



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Thomas E. Cochran, of York Co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
William H. Keim, of Berks Co.

The Contest of 1860.

The Presidential election of 1860, will soon be at hand. It is time to be brushing up our armor and preparing for the campaign. A prudent General will reconnoiter the ground before he makes an attack; let us do the same, and ascertain as well as we can, the position of the enemy, his resources, and his force, as compared with ours. What is our chance of success in the coming election? It is not always a safe calculation to "count your chickens before they are hatched," but in this matter, with the lights of past experience to guide us, we can calculate with a fair degree of accuracy the final result. It is a problem for the solution of which you must go to the blackboard. We have data sufficient to ground our calculation upon, and figures will not lie. Taking the chalk we proceed thus:

If Kansas be admitted into the Union next winter, the number of votes to be cast in the next Presidential election will be 396. Of these the Free States will have 186;—the Slave States, 120. The majority necessary to elect is 154. Hence it follows that if the Free States as a unit were imbued with a correct idea of their own interests, we would have a clear majority over our slave-driving brethren. But unfortunately that is not the case, and our fair majority is reduced by those Free States in name who so love the word "Democracy" that they cannot see that that once proud title has now become a synonym for Slavery.

But we may set down as comparatively certain for our candidate if a judicious selection is made, all those States which went for Fremont in 1856. These comprise all of the New England States, together with New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin; making a total Republican vote of 114. By a foolish nomination it would be possible to cut off from this phalanx one or two states, but with the exercise of ordinary prudence and sagacity in the nomination, those states may be regarded as a unit, and 114 votes for the Opposition candidate a fixed fact. But then there remains 40 votes necessary to make up the indispensable 154. Where shall we get 40 more votes. There are 72 votes still in the Free States. Should we carry every Free State except New Jersey and Pennsylvania we would still want two votes of the requisite number. If we carry Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Minnesota and Kansas, and lose Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon,—which perhaps it is prudent to set down as doubtful, we would still have 41 votes, which together with the 114 Republican votes would make 155, 1 more than is necessary.

It will be seen then that much depends upon New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These friends and neighbors will probably join hands in 1860, as they did in 1856, and Pennsylvania with her 27, and New Jersey with her 4 electoral votes, will cause a preponderance in favor of that scale into which their combined vote is cast.

Now will Pennsylvania and New Jersey be true to their best interests? Will the free voters, by whatever name known or to whatever party joined, who are opposed to the infamous administration of James Buchanan, and dastardly doctrines promulgated by the modern State-Democracy, of which James Buchanan is the head,—will they cordally unite in the support of some good man who shall be brought out in opposition to the candidate of this rotten Democracy? Yes! The experience of last fall, teaches us that the great State of Pennsylvania, and her twin sister New Jersey, will be right in 1860, as they were right in 1858. They have only to unite next year as they did last, and they are sure of carrying every thing before them, and casting upon James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's recent son, a thunder storm of merited indignation and reproach.

At Lackawanna, Pa., you ascend a mountain, and from the giddy height look out into the distance. The clear blue canopy sky, unbroken by a single cloud; a constant view of woods and groves, of falling cataracts and flowing streams, of mountain and valley, hill and dale—the water running down beside us like sheets of clear silver—lends an enchantment that can only be exceeded by purchasing a new suit of clothing at Pyle's Eastern Hall of Fashion, opposite the old Easton Bank.

We are pleased to learn that our enterprising friend, Charles Trach, Esq., Proprietor of the Stroudsburg House, intends putting up this fall a three story brick building in addition to the old Hotel, running up Franklin street, 55 feet by 28 in depth; the entire size of the building on the first floor to be occupied as a dining room, and as a ball-room; the second and third stories are to be divided into sleeping apartments. By this arrangement Mr. Trach will be enabled to furnish handsome accommodations for twenty-five or thirty additional boarders next season, and also plenty of room for all those who love to

"Trip the light fantastic toe."

Charley is a clever fellow, keeps a number 1 house, and deserves, as he no doubt will receive, abundance of success.

Staff Appointments.

Brigadier General CHARLTON BURNETT, who was recently elected to the command of the Volunteers of this Brigade, has made the following Staff appointments.

Peter Gilbert, of Long Valley, Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

Joel Berlin, of Kresgeville, Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Edward B. Dreher, of Stroudsburg, Brigade Paymaster, with the rank of Captain.

Rogers J. Levering, of Hamilton, Brigade Ensign, with the rank of Major.

Peter Merwine, Jr., of Tunkhannock, Brigade Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major.

During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman Dr. J. C. AYER of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our Government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights whenever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.—*Reformer, Trenton, N. J.*

We copy the following from *Forney's Weekly Press* of August 27:

The Gift Book Business.

The gift-book business, which has sprung up within the last four or five years, is peculiar to this country, and, from its popularity, has become entitled to be designated an "institution." It was originated by Mr. George G. Evans, now occupying very extensive premises at 439 Chesnut street, only half a dozen doors from the publishing office of THE PRESS. You buy a book, out of a multitudinous collection, including all the new publications of merit, and with each book receive a gift, varying in value from 50 cents to \$100. In the last six months, between two and three hundred gold and silver watches have thus been distributed, and over \$250,000 worth of other jewelry. We have seen the receipts for money paid for watches and jewelry, by Mr. Evans, since Christmas, and they corroborate this statement to the fullest. No more than a dollar is paid for a dollar book—yet a gift is presented with each purchase. Mr. Evans, who is not connected with any other house, in Philadelphia or New York, buys books cheaply for cash, and in such large quantities that the discounts he receives are great. Moreover, he is himself an extensive publisher, judiciously "spreading himself," in that line, also, with first class books. He is *Abel* for any enterprise requiring spirit and capital.

Mr. Evans publishes a classified catalogue of the largest assortment of books, in every department of literature, in the country, which will be sent, free of expense, to any person in the United States, by addressing GEO. G. EVANS, Gift Book Establishment, No. 439 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

A Large Family.

The Nashville Advocate, in speaking of a large camp meeting held in that vicinity, says that among the persons present was a church, member named Lynch, a man of wealth and of great liberality. "He bore the burthen of feeding and lodging" a large number who were on the camp ground. This Mr. Lynch must be a remarkable man; he has now nineteen children, and his father had thirty-two, and at one time during the late war, thirteen of his sons were in the army. The state of Virginia, where he then lived, passed an act releasing the patriotic patriarch from all taxation.

Sussex Fair.

The preparations for this interesting display of the agricultural and mechanical resources of Northern Jersey, are being quickly but effectively pushed forward, and the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of October promise to furnish many an incident and reminiscence to be hereafter treasured up by our citizens as among their pleasantest recollections.—*Sussex Register.*

The Weather--Aurora.

An Autumnal change came over the weather on Saturday. The morning was warm, but a smart shower in the afternoon reduced the temperature to a moderate mark. Sunday was cool and cloudy, with no remarkable feature until after sunset, when a pink flash overspread the northern sky, like the reflection of some large fire. This roseate color passed up to the zenith, and moved off eastward, leaving all the horizon clear. About 10 o'clock, a fine aurora, unusually bright and well defined, arched the north, and sent up its pale streamers and marching columns of spirit warriors marshaling for the final conflict. Now and then some stronger flame shot up to the zenith, like the shadow of a flash of lightning, and as quickly fell back to its fountain. There were no clouds to mar the scene, and for hours the human world gazed upon the magnificent splendor of the mingled emotions of wonder and awe which these phenomena always inspire. The ghostly appearance and doubtful character of the aurora attach to it some of the strongest superstitions. To some, it portends war, famine, freezing cold, death, pestilence, and even the end of the world—as we recollect in the days of Millerism, when on the occasion of a red aurora one winter night hundreds of people, roused thereby from sleep, fell to prayers, firmly believing that the great day had come and that the world was already on fire. Last night we heard a score of prophecies evoked upon the occasion, most of them of an extravagant type, scarcely one less than the cholera for the world in general, while individuals indulged in the pleasing egotism of applying it all to themselves as portending the death of one of the family or serious sickness at least. If the weather should be cooler for a day or two, we shall be satisfied that nothing more important can be laid to the presence of the weird dancers of the northern sky.—*Tribune.*

In Stroudsburg, Aurora favored us with a grand display of her Electrical fire works, more beautiful than it was ever our pleasure to behold before. At one time it represented a vast tent on fire; at another a prairie on fire, &c., &c. Those who did not see it lost a splendid sight.

Later from California.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1859. The Overland Mail of the 8th August arrived at New York, on Tuesday evening last. The news is unimportant.—There was a healthy demand for goods at San Francisco, but prices were unchanged. Horace Greeley had gone on a visit to Col. Fremont. A duel between Senators Gwin and Broderick was expected to take place immediately after the election. The Fort Smith times says that the Comanches had made an attack on the Washita, Caddo, and Delaware Indians, while they were en route to their new homes, under charge of Indian Agent Blain. Ships Sea Witch, from Montevideo, and Mastiff, from Kong Kong, had arrived at San Francisco.

The Next President.

The Washington *National Era* believes that if the Republicans do not elect the next President, no election by the popular vote will occur. The number of electoral votes, including Kansas—which will, in all probability, be admitted at the next session of Congress—will be 306, and a majority of this number, necessary to a choice of a President and a Vice President, is 154. The South has 120 electors, and the free States, including Kansas, will number 186 electors. So that the Democracy cannot succeed unless they can carry every Southern State, and Northern States enough to make up 31 electors, and this it holds to be impossible.

Tampering with Election Returns.

Some of the Kentucky papers state that, by altering returns, and taking the responsibility of rejecting votes assumed to be illegal, (after they had been received and counted,) the Democracy in the fourth district of Kentucky have managed to give the certificate of election to Mr. Chrisman. The official returns elected Mr. Anderson, the Opposition candidate, by three majority. The next House of Representatives will no doubt do justice in the premises.

Death of Andrew J. Donelson.

The Louisville Democrat says that Major A. J. Donelson died recently in Louisiana of erysipelas. Mr. Donelson was formerly the private Secretary of President Jackson, and editor of the Washington Globe. In 1856 he was a candidate of the American party for Vice President. He removed from Tennessee to Louisiana a few years since.

A Duck Story.

The Hartford Courant tells a shooting story. At Berlin, Mr. Cowles and Mr. Crane discovered a flock of sixteen black ducks in the stream near their factory in Newington. Standing on opposite sides, each with a double-barrelled gun, they brought down every mother's son of them at the fire, and secured them all. The press intimates that the fee for telling the above story consisted of two of the aforementioned birds.

A New Bonnet.

The Paris fashions begin to be somewhat scientific. A new thing in Paris is a bonnet made of fine black hair, embroidered with buttercups in silken straw.—The ribbon used for the trimming has a black ground, and the flowers at the side are entirely black with jet centres. The effect of this combination is considered as very original, and it has the advantage of defying dust.

LATER from EUROPE.

By the Indian at Father Point, and the City of Washington at this port, we have full advices from Europe to the 18th ult. The army of Italy made its entry into Paris on the 14th inst., and on the evening of that Sunday the Emperor gave a banquet to his generals, at which he made a speech and proposed the health of the army. Upward of 1,100 prisoners were pardoned, and the next day the Monteur contained a decree granting an amnesty to all political offenders under sentence. It is affirmed that Napoleon has assured the English Government that he will not himself and will not allow Austria to restore the exiled Princes of Central Italy by force; and Lord John Russell had, just before the Lordogration, for the second time, assured Parliament that such were Napoleon's intentions.—The report of a republican rising at Parma turns out to be unfounded, and order prevailed in the Duchies. Garibaldi had accepted the command of the forces of Central Italy, and had arrived at Leghorn. The death of the King of Prussia was looked for hourly. The Ministerial crisis in Austria was not at an end. The nomination of Charles Lennox Whyke, in place of Sir Wm. George Ouseley, as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America, was received with satisfaction.—*Tribune.*

Bad Habits of Youth.

The following article, from a city contemporary, contains good advice to youth, which it will be well for some in Stroudsburg to digest and reflect upon. We commend it to general attention:

"If a youth still in his teens, or scarcely past the point at which the law recognizes him as a man, were seen hobbling along upon crutches, or using any other support peculiar to senility, we should at once class him with the invalid. No one unnecessarily takes upon himself the marks of decrepitude, or pretends so to have exhausted his manhood that he cannot move without the aids which age and weakness require. There is generally an honest kind of manly pride in the young, which makes them aspire to more strength, instead of denying what they have. Yet there is one thing in which too many of our young men, capable, energetic and hopeful though they are, yet confess weakness, or, what is worse, assume it. The wise man's rule is: 'give strong drink to him who is ready to perish.' By this we may understand that if fictitious and unnatural stimulants are to be employed by any, it is by those whose natural force is abated. They may need either to desist from hard work, or to raise themselves to concert pitch with the busy world by the use of vinous or other stimulating drinks. The wisest way is to relinquish labor to the younger.—But even the old, who, by temperance in eating and drinking, have spared and economized their vital forces, have little need of artificial aid in later life. Their age is 'freshly, but kindly.'"

It is a dreadful waste of life and energy when the young seek excitement in either of the three common follies of civilization—tobacco, high seasoned and luxurious food, and intoxicating drinks. But when all are indulged in, as all are apt to be, the physical and mental wear and tear is indeed fearful. One evil invites the next, and we have placed them in the order in which they are generally acquired. Tobacco is little relished except by persons who use strong food. They may be no great culinary skill in the preparation.—Refined epicureanism is not universal.—But strong condiments, pungent spices, and sharp acids, are necessary to penetrate the organs of taste which are smoke dried or tobacco coated. And then the stomach pleads for aid, or will not receive and dispose of its inordinate load without more than its natural warmth.—To tobacco, high spices, and to high spices alcohol, in some form, follow. In lieu of the freshness of youth, we have the false glow of unnatural rudiness, the bleached and swelled look, which is even a worse symptom, or the cadaverous visage of the dyspeptic.

Singular Freak.

An unmarried man, by the name of Philip Peznan, residing about a mile this side of New London, Oneida county, came to his death a few days since, by the adoption of a singular and extraordinary freak. He lived with his mother, a widow woman, and about a year ago he took it into his head that he ought not to eat anything but bread and water; he lived on that diet alone until about five or six weeks ago, when he again took a notion that his hands were so dirty that he ought not to eat bread; and water he would not drink only as he inspected it in the bucket as it came from the well; and sometimes he would require that a number of pails full should be drawn before he would drink. For forty three days before his death he eat not a mouthful, as his mother is positive. He would wash his hands frequently for an hour at a time; whilst he lived on bread, he would require that his part should be baked by itself, and then he would break off and eat it as he wanted it. When he became so weak that he could not go out, then he would carefully inspect the water brought him. It was a singular freak, he was doubtless partially insane, although he talked prettily on other subjects.—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

A good deal of election business is to be done in Kansas this Fall, to wit:—1. The vote on the Constitution on the first Tuesday in October. 2. The Territorial election in November for Delegates and members of the Territorial Legislature and county officers. 3. If the Constitution is adopted there is a provision by law for a State election in December. A full State ticket and Legislature is then to be elected.

FRIEND—One who will tell you of your faults and follies in prosperity, and assist you with his hands and heart in adversity.

Exquisite Irony.

Col. A. B. Wright, who is running for Congress in the Eighth District, Georgia, on the ultra Southern principles, addressed a letter to the Committee who informed him of his nomination by the Convention, from which the following is an extract. It is of the regular "fire-enter" stamp, and remarkable for its bitterness of sarcasm and exquisite irony.—We commend it especially to the sticklers for "platforms," and those good natured people calling themselves "Old Line Whigs" and "Protective Tariff men," who voted for JAMES BUCHANAN, for fear of endangering the Union. Listen to him:

"I think, gentlemen, your Convention acted wisely in ignoring those political mantras, yecept 'platforms.' The people have been so often deceived and deluded by the promises held out to them in these paper 'shuffle boards,' that they have come to look with suspicion and distrust upon all who advocate them.—They are generally fair to look upon, but like 'dead sea fruit,' they turn to ashes upon the lips." Take, if you please, that great piece of master carpentry, constructed at Cincinnati in 1856, by the great piece master-builder of modern Democracy, with timber furnished and brought from the different sections of the Union—the South furnished palmetto, cotton and slavery—the North, oak, commerce and Abolitionism—the East, ash, internal improvements and squatter sovereignty—the Atlantic and Middle States, poplar, free trade and non-intervention. All dove-tailed harmoniously together, and to the casual observer—the masses of the people—expecting fair to look upon; but within it is a 'whited sepulcher, filled with dead men's bones.' The filling of the seams in the structure indicates the master talents. The internal improvements opening is filled with the 'Pacific Railroad.' The 'squatter sovereignty' joining is made smooth by 'non-intervention.' The 'slavery plank' is covered with 'Cuba.' The 'free-soil' seam is discovered with 'unfriendly legislation,' while the 'Abolition' panel is garnished with 'moral lines.' Thus, all uniting in one harmonious and symmetrical structure, well calculated to catch the popular gaze, and cheat a nation of freemen out of their dearest rights."

An Awful Retribution.

Some time last summer a company of Pike's Peakers left Grayville, Ill., for the Kansas gold regions. While traveling through the Indian country on their way out, one of the company, a young man of desperate character, from the vicinity of Grayville, named Hayes, declared his determination to shoot the first Indian he met; and, unhappily, during the day, they overtook on the prairie a defenceless squaw, when he, in mere wanton wickedness, leveled his gun and shot her dead. His companions were horror stricken at the blood-thirsty deed, but felt that they had no power to punish him. The tribe to which the squaw belonged was not far distant when the deed was perpetrated. They discovered her lifeless body, and saw at once the manner of her death. They pursued the party of Illinois Pike's Peakers, and in a few hours overtook them and demanded to know who committed the murder. The company of five or six Peakers found themselves surrounded by nearly 200 enraged Indians, who threatened to immolate the whole party if they did not point and give up the murderer. To save their own lives, they gave up Hayes to their vengeance. He was taken by the Indians to a distance, while his companions tarried on their route to see what would be his fate.

After a while the Indians returned, with their victim literally stayed alive.—They had skinned him from head to foot. The wretched being was still alive when brought back to his companions, but in tortures worse than hell fire. He lived in agony long enough to tell how he had been tortured, but was soon released by death from unspeakable sufferings.—*Louisville Journal.*

Court Proclamation.

Whereas, the Hon. GEORGE R. BARRETT, President Judge of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, and Abraham Levering and Michael H. Dreher, Esq's, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Orphan's Court, for the said County of Monroe, to be holden at Stroudsburg, on the 26th day of September next, to continue one week if necessary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Cononer, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just. (God save the Commonwealth.) MELCHIOR BOSSARD, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg, September 1, 1859.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

At it Again!
The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has recommenced the
Stove and Tin-Ware Business,
at his old stand, where may be found a full and complete assortment of Cook, Parlor, and all kinds of Heating Stoves, which will be sold at city prices. He would further say, that he has secured the services of Mr. William Flory, a very superior worker in Tin and Sheet Iron, which will enable him to offer Tin & Sheet Iron Ware at wholesale, and at the lowest figure. He would respectfully invite merchants and dealers in his line to call and examine for themselves.
ROOFING, SPOUTING, and all kinds of JOBBING promptly attended to.
R. H. DEPUY,
Stroudsburg, September 1, 1859—1y.

Persons wishing to establish Manufacturing in a new and thriving place where business good. See advertisement of the Hammonett Settlement.

It is said that a roasted onion bound upon the wrist or pulse will stop the most intractable toothache in a very few minutes. Simple but worth trying.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1859.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat Flour; the sales are 9,022 bbls. at \$4 20a\$4 40 for superfine State and Western; \$4 50a \$4 75 for extra do. do.; \$5a\$5 30 for extra old round hoop Ohio; \$5 35a\$5 55 for new do.; \$4 50a\$6 50 for old St. Louis Extra, and \$5 60a\$6 for Extra Genesee. Rye Flour; sales of 240 bbls. at \$3 50a\$4 25.
GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 1,500 bush. New Red and Amber Southern at \$1 21a\$1 26; 3,200 bush. White do. at \$1 35a\$1 42; 3,000 bush. good New Red Western at \$1 20. Rye; sales of 1,400 bush. at \$0 81c. Oats are in fair demand at 37a40c. for old State; 38a40 for Western, and 39a41c. for Canadian. Corn; sales of 25,000 bush. at 76c. for old Western Mixed, in store; 80c. for new do. afloat; 82c. for fair White Southern; 83a84c. for Yellow do.

TRIAL LIST, for September Term, 1859.

John Swartz vs. John Merwine.
Peter Kresge vs. David Kresge.
Nicholas Aitemose vs. Jacob Huff-smith.
John H. Nace and Solomon A. Steckel partners under the firm of Nace & Steckel vs. Philip Hoffman, James Hoffman and Robert Winters.
Henry Detrick vs. James Henry.
Daniel B. Barnet vs. The Overseers of the Poor of Stroud Township.
Reuben P. Mische & Charles Kitchen, partners trading R. P. Mische & Co. vs. Jacob Stouffer.
William Overfield vs. Elijah Depuy.
David Kresge vs. Charles D. Broad-lead.
Abraham Gish vs. Mathias Braskley.
Henry Edinger vs. Joseph J. Postels.
Pugh Decker vs. Robert Huston.
White Hart & Co. vs. Peter Gilbert.
Schauman & Newhart vs. James N. Durling.
JOHN EDINGER, Proth'y.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents, that the following accounts have been filed in the Register's office of Monroe county, and will be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of said county, at Stroudsburg on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Account of George B. Keller, one of the Executors of Joseph Keller, late of Hamilton township, deceased.
The Account of Jacob G. Frantz, Administrator of David Greenewald, late of Eldred township, deceased.
The Account of Jacob G. Frantz, Administrator of Jacob Johnson, late of Eldred township, deceased.
First Account of Peter P. Dornblaser, Administrator of George A. Dornblaser, late of Paradise township, deceased.
First Account of Samuel S. Keller, one of the Executors of Joseph Keller, late of Hamilton township, deceased.
The Account of Anna Maria Stokes, and Rachel S. Stokes, Administratrix of Samuel Stokes, late of the Borough of Stroudsburg, deceased.
The Account of Anna Maria Stokes, and Rachel Stokes, Administratrix of Ellen S. Stokes, late of the Borough of Stroudsburg, deceased.

WM. S. REES, Register.
Register's Office, Stroudsburg, September 1, 1859.

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