



**Jeffersonian Republican.**  
Thursday, December 13, 1851.

**The Treason Trials.**

The trial of Castner Hanaway, one of the Christiana rioters, which has been in progress before the United States District, since the 24th ult., was brought to a close on Thursday last. In about fifteen minutes after the case was submitted to the jury, they returned to the Court-room, and announced to the Court that they had found a verdict of acquittal.

U. S. District-Attorney Ashmead stated to the Court that there were four other bills of indictment against the defendant, and in consideration of the severe ordeal through which he had passed, he was disposed to enter *nolle prosequi* upon the remaining bills.

Hanaway was requested to arise by Judge Grier, who discharged him from the custody of the law.

Great satisfaction was manifested at the termination of the cause, which has imposed great labor upon the bench, the counsel, and reporters of the press.

On Friday last, D. P. Brown moved that the Christiana prisoners be discharged or admitted to bail. After some discussion, Lewis and Williams were admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars each, and James Jackson was discharged.

A Democratic State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to elect Delegates to the next Democratic National Convention.

**Kentucky U. S. Senator Elected.**  
Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON, (Whig,) was elected a U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Kentucky, on Saturday last, the 13th inst.

The work on the Washington National Monument has been suspended for the season. It has now attained to the height of one hundred and four feet from the surface of the ground, and, if it advances with the same rapidity as it has so far, it will in a few years reach its apex at an elevation of five hundred and seventeen feet, forming the loftiest structure in the world; one that will do great honor to the American People, by whose voluntary contributions it has been thus far constructed.

**Methodist Statistics.**

The minutes of the last annual conference of the Methodist Church North, just published, state, according to the synopsis of the Christian Advocate, the total number of members in regular standing to be 721,814—an increase of 32,132 during the last year.

The 'Sussex Register,' says the Receivers of the People's Bank, N. J., have gained a suit of \$5,000 against a debtor of the bank in New York. The committee appointed by the public meeting recently held, have divided themselves into sub-committees, in order that their operations might be more effectual. Among their first acts was the arrest of the cashier on a charge of attempt to defraud, and he was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, to answer at the next term of Court.

Hon. HENRY CLAY is in a precarious state of health. For some months past he has suffered from a dry, hacking cough, and now he is confined to his lodgings at Washington in consequence of spitting blood.

**Morris and Essex Rail Road.**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday the 2d inst., they resolved that for the purpose of constructing that part of the extension of the road between Doyer and Hackettstown, books of subscription to the capital stock, to the amount of \$500,000, should be opened on Tuesday, January 6th, at Hackettstown, Wednesday the 7th at Newton, Thursday the 8th at Stanhope, and on Friday the 9th, and Saturday the 10th at Newark. We understand that the terms of subscription will be very liberal, 10 per cent being required at the time of subscribing, and the remainder being payable in installments of 10 per cent each, at 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, and 30 months, from January 1, 1852. Interest dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, to be paid semi-annually upon the amount of cash paid in, and until the extension is completed.

The right of way has been nearly all purchased for the extension of the road, and commissioners have been appointed to obtain what remains unpurchased.

[Sussex Register.]

**New Dental Discovery.**

Dr. Allen, of Cincinnati, after experimenting for years, has succeeded in accomplishing a new improvement in dental science, which is likely to prove of great value. It consists of a composition of mineral substance, which can be united to metallic plates by fusion. By this improvement, five essential points are claimed to have been gained—great strength; a most perfect artificial gum, of any desirable color; the necessity of back plating is obviated; the soldering of the teeth to the plates is dispensed with, and a more perfect state of cleanliness is secured.—The invention has been submitted to the savans of the West, who, it is said, have reported strongly in its favor. To those who are so unfortunate as to require new sets of teeth, any discovery which is calculated to obviate existing difficulties is important, and the new invention of Dr. Allen will doubtless be immediately put in practice.

**Presidential Speculations.**

Mr. Greeley, writing from Washington, expresses the belief that the contest for the presidential nomination on the Whig side will be between Mr. Webster and Gen. Scott, Mr. Fillmore being disinclined to tempt the chances of a canvass, and Mr. Clay peremptorily refusing to have his name used by his friends. Gen. Scott appears to be the stronger of the two among the Whig politicians gathered at Washington. On the Loco-foco side, Mr. Buchanan has considerable strength; Gen. Butler comparatively little, and Gen. Cass none at all. On the whole, Mr. Douglass's seem to be the best.

**Black Noses.**

A resolution has been introduced to the Kentucky Legislature, which provides "that the keeper of the Penitentiary shall procure a suitable chemical dye, such as will stain the cuticle or outer surface of the skin perfectly black, so that it cannot be washed off, or in any way be removed, until time shall wear it away, and nature furnish a new cuticle, or surface; and that with this dye he shall have the nose of each male convict painted thoroughly black, and renew the application as often as may be necessary to keep it so until within one month of the expiration of his sentence, when it shall be discontinued for the purpose of permitting nature to restore the feature to its original hue preparatory to the second advent of its owner into the world." PIXE, of the Kentucky Flag, is in favor of the resolution, with an amendment that the Sheriff of each county be required to catch every delinquent newspaper subscriber in his backwick, and black his nose and keep it blacked until he pays up.

The Reading Journal digs it into the Berks county Tariff Democracy in the following pithy style, urging them to "hurry up the cakes." If they are in earnest, the sooner they commence getting out petitions, &c. to Congress, the better. Let them show by their substantial acts, that they are not merely humbugging the people.

ATTENTION, TARIFF DEMOCRATS!—President Fillmore takes occasion, in his recent message, to again recommend a modification of the existing Tariff. The reasons urged for a change are precisely similar to those advocated by the Democracy of Berks in county Meeting assembled. It now remains for Congress—to carry out the suggestion of the Executive. Will it be done? Will the "Democracy" of the Union come up to the work, or will it turn out, as is more than half suspected that their professions are insincere and only intended for political effect. As our friends on the other side have volunteered to take the suffering interests of the country under their especial protection, they will oblige us by going to work in earnest. Congress is now in Session.—Petitions in favor of the modification of the Tariff would be perfectly in order. Why not get them out and procure signatures at once? There is no use calling meetings, passing resolutions, and making flaming speeches in regard to what ought to be done. The people expect action. They have been humbugged long enough. Gentlemen, if you are really sincere do hurry up those petitions, and push forward your peculiar measure to a successful issue.

**The Honesdale Bank**

Has commenced operations under its new charter. For some months both the Directors and the stockholders halted between the two opinions whether to proceed or to wind up—and finally concluded to go on by only one majority. Not that any doubt was felt of the ability of the Bank to meet all its engagements, but because of the excessive taxation to which banking institutions are subjected in this commonwealth. The Honesdale Bank is required to pay in taxes this year eleven thousand eight hundred dollars, on a capital of \$100,000. Such taxation is monstrous. In the European country most tax-ridden, no such exorbitant levy is made upon any class of citizens. No where but in Pennsylvania would such oppressive exactions be endured. What would the farmers and lumbermen of the county think if they were taxed nearly twelve per cent.—not upon a low, fictitious valuation of their property, but upon its full market value? Such taxation is outrageous, whether laid upon farmers, lumbermen, or bankers.—Honesdale Democrat, 2d inst.

**A Man with Ninety Wives.**

The St. Louis Republican, while it condemns and denounces the immortality and misconduct of the Mormons, deprecates the course taken by the United States officers in abandoning their posts, and refuses to admit the sufficiency of any or all their reasons.—A statement of affairs in Utah, published in the St. Joseph's Gazette, and endorsed by the retiring Chief Justice and the Secretary of State, (Mr. Harris, of Brattleboro,) has the following on an interesting point of morality: The plurality wife system is in full vogue here. Gov. Young is said to have as many as ninety wives. He drove through the streets a few days since, with sixteen of them in a long carriage—fourteen of them having each an infant at her bosom. It is said that Heber C. Kimball, one of the Tribune Council, has almost an equal number; among them, a mother and her two daughters. Each man can have as many wives as he can maintain, that is, after the women have been culled and picked by the head men. The Judges and Secretary have had the honor of being introduced by his Excellency, the Governor, to several of his wives; and also by Heber C. Kimball to several of his.

The Judge and Secretary say in a card that all the reasons which induced them to quit have not as yet been given to the public.

**Kessuth in America.**

The illustrious champion of popular rights is among us at last. On Friday the citizens of States Island, with a promiscuity that must have surprised him, commenced their greetings long before daylight and kept them up throughout the day. With less regard to his comfort than would have seemed more proper, their attentions were heaped upon him in great abundance. He made one speech besides sundry brief replies to address of congratulation and of welcome. All these evince, in a marked degree, his peculiar and very great ability. He speaks precisely the thing which the occasion requires, with a marvellous tact and accuracy of perception, and in strikingly exact and appropriate words. His speech in reply to Mr. Locke, related almost entirely to himself, and formed an admirable introduction to the American public. The calumnies which have been heaped upon him here, were resented with effect and without anger. The greatness of the cause in which he is engaged, overbears, in his mind, all personal considerations.

This absorbing devotion to their country, is a noticeable trait in all the Hungarians.—Their thoughts seem to be constantly there,—all their hopes, all their feelings turn upon the condition and the fate of their country.—For themselves, apart from that,—and for the hospitable attentions they receive here,—they care but little, except as they bear upon that great cause. We heard one of the foremost amongst them on Friday, replying to one of our German citizens, who was speaking in glowing terms of America, say in an earnest, half sad tone,—"It is a glorious country,—but it is not ours. It is free, great and happy—but it is not home for us. We want Hungary to be as free as the United States. We ask the people here,—not to help us, for we can help ourselves;—but to keep foreign powers from crushing us whenever we try to live." The same feeling may be traced through all Kessuth's speeches. Supreme devotion to his native land,—a burning desire to promote her welfare,—to her freedom, breathe through every sentence that he speaks.

Kessuth's personal appearance is much nobler than the descriptions given had led us to suppose. He is not tall, but robust, with a calm, clear, and somewhat abstracted countenance,—fine, mild eyes, a high forehead, small hands, a not heavy beard, and great dignity and ease of manner. He speaks English with less volubility than we had expected, but with great strength. His manner in speaking is superb. Every gesture is graceful and effective,—his voice is sweet and strong,—there is no monotony in manner or in matter. He speaks with great power and with perfect grace. His whole soul is in his cause,—and he therefore exerts commanding effect.

Frankness, as clearly as genius, make his character. He has come hither upon a mission: he will pursue it zealously and with the most open plainness of purpose and of speech. He has come to tell the American people that their position should not be one of isolation—that they ought not to be selfishly content with being free themselves,—that they are bound by powerful ties to all other nations, that they are profoundly interested in the struggles of the people of Europe for their freedom and their rights. He comes to plead the great cause of the Sovereignty of every nation over its own affairs, and to show the American people that they cannot be indifferent to any case in which this may be crushed by a foreign power, even if it should occur in the heart of Europe.

He will be heard, and what he says will command attention. We believe it will not be without effect, and that he will arouse in life and activity, a popular feeling, which will influence the foreign policy of this country for years to come. We hope that it will with other agencies make the influence of this Republic upon the current history of the World, what the greatness, and the freedom of our country should entitle it to be.—N. Y. Weekly Times.

The Lancaster Whig, states that an infant child of Mr. Wm. H. Miller, recently died in that place in consequence of having been forced to swallow pins and needles by its nurse, a girl of 14 years of

age. The girl confessed the horrible crime, and stated her object to have been to render the child fretful, so that she would be relieved from the care of it.

**Report of the Postmaster General.**

The Annual Report of the Postmaster General is a long and able document. It gives a clear idea of the vast extent of the Post Office operations of this country, suggests some important improvements, and abounds in useful statements.

It appears that an actual increase of 16.65 per cent. occurred during the past fiscal year in American Postages, while the apparent increase in American and foreign payments to the Department, amounts to 16 1/2 per cent. Or, in figures, the receipts from American and Foreign Postages for the fiscal year, exceeded those of the preceding year \$909,223 85; but excluding the balances accruing to the British Post Office, in order to indicate the increase of our own postages, the amount reaches \$997,610 79. During the last quarter of the fiscal year, a sensible reduction took place in domestic postage, attributable to the near approach of that period to the time fixed by the Act of March 3d, 1851, to establish cheaper rates of postage. A consequent delay in correspondence was a natural result. A similar reduction was observed, upon the adoption of the reduced rates under the Act of 1845. The claims of the Franking Privilege by certain members of the present Congress also contributed to this reduction.

The report contains a formidable array of figures relating to the business of the Department during the year, of which the important points are as follows, viz:

Number of Mail routes,	6,170
Length of Mail routes,	miles 196,290
Number of Contractors employed,	5,544
Annual Transportation of Mails miles	53,272,252
Miles of Railroad Transportation,	8,368,708
Miles of Steamboat Transportation,	6,454,982
Number of Postmasters appointed,	6,339
Number of Post Offices June 1, 1851,	19,790
Gross receipts of the Department,	\$9,780,493
Total Letter Postage,	\$5,369,243
Newspapers, Pamphlet, &c.,	
Postage,	\$1,035,151
Ordinary Revenues of the year,	\$6,351,977
Increase over those of last year,	\$899,006
Expenditures of the year,	\$6,275,502
Ordinary Expenditures,	\$6024,567

At the close of the half century, the Postmaster General deems it proper to refer to the origin, history and progress of the Post Office Department. This portion of the Report possesses a peculiar interest and value.

Within the last two years, the cost of Mail transportation has largely increased. New contracts for the north-western and south-western sections involved an increase of 25 per cent. in aggregate cost, and 10.4 per cent. in service; while other contracts in the Southern section, the increased mail facilities on the routes leading from the Atlantic cities to important points in the West, and upon the Western rivers; added to the placing of the two steamers, the *Franklin* and *Humbolt*, on the New York and Havre line, have all contributed to entail burdens on the revenues of the Department. The report refers, in this connection, to the subject of compensating Postmasters, and suggests the propriety of making liberal provision for this purpose.

The question of Cheap Postage is discussed at considerable length. The Postmaster General compares the results of the system in Great Britain with the reduced rates of the United States, and believes that we are admonished by the comparison not to attempt a further reduction, until it shall be justified by the revenue. He suggests that the rates of postage on all printed matter can be rendered more uniform and less complex by the adoption of suitable rates, without diminishing the revenue very materially.

The Special Agents of the Department have been actively employed. Mr. Hobbie was despatched to Cuba and Panama to effect suitable Mail arrangements for the West Indies, South America, and points on the Gulf of Mexico. These objects were temporarily attained, but the increase of correspondence will soon render more perfect arrangements desirable. It is recommended that adequate provisions be made for the payment of Mr. Hobbie's expenses, while he was absent upon this mission. As to California and Oregon, contracts have been executed for the residue of the contract term, to end on the 30th June, 1854. The Report also refers to the opening of the route now in operation by way of Lake Nicaragua.

The contracts with the Cunard and Collins steamships; the subject of postal communication between the United States and Mexico, by a line of steamers running from New Orleans to Vera Cruz via Tampico; the conveyance of letters hither, from foreign ports without delivery at the Post Office; the necessity of guarding the Mails from robbery; and the increasing abuses of the Franking Privilege—are severely dwelt upon, and recommendations are made in relation thereto, which will attract attention.

Certain improvements in the organization of the Department are suggested; and the Report concludes with a thorough revision of the laws which effect the government and the officers of the General Post Office.

**Paragraphs with Comments.**

—The proprietor of a bone mill advertises that those sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

How would it suit the enemies of Prince Bonaparte, to send the President of the French Republic to that mill?

—How much we dreaded in our school-boy days, to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah, the force of education! In after years we learned to submit to such things without shedding a tear.

We have got past that juvenile state of susceptibility, and when in an omnibus, on a cold day, with a stout lady on either side, we say—"Crowd away! who cares!"

—In a family, residing not more than a thousand miles from the city of Erie, Pa., there are five daughters unmarried, each of whom appeared in public, on a recent occasion, clad in a beautiful and warm woolen frock of their own manufacture! The father of the family has money to loan.

Wonder whether these woolen young ladies would give a young fellow the mitten if he should apply!—N. Y. Revue.

**Report of the Secretary of War.**

The Annual Report of the Secretary of War gives a summary view of the operations of the Army during the last year, and its present condition.

The protection of our south and western frontier of the Mexican territory adjoining our own, against the incursions of hostile Indians, has engaged the attention of the Department. The savages are actuated not so much by hostility to the whites as motives of plunder.—The character of the country in which they live makes it exceedingly difficult to guard against the ravages, or pursue them to punishment. Congress having failed to provide a mounted regiment at its last session, as many troops adapted to the service required as could be spared from other quarters, were concentrated upon the frontier, to operate against the Indians.

The Indians of California and Oregon appearing unwelcome, and comparatively harmless, the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen was withdrawn from the Pacific and ordered to Texas. In the interval of several months between the death of Brevet Major Samuel Brooke, and the arrival of Brevet Major General Smith in Texas, the command of that Department devolved upon Brevet Brig. Gen. Harnsey, who displayed great and efficient activity in arresting the incursions of the Indians. With the double object of covering the fierce tribes occupying the northern part of Texas, and affording protection to emigrants, a chain of military posts was established on that frontier. In order to chastise and hold in check the Indians of New Mexico, who had become exceedingly troublesome, Brevet Col. Sumner was ordered to that Department, and set out in July last with a portion of his command on an expedition into the country of the Navajos, a powerful tribe which had spread terror in Texas, New Mexico, and Sonora.—The result of the expedition is not yet known. Experience has shown that the most effectual way to protect our frontier settlement is to overawe the Indians by a constant display of military force; for this reason, among others, the military stations in Texas and New Mexico have been removed as near as possible to the frontiers.

Thus the United States have endeavored to fulfil their treaty obligations with Mexico.—It surely never was intended that we should incur the expense and responsibility of defending her territory from these incursions. The language of the Treaty admits of no such construction, and if it did, it would be impossible to carry it out, as we have no right to station troops within her limits. All we can do is to make common cause with her, chastise the depredations when possible, and in treaty with them guard Mexican interests as well as our own. Our efforts will be fruitless however, unless Mexico co-operates with us, for our own military movements necessarily tend to drive the Indians towards the frontiers of that country. We have brave, impetuous, courageous frontiersmen to repel Indian invasions; our Mexican neighbors have nothing that deserves the name of Militia, and little daring intrepidity. The difference in character undoubtedly tends to lead the savages to commit their outrages upon Mexican territory. The feebleness of the Federal authority in Mexico also impairs her influence among the Indians, who know no right but power, nor motive other than fear of its exercise. With a view to the protection of Sonora, as far as possible, a fort has been established at the junction of Gila and Colorado. The prevailing idea that the United States are bound to indemnify Mexican citizens for losses by the Indians has undoubtedly led to gross exaggeration in accounts of the incursions.

The Indians west of the Rocky mountains are less war-like; but several outbreaks have occurred in California and Oregon. Treaties recently concluded if faithfully observed on our part, will probably prevent further trouble. It would not be safe however, to rely entirely on any pacific policy for the protection of those remote regions. The entire military force on the Pacific is only 736 men, which is entirely inadequate. An increase of the rank and file of the Infantry and the Artillery is recommended, as well as an additional regiment of Cavalry. The entire Army force is numbered at 10,538, which gives an effective force of 8,500.

The increase in the expense of supporting the Army is mentioned, and the causes are stated. The increase resulted from our newly acquired territory (including Texas) amounts to \$4,556,707 75.

After an enumeration of measures adopted to curtail the expenses of the Army, the result is shown in a reduction of \$1,161,492 75.—Other contemplated reforms require the aid of legislation.

The enormous expense of maintaining a large portion of the regular Army on the frontier must continue, if the force is maintained. It is recommended with a view to reducing these expenditures, that the necessity for regular forces be diminished by encouraging the formation of a local militia in the frontier territories, by distributing arms among the inhabitants.

Both policy and humanity require that we should endeavor to stop Indian depredations by conciliatory measures, instead of the terror of our arms. Starvation, forced upon the savages by the advancement of the whites upon their hunting grounds, has frequently incited their outrages. The U. S. as the owners of the public domain have always acted on the principle that the aboriginal race had the right of occupancy in the soil and have extinguished their claim to the land of purchase when required for use. Texas, on the contrary, as the owner of all vacant land in her limits, acknowledges no such right, and has laid it off and proceeded to sell it at once—a course well calculated to alarm and exasperate the Indians, and to bring about collisions with the whites.

The condition of the West Point Academy, the National Armies, and the operations of the various Bureaux in the Department are severally alluded to, and commended. An addition to the Commissary force is asked for.

A retired list of disabled Army officers is again urged upon the attention of Congress.—The additional pay allowed by the act of Sept., 1850, to the officers and soldiers stationed on the Pacific, is recommended to be continued.

**A Nose Put On.**

A young lad, about sixteen years of age, who lost an eye, and had his nose entirely taken off by a gun-shot accidentally, some three years ago, in Clermont county, Ohio, applied at the Commercial Hospital a few days since to ascertain whether an artificial nose could not be fixed on him. He presented a most repulsive spectacle—a cavity, thro' which the interior of a portion of the head could be seen occupying the place of the nose. When it was suggested to him that he

would have to undergo a severe operation, he expressed no apprehensions, and was even willing to dispense with the chloroform process which is commonly applied in such cases. Dr. Mussey performed the operation in a skillful manner, making an incision some two inches wide in the forehead, and drawing the flesh down, formed a shapely, substantial nose—the great improvement in the nasal organ. The wound in the forehead is quickly healing up, and in a short time the youth will be able to "follow his nose," as heretofore.—Cincinnati Commercial.

**Eternity.**

A clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed to his hearers: "Eternity! why, you don't know the meaning of that word, nor I neither hardly. It is forever and ever, and five or six centuries a top of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cypher them all up, and it would not begin to tell how many ages long eternity is.—Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years have rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years until breakfast time."

There is but one step between the "sublime and the ridiculous," and here we have a priestly sample. It about equals the Irishman's account of selling pews in a New England meeting house. Patrick went up to the door, and heard the auctioneer crying—going at \$200, 200, who bids more? &c., and he came home and said very significantly, that God was broke down among the rest of failures, and that they were selling him out in his own house, at auction, in New England, to pay his debts!

"John," said a man to his dutch servant, "Go to Mr. Robin's house, and tell him that if there is any law in the land I will prosecute him.—Tell him not to bring his dog here, for the animal is rabid, and that if he comes here in my absence to scold, and bawl and pick quarrels, I will send for Mr. Jarvis and have him taken care of."

John went and delivered his message. "My master says that you shan't bring your dog to his house, for he is a rabbit, and if you go there in a bow to pick squabbles, he will send you to the barbers and take your hair off."

**MARRIED.**

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Clark, Mr. Vine Bush and Miss Mary Margaret Decker, both of M. Smithfield, Monroe Co.

**DIED.**

In Stroudsburg, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Rachael Burnett, aged about 67 years.

**Dr. V. M. Swayze, SURGEON DENTIST,**  
Easton, Pa.

A graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Office above the Court House, and opposite T. Deshier's store, Easton Pa. December 18, 1851.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the administration accounts of the following estates have been filed in the office of the Register of Monroe county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphans' Court to be held at Stroudsburg, in and for the aforesaid county, on Monday, the 22d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

First account of Rudolphus Smith, executor of the last will and testament of Rudolph Kintner, of Middle Smithfield township, deceased.

First and final account of George Rouse, executor of the last will and testament of John Rouse, of Hamilton township, deceased.

First account of Michael Miesner, administrator of the estate of Ezra Bates, of Hamilton township, deceased.

First account of John Barry, administrator of the estate of Walter Barry, sr., of Hamilton township, deceased.

First and final account of Joseph Gruber administrator of the estate of Isaac Gruber, of Polk township, deceased.

SAMUEL REES, jr., Register. Register's Office Stroudsburg, } November 27, 1851.

**Auditor's Notice.**

In the Orphans' Court of Monroe County. In the matter of the ac. ] September 25, count of James H. Stroud, ] 1851. The Court guardian of Mary Frances ] appoint Samuel Hogan, and Ellen Biddy S. Dreher, Au- Hogan. The said Ellen ] ditto to resettle Biddy is now deceased. ] the said account and make distribution of the Estate of Ellen Biddy Hogan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor, as above stated, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 19th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Dimmock & Dreher, in Stroudsburg, when and where all persons interested can attend

SAMUEL S. DREHER. November 27, 1851.

**Administrator's Notice.**

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the Estate of William Heister, late of L. Smithfield township, Monroe county, dec'd, hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make payment, and all those having demands will present their duly authenticated for settlement, to HENRY SMITH, Adm'r. November 20, 1851.—6\*

**OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.**

A fresh supply of the above article, just received, and for sale at this Office, by THEODORE SCHOCH. August 14, 1851.