



# The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1858.

**Stroudsburg Bank.**  
This Institution resumed specie payments, in full, on the first inst.

**Teachers Meeting.**  
There will be a Teachers meeting in the upper School House, of Tamersville, on Saturday, February 20th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. The school will be in session in the forenoon. We would like to see all the teachers of Pocono and adjoining districts present, and hear the teacher of said school examine his pupils. Those who will spare the time to attend, can learn something in the art of teaching.

C. S. DETRICK,  
County Supt.

### Shakespearean Readings.

Mr. WM. F. MASON, will read *The Drunkard*, on Saturday evening, at the Court House. Our townsmen should not miss the opportunity of hearing this moral Domestic Drama read by this son of Melpomene. We have attended Mr. Mason's readings, and we coincide, with others, in saying he is the "proper organ of Shakespeare's genius."

The Stroudsburg string band will entertain the amusement with some of their favorite airs.

The following extract, from the author's preface, will give the reader a slight idea of the favor with which it was received in Boston.

"O, star of strength! I see thee stand  
And smile upon my pain;  
Thou beckonest with thy mailed hand,  
And I am strong again!"—LONGFELLOW.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men," &c.  
Right! worthy Willie Shakespeare, perfectly right—there is a tide not only in the affairs of men, but in the casualties of the Drama also, that bears the fortunate object to success, provided the opportunity is not neglected. There could not have been a better time chosen for the production of this most successful and Domestic Drama, than the sea-on it was first performed at the Boston Museum.—No unprejudiced person will attempt to deny that it was the cause of much good, and materially aided the Temperance movement; it was meant to advocate. In the representation it was a powerful and living picture, and all that saw it, felt it, for it was TRUE. No one who had not seen it would feel inclined, from the mere reading, to believe the very powerful effect produced.

The action of the play located in our own city and vicinity—the scenery mostly local views, excellent—the arrangements admirable, while the acting in some instances was not to be surpassed, and throughout each character above mediocrity, all served to aid in the triumphant success that was awarded it on its first representation. Mr. Smith's personation of Edward, evidently the result of accurate and laborious study, and deep knowledge of human frailty, was at times terribly real, particularly the scene of *delirium tremens*, which though far short of the horrors of that dreadful malady, and appearing to those unacquainted with the disease to be overstepping the bounds of nature, was true to the letter, and universally acknowledged to be the most natural, effective acting ever seen in this city. In this scene, and those depicting the distress of the family, it was no uncommon thing to see scores of men and women in the auditory weeping like children, while at the next moment their faces would radiate with smiles at the quaint humor of Bill Downton, or the pompous peculiarities of Miss Spindle.

The piece was produced under direction of Mr. Smith, in the winter of 1844, and performed that season for upwards of one hundred and forty times, and is by all acknowledged to be the most successful play ever acted in Boston."

### Gen. Walker Indicted.

The grand jury of New Orleans have found true bills of indictment against Gen. Wm. Walker, Col. Frank Anderson, and others, for violation of the neutrality laws. They were held to bail to appear on the 4th Monday in April for trial.—We guess they will not be very seriously hurt, or hard dealt by in any way!

### Execution of the McKeesport Murders.

Pittsburgh, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.  
Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, two of the McKeesport murderers, were hung this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Jail-yard of this city. The execution was witnessed by about 30 persons, but a very large crowd were on the outside of the yard. Both murders delivered addresses, acknowledging the justice of their sentence, but said that Monroe and Stewart are innocent. Stewart is sentenced to be hung in a fortnight.

### The Last Mexican Revolution.

In the Havana papers of the 6th inst., we find some particulars of the Mexican news which was telegraphed from New Orleans recently. The dates are to the 31st ult from Vera Cruz. The violent state of affairs created by the pronouncement of the 11th of January had hastened to the end. President Comfornfort fell, and was obliged to fly from the country after ten days resistance and useless efforts to preserve his power, and Gen. Zuloaga, chief of the pronouncement of the 11th of January, occupied the Presidency *ad interim*, at last advices.

On the night of January 16, a suspension of hostilities for 48 hours was agreed upon in order to consider some proposal admitted by Comfornfort. At 7 o'clock p. m. on the 17th the armistice terminated, without the arrangement of any treaty, and operations were immediately recommenced by both parties. On the 19th the fight continued with still more vigor. Gen. Licera, with all his forces, and some other bodies of the Government troops, deserted to the ranks of the enemy.

The 20th was the decisive day. A strong column, commanded by Osolio and Wirtomon, sailed from the citadel and vigorously attacked the Acacra. This position could not resist long, and was carried by assault, all the garrison falling prisoners of war.

Defeat followed in all the positions taken by the Government, and the defeat became a flight. At 7 o'clock that night Comfornfort gave his last order as General in Chief. The garrison of San Francisco evacuated that place; the other buildings held by the Government troops were abandoned, and all the forces were reconcentrated in the Palace. On the morning of the 21st the city was at the mercy of the revolutionists. Comfornfort had abandoned the Plan, and taken refuge in flight, accompanied by a few adherents. Gen Zuloaga immediately nominated a House of Representatives to proceed to the election of a President *ad interim*, and the choice fell unanimously upon him, the chief of the "Reformed Plan of Tacubaya." Zuloaga took the oath before the House, and entered upon his duties on the 23d of January. The following particulars of the bombardment are from the *Diario de Avisos* of Mexico.

"In San Francisco three bomb-shells fell, which burst inside the church, one of them shattering the organ to pieces.—In Mineria the bombs caused considerable damage; the aim of the parties in the Ciudadela was so good that four balls struck the observatory where the enemy had taken up position to fire upon Concepcion. The corner of the Hospital of Jerceros was struck by five cannon balls. A number of balls from the Ciudadela struck the palace. One ball fired at the Church of San Francisco penetrated the interior of the tower, killed ten or twelve soldiers who were there, and left not so much as a single lag of sand on the parapets.

"From San Augustin, a number of bombs were fired at the Profesa, and the houses of Guad and Cordoba, at southern end of the Street of the Holy Ghost.—Both houses were very badly battered, and beside the exterior damages, the injuries to the interior of the house and other buildings occupied by the partisans of Comfornfort are very grave. Comfornfort made his way to Vera Cruz on a light wagon."

### Inhuman Treatment of an Orphan Child.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1858.  
On Tuesday morning last the inhabitants of this vicinity were startled by the announcement that a Mrs. ———, a lady who holds a high position in society, had been in the habit of brutally treating an orphan girl taken by her to bring up. The modes of torture to which the child has been subjected are various.—One was to make the victim hold a hot poker in her hand until completely burned to a blister, and after so doing, to take a ruler and whip it upon the burned parts. Another mode was to strip the child naked, lay her upon the floor, and then draw the heated poker over different parts of her person, burning her in a frightful manner. At another time she put a gag in the little girl's mouth, and made her keep it there for 31 hours, without food or drink. A string was attached to each end of the gag and tied to the back of the girl's head. The sufferer was asked why she did not untie the string, and the answer was that it was tied in a hard knot, so firmly that it sank into the flesh, and she could not untie it. At another time the woman cut the hair of the child's head, and upon the top of her head is a burn, caused by coming in contact with a hot stove pipe on an occasion of being punished. The excuse given for cutting off the child's hair was that it was so long that her neck was continually dirty, and it was the only way she could remedy the matter. The child is very pretty, a Portuguese by birth, and about twelve or thirteen years of age. She tells the story of her wrongs in a straight-forward way, without once contradicting herself, though she told it over and over again to different persons, and has been questioned in every way. Mrs. ——— is a Southern lady, moves in the first society and was very much respected before this startling development. It had been rumored around for some time past that she had been in the habit of abusing this child, but never came out until last Tuesday morning, when Mr. H. N. Swift made a complaint against her, and she was instantly arrested and put under \$1,000 bail to appear for trial the second Monday in March. Mrs. ——— has for some time past kept school for little children in the Southern part of this village, in the place long known as the Wren's Nest.—The children under her instruction are from the first families in the vicinity, who are greatly shocked at this occurrence.

A Cargo of Angora goats has arrived at Baltimore, valued at \$1,000 per pair.

Spring flowers are in blossom in the gardens of Norfolk, Va.

### Eastern Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the *N. Y. Tribune.*  
Norristown, Pa., Feb. 3, 1858.

The Present fearful crisis is doing and work in our manufacturing districts. In this borough, the effects of it are deeply felt by all of our citizens. All the blast furnaces in and around the borough are out of blast; the rolling mills, as well as the nail mills, are lying idle, and woolen mills are also closed. More than fifteen hundred men are thus thrown out of employment, and a great body of them are dependent upon the charities of our citizens. It pains us when we think of this state of things—the more so, because the evil which has befallen us might have been averted by the enactment of a judicious Protective Tariff. This question will enter largely into the next Congressional canvass, and will, in all probability, form the leading issue. Petitions are being circulated throughout the State, asking Congress for an increase of duty on foreign goods rivaling those manufactured in our own country. We are, however, inclined to think that all efforts made in this direction will prove futile, for with a Democratic majority in the House and Senate, we have little to expect. It is only disastrous periods like the present that the great body of our laboring classes are induced to think and to inquire as to the cause, and we are not therefore surprised that they are taking such an active part in bringing this before the notice of Congress. Petitions will be sent to the State Legislature to induce it to take such action as will make a favorable impression on Congress. We believe, however, that the Legislature will refuse to act on this question.

The Democracy are greatly exercised by the present state of things in Kansas. But one sentiment seems to prevail among them, and that is bitter and eternal opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. Scarcely a corporal's guard could be mustered in this district in behalf of the President with the views he entertains in respect to this question. Our Democratic journals are frank and outspoken in their opposition to the course which the President has taken. The Representative from this district, Owen Jones, was disposed to act with the Administration, but on his recent visit he found such an overwhelming majority against the Lecompton swindle, that he has been forced to take a stand in opposition to that Constitution. This opposition is not alone confined to this district, but it extends throughout the State. I may safely venture the assertion that if a vote were taken to-morrow in this State on that question, there would not be twenty-five thousand votes cast in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. All the leading Democratic orators and statesmen have arrayed themselves against it, and all express themselves in language not to be misunderstood. The Republicans are silent, but awake.

NORRISTOWN.

The anti-Lecompton democrats held an immense meeting at Philadelphia on Monday evening, the 28th inst. Col. Forney presided, and the meeting was ably addressed by Ex-Secretary Stanton and others. Strong resolutions were adopted, pledging unceasing war against every attempt to deprive the people of the sacred right of self-government. The ball is rolling!

Among the resolutions adopted we find the following:  
Resolved, That as the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in the Presidential contest, pledged its faith to the people of the State and country, that the citizens of Kansas, and all the Territories of the Union, should decide for themselves the character of their domestic institutions—whether of slavery, or the higher social relations—and as this sacred pledge had the willing sanction and ardent approbation of Mr. Buchanan, and was repeatedly reiterated in our City and State by Secretaries Cobb and Floyd, Postmaster General Brown, and others, during that memorable campaign, it would be both unmanly and disgraceful in us, as Democrats, to violate a promise sacredly given on the indefensible ground of expediency alone—that being the only reason yet advanced by the friends of the Lecompton Constitution to justify such violation.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to our brother Democrats in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, who have so nobly resisted the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the unwilling people of Kansas, and now call upon our political friends in Pennsylvania everywhere to respond to the sentiment which protests against that unparalleled fraud.

### Wild Pigeons.

A letter from Campbell county, Virginia, states that probably 100,000 pigeons have been recently in one section of the county. The locality on which these birds are found is the territory between the Tittle and Big Falling rivers, in Campbell county. The Union Hill church is about the central point and head-quarters. They come into camp by thousands at night, and go in armies into the surrounding country for aerons. Their numbers are not diminishing, but are represented as rather increasing. They have already occupied this ground for months. Two hundred men and boys are sometimes found in pursuit of the birds in the night time, within the limits of the pigeon camp.

### Gold in Ohio.

The Sandusky Register says that great excitement prevails in Bellville—ten miles south of Mansfield, in Richmond county in consequence of gold having been discovered in a hill about one-half mile north-east of that village. It is stated that one day last week, the owner of the land where the precious metal was discovered, and his son, washed out, in six hours, about seven dollars worth of dust!

The Philadelphia banks have resumed specie payments in full.

### The Pennsylvania Common Schools.

It is now nearly twenty-seven years since the present Common School System of Pennsylvania was founded by the establishment of the "School fund" in April, 1831. The original plan was essentially modified in its practical details by the Consolidation School Act of 13th June 1836, and the supplement of 12th April, 1835. Still the acceptance or rejection of the School System was left to the popular vote of each township, so that the most benighted regions, where parents would not give their children an education at private schools, and where, therefore, the public schools were most needed, were just the ones in which the latter were never established. Thus while in such counties as Chester, Lancaster, Northumberland, &c., this plan accomplished immeasurable good, in others, as Berks, Montgomery and Monroe, it was very inefficient. A long step in advance was taken in April, 1849, when the great "Act for the Regulation and Continuance of a System of Education by Common Schools" was passed. This act provided that the Common School System "be and is hereby deemed, held and taken to be adopted" by the people in all the districts any vote of a wrong headed, stupid majority to the contrary notwithstanding.—And finally by the Act of May 8th, 1851, the several laws on this subject were again codified, and various improvements introduced. The chief of these was the institution of the office of County Superintendent; a visiting officer whose duties are to raise every school in his county to his proper standard, and to establish uniformity in the course of study among the several schools of equal grade.

Thus the Legislature of Pennsylvania has kept watch from year to year over the system, and has introduced changes whenever practical utility seemed to require them; but ever keeping the great object in view; to confer upon every child in the State a good English Education at the public charge. Every year we have been drawing nearer and still nearer to this result. The law is indeed excellent; perhaps as nearly perfect as any human system; yet there is great want of interest in its workings among our people.

The Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State, in his last annual report to the Legislature, shows that there are 10,956 public schools in the State, exclusive of the city of Philadelphia, which is under a different superintendence. They have been opened during the year on an average of five months and thirteen days. The pupils attending these schools number 511,247; including Philadelphia, the number is, however, believed to be considerably below the actual attendance. In the State there are 9,060 waiting for admission into schools, for want of adequate school accommodations. In Philadelphia, numerous as the schools are, besides 3,369 applicants waiting for admission. Some townships have never put public schools in operation at all, and it is believed that there are now in the State 25,782 children not enjoying the privilege of common schools. Including the cost of buildings, the average cost of instruction is 63 cents for each pupil, or about \$3 62½ for the five months and a half that the schools are open. The total cost of the system including all expenses, and including Philadelphia, is \$2,232,570, or less than \$4 per year to each pupil. The total number of teachers employed is 13,445. The average salaries of the male teachers per month is \$24; female teachers, \$16 80. In the city of Philadelphia, of course, the salaries are much higher, for there teaching is a profession, and not, as is so too often the case in the country, merely adopted for temporary support. Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes are doing much to elevate the standard of education in the State, and raising the profession of teacher to an honorable position, taking equal rank with other learned professions. The Superintendent pays a high compliment to the school system which is acknowledged to be one of the best in the country, and other States are so much impressed with its structure and working that they are endeavoring to shape their policy by our example. There is a vast amount of information in the report respecting the operations of the school system in each county of the State, and we are pleased to see that there is a better supervision, more bestowed upon the duties, and a gradual and marked improvement in the organization and operations of the schools.

### Cannot be Changed.

There is one error, says the Philadelphia Press, of which the friends of Lecompton in Pennsylvania and other Northern States should disabuse themselves in the instant. It is this: They are led to say that even if the Lecompton Constitution should be accepted by Congress and Kansas admitted under it as a State into this Union, in that event the people of the Territory can change that instrument, so as to strike out the Slavery provision, and provide for Free-State institutions immediately afterwards. This the Southern men deny—they make no evasion or equivocation. They hold Toombs and every one of them—that the Constitution of Kansas, as accepted by Congress cannot be changed, so far as Slavery is concerned, until 1864! That to change it sooner is to inaugurate a revolution; that a Constitution cannot be changed without Revolution in any other manner than that which it itself prescribes. Then, between now and 1864, with the basis of Slavery institutions now established, there will be a superstructure raised which it will be next to impossible to topple over, even if the majority, were in favor of toppling it over.

### Destructive Fire at Shimersville, Northampton County, Pa.

Easton, Feb. 12.—A large fire occurred on Wednesday night, at Shimersville, in this (Northampton) county, by which a barn, a flour mill, a distillery, and a dwelling house, were totally destroyed. The loss amounted to \$28,000, on which there is no insurance.

### A Novel Method of Robbery.

As a Mr. Luther Smith, of Frankfort, Canada West was driving through Toronto to his house lately, he overtook a respectable looking gentleman wearily plodding along the road on foot, regaling himself with a small package of figs. As Mr. Smith drove up the pedestrian politely desired to know if he could ride. The former an accommodating man, was happy to assist a traveler, and the stranger mounted into the carriage. As they rode along, chatting agreeably together, the stranger proffered Mr. Smith some figs, which he accepted. The first was delicious, but the second tasted very bitter, and Mr. Smith was fain to eject it from his mouth. Beyond this second fig he remembered nothing until he found himself at home, with his family administering restoratives to him. It seems that his horse had come up to the house and stopped. The family came and found Mr. S. sitting on his seat, in a lethargic state and entirely unconscious. They at first supposed him to be intoxicated, although he had always been known as a temperate man, but it soon appeared that he had been robbed of four hundred and fifty dollars, while under the effect of some drug in which the figs were undoubtedly steeped. Ever since Mr. Smith has suffered ill health, and has partially lost the use of his lower limbs. Opium frequently produces paralysis, and a powerful preparation of that drug was probably used in this case.

According to Virginian laws, every man who marries in that State has to give security for the support of his wife and family.

Stokes L. Roberts, a member of the Daytown Bar, has been appointed by President Buchanan, Consul to Trinidad de Cuba. Salary \$3,000 per annum—no outfit.

Levi J. North, the great circus rider, is the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Third Ward of Chicago.

### New York Market.

February 17, 1858.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western Canal Flour early in the day was quite active, and a good degree of firmness was noticeable; but at the close there was less inquiry, and hardly so much confidence evinced; the better grades are comparatively firm, and in good request for the trade and the East; there is something doing for export, and with limited arrivals, prices are not quotably lower; the sales are 11,000 bbls. at \$1 15 a \$1 25 for common to good State; \$1 25 a \$1 50 for extra do.; \$1 25 a \$1 30 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; \$1 35 a \$1 90 for extra do.; \$1 80 a \$1 95 for good choice do.; \$5 30 a \$7 for extra Genesee and St. Louis brands. Canadian Flour is without change to note; superfine is in small stock, and this is nominal; the sales are 450 bbls. at \$1 20 a \$1 30 for superfine, and \$4 35 a \$5 50 for extra do. Southern Flour is in fair demand, and is without change to note; the arrivals are fair; the sales are 1,300 bbls. at \$4 50 a \$4 90 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &c., and \$4 95 a \$6 25 for the better grades. Rye Flour is without important change, the demand is fair; the sales 100 bbls. at \$3 a \$3 37½. Corn Meal is steady; the sales are 50 bbls. at Jersey at \$3; Brandywine at \$3 50, and puncheons at \$16 75 a \$17. Buckwheat flour is saleable at \$2 12½ a \$2 25 per 100 lb.

GRAIN.—The inquiry for Wheat is fair, mainly for milling, and with light arrivals of choice qualities, these are a shade better, but common are quite dull and heavy; the sales are 3,500 bush. Prime Southern White at \$1 33, in store; 500 bush. do. do., delivered, at \$1 40, and 300 bushels choice do., at \$1 42½. Barley is inactive at 70¢. Barley Malt is nominal at 90¢ a \$1. White Beans are in fair demand at \$1 25 a \$1 37½ per bushel. Oats are in fair demand and prices are unsettled; sales of Southern at 28¢ a 31¢; Jersey at 33¢ a 39¢; State and Western at 42¢ a 46¢. Rye is in moderate demand and is unsettled at 70¢ a 72¢ for Northern. Corn is without much variation, the demand is fair; the sales are 24,000 bush at 67¢ a 68¢ for Southern Yellow and 68¢ a 70¢ for White do., the latter price for a superior article.

Among the many preparations now in use for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the hair, there are not that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the United States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions.—Cincinnati Sun.

### MARRIED.

In Bossersville, on the 2d inst., by Rev. J. J. Jones, Mr. Jacob B. Marsh and Miss Emma L. Reece, all of Hamilton, Monroe county, Pa.

### To the Republicans of Penna.

The time has arrived when in our judgment, the vital interests of the Republican Party and its solemn duty to the cause of Freedom, Labor and Humanity alike imperatively demand that Republicans should assemble, from every part of the State, for the purpose of organizing the Party on the solid and distinct basis of its own principles.

We therefore invite our fellow Republicans to meet in CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on the 22d of FEBRUARY, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M. to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to impress upon the legislation of the nation the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Republican Convention of 1856.  
GIDEON J. BALL, of Erie, E. T. FOSTER of Carbon, and 40 others.  
February 15, 1858.

The New York Banks now have five dollars in specie in their vaults to each dollar of paper issued.

LOOK OUT.—The Bank of Crawford county and the Tiooga county Bank, are denounced by the Erie Dispatch as swindling irresponsible concerns, owned by speculators of Buffalo, New York. They have just commenced circulating their notes, and the advice is that those who would not suffer loss, should refuse the notes of both the above named banks.

### JURY LIST—for February Term 1858.

GRAND JURORS.  
Hamilton—Jacob Kluicker, William Engler, Simon Mixsell, John Williams, Samuel Keller, Jacob Stackhouse.  
Chesnut Hill—Felix Weiss.  
Smithfield—Peter Wolfe, J. Depue Labar, David Yetter, Abraham J. Labar.  
Stroud—Edward Mott, Peter Keller, James H. Kerr.  
M. Smithfield—James Gunsales, Charles Albert.  
Palk—Lawrence Fisher.  
Elkhead—Reuben Frable.  
Colbough—Jacob Spragle.  
Pocono—Depue Bush.  
Paradise—Daniel Calleyhan.  
Stroudsburg—John Boys.  
Jackson—George Miller, John D. Frailley.

### PETIT JURORS.

M. Smithfield—Jacob Miller, Benjamin H. Strunk.  
Smithfield—Peter Erlenberger, Henry Trible, George Miller, Thomas Brodhead.  
Pocono—John Labar.  
Chesnut Hill—Abraham Siglin, Jacob Greensmoyer.  
Stroud—John N. Staples, Chas. Drake.  
Colbough—George R. Smith, John Gearhart.  
Hamilton—John Fetherman, John Fellence, Ferdinand Kester, Amos Storm, George Bittenberger, Jacob Dreher, Sr., Charles Williams, Peter Heller, Barnc Keumerer, Adam Kester, George Snyder, Joseph Fenner, Joseph Metzgar.  
Ross—Jacob Bonser, Jacob Fellence, William Smith.  
Palk—Simon Heiney, Peter Gilbert, Charles Kunkle.  
Trickanock—Samuel Mildenerger.  
Jackson—Barnet Kresge.  
Paradise—Thomas Trine.  
Talbanna—Samuel G. Echenbach.

### ARGUMENT LIST—for Feb. Term, 1858.

Albert Leo vs. John Merwine.  
Timothy Vanwhy vs. Moses W. Coolbaugh, Thomas Gratton and Jonathan H. Cotton.  
In the matter of the Auditors report upon the proceeds of sale of the real estate of Simon Heller, deceased.  
John J. Frey vs. Elias Bonser and David Rhodes.  
Peter Gross vs. Conrad Driesbach.  
Richard Compton vs. Thomas Trine et al.  
James H. Stroud vs. Charles Colbert.  
Henry Cooper & Co. vs. Porter & Sayre.  
Edinger & Marsh vs. Amos W. Marsh.  
In the matter of the report of the Review of the extension of Monroe street.  
In the matter of the Inquisition on the real estate of Franklin Starbird, deceased.  
John Merwine vs. Blowers and Newell, et al.

### TRIAL LIST—for Feb. Term, 1858.

Executors of Joseph Keller, deceased vs. Melchior Bossard.  
Executors of James Clewer, deceased vs. James N. Darling, Alexander Hornsby, Mathias Brackley and Wm. S. White.  
Frederick Cramer, vs. Sarah Kiple, Executor of George Kiple, deceased.  
John J. Griffin vs. George Phillips.  
Ephraim Christman vs. Samuel J. Berger.  
Jesse R. Weiss vs. Moses L. Noyse.  
William Ruff vs. Sydenham Walton.  
William S. Wintemute vs. the School Directors of Stroud township.  
Daniel Bailey vs. Samuel S. Keller.  
Adam Dofer vs. James M. Porter and John W. Sayre, partners under the firm of Porter & Sayre.

### License Applications.

Monroe County, ss.  
I, JOHN EDINGER, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for said County, do certify that the following named persons have filed with me, in my office their respective petitions for Licenses, and paid the advertising fee, as follows, to wit:—  
James Postens, Jr., Stroud township, Tavern License.  
John Thomas, Stroud township, Eating House, at the Stroudburg Depot.  
Witness my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Stroudburg, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1858.  
Feb. 4, 1858.—31.

### NEW

### Express Arrangement.

The Hope and Howard Express Companies are now prepared to forward Money, Valuables of any kind, Packages, &c., with their own Cars, and special Messengers, with dispatch from Stroudsburg to any part of the world.

JOHN N. STOKES, Agent.  
For the Hope and Howard Ex. Co.'s Stroudburg, Feb. 4, 1858.—11.

### ALLEN'S GREAT MEDICINE.

THE ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR.  
For the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, &c., for sale wholesale and retail, at HOLLINSHEAD & DETRICK'S  
Gothic Hall Drug Store.  
This is the only place in town where this Medicine can be had.  
N. B.—Mr. Allen is the man who was in town during the May term of Court, selling his Medicine in the street.  
January 7, 1858.—11.