



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY MARCH 31, 1864.

NOTICE.

We have been requested, by Mr. B. F. Jacoby, the accomplished proprietor of the Sky-light Photograph Gallery, in this borough, to notify the public, that in order to enable him to cleanse and refit his room, no pictures will be taken at his establishment on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, April 4th, 5th and 6th. After the 6th he will be prepared to take pictures with increased facilities for giving satisfaction to his patrons.

Concert.

We learn with satisfaction that a Concert is in store for the lovers of music. Wednesday evening the 13th of April, is the time fixed upon, and M. E. Church, the place at which it will be held. The arrangements are in respectable hands and we may safely anticipate a very enjoyable entertainment.

The feature of the concert will be a solo singer from Philadelphia, Miss Vaillant, a friend of Rev. T. Heilig, who has kindly consented to assist on the occasion. The Concert will be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. We bespeak for it a full house. Tickets of admission will be 25 cents, no half price.

Soldiers Aid Society.

The Soldiers Aid Society sent last week a box to our wounded and sick soldiers containing Socks, Spirits, Wrappers, Handkerchiefs, Dried Apples, Dried Cherries and Peaches. The name and place of the giver is sewed to each article, and the men in their weary hours find it pleasant to look over the names of those who have comforted them. The benevolent are requested to continue to send in their gifts. Pickles, dried Biscuit, and all kinds of Dried Fruit and numberless other things will be needed all this season. Most grateful answers are returned to all the Boxes sent, which will be gladly shown to all who contribute.

"200,000 More Men."

In an article under the above head, the Monroe Democrat, of last week, makes pretense to the possession of a good deal of virtuous indignation. We say makes pretense, because we well know that there is no other foundation for the blow and bluster which the Squire, therein indulges. First, he says that it appears to him that the 200,000 call was made by the President to secure his re-election next fall. The Squire knows as well as we do that the call has no such appearance; but he has about as good an idea of what the signs of the times portend as most men. He sees every indication of a determination on the part of the people to re-elect old Abe; and feels it in his bones that something must be done to stem the torrent of public opinion, if he would save the pretended democracy from utter annihilation. He has nothing in the line of truth to bid him, and hence is compelled to resort to subterfuge. The President's last thoughts are of a re-election. He has but one purpose—the suppression of the rebellion, and the consequent restoration of the Union on a firm basis. For this he is loved and honored by the people, and will be triumphantly re-elected by them. Besides—it can make no difference in the result, as the voters under the 200,000 call will deposit their ballots as readily in the field as at home, provided Pennsylvania's soldiers are not prevented from doing so by the chicanery of the Squire and his friends—a consummation which Mr. Senator Beardslee is doing his utmost to bring about.

Second. The Squire says, that the 500,000 call was and is yet being rapidly filled, under the stimulus of immense bounties, upon the belief and assurance of the Republican press that no more men would be wanted to put an end to the rebellion. We will not stop to notice the left handed compliment paid by this to the patriotism of the men, who have left comfortable homes to risk health and life in defense of the country. The Squire may appreciate such disreputable insinuations—we cannot. We merely notice the falsehood, that the Republican press gave assurance that no more men would be wanted. The Republican press rejoiced over the assurance which the 500,000 call gave of a determination to prosecute the war more vigorously than it had yet been prosecuted, and in the prognostication which this gave of a speedy crushing out of the rebellion. It was a good sign; and in it men of all shades of partisan feeling saw the real beginning of the end; some to rejoice, and others, like the Squire and his copperhead brethren, to mourn, over the certain consequence to the rebels. Of the magnitude of the work neither Republicans nor Democrats, outside of the War Department and its surroundings, have any data upon which to form an opinion. Nor do patriotic men of either party care much to know, if the actions of those who have the conduct of the war in

charge, give assurance that they mean to do their whole duty faithfully and vigorously. The man who called for 500,000 men has since called for 200,000 more. He knows the necessity for them, and may see the necessity for more yet. The probabilities are that no more will be wanted, but, until those probabilities have dwindled into a certainty, he would be worse than a mad-man who would attempt to deceive the people, by a prophecy that the end had come. Such is neither the policy nor practice of the Republican press. We cannot say, however, that the Squire would not find himself at home in just such work.

Third: Says the Squire—"If the men were wanted merely for the reinforcement of the army to accomplish legitimate ends, why not call to active service the companies and regiments stationed in almost every town throughout the Northern States." The Squire will probably agree with us, when we say that to put down a rebellion is to accomplish a legitimate end. For this end the men were called, and must come. So much being settled, we have but to answer the question which closes the sentence.—There are several reasons why the men stationed in the Northern States are not sent to the army:—First, the great bulk of them are invalids; second, they are employed in guarding rebel prisoners taken in arms against the Government; and, third, they are necessarily detained where they are to keep in check those Democrats who, like the Squire, have not the manliness to come out and fight for their principles as their Southern brethren do, but who yet go sneaking around, and attempt, by every means, to destroy confidence in the government, and aid in the assault upon its life. For the accomplishment of just such object was the article under consideration written; and it is to hold in abeyance just such spirits as its author that men are necessarily detained here, while others are drawn to fill their places in the army.

Let a change come over the spirit of your dreams, Squire; draw the support of your co-partisans to your government, and you will hear nothing further of drafts, and but little more of the rebellion.

Let a change come over the spirit of your dreams, Squire; draw the support of your co-partisans to your government, and you will hear nothing further of drafts, and but little more of the rebellion.

Questions Respecting the Education of Indigent Children made Orphans by the war, to be answered by Secretaries of School Boards.

The Governor, in his annual message, urges upon the Legislature the claims of "the poor orphans of our soldiers, who have given or shall give their lives to the country in this crisis," and expresses the opinion, "that their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State." Of the justice of this claim no one for an instant can doubt. The first step toward carrying out this humane suggestion of his Excellency, is to ascertain the number of such children in the State.

This can best be accomplished by the officers of the school boards, in the several counties and cities. It will be an act of benevolence that will result in good to those who have been made widows and orphans by the war. You are, therefore, requested to forward to this Department, answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What is the number of indigent children in your school district, whose fathers have been killed, or have died in the military or naval service of the United States?

2d. Are there any institutions of learning in your county, that will undertake to provide for the maintenance and education of a number of said orphans, if security be given that all reasonable expenses shall be paid by the State?

3d. If there are any such schools, how many children will each take? It is highly important that this circular, with the questions answered, be returned promptly by the fifteenth of April, if possible. This Department cannot too strongly urge upon the officers herein addressed, the necessity of prompt action in this matter. They may thereby bring joy to many a sorrow-stricken, destitute family.

CHARLES R. COBURN, Superintendent of Common Schools.

"A Dog's Burial."

The Richmond Examiner, in a characteristic article in reference to the death and burial of Col. Dahlgren, gives a description of how the body of the dead hero was "riddled by avenging Southern bullets"—how it was "stripped naked and robbed of all the valuables upon it," and how "the fingers were cut off to secure the diamond rings upon them," and then goes on to tell what had become of the mutilated remains as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon the body was removed from the ear that brought it to the York River railroad depot and given to the spot of earth selected to receive it. Where that spot is no one but those concerned in its burial know or care to tell. It was a dog's burial, without coffin, winding-sheet or service. Friends and relatives at the North need inquire no further; this is all they know—he is buried a burial that befitted the mission upon which he came."

Such were the savageries practiced upon the dead body of this gallant Northern brave. First his "fingers were cut off," and then his mutilated remains consigned to a dog's burial." It is possible that the "chivalry" of the South—the brothers of the sires of Seventy-Six—could condescend to such brutality?—Yes, 'tis too true! What think our Copperhead neighbors of their "dear Southern brothers" now.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is a correct list of the township and Borough officers elected in this county, at the recent election. As a matter of reference the list is valuable, and should be preserved.

Barrett Township.

David Price, Constable; Wilkinson Price, assessor; L. W. Morris, Adam Utt, assistant-assessors; Jacob H. Price, Conrad Kintz, supervisors; Jacob H. Price, Charles Price, overseers of the poor; George H. Miller, Lewis D. Bond, Charles Price, Henry Sundheimer, school directors; Jacob Price, auditor; L. W. Morris, town clerk; Charles Doye, judge of election; Wm. C. Long, George H. Miller, inspectors.

Chestnut Hill Township.

Samuel Arnold, justice of the peace; Lafayette Everitt, judge of election; F. O. Hoodmacher, Lewis Decker, inspectors; Daniel H. Weiss, Simon Mill, school directors; Abraham Shiffer, assessor; Charles D. Brodhead, James Kresge, assistant assessors; L. C. Shupp, Sebastian Brong, overseers of the poor; Jacob Altemose, Jacob Greenamoyer, Joseph Kresge, Frederick Siglin, supervisors; C. H. Haney, auditor; Abel Storm, constable.

Coolbaugh Township.

John P. Dowling, justice of the peace; Hosea Dailey, constable; Hiram Warner, Daniel Callaghan, supervisors; Amos Singer, assessor; John P. Dowling, Theodore Brodhead, assistant assessors; John Pope, judge of election; James Welsh, Benjamin VanHorn, jr, inspectors; Joel B. Vliet, Theodore Brodhead, Benjamin VanHorn, jr, school directors; Joel B. Vliet, town clerk; Henry Dowling, auditor; Henry W. Miller, David B. Vliet, overseers of the poor.

Eldred Township.

A. H. Berger, constable; Daniel Correll, and Paul Berger, supervisors; Jacob Frable, and Levi Newhart, inspectors; Reuben Frable, judge; Peter Gower, and John M. Frantz, overseers of the poor; Peter Gower and Jacob Engler, school directors; Edward Frantz, assessor; Joseph Frable and Philip Drumheller, assistant assessors; William H. Newhart, auditor; Lewis Berger, town clerk.

Hamilton.

L. W. Van Baskirk, constable; Emanuel Bittenbender, Jerome S. Williams, John A. Werkheiser, Henry Fenner, supervisors; Charles J. Shafer, Joseph Hinkle, overseers of the poor; John Gower, assessor; George Bittenbender and Charles Fetherman, assistant assessors; Peter Kunkle, judge; G. Snyder and J. Kemmerer, school directors; C. Bittenbender, J. H. Fenner, inspectors; Joseph Snyder, auditor; John Stackhouse, town clerk.

Jackson.

John D. Fraily, Ezra Marwin, justice of the peace; Thomas Frantz, constable; John Possinger, assessor; Melchior Hay, John Gorr, supervisors; David Rinehart, Joseph P. Smith, school directors; Elias Singer, town clerk; Andrew Singer, auditor; William Bellis, Andrew Singer, overseers of the poor; Elias Singer, William Bellis, inspectors; Peter Possinger, judge; Joseph Possinger, William Bellis, assistant assessors.

M. Smithfield.

John Place, constable; John Angle, Washington Overfield, supervisors; Jacob Place, judge; Amos Schoonover, assessor; Jacob Bush, John Place, assistant assessors; John C. Strunk, James Place, overseers of the poor; Thomas Tribble, Dimmick Overfield, inspectors; John Turn, Simon Bush, school directors; John M. Eilenberger, town clerk.

Paradise.

Samuel Bowman, Henry Heller, supervisors; Robert Daily, Levi Frantz, inspectors; James Heller, assessor; Charles W. Transue, judge of election; Barnet Misson, town clerk; John Storm, James Wilson, justice of the peace, James Henry, George Wagner, overseers of the poor; Charles Hilgert, constable; Charles Henry, Joseph L. Donnell, George H. Orndt, school directors; Charles Henry, auditor; Samuel Bowman, Charles Hilgert, assistant assessors.

Pocono.

Peter H. Metzgar, constable; Simon Labar, Reuben Swink, inspectors; Franklin Shick, Thomas Shively, supervisors; Samuel Storm, Jacob Long, school directors; Rudolph Metzgar, auditor; John Allegor, town clerk; Simon Labar, Peter S. Edinger, overseers of the poor; Peter Leary, judge of election; Peter Warner, assessor.

Polk.

Joseph Gruber, Lynford Mansfield, justices of the peace; C. H. Bartholomew, constable; Nathan Gregory, judge; Reuben Correll, John Schwartz, supervisors; Cornelius Smith, assessor; W. L. Keller, Reuben Dotter, inspectors; Stewart Hawk, Daniel Heiney, Peter Dersheimer, school directors; Charles Hawk, Daniel Sager, overseers of the poor; R. M. Kresge, auditor; Michael Heiney, Stephen Hawk, assistant assessors; Reuben Kresge, town clerk.

Price.

George W. Sebring, Daniel Long, overseers of the poor; Zalmond Snow, Peter Rhinehart, supervisors; Leonard Leseigne, judge of election; John L. Bush, town clerk; Samuel Postens, Isaac Peters, school directors; Josiah B. Snow, constable; Harrison Sebring, assessor; Perry Price, Jeremiah Postens, assistant assessors; Jeremiah Sees, auditor.

Ross.

David Roth, constable; Peter Altamus, David Roth, supervisors; Charles Correll, Henry Lauffer, George Bonsor, school directors; Charles Frantz, auditor; Dawalt Christman, town clerk; Peter Meason, judge; Philip Remel, assessor; William Newhart, Adam Frantz, overseers of the poor; Joseph Altemose, Charles Roth, inspectors; Peter Gruver, Samuel Metzgar, assistant assessors.

Stroud.

Pugh Decker, constable; Philip Fish-

er, Geo. Phillips, Jacob Miller, Supervisors; John Frankenfeld, Charles Keller, overseers of the poor; J. J. Angle, assessor; Charles Swink, Philip Shafer, assistant assessors; Simon Barry, James Fisher, school directors; John Kern, judge; J. W. Huston, J. W. VanVliet, inspectors; J. A. Fotherman, auditor; Silas L. Drake, town clerk.

Stroudsburg Borough.

Ferdinand Dutot, justice of the peace; William Davis, chief burgess; Frederick Kiser, Samuel S. Dreher, Geo. H. Miller, Jacob H. Butz, Gershom Hull, town council; John A. Flagler, Samuel Emery, overseers of the poor; Samuel Rees, William Clements, school directors; John E. Snyder, constable; John N. Stokes, judge of election; John Keener Philip Miller, inspectors; Wm. H. Wolfe, auditor; Wm. S. Wittermutter, assessor; Alexander Fowler, Peter Williams, assistant assessors.

Smithfield.

Abraham Newhart, auditor; Geo. F. Heller, town clerk; George Kintner, Thomas Brodhead, assistant assessors; Peter M. Eilenberger, Assessor; Benjamin Yeter, constable; Peter Zimmermann, L. W. Brodhead, school directors; Francis Jacoby, Daniel H. Custard, inspectors; Melchior Heller, Bennett Morgan, overseers of the poor; J. M. Eilenberger, justice of the peace; Theodore Walter, judge; Samuel Casebeer, David Shannon, Abraham Walter, supervisors.

Tobyhanna.

Robert Warner, constable; Jacob Blakelee, John Steiger, Samuel Hay, supervisors; Wm. Adams, Samuel Hay, overseers of the poor; Wm. Ebach, judge; Jonas Christman, Daniel Newell, inspectors; Samuel G. Eschenbach, assessor; Jacob Blakelee, Peter L. Kinney, assistant assessors; Samuel G. Eschenbach, Samuel Hay, school directors; Wm. Ebach, auditor, Samuel G. Eschenbach, town clerk.

Taukhanock.

Peter Merwine, jr, judge; Peter Merwine, jr, auditor; Solomon Bonsor, Wm. Hay, inspectors; Geo. W. Merwine, assessor; Geo. Altemose, town clerk; Geo. Bonsor, Philip Greenamoyer, supervisors; Peter Merwine, jr, Wellington Sox, school directors; Abraham Butz, Wm. D. Christman, overseers of the poor; Wm. D. Christman, justice of the peace; Wm. H. Boyer, constable; Frederick Keenhold, George Altemose, assistant assessors.

A Bounty Jumper Attempts to Escape and is Shot.

The city at the present time is filled with men termed bounty jumpers, that is those who receive the bounty and desert in order to obtain the bounty. The different barracks through the city contain a number of these men, and double guards have to be stationed around the rendezvous that they may not escape. During the past week no less than one hundred have effected their escape from the barracks at Twenty-third and Filbert streets. On Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, three men attempted to get away. Two of them succeeded, but the third was shot. They jumped from the second story window of the west wing of the building on to a shed. One of the guard detecting them ordered them to halt. No attention was paid to the order and the guard fired but missed his man. By this time two of the bounty jumpers reached the ground and made off. The guard again fired and shot the third deserter while on the shed. The ball penetrated his lung. The wounded man died, yesterday morning about 4 o'clock. His name is Thomas Mehen and he resided in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Coates streets. The deceased is reported to have jumped the bounty in different regiments. When taken to the barracks he assumed the name of Michael Herr.

Charged with Robbing the Mails.

On the 19th of March, Mr. Row, Agent of the Post Office Department, arrested Wm. B. Thompson, at Laceyville, Wyoming County, Pa., for robbing the mails passing through that office. Thompson is a physician and occupied the same room which is used for a post office. He was sworn as assistant postmaster, and having access at all times to the office, was enabled to rifle letters without the knowledge of the Postmaster. When arrested he had in his side pocket a letter written by Mr. Row, and in his pocket-book the money which had been enclosed in it. A hearing was had before U. S. Commissioner Parsons, at Williamsport, on the 11th, and Thompson held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance for trial at the June Term of the United States District Court.

Capture of a Noted Guerrilla.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Col. Wells, Provost Marshal General at Alexandria, sent out a party of Co. D, 1st Michigan Cavalry, dismounted, on Wednesday evening, under command of Lieut. Jackson, in search of guerrillas.

They went by steamer to Freestone Point and from thence through the woods about ten miles, where they captured Capt. Hannegan, a well-known guerrilla chieftain, and three men, together with six shot guns, muskets and rifles, three revolvers and one horse. They returned safely this morning.

Hannegan is a dangerous man, and has often boasted that he would not be captured alive. Passes and permits from the rebel authorities were found upon him, permitting him to go where he pleased within the enemy's lines.

Sunday Always.

By different nations every day of the week is set apart for public worship:—Sunday by Christians; Monday by the Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks; Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the diurnal revolutions, and it is apparent that every moment is Sunday somewhere.

Hon. Phillip Johnson and Charlton Burnett, Esq., have been selected by the Democratic State Convention as Delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. They are instructed for Gen. McClellan.

New Jersey has opened a new trade with South America. Twenty-five tons of white oak spoles have just been shipped from Sussex county for that market.

Rebel Prisoner Shot.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—One of Morgan's men, named Payton, who left this city for Point Lookout on Friday last, attempted to make his escape, but was detected and shot by the guard. Payton died instantly. He was the only private among the prisoners, and was a Virginian.

Fire at Mauch Chunk.

A large shot and shell Foundry and Pattern shop at Mauch Chunk, belonging to Albright & Strop, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. The loss is \$30,000 with an insurance of \$12,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Tree-mendous.

It is estimated that during the present spring, perhaps in the single month of April, the aggregate shipments of nursery trees from Rochester will exceed five millions.

Out of \$20,373 contributed by the people of Wayne County to aid in the prosecution of the war, \$17,218 were contributed by Union men, and \$3,155 by Democrats.

Regret is the purgatory of grief, and only penitential offering and holy prayer can deliver us from it.

Peach and Plum trees are blooming in Mobile.

Surprises.

For fodder, clothes and plunder Of various kinds, is made Into many peaceful circles, By hostile hordes—a "Raid."

But that is not so pleasant, As for friends, a happy band, Merriment within the heart, A well-filled purse in hand.

They meet agreeable surprise, Of beauty worth and style, In clothing made for men and boys, At the Fashion Hall of Pyle!

Where they can find a large and extensive assortment of Spring Clothing, at prices to suit the times.

SWALLOW two or three hegsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c. &c. &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, the try one box of Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the breakdown and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,

Station D. Bible House, New York, General Agent.

P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free.

March 17, 1864.—3m.

USE NO OTHER.—Buchan's Specific Pills are the only Reliable Remedy for all diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. One Dollar a Box. One box will perfect a cure, or money refunded. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D. Bible House, New York, General Agent.

March 17, 1864.—3m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED!—DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D. Bible House, New York.

March 17, 1864.—3m.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!! TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

January 22, 1863.—1y.

To Consumptives.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York, January 21, 1864.—6t.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success considers it his sacred duty to communicate his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

DIED.

At the house of George Staples, in Stroud township, after a short illness, on Monday last, Mr. Samuel Smith, long a resident of this borough, aged about 65 years.

The deceased went to work, at the quarries, on Monday morning, in his usual health. Commencing to feel unwell, he started for home about ten o'clock, and at eleven o'clock reached Mr. George Staples's house, of whom he asked privilege of lying down for a short time, until he felt better. He commenced growing worse, however, and despite the skillful care of his physician, who was soon in attendance, continued to fail until about six o'clock p. m., when he died.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make returns, and all necessary information, will be furnished by John N. Stokes, Stroudsburg, Asst. Assessor for Div. No. 9, composed of Stroudsburg Borough, Stroud, Pocono, Coolbaugh, and Paradise Tps.; by John Marsh, Pennersville P. O., Asst. Assessor for Div. No. 10, composed of Hamilton, Chestnut Hill, Ross, Eldred, Polk, Tobyhanna, and Jackson Tps.; by Geo. F. Heller, Experiment Mills P. O., Asst. Assessor for Div. No. 11, composed of Middle Smithfield, Smithfield, Price, and Barrett Townships.

The returns should be delivered on or before the first day of May, 1864.

SAMUEL OLIVER, U. S. Assessor, 11th Dist. of Penna., Easton, March 27, 1864.



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. \$3 and \$5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold Wholesale in all large cities. Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

Beware!!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR, Sold by W. HOLLINSHEAD, Wholesale & Retail Agent, Stroudsburg, Pa., March 24, 1864.—6m.

New Furniture.

The subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he has now for sale at his Ware Rooms (old stand) Stroudsburg, a new and splendid lot of new and fashionable furniture, such as

Bureaux, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c.

which he will dispose of cheap for cash or ready pay. He has also on hand a choice lot of

Gilt Mouldings,

which he is prepared to make up in frames to order, or dispose of as purchasers may require.

The undertaking business promptly attended to as usual. MORRIS SMILEY, Stroudsburg, Pa., Feb. 26, 1864.—1f.

Bargains at Private Sale.

Complete sets of Parlor, Bedroom, and Kitchen furniture. Sundry Farming, Carpenter and Blacksmith Tools. One truck Wagon and Harness. Apply at this Office. March 17, 1864.—*

LEWIS D. VAIL. GEORGE D. STROUD.

VAIL and STROUD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Have removed their Office to No. 703 Sanson Street, March 17, 1864.] Philadelphia

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office,