



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1855.

We owe an apology to our readers for the late appearance of this number of our paper. The delay was caused in consequence of the indisposition of our "journal," who was confined to the house for several days. We hope this will be received as a sufficient excuse for the delinquency.

Judicial Conference.

The Judicial Conference of this District, met at the Court House, in this Borough on Saturday last, and placed in nomination, on the first ballot; for President Judge, the Hon. GEORGE R. BARRETT, of Clearfield. The following is the result of the ballot:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. For Barrett: 9. For Bell: 3.

American Mass Meeting.

A grand mass meeting of the American citizens of Monroe County, will be held in this place, on Friday next, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Andrew Jackson Donalson, of Tennessee, Mayor Conrad, E. Joy Morris, H. L. Smith, of Philadelphia, E. H. Rauch, of Bethlehem, and other distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention met in this place to-day and nominated Jos. Henderson, of Washington county, for Canal Commissioner, on the first ballot, which stood as follows: Jos. Henderson 29 votes, Passmore Williamson 6, R. M. Lemon 4.

Vermont Election.

The election in Vermont last week was "all one way." The Republicans, Whigs, and K. N.'s united upon one set of candidates, and made the cleanest sweep ever known in a contested election. The old line sham democrats were annihilated, Gov. Royce was re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

Maine Election.

This took place on Tuesday a week, and the result is eminently disastrous to the cause of Temperance. That was one of the most potent issues of the campaign, and our intelligence leads us to believe that the opponents of the Liquor Law have carried both Houses of the Legislature, thus electing Wells or Reed Governor, and securing the repeal of the Maine Law.

Yellow Fever in Philadelphia.

By a Telegraphic Despatch received at the office in this place, on the 6th inst., we learn that the Yellow Fever broke out in Philadelphia, the 5th inst. Seven cases occurred at the Girard House, three of which proved fatal, and the remaining four are reported to be in a very precarious state.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The latest accounts from these two cities show no abatement of the fever. There was a scarcity of provender for the horses, food for the people and coffins and graves for the dead, both at Norfolk and Portsmouth. In Norfolk there were one thousand persons sick and four hundred at Portsmouth. The acting Mayor of Norfolk has proclaimed martial law, with a view to obtain vehicles to bury the dead, &c., by impressment; and since then carts, wagons, hearse, and every other two and four wheel conveyance, have been used for that purpose. Some carry one, some two, some three, and some four bodies at a time. Women with children in their arms were running about the streets, crying "bury my poor husband," but it is hard to get the dead buried. Numbers were buried in common rough boxes, and numbers are putrifying for want of conveniences of burial. The relief fund in Philadelphia exceeds sixteen thousand dollars, and in Baltimore reaches nearly thirteen thousand. Two Philadelphia physicians are reported to have died of fever in Norfolk.

The heart-rending accounts of whole families falling sick at once, and suffering and dying for want of nursing. Whole blocks of the cities entirely deserted, and for hours none but physicians, druggists and the hearse driver can be seen in the streets. The "plague," as the disease is latterly called, seems to destroy even the cats and dogs of the cities, in its fatal mission. Its ravages in the older world were never more terrible.

M. Duplat, a French chemist, has succeeded in utilizing the acorn, by extracting from it both oil and alcohol—half a pound of oil, and five pounds of alcohol, applicable to mechanical purposes; having been produced from a hundred pounds weight of acorns.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette. REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON

NOMINATED FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. The Republican State Convention met at the City Hall, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, September 5th.

When the hour of eleven had arrived, Hon. George Darsie, of Allegheny, called the assemblage to order, and stated that the Convention about to be organized and convened in accordance with a call signed by a number of prominent citizens of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Darsie then moved that for the purpose of a temporary organization, Judge James Winslow, of Jefferson county, be called to the chair. Carried. Judge Winslow took his seat on the platform.

On motion, Charles F. Read, Esq., of Susquehanna county, was appointed temporary Secretary.

Hon. John W. Howe, of Crawford county, moved that a committee of twenty-one be appointed to select names of officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Carried.

The Chair, by request, appointed the Committee as follows: Hon. John W. Howe, Crawford; Geo. C. Acheson, Clearfield; John Myers, Indiana; Samuel McFarland, Washington; Henry Teller, Erie; William Henry Beaver, Russell Errett, Allegheny; John Williamson, Huntingdon; Enoch Lewis, Blair; William M. Stephenson, Mercer; William B. Thomas, Philadelphia; Chas. F. Read, Susquehanna; William W. McDougal, Tioga; Dr. Joseph Gibbons, Lancaster; Gen. Joseph Markle, Westmoreland; Reuben Winslow, Elk; Jesse Evans, Chester; Joseph Mann, Potter; James M. Sellers, Juniata; Thomas Silliman, of Lawrence; Thomas Robinson, Blair.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, was requested to address the Convention. Mr. Bingham responded to the call by taking the platform, and briefly addressing the Convention.

The committee then returned, and reported through its Chairman, Mr. Howe, the following permanent officers: President—Hon. Wm. Jessup, Susquehanna county.

Vice Presidents—Gen. Joseph Markle, Westmoreland county; Hon. James Winslow, Jefferson county; Dr. R. Mitchell, Indiana county; George Steels, Venango county; James M. Sellers, Juniata county; Edward Riggs, Washington county; Henry Teller, Erie county; John Williamson, Huntingdon county; Martin Bell, Blair county; Thomas Silliman, Lawrence county; Jesse Evans, Chester; William B. Thomas, Philadelphia; Reuben Winslow, Elk; Geo. C. Acheson, Clearfield.

Secretaries—R. Lyle White, Crawford county; William F. Clark, Mercer county; Michael Weyand, Beaver county; C. F. Read, Susquehanna county; Edward Lewis, Philadelphia county; R. R. Moorhead, Indiana county.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Committee be accepted and adopted. Judge Jessup was then escorted to the chair.

He addressed the Convention at some length. Mr. McClure, of Franklin county, (editor Chambersburg Whig,) moved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention. Carried.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as said committee: Hon. A. K. McClure, Chambersburg; Hon. John Corode, Westmoreland; Hon. Jas. Winslow, of Jefferson; Theophilus Fenn, of Lancaster; John Williamson, of Huntingdon; Edward Lewis, Philadelphia; John S. Mann, Potter.

Russell Errett moved that Thomas L. Shields, of Allegheny county, be added to the Committee.

Mr. McClure favored the motion. He thought Allegheny county should be represented. The motion was carried.

Mr. Allison, of Beaver county, moved that Wm. F. Clark, of Mercer county, be also added to the Committee.

Mr. Clark declined in favor of William M. Stephenson, of Mercer county.

Mr. Stephenson was added to the Committee. The Chairman announced that the Committee would immediately retire, and meet at the Monongahela House for consultation.

Mr. Darsie moved that gentlemen from other States who were present be invited to take seats on the platform. Carried.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Hon. J. A. Bingham, Hon. B. F. Leiter, and Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, were conducted to the platform, and as each gentleman took his seat he was saluted with a hearty round of applause.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report: Whereas: The founders of this Republic, in the formation of this government, proclaimed this great truth—that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that our government was constituted to secure these rights to us, and whereas; the National Executive, in his Inaugural Address, virtually denies these doctrines, in the expression of his opinion that domestic slavery is based upon the same principal as other recognized rights, and that our federal government is bound to sustain the institution of slavery; and whereas: the President of the United States, and the political party which sustains him, have endeavored to overthrow the principles of civil liberty proclaimed by our revolutionary fathers, by extending the bounds of slavery into territories expressly consecrated to freedom by a solemn compromise, and by obtaining territory of Mexico for the purpose of spreading the withering curse of human bondage, and by endeavoring to involve us in a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, with the intention of perpetuating and strengthening the institution of slavery, and by sustaining the slave trade on our southern coast: therefore,

Resolved, That the great question of freedom and slavery, now agitating both North and South, is one which overshadows all others, in a national point of view, and its importance demands that the people of the North should unite in harmonious action, to defend their honor and vindicate their rights. The continual aggression of slavery upon the interests of freedom, increasing in insolence and magnitude with each concession of the North, must be met and resisted with a united voice. Holding that the Union was formed (in the language of the Constitution) "to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," we adopt as the foundation of our political faith, and for the guidance of our political action, the principal that, under our government freedom is national and slavery is sectional.

Resolved, That while we claim no power to interfere with slavery in States where it now exists, we believe that the National Government should be relieved from all connection with or accountability for it.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a violation of the national faith, and an outrage upon the rights of the free States; and that it was the first step of the conspiracy against freedom, which has found its appropriate and intended sequel in the lawless attempts of a Missouri mob, instigated by a conspicuous friend of the National Administration, connived at and sanctioned by the same, to force the curse of slavery upon the free soil of Kansas; and we not only oppose the extension of slavery over our national territories, but also the admission of any new slave States in the Union, believing that, as our national domain is free from slavery, in the absence of any positive law establishing it, we are justified in making freedom a condition of their admission into the sisterhood of States.

Resolved, That we are in favour of the repeal of the present Fugitive Slave Law, because it virtually suspends the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and takes away the right of trial by jury.

Resolved, That imprisonment, without trial, of citizens of free States by the Federal Judiciary, is a bold invasion of personal liberty, violation of the guaranteed rights of the States, and an assumption of federal power that should be resisted determinedly by every friend of personal freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all who approve of the principle set forth in these resolutions, without regard to their former political associations, to unite and co-operate with us for the purpose of restoring the administration of this government to its original purity, and directing its energies to the accomplishment of its true object, as set forth in the Constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect Union; to establish Justice; to insure Domestic Tranquility; to provide for the Common Defence; promote the General Welfare, and secure the blessing of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Mr. McFarland, of Washington county, offered an amendment relative to the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. McFarland proceeded to address the Convention at length. The audience evinced considerable impatience during Mr. M.'s remarks. He finally took his seat, when Mr. McClure offered the amendment relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, which was adopted, and appears above.

Mr. Darsie renewed his motion giving the Committee power to present a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Carried.

The Committee then reported the following resolution: Resolved, That we cordially recommend to the people of Pennsylvania the name of Peter Martin, of Lancaster county, for the office of Canal Commissioner, having the fullest confidence in his integrity of character, and in his eminent qualifications for an intelligent, honest, and faithful discharge of the duties of the responsible position for which we present him.

Pending the consideration of the resolution, the Convention adjourned to quarter past seven o'clock.

Evening Session. The Convention came to order at the time appointed.

Mr. Williamson, of Blair county, moved to amend the resolution of the Committee by substituting the name of Henry M. Lloyd, of Blair county, for that of Peter Martin. He knew Mr. Lloyd to be right on the question at issue and was well qualified for the office.

Mr. Fenn, of Lancaster county, objected to the resolution. If Mr. Lloyd is nominated here, he will be nominated next week by the Whig State Convention. He did not want this party to be in any manner attached to the dead carcass of an old party.

Mr. Howe, of Crawford county, suggested that there be no nomination now made, and that the power to nominate be delegated to a State Committee to be appointed by this Convention. He moved to this effect. With regard to the Whig party he was two years ago considered the fossil remains of the party and his dry bones had been shaking in the wind a long time.

Messrs. Darsie and McClure discussed the motion.

It was moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Rev. Mr. Aaron, of Montgomery county, moved to amend the amendment by striking out Lloyd's name and inserting that of Passmore Williamson. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Aaron was called to the stand, and addressed the Convention. His speech was one of great force and eloquence. In concluding, he said by the nomination of Passmore Williamson, the party would please God, please themselves, and do good, and any further than that he was no politician. [Applause.]

Mr. Fenn thought it would be impossible for Mr. Williamson to serve, he being in Meysensing prison.

Voice—We will take him out!

Mr. Aaron—There ought to be a principle in the breasts of the men of Pennsylvania which would make them march to Philadelphia with no arms but those of the God of nature has given them, and tear down that prison, until not one stone would be left upon another!

This remark, uttered with much enthusiasm, threw the Convention into a burst of excitement, and was responded to with cheers and prolonged approbation.

Some gentlemen suggested that Gov. Reeder's name be substituted in place of Williamson. Decided out of order, as there were already two amendments.

Mr. Blakely, of Butler county, proposed the name of Hon. Charles C. Sullivan, of Butler. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Blakely moved that the whole business be laid on the table, and that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate *via voce*. Lost.

Mr. McClure moved to postpone for the present. Lost.

Loud cries of "Vote for Passmore Williamson!"

The amendment to the amendment, (substituting Williamson for Lloyd,) was carried amid immense excitement and loud cheering.

The amendment as amended was then adopted.

The original resolution as amended, then recurring.

A gentleman moved to refer the matter back to the committee. Lost.

Mr. Fenn moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. Fenn moved to strike out Williamson and insert Reeder. Lost.

Mr. McGowan moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

The original resolution, as amended, was then adopted amidst a sea of excitement.

Dr. Gazzam moved that Passmore Williamson be now unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner. Adopted.

Three deafening cheers were then given for Passmore Williamson.

When the excitement had somewhat abated, Mr. Darsie offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be authorized to appoint a State Executive Committee to consist of one member from each Congressional District with power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That the several counties of the Commonwealth be requested to appoint county committees with a view to perfecting a general organization of the Republican party throughout the State.

Wm. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, informed the Convention of Passmore Williamson's entire qualifications for the office of Canal Commissioner. He is a man beloved and respected by all who know him.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*, amid great cheering and the exhibition of a general sentiment of fellowship and encouragement.

A NATION OF METHODISTS.—The mission to the Friendly Islands has been so successful that the nation is a nation of Methodists; and the whole population, from the king (who is a "local preacher") down to his meanest subject, attend the Wesleyan ministry. These Islands sometimes go by the name of Tonga. They consist of upwards of a hundred and fifty, and lie in the Pacific Ocean.

The Recent Railroad Accident. Nineteen sufferers still remain at Burlington, without any change for the worse, and some time must elapse before many of them can be removed to their homes with safety. The body of Mr. Otis Fish (deceased since our last,) was removed on Saturday to Connecticut, where he leaves a widow and ten children.

It is stated that the father of young Lieut. Ingersoll, who was killed, will enter a suit against the company laying the damages at \$400,000. He brings the suit, it is stated, on the ground of recompense for a similar amount lost by the death of his son, who, it appears, was nineteen years of age, and was, at the age of twenty-one, to have come into the possession of \$400,000, but which now, through his death, will revert to another branch of the family.

Mr. Blankman, of the New York bar, has commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court, for damages against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by two members of his family by the late catastrophe at Burlington, New Jersey.

Camden and Amboy Stock. We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that Camden and Amboy Railroad Stock has declined in market value ten dollars a share since the late accident at Burlington, in consequence of apprehensions that the Company will be mulcted in heavy damages for the injury done to the sufferers on that melancholy occasion.

On Saturday, 25th ult., snow fell in great flakes at St. Johnsbury and Danville, Vermont.

Cigar ashes will be found an infallible remedy for the bite of a mosquito and other insects. Wet the ashes and rub them on the part, and the stinging sensation will be extracted almost instantly.

More Outrages in Kansas.

Some time since a free-soiler named Kelly was obliged to flee from Kansas through fear of lynching, on account of being suspected of having advised a slave girl to drown herself, the body of one having been found in the river. Another case of aggravated ruffianism recently occurred at the same place. It seems that the partner of the notorious Stringfellow, who is also named Kelly, is the Postmaster at that place. A man named Pardee Butler was outraged by him, and his gang, and relates the story as follows: "My residence is on Stranger Creek, about twelve miles from Atchison. On the 16th of August I went to Atchison for the purpose of taking a boat down the river. Mr. Kelly is Postmaster at Atchison. After transacting some business at the Post Office, I said to him in presence of Arch. Elliot, Esq., 'Sir, I should some time since, have become a regular subscriber to your paper only that I do not like the spirit of violence that characterizes it.' He said 'I look upon all Free Soilers as rogues and they ought to be treated as such.' I replied 'Well, Sir, I am a Free Soiler, and expect to vote for Kansas to be a free state.' He said, 'I don't expect you will be allowed to vote.'"

Not another word was spoken; I left the house. Nothing more transpired on that day.

The next morning Mr. Kelly entered my boarding house, followed by a number of men and presented me the resolutions cut out of the Squatter Sovereign and pasted on a sheet of white paper and demanded that I should sign them. I commenced reading the resolutions aloud, having first glanced my eye over them. I wanted to give myself time to frame a wise and prudent answer. He freely interrupted me, and demanded that I should "sign." I felt that I wanted impartial witnesses to what should transpire. I rose up, walked down stairs and into the street. Here they stopped me and demanded "Will you sign?" I said "No." They seized me and dragged me to the river, cursing me for a d—d abolitionist, and saying to me they were going to drown me.

Arrived at the bank, Mr. Kelly went through the very interesting ceremony of painting my face with black paint—then marking on it the letter R. Just how that proved that it will be better for the people of Kansas to make Kansas a slave state rather than a free state, I am not informed. Certain it is, however, they attached great importance to the operation. Your readers, Mr. Editor, would have been infinitely delighted at the jokes that were perpetrated at the expense of my face.

After a mock trial in which they endeavored to induce Mr. B. to leave the territory or to keep his opinions quiet, and he had refused to do either, they set him adrift on the Missouri. He says: "They sent me down the Missouri river on a raft, without either oar or rudder, the editor of the Squatter Sovereign holding the rope that towed me into the middle of the stream."

My flag inscribed as follows:—"Eastern Emigrant Aid Express. The Rev. Mr. Butler's Agent for the Underground Railroad." "The way they are served in Kansas." "For Boston." "Cargo insured, unavoidable danger of the Missourians, and the Missouri river excepted." Let future emissaries from the North beware. Our hemp crop is sufficient to reward all such scoundrels!"

Of the blazonry of my flag, I will not speak, I shall not tax myself or my reader with details any further. I have heard of men before this who were said "to look as though they had come down a raft." I shall keep those colors, under which I have made my first voyage, as a memento of these evil days.

While I was in the hands of these gentlemen (they don't like to be called ruffians,) they taunted me with the assurance that I could make a fortune out of this affair in the East. I desire neither the wealth nor the notoriety that may be purchased by such means. I desire to be permitted to remain peacefully in Kansas—to attend to my own proper business—and to enjoy those rights which are sacred to every American citizen; I ask to be let alone."

Now we suppose it makes no difference to President Pierce whether two or twenty are despoiled of their property, beaten and exposed to death. But the fellows who despise him, and who have usurped the powers of the general government in Kansas, may have a shy at Shannon yet, and that may bring the present most imbecile cabinet to a sense of its responsibility.

Get the Griddle Ready.—The buckwheat crop throughout the country gives exceeding promise of an abundant harvest.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad, which connects the N. J. Central Railroad with the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania, is now completed so that trains run through from Elizabeth Port to Mauch Chunk.

Wheat flour is selling in Philadelphia at \$7.50 per barrel; and in New York at \$8.

MARRIED. In Stroudsburg, on the 9th inst., by Ferdinand Dutot, Esq., Mr. Andrew J. Correll and Miss Anna Maria Pouless, all of the former place.

DIED. In Jackson township, on the 9th inst., Mr. Joseph Titus.

In Pocono, on the 11th inst., Mr. Leonard Bush, aged 28 years 3 months and 20 days.

In Stroud, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Lucy, wife of Amos Lee.

In Stroud, on the 13th inst., Sophia Strouss, daughter of Levi Strouss, aged 14 years 1 month and 24 days.

DEATH OF GENERAL ARISTA, EX-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.—The British Steamship Avon, which arrived at Southampton on the 13th of August with the South American mails, brought the intelligence that General Arista, ex-President of Mexico, en route from Cadix to Southampton, died suddenly.

Notice. The Stroudsburg Female Bible Society will hold their annual meeting, Providence permitting, on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. in the M. E. Church. The Biblical Report of the County will be read, and addresses from distinguished clergymen will be given. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS. 1855.

JOHN STONE & SONS, No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA. Are now prepared to offer to their customers, (of the trade, of their own importation,) the largest and handsomest assortment of Millinery Goods, in this city—consisting in part of Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Fancy Feathers, Flowers, &c. &c. Which will be sold at the lowest prices, and on the most favorable terms. Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1855.

FALL STYLE OF HATS. One Price Cash Store.

THOMAS RAFFERTY, No. 57 CHATHAM STREET, Opposite Chambers-st. NEW YORK. Late of the well known house of RAFFERTY & LEASK, is desirous of calling attention to his stock for the fall trade. Combining elegance with durability, his hats maintain the reputation which for the last ten years he has earned by his assiduous attention to the wants of his customers, and by the fact, which is well understood, that, selling for cash only, every customer gets the worth of his money. THOMAS RAFFERTY, 57 Chatham st., New-York. September 13, 1855.—3mo

To the Voters of Monroe County. Fellow Citizens.—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the ensuing election. Should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office faithfully, impartially and to the best of my ability. JOHN H. BREWER, Stroud township, Sept. 13, 1855.

To the Voters of Monroe County. Fellow Citizens.—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office faithfully, impartially and to the best of my ability. JACOB FREDERICK, Stroud township, Sept. 6, 1855.

To the Electors of Monroe County. At the solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity. JOHN C. STRUNK, M. Smithfield, Aug. 23, 1855.

To the Voters of Monroe County. Fellow Citizens.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer at the ensuing election. Should I be honored with a majority of your suffrages and elected, I will discharge the duties officially devolving upon me, personally and with the strictest fidelity. Yours Truly, CHARLTON BURNETT, Stroudsburg, Aug. 23, 1855.

DELAWARE WATER GAP CLASSICAL SCHOOL. Monroe County, Pa. Twenty-four miles above Easton.

Rev. H. S. HOWELL, Principal. This Institution for boys is located in the midst of beautiful and sublime mountain scenery, and enjoys the advantage of pure mountain air. The buildings have been erected by the principal, and fitted up with a view to afford the best accommodations for a family boarding school.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, instruction will be given in the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, and in all the branches required to prepare young men for college or for business pursuits.

The academic year is divided into two terms of five months each, commencing on the 1st day of May and November. Vacation in April and October.

For circulars, containing terms and other particulars, address the Principal, Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, Pa. N. B.—A few pupils can be accommodated after the 1st of September next. August 30, 1855.—3m.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of JOHN H. WOLFE, late of the Borough of Stroudsburg, dec'd. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the above named estate have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Monroe county. All persons therefore, indebted to the said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will please present them duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement. THOMAS STONE, Adm'r. August 30, 1855.—6t Stroudsburg, Pa.