



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
Jas. Pollock, of Northumberland
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
George Barsie, of Allegheny.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery.

The pupils of the Stroudsburg Academy intend holding an exhibition in the court house on Friday evening, May 5th. The exercises will consist of singing and declamation, of serious and humorous pieces, several of which have never before been spoken in this place. The Stroudsburg Cornet Band have also kindly consented to play on the occasion. Admittance—12½ cents. All the proceeds will be applied towards purchasing books for their library, and they hope they will receive enough to make a large addition.

New Millinery Establishment.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of S. & E. DEAN, in another column. They have a splendid assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, and we are satisfied the ladies can certainly find something, at this establishment, to please them.

A young man, about 16 years old, by the name of ADAM DENNIS, was shot in the back of the head, and died almost instantly, at Phillipsburg, N. J. on Sunday evening last. The deceased was sitting in the cabin-door of a Canal boat, with his back towards the wretch who perpetrated this shocking deed. The instrument used was a pistol, loaded with a ball, which lodged in the brain near the forehead. The perpetrator of this deed is only about 14 years old, and succeeded in making his escape, and has not since been heard of.

We were unable, when we left Easton, on Monday last, to learn the name of the perpetrator of this foul deed. The boys were both engaged at boating on the Morris Canal. The remains of the deceased were taken to Beaver Creek, near Newark, N. J. on Monday last, where he resided with his mother.

Spirit Manifestations Examined.

No age of the world has recorded more excitement on any subject than has existed for the last few years on the so-called "Spirit Manifestations," and it has been a wonder to the inquiring mind that something has not been done to refute the foolish and absurd idea held out by the believers in this vain delusion. It would seem, that as things too often go in this world, so it has been in regard to Spiritualism—"what is everybody's business is nobody's business"—and thus the public have been waiting in vain for a substantial exposition of this subject. It will not do merely to say that it is a humbug, and not tell why or upon what grounds the assertion is made. This will not satisfy the public mind. It has been left for the author of the work now before us, to expose this matter upon sound rational principles, and we prophesy the downfall of Spiritualism very speedily, when his book is once before the people. We are confident that no person who reads this volume will ever again be at a loss to rout the "manifestations" on every occasion. It would require too much space here to give anything like a summary of the points upon which the author dwells, but suffice it to say, that the views are original, and given in the plainest manner possible. We predict one of the largest sales for this work of any that has been issued by any house on the American continent, from the fact that it must interest every member of society.—There are none, let their sentiments be what they may, but would be well paid in a perusal of this work. Let every one buy, read, and be satisfied.

For sale by DE WITT & DAVENPORT, publishers, 160 & 162 Nassau st., N. Y. and at the Jewelry store of S. MELICK, in this place. Elegantly bound in cloth, price 75 cents.

A Great and Novel Enterprise.

We publish in our advertising columns a magnificent Gift Enterprise, (the third of a series,) started in New York by Mr. Perham, who has been long and favorably known throughout the North and East. An examination of it will present features that commend it to the attention of every man, woman and child in the community. We have only to say that the former enterprises of this indefatigable manager have been characterized by the greatest fairness, and given the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Send in your orders for tickets as early as possible, as they will undoubtedly be taken up in a short time.

Petitions are in circulation in Northampton county, and pretty freely signed, to attach Northampton to this Judicial District.

HEAVY RAIN—GREAT FLOODS.

The storm, which commenced on Wednesday of last week, subsided into a settled Northeast rain, and continued, with occasional intermissions, till Saturday night. The rain seems to have extended to all the region traversed by the Delaware and Lehigh rivers. The consequence was an extraordinary freshet in both rivers, and probably much damage to the canals and other property along their banks—though to what extent cannot be ascertained till the waters subside. The water in the Delaware commenced rising on Friday, and on Sunday had reached twenty-five feet above its usual level. The Lehigh rose about ten feet. Immense quantities of lumber floated down the Delaware, broken loose from their moorings, and lost from their owners. Those engaged in the lumber business have sustained losses almost beyond estimate. Some estimate the loss at \$500,000.

The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal suffered severely, as did also the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. The towpath of the Canal, in many places, is reported to have been considerably damaged.

The Storm on the Harlem Railroad.

ONE BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.—About 100 feet of the Railroad Bridge on the Harlem Railroad, about one mile south of Pleasantville, was carried away during Saturday night, in consequence of the swelling of the stream by the recent storm. The abutments were first undermined and washed away, causing the string pieces to sink down. The bridge about one mile north of William's Bridge was slightly damaged by one of the abutments having been undermined. It was sufficiently repaired to allow a locomotive to pass over it in safety yesterday.—About 200 men are now at work repairing the damages, and it is expected that the work will be completed during to-morrow. The trains will run as usual, and the only detention to the trains will be the changing of passengers and baggage to cars in waiting at Pleasantville. There was no other damage on this road reported.

The Storm on the Hudson River Railroad—The Croton Bridge Washed Away.

The recent flood has resulted in considerable damage on the Hudson River Railroad, by washing down earth, rocks and trees upon the track. We are informed by passengers that the train due here on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock did not reach this city until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of the track having been obstructed at various points by the earth, rocks and trees which had been washed down. Yesterday, information was received that during the night 250 feet of the pile bridge was washed away by the raise of water in the Croton River, which will prevent the passage of trains beyond that point for several days. It is expected that the track will be cleared and in running order to Croton in time for this evening's train.—It is not yet known to what extent the road has been damaged above Croton.

The steamboat Croton was chartered by the Railroad Company for the purpose of conveying the mails to Albany. Fears are entertained that the railroad bridge at Yonkers will be carried away by the freshet.

On the New York and Erie Railroad.

Extensive damage has been done to this road at different points from Paterson to Stairway, a station about 8 miles west of Delaware Station, (formerly Port Jervis.) At the latter place, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, a portion of track and embankment, about 200 feet in extent, and to the depth of 40 feet gave away, and went into the Delaware River. Nine laborers employed on the track were carried into the river upon the mass of earth. Seven of them were instantly drowned, and two of them were picked up a short distance below by men in a boat, and saved. There had been a small break there the night previously.

Two miles west of Narrowsburgh there has been a break of 50 feet in length, to the depth of 10 feet. Men are at work repairing it.

At Ramapo about 100 feet of both tracks is gone; the dam has given away, and up to last night the water was too deep for any repairs to be made. The Ramapo Bridge is removed from its foundation. It is reported that 500 feet of the track is gone.

One mile east of Turner's the track is carried away, and the Tucksedo Bridge has been carried away.

Between Narrowsburgh and Delaware Station the track is much injured.

There is no harm done to the Susquehanna Division; and beyond Elmira there was but little of the storm and no injury. At Dunkirk snow fell to the depth of six inches.

The Cincinnati Express train due at Jersey City at 3 P. M., on Saturday, arrived on Sunday at 2 P. M. It reached Hobocus with considerable difficulty and delay, having been obliged to shift the track at one place, where the embankment was deemed unsafe. This train, having about 75 passengers on board, lay on the track over night at Hobocus. Mr. W. H. Bebee, the Conductor, procured supper for the passengers, and made them comfortable as possible.

Tuesday morning his train reached the Passaic Bridge, about two miles beyond Paterson, where there was a break, over which the passengers and their baggage were transferred to a train sent up from Paterson, and thus reached Jersey City. Mr. Hilliard, in charge of the track over the ground where this delay occurred, exerted himself in a most creditable and efficient manner to forward the train and relieve the passengers from their unpleasant position.

There will be no train from Jersey City this morning on the New York and Erie

Railroad; but it is expected that repairs will be made which will admit of the starting of the evening train for the west.

The storm is described as a fearful one. Rain ran in torrents through the valleys, poured over the ledges in cascades, and flooded the fields. Immense damage is done to farmers, and considerable to manufacturers and millers. Rafts in the Delaware were broken up and went tumbling and crumbling down the swollen stream.

The New Jersey Railroad.

There is no intelligence of damage to the railroads on the route from Jersey City to Philadelphia, except a slight injury to the track in Bergen Cut, which was repaired with but a slight hindrance to the trains.

Morris and Essex Railroad.

A train on this road, which left Newark on Saturday afternoon, was unable to proceed more than three miles before it became fast in the mud which had been washed down upon the track. It is probable, from the nature of the ground over which this road passes, that the track is covered in numerous places with mud.

In Jersey City.

No serious damage was done in Jersey City by the rain of Saturday. A large number of basements were flooded, and the foundations of buildings in the course of erection were slightly damaged.

From the New York Tribune.

Kentucky Justice.

The extraordinary result of the late trial of Matt. Ward echoes and will long echo through the columns of the press. It shocks the public sense and calls forth indignant commentary in every unbiased quarter. There never was a clearer case of deliberate, premeditated murder. Matt. Ward, who has now been acquitted, went out and purchased pistols, came home and loaded them, and, avowing his intention, proceeded to the school-house, and there after few words and no conflict, sent a bullet straight through the heart of the teacher Butler. It was done in open daylight, and before the face of Ward's own brother and a whole school-house full of children. It is impossible to conceive of a more palpable case of premeditated assassination. That the man should be tried for the offense and he was acquitted outright of killing his victim surpasses belief. Yet so it is.

The fact is sufficient to call forth the gravest censure and the most unqualified rebuke and condemnation, and it is no wonder that the public voice swells loud and deep in its denunciation of this shameful verdict. What is its cause? Ward belongs to what in the slave States is peculiarly the Ruling Class of society. He belongs to an old, rich, and fashionable family. The Class to which he belongs, forgetful of their duties to society, forgetful of the claims of the offended justice, and remembering nothing, and observing nothing but the wound which Ward's conviction would make in the petty circle of which he was a member, combined to secure his acquittal at all hazards. To do this, the trial of the case was transferred to a rural community unused to distinction except in the humble office of deferring to it, and here a Jury was selected, and upon this Jury was concentrated the full power of some of the most distinguished names of the State, in order to constrain its judgment. The jury that acquitted Matthew Ward was a simple country Jury, such as the names of Guthrie and Prentice, and Marshall and Crittenden could awe into deferential submission. All these men, and others appearing in the capacity of ministers of the gospel, were present as witnesses or as counsel in the case, and all upon the side of Ward. Under such a pressure he was discharged from custody and sent back upon society with not one of them all, witnesses, counsel, or jury, disbelieving his guilt. He was acquitted through the positive and direct influence of the Ruling Class in Kentucky. Who make up that Class we have briefly described. It is just such a class as does not exist and cannot exist in a free State, for its basis is Slavery. It is the Master interest in a State cursed with servitude. It is composed of the wealth and the fashion and old family names and influences existing throughout the State. It is the dominant force in a commonwealth divided into Rich and Poor. It is that privileged division of society existing in our slave States and existing nowhere else in our confederacy. And that Class has dared thus openly to break and defy the laws ostensibly made for all, and to trample under foot the sacred name of justice.

Such a proceeding will not go unavenged. The class which has committed this wrong and inflicted this dishonor upon the Judiciary, will pay the penalty thereof. It is an example which will not be lost upon the youth of that State where it has been perpetrated. It is apparently offering them an immunity in violence and crime, which will be taken full advantage of in the future. This trial will bear fruit in Kentucky after all the actors who have taken part in it shall have gone to their graves. It will not only excite one class to outrage, but another to resistance and bloodshed. Its natural consequence is to set Lynch Law above Legislative statutes. Such results loosen society at its foundations. If justice is found dethroned by her own high priests in her own temples, the very idea of respecting or regarding her will be mocked by the many, and all institutions of society be menaced by a common ruin.

But the immediate effect of so unblushing a wrong will be as certain as its remoter results. The individuals who had been concerned in it cannot escape their direct personal share of the penalty it imposes. There are men prominent in this trial who have made themselves accomplices after the fact in the murder of Butler.—Such are they who have sought by their testimony to screen the murderer from all punishment, and such are they who by extraordinary proceedings as counsel have contributed to that same end. What are we to say of the testimony of the clergymen of the parish to which Ward belongs

of that of the distinguished editor summoned to the stand, of the browbeating of one attorney and the insolence of another and above all of the unusual and most extraordinary course of the late Attorney General, Mr. Crittenden, in volunteering a defense of the criminal? The inference that so pure and distinguished a man would not volunteer in defense of a guilty man, as was alleged by the friends of Ward, Mr. Crittenden may not be responsible for; but he is responsible for the fact that he suffered that inference to go unrebuked, and by his silence gave color to its truth. In volunteering in this case Mr. Crittenden has shown a disposition to place the acquittal of a notorious murderer above the demands of impartial justice, and in doing so has inflicted a stain upon his own character which will adhere to the end of his career. The act is too prominent and too flagrant to escape present censure and lasting condemnation.

Of old there was a sublime virtue which caused even parents to sign the death warrants of their own children, in compliance with the stern and even exaggerated demands of the law. The guilty met his doom, however high the station of his culprit, and however great the sacrifice. The state of society in a modern slaveholding community allows of the culture of no such exalted sentiment of equality and justice. Its condition partakes more of that of old feudal Europe, where the murder of a peasant was sometimes made an act of wanton sport, and often of irritation and passion. The lord returning from his hunt who shot a peasant on his own roof from mere amusement, and whose conduct never had to pass even the ordeal of an inquiry, may not unfrequently be compared with the member of the Ruling Class in one of our slave States, who in a fit of temper proceeds to shoot down the poor school teacher and escapes even the least punishment for his crime because of his high position and connections.

Such events as this Ward trial may well excite renewed attention to the degrading character of the civilization of modern slave States.

Another Bearded Woman.

The last most decided feature in moustache and whiskers, is Miss Derbin, who is now in Louisville on exhibition. It is said that Barnum's curiosity—the bearded woman, cannot compare with Miss Derbin, who is a native of Hardin county Ky. The fact is she has a most decidedly masculine face, covered with hair, and her arms no less a curiosity than her face.

Sale of the Main Line.

HARRISBURG, May 1.—Gov. Bigler has signed the bill providing for the sale of the main line of the public works at ten millions of dollars.

The Liability of a Mail Contractor's Sureties.

We hear that, in disposing of a question concerning a mail contractor's sureties, the Attorney General has advised the Postmaster General that the liability of the sureties continues the whole term of the contract, and subsequently to the decease of the principal, if he dies during the term for which the contract was made.—Star.

Consumption.

Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, it is said, has been working wonders with consumptive patients, by having them well rubbed with warm Olive Oil. Some of the patients have increased 13 lbs. in weight, in seven or eight weeks.

The last "Pottsville Emporium" makes the *amende honorable* towards Judge Pollock, as will be seen by the subjoined article from that paper:

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.—In our last paper of April 6th inst., we published a statement that Mr. Pollock had voted in Congress against granting supplies to the army in Mexico. Upon examination we find this to be incorrect—that on the contrary upon most questions which came up before the House relating to the war and the army, that gentleman's vote is found recorded on the democratic side. We had seen the same statement in several papers after Mr. Pollock's nomination—considered our authority good, and thus it found its way into our columns. Upon discovering the error we cheerfully make the correction. We would not knowingly so slander the character of Mr. Pollock even if we were sure it was the only way to secure his defeat, and hope that our mistake will not take from him a single vote, for he will need all he gets—and a few more.

Look Out.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore American writes from the former city as follows, under date of the 24th ult:

"A regular system of swindling has been carried on in this city for some time past by a man who advertised for partners to take charge of a flourishing business, as his agents, in various cities. The applicant must have a capital of \$150, which he is required to pay over to his employer as security, while he goes off to take charge of the agency. The gentleman succeeded in obtaining several hundred dollars from his dupes, and then decamped to parts unknown."

Storm at New York—Ericsson Steamship Capsized.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.—Astoria commenced here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued all night. Considerable damage has been done to the shipping. The calorific steamship Ericsson was capsized at Jersey city flats, and went down in twenty feet water. It is believed that all on board were saved. The tempest was tremendous, and it is feared that the shipping on the coast has suffered.

A monument is to be erected at Easton, in honor of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Execution of James Quinn.

WILKES-BARRE, April 21, 1854.

Early this morning a considerable number of persons had begun to gather in the town, to witness if possible, some of the incidents connected with the fate of this unhappy young man, who was about to pay the penalty of broken laws. The streets began to show that something unusual was about to take place. At an early hour we contrived to get within the Jail, and saw the prisoner. He looked anything but down hearted, and to use the expression of one who saw him to the last, "he bore up to his fate every inch a man." But we view it, his feelings were callous, he had none of that pure repentance, which does, and will mark those who truly sorrow for their mispent lives.

Until this morning he expressed a good deal of bitterness towards all who had in any way to do with his present unfortunate situation. This morning, however, he relented some, and expressed his forgiveness of Sheriff Drum and his deputy for the part they had to perform. He called several times during the morning for ale, which was supplied to him, and our worthy Sheriff evinced a spirit of leniency towards him, and showed a disposition kindly to do everything the prisoner would request, consistent with his duty. The prisoner particularly requested to thank his attorneys for the faithful manner they had attended to his interest, avowing repeatedly, that they had worked in a just cause.

During the night he slept tolerably well.—He conversed at times with the watch set to guard him; but, from soon after three o'clock he was left to commune with his own thoughts.

The Rev. Mr. Miles of the Episcopal Church has visited him with a desire for his hearty repentance and acknowledgement of the "Redeemer of Mankind," but we are under the impression the reverend gentleman failed to awaken him to a true sense of his awful situation. He refused to acknowledge even so much as the future state of retribution—"He died as a fool dieth—without a God—his heart was turned to stone."

His mother visited him, I believe, for the last time before death, at half past ten o'clock this morning, accompanied by his step father and his sister. His sister paid him two other visits and appeared to be deeply affected by the awful situation of her unfortunate brother.

He conversed freely, very freely of his situation; exhibited very little symptoms of heart-rending feeling; canvassed the appropriate length of the rope necessary to execute the business well; compared himself with Rees Evans, and thought he was much stouter and would not need a rope as long as Evans did—conversed of his funeral, and requested if it would not be too expensive to his friends, to be carried to Danville for burial. To all appearances he was unusually—perfectly cool; and a medical gentleman expressed his surprise at such manifest bravery, and felt of his pulse to find if any indication of excitement existed there. The outside was indeed calm, but his pulse was beating with tremendous rapidity.

At ten minutes before twelve o'clock his chains were struck off.

He ate a hearty dinner a little before twelve.

At twenty minutes past twelve his sister paid her final visit to the prisoner and staid with him until one.

About half an hour before his execution he called for Mr. Miles, and seemed to have expressed some compunction. The Sheriff asked him what time he would be ready—he lightly replied, O! any time just now if you are ready.

At twenty-two minutes to two o'clock he left his cell, accompanied by Mr. Miles, and the Sheriff and his deputy, and when he came to the steps of the Scaffold he ran to the top, everybody being amazed at his bravery or bravado. When he got to the place of execution, he slightly bowed his head to the spectators, as a performer of some theatrical drama would to his audience. Mr. Miles read the service of the Episcopal Church. During prayer, Quinn looked around, recognized some of his friends with half a nod, and to some females, who could unsex themselves, to view with hilarity such a revolting spectacle, he nodded and a smile curled his lip;—awful!—such an awful moment.—Can it be possible, that capital punishment can be allowed longer to disgrace our Statute Book, and public curiosity become so excited to witness the destroying of a fellow creature, that females will and do forget their place, their heart and feeling to witness such a sight. Blot out such a law and no longer degrade to the level of brutes those that should train the young and rising generation with a mother's care.

At thirteen minutes before two, Mr. Miles shook hands with him and left the stand; when the Sheriff adjusted the rope and then left him. We could not perceive the slightest motion in his limbs he stood erect and perfectly still. The Sheriff shook hands with him and said, Quinn, "I hope God will pardon you, and that you will forgive me." Quinn said "do forgive you sheriff you cannot help it."

At eight minutes before two the drop fell and Quinn was suspended by his neck his body heaving violently. Just now the solemn passing bell began to toll, and the intense interest felt by the spectators served to give an awfully solemn feeling to every one. For eight minutes we could plainly see the motion of respiration in his chest—then all was still. At seven minutes past two Dr. Minor pronounced him dead, and at seven and three-quarter minutes past two the body was taken down—thus he was just fifteen and three-quarter minutes suspended.

He was taken down, laid in his coffin and his body given to his friends, who, we understand will comply with his request. We have since learned he was buried in this town.

Keep Him before the People.

A brute named Watson, a deputy keeper of the Ohio Penitentiary, has excited an investigation by the Legislature by his inhuman and infamous conduct towards a prisoner whom he caused to be horribly mutilated by the lash and confined sixteen days during the cold weather in a noisome cell, without a floor, and with neither bedding nor a stove. Two physicians who were on the committee of investigation reported that a man of ordinary endurance would have been killed by the treatment to which this convict was subjected. The warden of the prison manifested inefficiency in permitting such brutalities, and the second deputy himself ought to be kept in confinement a few years. As it is, he will probably only be discharged from employment.

Elopement.

Mr. W. Carmine, aged 60, eloped on Wednesday last with Miss Lucy Smith, aged 16, the daughter of a respectable farmer in York county, Va. The romantic pair hastened to Portsmouth, where they were married by the Rev. Wm. Knott. The father pursued the fugitives, and attempted to separate them, but was too late.

On Friday, the father, ascertaining that a Mr. Hopkins in Portsmouth, had been accessory to the match, and had testified to the Clerk of the Court in obtaining the marriage license, that the bride was of lawful age (21,) got out a warrant and arraigned him before Mayor Stokes, for perjury. On due examination, the accused was held to bail for his appearance before the next grand jury.

The City of Glasgow.

It is now almost two months since the steamship City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, during which time not a word has been heard of her, and the apprehensions for her safety have increased to a painful extent. There can be little doubt but that the steamer is lost, and all on board, some four hundred souls, have perished.

The Gadsden Treaty, which was rejected last week by the U. S. Senate, was afterwards reconsidered, and on Tuesday last was confirmed; but in a very different shape from that which it bore when first negotiated. Instead of \$20,000,000 (the original sum,) the amended Treaty gives Mexico \$10,000,000, and reduces the extent of territory to be conveyed to the U. S.; it abolishes the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which obligated the U. S. to protect the Mexican frontiers from Indian depredations; it also does away with the Garay and all other private claims, but extends protection and security to the inter-oceanic communication across Tehuantepec under the Mexican grant of the 5th of February, 1853, as embraced in the Conkling Treaty.—lb.

Hon. John Davis, of Mass., one of the ablest statesmen and purist patriots that our country could boast, died at Worcester, on the 19th inst., after a brief illness, aged 67 years. He was three times elected Governor of Massachusetts, and served 22 years in the National Congress—14 in the Senate and 8 in the House.—During this term of long and varied public service, Mr. D. performed his whole duty with consummate wisdom, firmness, and integrity. In profound knowledge of the great interests and resources of this confederacy, we doubt if he leaves an equal behind.—Sussex Register.

The Chicago Tribune lately gave a variety of details to prove that there will be a large wheat crop this season in Canada, New-York, Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, in all of which he has made personal observations. He thinks the number of acres sown is one-fifth greater than last year.—In Ohio, where the wheat was drilled in, there has been very little loss by freezing. Wheat sown broadcast, and only half planted, is half dead, and the other sickly.

Young America is making its pretensions respected. The Legislature of this State, has yielded to the demands of precocious ebbs and beardless bucks, and done all it could to strike out that intermediate state between infancy and maturity heretofore known as girlhood or boyhood. A girl is now legally marriageable in Pennsylvania, at the age of fourteen, and a boy at sixteen, without the consent of parents! What next!

The recent marriage of Mr. Day and Miss Field presents this singular anomaly, that although he won the FIELD, she gained the DAY.

The celebrated trotting horse Tacony, was sold auction on Thursday, in Philadelphia, for \$3500.

Our town friends need not the information, but those who reside in the country, we are sure, will thank us for informing them that HIRAM H. GOSS, at Mark Miller's old stand, on Walnut Street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, is the place decidedly to buy Boots and Shoes at a reasonable rate. Mr. G. is prepared to offer inducements fully equal to those of any other establishment in the Borough of Stroudsburg.

MARRIED.

On Saturday April 22d, by the Rev. William Clark, Mr. Jeremiah Anderson, of Bradford county Pa., and Miss Sarah C. Angle of Monroe county, Pa.

At the Indian Queen Hotel, in Stroudsburg, on the 2d inst, by M. M. Burnett, Esq., Mr. Harrison Young, of Dunmore, Luzerne Co., Pa., and Miss Catherine Fenner, of Monroe county.

DIED.

At her residence, in Delavan, Wisconsin, on Monday, the 25th ult. Mrs. Rachel Rees, consort of the late Samuel Rees, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.