

[From Gleason's Pictorial.]

ELDORADO.
NO. VIII.

BY THOMAS BULLFINCH.

AFTER so many abortive attempts to reach the Golden Empire, the ardor of research greatly abated. No expeditions, composed of considerable numbers, have since embarked on the enterprise, but from time to time, for the century succeeding Raleigh's last attempt, private expeditions were undertaken and encouraged by provincial governors, and several hundred persons perished miserably in those fruitless endeavors.

The adventure we are now about to record was of an entirely different character, in respect to its objects and the means employed, but it occupied the same field of action and called into exercise the same qualities of courage and endurance.

In 1735 the French Academy of Science made arrangements for sending out two commissioners of learned men to different and distant parts of the world to make measurement with a view to determining the dimensions and figure of the Earth.

The great astronomer Sir Isaac Newton had deduced from theory and ventured to maintain that the Earth was not a perfect globe, but a spheroid, that is, a globe, flattened at the poles. For a long time after Newton's splendid discoveries in astronomy, a degree of national jealousy prevented the French philosophers from accepting his conclusions, and they were not disposed to find, when they could, facts opposed to them. Now there were some supposed facts which were incompatible with this idea of Newton's, that the Earth was flattened at the poles.

The point was capable of being demonstrated by measurements with instruments on the surface, for his theory was true, a degree of Latitude would be longer in the northern parts of the globe, than in the regions about the Equator.

We must not allow our story to become a scientific essay, and yet we should like to give our readers, if we could some idea of the principal in which this process, which is called the measurement of an arc of the meridian, was expected to show the magnitude and form of the earth. We all know that Latitude means the position of places north or south of one another, and is determined by reference to the North or Pole-star.

A person south of the Equator would not see the Pole-star at all. One at the Equator, looking at the Pole-star, would see it, if no intervening object prevented, in the horizon. Advancing northward, he would see it apparently rise and advance toward him. As he proceeded it would continue to rise. When he had traversed half the distance to the pole, he would see the Pole-star about as we see it in Boston, that is nearly midway between the horizon and the zenith; and when he had reached the pole, he would see the Pole-star directly over his head.

Dividing the quarter circle, which the star has moved through, into 99 parts, we say, when the star has ascended one-ninth part, that the observer has travelled over one degree of Latitude. When the observer has reached Boston, he has passed over somewhat more than 42 degrees and when he has reached the North-pole, 90 degrees of latitude. Thus we measure our latitude over the Earth's surface by reference to a circle in the heavens, and because the portions into which we divide that circle are equal, we infer that the portions of the earth's surface which corresponds to them are equal.

This would be true if the earth were a perfect globe, but if the earth is a spheroid, as Newton's theory requires it to be, it would not be true; for that portion of the Earth's surface which is flattened will have less curvature than that which is not so, and less still than that portion which is protuberant. The degree of least curvature will be longest, and those of greatest curvature shortest. That is, one would have to travel further on the flattened part of the earth, to see any difference in the position of the North star, than in those parts where the curvature is greater.

So a degree of Latitude near the pole, if determined by the position of the North-star, would be longer than one similarly determined at the Equator. It was to ascertain whether the fact was so that the two scientific expeditions were sent out. The party which was sent to the Northern regions, travelled over snow and ice, stamps and morasses, to the Artic circle, and fixed their station at Tornica in Lapland. The frozen surface of the river afforded them a convenient level for fixing what is called by surveyors, the base line. The cold was so intense that the glass froze to the mouth, when they drank, and the metallic measuring rod to the hand. In spite however of perils and discomforts they persevered in their task and brought back careful measurements of Latitude 63 North, to be compared with those made by the other party at the Equator, whose movements we propose more particularly to follow.

Before we take leave of the northern Commissioners however, we will mention another method they took of demonstrating the same fact. If the Earth be depressed at the poles, it must follow that bodies will weigh heavier there, both because they are nearer the centre of the earth, and because they are acted upon by the attraction of a larger mass of matter. But how could they test this fact when all weights would be increased alike—the pound of feathers and the pound of lead? So they devised the spiral spring balance, determining weight by the degree to which a substance would stretch a spiral spring; and by that method found that a lump of lead that weighed a pound in Paris, weighed somewhat more than a pound in Latitude 66 N.

The Commissioners who were sent to the Equatorial regions were Messrs. Bouguer, La Coudamine and Godin, the last of whom was accompanied by his wife.—Two Spanish officers, Messrs. Juan and De Ulloa joined the commission. The party arrived at Quito in June 1736, about two hundred years after Gonzalo Pizarro started from the same place

his search for Eldorado. In the interval the country had become nominally Christian. The city was the seat of a Bishopric, an Audience Royal and other courts of justice, contained many churches and convents and two colleges. But the population was almost entirely composed of Indians, who lived in a manner but very little different from their ancestors at the time of the conquest. Cuenca was the place next in importance to the capital and there or in its neighborhood the chief laborers of the commission were transacted. They were conducted under difficulties as great as those of their colleagues in the frozen regions of the North, but of a different sort. The inhabitants of the country were jealous of the French commissioners and supposed them to be either heretics or sorcerers, and to have come in search of gold mines. Even persons connected with the administration employed themselves in stirring up the minds of the people, till at last, in a riotous assemblage at a Bull-fight, the surgeon of the French Commissioners was killed.—After tedious and troublesome legal proceedings, the perpetrators were let off with a nominal punishment. Notwithstanding every difficulty, the Commissioners completed their work in a satisfactory manner, spending in all eight years in the task, including the voyages out and home.

The Commissioners who had made the Northern measurements reported the length of the degree at 66 N. Latitude to be 57,422 toises, Messrs. Bouguer and La Coudamine, the Equatorial degree 56,753 toises, showing a difference of 669 toises, or 4399 3/4 feet.

The difference as corrected by later measurements, is stated by recent authorities at 3662 English feet; by which amount the Northern degree exceeds the Southern.

His scientific labors having been finished, La Coudamine conceived the idea of returning home by way of the Amazon river, though difficulties attended the project which he who live in a land of mighty rivers traversed by steamboats, can hardly imagine.

The only means of navigating the upper waters of the river was by rafts or canoes, the latter capable of containing but one or two persons besides a crew of seven or eight boatmen.—The only persons who were in the habit of passing up and down the river were Jesuit missionaries, who made their periodical visits to their stations along its banks. A young Spanish gentleman, Don Pedro Maldonado, who at first eagerly caught at the idea of accompanying the French philosopher on his homeward route, by way of the river, was almost dissuaded by the dissuaves urged by his family and friends, and seemed inclined to withdraw from the enterprise; so dangerous was the untrodden route esteemed.—It was however at length resolved that they should hazard the adventure, and a place of rendezvous was appointed at a village on the river. On the 4th of July 1743, La Coudamine commenced his descent of one of the streams, which flow into the great river of the Amazons.—The stream was too precipitous in its descent to be navigated by boats of any kind, and the only method used was by rafts. These are made of a light kind of wood or rather cane, similar to the bamboo, the single pieces of which are fastened together by rushes in such a manner that they yield to every shock of rod-rats violence and consequently are not subject to be separated even by the strongest. On such a conveyance the French philosopher glided down the stream of the Chuchunga, occasionally stopping on its banks, for a day or two at a time, to allow the waters to abate and admit of passing a dangerous rapid more safely, and sometimes getting fast on the shallows, and requiring to be drawn off by ropes by the Indian boatmen. It was not till the 19th of July that he entered the main river at Laguna, where he found his friend Maldonado, who had been waiting for him some weeks.

On the 23d of July, 1743, they embarked in two canoes of 42 and 44 feet long, each formed out of one single trunk of a tree, and each provided with a crew of eight rowers. They continued their course, night and day, in hopes to reach, before their departure, the brigantines of the missionaries, in which they used to send, once a year, to Para, the caeco which they collected in their missions, and for which they got in return supplies of European articles of necessity.

On the 25th of July La Coudamine and his companion passed the village of a tribe of Indians lately brought under subjection, and in all the wildness of savage life; on the 27th they reached another more advanced in civilization, yet not so far as to have abandoned their savage practices of artificially flattening their heads and elongating their ears. The 1st August they landed at a missionary station, where they found numerous Indians assembled; and some tribes so entirely barbarous as to be destitute of clothing, for either sex. "There are in the interior," the narration goes on to say, "some tribes which devour the prisoners taken in war, but there are none such on the banks of the river."

After leaving this station they sailed day and night, equal to seven or eight days journey, without seeing any habitation. On the 5th August, they arrived at the first of the Portuguese missionary stations, where they procured larger and more commodious boats than those in which they had advanced hitherto. Here they began to see the first signs of the benefits of access to European sources, of supply, by means of the vessel which went every year from Para to Lisbon. They tarried six days at the last of the missionary stations, and again made a change of boats and of Indian crews. On the 29th August, being yet six hundred miles from the sea they perceived the ebb, and flow of the tide.

On the 19th September, they arrived at Para, which La Coudamine describes as a great and beautiful city, built of stone and enjoying a commerce with Lisbon, which made it flourishing and increasing. He observes "It is perhaps the only European settlement where silver does not pass for money; the whole

currency being Cocoa." He adds in a note "Species currency has been since introduced."

The Portuguese authorities received the philosophers with all civilities and hospitalities due to persons honored with the special protection and countenance of two great nations, France and Spain.—cannon were fired and the soldiers of the garrison with the Governor of the province at their head, turned out to receive them. The Governor had received orders from the home government to pay all their expenses and to furnish them everything requisite for their comfort and assistance in their researches. La Coudamine remained three months at Para, and then, declining the urgent request of the Governor to embark in a Portuguese vessel for home by way of Lisbon, he embarked in a boat, rowed by 23 Indians, under the command of a Portuguese officer to coast along the shores of the continent to the French colony of Cayenne.

The city of Para, from whence he embarked, is not situated upon the Amazon river, but upon what is called the river of Para, which branches off from the Amazon, near its mouth and discharges itself into the sea at a distance of more than 100 miles east of the Amazon. The intervening land is an island called Janauera, along the coast of which La Coudamine and his party steered till they came to the place where the Amazon river discharges into the sea that vast bulk of waters which has been swelled by the contributions of numerous tributaries, throughout a course of more than 4000 miles in length. It here meets the current which runs along the north-eastern coast of Brazil and gives rise to that phenomenon which is called by the Indians Pororoca. The river and the current having both great rapidity, and meeting nearly at right angles, come into contact with great violence, and raise a mountain of water to the height of 150 feet. The shock is so dreadful that it makes all the neighboring islands tremble, and fishermen and navigators fly from it in the utmost terror. The river and the ocean appear to contend for the empire of the waves. But they seem to come to a compromise, for the sea-current continues its way along the coast of Guiana to the island of Trinidad, while the current of the river is still observable in the ocean at a distance of 500 miles from the shore.

La Coudamine passed this place of meeting in safety by waiting for a favorable course of tides, crossing the Amazon at its mouth, steering north; and after many delays caused by the timidity and bad seamanship of his Indian crew, arrived at last safe at Cayenne, the 26th February, 1744, having been almost two months on his passage from Para, a distance which he avers a French officer and crew, two years after him, accomplished in six days. La Coudamine was received with all possible distinction at Cayenne, in due time, found passage home to France, where he arrived 23th February, 1745.

New Wholesale and Retail WINE & LIQUOR STORE.
Stroudsburg, Pa.

The undersigned would inform Landlords and the public generally, that he continues the above business in Stroudsburg, in the store house formerly occupied by John H. Melick as a Jewelry Store, and has on hand a large stock of

WINE & LIQUORS
of all kinds and of the best quality, direct from the Custom House, which he is prepared to sell to Landlords and others on the most reasonable terms. Our stock consists of French Brandy, dark and pale. Also, Penck, Blackberry, Cinnamon and Cherry Brandy; Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Irish, Rye and Apple Whiskey; Lisbon, Claret, Port, Sweet Malaga, Currant and Champagne Wine, &c. &c. Also, on hand a large stock of Bitters of all kinds.

Demijohns, from 1 to 5 gallons; bottles, and generally any thing that can be asked for in our line.

Landlords will find it greatly to their advantage to deal with me. I have no hired agents to sell and distribute liquors for at great expense, which must be paid for by the consumer. Those dealing with me I intend shall be satisfied with the article they get, as well as the price, and whenever they are not, I will be pleased to have them return the liquor, and make the fact known, for I intend to make it a permanent business, and can only do so by dealing honorably. All orders sent me, by stage drivers or others, will be promptly attended to, the same as though the person was present dealing for himself. July 8, 1852. P. S. POSTENS.

FURNITURE WAREHOOMS.
Smiley, Sayre & Co.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by S. A. Bennett, on Walnut street, opposite the Washington Hotel, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, where they are manufacturing Furniture of every description.

Those in want of FURNITURE are invited to call at their stand. They have always on hand a large, well made, and fashionable assortment of furniture. They are provided with all the new and improved machinery of the day, and having skillful workmen, are enabled to sell good and handsome furniture as cheap as can be sold anywhere. The following articles can be examined at their Ware Rooms, viz:

Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Bureau of various patterns, Cupboards of different kinds, Card, Centre, Side, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Bedsteads of different styles and patterns, Washstands, Twist, Small and Large Etagers, What-Nots, Music Stands, Tea Tables, Fancy Work Tables, Refreshment Tables, Etashes and a general assortment of Cottage Furniture on hand and made to order.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!
Mahogany Rocking Chairs of various styles, Parlor Chairs of every description and pattern; Boston Rocking Chairs, Maple Windsor and every other article of chairs.

Turning of every kind done at the shortest notice. Work always warranted. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture, and cash not refused.
N. B.—Coffins made to order at short notice. A Hearse in readiness to attend Funerals, at all times.
November 16, 1854.—6m.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

A Cure for Consumption, Scrofula, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all complaints of the Lungs.

The Proprietor has succeeded (from directions of Professor Stone) in combining the Oil and Lime so perfectly, that the taste of the Oil, which is nauseous to persons generally, is entirely overcome, and it can be taken by the most delicate females with pleasure. And as regards the benefit of this article over the pure oil, the following case, by Prof. Stone, is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The young lady was 24 years of age.

Her disease was one of unmixing phthisis, which had been expected to terminate in the course of a few months, fatally. The upper part of both her lungs was filled with tubercles; and in some places were beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result, as in the case of many others, was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well."

CAUTION.—On account of the great reputation of this Compound for all Lung Complaints, the subscriber would caution the afflicted against using any except that manufactured by him, as he has the only receipt in the United States for combining the PURE OIL with LIME in a proper manner. Therefore, as you value your health, purchase none except that manufactured by

ALEX'R B. WILBOR, Chemist,
166 Court street, Boston.
Sold in Philadelphia by T. W. Lyott & Son's, and Druggists generally.
For sale in Stroudsburg, by Dr. F. Hollinshead.
November 9, 1854.—1y.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the account of Solomon WALTER, Administrator of the Estate of Barnett Walter, late of Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said County of Monroe, to examine and if occasion require re-settle said account and distribute the remaining assets amongst the creditors entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 8th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, when and where all persons having claims are required to present the same before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets.

FRANKLIN STARBUCK,
November 9, 1854. Auditor.

The Bucks County Intelligencer.

Published weekly at Doylestown, by JOHN S. BROWN, at \$2 per annum in advance, in addition to all the local and general news of the day, tales, essays, agricultural reading, &c. will commence on the 31st instant, the publication of an original History of Bucks County, compiled from authentic documents and other sources, beginning with the earliest settlements, and embracing every thing of importance to the close of the eighteenth century. It will contain the names of more than four hundred of the earliest settlers; much interesting matter relating to the Indians; events of the Revolution occurring in the county; and all the local and general history of the country, and cannot fail to be a work of deep interest. Its publication will occupy about six months; and as the copy-right is secured, it cannot be obtained in any other way except by subscribing to the INTELLIGENCER. Orders sent by mail, post-paid, accompanied by the cash, will be attended to, if addressed to

JOHN S. BROWN, Doylestown.
October 26, 1854.

CAUTION!

The undersigned hereby forbids all persons not to fish in any of the creeks or hunt on any grounds belonging to him.—Those persons who are in the habit of firing off guns in the neighborhood of his dwelling on the Sabbath day, are requested to desist, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JOHN PALMER,
Stroud tsp., Oct. 24, 1854.

NOTICE.

The partnership in the Mercantile business, between James H. Stroud and Charles R. Andre, as the firm of Stroud & Andre, is this day dissolved.

JAMES H. STROUD,
CHARLES R. ANDRE.
Stroudsburg, Sept. 15, 1854.

N. B.—The subscriber would hereby inform his old customers and the public in general that he continues the Mercantile business at the old stand, on the corner, opposite the American Hotel, and in addition to his former stock has just received and is now opening a choice lot of

Fall and Winter Goods.
selected from the City markets, among which may be found a varied assortment of Ladies dress goods, to wit: Fancy plaid and stripe, Delanes and Cashmeres; Galla plaids, French Merinos, wool Delanes, Alpaca and Coburgs, dress trimmings, assorted; under sleeves and chemisettes; Jaconet and Swiss edging; black and fancy cassimeres; sattinetts from 37 1/2 up; Kentucky, fancy plaids for Boys wear; red, white and yellow flannels of every grade; Welch do; Shaker do; plain and figured do; oil cloth for tables, stair and carpets do; and a full assortment of Yankee notions; lining and dress silks.

Crockery ware, tin ware, and a full assortment of hardware, carpenters tools, &c. glass and nails; also a fine lot of cheap

GROCERIES.
beans and shoulders; fresh lime; corn and fine salt, fish &c. A large lot of

Boots and Shoes:
Mens' heavy boots and brogans, water proof calf do; boys, youths and childrens; ladies kip, calf, enameled and kid boots; buskins and gaiters; misses and childrens do; ladies and misses gams; mens and boys do; in fact every thing comprising a full country assortment, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or produce. Call and see for yourselves.

C. R. ANDRE,
Stroudsburg, October 5, 1854.

Friendly to all Nations WAR OR NO WAR. NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Stroudsburg, and the public generally, that they have taken the room lately occupied by John W. Ruxton, as a Hat & Cap Store, on Elizabeth street, a few doors below the Drug Store of Dr. P. Hollinshead, and have filled it with

HATS & CAPS,
of every variety and style, and are prepared to sell the same on terms that defy competition.

Persons in want of Hats or Caps would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The public are informed that they still continue the Boot and Shoe business, at the old stand, in all its various branches, and are fully prepared to accommodate all who may feel disposed to give them a call.
R. SKELTON & SONS.
April 20, 1854.

DR. J. LANZ, DENTIST.

Has permanently located himself in Stroudsburg, and moved his office next door to Dr. S. Walton, and nearly opposite S. Melick's Jewelry store, where he is fully prepared to treat the natural teeth, and also to insert incorruptible artificial teeth on pivot and plate, in the latest and most improved manner. Most persons know the danger and folly of trusting their work to the ignorant as well as the traveling dentist. It matters not how much experience a person may have, he is liable to have some failures out of a number of cases, and if the dentist lives at a distance, it is frequently put off until it is too late to save the tooth or teeth as it may be, otherwise the inconvenience and trouble of going so far—hence the necessity of obtaining the services of a det near-home. All work warranted.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

About which so much has been said and published, is among us. Who has not heard of the *Mexican Mustang Liniment*? Many millions of bottles have been sold and used to cure Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Ring-worm, Felons, Salt Rheum, Piles, Sore Nipples, and Caked Breasts, Cancers, Itch, Corns on the Toes, Sure Eyes, Ear-ache, Pimples, Swollen Joints, Or Limbs, Cuts, Scalds, or Scald Head, Numb Pains, Bunions or Frost-bite Feet, Warts or any other complaint that can be reached by an external remedy. And it has always been successful. It is equally good in healing Wounds, Scrofulas, Saddle or Harness Galls, or any Sprains, Soreness or Stiffness. And it is warranted to cure Spavin, Ring-bone, Splint or Poll evil, on Horses.

IT The Liniment is put up in three sizes, and retails at 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00.—The large bottles contain much more Liniment in proportion to the prices, and therefore cheapest.

To County Merchants.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable LINIMENT, as it pays a good profit and sells rapidly. G. W. WESTBROOK (Successor to A. G. Bragg & Co.) Originator and sole Proprietor.
Principal Offices, 301 Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market Streets St. Louis, Missouri.
Sold by every dealer in drugs and medicine throughout the United States, Canada, West India, and Bermuda Islands.

For sale in Stroudsburg by S. Stokes and Miller & Fowler; William Harberger, Williamsburg, A. Shearer, Richmond, Northampton county; H. Peters & Co. Marshall-Creek, Monroe county.
June 29, 1854.—1y.



MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The rate of Insurance is one dollar on the thousand dollars insured, after which payment no subsequent tax will be levied, except to cover actual loss or damage by fire, that may fall upon members of the company.

The nett profits arising from interest or otherwise, will be ascertained yearly, for which each member in proportion to his, her, or their deposit, will have a credit in the company. Each insurer in or with the said company will be a member thereof during the term of his or her policy. The principle of Mutual Insurance has been thoroughly tested—has been tried by the unerring test of experience, and has proved successful and become very popular. It affords the greatest security against loss or damage by fire, on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Applications for Insurance to be made in person, or by letters addressed to

JAMES H. WALTON, Sec'y.

MANAGERS.
Richard S. Staples, Silas L. Drake, M. H. Dreher, Wm. S. White, and Miller & Fowler, John Edinger, Jacob Stouffer, Joseph Kerr, James H. Walton, John N. Stokes, Robert Shoemaker, John Kern, George H. Miller.
R. S. STAPLES, President.
J. H. WALTON, Treasurer.
Stroudsburg, Nov. 9, 1854.

SPRING MATTRESSES.

The undersigned has taken the agency for the sale of Wright's Celebrated Patent Spring Mattresses, (for which the proprietor received the first Silver Medal, awarded by the Franklin Institute, in 1853.) to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity. A sample can be seen at the house of the subscriber at any time. Price \$30 in the City.
C. R. ANDRE, Agent.
Stroudsburg, Nov. 2, 1854.

LOST.
On Thursday last, on the public road, between Bushkill and Milford, a Portmanteau containing Nine dollars in bank bills. One five dollar bill on the Erlston Bank, one two dollar and two ones on the Belvidere Bank. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the undersigned.

WILLIAM PEARCE,
Stroudsburg, Oct. 31, 1854.

PERHAM OBTAINED!!

The New-York Mercantile Guide ENLARGED!!!

VOLUME 2. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

The proprietor of the above paper would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics, residing out of the city, to the Moderate Terms for a yearly subscription of the GUIDE, being to mail subscribers only

One Dollar Per Year, making it unquestionably the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the U. States. When desired, subscriptions for Six Months will be received which may be remitted in P. O. Stamps.

The columns of the Guide will contain the usual variety of Original, Spicy Articles written not only to please but to instruct, and will be replete with a synopsis of all the Local and General News of the Day.

In regard to Politics the Guide will maintain an independent tone, and from time to time will advocate such measures as best conduce to the interests of the greatest number.

Postmasters
and others are respectfully requested to act as Agents for this paper, to whom we will forward specimen copies, free, when desired to do so.

Premiums.
As an inducement for persons to interest themselves to obtain subscribers for the Mercantile Guide, we offer the following Premiums, and upon the receipt of the names and pay in advance, we will forward them, per express, or otherwise, if ordered, to the address of those entitled to them.

For 300 subscribers, cash \$25 00
For 250 subscribers, we will give one splendid Fine Gold Watch, (warranted for time.) worth \$30 00
For 200, one elegant Fine Gold Lock-et, (4 glasses, worth 15 00
For 150, one elegant Bracelet, (fine Gold) worth 10 00
For 100, one Gold Vest Chain, worth 8 00
For 75, one Gold Pen and Gold Holder, handsomely engraved, worth 10 00
For 50, one do do do do 8 00
For 40, one do do do do 6 00
For 30, one do do do do 5 00
*For 20, Commercial do in silver do extension holder, worth 3 00
For 15, one Medium do do 2 00
For 12, one Lady's do do 1 50

This Gold Pen and Gold Holder, is the LADIES' SIZE, and is a beautiful article. All the above goods shall be procured from the N. York Gold Pen Manufacturing Company, the acknowledged best Gold Pen and Pen-Case Manufacturers on this Continent.

Clubs
Can be advantageously formed in every village and city in the Union, and a large number of subscribers obtained in this way.—Such as would interest themselves for the Guide, can be well rewarded, as our list of premiums above will show.

Farmers
Who would desire an excellent Family News paper, should at once avail themselves of the Guide, the price being much below any other newspaper published.

Agents
Wanted for every city in the United States and Canada. Responsible parties, who will act as agents for the Guide, will please furnish us with their names for publication.

To the Ladies
We would particularly appeal, knowing the efficiency of their services when energetically directed. By their co-operation our subscription list would soon out number any paper published on this continent, and to gain this we shall at all times strive to embody in the columns of the Guide something not only to please but to instruct our female patrons. Our subscription price being so low, there will be but little difficulty in their procuring for us enough subscribers to obtain any of the Rich Premiums above described, and what lady would not desire a handsome Gold Watch, Locket, Bracelet, or Pen and Pen-Case?

Specimen copies sent free, by addressing the Editor, post-paid.
All communications should be addressed, post-paid, to "W. E. BLAKENY, Editor and Publisher of the New-York Mercantile Guide, No 133 Greenwich street." May 25, 1854.—2m

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has enlarged and improved the old stand at Bushkill, Pike county, Pa., where he will attend without delay to all orders from his customers.

Country Carding and Cloth dressing, promptly attended to. Also, Manufacturing Cloths, of all descriptions, which may be wanted: Broadcloths, (double width,) Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Coverlets, Blankets, (double width,) Flannels, &c., furnished to order.

Wool Carded for 4 cents per pound cash, and if it is charged 5 cents will be exacted.

Prices for Manufacturing, are:
Broadcloths (double width,) Indigo blue, per yard \$1 25
Ivory, green, bottle-green, and blue 1 17
black, per yard

Browns, blacks and snuffs, per yard 1 00
Satinets, (cutures, and Tweeds, per yd. 40
Blankets, (double width,) do 62 1/2
Flannel, white, do 31 1/2

Dressing Cloth.

MEN'S WEAR.

	per yd.	Cents.
Indigo blue,	do	36
lavender and bottle green,	do	31
Blue black,	do	25
Snuffs, browns, blacks, and drabs do	do	20
Falling, shearing and pressing do	do	1 1/2
Scouring and napping do	do	9

WOMEN'S WEAR.

Indigo blue	do	18
Madder and scarlet red	do	20
Greens, all shades	do	15
Blacks and browns	do	12 1/2
Yarn—Indigo blue	per lb.	25
Madder and scarlet	do	25
Greens, all shades	do	18

Wool left at Pinehills, Laforce's or DeWitt's Store, at Cornhill's Tavern, or at DeWitt's Mill, Milford, Pa.; at Dingman's Store, Dingman's Choice; O. Dinnick's Mattamoras, Pike county; at Stokes & Staples' Store, Stroudsburg; at Lenders' or Peters' Store, Croiz Meadows, Monroe Co., Pa.; at Stokes & Dreher's store, Smithfield, and at Stokes' Mill, near Stroudsburg, will be taken away and returned every two weeks. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c. kept on hand and exchanged for Wool.

MATTHEW PROCTOR.
May 25, 1854.

J. H. WALTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Has removed his office to his dwelling-house, first door below the office of the "Jeffersonian Office," and directly opposite S. J. Hollinshead's hotel, Elizabeth street.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 10, 1850.