



The Jeffersonian.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1859.

DEDICATION.

The M. E. Church at Canadensis, (formerly called Cassville), Monroe County, Pa., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sabbath, November 13, Preaching at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M., by Rev. L. H. King, of New York, and Rev. P. Coombe, of Philadelphia. The public are invited to attend.

Rev. J. H. McFarland, of Philadelphia, is expected to deliver two lectures in the M. E. Church, of this place, on the 14th and 15th inst.: Subject of first lecture, "Physical changes of our Globe"—of second—"Habits and Instincts of Animals."

Mr. McFarland's long and ardent devotion to Natural Science has enabled him to acquire quite a proficiency in its knowledge, and we think his lectures cannot fail to be highly interesting and instructive. Single tickets 20 cents, two 30 cents, to be had at the Store of R. Boys and R. S. Staples.

The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, is one of the oldest of our Literary Weeklies, and decidedly one of the best.

Among its contributors are James, Dickens, Tennyson, Chas. Reade, Longfellow, Holmes, T. S. Arthur, Whittier, Mary Howitt, Grace Greenwood, Miss Martineau, and others highly distinguished in the Literary world.

The Post devotes some space weekly to news, agricultural items, and other matters of interest to the family and business man.

Terms—One copy, \$2 a year; two copies, \$3; four copies, \$5, (and one of Hamilton's two steel plate engravings of Niagara Falls to the getter up of the club); eight copies \$10, (and one copy extra, or both engravings to the getter up of the club); thirteen copies, \$15, (with extras as above); thirty copies, \$30, (with both extra copy and engravings to the getter up of the club).

Address, Deacon and Peterson, 132 South Third-St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. Y. Election.

It seems to us that the whole Republican State ticket is elected, although there are several Western counties from which we have not yet heard.

N. J. Election.

The returns from the State come in slowly, but so far, the prospects are favorable to Olden's success.

Louisiana Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859. The election here to-day passed off quiet. In the 17th district the Democrats have elected one member of the Legislature, one Justice of the Peace, and one State Tax collector. In the rest of the city the regular American ticket is elected by a large majority.

United States Senator.

The Germantown Telegraph strongly recommends Morton M. Michael, Esq., for the Senate of the United States, in the room of William Bigler, whose term will expire on the fourth of March, 1861.—We have no more able man in Pennsylvania, and none whose election would do more honor to our Commonwealth, at home and abroad.

State Central Committee.

The State Central Committee of the People's party met at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening of last week. The News says there was, as we understand, a fair attendance of the members. A resolution was passed directing the Chairman of the Committee to issue a call for a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to choose two Senatorial Delegates to a National Convention to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.—The resolution provides, also, that the State Convention shall indicate the time and manner for the choice of Representative Delegates to the National Convention, which are to be elected in the respective Congressional Districts of the State. The action of the Committee was arrived at, as we learn, after a very interesting discussion, which was characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. Mr. Kline, the Chairman of the Committee, it is understood, will fix the time for the State Convention at an early day, so that our friends throughout the State may commence to prepare for action.

Sands, Lent & Co., the famous circusmen, have dissolved partnership, sold out and retired upon snug fortunes. The elephants belonging to the firm were sold for \$22,000. The show business is evidently a money making operation.

Shellbarks.

There seem to be an unusually large crop of shellbarks the present season, and their collection has commenced in good earnest. They are selling to storekeepers for about one dollar a bushel, and some of them have collected large quantities.—*Doughstoun Dem.*

James Euchanan and Old John Brown.
Nobody doubts the folly and madness of John Brown. Had he proclaimed a purpose to levy war upon all the Governments of the world, and set on foot an expedition to subvert them, his title to the character of a wild fanatic and reformer would not have been clearer than that which his escapade at Harper's Ferry has won for himself and his immediate and mediate associates. Old Brown is a brave, chivalrous, self-sacrificing, deluded man. With just capacity enough to comprehend the value of freedom to the race, and none to understand the relative interests of human society, he entered upon his work at Harper's Ferry, never doubting his success, and never dreaming for a moment that more would be required than the simple promulgation of his well arranged Provisional Government. The old man has committed a capital offense against the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. He has raised the standard of rebellion; he has organized and put in force a servile insurrection. The proof is conclusive that this wild scheme has been long the cherished purpose of his life. He had disclosed it in many places and to many persons, and sought the counsel and aid of his former associates in the interest of anti-slavery. He had been employed in the work of the latter in Kansas and elsewhere. They were engaged in politics, making use of the slavery agitation; poor old Brown, more honest, believed in the justice and humanity of the cause, and went straight forward to put in force its principles. They had concocted a theory of freedom, with high-sounding issues, the advocacy of which was to win them the name and character of philanthropists, without taking upon themselves either the burdens of their enforcement or the labors and risk of their practical application. John Brown was the victim of their false and hollow professions. If the North had been as honest as he, there would have been no agitation about slavery; if the South had been equally honest, there would have been no controversy, in Kansas or elsewhere, on that or any other subject. Both parties knew they were playing a game for votes, not for freedom or slavery.

Mr. Buchanan himself is more guilty in a moral sense, for the work at Harper's Ferry, than poor old John Brown. He was elected to the Presidency on the basis of ignoring the whole slavery question in the States and in Congress. He quickly abandoned his position, and went over not to the people of the South, but to a few Southern extremists, who suddenly conceived the brilliant idea that they could so construe the Federal Constitution as to make that compact *proprio vigore* establish and maintain slavery in all the public Territories. This scheme excited deep and universal disgust in the minds of the whole country. It gave rise to an impression that the Executive Government had undertaken to propagate slavery. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was so perverted by Mr. Buchanan, in his first message, as to cover this project. It was boldly avowed that slavery existed in all the new States, "by virtue of the Constitution." This enormous and abominable heresy was followed by an Executive policy so weak, shiftless, and time-serving, as to impair the confidence of the country in the integrity and capacity of the President, and convict him of a deliberate attempt to use his constitutional powers to propagate the institution of slavery, not only in opposition to, but in contempt of, the people, whose right it is to determine that and every other question of domestic polity. Upon minds like John Brown's this scheme of the President was destined to exert a powerful influence. In proof of this we need only refer to the pervading excitement which followed the public announcement of Mr. Buchanan's policy; to the condition of the Democratic party, distracted and broken at every point; to the triumph of the Republicans in the free States; to the mad zeal of the Abolitionists; and, finally, to the Harper's Ferry *emule*, with its fatal and disgraceful incidents, resulting in the conviction and sentence of old Brown, about the only honest and brave disciple of the entire Abolition family.

And Mr. Buchanan pursued the course marked out in his election, and indicated by every sense of patriotism and fair dealing, there would have been no Harper's Ferry escapade; no capture, by a handful of men, of a town of three thousand inhabitants; no arrest of guilty parties; and the Government of Virginia might have been spared the intense mortification of vindicating her honor, under circumstances so equivocal and unbecomingly as those attending the whole affair. Upon Mr. Buchanan rests the chief responsibility of this unfortunate state of things.—His is the moral guilt; while the legal responsibility falls upon a man honest and brave, but too weak to appreciate either the true nature of his office or the source of his guilt.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of John Browns in this country—tens of thousands who entertained his opinions, sympathized with his projects, and only wanted the courage and integrity to unite themselves with his criminal expedition. There are thousands in the North and thousands in the South—men who believe that "the sword of Gideon" should be wielded to enforce their wild fancies to propagate and abolish slavery. Mr. Buchanan is one of these men in every practical sense; and he is the chief offender of all, because a misguided people have placed in his hands more weapons of mischief, more power to do harm than any other. His attempt to carry slavery into the midst of a hostile local opinion is of the same character as that of John Brown to secure freedom to a people who would have none of it. If it was right in James Buchanan to force slavery upon a people, it was right in John Brown to force freedom upon the South. Their authority, outside of the law, was precisely the same. It is unfortunate that Mr. Buchanan had not possessed the honesty of purpose of poor old Brown. It would have saved the credit of the Administration and probably the life of that crazy and deluded agitator.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Sentence of John Brown—Speech of the Prisoner—Brown to be hung on December Second—Copper found Guilty.
CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 2.—Messrs. Russell and Lennet, attorneys from Boston, reached here to-day.

THE TRIAL OF COPPEE.
Coppee's trial was resumed. No witnesses were called for the defense. Mr. Harding opened the argument for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Hoyt and Griswold for the defendant. Mr. Hunter closed for the prosecution. The speeches were of marked ability.

Mr. Griswold asked for several instructions, which were all granted by the court. The jury then retired.

SENTENCE OF JOHN BROWN—HIS SPEECH.
Brown was then brought into the court house, which was immediately thronged. The court gave its decision on the motion to arrest judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State except by a citizen, it ruled that wherever allegiance was due, treason may be committed; most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objections as to the form of the verdict rendered were also regarded as insufficient.

The clerk then asked Brown whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, when Brown stood up, and in a clear and distinct voice said:

"I have, may it please the court, a few words to say:

"In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted—the design on my part to free the slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when I went into Missouri and there took the slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed doing the same thing again, on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend to commit murder or treason, or destroy property, or to excite or incite the slaves to rebellion, or to make an insurrection.

"I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved, (for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case,)—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or, in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in the court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward, rather than punishment.

"This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or, at least, the New Testament. That teaches me that 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me, further, to 'remember those that are in bonds as bound with them; I endeavored to act up to that instruction that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered, as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, was no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I submit—so let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial.—Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention, and what was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or excite the slaves to rebel or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say, also, in regard to the statements made by some of those connected with me—I hear it has been stated, by some of them, that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one joined me but of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with, till the day they came to me; and that was for the purpose I have stated.—Now I have done."

The court proceeded to pronounce the sentence. After a few preliminary remarks, in which he said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, he sentenced him to be hung, in public, on Friday, the 2d of December.

Brown received the sentence with composure.

The only demonstration made was the clapping of hands by one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson county. This was promptly suppressed, and much regret was expressed by the citizens at its occurrence.

The verdict in Coppee's case—guilty on all the counts of the indictment.

His counsel gave notice of a motion to arrest judgment, as in Brown's case.

Surrender of Harrison.

CHARLESBURG, Pa., Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859. William Harrison, alias Hazlett, was to-day surrendered to the authorities of Virginia, upon the requisition of Gov. Wise, as implicated in the Harper's Ferry troubles. He left for Virginia at three o'clock this afternoon, via Chambersburg.

A Female Horse Thief.
The Conneautville Courier states that two men were in that village a short time since in pursuit of an Irish woman who had stolen a horse and buggy from the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., a week previous. Once they overtook and arrested her, but the same night she escaped through her chamber window, by means of the bed cord, obtained the same horse and buggy from the stable, and continued her flight without bonnet, shawl or dress, they having been taken from her room by direction of her captors. She, however, supplied herself with these articles by borrowing them from a house on her way, while the family were absent. On Tuesday she lodged near Seagertown, but on Friday no further trace of her had been discovered.

The Pittsburg papers since state that eluding all pursuit this female Jack Sheppard made her way to Mercer county, where she traded the stolen nag for another, and then continued her journey, arriving in Allegheny city in the early part of last week, and put up at Neely's tavern on Federal street, just as any other traveller. She stopped there for some time representing herself as a resident of Oneida county, N. Y., whose husband had recently died, and that the purpose of her visit there was to discover the whereabouts of some relatives, whose acquaintance she desired making. After some few days had passed, she consented, at the suggestion of a friend, to sell the horse and buggy, and both were disposed of to Mr. Gerber, a tavern keeper on Ohio street, for one hundred dollars, which, of course, was handed over to "Mrs. Killen," the name under which our heroine passed. Shortly after parting with the horse she disappeared, and while speculation was rife as to what had become of her, the Rochester gentleman reached the city in pursuit of the fair wad, accompanied by the party from Mercer county, with whom she had traded his nag. The latter's horse was hunted up, and found in the possession of Mr. Faas, to whom Gerber had sold him, but no traces whatever of the thief could be discovered, and thus far all efforts to ascertain either her identity or holding place have proved abortive.

This whole adventure is a most singular one, and displays an amount of tact and nerve rarely exhibited by a woman.

The Difference.
When Senator Sumner was so brutally assaulted, Democrats said "he got what he deserved." When Kansas was invaded by border ruffians, and life and property were mercilessly destroyed, Democrats applauded and defended them.—When Gov. Wise threatened to march to Washington, take possession of the public archives, and prevent the inauguration of a Republican President—the choice of the people—Democrats thought not of treason, but said he would do right.—Blind partisan-hip prevented an honest expression of manly feeling, and a bold condemnation by the Democrats of any one and all of these outrages; and when Osawatimie Brown, upon whom untold wrong was inflicted, made an insane effort to abolish slavery, Democrats expected every Republican voice to be raised in his defense; but the Republican party is differently constituted. No blind partisan devotion prohibits a condemnation of wrong, whatever may be the provocation of it.—Democrats defend Democrats only; Republicans defend truth and justice; Democrats condemn only those opposed to their party, Republicans condemn wrong wherever it may be found. The one is a party of slaves, cringing to slavery; the other a party devoted to freedom, and acting like freemen.

Death of a former Eastonian.
We learned to-day of the death of Matthias Melick, which occurred at Cumberland, Maryland, on Saturday last. The deceased formerly resided here with his parents, and at the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California was one of the first who took the overland route to that then Territory. In California he entered into mercantile business. Successfully extending his business, he traveled over Oregon, South and Central America, locating in the latter country, where he built extensively. At the bombardment of Greytown his extensive buildings and stores were destroyed—for which our government have as yet made no amends.

In Central America Mr. Melick contracted a disease with which he has lingered long, and which has now carried him to the grave. His brothers caused his remains to be brought here, and this afternoon they were interred in the Easton Cemetery.—*Easton Express, Nov. 1.*

Four Hundred Lives Lost.
MONTREAL, Monday Nov. 7, 1859. The following is taken from The Liverpool Daily Post of the 27th October: "The public will learn this morning with overwhelming grief, that the splendid vessel, the Royal charter, was totally lost yesterday, in Muffa Red Bay, near Bangor. The melancholy intelligence, which reached us late last night, was brief, but we fear it is only too true, that of upward of 400 persons who were on board, only ten are said to have been saved. There is some hope, however, that this is an exaggeration, but under any circumstances the loss of life, it is to be feared, has been immense. The Royal Charter had about a half a million of gold on board, when the disaster took place. The particulars are not known, as the telegraph had ceased to work, and no destructive had been the storm along the coast yesterday, that the Chester and Birkenhead Railway had been destroyed in two places. At Penmaenaw, twenty of the dead had been washed ashore.—The Bay in which the catastrophe occurred is two or three miles to the westward of Puffin Island in Anglesea, and six or seven miles to the north-west of Beaumaris. It has a shallow, sandy beach for several miles, with promontories at each end of the bay. The country around is wild and few houses are about.

Latest Foreign News.
The steamer North America passed farther Point on Sunday, bringing three days later news from Europe. There were indications of suffering among the London builders on a strike, but the strike still continued. Spain announces the intention to commence hostilities against Morocco. Lord Palmerston declares that England will oppose with force the occupation by Spain of both sides of the Straits. A collision had occurred at Palermo, between the people and the Papal troops. A rupture between France and England is considered imminent.—The old Earl of Jersey died Oct. 3. The new Earl who succeeded, died on the 24th.

EASTON.
BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION
All around our Borough
Beauties meet the eye:
Hills, whose tops are pointing
Upward to the sky.
Hills, where sound and steam
And rolling car is heard,
Whose wood once echoed red man's tread,
And screams of the wild bird;
Deep and shady valleys,
Where in Summer time repose,
In modest, fragrant beauty,
The violet and the rose.
Streams, which, in romantic wand'ring
The hill and vales among,
Once bore the light and swift canoe,
Now sound the boatman's song,
But do you ask the reason,
With these beauties 'round us, why
To the busy thriving town is turned
Each curious eye?
Do you wish to ascertain
Why Fashion Hall Bazaar
Is place of greater interest
Than others, near or far?
Why the poor man and the wealthy,
The leader of the "Ton,"
The plain and gay, all eagerly
To this Clothing mart press on?
List! and I'll tell you truly,
Goods of the Newest style,
Most durable, and cheaply made,
Are to be had of R. C. PYLE.

The Overland Mail.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 9, 1859. The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 14th ult., arrived last night. Great preparations are making to receive Gen. Scott. All the military companies and soldiers in the Mexican war would meet on his arrival and escort him through the city, while all classes of the tribute were preparing to pay him their tribute of respect.

The creditors of Chopping & Co., mail contractors between California and Salt Lake, had attached their stock and other property, for debts amounting to \$30,000. It was feared that the mails would be suspended from this cause.

The water course throughout the State are at the lowest stage, and the miners holding claims in the beds of the streams were gathering rich harvests of gold.

Oregon dates are to the 8th of October. Five hundred and fifty emigrant wagons had arrived at the Cascades, Washington Territory.

Advices from Capt. Wallen's Salt Lake expedition, and Lieut. Mullen's Fort Benton wagon road expedition announce the good health and continued prosperity of the commands.—Capt. Wallen had rendered great service to the emigrants on the route. The Indians were quiet.

British Columbia dates are to October 10. Everything was quiet at San Juan. The British Colonist says it was currently reported that a new Governor, named Howe, may be shortly expected.

The shipments of gold from Victoria in September amounted to \$110,000.

The miners on Fraser River were doing well.

Business at San Francisco was slow.—There was little doing from first hands, except by auction. Sales of India goods that way were quite heavy.

Provisions were drooping. Crushed sugar was 11c. per pound. Coffee was more buoyant. Candles were inactive.—Domestic spirits were firmer.—Spirit turpentine was \$1 per gallon.

New York Markets.
WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1859.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour; the sales are 16,860 bbls. at \$4 76a\$4 80 for superfine State. \$4 90a\$4 95 for extra do.; \$5 for choice do.; \$5 50a\$5 69 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio; \$5 70a\$6 75 for trade brands do., and \$5 30a\$7 25 for St. Louis and Genesee extras. Corn Meal; sales of Jersey at \$4 05. Buckwheat flour is more plenty, and is quiet at \$2a\$2 25 per 100 lbs.
GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 11,200 bush. choice Milwaukee Club at \$1 14; 10,700 bush. Extra Red Iowa (Spring) at \$1 14; 11,600 bush. Chicago Spring at \$1 10a\$1 10 1/2. Rye; sales of 6,700 bush. at \$3c. Oats; sales of 37,000 bush. at 43 1/2a44c. Corn is dull and nominal; Western Mixed out of market; Jersey and Southern Yellow are nominal at 98a 99c.
PROVISIONS—Pork; sales of 15,970 bbls. at \$15 12a\$15 15 for Mess.; \$19 15 for thin Mess.; \$17 12 for Clear. Dressing Hogs are in fair demand at 6 1/2a6 7c.—Green Hams are in good demand at 9 1/2a 9 3/4. Shoulders at 7 1/2a7 3/4. Corn of the block. Butter is dull and heavy at 12a18c. for Ohio, and 14a21c. for State. Cheese is firm and in good demand at 9a11c.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
PROTECTED BY PATENT.
BY ROYAL LETTERS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies
it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.
These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
J. B. MOSES
(Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 pills by return mail. For sale in St. Louis, Mo., by
J. N. DERLING, Agent.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE
Wm. A. Batcher's Hair Dye!
The Original and Best in the World!
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batcher since 1829, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batcher's HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Red Dyes remedied, the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 53 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

If you require the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of
WILLIAM A. BATHER, 53 Broadway, New York.
Sold by HOLLINSHEAD & DETRICK, Stroudsburg.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.
BATHER'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpasses all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a chinless face, turning up behind—no shrinking of the head; indeed, this is the only Shrink-proof where these things are properly understood and made.—53 Broadway, New York. (Dec. 9, 1858—17.)

DEED.
In Stroud township, on the 11th of October last, Miss Elizabeth Staples, wife of G. O. Staples, aged 69 years and 9 months.

Auditor's Notice.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe County, auditor to adjust and settle the 3d account of the Executors of the last will and testament of Adam Huffsmith, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

Wm. K. HAVLAND, Auditor.
Stroudsburg Nov. 10 1859.

THE STROUBSBURG BANK.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, of said Bank, payable on and after the 11th inst.

J. H. STROUD, Cashier.
Stroudsburg, Nov. 2, 1859—3t.

Notice.
Stroudsburg Bank.
October 15, 1859.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, in Stroudsburg, on Monday the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place on Tuesday, the first day of November, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. H. STROUD, Cashier.

Caution.
I hereby caution all persons against hunting, fishing, or going through grass, grain or orchards upon my premises, as I am determined to prosecute trespassers to the full extent of the law.

ELIJAH SCHUG.
Stroud tsp. Sept. 23, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office