



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1865.

Fine Apples.

H. C. Levanway, Esq., of this place, has some splendid apples at his Saloon.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation appointing the 7th of December as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

First Snow of the Season.

For the information of those who are interested in weather statistics, we record the fact that the first snow of the season fell on Sunday evening last, which disappeared in a short time after it reached the ground.

The great fair at Philadelphia, for the benefit of the soldiers' and Sailors' Home, closed on Saturday night. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Meade, Messrs. Dougherty and Charles Gibbons. The receipts of the fair exceed \$80,000, of which \$22,000 were taken for admissions.

State elections were held on the 6th in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Governors are to be elected in all of them except New York. In Massachusetts, in addition to State officers, a member of Congress is to be chosen in the Sixth District, in place of Hon. D. W. Gooch, resigned.

WERZE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

It is announced that Capt. Wirz, the keeper of the Andersonville Prison, is to be executed on Friday at the Old Capitol Prison, Washington City. This decision has been all along expected.

The sentence was communicated to him yesterday afternoon by General A. G. Seward, Captain Walbridge and Major Russell, and received by him with much equanimity and sang froid. He said it was what he had expected, not because he considered he merited it, but that he had made up his mind he was to be made the "scapegoat" for all the criminals of the Confederacy, and at the conclusion remarked, "Well, I suppose it must be done." In a moment or two he looked across the passage in the direction of General Briscoe's cell, which is immediately opposite his own, and called out to him, "General, I'm to be hung."

A New History of the Great Rebellion.

To people at a loss to choose among the many works on the Rebellion, we call their attention to one just issued by L. Stebbins, Hartford, Ct., from the able pen of the recent editor of the Army and Navy Journal. A perfect history of the Rebellion we cannot expect in this generation; but this is about the most trustworthy narrative of the events that led to and the progress of the war that we have seen and it must rank among the best contemporary authorities. It is not a splashing book about battles, or a political disquisition, but a clear, perspicuous, easily and compactly written account of the war, such as nine people out of ten read, and will like to read. As a book of reference it will be highly valued, since it contains statistics, official documents, and carefully prepared biographical notices that every editor and politician, at least will appreciate. The style is lucid, and the method orderly, and the very simplicity and straight-forwardness of the narrative will commend it to all classes.

The advantage of having such a work in one well printed volume will be evident to all, even to those who do not regard the expense. Nothing of importance seems to be omitted to render it a complete narrative so far as contemporary information can make it. Although it has been a long time in preparation it has all been carefully revised since the war ended. The publication of important documents, and the discovery of new material rendered this necessary. It speaks well for the conscientiousness of the author that some chapters, as, for instance, that relating to Bull Run, have been entirely re-written.

The study of the author and publisher has been to present in one compact volume as complete a history of the war as is possible, and thus place it within reach of the mass of readers. What they want now is a clear and impartial resume of the war. This they have, so far as we can judge, in this volume.

It is handsomely illustrated, contains many maps and diagrams, and over thirty portraits of heroes and statesmen, and closes with a full index.

Laborers in the Oil Regions.

The Oil Register says that the oil region is well supplied with laborers at present and that parties proposing to come there, who have to depend upon their daily labor for a subsistence, would do well, probably, to stay where they are. The price of board there is high, and all other articles in proportion. Unless a working man has steady employment, he will find it difficult to get along. The inclement season of the year is close at hand, which will suspend a great deal of the present work.

The funeral of Sergeant Jacob F. Williams, as announced in our last, took place on Thursday, 2nd inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., and was largely attended by relatives and sympathizing friends.—He was buried with full military honors, Capt. Cicero H. Drake, superintending that part of it.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Paxon and Everitt. After the burial the procession returned to the M. E. Church and Mr. Paxon preached an interesting and eloquent discourse from the text:

"I have fought a good fight." 2nd Timothy, 4th chap. and part of the 7th verse.

The speaker remarked, that this world is a scene of conflict, from the cradle to the grave. We are all obliged to contend against many obstacles, and many foes, whether we seek for temporal or eternal good. Of this truth, Paul had bitter experience—his path was a thorny one, but he trod it triumphantly, and could say, at the close, "I have fought a good fight."

Our deceased friend was a soldier—he was engaged in a great conflict—he fell on the battle-field—and we may apply to him the language, "I have fought a good fight."

I. He fought a good fight, as a soldier of his country. He battled in a good and glorious cause, the cause of truth and righteousness—of order and liberty, of humanity and of God: he fought to defend and preserve our liberties, our rights, our institutions, and our country. Honor to the brave men, who took their lives in their hands, and risked them, and laid them down in their country's cause.

He fought against a wicked and hateful foe. Perhaps some good men may have been concerned in the Rebellion;—even good men may err:—but the Rebellion itself was wicked, fiendish, damnable, without palliation, or excuse—a crime against every man, old or young, rich or poor, white or black—a crime against man, a sin against God. We may, and should forgive the sinner, but may we and our children ever hate the sin!

II. He fought a good fight, against immorality and sin. He resisted the allurements of vice, so common in the camp; and we have reason to hope that he overcame the great enemy, through faith in the Son of God. He was in childhood, a scholar in the Sabbath School, and then a diligent and earnest Sunday School teacher, and a regular attendant on public worship. While a prisoner for three months in Libby, he wrote to his parents that he had read his Testament through, indicating that his thoughts were turned to holy things. Subsequently he wrote "If I should fall, do not grieve or weep"—his mind seeming impressed with his coming decease, and reconciled to the will of God. He fell, we trust in the arms of Jesus.

III. Finally, he fought a good fight in that he fought not in vain! Thank God! he fell in the hour of victory. We have, indeed, suffered much; millions have been spent, and thousands have fallen, but not in vain! Union, Order, Liberty, Truth and Right, have triumphed—it was a good fight!

The speaker concluded by exhorting his comrades to fight the good fight of faith, and offering some consolation to the mourning relatives.

At the conclusion of the services a general invitation was given to all present to partake of a dinner at Peter Williams' house, and many accepted the invitation.

Important Bank Decision.

The suit of the United States against the Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania, was tried in the United States Court, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader, and decided in favor of the Bank. This decision settles an important question for the State Banks subject to tax on their circulation, for we learn that the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue concurs in the decision made. Under the Act of Congress of June 30, 1864, a monthly duty or tax of one-twelfth of one per cent, was directed to be levied upon the average amount of circulation by any Bank, and an additional duty of one-sixth of one per cent, upon the average amount of circulation beyond ninety per cent, of capital, which two taxes the Bank paid without scruple. The former Commissioner, Mr. Lewis insisted, that instead of the tax of one-twelfth of one per cent, on the average, and one-sixth of one per cent, on the excess beyond ninety per cent, of capital, the Bank should pay one-twelfth of one per cent, and also one-sixth of one per cent, on the average circulation issued by the Bank, in the case of the Columbia, a difference of \$49037 against the Bank. This was refused, and a case stated agreed to, upon which, after argument by Mr. Gilpin for the United States, and Hon. Thos. Stevens, of Lancaster, for the Bank, the Court directed judgment to be entered in favor of the Bank, which, of course, is an end of the claim for the additional tax.

Human hair, which five years ago brought five dollars a pound, is now worth twenty eight, and some as high as one hundred and fifty dollars. Over two million dollars' worth is now annually imported. The false designs of the gender sex have caused these extensive importations, but probably we shall need all that hair to balance the gain we have made the last few years, in the wool crop.

Mr. John Cessna's vigorous and successful management of the recent canvass in Pennsylvania, on the Union side, has given him prominence in connection with the nomination for Governor next year.

There are 200 deaths from cholera every day in Paris.



THE ELECTIONS.

Let Men & Angels Rejoice.

Success of the Republican Ticket.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN NEW YORK.

The Whole State Ticket Elected.

THE VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS ALL ONE WAY.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN NEW JERSEY.

MARCUS L. WARD ELECTED GOV.

Republican Majority in the Senate and Assembly.

Wisconsin Declares for Negro Suffrage.

OFFICE OF ASSOCIATED PRESS, }
New York, Nov. 8, 1 A. M. }

At half-past 12 o'clock to-night the Tribune estimates show the election of the Union ticket in this State by about 20,000 majority, with a Democratic majority in this city of about 23,000.

Ward, Union candidate for Governor, is probably elected in New Jersey, and the Assembly and Senate of that State will be Union, thus insuring the passage of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Times' estimates show the election of the Union ticket in New York State by 30,000 majority, with a Democratic majority in the city of 24,000.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—The returns from fifty-seven precincts, including the cities of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Fond du Lac and Watertown, give Fairchild (Union), for Governor, 1687 majority. The vote for the extension of negro suffrage in seventeen districts, is 519 behind the ticket. There is little doubt of the election of Mr. Fairchild by from 5,000 to 10,000. The result of the vote on negro suffrage is doubtful. The vote is light as compared with last year.

The Illinois Election.

Chicago, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1865. The election to-day passed off quietly. Returns show that the Republican ticket is elected by majority of from 1,000 to 1,500.

A Profitable Establishment.

Among the wonders of our country few things are more remarkable than the growth of the city of Chicago. Within the memory of persons not greatly advanced in years it was a frontier town of comparatively little importance; but a vivid idea of the business of "this great grain market" of the northwestern States, at the present time, may be formed from an inspection of the following statistics of the operations of its post office for a quarter of a year:

The number of letters that passed through the Chicago post office during the quarter ending September 30, as shown by the books of the general post office, was 1,977,968. The receipts of the office from letters and newspaper postage during the same period were \$88,798 37. \$12,120 was paid for registered letters. The expenses of the office were \$27,486 03, and the net balance paid over to the government after the prepayment of all expenses was \$68,848 02.

Not many years ago it was a matter of great doubt if "three-cent postage" could be made to pay the expense of conveying letters; but notwithstanding the great increase in the cost of everything consequent upon the changed condition of the country and the enaracter of the currency, it is found that a considerable revenue may be derived from the post-office establishment. There are not many in terior cities which yield so great a profit in this way as Chicago does, and certainly none whose increase is in the same proportion.

A number of Drafted Men, who had run off, but returned since the end of the war, have been tried by a court martial at Detroit. One man, named William Jones, was found guilty of "desertion," and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three months, to be deprived of citizenship, and the sentence to be published nearest his home. Sentence approved, and the State prison at Columbus, Ohio, designated as the place of his confinement. The same penalty was affixed in the case of George Giddings, convicted of a like offence. Here in Pennsylvania, election officers are held to bail for a violation of their oaths in not receiving the votes of such deserters!

There has been a remarkable large yield of grapes in France this season, and their richness in juice is quite wonderful. Large quantities of wine have been lost for want of casks to store it. In some parts of Burgundy persons furnishing their own barrels can purchase new wine at from four to nine cents per gallon. The best of French brandy can be made at less than one dollar per gallon, but cheapness in Europe is not likely to affect the price in this country, where speculation and adulteration have sway.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.

Explosion of a Large Torpedo—Thirty Persons Killed or Wounded.

New York, Nov. 5.—At 11:30 A. M., to-day, an explosion occurred in front of the Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich Street, shattering the front of the hotel and breaking nearly all the glass in the building opposite and along the square where the hotel is situated. Two men were killed and nine wounded.

A short time since a guest of the hotel left a box as security for his bill, and promised to call soon and redeem it.—The box was placed in the baggage-room, in charge of a porter. This morning smoke was seen issuing from the box, and it was taken by two men and carried to the sidewalk. Just as they reached the sidewalk the explosion occurred, killing both the men who were carrying the box, and doing much damage, as above mentioned. The police arrested all the persons stopping at the hotel, and the matter is now being investigated. The explosion was very loud, and attracted the attention of persons who were a mile from the scene of the occurrence.

The report sounded like the discharge of two heavy pieces of ordnance, the fraction of a second apart. Its effect was terrible. The office of the hotel, which is also used as a bar-room, was filled with persons, all of whom were prostrated.—Many were wounded by flying pieces of glass, while others were hurled across the room and dashed with violence against the walls, bar, stove and furniture.

No one escaped without some injury, while many were wounded seriously. The hotel was seriously injured. Not a pane of glass was left in the windows, every door was burst open, some taken off their hinges, and others split from top to bottom. The mirrors in the parlors, two very fine and costly ones, were shivered to atoms. The furniture in the parlors and other apartments, was broken and displaced. Beds were thrown across rooms; chairs, stands and tables not only thrown down, but in many instances hurled against the walls, with force enough to break them.

The buildings on the block between Duane and Jay-sts., on which the hotel is situated, were also much injured. The hotel is near the corner of Duane st., but every house on the block was more or less injured. Every window was shattered, the doors of the stores and dwellings broken open, and the chimneys thrown down.

The box, it will be remembered, was placed on the sidewalk near the curb.—When it exploded it tore a hole in the pavement about four feet square and two and a half deep, sending the heavy rim of the curb across the street.

Singular to state, not a particle of the box, its contents, or the flag-stone on which it stood, are to be found. About one half of the stone, which was four feet square and three inches thick, still remained, but the remainder had disappeared. Not a vestige of any sort could be found, though a crowd of inquisitive ones commenced a search and continued it until each and every one gave it up in disgust.

Capt. Petty, upon learning the particulars of the occurrence, ordered Detective Fields to put himself upon the track of Leers, and arrest him as soon as possible.

Detective Fields, though well known as one of the best detectives in this city, before was so fortunate or so shrewd, for in an hour and ten minutes from the time he received the order he handed Leers over to Capt. Petty.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Java at New York we have two days later news from Europe.

Earl Russell has undertaken the duty of reforming the Government, and had summoned a Cabinet Council to be held Oct. 26.

An adjourned meeting of the holders of the Confederate Loan was held in London on Oct. 18 for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee appointed on Sept. 4. The committee had ascertained that the amount of the bonds in circulation at present was \$2,418,000. Mr. Fleming, Queen's Counsel, to whom the case had been submitted, gave it as his opinion that sooner or later either the United States forming the Southern Confederacy would recognize and pay the loan. The meeting adjourned to Jan. 18 next.

The English Government has given its adhesion to the proposal of France that an International Sanitary Conference should assemble at Constantinople with the object of devising measures for preventing the spread of cholera from Asia into Europe, and removing as far as possible the cause which lead to outbreaks of this epidemic. The proposal had been favorably received by most of the European Government.

Intelligence from Madagascar states that a serious disturbance had taken place on account of the payment of the indemnity to the French Government. The populace assembled under the windows of the Queen's palace, where they raised loud cries for the expulsion of the French Consul and all the Catholic Mission.—The nobles then interfered, and promised the people that they should receive satisfaction.

Prussia and Austria had addressed a note to the Senate of the free town of Frankfurt, in reference to a recent meeting in that town of delegates from the German Diets.

The news from the River Plate is without special importance. The Paraguayan force was still holding out in Uruguayana.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts on Saturday from Internal Revenue amounted to over \$2,000,000. The receipts from Internal Revenue on the 6th amounted to over one million and a half.

The President will not recognize the people of the Southern States as having resumed their loyalty until they repudiate the rebel debt.

Finance and Business.

The return of peace is being marked by returning activity in trade and commerce, opening up as it has a brisk commerce with the South. The great staple of the South is sought for actively, to meet the home demand for consumption, and foreign demand for export. The supply is far below the needs of the market. Cotton is moving briskly from the South hither, and directly thence to Europe, but in insufficient quantities, and the price of this raw material has risen considerably, and will rise further.

The Customs revenue (in coin) of the government through the port of New York, in October, amounted to \$11,064,410, against only \$3,637,335 same month last year. Thus far in the current month it has averaged \$424,167 a day, or equal to a weekly aggregate of \$2,545,002.

The income of the government from internal revenue, during the month of October, reached \$20,437,983. During the greater portion of last week it averaged over \$1,000,000 a day.

The dry goods market was not quite as active last week. A falling off in the demand, led to a slight decline in prices. Both bleached and unbleached shirtings were less active, but stocks is light. In woolen goods there is considerable activity. There is not much doing on imported goods. The tendency of all desirable goods is towards an advance in price.

In the Philadelphia wholesale market business was rather inactive last week, owing in some measure to the unfavorable weather. Rio and Laguna coffee were very active. Best No. 1 mackerel were \$26; No. 2's \$18. Green apples are \$5 to \$7 per bbl. Hay is selling moderately at 15 to \$18 per ton. Petroleum sells at 78 and 81c. Lard is selling in a small way at 28 and 29c. Best Goshen butter is 28 and 55c. Eggs continue very scarce with sales at 38 and 40c. Sugars rather dull; Cuba is 40c. currency. Tallow is unsettled and lower with a moderate business doing at 137 and 141c. Wool is 70 to 75c.

A Locomotive Going it Alone.

A curious incident occurred on Monday last week at Kane station, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, as related in the Williamsport Bulletin. A locomotive was standing on the track, while the engineer was at breakfast. An Irishman, to gratify curiosity, stepped on and opened the valve, letting on a full head of steam. For a moment the great rush of steam drove the wheels around so rapidly that the engine stood still, and the Irishman jumped off. Then, with a bound, away it went down the road at the rate of seventy or eighty miles an hour, for about three miles, when it ran into two cars loaded with lumber, scattering them like chaff, but at the same time smashing itself into a useless heap. No one was killed, but it is our opinion that the Irishman ought to have taken the ride and the chances of the engine, smash and all.

The Cholera in New York.—Arrival of the Steamship Atlanta.—60 cases of Cholera and 15 Deaths on Board.

New York, Nov. 3.

The city is much excited this afternoon in regard to the approach of cholera. The facts are as follows:—Yesterday the steamship Atlanta, from London via Havre, arrived off the quarantine ground, and on boarding her, Dr. Swinburn, the health officer of the port, found numerous cases of unmistakable Asiatic cholera, and learned that some fifteen had died during the voyage. There are five hundred passengers on board, four hundred and forty-eight of whom were taken on at Havre. Two days after leaving Havre, which was on the 14th, the cholera broke out, and seven deaths occurred on the passage. The Atlanta is consigned to Howland & Aspinwall. She has been removed to the lower bay. The hospital ships Florence Nightingale has been sent down to her, and the sick will, for the present, be transferred to that vessel until more permanent arrangements can be made.

A Troy policeman, while conveying a prisoner to the police station, on Tuesday was violently assaulted by the latter, who struck the policeman a severe blow, with apparently his natural clenched hands, and knocked him down. He was about to deliver another vigorous blow, when to his own annoyance and the policeman's surprise, his arm flew halfway across the street. The arm proved to be an artificial one, and had come unfastened from its socket. The man was subsequently secured, when he eloquently despatched upon the merits of what he termed his "pile driver."

A four ball carom game of billiards, for one thousand dollars a side, fifteen hundred points up, the contestants being Mr. Dudley Kavanagh and Mons Carme, was played on Saturday night at Irving Hall, in the presence of a crowded assemblage of spectators, and resulted in the success of Mr. Kavanagh, he securing the fifteen hundred points on his sixtieth run to his opponent's thirty nine.—Tribune.

In a speech at Auburn, N. Y., on the 20th ult., Mr. Seward defended President Johnson's policy, foreign and domestic. In regard to Mexican affairs he said he expected to see republican institutions wherever heretofore established in America speedily vindicated and renewed.

By a return just published the population of Paris consists of 1,796,141 persons. In January there were 4811 births and 4173 deaths; in February, 4706 births and 3550 deaths; in March, 4936 arrivals in this world and 4122 departures.

Heavy Yield of Potatoes.—Mr David Palgrove, of Robeson township, Berks county, raised this year, from two bushels of seed potatoes, over one hundred bushels of the same sort. This was certainly a very productive yield.

For Sale.

A team of good horses for sale. For terms &c., call at this OFFICE. Stroudsburg, Oct. 25, 1865.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, evening, Nov. 4, at the M. E. Parsonage, Stroudsburg, by Rev. W. J. Paxon, Henry Woodling, of Pocomo, and Hester Ann Harps, of Hamilton township.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$50 to \$600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. September 7, 1865.—1y.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DESPONDENT OF BOTH SEXES. A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free), on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed.—Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 12, 65.—5m.

Stroudsburg Bank.

November 7, 1865. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of Tax on the Capital Stock paid in, payable on and after the 13th inst. J. H. STROUD, Cashier. November 9, 1865.

List of Letters

Remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, Stroudsburg, State of Pennsylvania, 1st day of November, 1865.

Andrew, Annie M.	Miller, Sallie J.
Anders, Anna Maria	Miller, Elizabeth
Alger, Elizabeth Miss	Nauman, Emmy
Alsop, Sarah	Overfield, Miles
Baker, Geo. B. 2	Price, J. M.
Conrath, Wm.	Phillips, C.
Depue, Philip	Paul, Daniel
Fraley, Emline	Quin, J.
Featherman, Clas.	Runde, Marowna
Fellenzer, Joseph	Rockett, Maggie
Griffin, Peter	Roth, Sarah F.
Gilchrist, Robert	Stout, Gideon
Green, Henry	Sa der, Margaret A.
Heller, Andrew	Smith, Mary Miss
Heller, Charles V.	Staples, S. M.
Keane, S. 2	Smith, C. F.
Kingsbury, J. B.	Smith, John T. 2
Kresge, A. Lieut.	Strous, Ar. M.
Lesar, Daniel	Smith, Isaac
Michaelis, Sarah	Skrim, Benj.
Magnuire, Patt	Williams, Susan Mrs
McPhail, W. T. 3	Warfield, C.
Metzgar, C.	Williams, S. M.
	Zimmerman, Peter

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. THEODORE SCHOCH, P. M.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL KETTEL'S ONE VOL. HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war. The popularity of this work has no parallel. One general Agent for the west returns

OVER 700 Subscribers per day on the average through the week. The canvass has but just begun, yet we have

Over 50,000 Subscribers. At the rate we are now selling, our list will be over 200,000 the first year. So flattering is the prospect, we ordered paper for 47,000 COPIES before a book was bound. It is the work people want.

Full, Complete, and Reliable, Price \$4 50, only about half the price of other Histories, in proportion to the amount of reading. Our Agents report a very general desire in the public to exchange the Two Vol. work for this. Illustrations are numerous and beautiful, from steel plates. The work is now ready for delivery. Address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn. November 9, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, heirs at law of Moses Shoemaker, dec'd, late of the township of Palmyra, in the county of Warren, and State of New Jersey, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of said dec'd, in said township, on Thursday, the 14th day of December next, all the Real Estate whereof said dec'd deceased died seized, consisting of three tracts of land, situate in the township of Palmyra.

No. 1 is the HOMESTEAD FARM, of said deceased, situate at Shoemaker's Eddy, on the Delaware River, and adjoining lands of Samuel Shoemaker, and others, containing 104 Acres of land, more or less, in which are included 30 acres on Opaxoa Island in the Delaware River. The improvements are a TWO STORY MANSION HOUSE, a tenant house, two barns and other out buildings. There is a good Ferry over the Delaware annexed to the said Farm, which will be sold with it. A hotel was formerly kept by said deceased on the premises, and its location adjacent to the said Eddy, makes it a good tavern stand. The lands are all improved and in an excellent state of cultivation, and are of the best quality of river bottom lands.

No. 2 adjoins lands of Samuel Shoemaker and J. Michael, and contains about 50 acres of land, all under cultivation, part of which is river bottom and part upland, and all an excellent quality of farm land. There are a Lime Kiln and a quarry of good Lime Stone on the premises, also good water in abundance.

No. 3 is a tract of Wood Land, adjoining lands of Samu-l Shoemaker and others, containing 242 acres, more or less, lying within a quarter of a mile of the Delaware River, and easy accessible. The premises are heavily timbered with oak and Chestnut timber. The premises will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms will be easy. Persons wishing to view the premises before the day of sale, will call on Abm. Shoemaker on the premises. HENRY SHOEMAKER, JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, ARN. SHOEMAKER, DANIEL W. SHOEMAKER, SARAH SHOEMAKER, MARIA N. OVERFIELD, November 2, 1865.