

Donation.

MONROE CORNER, Nov. 28, 1864.  
A donation visit, God willing, will be made at the Parsonage, to Rev. R. Van-Syckle, Pastor of Marshall Creek Charge, on Thursday, Dec. 15th. A cordial invitation is extended to all.  
If the above day should prove stormy, it will be the first fair day. Com.

The Enrollment Board, for the 11th District, will commence a two week's session in this place on Monday. This will afford an excellent opportunity to our citizens to have the enrollment lists of Monroe county corrected, and to witness the manner in which the business of the Board is transacted. From our knowledge of the gentlemen composing the Board we feel safe in giving the assurance that every facility will be afforded for the accomplishment of either of these objects.

Thanks.

We have been requested by the officers and men of Co. D, 21st Penna. Cavalry, to tender their heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Stroudsburg, for the magnificent dinner gratuitously prepared for them on Thanksgiving day; and to join with those who thank the assurance that this act of kindness, with the many others they have received at the hands of our citizens, will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

A Caution.

We would call the attention of those of our citizens disposed to make bargains out of the soldiers, to the "Special Order" issued by Capt. Hullinger in to-day's paper. Both trouble and expense may be saved by paying heed to it. Two cases of purchasing clothing from soldiers were prosecuted in the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, on Monday last, in each of which the defendants were convicted. The sentence of the Court has not yet transpired, but as the penalty is a heavy one it will doubtless be severe. For violations of this "Special Order," of course the punishment will be peremptory.

Attempt to Destroy a City.

The New York papers of Saturday give accounts of a bold attempt to destroy that city by fire. Eight of the largest hotels, including the St. Nicholas, Tammany, the Bradreth House, and Barnum's Museum, were simultaneously set on fire, and but for a timely discovery, would, together with the best part of the city have been laid in ashes. The means employed in all instances, was phosphorous thrown upon the floor, upon beds, trunks and other furniture in the rooms, which in every case speedily ignited. It is supposed to have been done for plunder.

The following, from the Erie Daily Dispatch, will be read with pleasure by the many friends of the Rev Mr. Cain, in this section of country. During his brief sojourn here it became patent to every one that his heart burned fervently for the advancement of his Master's Kingdom, and for the honor and prosperity of our beloved country. It will rejoice all to learn that in the time that has elapsed since he left us his patriotism has not abated one jot or tittle of its purity, but rather has increased in strength and fervency. The Dispatch says:

"A PATRIOTIC SERMON.—We had the pleasure, on Sunday, of listening to one of the most entertaining and patriotic sermons it has been our good fortune to hear for many months. It was by Rev. Geo. F. Cain, of the Park Church, and was one of those fine efforts for which he is distinguished. On this occasion he endeavored to impress upon the minds of his audience, the importance of sincere and earnest fealty to the government, by sustaining it in all measures adopted by our chosen leaders to effect the ends which it is believed every christian and consistent citizen hopes will be accomplished to give strength and permanency to the nation. He deprecated the principle of crippling an arm intended to do the work for the body, and showed conclusively that no man could resist the duly appointed authorities, or regularly established laws, without depriving "Caesar of the things which are Caesars," or, in other words, without violating the obligations which he owes his God and his country. It was a very fine effort, and had we the time we would give lengthy notes from it."

Land Office Operations.

Five thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine acres were taken up in the month of October, 1864, at the Traverse City Land Office, Michigan, under the Homestead Law. In the same month, and under the same law, 427 acres were taken up for actual settlement at the Land office at Ionia, Michigan, whilst the additional quantity of 2,338 acres were located during the same period with bounty land warrants, and 947 acres with Agricultural College scrip. Cash sales for October at Ionia, Michigan, 1864, amounted to \$19,347.

The New York banks now hold about twenty-five millions in gold.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving Day, as we learn from our exchanges, was very generally observed all over the loyal portions of our country. The churches were opened, and a grateful people cheerfully assembled to return thanks to Almighty God for the many kindnesses he has shown us—for health and prosperity to our people, for abundant harvests, for victory to our arms and for cheering progress towards the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of peace.

In Stroudsburg, the day was observed by the closing of places of business, and by morning service in the several churches. These services were well attended; and the audience in each was served by the pastor with an able, eloquent and patriotic discourse on the reasons for our thankfulness, and our duty as good citizens. In the Presbyterian Church the Pastor, the Rev. B. S. Everitt, after reading the President's and Governor's Proclamations, preached a thoroughly patriotic (not political) sermon, from the text:

"And, at midnight, Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto God."—Acts, xvi: 25.

The speaker said, these disciples of Christ were seized by certain men "who saw," that by the disciples efforts, "the hope of their gains was gone," and being beaten were cast into the inner prison, and bound in the stocks. Behold there in all their suffering and trial, they find reasons for praise. Their condition and service illustrates ours as a nation to-day. We are in affliction, because certain men have "found the hope of their gains was gone," yet we too can find great reasons for praise. He then glanced at the dark side of the war, and referred to the dead who had nobly fallen in their country's defence. "Although fallen by traitor hands it was without one traitorous thought in their hearts." These days of trial have been dark, but they have made heroes, just such heroes as only can be born by the throes of a nation's anguish." In all seasons of darkness there are some gleams of light. In every trial there are some alleviations. Let us to-day look for the causes for thanksgiving to be found even amid storm and darkness. The speaker then enumerated some of these:

1st. The abundant crops—"thus assuring us that, for another year at least, gaunt famine cannot join with savage war in the work of devastation and death."  
2nd. The high prices realized everywhere for these crops. These with the successful results in every branch of trade leave no just ground for producers or traders to be ever crying out, "hard times." Men on ordinary salaries or wages must feel the pressure very much, but all others should to-day thank God that He has given them extraordinary returns where-with to meet extraordinary demands.

3rd. Our continued security, in our great struggle, against the intervention or interference of other nations.  
4th. The wonderful resources of men's inventive genius, munitions of war and money that our struggle has developed and brought to use.  
5th. The great victories "which," as says the President's proclamation, "God has vouchsafed to us over the enemy who is of our own household." Under this the preacher sketched the progress of the war; showed that it had ever been advancing; and though there had been dark hours and defeats, yet the darkest so far have passed, and "the good cause has been going on and on to certain and complete, even though it may be delayed, victory." He then showed that we should praise God for these results, because *scarcely* may be right, as proven abundantly by God's Word: because *this* war was a necessity. He asked: "Is there any possibility of those in rebellion against this government being subdued and governed other than by the sword? Talk to them of compromise, and they laugh you to scorn. Speak of peace, and they only cry out independence. Think of two separate and independent governments in this country, and myriad present embarrassments appear, while the future is fully surcharged with incessant conflicts, bloodshed, wasting and ruin. The only thing, then, is the suppression of the rebellion by the sword. No hope beside for Constitutional liberty—no hope else for American nationality—no other encouragement for Republican principles as opposed to Monarchical. Because, then, the war is right; because, then, the war is a necessity; because God has vouchsafed many and signal victories to us in its prosecution; because of these we may and ought to thank God for the bettered condition of our cause."

The preacher closed with an appeal to his auditors, and all others, to regard also the second part of the proclamations, viz:—  
1st. For our enemies; that God would assuage their anger, and change their rebellious hearts.  
2nd. For peace, union and harmony.  
3rd. For the consolations of the Gospel, to be abundantly administered to all those who have suffered either in mind, body or estate by the casualties of this sad war.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, the pastor, Rev. W. J. Paxson, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, from Psalm 127, 1st verse.

"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."  
After noticing the occasion on which this psalm was written, the preacher remarked, that the prosperity of nations, or of individuals, depends on God's favor. Human wisdom, knowledge, and power, are all, like their possessors, imperfect; so that our best devised plans often fail, our most earnest efforts are unsuccessful, our noblest institutions imperfect and insecure. Over all created things God reigns, actually, constantly and universally: giving success, or sending confusion, according to the dictates of His wise and holy will: instancing the overthrow of Babel, the destruction of Napoleon's army in Russia. He will surely assert His sovereignty, not destroying our freedom, but overruling it for His glory.

Secondly: His favor can only be secured by a course of Piety, Justice, and Truth. God is infinitely holy; and though He may bear with wickedness for a season, He cannot be indifferent to it, either in nations or individuals, but will ultimately punish it. This was illustrated by the fate of the prominent actors in the horrors of the French Revolution.  
Again: He will certainly reward a just course, as instanced in the early history of Pennsylvania, under Wm. Penn. He will crown us as a nation with success and prosperity, if we are faithful to justice and truth.

The preacher concluded by remarking that even God's judgments are directed by love, and call, equally with His favor, for gratitude and praise.  
Collections in aid of the United States Christian Commission were taken in each of the churches.  
At noon the members of Co. D, 21st Pa. Cavalry were treated to a sumptuous Thanksgiving Dinner, in the Agricultural Society's building. Turkeys, chickens, and the good things of the season generally were served up in great abundance and excellent style, and were discussed in a manner perfectly satisfactory to all interested. After dinner those of our citizens who were present were treated to a cavalry parade, which, we regret to say, was marred by the stumbling of one of the horses and the severe injury of one of the men. We are pleased to learn that the injured man is about again, as usual.  
We feel that it is creditable to our borough to be able to say, that our citizens, without regard to class or party predilections, fell in with the recommendations of the President and Governor, as a matter of course, and cheerfully joined in a season of thanksgiving and prayer to the Great Giver of All Things, for his merciful kindness towards us as individuals and as a nation.

Messrs. White & Schoed, in the basement of the Odd-Fellows Hall, still continue to give satisfactory evidence that they "know how to keep a saloon."—Their bivalves are fresh, fat and luscious, and served in their inimitable style are well calculated to tickle the palate of the most fastidious epicure. Their Ale and Lager, which is always fresh, is the best to be had; and their cigars are of the best brands. Neatness, cleanliness and good order continue to be characteristics of this saloon. Drop in and see for yourselves.

Lieut. Reeves predicted, in one of his late speeches, that McClellan might, on the 8th of November, sing:  
"Hark from the polls a doleful sound,  
Mine ears attend the cry;  
Ye Lincoln men come view the ground  
Where Gumboet Generals lie."  
The Lieutenant was certainly more successful as a prophet than was the Squire, with his 39,000 majority for "Little Mac" in Pennsylvania.

The Draft.  
There may or may not be another draft. If recruiting continues as brisk as it has been for the past month or two, the ranks can be kept filled by volunteering. We have no doubt a sufficient number of men are in the field to end the war, but this number must not be decreased. Volunteers must be ready to take the place of those who may die or be disabled. As soon as volunteering ceases, and the supply of men falls short of the demand, then a draft will be made.—Having this fact in view, the Provost Marshals have issued a notice relative to the correction of the enrollment lists. Parties properly interested will at all times have an opportunity to appear before the Board and have their names stricken from the list, if any are improperly enrolled. This is a matter in which every man subject to military duty is interested, as every name stricken from the list reduces the quota of the sub-district to which the party may belong.

The Pittsburg Gazette says the apple crop in Western Pennsylvania is enormous, and though apples command high prices now, it expresses its belief that they will sell at seventy-five cents per barrel before Christmas.

The Chambersburg Repository of Nov. 29 states that Gen. Cadwallider will assume command in place of Gen. Couch, assigned to duty with Gen. Thomas.

A Baltimore She Rebel well Attended to.  
Our readers will remember the arrest of Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, one of Baltimore's fashionable she rebels, who was tried for having gotten up a sword to be forwarded to the rebel Gilmor. She was found guilty on all the charges, and was thussentenced by General Wallace:

Sentence.—And the Commission do therefore sentence her, the said Sarah Hutchins, to be imprisoned for and during the period of five years at labor, to date from the day of arrest. (November 3d, 1864.) at such place as the Commanding General may designate, and at the expiration of that time to be released upon the payment of five thousand dollars (\$5000) to the Government of the United States, or in default of paying the same, to be further imprisoned until the same shall have been paid.

II.—The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case of Mrs. Sarah Hutchins are approved and confirmed, and the sentence will be carried into execution. The Commanding General designates Fitchburg, Mass., as the place of imprisonment of the prisoner, to which place she will be conveyed under a suitable guard.

By command of Major General Wallace.  
SAM'L B. LAWRENCE,  
Asst. Adjt. General.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1864.  
Disgraced Rebel in Town.

The event of to-day was the marching down Pennsylvania-ave, under guard, of the whilom Congressman, Rebel General and now private scout, Roger A. Prior. He wore a stiff slouched hat, well preserved suit of Rebel grey-top boots and accustomed long hair, and was recognized by all who in other days had seen him wending his way to the captiol as a representative from the old dominion. Prior was captured on Sunday, front of Ninth Corps, while endeavoring to exchange newspapers, in retaliation for the capture of Capt. Burbridge of Mass. He was confined in the Old Capitol till the departure of the evening train for New York upon which he went as a passenger on the way to Fort Lafayette.

Provost Marshal General Fry, Has issued peremptory orders for the correction and revision of all enrollment lists, and specially enjoins upon the Commissioner of the Board the duty of adding to and erasing from all who become liable to or exempt from military service in any sub-district.

Waltham watches and Ayer's Pills are said to be the highest specimens of American art, each of their kind: one in mechanics and the other in medicine. With a Waltham watch in one pocket and a box of Ayer's Pills in the other, you should be at your work in season with the health to pursue it.—[Advertiser, Norway, Me.]

HEAD QUARTERS, Co. D, 21st Pa. Cav. }  
Stroudsburg, Pa. Nov. 25, 1864. }  
Special Order, No. 199.—EXTRACT.—  
Notice is hereby given, warning all citizens against purchasing, or exchanging Clothing or Arms with Soldiers of Company D, 21st Penna. Cavalry. Violation of this Order will result in the arrest of the party or parties so violating, and the seizure of the clothing and arms.

By order of  
J. C. HULLINGER,  
Capt. Com'dg Co. D, 21st Pa. Cav.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS IN THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.  
Between \$100,000 and \$200,000 Stolen—New York Parties Implicated—Important Arrests.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.  
The fact of heavy robberies having been perpetrated in the Navy Yard by those in the employ of the United States authorities is the general theme of conversation throughout the city. It is stated that a series of larcenies have been going on for a period of two or three years.  
An immense amount of copper, lead-pipe, tin, rosin, and in fact, all materials used in the Navy Yard have been stolen. At first the actual value of the property stolen was fixed at \$10,000. From that it grew to a half a million, and on Saturday it was estimated at between \$100,000 and \$200,000. An investigation is now pending by the military authorities, and the "knowing ones" say that the examination will occupy nearly two months yet, and until that is completed the true condition of affairs will not probably be laid before the public.

One of the parties implicated in the robberies, and who received at the yard for his services about \$1,000 per year has of late furnished a house in costly style in the Northern part of the city. This was placed in charge of a mistress. She however, hearing of the pending investigation, sold the furniture and decamped with the proceeds of the sale. Her arrest subsequently took place, and she is now held by the military. The peculations have been so extensive that it is ascertained that men with small salaries have put up large and substantial dwelling houses. One individual, who held a sort of an outside position, had in course of erection, in an adjoining county, a brown stone mansion, and the tin, copper, lead pipe, &c., used in the building, it is further said, all came from the Navy-Yard.

A majority of these robberies, it would appear, did not take place from the yard, but the goods were carted off before the delivery took place. For instance, a vessel would arrive at one of our wharves loaded with rosin to be delivered at the Navy Yard. As to the case of the rosin alluded to above, a number of carts or drays were driven to other portions of the city, where they were deposited until opportunity arrived to dispose of them.—In other cases goods were conveyed from the yard in carts, which entered for the purpose of carrying off chips, shavings, &c. Tin, lead-pipe, &c., were deposited

in the bottom of these carts, which being covered with shavings or chips, concealed the fraud. In other ways not made public, robberies were committed.  
In one instance, a large quantity of copper stolen found its way to New York, and in the course of trade was offered to the very individual who had in the first place furnished it to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. He gave the information which set the authorities at work.  
On last Friday three more persons connected with the yard were taken into custody and were taken to the provost barracks. About fifty barrels of rosin and several barrels of pork belonging to the Government were recovered. At the house of one of the men a barrel full of knives and forks were found.  
Several arrests have thus far been made and many more will take place as the investigation proceeds. On last Saturday afternoon three more arrests were made. James Gillingham, the chief clerk in the yard, was one of the parties. The men were quietly taken out of the yard, and placed in the Government barracks.  
The names of those in custody are William Harris, the keeper of a sailors' boarding house; George Gillingham, storekeeper's clerk; Antoine Ailes, who has charge of the carters; Josephine Rorer, master plumber Paece, Edward Simpson, master caulker; Joseph Battles, superintending stores, and Joseph Tanlanc, purser's clerk on board of the receiving ship Princeton.  
Commodore Hull is now engaged in ferreting the whole transaction, and is determined to discover the extent of the robberies, which it is now believed will run to a very high figure. It is rumored that one of the parties arrested has turned State's evidence, and has revealed a complicity among other officials that is astounding.

The Mississippi River as it is.  
A trip down the Mississippi river now-a-days is a very serious matter, far more serious than in the old days of peace, when snags and gambler's bowie-knives were the only dangers. Since the rebels have begun to wander along its banks, and the river has commenced to "dry up"—for that is the assertion—most sensible people stay below, rather than promenade the decks as living targets for rather correct-shooting bushwhackers. Concerning the "drying up" the people of Minnesota know something. The St. Paul Pioneer complains:  
The people of this region are still crying for rain, rain, rain. For two long years rain has been a thing almost unknown in Minnesota. The "Father of Waters" has now dwindled into a mere "babbling brook," and even the famous Falls of Minnehaha are about to lose their former celebrity.  
A correspondent writes, out of the midst of the benighted region of the Southern Mississippi, telling what he has met in "traveling down," and what he has not met (the bullets), and how he avoided them.  
"We have struck snags, run on bars, got off again, and have been fired into by guerrillas. This last item transpired once while we were at dinner. The shots—about a dozen—came from a masked battery, and although we had an entire regiment of New York soldiers on board, there was not a musket to reply. But everything looks uglier in print than it does in reality. For instance, there are more misses than hits in these skirmishes. It is only in cases of real down carelessness that injury is done. A steamer which reached Cairo just as we were leaving had been boarded by guerrillas and several people shot. But this was because she stopped, against all reason, at a deserted point on the river to take in cotton. The cotton was the bait. Like an innocent mouse, she nibbled at it, and the trap was sprung on her.  
Of Cairo he has not a very high opinion, for he asserts that  
"Cairo is, without exception, the filthiest hole in existence. It is the end of the world, the tail of creation, the finis of the sphere, the dirt-box of the globe. It is built on a morass, with a high embankment in front on the river side to save it from being wiped off the map by an overflow. This, however, does not save it from being constantly inundated, as the 'body' of the town is far below the water line of the river. All the streets are bridged over with wooden bridges for foot passengers, and only in three or four streets can horses travel. Pigs, cows, hens, and horses run loose in the alleys and lanes. Every thoroughfare is a garbage box. All the houses are built on foundations twenty feet high, with no cellars nor basements. All the stores are variety stores. The telegraph operator even keeps a grocery, and the postmaster has a news stand."  
In the same melancholy vein he discourses of the river: "It is the dulllest sheet of water on the globe. Besides it is only a mud puddle with high sliding banks on either side, covered with ceaseless lines of unchangeable trees. This for four hundred miles. Occasionally you meet a wreck. These are oases.—They occur every fifty miles. Without them the passengers would die of ennui. I believe a boat is sunk once a fortnight on the purpose to give amusement to passengers on the river by allowing them to contemplate the various stages of ship dismemberment and dissolution. They have no regular landings on the river here. When boats want to stop at wood docks to "wood up," they are tied to a tree in the woods way up the hill. Everything out here is young and innocent in the extreme."

Telegraphing in India is attended with peculiar difficulties. White ants eat the bottoms of the posts away, elephants rub against the posts and push them over, and monkeys use the wires for gymnastic exploits, and often wrench them from the insulators, and hurricanes often prostrate miles of wire at once.  
A lady is stated to have discovered a remedy for stuttering. It is simply the act of reading in a whisper, and gradually augmenting the whisper to a louder tone.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Men are apt to denounce all projects proposed, which they do not at once comprehend. To discourage, instead of promoting a good, too often their efforts they lend.  
In all ages improvement projectors have met with discouragements in every plan. For the comfort, domestic and public, of that sprig of humanity—man,  
It is very unsafe to affirm positively, This thing or that cannot be done. Notwithstanding prognostics of failure sometimes, Important achievements are won.  
In matters of dress even some men believe It is best to adhere to old styles, Not so however, that promulgator of Fashions,  
Our enterprising citizen, Pyle,  
I have just placed on my counters a splendid assortment of Boy's and Children's Clothing for winter wear, to which the attention of the public is particularly invited.  
R. C. Pyle.

A Big Foot.

A fellow contemplated in utter wonderment the magnitudinous dimensions of a bystander's feet, and in a tone of astonishment said, as he surveyed the man's proportions; "You'd have been a tall man if they, hadn't bent you so far up."

MARRIED.

Nov. 17th, near Shawnee, by Rev. R. Van-Syckle, Mr. Charles Jayne, of Wyoming Co. and Miss Mary Ann Treible, of Monroe Co.  
Nov. 23, 1864 at the Lutheran Parsonage in Hamilton, by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Joseph Fetherman, and Miss Lydia Slutter, both of Hamilton, Monroe County, Pa.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 29th ult. Mr. Nelson Cooke, aged 41 years.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

ARE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce or which we think has ever been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the four humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases.—While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm.—Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—  
Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid action of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.  
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Wm. Hollinshead, Dreher & Brother, in Stroudsburg, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.  
August 4, 1864.—lyce2m.

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, COLIC, 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,  
Williamsburg,  
Kings County,  
New York

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of GEO. C. RANSBERRY, late of Stroud township, deceased.  
Letters of administration in the above named estate, late of the township of Stroud, Monroe County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
WM. FINDLEY BUSH, Ad'or.  
C. E. DURFEE,  
Stroud tsp., Dec. 1, 1864.—6t.