, "for the more general diffusion of the works of artists," have been placed at \$1. Among the articles to be distributed are enumerated splendid houses and lots, a superb dwelling, a country seat on the banks of the Hudson, costly paintings, statuary, articles of jewelry, &c. Ladies forming clubs are promised sets of boudoir furniture and postmasters acting as agents are to be rewarded with gold watches. Applications for certificates are to be directed to Alfred Jordain, Southern agent of the Art Union, No. 239 Montgomery street, Baltimore. The whole affair is undoubtedly a swindle, designed to get money from those verdant enough to believe in its promises. Montgomery street is an obscure street in the almost extreme southern section of Baltimore, but partly built upon, and we doubt if any such number as 239 can be found in it.—*Baltimore American.*

The cause of low Wages.

Is thus alluded to, in the Boston Dispatch:—The public have recently been informed that in Boston, New York, and other large cities, thousands of mechanics are at this pinching season unemployed and unable to work. Great manufacturing establishments have discharged half their men, and as there is no work, there are no wages. This is a melancholy state of affairs. In the first place, we, as a people, have been too extravagant in all things. We have lived up to the times and beyond our means. This is where one shoe pinches. In the next place, our leading merchants have imported from foreign countries vastly more goods and gew-gaws than were required for home consumption, and at the same time crowded out of our markets our own manufactures. The supply is greater than the demand. Importations then cease—large factories and machine works reduce wages or labor or both. A mechanic recently stated that, if it took twenty days' work to make a ton of iron, or a day's work to make a yard of cloth, or every yard of cloth and every ton of iron was just so many days' work brought here to throw them out of employment.—This depression of labor was because we had imported so many millions of days' work.

This is a sound exposition, plainly stated, of one of the causes of low wages.—We import too large an amount of foreign goods. We do not advocate encouragement to American labor.—American wares and American articles of every description and kind. We despise the man who boasts that he orders his boots, his hat, or his clothes from some fashionable firm in Paris or London. He is an enemy to American skill—to American labor. If American merchants would import less, if Americans would on every occasion purchase American goods only—(which they can do in almost every instance and obtain an article as good, if not better than the foreign one) if American mechanical skill were employed, instead of foreign, we should not have the doleful complaints which now ebb our blood, of hard times, no employment, no wages—misery and want!

In Wilkinson county, Miss, the trial of Justus Hurd, indicted for killing one of his slaves, resulted last week in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the peni-

tentiary. He was a wealthy citizen of Amite county, originally from New England, but a resident of Mississippi for twenty years.

Decision upon the Legislative Contest.

Information has just been received from Harrisburg that the Committee have reported against the contestant, Mr. BARR. The evidence clearly established the fact of great irregularity at the election in Lower Mount Bethel, but the proof of fraud or illegal voting, was not sufficiently clear in the minds of the Committee to oust Mr. BUSH, the sitting member.

British Disaster in the Crimea.

From the New York Tribune. The entire British public, starting from the recent vehement leaders of the London Times, seems to be in a state of great anxiety and excitement respecting the condition of the forces in the Crimea.—Indeed, it is no longer possible to deny or palliate the fact, that through unparalleled mismanagement in every branch of the service, the British army is rapidly approaching a state of dissolution. Exposed to the hardships of a winter campaign, suffering cold and wet, with the most harassing and uninterrupted field duty without clothing, food, tents or housing, the veterans who braved the burning sun of India, the furious charges of the Bloodsnee and Afghan, die away by hundreds daily, and as fast as reinforcements arrive, they are eaten up by the ravages of disease. To the question who is to blame for this state of things, the reply just now popular in England is that it is Lord Raglan. But this is not just. We are no admirers of his lordship's military conduct, but truth requires us to say that the terrible evils amid which the soldiers in the Crimea are perishing are not his fault, but that of the system on which the British war establishment is administered.

The British army has a Commander-in-chief, a personage dispensed with in almost all other civilized armies. But it would be a mistake to suppose that this commander really commands anything. If he has some control over the infantry and cavalry, the artillery, engineers, sappers and miners are entirely beyond his sphere. If he has any authority over

trousers, coats, and stocks, all greatcoats are exempt from his influence. If he can make every foot-soldier carry two cartridge-pouches, he cannot find him a single musket. If he can have all his men tried by court martial and well flogged, he cannot make them stir a single inch. Marching is beyond his competency, and as to feeding his troops, that is a matter which does not concern him at all. There is the Master-General of the Ordnance. This person, a lamentable relic of the times when science was considered unsoldierlike, and when all scientific corps, artillery and engineers, were not soldiers, but a sort of nondescript body, half savans, half handicraftsmen, and united in a separate guild or corporation, under the command of such a Master-General. This Master-General of the Ordnance, besides artillery and engineers, has under him all the greatcoats and small arms of the army. To any military operation, of whatever nature, he must, therefore, be a party. Next comes the Secretary at War. If the two preceding characters were already of comparative nullity, he is beyond nullity. The Secretary at War can give no order to any part of the army, but he can prevent any portion of the army from doing anything. As he is the chief of the military finances, and as every military act costs money, his refusal to grant funds is an absolute veto upon all operations.—But willing as he may be to grant the funds, he is still a nullity, for he cannot feed the army; that is beyond his sphere. In addition to all this, the Commissariat, which really feeds the army, and in case of any movement, is supposed to find it in means of transport, is placed under the control of the Treasury. Thus, the Prime Minister, the first Lord of the Treasury, has a direct hand in the getting up of every military operation, and can, at pleasure, either push it, retard it, or stop it. Everybody knows that the Commissariat is almost a more important portion of the army than the soldiers themselves; and for this very reason, the collective wisdom of Great Britain has thought proper to make it quite independent of the army, and to place it under the control of an essentially different department. Finally, the army, formerly put in motion by the Colonial Secretary, is now subject to the orders of the new War Minister. He dislocates the troops, from England to China, and from India to Canada. But, as we have seen, his authority, taken singly, is as ineffectual as that of any of the four preceding military powers—the co-operation of all five being required, in order to bring about the least movement.

It was under the auspices of this wonderful system that the present war began. The British troops, well fed and well cared for at home, in consequence of a forty years' peace, went out in high condition, persuaded that whatever the enemy might do England would not let her gallant lads want for anything. But scarcely had they landed at their first stage, at Gallipoli, when the comparison with the French army showed the ludicrous inferiority of all British arrangements, and the pitiable helplessness of every British official. Although it was here comparatively easy to provide for everything, although sufficient notice had been given, and only a small body of troops had been sent out, everything went wrong. Everybody made himself very busy, and yet nobody would perform duties that had not fallen to his lot at home in time of peace, so that not a man was found to do that business which was created by the very war itself. Thus, shiploads of stores were left to rot on the shores where they were first landed, and troops had to be sent on to Scutari for want of room. Chaotic disorder announced itself in unmistakable signs, but as it was the beginning of the war, an improvement was expected from

growing experience.

The troops went to Varna. The independent working of the five departments, each of them responsible to a different Minister at home, here first resulted in open and unmistakable clashing. Want reigned in the camp, while the garrison of the Varna had the best of comforts.—The Commissariat, lazily, indeed, got together some means of transport from the country; but as the Commander-in-chief did not appoint any escort wagons, the Bulgarian drivers disappeared again as fast as they had been brought together. A central depot was formed at Constantinople—a sort of first base of operations; but it served no purpose except to create a fresh centre of difficulties, delays, questions of competency, quarrels between the army, the Ordnance, the paying staff, the Commissariat and the War Office.—Wherever anything was to be done, everybody tried to shove it off his own shoulders upon those of somebody else. The avoiding of all responsibility was the general aim.—The consequence was that everything went wrong and that nothing whatever was done. Disgust at these proceedings, and the certainty of seeing his army rot in inactivity, may have had some influence in determining Lord Raglan to risk the expedition to the Crimea.

This expedition crowned the success of John Bull's military organization. There, in the Crimea, came the "decided bit."—So long as the army was, in point of fact, in a state of peace, as at Gallipoli, Scutari, and Varua, the magnitude of the disorder, the complicity of the confusion, could hardly be expected fully to develop itself. But now, in the face of the enemy, during the course of an actual siege, the case was different. The resistance of the Russians gave full scope to the British officials for the exercise of their business like habits. And it must be confessed, never was the business of destroying an army done more effectually than by these gentlemen. Of more than 60,000 men sent to the East since February last, not more than 17,000 are now fit for duty; and of these, some 60 or 80 die daily, and about 200 or 250 are every day disabled by sickness, while out of those that fall sick, hardly any recover. And out of the 43,000 dead or sick, not 7,000 have been disabled by the direct action of the enemy!

When first it was reported in England that the army in the Crimea wanted food, clothing, housing, everything; that neither medical nor surgical stores were on the spot; that the sick and wounded had either to lie on the cold, wet ground, exposed to the weather, or be crowded on board ships moored in open roadsteads, without attendance, or the simplest requisites for medical treatment; when it was reported that hundreds were dying for want of the first necessities; everybody believed that the Government had neglected to send proper supplies to the scene of action. But soon enough it became known that if this had been particularly the case in the beginning, it was not so now. Everything had been sent there, even in profusion, but unfortunately, nothing ever happened to be where it was wanted. The medical stores were at Varna, while the sick and wounded were either in the Crimea or at Scutari; the clothing and provisions had arrived in sight of the Crimea, but there was nobody to land them. Whatever by chance got landed was left to rot on the beach.—The necessary co-operation of the naval force brought a fresh element of dissonance to bear on the already distracted councils of the Departments whose conflicts were to insure triumph to the British. Incapacity, sheltered by regulations made for peace, reigned supreme; in one of the richest countries of Europe, on the sheltered coasts of which hundreds of transports laden with stores lay at anchor, the British army lived upon half-rations; surrounded by numberless herds of cattle, they had to suffer from scurvy in consequence of being restricted to salt meat; with plenty of wood and coal on board ship, they had so little of it on shore that they were often compelled to eat their meat raw, and could never dry the clothes which the rain had drenched. Think of serving out the coffee, not only unground, but unroasted. There were stores of food, of drink, of clothing, of tents, of ammunition, by tons and hundreds of tons, stored away on board the ships, whose masts almost touched the tops of the cliffs, where the camp was placed; and yet, Tantalus like, the British troops could not get at them. Everybody felt the evil—everybody ran about, cursing everybody else for neglect of duty, but nobody knew, to use the vernacular expression, "which was which"; for everybody had his own set of regulations carefully drawn up, and sanctioned by the competent authority, and showing that the very thing required was no part of his duty, and that he, for one, had no power to set the matter right.

Now, add to this state of things the increasing inclemency of the season, the heavy rains setting in, and transforming the whole Herculean's Chersonese into one unintermitted pool of mud and slush, knee deep, if not more; imagine the soldiers, two nights at least out of four in the trenches, the other two sleeping drenched and dirty, in the slush, without boards under them, and hardly any tents over them; the constant alarms compelling the impossibility of obtaining proper rest and adequate sleep; the cramps, diarrhoea, and other maladies arising from constant wet and cold; the dispersion of the medical staff, weak though it was from the beginning, over the camp; the hospital tents, with three thousand sick almost lying in the open air and on the wet earth, and it will be easily believed that the British army in the Crimea is in a state of complete disorganization—reduced to 'a mob of brave men,' as the London Times says, and that the soldiers may well welcome the Russian bullet which frees them from all their miseries.

But what is to be done? Why, unless you prefer waiting till half a dozen Acts of Parliament are, after due consideration by the Crown lawyers, discussed, amended, voted on and enacted—till, by

this means, the whole business connected with the army is concentrated in the hands of a real War Minister; till this new Minister, supposing him to be the right man, has organized the service of his office, and issued fresh regulations—in other words, unless you wait till the last vestige of the Crimean army has disappeared, there is only one remedy. This is the assumption by the General in chief of the expedition, upon his own authority, and his own responsibility, of that dictatorship over all the conflicting and contending departments of the military administration which every other General in chief possesses, and without which he cannot bring the enterprise to any end but ruin. That would soon make matters smooth; but where is the British General who would be prepared to act in this Roman manner, and on his trial, defend himself like the Roman, with the words,—'Yes, I plead guilty to having saved my country?'

Finally, we must inquire, who is the founder and preserver of this beautiful system of administration? Nobody but the old Duke of Wellington. He stuck to every detail of it as if he was personally interested in making it as difficult as possible for his successors to rival him in war-like glory. Wellington, a man of eminent common sense, but of no genius whatever, was the more sensible of his own deficiencies in this respect, from being the contemporary and opponent of the eminent genius of Napoleon. Wellington, therefore, was full of envy for the success of others. His meanness in disparaging the merits of his auxiliaries and allies is well known; he never forgave Blucher for saving him at Waterloo.—Wellington knew full well that had not his brother been Minister during the Spanish war, he never could have brought it to a successful close. Was Wellington afraid that future exploits might place him in the shade, and did he therefore preserve to its full extent this machinery so well calculated to fetter generals and ruin armies!

Executions are becoming popular. At Greensburg, Kentucky, on Friday, six thousand persons were present at the hanging of Stephen Short and William Manning. The culprits confessed their guilt when on the scaffold. At Galena, Ill., on Friday, John J. Taylor was executed for the murder of his wife. He addressed an attentive audience of ten thousand persons for an hour, protesting his innocence at heart of the crime, and attributing his unfortunate condition to rum.

Lottery Gambling.

The Delaware Statesman and Blue Hen's Chicken is out against the infamous lottery system of that State, which few Delaware papers have ever had the independence to denounce as it deserves. Another application has been made to the Legislature of that State for a lottery grant of nine years, for which the petitioners offer \$90,000! This shows how profitable this kind of gambling must be to those engaged in it, as well as the nature of the influence exerted over the Legislature to keep up its legal vitality. Oh, Delaware! where is thy shame?

Good Deed.—Judge JESSUP, of Montrose, Pa., has induced some thirty boys to leave the city of New York, and go into Pennsylvania, where places are provided for them among the farmers of that State. These lads were sent out on Tuesday, all embarking together, under the care of a son of their benefactor.—The Tribune says that among this interesting party was one pale faced boy, of about 15 years, born in that city, of once well-to-do American parents, who have been reduced to want, and now out of work almost to starvation. This boy was glad to go, but it had been a bitter pill to part with his fond mother.

JURY LIST.

- List of persons drawn to serve as Grand Jurors, at February term, 1855.
Hamilton—Philip Arnold, George Butz, Thomas P. Heller.
Chesnut Hill—Lewis Decker, Samuel Arnold.
Smithfield—Peter M. Huffman.
Jackson—Peter Frailey, Joseph Titus, Conrad Shiffer.
Polk—Nathan Kresge.
Paradise—Reuben Miller, Henry Heller.
Poccano—Deputy Bush, George Ace, Reuben Neyhart, Jacob Henry, John Alliger.
Price—Josiah B. Snow, Peter Sees.
M. Smithfield—Thomas Gratton, John S. Wells.
Stroud—Anthony Heller, James Van Buskirk.
Tobyhanna—Washington Winters.

PETIT JURORS.

- List of persons drawn to serve as Petit Jurors at February Term, 1855.
Chesnut Hill—Peter Smith, Joseph Arnold, Charles D. Broadhead.
Smithfield—Matthew Davit, Abraham Fenner, Daniel Bush, Henry Strunk, John C. Bush.
Jackson—Joseph Williams, Jacob Woodling, John Gorr, Philip McClusky, Charles Heney.
Stroud—Daniel Jayne, George Ransbery, Abraham Metzgar.
Hamilton—Jacob Dreher, Henry Setzer, Henry Fenner, Peter Williams, Henry Title, Charles Miller.
Stroudsburg—John N. Durling, Charles Huntman, Daniel J. Ostrander, Reuben Werkeiser, John Eylesberger.
M. Smithfield—Ephraim Huffman, Benjamin Place, Moses Courtright, John Ace.
Eldred—George E. Dordendorf.
Poccano—Samuel Shick, Joseph F. Heckman, John Woodling, John Butz, William Sebring.
Tobyhanna—John Keyser, Philip Greenamyer, Samuel Mildenberger.
Polk—John S. Fisher.
Paradise—Peter Kemmerer, Samuel Bowman.
Price—Joseph Price, John Postens.
Coolbaugh—Daniel Callaghan.
Ross—David Heffelfinger, Jesse Getz.

DIED.

In Stroud township, on the 31st of January, 1855, Mrs. Sarah Van Buskirk, wife of Mr. Wm. Van Buskirk, aged 75 years 9 months and 8 days.

Bucks County papers please copy.

February 2d, at her uncle's, Michael Ransbery, Susan, daughter of George Ransbery, aged 26 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Trial List, Feb. Term, 1855.

- Abraham Butz v George Butz.
Abraham Steen v Mathew Steen.
Frederick Wagners heirs v Geo Staples.
Philip Huffsmith v Wm. F. Edmonds.
John C. Briggs v Benjamin White.
William James v Philip Neyhart.
Joseph Zimmerman v John S. Transe.
William Petrick v Robert Huston, Melchoir Barry.
Wm. S. Wintomute v Oliver D. Smith.
David Smith v John Washburn and Samuel Smith.
Gabriel Yetter v Charles J. Price.
Nicholas Lisk v Frederick Dible.
Reuben A. Hirst v Abraham Kresge.

Argument List, Feb. Term, 1855.

In the matter of the Auditors Report in the Estate of Benjamin Stroh, deceased.
In the matter of the Report of Auditor upon the account of the Administrator of Benjamin Stroh, deceased.
In the account of Robert Van Buskirk, Administrator of Mary Van Buskirk, deceased.

Notice.

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the undersigned (late Register and Recorder of Monroe county) for recording deeds and other instruments of writing, to call between this and the latter part of next court week, and pay the same.
SAMUEL REES, Jr.
February 8, 1855.

LIVERY BUSINESS.

This way for Good Conveyances. The subscribers inform the traveling public that they have taken the

LIVERY STABLE,

formerly kept by Kautz & Huntsman, on William Street, adjoining Kautz's Blacksmith Shop.

Their horses and conveyances are good, and they are prepared to furnish

Horses and Buggies, or Horses and Carriages.

at short notice, with or without drivers. They have on hand a splendid Omnibus, and are fully prepared at all times to accommodate large parties.

Those wishing Horses and Carriages, are respectfully invited to call and suit themselves.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
M. BROWN POSTENS,
ABRAM BUSH.
Stroudsburg, Feb. 8, 1855.

JOHN W. RUXTON,

DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

Respectfully informs the public that Dr. James C. Ayer, practical and analytical Chemist, has appointed him agent for the sale of the celebrated

Cherry Pectoral.

a sure remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, and Consumption. Also, his well known Cathartic Pills. He has on hand, in addition to the above, German Worm Seed, which is an excellent remedy for the removal of worms.

A full supply of these articles can be had at his Store, on Elizabeth Street, a few doors above the well known Bakery of Jacob Goetz.

He positively gives no credit, as it has become unfashionable as well as unprofitable to do so.

Quick sales and small profits is his motto.
JOHN W. RUXTON.
Stroudsburg, February 8, 1855.—1y.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents, that the accounts of the following estates have been filed in the office of the Register of Monroe county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphans' Court to be held at Stroudsburg, in and for the aforesaid county, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The final account of Jacob Bising and Anthony Sebring, Executors of the last will, &c., of James Sebring, late of Poccano township, deceased.

The final account of Charles L. Frantz, administrator of the estate of Christian Singer, jr., late of Jackson township, deceased.

The account of Philip Shafer and John Huston, Executors of the last will, &c. of Philip Shafer, sr., late of Stroud township, deceased.

The account of Ferdinand Kester, administrator of the estate of Hillorious Kester, late of Hamilton township, deceased.

The account of Reuben Kresge and John Kunkel, executors of the last will, &c. of George Kresge, sr., late of Polk township, deceased.

WILLIAM S. REES, Register.
Register's Office,
Stroudsburg, Jan. 27, 1855. }

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Just received and for sale at this Office a few bottles of this medicine, which will allay the effects of any painful causes that the human system may be visited with.

Ye who are suffering with any complaint whatever that gives you pain, whether it be rheumatism, sore throat, cough, difficult breathing, tooth-ache, tic doloqueux, pain in the breast or side, sprain or spasm, head-ache, inflammation, stiff joints, cuts, bruises, poison sores, cramps in the stomach, colic, cholera morbus, Lumbago, chilblains, frost bites, bites of poisonous insects, hydrophobia, or whatever your complaint may be that gives you pain, Radway's Ready Relief will relieve you quicker than any other Liniment, Salve, or Pain Killer in use.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, to those persons who have not taken up their Store and Restaurant Licenses, that said licenses have been placed in the hands of M. M. Burnet, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for collection according to law. A prompt payment, however, may save cost.
LEVI SLUTTER, Treasurer.