



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855.

We are authorized to state that Dr. ELDER, of Philadelphia, will deliver a free lecture, at the Court House, in this place, on Friday evening next, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, upon the subject of "Political Economy."

The citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity are cordially invited to attend. His reputation as a fine speaker is well known, and no one should miss hearing him.

Belvidere Intelligencer.

Last week's issue of the above named paper contains the valedictory of Mr. HULZISER, who retires from the editorial chair, and is succeeded in the publication and proprietorship of that establishment, by Mr. LEWIS GORDON, formerly of this place. Mr. G. has been long employed in the Intelligencer office, and we have reason to believe that the duties of Editor will not be either strange or new to him. We wish him abundant success.

Dysentery and cholera morbus prevail to a considerable extent in Harrisburg. Some physicians have as high as twenty cases under their treatment.

A dangerous counterfeit ten dollar bill on the Bank of Montgomery County, has been put in circulation within a day or two, in Philadelphia. The notes, although badly executed, when not closely examined, are well calculated to deceive, and several brokers and one of the banks in that city were taken in with them on Friday last. The counterfeit is, however, easily detected. By examining the large capitals in the words "THE BANK OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY," in the body of the spurious note, it will be noticed that the letters are very irregular in size.—The notes are of the letter H, and are dated January 6th, 1855. The vignette on the left end of the note represents a canal, and that on the right a reaper and female. In the centre the Goddess of Liberty is seated on a rock, with a lime-kiln in the background. The engraving is coarse. Look out for them in this region.

Governor of Kansas.

Washington, August 10.—The President to-day appointed Willson Shannon, of Ohio, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, in place of John L. Dawson, who declined the appointment. Mr. Shannon was a member of the last Congress, and a supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Three Farmers in one of the towns of Pennsylvania county, Me., have their oat-crops in such a manner as to form a continuous field three miles long. It is estimated that the crop of the three will reach six thousand bushels.

Gubernatorial Revolutions.

A few years ago it was a general subject of remark that only two States in the Union had Whig Governors, all the rest being Democrats. At the present time only three Northern States have Democratic Governors. These are Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey. All the rest have been filled by the opposition.

The Eastern (Pa.) Argus, Gov. Reeder's organ, denounces the administration lustily on account of the removal of that gentleman from office. The Argus is a Democratic paper in regular standing.

The Irish remittances from America the last year amount to £1,730,000, or £300,000 more than they were the previous year, yet the number of emigrants was considerably less than the year before. As a general thing, wages were higher in the United States last year and those at service were able to save money, which they have faithfully transmitted to their friends abroad for their relief, and to assist them to come to this country.

A Boy with Horns.

We copy the following account of a curious freak of nature from the last number of the Caddo (La.) Gazette:

Mr. Editor: Permit me through the columns of your paper, to announce to the citizens of the parish and surrounding country, that I will have for exhibition in Shreveport on the 4th of July next, one of the greatest curiosities probably that ever appeared on earth.

I have been overseer of what is known as the Jones Farm, in this parish, near Ferry Lake. There is on the farm a negro boy about 18 months old, who, about a month and a half since, had a pair of horns to make their appearance on the front part of the head, precisely in appearance to those of a young deer; they are now about one and a half month old, and are full six inches long, well covered with velvet, and on one of them two spikes making their appearance, and are still growing remarkably fast. I have succeeded in purchasing said negro from the former owner, and will exhibit him as above on the Fourth of July, at Shreveport free of charge, and shall start on from Shreveport to Vicksburg, and other western cities, also to New York, to make an arrangement with Barnum—to exhibit this as one of nature's greatest freaks—to all the world and the rest of mankind.

Respectfully, THOMAS ADAMS.

Cook's Store, June 25, 1855.

Letter from Judge Barrett.

CLEARFIELD, Aug. 6th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 30th of July, so numerous signed by citizens of Monroe County, inviting me to become a candidate for President Judge of the 22d Judicial District at the approaching election is before me. I feel much flattered by your kind reference to, and approval of my former labors in that situation, and especially so when that testimony is borne to me over the signatures of so large and respectable a number of the citizens of your county. I cannot feel too grateful to the people of your entire district for the many evidences I have received of their confidence. You are authorized to announce my name as a candidate, and if I should be elected, I can only add that I will reside in your district, and endeavor to prove myself worthy of the high trust.

Very Respectfully, Yours truly,

G. R. BARRETT.

To Hon. Andrew Storm, Maj. Reuben Gregory, Peter Shaw, Col. Charles D. Broadhead, Dr. Samuel Stokes, Robert W. Swick, Esq., and others.

Republican State Convention.

The citizens of Pennsylvania, without regard to former party distinctions, who are willing to unite in a new organization to resist the further spread of Slavery and the increase of the Slave power, are requested to meet in Mass Convention at Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1855, at 11 o'clock A. M., to organize a REPUBLICAN party in this State, which shall give expression to the popular will on the subjects involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and co-operate with other organizations of a similar character in other States.

- George Darsie, Allegheny county. John W. Howe, Crawford county. John S. Mann, Potter county. John Allison, Beaver county. John M. Kennedy, Philadelphia county. Wm. B. Thomas, " " Joseph Markle, Westmoreland county. Benjamin Frick, Northumberland co. Martin Bell, Blair county. H. H. Frazier, Susquehanna county. M. H. Cobb, Tioga county. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster county. Alex. K. McClure, Franklin county. Alfred Matthias, Indiana county.

The August Elections.

Kentucky.

The new Legislature is Know Nothing, composed mainly of men who have hitherto been Whigs—a change which is by no means an improvement.

The new Kentucky Delegation in Congress is composed as follows:

- Dist. New Members. Old Members. I. Henry C. Burnett, *Lion Boyd. II. John P. Campbell, Ben. Edwards Grey, III. Wm. L. Underwood Presley Ewing. IV. *A. G. Talbot, prob. *James S. Christman V. *Joshua A. Jewitt, Clement S. Hill. VI. *John M. Elliott, *John M. Elliott. VII. Humphrey Marshall, William Preston. VIII. Alex. K. Marshall, *Jno C. Breckenridge IX. Leander M. Cox, Leander M. Cox. X. Samuel F. Swope, *Richard M. Stanton *Of the sort called Democrats.

The whole "American" State ticket is, of course, chosen. It consists of Governor—Charles S. Morehead. Attorney General—James Harlan. Treasurer—R. C. Wintersmith.

President of Board Internal Improvement—David R. Haggard. Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. D. Mathews. Laud Register—Andrew McKinley. Auditor—Thomas S. Page.

Alabama.

There is no longer any doubt of the reelection of John A. Winston (Dem) as Governor, over George D. Shortbridge, (Know Nothing.) For Congress, the new Delegation compares with its predecessor as follows:

- Dist. New Members. Last Session. I. *Percy Walker, Philip Phillips. II. Eli Shorter, *James Abercrombie. III. Sampson W. Harris, Sampson W. Harris. IV. (In doubt,) William R. Smith. V. George S. Houston, George S. Houston. VI. W. R. W. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb. VII. James F. Dowdell, James F. Dowdell. *Formerly Whigs.

The Legislature is Democratic, and will re-elect Gov. Benj. Fitzpatrick or elect some one of like politics to the United States Senate.

Tennessee.

Our returns do not enable us to determine which party has carried the Legislature. The contest is a very close one.

To Congress, we have reports indicating that Felix K. Zollicoffer and N. G. Taylor (Whig K. N.) are re-elected; also Geo. W. Jones and Samuel A. Smith (Dem.) We believe Emerson Etheridge, (Whig K. N.) is also re-chosen. Thomas Rivers (K. N.) is said to have succeeded F. P. Stanton in the Memphis District.—We believe Wm. H. Sneed (Whig K. N.) succeeds W. M. Churchwell (Dem.) in the Knoxville District. These reports leave three Districts unheard from, including Culton, in which we feel more interest than in all the rest.

Santa Anna is preparing to settle in New York, having become disgusted with affairs of State, and the political and revolutionary troubles of Mexico.

Lightning-rods will not protect buildings at a radius of four times the height of the rod above the building—a radius of twice the height is safe. If the rod is ten feet high above the building it will, if properly constructed, protect all parts of the house at a distance of twenty feet from the rod. These facts are important to be kept in mind.

Gov. Reeder's Recall.

The official correspondence relative to the recall of Gov. Reeder, from the Governorship of Kansas, shows that the President had an exceedingly slim pretext for his subservience to the South. The substance, as briefly summed up by the Newark Advertiser, is, that Gov. Reeder was charged with an illegal purchase of lands from the Indians. This Gov. Reeder denied, stating that he had only agreed to purchase a certain tract in connection with other persons, providing the contract met the approval of the President. Subsequently it was submitted to the President, who disapproved of it, and thus there was no purchase. Some days before notice was given of this latter, Gov. Reeder received his letter of dismissal, it being alleged that certain other transactions had been unexplained—though these do not appear to have been deemed of sufficient importance by the Administration to call for them explicitly. Indeed it is evident that they would rather not wait for explanations, which would have taken away even this slim pretext for his removal.—The whole transaction is a palpable manifestation of the weakness and subservience of the President to his slaveholding rulers.

The N. Y. Evening Post states that all the pretexts given for Reeder's removal are false, and that during the Governor's late visit to the East, and since all the facts in relation to the purchase of lands were fully known in Washington, the President offered to appoint him Commissioner to China if he would resign.—The Governor declined the honor, preferring to fight out the battle in which he had engaged for the people of Kansas, to what, under the circumstances, might be construed into an ignominious flight. It is not likely, if the President had scruples about Reeder's moral fitness for the governorship of Kansas, that he would have proposed to him a much higher dignity, with better pay, as an inducement to resign. No! Governor Reeder was removed to conciliate the slavery propagandists and strengthen the Administration party in North Carolina and Tennessee at the elections just closed. It was a stroke of the same dignified policy which dictated the "crushing out" letter of Mr. Cushing, pending an election in Louisiana or Mississippi some two years ago.

A western paper, the Chicago Press, gives additional evidence of the solicitude of the President to have Reeder resign, and relieve the President from his embarrassment. The Press says that he employed a personal friend of the Governor to manage this business. This "dear friend" wrote to the Governor a letter full of sympathy for him in his "embarrassments" and closing with the "friendly advice" that he had better resign. A few days passed over, and while the President and the Governor's "friend" were anxiously awaiting the letter of resignation, the latter received a reply which was as follows: "If President Pierce thinks resignation a sovereign remedy for embarrassments, it is about time he was trying it himself." There is as much truth as poetry in the Governor's reply.

A reliable correspondent of the Tribune endorses the above statements relative to the means taken by the President to induce Reeder to resign the office of Governor—and adds the further information, that after the Governor of Kansas had refused to be bought off by the China Mission, President Pierce made a higher bid. He now said that on condition of Reeder's vacating the Governorship in Kansas, he would give him the place of Ambassador to England, from which Mr. Buchanan was soon to return. The splendor of this proposition was a matter to consider, and after two days the Governor gave his ultimatum. He offered to resign if the President would write him a letter asking him to do so, and publish it in The Union together with his reply, it being understood that his appointment should be gazetted immediately after.—The President refused to publish such a correspondence, and the Governor accordingly left him under the necessity of turning out a Territorial Executive for the sole reason that he would not lend himself to the establishment of Slavery by invasion and conquest, against the will of the vast majority of the people of the Territory.

The Know Nothing Organization has produced some singular changes among the Southern politicians. Ex-Governor Foote, formerly of Mississippi, but now of California, has joined the Order, and mounted the stump in its behalf. Ex-Senator Jeremiah Clemens, a politician of the same stripe, has also published a long letter, taking decided ground in favor of the new party. These were the twofold Union Democrats in the struggle of 1850. On the other hand, Judge Cone, of Georgia, and many others, who were secessionists in that contest, are now active Know Nothings. But, in place of these, the Democratic party has at this time the aid of some who were the leaders of the whig party in their respective localities, such as John Kerr, of North Carolina, W. B. Preston, of Kentucky, A. H. Stephens, Robt. Toombs and Chas. Jenkins, of Georgia, and James C. Jones, of Tennessee. In fact there has been a general break up and re-construction of parties at the South, as in the West and North, the masses having been seized with the same changing spirit which has actuated their quondam leaders. Whether the present arrangement of parties at the South can last is extremely doubtful; but, whether it does or not, all parties in that section appear to agree in sentiment upon questions of national policy, so that the separation is merely nominal.—North American.

The apple crop everywhere promises to be very abundant. In Western N. York farmers have been obliged to prop up the limbs of the trees on account of the quantity of fruit; and it is stated that on the Western Reserve (O.) farmers have made contracts to sell them, at six to ten cents per bushel.

The Yellow Fever at Portsmouth.

We regret to learn that there is no evidence of an abatement of the yellow fever at Portsmouth, and that there is every reason to believe that it is increasing in violence at Norfolk. The Portsmouth correspondent of the Petersburg Express under date of Wednesday, says: The report of the Sanitary Committee for the 24 hours ending yesterday afternoon at sun-set made through the Chairman, Dr. J. N. Schoolfield, was eight new cases and ten deaths. The disease does not abate at all, and matters are truly melancholy. The stampee from town is universal. I think I certainly speak within bounds when I say that seven thousand persons have left the place. The town is almost entirely deserted, and those here have a very lonesome time. There are not more than five families remaining on Middle street, from High street to the river. Walking towards the market from my residence this morning at not a very early hour, there was not a store opened on all my route. I continue the list of the dead and sick, as follows:

Mrs. Captain Samuel Barron, wife of Captain Barron of the Navy; Mrs. Morris, mother of Mr. Wm. Morris, merchant; Mrs. Saunders; Mrs. Garrison's child; John B. Denison, a clerk in the Navy; Anna O'Rourke; Geo. Dill's child; Mary Webster; Joseph Roach; Susan Kemp; Mrs. O'Donohue; Mrs. David Ripley; and William, a slave belonging to B. O'Neil. Mr. Francis Herbert's oldest son, who left the town last week, has since died of the Fever in Princess Anne. Total 14, which added to the 66 previously sent, make 80.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

NORFOLK, August 13.—The yellow fever is increasing at Portsmouth, to an alarming extent, and several physicians have died. There have been 20 deaths in Norfolk since Saturday, and seven in Portsmouth. A number of cases have occurred at the Navy Yard, and on board the ship Pennsylvania.

Alabama Election.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—John A. Winston, Democrat, is elected Governor of Alabama by a large majority. The Congressional delegation will stand five Democrats and two Know Nothings, and the complexion of the Legislature is Democratic.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The deaths from fever in the Charity Hospital for the week were 125, mostly in the early part of the week. The number of new cases was 109. It is hoped that the weather will produce an abatement.

Illinois.

This State has increased in population and wealth with wonderful rapidity. On the 13th April, 1818, a bill was passed by the House of Representatives, almost unanimously; for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State. The Senate concurred by a large majority. The new State contained thirty million acres of land, being one-fifth larger than Ohio, and the population was 40,000. In 1850 the number of inhabitants was 846,034. The first Senators were Jesse B. Thomas and Minian Edwards; the first Representative was John McLean. The State has now nine Representatives, and the present population must be over one million.

CORN AND POTATOES IN OHIO.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the corn and potato crops were never so glorious as this season. Potatoes are so plentiful that they are expected to be down to 12½ cents a bushel.

From Oregon.

By papers received by the last arrival from the Pacific we learn that the report brought by the last preceding steamer from California, that a majority of the people of Oregon had voted in favor of a Convention to form a State Government, was incorrect. Such was supposed to be the case at first, but the very large vote cast against it in Jackson—the most southern county in the Territory, bordering on California—effectually defeated it for the present. The people of Jackson have twice defeated the proposed State organization, from a hope, it is said, that a new Territory may one day be made up of the southern counties of Oregon and the northern counties of California.

A man died of apoplexy, the other day, at Michigan. The next morning the coroner held an inquest, when the following verdict was returned: "died from the visitation of the beef stake, eight cold potatoes, and a fried pie." Sensible jury, that.

Meat.

The Cincinnati Price Current makes an estimate of the amount of cattle, sheep, and lambs consumed in the United States, during a year, in all the cities and towns containing over 5000 inhabitants, deducted from the statistics of the New York market. It gives these towns an aggregate population of about four millions of inhabitants, and sets them down as consuming 800,000 head of cattle, and two and a half millions of sheep and lambs, besides three millions of hogs, the whole valued at seventy-one and a half millions of dollars. Two-thirds of this entire product is said to come from the States in the valley of the Ohio. The estimate made for Philadelphia in the Price Current's statement is 101,000 head of cattle, and 313,500 sheep and lambs.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

Winter is Coming—Prepare for it. We must not wait for cool nights and mornings before making ready for winter. Nature herself is preparing for it all summer, and to be wise we must follow her example. However difficult it may be to conceive or admit the truth of such a thing this sultry weather, still in this latitude it may be said with almost literal truth that there is but one season in the year, and that is the season of cold weather. We do not live within the frigid circle, or above the line of perpetual snow; but we do most of the year in the neighborhood of both. A little farther north one may see the white crystals in the field every month of the twelve, and at the last accounts Mount Washington could still show a few of his cold white mountain lilies of the last year's crop.

Such being the case, a wise man will not neglect the lesson of wisdom and experience. Men do not keep up with events but seem continually toiling after time, and a good way behind, too. Few take him by the forelock. The farmer does not cut his grass till it is dead ripe, and hard as wire, when it ought to have been in the barn long before. He loses much of his grain in the same way. He is rarely aware that it is ripe enough to reap till it is almost fit to be ground.—A long rains comes, and he suffers serious loss, which might have been avoided.—Such is this very year's sad experience; and it is that of many others, indeed of almost every year, for which no apology could be, as now, set up in the scarcity of labor.

This procrastinating spirit is carried into other spheres. A parent is slow in perceiving that his boy has become a man or his girl a woman. Here they may be half right, for many of neither sex ever become so at all, though to take their own word for it, these children are men and women at fourteen. But that is only to work and suffer and be useful. In that sense they are often infants long after reaching 21. They are, indeed, old enough for taxes, but not for tasks.

Before the almanac says in its wise columns "look out for frosts," it is time to have the winter's coal snug in the bin, which should be constructed so as to hold just a ton, two tons, or some certain quantity. There is no harm in providing this check of the eye upon the capacity of the coal cart. Money in this season of full employment and diminished expense, should be laid up somewhere—the Savings Bank is a good place—for the purchase of necessary and for such other domestic provisions as can be made in the autumn without injury by keeping; such as an ample stock of potatoes, and some other vegetables, apples, flour, etc. Lay up a reserve of money from present receipts for the scores of wants that will make themselves known fast enough from week to week, from New Year's to Candlemas-day, when the farmers should, but frequently do not, have "half their corn and half their hay." When they comply with this advice, they will, of course, be provided for; but we speak for other classes, mechanics, laborers, and the like, whose income does not flow from the riches of the ground they own, but from the work or ingenuity of their hands or brains.—To all such it is of the last importance that a reserved power shall be accumulated somewhere, while the skies are mild and propitious, and industry is wanted and rewarded, to meet the demands of accident, misfortune, sickness, and even the ordinary vicissitudes of the approaching seasons. Wait not to be pinched by the cold before the comfortable garment shall be procured, depend not on the chance surplus of the next month, if a saving can be made from the profits of the present.

It is said, "man is endowed with reason, looking before and after." Yet he is not apt to remember a very recent experience, and is extremely prone to shut his eyes to the necessities of the future. A great many have long since forgotten the horrors of the last winter, and as many do not and will not trouble themselves with the prospect of the next. This must be avoided. Such indifference to the past, and recklessness of the future, are sheer madness. We must treasure up the severe lessons of the one, and be stimulated by them to a provident study of the requirements of the other.

A Jersey Woman Advertising her Husband. We clip the following from the Mount Holly (N. J.) Mirror:—MY HUSBAND GONE.—Two Dollars Reward.—I feel it to be my duty to inform the public that my husband, Geo. Smith, has left me, without any just cause; and as it is believed that he has gone off with another man's wife, I desire to warn all women from having anything to do with him, for if he will desert one he will another, and no confidence can be placed in him. He is of short stature, rather stout, dark complexion, jet black hair, and pretty good looking. If he has taken another woman with him, as I suspect he has, I shall consider him rather 'small potatoes,' and never will live with him again; but I should like to see him for about half an hour, just to let him have the length of my tongue—and oh! would 'nt I give it to him. Anybody who will bring him back, so that he can have my opinion of him, shall receive two dollars of hard earned money.

HENRIETTA SMITH. MOUNT HOLLY, July 30. One hundred and ninety-three thousand and nine hundred bounty land applications have been received at the Pension Office. Fifteen thousand six hundred have been allowed, and twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety-one been issued. The issue of warrants has been increased, and between 300 and 400 are now issued daily. The market is heavy. At Washington they are selling at 110 and 112½ per acre.

The receipts of the Erie Railroad for June were \$104,035.52, being an increase of \$17,168.70 over the same month last year.

The Fort McHenry Case.

The Fort McHenry case, in which the death of a soldier named Loup was alleged to have been caused by cruel punishment, has been investigated by a military Court of Inquiry, and the facts elicited are published in the Baltimore Patriot. From them we learn that Loup was drunk and disorderly, and getting into a quarrel with the Sergeant, drew a sabre upon him. He was then confined in the guard house, but made so much noise that Lieut. Griffin ordered him to be tied up and gagged. This was done by his being tied up to the flag staff by the wrists and legs, and his mouth gagged. He succeeded in getting the gag out twice, and made a noise again whereupon the Sergeant made the third and fatal gag, which is thus described:

"The sergeant made a third gag, by doubling a piece of the flag halyards and wrapping a part of his blanket around the middle of this doubled rope. The blanket part was about six inches long, and from one and a quarter to two inches in diameter, and was secured to the rope by a small cord wound spirally round and tied to each end of the blanket.

"The sergeant then placed his gag in Loup's mouth; tied the ends of the rope behind his head, and called the sentinel at the guard house.

"The sergeant then directed the sentinel to return his sabre, take hold of the ends of the rope-gag and hold on, and prevent Loup from getting it out of his mouth. If the gag came out the sentinel was directed to replace it. This gag stopped up Loup's mouth completely, and the only noise he made after it was put in, was a suppressed sound, which could be heard only a short distance from the flag-staff."

Loup struggled desperately for about half an hour to get out this gag, but was prevented by the sentinel pulling strongly and keeping his head back. After that his body relaxed, his knees sunk, and he hung by the wrists, dead, as was ascertained some hours afterward. Surgeon McDougall, of the Army, examined the body superficially, and was of opinion that Loup had died of congestion of the brain. Such, also, was the opinion of the Coroner, Dr. Benson, and the physician called in by him, Dr. Webster.

The Court exonerated Lieutenant Griffin from blame, his order being according to regulations, but not intended to mean that the prisoner should be tied up to the flag staff or gagged in an unusual way.

Is there no Need of a Hell.

The facts of a most unequalled piece of villainy by a State Official at Albany, N. Y., have just become known. A man named Johnson perpetrates a forgery, and is sentenced to the State Prison. The prisoner has a beautiful wife, to whom the Governor's Secretary makes dishonorable proposals, in return for which he promises to procure a pardon from the Governor. The poor woman, it seems, sacrificed her honor, and the price promised for it, was paid, Johnson was pardoned out.

The man, however, ascertaining how his wife had been ruined, grew desperate, committed another crime and was sent to the State Prison. The woman meanwhile is cast off by both husband and paramour, and comes before the Courts, broken hearted, to claim support from the Governor's Secretary, for offspring of the criminal intercourse. The transaction from its conclusion, stands almost unparalleled in the annals of villainy in high places. Morals in official circles at Albany are indeed at lowest water mark.

Contracts for several hundred barrels of flour are said to have been made at Cincinnati for \$5 25 a barrel.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Simon Heller, deceased, by Joseph Traub, Executor.

February 28, 1854, report of sale presented and confirmed nisi. Same day, on motion of Mr. Dimmick for William Tompkins, the Court appoint Charles Burnett, Auditor, to report the facts with distribution annexed.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 15th day of September next, 1855, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons interested can attend.

CHARLTON BURNETT, Auditor.

Aug. 16, 1855.—4t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

The dwelling house of the undersigned was entered, on the evening of the 14th inst., and robbed of about \$5 in small change, a pair of black Cassimere pants, one shirt, a pair of ladies under sleeves, a pair of gloves and a variety of other articles. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend or give such information as would lead to the detection of the thief.

C. C. MECHTLE. Stroudsburg August 16, 1855.

BRICK! BRICK!!

Just burned and for sale 175,000 brick of the very best quality, at his yard, about a quarter of a mile from Stroudsburg, on the public road leading to Stokes' Mill.—Orders from Contractors or private builders will be received at the yard or at the residence of the subscriber, in Stroudsburg. Brick delivered if desired. Produce of kind divined (except Cabbage) taken in exchange for Brick. Cash, not refused. OLIVER D. STONE. Stroudsburg, August 16, 1855.

E. B. WOODWARD,

Violinist and Teacher of Dancing,

Has permanently located himself at the house of William A. Brodhead, at the Delaware Water Gap, where he may be found in readiness to play for dancing parties, either at the House, or surrounding vicinity, on reasonable terms. August 2, 1855.