The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Major General JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

It has been hot enough for a week past to melt the faith of a hard-shell christian.

☞ Our farmers are all busy as bees, just now, gathering the hay and grain harvests, both of which we learn are full average crops. The weather is probably as good as could be gotten up for the crops, but it is altogether too hot for either man or beast employed in the work.

☞ Mr. Christopher Murphey, a native of Ireland, was instantly killed by the falling of an embankment, at Forks' Station, D. L. & W. Railroad, on Monday last. The deceased was 30 years of age, and had been in this country less than a month. His body was shockingly mangled.

☞ A Post-office has been established at Roxburg, Northampton county, Pa., and M. G. Stier has been appointed Postmaster. The official name of the office is "Johnsonville." This office is on the new route about being established, from Flicksville, *via* Delpsburg, and Mt. Bethel to Dills Ferry.

☞ John Brink, Jr., better known as "Old Squire Brink," says the Milford *Herald*, of the 16th, "died in this village yesterday morning. He was a quiet, inoffensive old man, well known to everybody in this vicinity, and an object of interest to strangers when told of his terrible fall, when a young man, from the summit of the cliff below this village, and miraculous escape from death." His escape was indeed miraculous, for he fell and rolled together from a height of more than a hundred feet, and had a large sawlog as company in his fall, at that.

☞ We have been requested to state that Dr. C. Tobin, of New-York, has taken rooms at the Stroudsburg House, and will be prepared to receive patients on and after Monday. The Dr. comes highly recommended by Physicians, Clergymen, Professors and others, as a successful practitioner in cases of Chronic and Nervous Affections, Tumors and all diseases of a cancerous nature, and will be pleased to receive the afflicted at his rooms during his stay with us. He has been sojourning for some time at Easton and Belvidere, where he met with great success in the treatment and cure of the diseases mentioned above. From the Dr's circular, we infer that Electricity is an important and prominent agent in his practice. It would be well for persons afflicted with any of the ills that flesh is heir to, to give the Dr. a call.

Church Dedication.

The new Methodist Church, erected for the use of the brethren residing in the neighborhood of Scribner's school-house, on the Tannersville circuit, in this county, was dedicated to the service of God, on Sunday last. The dedicatory services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Alday, the eloquent pastor of the Methodist Church in this borough, and the Rev. Mr. Mashey, of the Methodist persuasion, were of the most impressive character. The church building is a very neat structure and cost in its erection, $1275, and it is creditable to the congregation that the fact can be announced that its completion will leave it free from all incumbrance. This, in a community somewhat widely scattered, and not overly blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, speaks volumes in behalf of their zeal in the cause of their Divine Master. The cash receipts at the dedication, we learn reached the handsome sum of $115. The balance yet to be collected on subscription, is $140.

☞ The drawing of the Gift Enterprise for the benefit of the Phœnix Fire Company, came off at the Court-House, in this borough, on Saturday evening last. The management of the drawing was given into the hands of the ticket-holders and everything was done to ensure perfect fairness. The following is the result of the drawing:

First Prize—Suit of Furniture—Wm. T. Baker, holding ticket No. 81.

Second Prize—Silver Castor—Geo. H. Miller, holding ticket No. 115.

Third Prize—Set Silver-Plated Forks—Jacob Row, holding ticket No. 127.

Fourth Prize—Silver-Plated Butter Dish—A. M. Jones, holding tiedet No. 136.

The drawing ended with the lucky ones glad in their good luck, and the unlucky ones glad in having, at least, contributed towards the building up of the Fire Company. We learn that the company netted some $65 by means of the transaction.

The Stroudsburg Woolen Mills.

We took a stroll through the Stroudsburg Woolen Mills, on Saturday morning last, under the chaperonage of the gentlemanly clerk of the establishment, C. R. Andre, Esq., and must confess to the feeling of great interin and some surprise at what we there saw. The building could not be better suited to the purpose for which it was intended, and the machinery and conveniences, so far as they go, are all that could be desired; in fact, are best described by the simple, though forcible, word—perfect.

But herein did not lay the cause of our surprise, for we knew that the original design embraced a substantial building, with all the conveniences of a first class Mill, and machinery containing all the latest improvements. It was the manufactured goods which met our eyes, in the course of our peregrination, which most surprised us. We expected to see good specimens of work—something, possibly, a degree advanced beyond the average product of country woolen mills: but we saw more than this—we saw the most beautifully finished specimens of Plain and Fancy Cassimers, Flannels, &c.: if not the finest in quality, at least approaching so near the finest as to show what the Mill and its employees are capable of doing, if the vim of the stockholders, backed by the spirit of our citizens, will only afford them opportunity to do.

We do not see why, with such specimens of goods as we saw to go before the country, the Stroudsburg Mills should not become as noted for the excellence of its woolen fabrics as are the Merrimac and Sprague for their cotton goods. There is no reason why, unless a reason looms up in the lack of that go-a-headativeness, on the part of our citizens of wealth, so necessary to make ours take position among the first Mills of the country. It may be, however, that experience will open their eyes to the fact of the necessity of greater energy and greater outlay, if they would make the Stroudsburg Mill stock a paying investment. It cannot be done by temporising and time-serving.

The investment of pennies, in a penny spirit, with the expectation of reaping dollars, will, in the woolen as in every other business, bring only certain disappointment; a little deferred, perhaps, but sure to come in the end. It was dollars, liberally but judiciously invested, which built up Lowel, Lawrence, and the other manufacturing towns of the East, many of them with not one half our natural advantages, and made the pockets of their inhabitants plethoric with wealth. Dollars as liberally and judiciously invested in the erection and conduct of factories in Monroe county, will do full as much for this section and this people. The experiment in course of trial in the Stroudsburg Mill is well worth a perfect trial.

We are not, by any means, a believer in the doctrine we lately saw advanced in print, that Monroe county is unfitted to become a good farming county, and is naturally, on account of its mountains, and hills, and living streams, fit for an extensive manufacturing shop only. The facts all scout at the idea. Our uplands and lowlands, rough in their exterior we admit, only awaiting the hand of the energetic husbandman, as all experience shows, to make very Edens spring out of our rough places, and our never failing streams, with their abundance of power running to waste for the want of enterprise to lead it to usefulness, attest the beneficence of Providence in fitting means to ends, and furnishing the sinews which should make Monroe one of the most important counties in the country—important in furnishing the power to propel the numberless factories of which it should be the center, and in furnishing the rich soil from whence should spring the material with which to feed the toiling thousands employed therein.

It is because we see these things depicted in our natural advantage of mountain, hill and stream that we hailed the advent of the Stroudsburg Mill, and wished it the most abundant success. We look upon it as the nucleus around which will centre our grand success in the future—and we urge its support that the day of the manufacturing and farming millennium of this hitherto neglected section of country may be hastened. There are dollars to be counted by thousands only, in the investment if we will dispense dollars, by hundreds or fifties in the effort to draw them out. Even with the means at hand this is apparent. Why there should now be hesitation is an enigma to us.

We have heard a rumor in connection with the Mill, which alone should open the eyes of all, however will fully blind, to the safety of the investment, and lead them to greater things in its support and in the advancement of its capacity to meet the demands of certain market. While among the stockholders, and our citizens of means, there is hesitancy, because of fear for the safety of the amounts already invested, parties who have made fortunes in other localities in the business to which our mill is so well adapted, are anxious to secure a lease of the Stroudsburg Mills, at a rate which will pay a good interest on the investment. Need more be said in favor of our own citizens taking hold of the work in earnest!

The Portland fire gives us another instance of the great results that sometimes follow small beginnings. A small boy was setting off fire-crackers, on the fourth of July, when one of them accidently flew into and ignited some scattered shavings. There was a fresh wind at the time, and the fire spread to a cooper shop near by. The adjoining building took fire from this, and very soon the conflagration passed beyond all control. Within twenty-four hours, the fire swept over 200 acres of territory, ravaging thirty streets, destroying 2,000 buildings, and ejecting nearly 3,000 families from their homes.—Is this not a terrible example of the dangers attendant upon the careless handling of fireworks?

☞ Through forgetfulness, we omitted to make mention of the game of base ball played between nine of the Neptune club of Easton, and nine of the Stroudsburg club, in this place, on the 4th. The following which we take from the Easton *Express* of the 5th, gives not only an account of the game but also Easton opinion of the base ball material of this locality:

BASE BALL—Yesterday the Neptune Base Ball Club of this place played a match game in Stroudsburg with the Stroudsburg Base Ball Club, resulting in a decided victory for the former. The Stroudsburg club played exceedingly well for so young a club, being organized scarcely a month, and with practice will make one of the finest in our section of the State. In one innings the fielding of the Stroudsburg boys was especially noticeable, from the fact that they "whitewashed" the Neptunes on three fly-catches, all of them being splendid catches. One ball caught by Davis was a beautiful catch. The Neptunes played with their usual good fielding and splendid batting, making in one innings twenty-nine. The Neptunes all speak with the kindest words of the hospitable reception and treatment which they received, and express the hope that the time may soon come when they can express their thanks in a more substantial manner. The following is the score:

NEPTUNE.	O.	R.	STROUDSBURG.	O.	R.
Smith, p.,	3	11	Hull, p.,	1	6
Wykoff, 1st b.,	5	8	T. Bell, s. s.,	2	5
Houser, c.,	3	10	W. Bell, 1s bt.,	2	3
Bixler, r. f.,	4	9	Roads, l. f.,	6	1
Stewart, 2d b.,	2	10	Lee, 2d b.,	4	2
Brown, s. s.,	6	6	Waters, c.,	2	2
Drinkhouse, l. f.,	2	11	Davis, r. f.,	3	1
Collins, 2d b.,	0	13	T. Brown, 2d b.,	4	1
Heckman, c. f.,	2	8	Dreher, c. f.,	3	1
	27	86		27	22

Umpire—H. Reeder, of the Neptunes.

Fly-catches—Neptune, Brown 1, Houser 3; Stroudsburg, Brown 2, Hull 1, Davis 1, T. Bell 1, Waters 1.

Home Runs—Neptune, Brown 1, Houser 3; Stroudsburg, T. Bell 1.

Put out on basis—Neptune 9, Stroudsburg 12.

Scorers—Neptune, W. B. Heckman; Stroudsburg, Dr. G. W. Jackson.

The National Convention.

[CIRCULAR.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1866.—Your immediate and earliest attention is invited to the annexed call for a national convention, issued by the National Union Executive Committee, and the accompanying endorsement thereof by prominent gentlemen who are well known to the country:

"The undersigned have been duly appointed a committee to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may be necessary to bring together at Philadelphia a convention of the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor generally the restoration policy President Johnson has advocated as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

"We deem it proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at-large and two from each congressional district, who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Johnson and Lincoln in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also four delegates from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended however, that these suggestions shall in any way interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is left entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts that concur in the principles of the call, to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings or by their executive committees.

"We have been authorized to appoint temporary executive committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are, therefore, requested to act as such committee, and to adopt immediate measures to secure a full delegation to the proposed convention, not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aid such movements, the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates, if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made.

"The day fixed for the national convention is near, and desire to impress on you and all our friends of this cause that it is of the first importance that district or State conventions or State executive committees immediately appoint delegates. And it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the chairman of this committee.

"In conclusion, we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great national conference from all parts of our distracted country wise and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity, and harmony, and to secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring peace.

"ALEX. W. RANDALL,
"LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
"MONTGOMERY BLAIR."

The war in Europe seems likely to come to a sudden end. By an arrival at New York, on Sunday, we learn that a sanguinary battle has been fought in Bohemia, between the Prussians, in which the latter were severely worsted. The loss of the Austrians is stated at 20,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 captured by their opponents. The result of the struggle was that Austria sent in a flag of truce, and the Emperor has agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor of France, and to accept his mediation to prevent further fighting. The proposal was accepted by Napoleon, who proceeded to obtain an armistice from the King of Prussia. The battle appears to have been a perfect Waterloo to the Austrians, who were thoroughly beaten. The general opinion throughout the rest of Europe is that peace will be speedily restored.

The Fourth of July Procession in Philadelphia.

Along the entire line of the procession Gen. Geary was greeted with prolonged cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.—On Arch street, a number of little girls wended their way through the vast crowd, and, approaching the General, one of their number—little Miss Kate Elliot—aged about six years, presented him with a bouquet, on the wrapper of which was inscribed the following:

"From my Father's grave.
Kate Elliott.
To General J. W. Geary."

Little Kate's father (Captain Thomas Elliott) was Assistant-Adjutant-General on Gen. Geary's staff. He was killed near Atlanta, Ga., by the rebels, while in the discharge of his duties in action at that place. The Captain was looked upon by the General with as much a affection as he bestowed upon his own son—one of the gallant braves who died defending his country's honor. The two now rest, mourned by all who knew them.

The Zanesville *Courier* says it once heard General W. T. Sherman explain how it happened he never voted but once for President:

"I'll tell you why," said the General, "I never voted but once, and then I disfranchised myself."

Such looks of wonder and incredulity as this produced may be imagined, but the general paying no attention thereto, proceeded

"I never voted for a President but once in my life, and that was for Buchanan, and I am since satisfied that any person who was d—d fool enough to do that, has not sense enough to exercise the elective franchise. I disfranchised myself, and consequently shall not vote."

Hiester Clymer not only opposed the enfranchisement of the soldier and denounced the war, but not one of his kin or name took up arms to battle for the safety of the Government when it was beset. It is fair to infer that this was the result of Hiester's own example. On the other hand, John W. Geary supported the war, and lost his only son, who fell covered with wounds while gallantly fighting in he front ranks of the Union army. How long will a patriotic lover of the country hesitate in choosing between two such men, both being candidates for the same position?

James H. Lane,

United States Senator from Kansas, commited suicide at Leavenworth on the 1st inst. He was born in Indiana, and was a Representative in Congress from that State in 1852 to 1855; settled in Kansas; quarreled with Mr. Jenkins, of Pensylvania, about a well of water, killed him, was indicted for murder, tried and acquitted; was chosen a member of the United States Senate. During the early part of the rebellion he was commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers. There is a taint of insanity in his family.

Some years ago Mr. Isaac V. Fowler was Postmaster of the city of New-York. He appropriated a very large sum of money belonging to the government to his own use; lived expensively; gave liberally; was highly popular; and when the explosion came, managed to escape from the country. He [illegible] in Europe, [illegible] New York. [illegible] will be administered by a number of friends. The course of the Administration in this case gives encouragement to dishonesty.

An insurrection has taken place in Cuba. The insurgents number 7000 men, and have defeated some Spanish regiments that were sent against them. Four Chilian men of war, carrying 2000 troops, have appeared off Nuevitas. The insurgents have declared for the independence of Cuba. An alliance is said to exist amongst a number of the South American States, with the object of achieving the independence of Cuba.

A Chicago quack has made a large fortune by his practice during the last twenty years. The other day he was on the witness stand, and it was elicited that he knew nothing of medicine or surgery.—For consumption he ordered a compound of tar, vinegar and assafœdita, to be kept at the head of the bed in a jar and constantly stirred; and for sore eyes he ordered an ointment made of the fat of a black cat.

At Philadelphia a society has been formed for the care and cure of the intemperate. The plan embraces the erection of cottages to be furnished at low rates to the families of intemperate men, and a hospital for the medical and moral treatment of inebriates. Three hundred thousand dollars are required to complete the programme, but operations will be commenced when fifty thousand shall be obtained.

"Johnson, Clymer and the Union!"

Under this motto a call has been issued for "a State Convention of honorably discharged officers, soldiers and seamen of Pennsylvania," to be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the first day of next month.

The following definition of the rights of woman, is given in a Vermont paper: "To love her lord with all her heart, and her baby as herself—and to make good bread."

Thursday was "hangman's day" in Pennsylvania up to 1818; in that year a man was hanged on Saturday, and since that time executions have all been on Friday.

Gen. John T. Thayer, and F. W. Tipton, both Republicans, have been elected U. S. Senators from Nebraska.

The new city directory of New York, just issued, contains 176,511 names, an increase over last year of 10,367.

Gen. Grant has selected Gen. Slocum to succeed Gen. Hancock in command at Baltimore.

A Proud Hen.

The Lewistown, Me., Journal tells of a hen which accomplished the feat of hatching out thirteen smart chickens from twelve eggs, and was proud of it.

Special Notices.

The Scranton Book Bindery.

A complete Book Bindery has been started in connection with the Scranton *Republican*. Orders left at this office will be promptly forwarded and returned as soon as finished.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

June 7, 1866 -1yr.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 sewing Machine. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co.*, and *Bachelder*. *All* other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. [January 4, 1866.-1y.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D. Bible House,
March 29, 1866.-1y. New York City.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the adverriser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
January 4, 1866.—1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
31 Broadway, New York.
January, 1, 1866.—1y.

THE AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

Is manufactured with certain improvements secured by letters patent, under date of May 5, 1863, and December 5, 1865. One of these improvements covers the arrangement of fitting a portable ash pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, to receive the ashes as it passes down from the grate. All persons are cautioned against manufacturing, vending or using other Stoves made in *imitation* of the *American*, as suits have been commenced for infringement of these patents, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using said *imitation*, will be liable for damages for infringement on these letters patent.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
17 and 19 Green St.,
Albany, N. Y.

The AMERICAN is for sale by
FLORY & BROTHER,
STROUDSBURG, PA.
June 14, 1866.-6m.

TRANSFORMATION!

The superstitions of antiquity are only "food for laughter" at the present day, and yet this is an age of

Miracles,

accomplished with the aid of science. For example: grey, sandy or red hair is

CHANGED IN A MOMENT,

to the richest conceivable black or brown, by a simple application of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New-York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

July 12, 1866.-1m.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILES, AND OTHERS can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, nausea, tetter, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS.—Dear Sir: I have used your Venitian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER,
Quakertown, N. J., May 8, 1866.

Price, 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 54 Courtlandt-street, New-York. [July 12, 1866.-1m.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. January 4, 1866.-1y.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the cause of often sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if

Bereft by Lightning.

Now, this can be remedied.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

takes all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. BRANDRETH'S PILLS protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists.

July 12, 1866.-1m.

REASONS WHY THE

AMERICAN WATCH

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "ancres," "lepines" and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions—the refuse of foreign factories—which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of trial, we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES and that no other have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequaled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, unsurpassed by anything made in the world.—For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for less money than foreign watches, but we do assert without fear of contradiction that for the same money our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.
182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, 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, and all Throat and Lung Affections. 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

January 4, 1866.-1y.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. FIFTY-ONE 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.

MARRIED.

July 14, 1866, at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Hamilton, by the Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. JOHN MOTZ and Miss AMANDA JANE WORKHEISER, both of Pocono, Monroe county, Penn'a.

INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lists and Enumerations of Incomes, Licenses, Carriages, Gold Watches, and Silver Plate, for Divisions, No. 9, 10, 11, (Monroe Co.,) will remain open for examination, and for the purpose of receiving appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessment, at the office of John N. Stokes, Asst. Assessor, Stroudsburg, from the 17th day of July to the 27th day of July, 1866.

Appeals must be made in writing, and specify the particular case, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested; also the ground or principal of error complained of.

JAMES L. SELFRIDGE,
Assessor U. S. Int. Rev.,
11th Dist. Penn'a.

July 19, 1866.-2t.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of CATHARINE GULICK, dec'd.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Samuel Gulick, Administrtor of said Estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday, the 20th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Prothonotary's office in Stroudsburg, at which time and place all persons having any claims or demands against the said fund will present the same, or be forever debarred from coming in for any share thereof.

THOS. M. McILHANEY,
July 19, 1866.] *Auditor.*