



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

LECTURE!

In the Tannersville M. E. Church, by the Rev. C. I. THOMPSON, of Stroudsburg. Subject—the "HIGHEST STYLE OF MAN," February 16, 1861. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets 15 cents.

Gen. Tom Thumb in Stroudsburg. Charles S. Stratton, known by the name at the head of this article, will give an exhibition in the Court House, in this place, on Friday the 22nd Feb., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7 o'clock in the evening; and on Saturday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Tom Thumb is one of the great curiosities of the age, and we doubt not those who embrace this opportunity to get a squint at the General will be well pleased with themselves for their pains. His age on the 4th of last January, was 23 years. His height is 2 feet and 7 inches; and his weight 29 pounds.

In order to comprehend his size fully he must be seen. He will give a variety of performances, which will render a study of this remarkable personage of double interest. By contract schools will be permitted to see him at reduced prices. For particulars see advertisement in another column of this paper.

SECESSION.

The rebels are making desperate efforts to bring their Disunion scheme to perfection. They are at present holding a Southern Confederacy Convention in Montgomery, Alabama, preparatory to putting into existence their utopian, Free Trade Negro kingdom. It is supposed that they will proceed to officer entire their kingdom before adjourning; and that they will therefore within a few weeks have their Confederacy in a working condition.

In Louisiana the rebels have seized on all the federal forts, the Mint in New Orleans, the Arsenal, one or two Revenue cutters, and, in short, have plundered and robbed the Government of all its property in that State.

It is believed that South Carolina intends within a few days at most to attack Fort Sumpter. She long since has been making extensive preparations for that purpose, and, they being now about completed, it is supposed that the suicidal, or at least fratricidal blow will be struck by that old tory State, which owes all that she is to the fostering care that she has received from the Government, which she now desires to destroy.

The rebels in Maryland and Virginia are continuing their efforts to get these States to secede; and consequently great excitement prevails in both States. Virginia held an election on the 4th to determine whether she should secede or not. Thus far the returns of the Virginia Convention election seem to indicate the success of the conservative party, or conditional secessionists. If they have triumphed, it is upon the hope of some compromise from this Border State Conference at Washington, which will justify the adhesion of Virginia to the Union yet a little longer. The rebel hope in the event of those States seceding to be able to seize on the Capital. But General Scott is making preparations to meet the emergencies of the case.

To compromise with the traitors at this juncture of events is not to strengthen and save, but to weaken and destroy the Government. It will be inaugurating the Mexican, revolutionary, mob law system. There can at this time be only just two parties: one in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. The other in favor of the traitors, who are endeavoring to destroy the Union, demolish the Constitution, and who are boldly setting at defiance the Federal laws. If the Union is worth preserving, the laws must be enforced. If the laws are not enforced, then rebellion will have triumphed. If rebellion triumphs, then the weaker will have conquered the stronger party. If the weaker conquers the stronger party when, as now, it has right on its side, then the traitors will have established the fact in the eyes of the world that they are worthy of success, and that the Federal Government ought to have been overthrown, because of its gross corruption and shameful effeminate weakness. But we trust that our national weakness is rapidly drawing to a close, and that soon the important fact will be proclaimed to a wondering world that we indeed have yet a Government, and one, too, at which traitors may bow, and their abettors murmur, but which will not be injured thereby.

That Distressing Malady, the Dyspepsia, is not a periodical, but a permanent complaint, producing suffering at all times and under all circumstances. The only real cure for this disease and its concomitant evils is the world renowned Oxycyanated Bitters.

The "Farmer and Gardener," as also the "American Bee Journal," for February, are received. The former, in addition to its usual embellishments contains a finely engraved frontispiece of the celebrated Farmer's Market, of Philadelphia, the finest edifice of its kind in the world. In addition to this it is filled to repletion with the most useful and seasonable reading. The American Bee Journal comes to us with all the promises made in the first number fulfilled.—As this is the only journal of its class in the United States, and as it is not only printed in the most unexceptionable manner, but edited with marked ability it cannot fail to succeed. The publishers, desirous of introducing these two valuable works, offer them both, together with a prepaid copy of a handsome Premium Book, for the trifling sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents; or, either one of them and a Premium Book for One Dollar.—This is certainly cheaper than any other publications of the same size and character in the United States. Specimen numbers are furnished without charge, by the publishers, A. M. Spangler & Co., No. 25 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1861. Revolutions—of which I have seen some few in my life—have similar characteristics, whatever may be the theater upon which they are displayed, whatever their causes, whatever their ultimate aims. Revolutions begin in various ways—some by violent outbreaks, others as a slowly but steadily rising tide; but all, in their course, pass through similar, if not almost identical phases. Here in Washington, the events agitating the Republic form a revolution, and as such, I may class it with the rising tides. But it is for the first time in history that a revolution has started, not for the purpose of breaking through the shackles and bands which hinder and compress the free expansion of human rights, not for securing liberty, but to solder more strongly the chains which bind the hands of the slave, to vitiate thoroughly all the normal conditions of social existence, to hamper the free use of intellectual powers, to suppress all the higher and nobler attributes and manifestations of the human mind and heart. Such are the leading characteristics of the revolution inaugurated by the Secessionists. This anomalous revolution is supported and defended by the most sophistical twistings of the notions abstract as well as of positive rights, obligations, and duties. It loosens, upsets, dissolves all the notions and feelings of honor and of moral obligations; it demoralizes to the core those who are spurred on by the revolutionary fury. The bold assertions of treason on the floor of Congress, the seizure of forts and the property of the nation, the violation of oaths made by Senators and other civil and military officials—all are so many mournful evidences of the corrosive action by which the ideas of honor and duty are perverted and destroyed. The so-called right of Secession in the fountain of treason; it is represented as sufficient to justify the partricial attempts to destroy the nation. The Constitutional question of this right has been already fully discussed by eminent exponents on both sides.—It strikes me, however, that if there can be any plausibility in the assertion that certain States may re-enter into the exercise of the sovereign rights surrendered by them conditionally to the Union, this reasoning can in no way apply to such States as entered the Union not as original colonies, but were admitted; who, from their normal condition of dependency as Territories, were transformed into sovereignty with limited rights. These States are a creation of the Union; they had not any previous independent existence, no inborn sovereign rights. They cannot claim back what they did not surrender, what they did not possess. The donor may repeal the grant, but if they choose to throw the grant into his face, they return to their primitive condition. They have been as minors, upon whom society has conferred the privileges of majority. Laws give to society the power to limit or even to deprive of his rights any member misusing them. The attempt of these seceding States, who grew up to majority from the inferior, infant condition of bought and paid for Territories, can be compared only to the act of a partricide. Laws preemptorily deprive the partricide—if even his attempt was unsuccessful—of any claims to the fortune or inheritance from his parent.—These seceding States may therefore put themselves into the condition of civil and of political outlawry. G.

A man in Terre Haute, Indiana, was fined \$4 60 in the Police Court.—The great trouble was to collect the fine. At last he promised to give up a barrel of flour worth \$5, in consideration of a half dollar in change, and a clear receipt against the judgment. The purchaser discovered, however, when too late, that the barrel of flour was a barrel of dirt, with a thin coating of flour.

Big Trout. Barnum has got a living speckled trout, weighing five pounds and ten ounces, caught at Andes, Delaware County, New York. Barnum gave \$150 for it.

Counterfeit Bills. Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861. A new and dangerous counterfeit on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Mass., appeared this afternoon. The counterfeiters are of the denomination of \$10.

A gentleman said to his friend the other day, "How do you like the new minister?" He replied, "First rate; he never meddles with politics nor religion."

A Banner with a Strange Device.—Our obligations to the Anarchy of South Carolina are too enormous to be expressed. Botted she has; cut stick, ramosed, levanated, absconded, she has; quite a large amount of our personal property has she taken with her, but she left our dear old bird. She has spoiled the gridiron, but she has spared the goose. We have him still, beak, talons, feathers! For us, dis-United States though we may be—he will continue to soar, and scream, and spread his wings. From our banner, a star or two may madly shoot, and a stripe or so may fade; but we keep our bird—creature called by our name—our pet fowl, so admired and respected in the principal Courts of Europe. He has not nullified, nor would he for a whole quarter of mutton. Without him we had been bankrupt in our blazonry, hard up in our heraldry, a colorless, flagless, standardless, buntingless, pennonless people.—With him we may indulge in dreams of future glory to some extent gratifying.—Let us indulge!

The Southern Confederacy, it would seem, is sick of ornithological devices.—In cropping the eagle, it crops the whole feathered race. There were birds to be had for the catching—buzards, vultures, condors, adjutant flamingoes, parrots, caws—but it will have nothing to do with them. In its present melancholly condition of political chlorosis, it has a stomach only for snakes. At Montgomery, the other day, after the Convention had concluded its pleasing labors of disintegration, the lovely ladies presented a banner to the delegates, whereupon was embroidered, probably by their own delicate digits, a huge rattlesnake, so done to the life that by the mere imagination he was distinctly heard to rattle.—"In hoc signo vinces, Mr. President!" said the ladies; or rather they would have said so, if they had understood Latin. "To be sure!" the President responded, or would have responded, if he had been skilled in dead tongues. The whole scene must have been a pretty one.

Snakes and ladies! the conjunction may not appear to the fastidious a particularly felicitous one. There is an old, a very old story, of a Snake and a Lady, and of a short but important conversation between them respecting the edibility of a certain apple, in the course of which the slimy creature observed: "For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eye shall be opened; and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." We have all read of what happened after the fatal bite. We all understand what that little pippin has cost us. Adam seceded, under a strong pressure, from the Garden, and none of his descendants have been so fortunate as to return to its enchanting scenes. The Snake, it appears, has not yet, in spite of all his bruises, recovered from his old habit of oily lying. He whispers still to the ambitious and the restless and the discontented! "Bite, and be brave! Bite, and be Presidents, Generals, Dukes, or Kings! Bite, and be happy! Bite, and be as gods!" Under the combined influence of ambition and whisky, the confederated Adams are yielding to the blandishments of the serpent. In the wreck of social happiness, in the destruction of a free government, in the chaotic dissolution of all political institutions, in the shame and sorrow and alarm of intestine broils, in the rule of madness, under the heavy hands of irresponsible dictators, or tossed about by the caprice of insurgent mobs, the amateur revolutionists of the South may find that bitter in the belly which was so sweet in the mouth, and may learn that it is easier to rouse than to quiet the Father of Lies. Have they forgotten that other text: "Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life!"—Whatever may be the temptation of cotton, it is hardly probable that foreign nations will fall violently in love with the rattlesnake. They will fear to meet him in every vale; they will find him printed upon every shirt; and they will rank the flag upon which he is painted with the black banner of pirates or the threatening devices of Asiatic barbarians.

Let the Southern confederates then revise their blazon! They have a large variety from which to select—lions, leopards, pelicans, unicorns, bears, griffins, dragon—the whole menagerie of heraldry.—Why will they endeavor to introduce such a disagreeable creature as the rattlesnake into the society of Christian nations? If they must have him, the King of Dahomey is the foreign potentate for their diplomacy.—Tribune.

"The Life of the flesh is in the Blood," was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses.—Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame, have their home in it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. Seldom as we take medicine, we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them.—[Catholic, Halifax, N. S.]

By the ancient law of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house, the crime was, in consequence, extremely rare.

"You want nothing, do you?" said Pat—"an' if it's nothing you want, you'll find it in the jug where the whiskey was."

The Verdict in the Jackalow Case.

Trenton N. J., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861. The Jury in the Jackalow case came into Court to-day at 12 o'clock, and rendered the following verdict: We find that the prisoner called John, alias John Canoe, alias Jackalow, is guilty of the robbery charged in the first count in the indictment in the manner therein, and that the offense was committed on board the sloop "Spray," which at the time was lying on the waters adjoining the States of Connecticut, between Norwalk harbor and Westchester County, in the State of New-York, and at a point five miles eastward from Lyon's Point, one and a half miles from the Connecticut shore at low water mark; and then further say that the defendant is not guilty on the other counts in the indictment.

Mr. Grandin, counsel for the prisoner, moved to set aside the verdict as being against the law and evidence. They will bring the case up for argument before a full bench at the March term of the Court as to jurisdiction. One of the jurors stated that they had agreed only as the coat mentioned in the indictment, and that they considered the taking of the money not provoked. The charge of the Court to the Jury was, that if the Jury believed the prisoner murdered the Letts for the purpose of obtaining the property, the crime was clearly robbery. And as the verdict is for taking the coat only, it will be maintained as a ground for a new trial that the prisoner did not commit the murder for the purpose of robbing them of the coat, which was proved to be worth about one dollar.

Lusus Nature.

Mr. Samuel Utter, who has a farm about one mile below this village, informs us that his herd was increased on Saturday by the appearance of a calf with two heads—or rather with four distinct eyes and two mouths—the heads connecting just above the eyes. As the animal did not live Mr. Utter has preserved the skin and head. Barnum has been notified, and this wonder will undoubtedly be placed among the curiosities of the Museum.—Milford Herald.

The New-Orleans Mint.

Washington, Feb. 3, 1861. Great indignation is felt at the seizure and robbery of the Mint in New Orleans by the Secessionists. Gen. Dix gave the Adams Express an order ten days ago to draw \$350,000 of \$389,000 of silver bullion and coin in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer. That office feigned some excuse for delay, when the Express agent proposed to take part of it at once, as the whole amount weighed nine tons, and would require five or six days for transportation. The suggestion was declined, and on Friday he was informed that the State authorities had appropriated the Mint and money. Gen. Dix telegraphed to the Sub-Treasurer yesterday after receiving this intelligence, to have it verified officially. There is no doubt of collusion between Federal and State officers, and the robbery is believed to have been advised from here.

Legalizing Suspension.

A bill is now pending in the House at Harrisburgh, providing for a resumption of specie payments by the Banks of the Commonwealth on the second Monday of February, 1861, and relieving all institutions with banking privileges from the penalties incurred by suspension on the 19th of November last.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1861. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Wheat flour; the sales comprise 12,200 bbls. at \$5 16a \$5 35 for superfine State; \$5 65a\$5 75 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and \$5 80a\$7 25 for trade brands do. Rye flour; sales of 150 bbls. at \$3 05a\$3 10 for Jersey, and \$3 50a\$3 55 for Brandywine. Corn Meal; sales of 150 bbls. at \$3 05a\$3 10 for Jersey and \$3 50a\$3 55 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is saleable at \$1 75a\$2 per 100 lb. GRAIN.—Wheat; the sales are 17,400 bush. Chicago Spring at \$1 16a\$1 21; 17c; sales of 1,100 bush. Northern at 65c; at the Railroad Depot. Corn; the sales are 28,000 bush. at 67a67c for Western in store. PROVISIONS.—Pork; sales of 190 bbls. at \$17 76 for new Mess. Dressed Hogs are dull at 7a7c. Cut Meats; sales of 123 hhd. and tes. at \$4a\$5 for Ham, and 6a6c for Shoulders. Butter is in fair request, at 10a14c for new, and 14a18c for State. Cheese is in limited demand, and is heavy, at 8a9c for Ohio, and 9a10c for State.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills. PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing harmful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited, it will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. 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 harmful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.—For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

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 Stroudsburg, by July 31, 1860—1y. J. N. DURLING, Agent.

DIED.

At Priceburg, in Price Township, on the 3d inst, Miss Jane Postens, aged 75 years, 9 months and 17 days.

THE COMFORTS OF LIFE.

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION. The comforts of life depend, we are told By many, upon the possession of gold, By others, full many too having a name Enrolled on the list, of immortalized fame. Some say, they're dependent on Friendship, that shares In our sorrows and trial, and sweetens our cares. Some, bid us to soar, far from friendship above, As the comforts of life, depend upon love.

Others, think in the pleasures of palate, they've found; And others, in an unceasing round Of gaiety, some in full freedom to roam, A few, in performance of duty, at home. In the deep mine of knowledge, some search for the prize, Others, think in a clear peaceful conscience it lies; The wise look for comfort, in time rightly spent, And a just disposition, of goods that are lent.

To set matter, dispute so long, now at rest, As what course to insure to us comfort, is best Trading virtues fair path, wearing clothes from Pyles Hall, Will lead comforts, as great as to poor mortals fall. The handsomest assortment of Ready Made Clothing and piece goods ever seen in Easton is now on exhibition, at Pyle's Great Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the Easton Bank.

JURY LIST, Feb. T. 1861.

GRAND JURORS. Barrett—Frederick Deibler, Albert G. Witzell. Coolbaugh—Wm. B. Thompson, Esq., Elvred—George E. Dodendorf, Henry Smith, A. H. Berger, Jacob Engler. Hamilton—Michael Super, Henry A. Werkheiser, Peter Heller, Charles Lowe Jackson—William Bellis. M. Smithfield—Adam Overfield. Paradise—Levi Frantz. Pocono—Jacob Bisbing, Sen., David Barritt. Polk—Reuben Gregory, Paul Bloss, Price—Harrison Sebring. Ross—Enoch Van Buskirk, Joseph Altomero. Smithfield—William A. Broadhead. Stroud—Henry Ransberry. Tobshannock—Peter Learn.

PETIT JURORS.

Chesnut Hill—Ephraim Altomero, Chas. Hufsmith. Coolbaugh—Josiah Dowling. Hamilton—Samuel Custard, George L. Buskirk, Jacob Dennis. Jackson—David Reichart, Ezra Marvin. M. Smithfield.—Henry Shoemaker, John Deppu, John Angle, Henry Frankendorf, Martin Place. Paradise—James Kintz, Frederick Gilbert, Esq., John Wilson, Jacob Bowman, Jr. Polk—Daniel Seager, John S. Fisher, Esq., Frederick Shupp, Geo Dorshimer. Pocono—Manassah Miller, Nelson Cramer, Henry S. Bisbing. Ross—Daniel Andrew, Jr. Smithfield—Henry Eilenberger, Matthew Devit, Benjamin Taylor, Henry Brutzman. Stroud—James H. Kerr, George Ransberry, Adam Shafer. Stroudsburg—Abraham Edinger, Peter J. Young. Tobshannock—Frederick P. Miller. Tunkhannock—Philip Greenmoyer.

Trial List, Feb. T. 1861.

Stroud J. Hollinshead vs. George W. Nauman et al. James H. Walton, Administrator &c., of Charles J. Walton, dec'd. vs. Benjamin Singer. Stroudsburg Bank, vs. Hardy C. Levasay and Stroud J. Hollinshead. Timothy Vanwyk et al. vs. Washington Overfield. Samuel Storm, vs. John Hinkle. THOS. M. McILHANEY, Prot'y.

Argument List, F. T. 1861.

Nicholas Altomero vs. Jacob Hufsmith. Commonweath vs. John Merwine. In the matter of the assessment of damages in Quaker Alley, in the Borough of Stroudsburg. Samuel Mildenberger vs. Adam Mackles and Robert Bailey. Abraham Impson and Wife vs. Adam Wellert. In the matter of the Exceptions to the Report of Auditor, on the account of the Administrators of William Mosteller, deceased. In the matter of the Exceptions to the Sheriff sale of the Real Estate of Edwd. Lindsey. Williamson, Taylor & Co. vs. Jesse O. Cliff. THO. M. McILHANEY, Prot'y.

The Original and Celebrated American Man in Miniature.

GEN. TOM THUMB.

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!

At the Court House, in Stroudsburg, afternoon at 3 and evening at 7 o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 22, (Washington's Birthday) and morning only at 11 o'clock, Saturday Feb. 23, as the General appears in Scranton in the evening. Those who positively be the only three entertainments—doors open half an hour in advance. The Little General appears in all his new Songs, Dances, Imitations, Statues, &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN the great English Baritone and Buff, from the Nobilities Concerts, London; Mr. WILLIAM DEVERE, the American Tenor, and Mr. C. G. TITCOMB, Pianist.

ADMISSIONS.

Day Entertainment 25 cts.; Children under 10, 13 cts.; Schools admitted on liberal terms; Evening Entertainment 15 cts., reserved seats 25 cts.; Children under 10, 10 cts. The magnificent and costly presents received from the crowned heads of Europe will be on Exhibition. The General will ride in his Miniature Carriage, (presented by Queen Victoria) drawn by Lilliputian Ponies and attended by Elin Coachman and Footmen, from his Hotel to the Court House previous to each entertainment. He visits Scranton on the 23d. ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent. February 7, 1861.

License Application.

Monroe County, ss. The following persons have filed their petition for License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Monroe county, and will be presented at the next term of said Court to be held the 25th day of February, inst.

Tavern License.

Peter P. Smoke, Coolbaugh Township. Josiah Dowling, " John Baldwin, Stroud "

Liquor Store.

Donner & Fleck, Chesnut Hill " THO. M. McILHANEY, Clerk. Stroudsburg, Feb. 7, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of ven. ex. de terria, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on Friday, the 22d day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of Sandt & Kaehline, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, the following described real estate, to wit: A certain tract or piece of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Pocono township, Monroe county, adjoining lands of Charles Reinhart, Peter Shuck, and others, containing

Ninety-nine Acres,

and seventy three perches, more or less—about five Acres cleared. There is a spring of water on the premises, and one Log House, one and a half stories high, about 18 by 20 feet. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Nicholas Hahn, and to be sold by me for cash. JAMES N. DURLING, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, January 31, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias lev. fac. to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on Friday the 22d day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of Sandt & Kaehline in the Borough of Stroudsburg, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain two-story Brick House, situate in Stroud township, in the said County of Monroe, on the East side of the road leading from Stroudsburg to Milford, usually called the Milford Road, containing in front on said Road, 20 feet, and in depth 28 feet, and the lot or piece of ground, beginning at a post on the East side of the Milford Road, thence by land of John Stillwell North 81 degrees, East 120 feet to a post, thence by same North 45 degrees, East 41 feet to a post, also a corner of Peter H. Teerpensing's land, thence by the same South 81 degrees, West 162 1/2 feet to a post on said Milford Road, thence along said road South 9 degrees, East 30 feet to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William L. Bush, and to be sold by me for cash. JAMES N. DURLING, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg, January 31, 1861.

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 Thursday, the 25th day of February, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Account of William Starbird and John Boys, Administrators of Franklin Starbird, late of Stroud township, deceased. Account of Frederick P. Miller, Administrator of Phineas Miller, late of Tobshanna township, deceased. Final account of Peter Getz and Joseph Gets, Administrators of Adam Getz, late of Ross township, deceased. Account of Geo. Ribbernd, Administrator of Catharine Ribbernd late of Ross township, deceased. First account of Peter Sees, surviving Executor of Samuel Price, late of Price township, deceased. First account of John S. Fisher, Administrator of Edward Hawk, late of Polk township, deceased. Final account of Stephen Hawk, Administrator of George S. Hawk, late of Polk township, deceased. First account of John S. Fisher, Administrator of David Serfass, late of Polk township, deceased. Account of Timothy Marsh, Administrator of John Mann, late of Ross township, deceased. Account of George Phillips, Administrator of Jacob Phillips, late of Stroud township, deceased. Account of Richard S. Staples, Administrator of John Space, Jr., late of Smithfield, township, deceased. JOSEPH BARRY, Register. Register's Office, Stroudsburg, January 31, 1861.

Wm. K. Haviland, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE CO. PA. Office at James H. Walton's, Esq.—Collections made, and business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

THE STROUDSBURG CORNET BAND.

W. H. Wolf, Leader. Can be engaged for Pic-Nics, Parades, and Public Meetings, by applying to WM. HOLLINSHEAD, Stroudsburg, Pa.

CHARLTON BURNET, Attorney at Law.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. Office on Elizabeth street, formerly occupied by Wm. Davis, Esq.